

40926

教科書文庫

4
835
51-1926
200030 1806

教科書文庫
4
835
51-1926
2000301806

A NEW
CONCISE
GRAMMAR
PART 2

BY
SANKI ICHIKAWA

広島大学図書

2000301806



SANSEIDO



375.9
Ic8

教科書文庫

4

835

51-1926

2000301806

資料室



A NEW CONCISE GRAMMAR

BY

SANKI ICHIKAWA



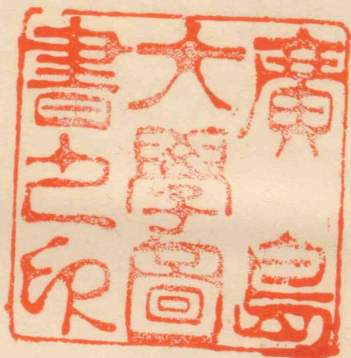
PART II

広島大学図書

2000301806



THE SANSEIDO Co., LTD.



CONTENTS

CHAP.	PAGE
I Nouns : Classes I.	1
II Nouns : Classes II.	5
III Nouns : Number	9
IV Nouns : Case I.	13
V Nouns : Case II	17
VI Pronouns I	21
VII Pronouns II.	25
VIII Pronouns III	32
IX Articles I.	37
X Articles II	40
XI Adjectives.	46
XII Adjectives.	50
XIII Comparison	55
XIV Adverbs	61
XV Verbs : Tenses I	66
XVI Verbs : Tenses II.	70
XVII Verbs : Tenses III	75
XVIII Verbs : Mood	81
XIX Be, Have, Do	89

CHAP.	PAGE
XX Can, May, Must	94
XXI Should, Would.	98
XXII Participle and Gerund	103
XXIII Infinitive.	109
XXIV Prepositions I.	114
XXV Prepositions II	119
XXVI Prepositions III	125
XXVII Prepositions IV	130
XXVIII Conjunctions	137
XXIX Concord	140
XXX Word-Order.	144
XXXI Complex Sentence	149
XXXII Direct and Indirect Narration . .	155
XXXIII Ellipsis	161
—————	
Appendix	169—177
—————	



A NEW CONCISE GRAMMAR

PART II

I

NOUNS: CLASSES I

1. Noun を其意義用法に従つて分類すれば
通常次の五種となる。

(1) Common Noun.

[例] dog; friend; ship; hour; pound;
language. 和語

(2) Collective Noun. (單數形にて集合體を
表はすもの).

[例] army; navy; fleet; family; infantry;
cavalry; public; nation; police;
crew; people; assembly; committee;
cattle; Parliament; poultry.

Collective Noun が文の Subject たる時之を (a) 一箇の集合體と見做すか或は (b) その集合體を構成する箇々のものに就て考ふるかに随つて Number の取扱ひ方を異にす。即ち前者にあつては單數動詞、後者にあつては複數動詞を以て Predicate とす。(b) の場合を特に **Noun of Multitude** (衆多名詞) と云ふ。

- [例] (a) My family **is** a large one.
Parliament **was** dissolved.
The public **is** the best judge.
- (b) My family **are** all very well.
Parliament **were** divided in opinion.
The public **are** requested to beware of pickpockets.
The police **are** on the murderer's track.

“Police,” “people (人々),” “cattle” 等は常に複數に用ひらる。

- [例] People **don't** like to be found fault with.
The cattle **are** feeding in the field.

(3) Material Noun.

- [例] glass; water; sand; oil; tea; tobacco;
food; rain.

(4) Abstract Noun.

- [例] duty; friendship; kindness; peace;
revolution; welcome; movement.

(5) Proper Noun.

- [例] Japan; London; the Thames; the Alps; Sunday; January; Christmas; John Smith.

2. Noun の種類は決定し難き場合少からず。概して Common Noun 及び Collective Noun は “a,” “an” を冠して單數, “-s” を附して複數に用ふれども他の三種は特別の場合に限り, “a,” “an” を取り又複數に用ひらる。

次に Collective Noun の單數複數の例を掲ぐ。

- { The English are a practical people.
the English people. (英國民)
the English-speaking peoples. (英語國民)

Cf. The people (人々) here are dishonest.

- { the Japanese nation.
men of all nations.
a large family.
many families.

Cf. My family are all very well.

EXERCISE I

Correct the following, where necessary:—

1. Is your family all well?
2. The English and the Americans are two great English-speaking people.
3. He has large families to support.
4. People says that it is true.
5. The infantry were victorious while the cavalry were defeated.
6. We have had many rain this year.
7. The time is money.
8. The party was drinking merrily.
9. The cattles are grazing.
10. The audience was very small.
11. It is difficult to learn foreign language.
12. I like the tea better than the coffee.

II

NOUNS: CLASSES II

3. Material, Abstract 及び Proper Noun が “a,” “an” を取り又複數に用ひらるゝ場合。

(1) Material Noun.

(a) 種類を表はす。

[例] This is an excellent coffee.
teas and tobaccos. (茶煙草各種)

Cf. Two teas, please=Two cups of tea, please.
(茶を二人前)

(b) 製品を表はす。

[例] a glass, glasses. (硝子盃或は鏡)
glasses. (常に pl.). (眼鏡)
ivories and bronzes. (=articles made of
ivory and bronze)

Cf. Various articles of food.

There was not a single piece of furniture in
the room.

a bit of chalk.

【注意】 (a) (b) の如く取扱ふことを得ざる名詞にありては,
“article,” “bit,” “piece” 等他の名詞を借り來りてその種類,
量數等を表すものとす。

4.

(2) Abstract Noun.

種類, 實例を表はす.

- [例] Poverty is not a crime.
 He has done me many kindnesses.
 It is a thousand pities. (=It is a great pity.)
 What a shame!
 It is a privilege to be a man.
 We have many difficulties to contend with in learning a foreign language.
 Cf. What a piece of impudence!
 That was a great stroke of diplomacy.

【注意】 上記の注意参照.

5.

(3) Proper Noun.

- (a) 「.....と云ふ人」 (=one of the name of...) の義.
 [例] A Miss Smith has just called here.
 There are many Smiths in England.
 (b) 「...の如き人或は物」 (=person or thing having the qualities of...).

- [例] He is an Edison. (=a man like Edison, i. e. a great inventor)
 the genius of a Shakespeare. (沙翁の如き天才)
 the England of the East.
 the Shakespeare of Japan.
 I hope there will appear many Nelsons in this country.
 (c) 「...家の人」 (=a member of the family of...).
 [例] His wife is a Gordon.
 The Gordons are an ancient family.

EXERCISE II

- (a) Correct the following, where necessary:—
1. Japan is called ^{the} England of the East.
 2. He wears glass.
 3. He is a little idleness, while his brother is a very diligence.
 4. She was kindness itself.
 5. A kindness is a virtue.
 6. I want a pen and a paper.

7. The oil and the water do not mix.
8. His mother was Fujiwara.

(b) Translate the following into English:—

1. 彼は日本のエディソンと呼ばれます。
2. 鐵は有用な鑛物です。
3. 智識は力なり。
4. あの店では茶煙草各種賣つて居ます。
5. 成功する迄には多くの困難と戦はねばならなかつた。(before)
6. 沙翁の如き天才にして始めて爲し得べし。
7. 彼が居ないのは遺憾千萬である。
8. 佐藤さんと云ふ人が参りました。

III

NOUNS: NUMBER

6. Foreign Plurals. 外國語の Plural form を用ふるもの。

Latin.

- [例] radius—radii.
 focus—foci (*also, -uses*).
 fungus—fungi (*also, -uses*).
 memorandum—memoranda (*also, -ums*).
 formula—formulae (*also, -as*).
 genus—genera.
 species—species.
 series—series.

Greek.

- [例] analysis—analyses.
 crisis—crises.
 hypothesis—hypotheses.
 oasis—oases.
 phenomenon—phenomena.
 criterion—criteria.

French.

- [例] bureau—bureaux [-z] (*also, -s*).
 plateau—plateaux (*also, -s*).

【注意】 外來語の複数は英語流に “-s” を附して作らんとする傾向あるを見るべし。

7. 常に Plural form のみを用ふる Noun あり。

【例】 clothes; news; riches; means; pains;
thanks; physics; mathematics; eco-
nomics; gymnastics; arms; scissors;
tongs; spectacles; trousers; man-
ners, etc.

The end justifies the **means**.

By *this means*; by *these means*.

“*Ill news flies* apace.”

What *is* the **news**?

He has written it with great **pains**.

(Cf. a **painstaking** man.)

Many **thanks** for your letter.

My **thanks** are due to him.

a **goods-train**.

He bore **arms** against his sovereign.

8. “Scissors,” “spectacles,” “trousers,”
“tongs” 等二個の相對せる部分の結合より成
る物を、一個二個と數ふる時は “a pair of”
を前に附す。

【例】 a **pair of** scissors; two **pairs of** tongs.

I have bought a new **pair of** shoes.

猶ほ同類の語に “gloves”; “socks”; “stock-
ings”; “boots”; “braces”; “compasses” 等あり。

Cf. an **article of** food.

a **piece of** good news.

9. Numeral を伴ひて他の Noun を修飾す
る Noun は Adjective の性質を帶ぶるが故に
其の Number も Singular なるを見るべし。

【例】 a five-pound note. a ten-mile race.

a three-year-old boy.

two **dozen** handkerchiefs.

(Cf. dozens of times.)

“The age of man is threescore years
and ten.”

猶ほ下の例を考ふべし。

The man weighs twelve **stone**.

a fleet of twenty **sail**. (=ships)

five **head** of cattle. (五頭の牛)

two or three **trout**; a few **salmon**.

a hundred **horse**. (=mounted soldiers)

a hundred **foot**. (=foot soldiers)

猶ほ他の品詞より轉じたる複數形の名詞を擧ぐれば、

belongings; doings; earnings; possessions; provisions; savings; sweepings; surroundings.

EXERCISE III

(a) Correct the following, where necessary:—

1. They wear dark blue trouser.
2. I offer you my hearty thank.
3. You are near-sighted, and you must wear a spectacle.
4. Many buildings have been reduced to ash.
5. At last he succeeded by this mean.
6. You cannot ride in that train; it is a goods-train.
7. Bob was only a five-years-old boy.

(b) Translate the following into English:—

1. 彼は數學が嫌いだ。
2. 何か變つたことがありますか?
3. 私は日本服より洋服が好きだ。
4. 新しい鍬を買ひました。
5. 此の報知を聞いて彼は喜んだ。
6. 私は政治のことは何も知りません。

IV

NOUNS: CASE I

(Gr. I. p. 15.)
 10. Possessive Case の form ('s) を用ふるは人或は動物に限るを常とすれども、文語にありては無生物にも屢々之を用ふ。

[例] (1) ^{持人の半握入此} Germany's move and Britain's answer. the world's history.

the earth's surface.

The ship's keel has struck on a hidden rock.

That accounts for the book's popularity.

(2) a 時間, 距離, 重量等を表はす語。

a Have you read to-day's paper?

Without a moment's hesitation.

a month's salary.

b a hundred yards' distance.

b a boat's length.

c within a stone's throw.

ten pounds' weight.

d a nine days' wonder.

(3) 定まれる言ひ方。 absolute genitive

at the water's edge.

(4) for **form's** sake; for **mercy's** sake; for **convenience's** sake; for **goodness's** sake; for old **acquaintance's** sake; for **Jesus's** sake.

【注意】“Sake”の前の語が[-s]音にて終る時は音便に依り('s)を附せず、單に(')を附す。故に發音上何等の影響なし。

He was at his **wit's** end.

Here we are at our **journey's** end.

People send children to school to keep them out of **harm's** way.

【注意】猶ほ Proper name の“-s”に終るものは('s)又は(')のみを附す。例へば

Dickens's, Dickens'; Collins's, Collins'; Venus's, Venus'.

11. Possessive Case を單獨に用ひて次に Noun の來らざることあり。

【例】(1) I am staying at my **uncle's**. (house)
He's gone to the **barber's**. (shop)
the **tobacconist's**. (shop)
St. **Paul's**. (Cathedral)
St. **Bartholomew's**. (Hospital)
St. **James's**. (Palace)

【注意】斯種の省略は建物、場所を表す Noun に限る。

(2) This book is my **sister's**.

The thermometer in common use is **Fahrenheit's**.

Charles's was a noble nature.

Cf. **Mine** is an old family.

(3) “A,” “an,” “this,” “that” 等と共に用ふる時は常に次の如く云ふ。

A friend of my **brother's**.

this house of **Smith's**.

these words of **Christ's**.

Any friend of **Mr. Smith's** is welcome.

No eloquence of **his friend's** could move him.

12. Subjective Possessive と Objective Possessive.

Noun 及び Pronoun の Possessive 或は Possessive 相當句即ち of-phrases には Subject の關係を表はす場合と Object の關係を表はす場合とあり。

A mother's love of **children**. (母が小供を愛する事)

なる例に於て “mother’s” は Subjective Use, “of children” は Objective Use なり。猶ほ Objective Possessive の例を擧ぐれば:—

No one came to my **mother’s** rescue.
They were loud in **his** praises.

V

NOUNS: CASE II

13. Nominative Case 及び Objective Case は Possessive Case の如く語尾變化を有せざるが故に、形式上より言へば二者を合して **Common Case** (共通格) と見做すも差支なし。

Common Case は文中次の如く用ひらる。

(1) (a) Subject.

The **river** is full of fish.

(b) Predicate (Subjective Complement).

He is a great **man**.

He was elected **president**.

(c) 呼びかけ.

Come along, my **boy**!

(2) (a) Object.

See the **dog** run.

I gave my **brother** the **money**.

(b) Objective Complement.

They elected him **president**.

(c) Preposition の Object.

Be faithful to your **word**.
 They had to work hard for their **living**.
 It was on a bright **May morning**.
 a matter of **importance**.

(d) Adverbial Objective. (副詞相当名詞)

He walked a **mile**.
 He is six **years** older than I am.
 I shall come next **Thursday**. (Cf. on
 Thursday next.)
 We stayed there all the **summer**.
 Step this **way**, please.
 I could not sleep a **wink** last night.
 It is raining **cats and dogs**.
 Bind him **hand and foot**.

斯の如く Adverbial Objective に使用せらるゝ
 Noun は 時, 距離, 手段, 方法, 模様, 數量, 度合等
 を表はすものに限る。

(e) Objective of Description. これは前置詞
 “of” を略して生ぜる言ひ方なり。

The earth is the **shape** of an orange.
 The buffalo is about the **size** of a large
 ox.
 It is no **use** trying to persuade him.

The door was a dark **brown**.
 What **age** is he?
 What **price** is that article?

斯の如く Objective of Description に用ひらる
 名詞は大きさ, 色, 年齢, 價格等を表はすものにし
 て, 大抵 of+noun を以て置換する事を得べし。

14. Cognate Object. Intransitive Verb が
 同根或は類義の語を Object とする事あり。

[例] I have fought a good **fight**.
 I have slept a refreshing **sleep**.
 They lived a happy **life**.
 They ran a **race**.

之に類して “it” を用ふる事あり。

[例] They fought **it** out to the last.
 You'll catch **it**, I'm afraid.
 I will walk **it**.

【註】これらの “it” は自動詞及び他動詞の意義を全から
 しむる漠然たる一種の目的語なり。

EXERCISE IV

(a) Explain the uses of the italicized Nouns:—

1. Have you ever read *Shakespeare's Hamlet*?
2. The child slept a sound *sleep*.
3. He took great care of his *son's* education.
4. Where were you going this *morning*?
5. The towers were exactly the same *height*.
6. I gave him a *book*.
7. He was created (a) *baron*.
8. We have walked ten *miles*.
9. It was a matter of great *importance*.
10. What *trade* is he?

(b) Correct the following, where necessary:—

1. My house stands within a stone throw of the school.
2. Your brother's that watch is very good.
3. I am going to the barber.
4. Please pardon him for mercy's sake.
5. He is a friend of my brother.
6. He will come again in next month.
7. Charles is a noble nature.
8. This is the greatest war in the world's history.
9. He is English literature's teacher in this school.
10. Let us do so for convenience sake.

VI

PRONOUNS I

15. Personal Pronoun.

Preposition + Pronoun (“at me,” “of us,” “from him,” etc.) の場合は Preposition を Strong form にて發音す。

[例] They were laughing at [æt] me.

Cf. They laughed at [ət] the idea.

We had a letter from [frəm] him.

Cf. We had a letter from [frəm] our friend.

但し意義上 Pronoun に重きを措く場合は Weak form にて發音す。

[例] The letter is for [fə] me, not for [fə] you.

16. He, they を Relative Pronoun の Antecedent として用ふ, 但し文語に限る。

[例] “He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.”

“Forgive us our trespasses, as we

forgive **them that** trespass against us.”

17. 或動詞は常に Reflexive Use の Pronoun を伴ふ。之を “Reflexive Verb” と云ふ。

[例] He **oversleeps (himself)** and **overeats himself**.

I **betook myself** to my bed without delay.

He **prides himself** on his knowledge of English.

He **bethought himself** of another plan.

猶ほ Reflexive Verb として用ひ得る動詞の普通なるものを挙げれば、

“apply,” “enjoy,” “busy,” “revenge,” etc. あり。

18. “My,” “your,” “his” 等の代りに “of me,” “of you,” “of him” 等の形を用ふる事或る idiomatic phrases の中に見らる。

[例] I cannot **for the life of me** remember his name.

Cf. I ran **for my** life.

You will be **the death of me**.

I have never seen **the like of him**.

I don't like **the look of it**.

【注意】 次の如き言ひ方を注意すべし。

He took me by *the* hand.

The dog bit him in *the* leg.

Look me straight in *the* face.

Poverty stares him in *the* face.

Subjective Possessive 及び Objective Possessive の別につきては § 12 を参照すべし。

19. Demonstrative Pronoun.

That (物), **those** (人) は Relative Pronoun の Antecedent として用ひらる。

[例] “Never put off till to-morrow **that** which (=the thing which, what) you can do to-day.”

“Heaven helps **those** who help themselves.”

This..... that は又 “the latter..... the former” の代りに用ひらるゝ事あり。但し物を指す場合に限る。

[例] Health is above wealth—**this** does not give so much pleasure as **that**.

EXERCISE V

(a) Tell the class of each Pronoun:—

1. This is not my book.
2. Ten persons, myself among the number, passed the examination.
3. Those who are diligent will surely succeed.
4. I shall not see his like again.
5. I saw the man himself, not his wife.
6. I have bought myself a pair of gloves.

(b) Translate the following, using Reflexive Pronouns:—

1. 明日の朝は寝過ぎてはならぬ。
2. 食べ過ぎなさを、食べ過ぎると病氣になりますよ。
3. 御自由に召上つて下さい。
4. 此の機会を利用して上京しよう。(to avail を用ひる)
5. 好機会が現はれた。(to present を用ひる)
6. 或朝眼を覺して見ると自分は有名になつて居た。(to find..... famous)

VII

PRONOUNS II

20. Relative Pronoun.

Relative Pronoun の用法に二種あり。

Restrictive Use 及び Continuative Use 即ち是なり。

1. Restrictive Use:—

[例] “He **who** knows not a foreign tongue knows not his own.”That was the idea **which** occurred to me.“All **that** glitters is not gold.”Shakespeare is the greatest poet **that** England ever saw.

2. Continuative Use:—

[例] I gave help to him, **who** (=and he) thanked me for my kindness.I went to view the river, **which** I found (=and I found it) greatly swollen.He said he saw me there, **which** (=but that) was a lie.

Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, **which** (= *and that*) was in effect a declaration of war.

Continuative Clause の前には Pause (書く時には普通 Comma を以て表す) を置き Restrictive Clause の前には置かざるを常とす。

21. That の用法.

“That” は Restrictive Use にのみ用ふ。殊に Antecedent が Interrogative Pronoun の “who” の場合、或は “all” (物), “any,” “no,” “the only” 其他 Superlative の Adjective を伴へる場合に多く “that” を用ふるものとす。

[例] ① Who **that** knows him would trust him?

② Energy will do anything **that** can be done in the world.

I saw nobody **that** I knew.

He is the only man **that** can be trusted.

“That” を支配する Preposition は Clause の終りに置く。

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

Cf. This is the house in **which** he lives.

【注意】 Demonstrative “that” の次には必ず “which” を用ふ。(§19 参照.)

22. Relative Pronoun の省略.

Relative Pronoun が Objective Case に立ち、且つ Restrictive Use なる時は屢々省略せらる。

[例] (1) This is the man (**that**) I was talking about.

This is the word (**that**) I met with.

(2) This is the knife (**that**) I lost yesterday.

This is the man (**whom**) I saw yesterday.

【注意一】 Relative Pronoun を omit したる時は Preposition を Relative Clause の終りに置くこと上述の如し、但し “that” の場合のみは省略せざる時と雖も Preposition を文尾に置くものとす。上例 (1) の如し。

【注意二】 口語に於ては Objective Case の Relative Pronoun を能ふ限り省略するものとす。従つて “the book I am reading” は “the book that I am reading” よりもよしとせらる。然れども文語に於ける Relative Pronoun の省略は文の莊重さを減するものとせらる。

Relative Pronoun は Objective Case のものゝみならず、Nominative Case の場合にも往々 omit せらるゝ事を注意すべし。

【例】 He is one of the best men () there
are in the world.

There is a gentlemen () wants to
see you.

“It is not the fine coat () makes
the fine gentleman.”

“It’s an ill wind () blows nobody
good.”

【注意】 上例の如く特に “there is,” “it is,” 等の後に
omit せらるゝを見るべし。

23. Indefinite Relative Pronoun.

Whoever, whichever, whatever.

Antecedent を兼ねる點に於て Relative “what”
の用法に似たり。 (Cf. **What** you say is true.)

【例】 (1) **Whoever** (=any one who) says so is
a liar.

He stopped **whomever** (= any one
whom) he saw.

You may take **whichever** (=either or
any one that) you like.

Whatever (=anything that) I have is
yours.

(2) **Concessive Clause** に用ひたる例。

Whoever (=no matter who) else objects,
I do not.

Whichever (=no matter which) way
you take, you must be prepared to
meet some danger.

Whatever (=no matter what) you may
say, I shall not change my opinion.

(3) **Whatever** (=at all).

There is no doubt **whatever** about it.

Is there any chance **whatever**?

【注意】 此の “whatever” は後に “it is” を略したる形
にて (2) の轉用に過ぎず。

24. Adjective Use:—

【例】 Perhaps he will call, in **which** case you
should tell him everything.

He makes the most of what money
(=all the money that) he has.

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

Whatever results follow, I will pursue
this course.

25. But (=who or that..... not) は Principal Clause に否定又は疑問詞を含む時に用ふ。

[例] There is not a man **but** would (=who would not) die for such a cause.

There is nothing so well done, **but** may (=that may not) be mended.

What heart was there **but** felt (=that did not feel) the pang of disappointment?

EXERCISE VI

(a) *Fill the blanks with suitable Pronouns:—*

1. Dante is the greatest poet () the world has ever produced.
2. This is the only mistake () he has ever made.
3. Who () is honest can do it?
4. I began to read the book, () proved very easy.
5. He saves all () he earns.
6. A woman () husband is dead is called a widow.

7. You may take () way you like.
8. () goes there never returns.

(b) *Translate the following:—*

1. 私が道を教へてやつたら彼は御禮を云つた。
2. これが彼の父の住んで居た家です。
3. 彼を知つて居る人は彼を好まぬ。
4. 彼は私の信頼することの出来る唯一の友だ。
5. 正直と勤勉とは如何なることをも成し遂ぐ。
6. 誰が來ても彼は歓迎する。

VIII

PRONOUNS III

26. Indefinite Pronoun.

以下特に注意すべき用法を掲ぐ。

One の用法.

[例] One Mr. Jones told me that.

(“Mr. Jones” は “one” と Apposition の関係にあり.)

I am the only **one** that has survived.
a nest with five young **ones** in it.

American railway terms are somewhat
different from English **ones**.

These houses have a splendid situation;
which is **the one** he has bought?

the one..... **the other** (=the former..... the
latter).

Fortune and reputation. **The one** is
inconstant, but **the other** abides.

27.

(1) Some, any.

Adjective Use:—

[例] { Have you **any** money? (單に有無を
問ふ時)
Have you **some** money? (有ることを
豫期する場合)

Anything but. (=far from being)

It is **anything but** satisfactory.

(2) No (*Adj.*), none.

(a) Adjective Use:—

[例] There is **no** saying what will happen.

I am **no** coward. (臆病なものか、剛膽
だなど却つて反對の事實を肯定する
場合.)

Cf. I am **not** a coward. 臆病者ぢやない。(單なる
否定.)

(b) Pronominal Use:—

His pronunciation is **none** of the best.
(=not very good)

None of them have succeeded.

None of your nonsense! (=I want none
.....!)

【注意】“None”を「誰も」の意味に用ふる時は概して複
数の動詞を與ふ。

“No”及び“any”の Adverb としての用
法は § 49 に掲げたり。

(3) **Both, either, neither.**(a) **Adjective Use:—**

[例] **Both** brothers (*or Both* the brothers) are dead.

On **either** side were trees.

Neither accusation is true.

(b) **Adverbial Use:—**

[例] He is **both** rich and handsome.

If you do not go, I shall not **either**.

If you do not go, **neither** shall I.

(4) **All, each, every.****Adjective Use:—**

[例] What is **all** this noise?

Each one of us has his or her duty.

I wish you **every** success.

Every effort has been made to make this book attractive.

All but (*Adv.*).

He was **all but** (=almost) drowned.

(5) **Such.**(a) **Adjective Use:—**

[例] Experiences **such** as this are rare.

such people (*or* people **such**) as these.

She had **such** a fright that she hardly survived it.

Don't be in **such** a hurry.

How could you leave him at **such** a time?

Long may he continue **such**!

(b) **Pronominal Use:—**

[例] He is a scholar and is respected as **such**.

I may have offended, but **such** was not my intention.

EXERCISE VII

Tell the uses (pronominal, adjectival or adverbial) of the italicized words:—

1. *One* Mr. Sato has come to see you.
2. I like Japanese clothes better than English *ones*.
3. There is *one* who knows it quite well.
4. Every *one* knows it.
5. Will you give me *some* water?
6. *Some* say it is true.

7. He waited for *some* time, but at last he went away.
8. I remember *something* was said about it, but I cannot remember what.
9. It is *anything but* amusing.
10. There are *some* five hundred students.
11. He is *no* soldier.
12. *All* I know is that he refused to come.
13. *All* men must die.
14. *Each* of us received a book.
15. "I have no money." "*Neither* have I."
16. "England expects *every* man to do his duty."—*Nelson*.

IX

ARTICLE I

28. Indefinite Article.

特別用法：—

- (1) Each の意味。

once a week ; three times a year.

sixpence (略して 6d.) a dozen.

- (2) "Little," "few" 等と合して不定の數量を表はす。

[例] She has a little money.

I want to speak a few words.

I met with a great many boys.

尙 Proper Noun の項 (§ 3) を参照すべし。

29. Definite Article.

(1) Proper Name の前に Adjective ある時は Definite Article を附す。

[例] The famous Napoleon.

但し下の如き日常使ひ慣らされたる少數の形容詞の前には省かる。

great Saigo ; little Charles ; old John ;

young Franklin ; poor Mary.

One evening **old** John and his wife sat
at their cottage door.

(2) 単位を表はす名詞の前.

[例] 4d. **the** pound. (*or a, or per.*)

This cloth is sold by **the** yard.

Do you board by **the** month?

30. The + Comparative.

普通 **the** + Comparative **the** + Comparative の形式にて用ひられ, “**the**” は Adverb にて, 前の “**the**” は Relative Adverb に類し “**by how much**” (何々だけ), 後の “**the**” は Demonstrative Adverb に類し “**by so much**” (それだけ) 程の義を有す.

[例] (a) **The** sooner, **the** better.

“**The** more, **the** merrier.”

The more money a man has, **the** more greedy he will be.

(b) I am not **the** more inclined to help him because he is poor.

You look all **the** better for your holidays.

【注意】 (b) に於ては “**the**” は “on that account” の義を有し context に理由の文句あるを常とす.

31. 次の諸例に於ては二個の名詞を連ねて一個の觀念を表すものなるが故に單數冠詞を用ふ.

[例] a watch and chain; a thread and needle.

a cup and saucer; a rod and line.

a carriage and pair.

The bread and butter was good.

Cf. { The editor and publisher of this magazine is
a very able man. (同一人)
The editor and the publisher of this magazine
are very able men. (別人)

EXERCISE VIII

Insert the necessary Articles:—

1. Dog is faithful animal.
2. Did you ever see uglier face?
3. This is portrait of famous Napoleon.
4. Do you hire it by day?
5. How much do you get month?
6. I'll return in few days.
7. Rich ought to take care of poor.
8. Faster it runs, merrier we are.

X

ARTICLES II

32. Article を用ひざる場合.

(1) 身分, 資格, 官職等を表す名詞が叙述名詞として一個人に限る時.

[例] They made him king.

Cf. The king made him (a) bishop.

He acted as interpreter to the prince.

Cf. Gladstone as a politician.

Mr. A. has been appointed to the post of headmaster of our school.

Cf. My son has chosen the trade of a carpenter.

(2) Nouns in Apposition (“of” を随ふ) の場合.

[例] George V., King of England.

Charles Darwin, author of the “Origin of Species.”

William Pitt, second son of Lord Chatham.

同様に,

Jesus Christ was son of a carpenter.

“The child is father of the man.”

—Wordsworth.

(3) Concessive Clause の初めに Noun を用ふる時.

[例] Great scholar as he was, he could not entirely be free from superstitions.

Strong man though he was, he could not bear the pain.

(4) “Man” ([人] 或は [男]), “woman” (女) を一般的に用ひたる場合.

[例] “Man proposes, God disposes.”

Woman was created to be the companion, not the slave of man.

次の如く相対的關係を有する名詞の結合の場合も然り.

They are man and wife. (= husband and wife)

Both rider and horse were severely wounded.

(5) 身分, 官職の名詞が人名の前に来る時.

[例] King George; Queen Victoria.

Mr. Brown; Mrs. Brown; Miss
Brown.

【註一】“Mr.,” “Mrs.,” “Miss” は敬語なるのみならず身分を表はす.

【註二】“Mr.,” “Mrs.,” “Dr.” 等は略語の場合は Period を附すれども上例の如く姓名を伴ふ時はこれを省くも可なり.

Messrs. Brown & Co.

Sir Henry Jackson; Lady Henry
Jackson.

Prince Tokugawa; Marquis Okuma;
Count Chinda, etc.

General Nogi; Admiral Togo, etc.

(6) 次の如き慣用句に於て.

(a) Prep. + Noun + Prep. + Noun の形式.

[例] From head to foot; from top to toe.

From morning till night.

He went begging from door to door.

(b) Noun + Prep. + Noun の形式.

[例] They were now face to face.

They went side by side. (arm in arm;
hand in hand.)

little by little; day after (or by) day.

(c) Prep. + Noun の形式.

[例] Land is in sight.

He lives in town.

Cf. He lives in the country.

on foot; on horseback; by land;
by sea; by train; at noon.

(d) Verb + Noun + (Prep.) の形式.

You must take care of your health.

We should be wrong not to make
mention of the fact.

He left word that he would call again.

England declared war against Germany.

其他 “take leave (of),” “shake hands (with)”
など.

(e) This day week we shall go.

It happened this day week.

(7) 普通名詞ならざる病名.

[例] He has a touch of rheumatism.

Indigestion is learnedly spoken of as
dyspepsia.

其他 “gout,” “typhus,” “cholera” など。

Cf. He has caught (a) cold. (“cold” は普通名詞。)

33. What, such, all, both, half, double

等の語は Article の前に置く。

[例] What a shame!

What a nice book!

Such a man cannot succeed in anything.

half **the** usual price.

half a mile.

half a dozen.

double **the** price.

同様に文語にて “many a” の形を用ふ。

[例] many (and many) a time.

Many a man has been drowned in that lake.

又 Adjective が “as,” “so,” “too,” “how” 等の Adverb を伴ふ時。

[例] It was as good **an** answer as could be expected.

A work from **so** careful and competent a hand should be of considerable value.

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

How dreadful a fate! (=What a dreadful fate!)

EXERCISE IX

Correct the following, where necessary:—

1. The school is over at half past two.
2. Mr. Wilson was the President of the United States of America.
3. He was appointed a principal of the school.
4. This road leads to church.
5. He is expected to return home the next month.
6. He is now so well that he left a hospital yesterday.
7. He went out a stick in hand.
8. He worked hard from the morning till the night.
9. Such man will succeed in anything.
10. He went to the bed at ten.
11. Emperor William of Germany was deposed.
12. They went the hand in the hand.
13. He is suffering from the appendicitis.

XI

ADJECTIVES I

34. Verb の Participle より來れる Adjective を **Participial Adjective** と云ふ。

(1) Present Participle より。

- [例] an interesting book.
 a striking contrast.
 working men.
 weeping women.
 the following examples.
 the day following.
 “A rolling stone gathers no moss.”

【注意】下に掲ぐるは Gerund の例なり。

- a sleeping car (i. e. a car for sleeping).
 Cf. a sleeping child.
 A walking stick (i. e. a stick for walking).
 Cf. a walking dictionary.

(2) Past Participle より。

- [例] a printed book.
 a wounded soldier.
 borrowed money.

polished steel.

well-earned rest.

It was cheap at the price asked.

“A burnt child dreads the fire.”

【注意一】名詞の前後に附し Adjective として用ひたる Past Participle を Verb の Past form と思ひあやまる事多し。注意を要す。

【注意二】Past Participle は多く Passive の義なれども、Active の義を有するもの若干あり。次例の如きは自動詞の Past Participle にして、名詞に附して用ひらるゝは斯の如き場合に限る。

- [例] a returned hero; a retired officer;
 a faded flower; escaped convicts.

Cf. a well-read man=a man who has read much.

35. Noun が他の Noun を形容する場合。

- [例] (1) a straw hat; a gold watch (Cf. Golden age; “Silence is golden.” (こは比喩的用法なり); a wood pavement.
 (2) London University; Japan Times; an Oxford graduate; Shakespeare Society.
 (3) an entrance examination; an afternoon walk; a savings bank; Post Office;

a **front** door; in my **childhood** days;
 a **woman** novelist (*pl.* **women** novelists);
 a **lady** doctor (*pl.* **lady** doctors).

【注意】 Noun の Possessive Case も Adjective の代用となる。

【例】 man's life; to-day's paper;
 her **mother's** (=motherly) heart.

36. Adjective には **Attributive** へのみ用ひらるゝものあり。

【例】 a **wooden** box; the **outer** world; in **former** times.

That is the **very** thing I was going to say.

He is a **mere** child.

I saw the **utter** absurdity of it.

Use your **spare** time well.

次の如く **Attributive** と **Predicative** と異なる意義に用ひ得るものもあり。

the **late** Emperor. (*Cf.* It is getting **late**.)

the **present** King. (*Cf.* The King was **present**.)

a **certain** John Smith. (*Cf.* His success is **certain**.)

my **right** hand. (*Cf.* That's **right**.)

以上と反対に常に **Predicative** へのみ用ひらるゝ **Adjective** あり。

【例】 The man is **alive**. (*Cf.* a **living** man.)

He fell **asleep**. (*Cf.* a **sleeping** lion.)

I am not **afraid** to fight.

He is **ashamed** of his conduct.

The ship is **bound** for Europe.

XII

ADJECTIVES II

37. Adjective Equivalents.

(1) Noun (Common Case 及び Possessive Case). (§ 35 参照.)

(2) Pronoun.

(a) Personal (Possessive Use). (**my** book ; **your** dog, *etc.*)

(b) Demonstrative. (**this** book ; **that** dog, *etc.*)

(c) Indefinite. (**any** book ; **every** dog, *etc.*)

(3) Verbals.

(a) Participle (Present and Past). (§ 34 参照.)

(b) Gerund. (a **reading** room ; a **swimming** match)

(c) Infinitive. (a book **to read** ; a house **to let**, *etc.*)

(4) Adverb.

(a) Attributive Adjective の如く用ひたる例.
an **up** train ; a **through** ticket.
the house **here** ; the people **there**.

the **above** statement ; the **then** king ; the **then** state of affairs.

(b) Predicative Adjective の如く用ひたる例.

He was **up** early in the morning.

My father is still **here**.

School is not yet **over**.

Her husband is not quite **well**.

I hope it will be **otherwise**.

(5) Preposition に導かるゝ Phrase.

[例] a woman **in white**.

the last house **in this street**.

“A bird **in the hand** is worth two **in the bush**.”

a man **of virtue**. (=a virtuous man)

the highest seat **of learning**.

It is **of great use** to me.

a letter **from home**. (**from abroad**.)

gifts **from Providence**.

上例中特に of-phrase はそれに相當する一個の形容詞に改むるを得ること多し。

[例] a man **of wisdom**. =(a wise man)

(6) Adjective Clause.

[例] The man **who said so** is a liar.

This is the house **where I was born**.
That's the reason **why he went away**.

38. Word-Order.

(1) Attributive Adjective が Noun の後に來る場合.

[例] a consul-**general**; the sum **total**;
things **Japanese**; from time **immemorial**.

There was something **noble** about the man.

“Nothing **great** was ever achieved without enthusiasm.”—*Emerson*.

Nara is one of the most delightful places **imaginable** (or **conceivable**).

“Nothing,” “anything,” “something,” “everything” 等の語は形容詞を常に後に伴ふ。猶ほ下の例を見よ。

Cato **the Elder**; Pliny **the Younger**;
Alexander **the Great**; William **the Silent**; Charles **the Bald**;

Reynolds **the painter**; Shelley **the poet**.

William **the Conqueror**.

(2) 形容詞が修飾句を伴ひて長くなる場合.

[例] a basket **full** of fruit.
a wall ten feet **thick**.
a child three years **old**. (Cf. a three-year-old child.)

This is a practice not **uncommon** among thieves. (Cf. He is a **good-for-nothing** fellow.)

(3) 形容詞が幾つも重なる時.

[例] A man **poor** but **contented** is to be envied.

I never heard a talē, so **sad**, so **tender** and so **true**.

EXERCISE X

Point out the Adjectives or Adjective-equivalents in the following sentences:—

1. It is a very interesting book.
2. They carried off wounded soldiers.
3. I got a letter written in English.
4. He is called a walking dictionary.
5. He is a well-read man.

6. I have found a house to let.
7. This is a smoking room.
8. He wears a straw hat.
9. "God helps those who help themselves."
10. This is the house that his father lives in.
11. It is a matter of great importance.
12. He is staying at a town by the sea.
13. He was very fond of things Japanese.
14. The brutes seemed the size of lions.

XIII

COMPARISON

39. Two syllables の語にて “-er,” “-est” を以て Comparison を作る普通の語次の如し。

(1) 語尾が **Consonant** + [i] のもの。

[例] happy; busy; lazy; easy; early;
pretty; healthy; hearty, etc.

(2) **Syllabic Sound** (母音相当音) を含むもの。

[例] noble; able; idle; gentle; often (*Adv.*).

(3) 語の前後に發音上重要ならざる母音を有するもの。

[例] tender; clever; bitter; narrow;
shallow; poli'te; profou'nd; sincere';
common; quiet; pleasant.

次の如き Compound Adjective の Comparison に注意せよ。

well-known, better-known, best-known.
fine-looking, finer-looking, finest-looking.

Cf. A better and **more kind-hearted** fellow does not exist.

【註】 Compound Adjective を (1) Attributive に用ひたる時は第一要素にアクセントを置き, (2) Predicatively に用ひたる時は第二要素にアクセントを置くものとす。

【例】 (1) a **we'll-fitting** coat.

They are **we'll-behaved** children.

(2) This coat is **well-fi'tting**.

The children are **well-beha'ved**.

40. “-or” に終る Comparative.

【例】 superior; inferior; prior; anterior, *etc.*

是等は Latin 語の形容詞の比較級を其儘借用せるものにして、後に “than” の代りに “to” を用ふ。

【例】 He was **superior to** all the other scholars of his time.

A month **prior to** (=before) the publication of the book I saw the MS.

41. “-most” に終る Superlative.

【例】 utmost; foremost; hindmost; innermost; uppermost; topmost.

I did it **with the utmost** care.

one's **inmost** thoughts,
what is **uppermost** in one's mind.
He fell head **foremost**.

42. Comparative の用法.

【例】 (1) He gets **worse and worse** every day.

The book gets **more and more interesting**.

(2) More=rather.

He is **more** clever than honest.

Cf. { You are **cleverer** than he.
You are **more** clever than wise.

43. Superlative の用法.

(1) 次の如き場合には Superlative を用ふる方口語に普通なり。

【例】 Which do you like **best**, tea or coffee?

(2) Most=(a) very, (b) the majority of (「大抵の」の義) 此の場合は定冠詞を附せず。

(a) This is a **most interesting** book.

Thanks very much for your **most kind** letter.

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

His answer was **most sensible**.

(b) **Most** people think so.

Most friendship is feigning.

(3) 慣用句.

(a) Let us do our **best** (or **utmost**).

He breathed his **last**.

I let my pony run its **fastest**.

(b) The cherry-blossoms are now at their **best**.

The war was at its **bitterest**.

(c) Life is short **at best**.

He is not worth much—**at most**, ten thousand.

It will take four days **at least**.

I am not **in the least** afraid to die.

Here we are **at last** at our journey's end.

I shall be back on Thursday **at (the) latest** (or **at the furthest**).

44. Comparative 及び Superlative を強むる語.

[例] (1) Comparative.

much bigger; **far** bigger.

a great deal better; **by far** the better.

(2) Superlative.

(by) **far** the best; **much** the smallest.
the **very** largest.

He is **by far** the best scholar in the whole school.

Do your best, your **very** best.

EXERCISE XI

(a) Correct the following, where necessary:—

1. Mt. Niitaka is higher than all the Japanese mountains.
2. In scholarship he is inferior than none.
3. The former is very bigger than the latter.
4. Which do you like better, Tokyo and Kyoto?
5. We had no farther discussion.
6. Katō is cleverer of the two.
7. It is a most remarkable case.
8. He is very the smallest of the three.
9. The flowers are now at best.
10. I never saw the finer view.
11. He was not surprised at least.

(b) Translate the following :—

1. 御病人は如何ですか、一日増によくなつて來
ます。
2. 彼は日本に於ける大英學者の一人です。
3. 彼は兄弟中で一番利口だ。
4. 我々の學校の建築は遅くも來月末迄には出來
上ります。(construction)
5. 多くて百圓以上はかいらぬだらう。

XIV

ADVERBS

45. “Where” (place), “when” (time), “how” (manner), “why” (cause) の四語は (1) Interrogative, (2) Relative Adverb として用ひらる。

- 【例】 (1) **Where** are you going?
When shall you see him again?
How do you like it?
Why are you laughing so?

- (2) This is the place **where** (=in which) I was born.
 The time **when** (=in which) such things could happen is gone.
 Do it **how** you can (=in whatever way you can).
 That's (the reason) **why** (=for which) he wanted to go.

【注意一】 關係副詞が先行詞を有する時は、前置詞+關係代名詞に相當するものなり、上例の如し。

【注意二】 文語には “whence,” “whither” 等の語あり。

- 【例】 We know neither **whence** we came nor **whither** we are going.

Adverb は Verb, Adjective 及び他の Adverb のみならず種々なる品詞を修飾す。

[例] (1) **Noun or Pronoun.**

Even a boy can do it.

I **only** can do it.

(2) **Adverbial Phrase.**

He arrived **just** in time.

The bullet flew **exactly** over his head.

(3) **Adverbial Clause.**

He has been ill **ever** since he left us.

I like him **simply** because he is honest.

(4) **Infinitive.**

The train begins to move **slowly**.

(5) **Present Participle.**

Moving **slowly**, the train begins to leave the platform.

46. Indefinite Relative Adverbs.

Whenever, wherever, however.

二種の用法あり。

(1) “At any time that” 及び “to (or in) any place that” の意味に用ふ。

[例] I will follow you, **wherever** you go.

Whenever it is fine, I go for a walk.

(2) 讓歩的. “no matter when, where, how” の意味に用ふ。

[例] **Wherever** you may go, you cannot succeed without perseverance.

Whenever I may go, I find him at his books.

However hard he may try, he will not attain his object.

【註】 Indefinite Relative Adverb は又 Compound Relative Adverb と呼ばる。Adverb+ever なるが故なり。

47. Sentence-modifying Adverbs.

Adverb にて文章全體にかゝるものあり。單に一語のみを modify するものと區別するを要す。

[例] { The revolt is **clearly** a reaction against misrule. (=It is clear that...) (全文)
 Prove **clearly** what you say is true, and I will believe it. (一語)
 { **Happily** he did not die. (=It was a happy circumstance that...) (全文)
 He did not die **happily**. (一語)

【注意】 全文を修飾する Adverb は通例文頭に置き、that clause を以て書換へ得る場合多し。

48. Very と much の用法.

Past Participle には “much” を用ひて
“very” を用ひず.

【例】 You are (very) **much** mistaken.

I was **much** surprised.

I have been **much** impressed by your
knowledge of English.

【例外】 very tired; very pleased.

Cf. “very big”; “**much bigger**”; “**much the biggest.**”

49. Adverb としての no 及び any. 常に
Comparative と共に用ひらる.

【例】 You shall go **no** farther.

Leonidas, King of Sparta, defended the
Pass of Thermopylæ with **no more**
than (=only) three hundred men.

Cf. **not more than** 300=300 at most.

The child was **no bigger than** (=as
small as) this doll.

Is the patient **any** better to-day?

You will not be in time, if you wait
any longer.

EXERCISE XII

(a) Tell the uses of the italicized words :—

1. There are *no* fewer than fifteen theatres
in Tokyo.
2. He paid *no* less than 300 yen.
3. He *wisely* refrained from saying so.
4. He acted *wisely* in not saying so.
5. He *often* does not do his best.
6. *Not* every man can do it.
7. *Fortunately* it was fine weather.
8. We rode on for about two miles, *when* we
came to the open fields.

(b) Correct the following :—

1. I was very surprised.
2. Whatever hard you may try, you will not
succeed.
3. You will miss the train, if you wait some
longer.
4. I am very better than yesterday.
5. “Don’t you like it?” “Yes, I don’t.”
6. He comes seldom alone.
7. He read carefully the letter.
8. She cried almost.

XV

VERBS: TENSES I

50. Present Tense.

(1) Indefinite Present.

[例] He writes a good hand.

(2) Definite (or Progressive) Present.

[例] He is writing a letter.

Present Tense の形式は種々なる意義を表すに用ひらる。

1. 現在の事実を表す。

[例] I hear a noise; what can it be?

I am reading a book.

2. 未来の事実を表す。

(a) 未来を示す語句と共に用ふ。

[例] He leaves Tokyo to-morrow morning.

School commences on January 14.

これは下例の如く Progressive form となすこと多し。

I am going to the theatre to-night.

Are you dining there on Saturday?

(b) Adverb Clause 中に用ふ。

[例] If you see him, give him the message.

You shall have it, when you ask politely.

The earlier he comes, the better.

I shall be working hard when you are enjoying yourself in England.

3. 物語に於て過去の事実を眼前に躍如たらしむる爲に用ふ (Historical Present).

[例] Cæsar leaves Gaul, crosses the Rubicon, and enters Italy with 5,000 men.

4. 特別の「時」を表さず, 不變の眞理, 常習的動作を表すに用ふ。

[例] The earth moves round the sun.

We go into the country every summer.

He is always grumbling and complaining.

51. Past Tense.

(1) Indefinite Past.

[例] He wrote a long letter.

(2) Definite (or Progressive) Past.

[例] He was writing a letter when I called.

用法：—

1. 過去の事實を表す.

[例] The race **took place** on Sunday.

It **was** a great success.

I **saw** it just now. (Cf. I have just seen it.)

2. Indirect Narration に用ふ.

[例] He said that he **heard** a noise.

He told me that he **was writing** a letter.

3. 事實に反する事を假想する場合. (Subjunctive Mood § 58 参照)

[例] If I **knew** what to do, I should do it.
I wish I **were** a bird.

4. 過去に於ける或時を標準として、それより以前起りたる動作と雖も前後の關係の明瞭なる場合には Past を用ひて Past Perfect を用ひず.

[例] The train **started** before I got to the station.

EXERCISE XIII

(a) *Tell the uses of the Verbs in the following:—*

1. He is reading a book.
2. The steamer leaves on Monday next.
3. I am coming this evening.
4. He is attending the First High School.
5. The sun gives light and heat.
6. He said that he was ill.
7. I wish he were here.
8. Nobody remembers how he learned to talk.
9. Five and five is ten.

(b) *Translate the following:—*

1. 明日は天氣だかどうだか分らない。
2. 明日天氣だつたら行かう。
3. 私の仕事が終わる迄待つて居て下さい。
4. 出掛ける前にそれを終らなければいけない。
5. 彼は來月初に米國に向つて出發する。

XVI

VERBS: TENSES II

52. Future Tense.

(1) Indefinite Future.

[例] I shall be back in half an hour.

(2) Definite (or Progressive) Future.

[例] I shall be working hard when you are enjoying yourself in England.

I shall be travelling next week.

用法:—

1. 単に未來の事實を表す (Simple Futurity).

[形式]:—

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

[例] We shall hear about it to-morrow.
Shall I hear from you soon?
What shall we say if we are asked?

The time will come when you will hear me.

Shall you be in Tokyo this summer?

Shall you be going to church?

Will they be able to hear at such a distance?

【注意】 次の如き例に於ては輕き命令の義を含む。

You will please not disturb him.

You will kindly tell me what has happened.

2. (a) 話し手の或は (b) 相手の意志.

[形式]:—

(a)	(b)
I will	Shall I?
You shall	Will you?
He shall	Shall he?

[例] (a) I will go even though you don't want me to.

You shall have it for nothing. (=I will give it you.)

He shall be punished.

[例] (b) Shall I **open** the window? (=Do you want me to...?)

Will you kindly **let** me know when you arrive?

Shall he **open** the door?

3. 一人稱の肯定文, 二人稱の疑問文に “shall” を用ひて intention を表はすこと多し.

[例] I (we) **shall** go. = I (we) intend to go.
Shall you go? = Do you intend to go?

4. Subject の意志. Subject たるべきものが生物たると無生物たるとを問はず, 凡ての人称に “will” を用ひ, 概して “will” にアクセントを置く.

[例] I **will** go.

You **will have** your way.

“None so deaf as those that **won't** hear.”

Oil **will not unite** with water.

I shut the door several times, but it **will open**.

【注意】 轉じて習慣 (過去の習慣は “would”) を表すに用ひらる.

[例] He **will** (would) sit for hours doing nothing.
Now and then a blackbird **will call**.

5. “Shall” は人称の區別なく Dependent Clause に用ひて未來を表す.

[例] The sea will ebb and flow as long as the earth **shall last**.

I will take care that he **shall have** his share.

The man who **shall succeed** in this will be called a great man.

EXERCISE XIV

Supply “shall” or “will” :—

1. He () go whether he is willing or not.
2. We () have no school to-morrow.
3. I think ! () write to him at once.
4. () you kindly tell me the way to the station?
5. He () have his own way in everything.
6. I () never see my native land again.
7. I hope I () succeed.

8. I don't think he () succeed.
9. () I go at once?
10. I () go even if it rains cats and dogs.
11. He () often come of a Sunday.
12. If I do not work hard, I () fail.
13. I () never forget a lesson which I received when quite a young lad, while attending an Academy.
14. () you see him?
15. I () be glad to hear from you.
-

XVII

VERBS: TENSES III

53. Present Perfect.

(1) Indefinite Present Perfect.

[例] I **have done** my best and can do no more.

(2) Definite (or Progressive) Present Perfect.

[例] What **have you been doing** all day?

用法:—

1. 動作の今正に完了せるを表す.

[例] I **have just read** the book through.
I **have been** to the concert.

2. 動作の過去に始まりて現在まで繼續せる事を表す.

[例] I **have lived** here for the last ten years.
I **have been studying** English these five years.
The matter **has been** under investigation.

3. 過去の事柄の何等かの形に於て (結果, 経験, 記憶等) 現在に關係を及ぼせる事を表す.

【例】 Somebody **has taken** my stick.

Have you been to the Zoo?

I **have often heard** it said that genius is near allied to madness.

【比較】 Shakespeare **has written** (=is the author of) the greatest tragedies the world has ever seen.
(作物残りす)

Shakespeare **wrote** Hamlet in 1603. (單なる過去)

【注意】 Present Perfect は Present の一種なる故 “when” 又は過去を表す語句と共に用ふべからず.

正

When did you see the woman?

I saw her last year.

誤

When **have you seen** the woman?

I **have seen** her last year.

4. Adverb Clause 中に用ひて Future Perfect に代用せしむ.

【例】 Let me have it when you **have done** with it.

I shall go out for a walk when I **have finished** my task.

54. Past Perfect.

(1) Indefinite Past Perfect.

【例】 He **had been** ill for two days, when the doctor was sent for.

(2) Definite (or Progressive) Past Perfect.

【例】 It was in the early days of April; he **had been spending** the winter in Rome.

用法:—

1. 或る過去に於ける動作の完了.

【例】 I **had finished** my task when he came.

2. 過去の或時までの動作状態の繼續.

(I) の例を見よ.

3. 過去の或時の動作の結果.

【例】 He told me that his brother **had gone** to England.

4. 過去の或時までの経験.

【例】 I **had never seen** him before that time.

5. Adverbial Clause 中に於て過去の未來完了に代用す.

[例] He said he would return me the book when he **had done** with it.

6. 以上の用法の外に、過去の事實に反する事を假想する場合に用ふ。(Subjunctive Mood § 58 参照)

[例] If he **had been** warned, he would have had nothing to complain of.

I wish I **had not been** born.

【注意】 Past Perfect は事柄の發生せし順序を顛倒して Complex Sentence を以て述ぶる時に特に必要なるものなれども、事柄の發生せし順序に従つて Compound Sentence を以て述ぶる時は Past にて足る。

I gave him a book which I **had bought** last year.
=I **bought** a book last year, and I **gave** it to him.

55. Future Perfect.

(1) Indefinite Future Perfect.

[例] “Before this time to-morrow I **shall have g ined** a peerage or Westminster Abbey.”—*Nelson*.

(2) Definite (or Progressive) Future Perfect.

[例] They **will have been living** there for five years next month.

上記用法の外に過去に關する推測を表す事あり。

[例] You **will have heard** about it, I daresay.
How did you feel during my absence?
You **will have missed** me very much.

EXERCISE XV

(a) *Explain the use of each of the Verbs in the following sentences:—*

1. I have been to Ueno.
2. What time is it? I have lost my watch.
3. The train had started when I got to the station.
4. Have you ever seen a hippopotamus?
5. Murasaki Shikibu has written the Genji Monogatari.
6. He knew that his father had returned.
7. I would have told you, if I had known.
8. I had been reading a book, when he came.

(b) *Correct the following:—*

1. I have gone there twice.
2. He has come just now.

3. The "Paradise Lost" has been published in 1667.
4. Please return the book when you will have done with it.
5. When have you returned?
6. There has been much rain last month.

XVIII

VERBS: MOOD (法)

56. 叙述の方法を示す動詞の變化を Mood (法) と云ひ、これに四種あり、即ち

- (1) **Indicative Mood** (直說法)
- (2) **Imperative Mood** (命令法)
- (3) **Subjunctive Mood** (假定法)
- (4) **Conditional Mood** (條件法)

【注意】 從來述べ來りたる動詞の變化及び用法は悉く Indicative Mood なるが故に今茲に改めて説かず。

57. Imperative Mood. 命令の意を述ぶる法。

Imperative の形は Root form と同じ。通常 Subject を言ひ表さず。且つ二人稱現在を普通とす。

用法:--

- (1) 普通の命令。

【例】 Allow me to introduce to you my friend Mr. Jones.

“Make hay while the sun shines.”

Do sit down.

Do be quiet.

二人稱以外に對する命令は“let”を用ふ。

[例] Let them alone. Let me see!

Subject を言ひ表す場合には Intonation を以て Indicative と區別す。

[例] You sit down and get your breakfast.

Don't you stumble.

(2) Imperative+“and” は條件を表すに用ふ。

[例] Stir and you are a dead man.

“Spare the rod and spoil the child.”

“Talk of the devil, and he will appear.”

(3) 讓歩.

[例] Go where you will, you cannot succeed without perseverance. (=Wherever you may go...)

(4) 假定.

[例] Suppose (=If) you were in his place, what would you do?

A few of them, say (=for instance) a dozen or so.

58. Subjunctive Mood.

事實を述ぶる Indicative Mood に對して、事實に反對或は不確實なる事柄を述ぶる Subjunctive Mood あり。今日の英語に於ては Subjunctive は多くの場合に於て Indicative の爲に驅逐されつつあり。

Subjunctive の形にて Indicative と異なるは動詞の“be”^{*}を除きては Present の Third Person Singular に“-s”を附せざる事のみとす。

Past	if I were	if we were
	if you were	if you were
	if he were	if they were

59. Subjunctive Mood の Tense. これに四つあり (1) Present, (2) Future, (3) Past, (4) Past Perfect.

* Present	if I be	if we be
	if you be	if you be
	if he be	if they be

用法:—

(1) Subjunctive Present. 現在又は未來の事柄に關し不確實なる事を表す。

[例] “To act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.” (=shall
find)—Longfellow, *Psalm of Life*.
Though every one desert you, I will
not. (=should desert)
I wonder whether it **be*** really true.
(=is)
If it **be*** fine to-morrow, I will start.

【注意】 斯かる場合口語に於ては Ind.cative を用ふ。

[例] If it **is** fine to-morrow, I will start.

(2) Subjunctive Future. 現在又は未來の事柄に就きて強き疑ひを表す。

[例] If anybody **should call**, say I am absent.
If it **should rain**, I would not start.

(3) Subjunctive Past. 現在の事實に反對せる假想又は假説を表す。

[例] Ben was determined to have the fur
whether the cat **were** willing or not.
(=was)

If he **were to come**, I should be glad
to see him.

【注意】 此の “were to” の代りに “should” を用ふるも
可なり、然る時は Subjunctive Future に變ず。

I wish I **could go** abroad.

I wish I **were** a bird.

He talks as if he **were** my friend.

(4) Subjunctive Past Perfect. 過去の事實に反對せる假定、想像を表す。

[例] If he **had worked** harder, he should
have succeeded.

Would to God we **had died** in the land
of Egypt!

以上はすべて Subjunctive を Dependent
Clause に用ひたる例にして、Subjunctive (=
subjunctive) の義實に茲に存するなり。猶ほ次の
例を見よ。

(a) Subject と Verb との位置を轉じたる例。

“**Be** it ever so humble, there’s no
place like home.”

“**Be** the matter what it may,
Always speak the truth.”

Cost what it may, I will help you.

Were I a king, I should not be able to do that.

(b) Simple Sentence に用ひたる例.

Long live the king! (=May the king live long!)

God save the King! (=May God save the King!)

The plague take you!

It were idle to deny the fact. (=would be...)

【注意】 (a), (b) の例は特別の用法に非ず, 上述四つの Tense の例にそれぞれ配屬せしむる事を得べし, 茲には構文上の變化を示さん爲項を別にして説きたるのみ.

“Be” 以外の動詞の Subjunctive Past (“If I knew, I should do it.” etc.) 及び Subjunctive Past Perfect (“I wish I had been there.” etc.) は Indicative と同形なり. 又 Subjunctive の代用として助動詞 “may,” “should” 等を用ひ得る事上例の如し.

60. Conditional Mood.

通常 Subjunctive Mood と共に用ひ, 事實に反對の假想を表す. 語形は “should,” “would,”

“could,” “might” 等を用ふ. (a) Principal Clause 或は (b) Simple Sentence に用ふ.

[例] (a) If I knew, I should do it.

(b) You might help me (if you would).
I could have come last evening.

これらは Subjunctive Mood を有する Dependent Clause の省略によるものなり.

EXERCISE XVI

(a) Fill each blank with a verb in the appropriate form:—

1. If I () rich, I would go abroad.
2. If I (持つ) money, I would buy it.
3. Is your father living? I wish he ().
4. He talks as if he (知る) everything.
5. God (恵む) the king!
6. If it (雨降る) to-morrow, I will not go.
7. () he to come, I should be glad to see him.
8. If you () to lose your place, what would you do?
9. Home is home, () it ever so homely.

(b) Translate the following:—

1. 佐藤君が居ればいゝのに。
2. もし君が私の意見を聞くならば、私は反対しよう。
3. もし僕が君なら、そんな事はしないだらう。
4. 暇乞ひに位來てもよさそうなものだ。(at least to say good-bye)
5. もう一足で水にはゐるぞ。(Take another step)
6. 歩いて行かう。

XIX

BE, HAVE, DO

61. Be + Infinitive の用法.

(1) 決心 (話手 又は話相手 以外の人のなしたる).

[例] You **are to give** this to Jones.
The doctor says he **is not to be worried**.

(2) 運命.

[例] The day broke, the day which **was to decide** the fate of India.
He **was never to see** his native country again.

(3) 「筈」

[例] She **is to be married** next month.
He **is to be here** by five.

(4) =ought (or should).

[例] What **am I to do**, father?

(5) =have to (or must).

[例] I disliked the idea of the necessary call; **but it was to be done**.

(6) =may, can.

[例] Not a cloud **was to be seen** (=visible).
Where **is it to be found**?

(7) 假定.

[例] If I **were to propose**, would you accept?

(8) “Will” の代用.

[例] When **are you to give** me your judgment on my library, as you promised?
(=When will you...)

(9) 希望.

[例] We must make it clear to all that the Japanese power **is to be** paramount and uncontestable in the Far East.

62. Have+Infinitive の用法.

(1) “Have” の代りに “have got” を用ふること口語に多し.

[例] I **have got to do** a lot of work.
It **has got to be done**. (=must be)

【比較】 { I **have to write** several letters. } (意義同じ)
 { I **have several letters to write**. }

(2) “Have” (or “get”)+Object+Infinitive (or Past Participle). これに (a) 「何々される」 (Passive) の意味と (b) 「何々させる」「何々して貰ふ」 (Active) の意味とあり.

[例] (a) I **had my wife die**.

I **had my leg broken**.

I **had my purse stolen**.

(b) What would you **have me do**?

I will not **have you talk** such nonsense.

I want to **have my picture taken**.

I will **get some one to translate** the letter.

(3) “Had better”+Infinitive (=would find it wiser to).

[例] You **had better not go**.

(4) “Had rather” (or “sooner”) (=would rather).

[例] I **had rather die** than disgrace myself.

63. Do の用法.

(1) 強勢の爲 **Inversion** (轉倒法) を行ひたる時.

【例】 Well **do** I **remember** the scene.

Little **did** he **dream** that it was his father.

(2) (a) Interrogation 及び (b) Negation を表す時に **Do-form** を用ひざる事あり。

【例】 (a) Who **invited** you?

How **comes it** that you know him?

What **care we** for the future?

(b) I **care not** what others may say.

I **doubt not** that you are right.

“**Tell me not** in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream.”

—Longfellow, *Psalm of Life*.

【比較】 I think (or hope) not. 此の “not” は上例と異りて否定の **that-clause** に相等するものなり、混同するなかれ。

【例】 Will it rain to-morrow? I think (or hope) not.
(=that it will not rain.....)

(3) 代動詞 (Pro-verb) として用ひる場合：—

【例】 “You must hate a Frenchman as you **do the devil**.” (=as you **hate the devil**)—*Nelson*.

EXERCISE XVII

(a) Note the use of “be,” “have,” and “do” in the following sentences:—

1. Father has got company.
2. He is to leave here shortly.
3. I have to read many books.
4. I don't like to have you go.
5. I want to have the picture framed.
6. Everybody praised the duke who did win the battle.
7. You had better go now.
8. I cannot afford to have you idle.

(b) Translate the following:—

1. 彼は再び日本を見る事は出来ないのであつた。
2. これは貸家ですか。
3. 敵の姿は見えなかつた。
4. 可愛いゝ子に死なれた。
5. 明日は早く起きなければならない。
6. 幾ら拂つたらよいか。

XX

CAN, MAY, MUST

64. Forms :—

I **can** (**may**, **must**) go.

I **can** (**may**, **must**) have gone.

I **could** (**might**, **must**) go.

I **could** (**might**, **must**) have gone.

“Can” の缺けたる形は “be able to” を以て, “may” の缺けたる形は “be allowed to” を以て, “must” の缺けたる形は “have to” を以て補ふ。

65. May, might の用法.

Dependent Clause に用ひて「不確實」或は「可能」を表す。

[例] I wish I **may** live to see it.

I fear the dog **may** bite you.

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

Whatever he **may** have done, he does not deserve such punishment.

He studied hard that he **might** not fail.

Would that I **might** see his face once more!

66. Could, might, must の用法.

“Should,” “would” と同じく事實に反對なる事を假想する Conditional Mood に用ふ。

(1) Principal Clause に用ひたる場合.

[例] I **could** have done it, if I had wanted to.

You **might** have succeeded if you had tried.

If there were no domestic servants, each of us **must** wait upon his own bodily needs.

If you had not assisted me, I **must** (=should certainly) have failed.

(2) Simple Sentence に用ひたる場合.

Could you lend me a hand?

Why, a child **could** answer that.

Might I ask your name?

Do not go too near the edge of the precipice; you **might** fall over.

[注意] “Could you……?” “Might I……?” 等は現在の願望を表す疑問文にして “Can I……?” “May I……?” 等より一層丁寧なる言ひ方なり。

Cf. **Would** you kindly show me the way?

67. Must の用法.

(1) “Must” + Present Infinitive の次の用法を注意すべし。

[例] Just as I was getting better, what must I do but break my leg?

Just as I was busiest, he must come worrying.

(2) “Must” の過去形 (must) は多く Dependent Clause に用ふ。

[例] She told them that they must get everything ready themselves.

此の場合 “must” の Tense は Principal Clause より推定するものなり。

EXERCISE XVIII

(a) Note the use of “can,” “may” and “must” in the following:—

1. Whatever you may do, you can't succeed without diligence.
2. You might as well advise me to give up my fortune as my argument.

3. I might have a bicycle if I wanted one.
4. What can this mean?
5. Do not make yourself uneasy. He must recover.
6. One cannot be too careful in this world.
7. He said that it might be true.
8. If you had tried you must have succeeded.
9. I would do so, if I could.
10. You might have won the prize if you had tried.

(b) Translate the following:—

1. 残念ですが今晚は参れません。
2. 彼は知つて居る筈がない。
3. 遺憾ながら仕方がない。
4. 私がさうしなければならぬと彼は云つた。

XXI

SHOULD, WOULD

“Shall,” “will” の用法は Future Tense の條下に述べたり、此處には “should,” “would” の用法を論ぜん。

68. Should.

(1) 義務, 條理 (=ought to) など。

[例] (a) You **should obey** your parents. (=You ought to...)

You **should not have done** such a thing.
(=You ought not to have done...)

【注意】 “Should have” + Past Participle は「何々すべきであつた」「何々しなかつたのが悪い」にて、爲すべくして爲さざりし過去の事柄に就て云ひ、多 詰責の意を含む。

(b) You must do it, or rather **should and ought to do it**.

【注意】 “Must” は necessity (必要) を表はし “should” より其の意強く “ought” は “should” と意義同じく、唯だ “should” よりも意一層強し。

(2) 驚愕, 遺憾等。

[例] Walking along the street, whom **should** I meet but my cousin Tom?

It is singular that on this particular night he **should have been up**.

I am sorry that you **should be** compelled to sell your books.

It is incredible that he **should refuse**.

(3) 自然, 當然等。

[例] It is **natural** that he **should say** so.

It is **necessary** that you **should go** at once.

It is **good (well, right, proper, important)** that you **should have done** so.

(4) 消極的の目的。

[例] He studies hard lest (=for fear) he **should fail**. =He studies hard that he may not fail.

(5) 過去, 現在, 未來に關する萬一の事。

[例] If he **should have arrived**, they ought to send me word. (過去)

If this report **should be** true, I would give you my head. (現在)

If it **should rain** to-morrow, we should be obliged to stay at home. (未來)

以上は“should”を Dependent Clause に用ひて種々なる意義を表すことを示せしものなるが、以下 (a) Principal Clause 或は (b) Simple Sentence に用ひて (即ち Conditional Mood) 婉曲、謙讓等を表す例を示さん。

(a) Though you said it a thousand times,
I **should** not **believe** it.

I **should have preferred** to stop longer,
if I had been able to afford the time.

(b) I **should say**, you should not have
done such a thing.

I **should think** so.

I **should like** time to consider the
matter.

【注意】“Should like”の次には Infinitive を伴ふこと普通なれど直ちに具體的の Object をとることも稀ならず。

I **should like** *some water*.

I **should like** *a chair* to sit on.

69. Would.

(1) 文語に於て一人稱に用ひ、言ふも及ばぬ願望を表はす (=wish).

【例】 **Would** I were a bird!

Would God I had died!

(2) 過去の習慣 (=used to).

【例】 He **would sit** for hours doing nothing.

(3) 假定、條件。

【例】 If you **would grant** my request, I
should esteem it a great favour.

If you **would only work** harder, you
would be sure to succeed.

(4) (a) Principal Clause 或は (b) Simple Sentence に用ふ (Conditional Mood).

【例】 (a) Even if I knew, I **would not tell**. (= **should not be willing** to tell)

You **would not do** it if you knew.

Though you said it a thousand times,
no one **would believe** it.

I **would have telephoned**, if I had
thought of it.

(b) Without water, nothing **would grow**.

I **would like to go** for a walk. (=should like)

You **would do** well to write more
distinctly.

Would you **do** this for me?

I **would not go** there for the world.

Who **would have believed** it?

EXERCISE XIX

(a) Note the use of "should" and "would" in the following:—

1. I should be happy to be of service to you.
2. What will you do, if you should fail?
3. He consented that the marriage should take place.
4. It is impossible that he should deceive me.
5. It is ridiculous that I should be suspected.
6. Formerly he would go for a swim before breakfast.
7. Would I were rich enough to go abroad!
8. If he had asked me, I would have told him.

(b) Translate the following:—

1. 彼はよく朝飯前に散歩に出掛けた。
2. 生れなければよかつたに。
3. 若し金を貸して呉れるなら、有難いのだが。
4. お目にかゝり度いのですが、何日お伺したらよいでせう。

XXII

PARTICIPLE AND GERUND

70. (1) Participle は動詞的形容詞にして (2) Gerund は動詞的名詞なり。

(1) Participle:—

[例] a dying soldier; a trained observer.
a magazine devoted to the study of English.

【注意】名詞の前後に附する Past Participle は通例他動詞にして Passive の意味を有す。

(2) Gerund:—

[例] "There is no accounting for tastes."
The book is worth publishing.
Your going there won't help us much.
It is no good talking about it now.

71. Present Participle の特別用法。

(1) The book is printing. (=is being printed)

We stayed there while our house was building. (=was being built)

(2) He went fishing.

これらは共に元來 “a...ing” なる Gerundial form より起る. “a-” は “on,” “in” の義なり.

Cf. He goes out twice a day.

72. Participial Construction.

(1) Participial Phrase を有して種々の意味を含む.

(a) Time.

[例] **Walking** along the street (=While I was walking...), I met a friend.

Having prepared to-morrow's lessons (=After I had prepared...), I went to bed.

(b) Cause or reason.

[例] She smiled, not **being able** to help it.
(=because she was unable to...)

(c) Attendant circumstance.

[例] **Walking** on tiptoe, I approached the little window. (つま立しながら)

(d) Condition.

[例] **Turning** to the right (=If you turn to the right), you will find the place you are looking for.

(e) Concession.

[例] **Admitting** (=Though I admit) what you say, I still think that you are in the wrong.

(2) Subject と、opula を省略せるもの.

[例] A dozen collars may cost less **if taken** in one lot than **if bought singly**.

He would not speak **when spoken to**.
While fighting in China he was taken prisoner.

(3) Absolute Participle.

[例] He was reading a book, **his wife sewing** beside him.

The sun having set, we went home.

I will come, **weather permitting**. (=if weather permits)

With night coming on, we thought it time to go.

This done, he left the room.

The ceremony (**being**) over, the crowd dispersed.

【注意】(2)の例に於ては Principal Clause と Participle の主語と同一なるが故に之を省き、(3)に於ては、異なるが故に之を言ひ表せり。

(4) Independent Use.

[例] Granting that this is true, what follows?

Strictly speaking, this is not correct.

Talking of volcanoes, I have seen Asama in full eruption.

是等に Subject が言ひ表されざるは一定せざるが故にして、(2) の例と混同すべからず。

73. Gerund の用法.

(1) "Of one's (own)" + ".....-ing" = Passive Participle + "by one."

[例] trees of our planting = trees planted by us.

vegetables of his own growing.

this profession is of my own choosing.

上例の "our," "his," "my" 等は Gerund の Sense-Subject (意味上の主語) を示すものなり。

(2) Gerund には未来の形なし、されど context に依りて時の関係を判断することを得べし。

[例] He is sure of **succeeding**. (=that he will succeed)

I remember once **seeing** him. (=that I saw him once)

I was rewarded for **lending** him a hand. (=for the fact that I had helped him)

(3) Perfect Gerund は Predicate Verb の示す Tense よりも前のことを表はす。

[例] He regrets **having gone** there. (=He regrets that he has gone (or went) there.)

He regretted **having gone** there. (=He regretted that he had gone there.)

(4) Gerund を含む主なる慣用句。

[例] **On hearing** the news, she swooned.

I cannot help saying so.

"It is **no use crying** over spilt milk."

I feel like crying.

EXERCISE XX

Explain the use of each Participle and Gerund :—

1. Having finished my work, I went out for a walk.
2. On his return to England he began studying law, but very soon abandoned it for literature.
3. It is worth while visiting the place.
4. The dinner is preparing.
5. The ship came sailing into the harbour.
6. Finding that the house was deserted, he went in.
7. I cannot come, being ill.
8. I shall go if asked.
9. This done, we went home.
10. The inn being small, the visitors were few.
11. Provided that all is safe you may go.
12. Considering the circumstances, he can hardly be blamed.
13. He is going hunting next Sunday.
14. Why do you stand looking at me?
15. I insist upon his coming.
16. I cannot help laughing.
17. Printed matter only.
18. He saw a sleeping child in the room.

XXIII

INFINITIVE

74. Infinitive* は Gerund と齊しく動詞的名詞にして、前に前置詞 “to” を附する場合と附せざる場合とあり。

[例] Please (to) shut the door.

Please not (to) be offended, Mary.

Help me (to) lift this.

Bid him speak. (文語)=Tell him to speak.

I saw him fall. (Cf. He was seen to fall.)

【注意】 知覚動詞 (“see,” “hear,” “feel” 等) 及び使役動詞 (“make,” “bid,” “let” 等) を Active に使用したる時は “to” の省略せらるゝを見るべし、されど是等の動詞も Passive に用ひられたる時は “to” を復活せしむるなり。

“To” のみを以て Infinitive に代用する事あり。

[例] I meant to call, but forgot to.

I shall tell him to go if you wish me to.

* Infinitive, Gerund 及び Participle に對して, “I go,” “they saw” 等の如く Person, Number, Tense, Mood の制限ある形を Finite Verb と稱す。

Infinitive が數個重なる時は、第二以下の“to”は通例之を省略するものとす。

[例] You must learn **to read, write, and speak** English.

Infinitive は Present 及び Perfect の二つの Tense form を有す。

(to) do (to) have done.

[例] He seems **to have done** well. (=It seems that he has done (or did) well.)

She is said **to have been** a beauty.
(=It is said that she was...)

He seemed **to have known** it. (=It seemed that he had known it.)

Perfect Infinitive の Tense は Predicate Verb の Tense よりも以前のことを表す。

75. Infinitive の用法 (Part I, § 89 参照).

(1) Noun Use :—

[例] “**To err** is human; **to forgive** divine.”
I refuse **to do** such a thing.
It was a pleasure **to see** him.

(2) Adjective Use :—

[例] It was a sight **to see**.
There was no time **to lose**.
She is not the kind of girl **to do** such a thing.

(3) Adverbial Use :—

[例] He opened his lips **to speak**.
He has gone out **to post** a letter.
He awoke one morning **to find** himself famous.

76. Object and Infinitive.

次の場合に於ては Object 及び Infinitive が意味上 Subject 及び Predicate の關係を有す。

(1) Infinitive without “to.”

[例] He heard **the bell ring**.
I saw **the dog run**.

(2) Infinitive with “to.”

[例] Report declared **him to be** dead. (=that he was dead)
I consider **him to be** a knave. (=that he is a knave)

The general commanded **them to charge**.

(=that they should charge)

I don't like **others to find** fault with me. (=that others should...)

(3) "For" + Object and Infinitive.

[例] It is time **for us to be** up and doing.

(=that we should be up and doing)

He waited **for her to speak**.

Some men must die **for others to live**.

(=that others may live)

It was too late **for there to be** any hope.

(=so late that there was no hope)

EXERCISE XXI

(a) Explain the use of the Infinitive:—

1. I am very glad to hear that you have passed the examination.
2. I heard him say so.
3. I awoke one morning to find Sherlock Holmes standing, fully dressed, by the side of my bed.

4. It is too difficult for us to understand.
5. It was too late for them to do anything else.
6. I found it to be true.
7. There was only one thing to be done, namely, for each man to do the best he could.
8. I knew the author to be a lady.

(b) Translate the following:—

1. 彼は金持だと云ふことだが、事実かどうかは知らない。
2. 彼の来るのを待つて居た。(Infinitive を用ひて)
3. 彼は失敗した様だ。
4. 洋行しようと思へば出来るのだが。
5. ぐづぐづしては居られない、すぐ行かう。「失ふべき時はない」と譯す)
6. 彼の笑ふのを見たことがない。

XXIV

PREPOSITIONS I

Preposition の種類.

Classes	Examples
Simple	at ; in ; on ; to ; from ; for , etc.
Double	from under ; on to ; but for , etc.
Participial	concerning ; during ; regarding , etc.
Phrase	as for ; as to ; instead of , etc.

77. Preposition は Noun (又は Pronoun) の外 Noun 相當語或は相當句を Object として支配す.

(1) Adverb.

【例】 How far is it **from** *here to there*?
He worked **till** *late* at night.

(2) Gerund.

【例】 Business prevented me **from** *going* there.
He entered the house **without** *being* discovered.

(3) Prepositional Phrase.

【例】 The sound came **from** *under my feet*.
I shall stay here **till** *after the examination*.

【注意】 “From under,” “till after” 等を又 Double Preposition と稱す.

(4) Clause.

【例】 There was a long fight **about** *who should be king*.
He talked **of** *how people had insulted him*.

The cases are quite parallel, **except** *that A is a younger man than B*.

以上は (3) を除き Simple Preposition の用例と見るべし.

78. Phrase Preposition の用例.

I care nothing at all **as to** whether I shall succeed or not.

“**As for** me, give me liberty or give me death.”—Patrick Henry.

The future tenses are formed **by means of** the auxiliaries “shall” and “will.”

EXERCISE XXII

Translate the following :—

1. 彼は丹波丸に乗込んだ。
2. 彼のことは知つて居ますが、その伎倆に就いては少しも知りません。
3. どの學校には入らうかまだ決しません。
4. とうとう上野へ着いた。
5. 病氣のために會に出られなかつた。(through)
6. 反對があつたに拘らず彼は行つた。(opposition)
7. 彼は父の傍に坐つて居た。
8. 彼は俸給の外に何かあるのだ。(besides)
9. 身體が悪い爲に軍隊を去らなければならなかつた。(owing to; the service)
10. 陸路を行いますか海路を行いますか。

XXV

PREPOSITIONS II

主なる Preposition の用法.

81. After.

- (1) 「追ふ」, 「求める」, 「尋ねる」.

[例] Run **after** him and catch him!

There are many **after** this situation.

He inquired very kindly **after** my parents.

- (2) 「あと」.

[例] Time **after** time I urged him to do it.

After a long interval the task was resumed.

After all (is said and done), he is a man.

- (3) 「倣つて」, 「従つて」.

[例] He was dressed **after** the English fashion.

He was named **after** his uncle.

82. At.

- (1) 地點 (「に」, 「から」, 「へ」等の關係を表す).

[例] He spent his holidays **at** the sea-side.
 They arrived **at** the station.
 He entered **at** the front door.
 "Drowning men will catch **at** straws."
 look **at**; laugh **at**; stare **at**, *etc.*

(2) 従事, 状態.

[例] He spent the morning **at** billiards.
 I was **at** it till two o'clock.
 He is diligent **at** his lessons.
 You are **at** liberty to go or stay.
 They are now **at** peace with each other.
 He came **at** the risk of his life.

(3) 一點.

[例] The thermometer stood **at** 90 degrees
 in the shade.
 Let us begin **at** the beginning.
 travelling **at** the rate of 40 miles an
 hour.
 At first, I thought otherwise.
 He died **at** the advanced age of eighty.

(4) 感情の理由.

[例] He was surprised **at** my sudden return.

83. By.

(1) 「側に」, 「寄る」.

[例] They sat **by** the fire.

Come close **by** me, and tell me what
 is the matter.

I will stand **by** you.

(2) 「よつて」.

[例] We came back (**by**) the same way.

to send **by** post; to go **by** rail.

He knows all the students **by** name.

(**by** sight.)

He generally reads **by** candlelight.

By whom was the book written?

Do not judge of a man **by** his looks.

Time is measured **by** the hour.

Cloths are sold **by** the yard.

(3) 「迄に」.

[例] He should have come **by** this (time).

(4) 「ずつ」.

[例] one **by** one; little **by** little; step **by**
 step.

84. For.

(1) 「代りに」, 「對して」.

[例] P. O. stands **for** "postal order."I shall explain it fully once **for** all.She keeps house **for** her father.**For** how much will you part with it?I wrote down his speech in shorthand
word **for** word.

(2) 「として」, 「としては」.

[例] I took it **for** granted that you would
consent.I, **for** one, have nothing to say against
it.**for** instance; **for** example.**for** the first time in one's life.She is very beautiful **for** a country
maid.

(3) 「は」, 「に就て」.

[例] As **for** me, I am satisfied with it.He said he, **for** his part, did not want
to learn any more.He shan't want **for** friends here.I am rather pressed **for** time to-day.

(4) (a) 理由, 原因 (b) 目的.

[例] (a) I praised him **for** his diligence.He could not speak **for** tearsHe is the worse **for** liquor.But **for** his idleness, he would be
faultless.(b) She married him **for** love, not **for**
money.He went on a short trip **for** the benefit
of his health.a struggle **for** existence.I have no ear **for** music.

(5) 「拘らず」.

[例] **For** all his wealth, he was not con-
tented.He may be a rich man **for** aught I know.

(6) 「利益」, 「の爲め」.

[例] I will pray **for** you.It is easier **for** me to write than **to**
speak.

(7) 「間」.

[例] **for** a while; **for** some time; **for** months;
for ever; **for** many miles about.

85. From.

(1) 出發, 分離 (場所, 時間等).

[例] Is your house far **from** here?

From a child he was fond of study.

The building dates **from** the 15th century.

I could not refrain **from** laughing.

He is free **from** danger.

I attempted to dissuade him **from** his purpose.

He doesn't know black **from** white.

(2) 出所, 原因, 根據.

[例] His skill comes **from** practice.

He died **from** fatigue. (Cf. He died of cholera.)

He is suffering **from** a toothache.

From what I have seen of him, he seems to be a good man.

XXVI

PREPOSITIONS III

86. In.

(1) 包含.

[例] **in** Asia; **in** Japan; **in** Tokyo.

a woman **in** white; a man **in** slippers.

In my opinion the method is wrong.

(2) 狀態, 從事.

[例] a prisoner **in** chains.

He is **in** good health.

They parted **in** tears.

"A friend **in** need is a friend indeed."

They went **in** search of the lost child.

He has written to the newspaper **in** reply to the assailant.

He was drowned **in** crossing the river.

Is the book **in** print or **in** manuscript?

(3) [例] I have found a great friend **in** (the person of) Mr. A.

He committed a great mistake **in** saying so.

(4) 時.

[例] in the morning; in the day-time.

The blossoms will be out in a few days.

Cf. within a few days.

(5) =into.

[例] Put it in your pocket.

Cut it in half, (in two).

(6) with Verbs and Adjectives.

[例] I believe in God. (trust, hope, etc.)

He is engaged in literary work. (join,
deal, share, succeed, etc.)

Happiness consists in being content
(lies).

He is interested in the study of insects.
wanting in courage; weak in algebra.

He is happy in his son.

He is quite at home in English.

a man six feet in height.

87. Of.

(1) =from.

[例] wide of the mark. (Cf. The arrow
fell short of the target.)

within a mile of the city.

He was cured of his bad habit.

The prisoner was stripped of his clothes.

Born of wealthy parents, he did not
know the worth of money.

to borrow, receive, buy, etc. of some-
one.

I will do whatever is required of me.
(expected of)

He did it of his own free will.

(2) 原因, 理由.

[例] He died of cholera.

proud of success; afraid, ashamed, etc.
of.

(3) 所作者.

[例] It was kind of you (=a kind act done
by you) to say so.

the Iliad of Homer; the phonograph
of Edison.

(4) 材料.

[例] The houses are built of brick.
a family of eight.

(5) Apposition.

- [例] the land **of** Japan; the name
John.
the vice **of** drunkenness.
the circumstance **of** there being no one
near.
that fool **of** a boy. (=foolish)
I have had a troublesome journey **of**
it.

(6) 「關して」.

- [例] What do you think **of** it?
Have you heard any news **of** the
travellers?

(7) with Verbs and Adjectives.

- [例] approve **of**; beware **of**; avail oneself
of; capable **of**; worthy **of**; inclusive
of (=including), *etc.*

(8) 形容詞的に用ひらる.

- a man **of** tact=a tactful man.
a work **of** authority=an authoritative
work.
a girl **of** ten years (old).

the Land **of** the Rising Sun.
trees **of** our own planting.

(9) 所屬關係.

- [例] There were only five **of** us, and more
than twice as many **of** them.
His temper is **of** the quickest.
I am not **of** those who take this view.

(10) 時其他の副詞句.

of late (years); **of** old; **of** course.
He would come **of** a Sunday.

(11) 「を」.

- [例] burning **of** houses; in quest **of** happi-
ness; desirous **of** peace; explanation
of facts.

XXVII

PREPOSITIONS IV

88. On (upon).

(1) 接觸, 支持.

[例] on the table; on land and sea.
 on foot; on tiptoe; on horseback.
 He turned on his heel.
 Flies walk on the ceiling.

(2) 時.

[例] once on a time; on one occasion; on Sunday.
 On hearing this (=When I heard this),
 I changed my plans.
 on my return home (=when I returned).

(3) 狀態.

[例] Be on the look-out for pickpockets.
 The book is already on sale.

(4) 根據, 基礎.

[例] I will consent on condition that you
 give up drinking.

He declined on the ground of inexperience.

(5) 方向.

[例] He threw the coins on the table.
 He threw his knife on me.
 Fortune smiled upon his enterprise.

(6) (轉じて思考の方向) 「關して」.

[例] Reflect on the natural results of such
 conduct.
 a treatise on heat.

(7) With Verbs.

[例] rely, depend, etc. on one's word.
 feed, live, subsist on something.
 bestow, confer something on somebody.
 I congratulated him on his success.
 I condoled with him on his loss.

89. To.

(1) 「迄」.

(a) 場所.

[例] Take this child to his mother's house.
 wet to the skin.

(b) 時間.

[例] The business hours are from 8 **to** 4.

(2) 目的, 結果.

[例] Language study is a means **to** an end.
To my shame be it said.

(3) 程度.

[例] He was generally punctual **to** a minute.
They were killed **to** a man.
He has not been here to-day **to** my
knowledge.

(4) 附着.

[例] attach, adhere, stick, belong **to**.

(5) 比較.

[例] Learning is nothing **to** (=as compared
with) genius.
Ten **to** one, he will succeed.

(6) “Dative” 代用.

[例] Give the letter **to** him.
What is that **to** you?
To me it is simply absurd.
kind, agreeable, hurtful, true, *etc.*
to.

(7) With Infinitive.

90. With.

(1) =against.

[例] fight, quarrel, vie, *etc.* **with**.

(2) 「共に」.

[例] I spent the day **with** him.
I agree **with** you there.

(3) 「もつて」(所持或は手段, 所作).

(a) He went out **with** no hat on.
a man **with** a sinister expression.

With all her merits, she was not
proud.

(b) We see **with** our eyes and hear **with**
our ears.

fight **with** courage; hear **with** calm-
ness; speak **with** ease, *etc.*

【注意】“With” + Abstract Noun = Adverb なる事多し。
例へば上例は courageously, calmly, easily とする事を得べし。

(4) 作因, 原因.

[例] My time is taken up **with** tedious work
of all sorts.

The streets are crowded **with** people.
She was almost beside herself **with** joy.

(5) 「に對して」「に關して」.

[例] to be frank **with** you.....
What do you want **with** me?
Do **with** me as you like.
Down **with** aristocracy!

EXERCISE XXIII

Tell the meaning of each Preposition in the following:—

1. He sits up till late night after night.
2. It is cooked after the French fashion
3. He is a man after my own heart.
4. I will enter after you.
5. I told him you had sent me to inquire **after** his health.
6. The boy takes entirely after his mother.
7. No one knew his arrival at the place.
8. I perceived the light came in at the **window**.
9. "If at work, or if at play,
Always speak the truth."
10. He was much pleased at his son's **success**.

11. The train was running at full speed.
12. My house is a hut by the sea.
13. By and by two or three sparrows came **to** the tree.
14. Johnny was tired and hungry by this time.
15. I have hired that carriage by the hour.
16. He went by steamer.
17. Here is some water for you.
18. She is tall for her age.
19. You said you would not tell, if you were killed for it.
20. It is certain that they must have been very ferocious creatures, from their great size and sharp teeth.
21. He takes much interest in the study of English.
22. My house stands within a stone's throw of the school.
23. There are many books on this subject.
24. He resigned of his own accord.
25. He is very proud of his success.
26. I will make a teacher of you.
27. I have availed myself of the very first opportunity.
28. The city of Tokyo boasts three million people.
29. Only five of them succeeded.

30. My health has not been of the best.
31. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood.
32. To my surprise she was gone.
33. He is generous to a fault.
34. Aladdin's palace was nothing to this wonder of architecture.
35. The children vie with each other in finding the first flower and bringing it home to mother.
36. At that time Japan was fighting with Russia.
37. Will you take a ride with me?
38. What fun to see a dog with a hat on!
39. Charles, however, with all his eagerness for riches, was poor.
40. She was trembling with fear.
41. John, with some difficulty, read the letter.
42. It is filled with water.
43. With God nothing is impossible.
44. Reading in the twilight is hurtful to the eye.
45. He sticks to his opinion.
46. He has always been true to his friends.
47. You may rely upon his word.
48. On reaching there he wrote home.
49. I have had a bad time of it.
50. The burglar robbed him of his money.

XXVIII

CONJUNCTIONS

91. 他の品詞に屬する語にして, Conjunction の如く用ひらるるもの殊に Adverb に多し.

[例] Now (that) you mention it, I do remember.

Once he consents, we have him.

Supposing your father saw you, what would he say?

Suppose I were going away, should you be sorry?

I will take my umbrella in case it rains.

Seeing (that) I am here, I'd better stay.

He went out in spite of the fact that (=although) he was not well.

You may have the money provided (or providing that) you will put it in the bank.

I'll go away directly you tell me to.

The flowers are lovely; only, they have no scent.

92. Conjunction は又 Preposition と密接の関係を有す。

- [例] { After the old king died, his son came to the throne. (Conj.)
 { After the old king's death his son came to the throne. (Prep.)
 { One should think **before** one speaks. (Conj.)
 { One should think **before** speaking. (Prep.)
 { You had better **ask** him, **for** he knows all about it. (Conj.)
 { She could not sleep **for** thinking of him. (Prep.)
 { "Don't halloo till you are out of the wood." (Conj.)
 { Man is an enigma from his birth till his death. (Prep.)

93. Conjunction の省略.

Conditional Clause に於て Conjunction "if" を省略する事あり。此の場合には必ず Subject の位置を轉倒す。

- [例] Were I a king, I should not be able to do that.
 Had he ever so many faults, I should still be his friend.
 Should anybody come, say I am not at home.
 Could I have foreseen all these difficulties, I should never have undertaken the work.
-

XXIX

CONCORD

94. Subject と Predicate とは Person と Number とに於て一致す。之を **Concord** (一致の法則) と云ふ。普通の口語にありては動詞 “to be” を除く外は Indicative Present の 3rd Person Singular に “-s,” “-es” を附する形式存するのみ。

(1) Collective Noun. (Chap. I. 参照)

[例] The **committee** *consists* of eight students. (Collect. N.)

The **committee** *are* divided in their opinions. (N. of Multitude.)

(2) 複數或は “and” にて結ばれたる二個の Nouns も纏まりて一個のものとして考へらるる時は單數動詞を用ふ。

[例] Two dead languages **is** too much to impose upon the generality of students.
A needle and thread **was** found on the floor.

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

(3) Or, nor (“either.....or,” “neither.....nor”) を以て結ばれたる時, Number は兩方の Noun が單數ならば動詞も單數, Person は個々の間に差あれば後のものに從ふ。

[例] Either he or she **has** got it.

Neither the Emperor nor his people **desire** war.

You or he **is** in the wrong.

Either he or I **am** in fault.

Neither I nor he **is** to b'ame.

【注意】此の規則には反例多し。且つ普通は斯かる言ひ方を避けて下の如く言ふ。

Either he **is** in fault or I **am**.

Either he or I **must** be in fault.

“As well as” を以て結ばれたる時は初めの Subject に從ふ。

[例] I as well as you **am** prepared.

The students as well as the teacher **work** hard.

“Not only.....but (also)” の場合は後の Subject に從ふ。

[例] Not only you, but also I **am** prepared.

(4) Relative Pronoun. (Pt. I. Chap. X. 参照). Relative Pronoun と先行詞とは Person, Number に於て一致するものとす。

[例] I, **who am** a poor man.

(5) Noun が “each” 又は “every” に修飾せられ、且つ “and” を以て結ばれたる時は単數として取扱ふ。

[例] Each man and each boy **has** his own work.

Every man and woman **loves** their own country.

(6) “None” は大抵複數動詞を伴ふ。

[例] None **know** when that was.

Of all the crimes none **is** so hideous as this.

猶ほ次例を注意すべし。

A number of houses **were** destroyed by the storm.

Ten thousand pounds a year **is** a large income.

EXERCISE XXIV

Note the “Concord of the Verb” in the following:—

1. “None but the brave deserves the fair.”
2. There were none but good people there.
3. Are there none in your land who can see without eyes and hear without ears?
4. Either my brother or John has done it.
5. Thirty yards is a good distance.
6. The Government have refused to disallow the ordinance.
7. His savings have been put into the bank.
8. The news is too good to be true.
9. “Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.”
10. Bread and butter is his usual breakfast.
11. About half of the men were taken prisoners.
12. Half of a circle is a semicircle.
13. The house with its contents was insured.
14. It is a great honour to me who am a poor student.
15. All the pigeon tribe generally produce two eggs.
16. The ebb and flow of tides is now understood.

XXX

WORD-ORDER

95. 原則. Subject+Predicate.

反例:—

(1) Interrogative.

[例] Do you speak English?

【注意】 疑問代名詞が主語たる時 及び半疑問語の文にありては原則に従ふ。

[例] What has happened?

Who knows what to-morrow has in store?

You are reading a novel?

半疑問語の文は Rising Intonation に依りて Assertive Sentence と區別す。

(2) Emphatic Imperative. 強き命令文に於て主語を言ひ表したる時は主語と述語と轉倒す。

Don't you believe that!

Will you be off!

(3) Optative.

May you live to repent it!

Long live the king!

【注意】 祈願文に於ては助動詞, 副詞等を文頭に置く。

(4) Direct Narration.

“Yes, sir [‘jessə],” said the waiter.

これは Subject+Predicate の順序をとることも多し。

(5) After Adverbs (*esp.* Negative).Here's something for you. (*Cf.* Here it is.)

There was nothing there.

There fell a deep silence. (*Cf.* There you are!)【註】 文が “here,” “there,” “hither,” “thence,” “then,” *etc.* に始まり軽き動詞に重き主語を有する時は “There fell a deep silence” の如く **Predicate+Subject** の配置をとること普通なれど, 若し Subject と Predicate Verb が何れも軽きものなる時は Subject+Predicate の Order に従ふ。例へば “There he lay,” “Then a war broke out” の如し。I entered first, **then followed William.**
You wouldn't do it yourself; **no more will I.**The tale is long, **nor have I heard it out.**
She wept and **so did he** (=and he wept also).*Cf.* I thought he would weep, and **so he did** (=and he actually wept).

【注意】此の“so”は事情の同一を表す副詞にして、“be,” “can,” “have,” “do”と共に肯定文にのみ用ひられ、事情の同一を問題とせざる時は普通の Word-Order に従ふものとす。

Emphatic :—

Well do I know and love my native hills.

Down came the ceiling.

Off goes the man!

Cf. Off you go!

Away they went to the station. (Colloq.)

Away to the station they went. (Literary)

即ち斯かる文にありては Personal Pronoun は Verb の前に、それ以外の名詞は Verb の後に來るものとす。

Twice have I had the pleasure of visiting your country.

No sooner had she sat down than she burst into tears.

Little did I think that he was a scoundrel.

(6) After Complements.

Happy is the man who lives contented with his own lot.

Such are the privileges of fatherhood.

【註】斯かる“such”は前文を受くる事多し。

A quiet and tender woman was Dick's mother.

(7) Conditional and Concessive Clauses without a Conjunction.

Should it be wet, I shall stay at home.

Be that as it may, we cannot now take it into consideration.

96. 原則. Verb+Object.

反例.—

(1) Interrogative and Exclamatory.

What am I to do?

What genius he has!

(2) Relative.

Here is a book which everybody reads.

(3) Emphatic.

Her brother I like very much, but her sister I don't like.

(4) “The……the……”

The more money he gets, the more money he wants.

EXERCISE XXV

(a) Note the various cases of "Inversion" in the following:—

1. Very well do I remember our arrival at that place.
2. There have been strange rumours about him.
3. "Blessed are the poor in spirit."
4. "Silver and gold have I none."
5. Long live the king!
6. But where, thought I, is the crew?
7. Such are the rewards that always crown virtue.
8. Hardly were these words out of my mouth, when the boy left the room.

(b) Translate the following:—

1. あなたは花がお好きですか。はいそうです。私の母も亦好きです。
2. 君は學生です。僕もそうです。
3. 善い本は世間に少い。
4. 大いなる哉徳の力。
5. 笑はれれば笑はれる程彼等は面白い事をしようとする。
6. 如何にも立派な紳士だ。

XXXI

COMPLEX SENTENCE

Complex Sentence の Dependent (or Subordinate) Clause たるべきものを次の三種に分つ。

97. (1) Noun Clause. (名詞の用をなすもの)

(a) Subject として。

[例] That he did so is certain.
(Subord. Conj.)

(b) Object として。

[例] I know (that) he is a coward.
(Subord. Conj.)

You teach me what it is to be an idler.
(Inter. Pron.)

We do not know when he will arrive.
(Inter. Adv.)

(c) Complement として。

[例] The question was which way was the shortest.
(Inter. Adj.)

(d) Preposition の Object として。

[例] There was a long fight about who should be king.
(Inter. Pron.)

(e) Noun の Apposition として.

[例] The fact remains **that he is an honest man.** (Subord. Conj.)

98. (2) Adjective Clause. (形容詞の用をなすもの)

[例] He is a man **who will never give in.** (Rel. Pron.)

The day **that (=on which) we started** was stormy. (Rel. Pron.)

This is the house **where I was born.** (Rel. Adv.)

The day **before you came** was stormy. (Subord. Conj.)

99. (3) Adverb Clause. (副詞の用をなすもの)

(a) Time を表すもの.

[例] She was a beauty **when she was young.** (Rel. Adv.)

"**While there is life, there is hope.**"

He married as soon as **he graduated.**

The moment he heard the sound, he sprang from the bed.

(b) Place を表すもの.

[例] "Come forward." "Thank you! I hear quite as well **where I am.**"

I will follow you **wherever you go.**

Go back **whence you came.** (= Colloq. Engl. Go back **where you came from.**)

(c) Reason を表すもの.

[例] Pronouns are so called **because they are used in place of nouns.**

Since you insist on it, I will consider the matter.

As you are not ready, we must go without you.

Seeing (that) you are here, you may as well stay.

(d) Purpose を表すもの.

[例] He withdrew (in order) **that the dispute might cease.**

He had to refrain from any continued writing lest he should lose the other eye too.

(e) Result を表すもの。

[例] What have I done **that he should cut me?**

She was so frightened **that she could not speak.**

All precautions have been taken, **so that we expect to succeed.**

His language was such **that we declined further dealings with him.**

【注意】 He was so kind **that he helped me.**

- = { 1. He was so kind as to help me.
2. He was kind enough to help me.
3. He had the kindness to help me.

He was so kind **that he did not desert me.**

=He was too kind to desert me.

(f) Condition を表すもの。

[例] If it rains to-morrow, I will not go.
Unless you overcome that habit, you will be ruined.

(g) Concession を表すもの。

[例] If they are poor, they are at any rate honest.
Even if my watch is right, we shall be late.

He finished first, **though he began last.**
Young as he was, he was not unequal to the task.

Whatever your reasons may be, you are perfectly correct.

“**Be the matter what it may,** always speak the truth.”

“**Be it ever so humble,** there's no place like home.”

Boy as he was, they looked up to him as their leader.

(h) Comparison を表すもの。

[例] It is not so difficult **as you think.**
It is easier **than you think.**

“**As a man makes his bed,** so must he lie.”

“**Do unto others as you would be done by.**”

The more he gets, the more he wants.

EXERCISE XXVI

(a) Tell the various kinds of the "Subordinate Clause" in:—

1. Edison is an inventor whose fame is world-wide.
2. I remember the house where I was born.
3. After the dance was concluded the whole party was entertained.
4. The instant that he heard it, he sprang from the bed.
5. I will wait till he comes.
6. A monument stands where they fell.
7. It is no proof that one cannot do a thing because he does not like doing it.
8. I am so tired that I can walk no farther.

(b) Translate the following:—

1. 時刻は遅かったが彼は直に出発した。
2. 問題はどの学校に入るかである。
3. 彼は若い時は勤勉であった。
4. 高等学校の入學試験は噂程むづかしくはない。
5. 學校を卒業すると直ぐ實業界に入った。
6. 満足する人が富者である。

XXXII

DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION

100. 他人の言葉を傳ふるに二つの法あり。
 (1) 一は原語の儘を傳ふる**直接話法** (Direct Narration), (2) 他は其の意味のみを Dependent Clause の形にて傳ふる**間接話法** (Indirect Narration) 之なり。

[例] (1) He said, "I am better."

(2) He said (that) he was better.

上例中の "said" を **報告動詞** (Reporting Verb) と云ひ, "I am better" 及び "he was better" を **Reported Speech** と云ふ。

101. Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に改むるには次の規則に従ふ。

(1) **Sequence of Tenses** (時の呼應). Reporting Verb に Past tense を用ふる時, Reported Speech の Verb は次の如く變化す。

Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
Present.....	Past

Pres. Perfect } Past Perfect.
 Past }
 Past Perfect 變化せず。
 Future Past Future.
 Future Perfect Past Fut. Perfect.

但し (a) Reporting Verb が Past tense 以外の形なる時、及び (b) Reported Speech が不變の眞理或は常習的動作を表す時は上記の變化を要せず。

- [例] (a) He **says** that he **will read** the book.
 He **has told** me that it **is** impossible.
 (b) My father **used to say** that honesty **is** the best policy.
 I **asked** the guard what time the train usually **starts**.

(2) Pronoun を改むる事.

[例] { He said, "I will write to you."
 { He said that **he** would write to **me**.

(3) Adverb, Adjective も場合により變化を要す。

[例] { He said, "I read **this** book."
 { He said that he had read **that** book.

[例] { He said, "I am going to stay here."
 { He said that he was going to stay **there**.

【注意】 但し斯く言ひ換え得るは、report する人より見たる關係と "he" なる人の見たる關係と異なる場合に限り、その關係同じき時は、

He said that he had read **this** book.

He said that he was going to stay **here**.

と云ふを得べし。

猶ほ變化を要する語を擧ぐれば

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
now	then
next	{ the next the following
last	the previous
to-day	that day
to-morrow	{ the next day the following day
yesterday	the previous day.

102. Reported Speech が (1) Interrogative 或は (2) Imperative 又は (3) Exclamatory の場合。

(1) Reporting Verb を "ask," "inquire" 等に變じ、次に Reported Speech に疑問詞を有

せざる時は “if,” “whether” 等を補ひ、語の配列を常態に改むべし。

- [例] { He said to me, “Where are you going?”
He inquired of me where I was going.
He said to me, “Where do you come from?”
He asked me where I came from.
He said to me, “Did you see my dog?”
He asked me if I had seen his dog.

(2) Reported Speech が Imperative の時は Reporting Verb を “tell,” “order” 等に變じ、Reported Speech の Verb を Infinitive に改むべし。

- [例] { I said to him, “Don’t go.”
I told him not to go.
He said to me, “Wait here till I return.”
He told me to wait there till he returned.

(3) 感歎文の場合は感歎を表す動詞其他の語句を用ふべし。

- [例] { He said, “How glad I am!”
He said that he was very glad.
He said, “Oh, what a disaster!”
He cried out what a disaster it was.

103. Sequence of Tenses は Indirect Narration の場合のみならず、Complex Sentence に於て Principal Clause と Dependent Clause との間に守らるべき法則とす。

- [例] I **told** you what I **knew** about it.

Cf. I **have told** you what I **know** about it.

He **complained** that he **had been** cruelly used.

I **was** afraid he **might** lose his way.

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

EXERCISE XXVII

Change the Narration from Direct to Indirect or vice versa. —

1. He said, “I am very glad to hear that.”
2. I told him that the earth is round.
3. She said, “I have been ill.”

4. I said to him, "When will you start?"
5. You said that it was good.
6. I said to him, "Where have you been all this time?"
7. He told me, "Knowledge is power."
8. I asked him, "Who are you?"
9. I ordered him to leave the room.
10. He asked me if I had ever seen a lion.

XXXIII

ELLIPSIS

104. 前後の關係の明瞭なる場合には文の一部分を言ひ表さず。之を **Ellipsis** と云ひ、斯かる文を **Elliptical Sentence** といふ。

(1) Exclamatory and Optative.

- [例] How kind of him!
 What a glorious sunset!
 Poor boy!
 Oh me! Dear me!
 If I had only been there!

(2) In Answers.

- [例] Who said so? I [said so].
 Have you seen him? Of course I have [seen him].
 Have you ever been abroad? Never [have I been abroad].
 Are you ill? [I am] Not [ill] at all.
 Will you come too? Certainly [I will].
 He struck me. [Did he] Really?
 Will it rain? No, I think [it will] not [rain].

(3) After "as" and "than."

[例] You are as good as he is.

I had the same trouble as you [had].

You are taller than he [is].

I know you better than he [does].

It is better to use hot water than cold
[water].

I shall act as [it] seems best.

He came earlier than [it was] usual.

The man looks as [he would look] if
[he were] tired.

(4) After Numerals.

[例] He is twelve [years of age].

He left at half past four [o'clock].

I shall leave on the eighth [day of the
month].

A tenth [part] of a pound.

A carriage and [a] pair [of horses].

(5) Proverbs, Notices, etc.

[例] (a) "So many men so many minds."

"No gains without pains."

"First come, first served."

"Like father, like son."

Slow but steady.

Now or never!

(b) Hands off! (Cf. Hands up!)

No thoroughfare.

No admittance except on business.

English spoken.

Wet paint.

Safety first.

(6) Miscellaneous.

[例] (a) [I] Thank you ever so much.

[It] Doesn't matter.

[It] Serves him right.

"[Those] Whom the gods love die
young."

This is the purse [that] he dropped.

I am so sleepy [that] I cannot keep my
eyes open.

I meant to call but [I] had no time to
[call].

He went to the doctor's [house].

I came as soon as I could [come].

He didn't work hard enough. Hence
[arises] this sad result.

He put it into his pocket instead of
[putting it] into the drawer.

School [being] over, the boys went home.

(b) [It is] Well done! [It is] Capital!

[We want] No nonsense now!

If it clears we will go out; if [it does] not, [we will] not.

[Whether it is] Popular or not, it is right.

[I wish you] A Happy New Year.

[I give you] Many thanks for your letter.

Am I right or [am I] wrong?

If [it is] necessary, we must go elsewhere.

To be left till [it is] called for.

He would do it if he knew how. [to do].

Supposing he is not at home, what [will you do] then?

So much for the sun. What about the stars? (=So much is sufficient for our treatment of the sun. What shall we say about the stars?)

EXERCISE XXVIII

Supply the word or words omitted in:—

1. He was very diligent when young.
 2. I could go abroad if I wanted to.
 3. Have you a knife? Yes, I have.
 4. Can you ride a bicycle? Yes, I can.
 5. Whether right or wrong, he will insist on his demand.
 6. This is strange, if true.
 7. Let us go to the book-seller's.
 8. Good morning.
 9. There sat a reporter, pencil in hand, to take down his words.
 10. The leader fallen, the army retreated.
 11. Very glad to meet you.
 12. Hope to see you again.
 13. All honour to the brave!
 14. After returned home, wrote to Mr. Katō.
 15. No place safer.
-

EXERCISE XXVII

1. He was very intelligent when young.
2. How could you spend the winter so?
3. Have you a better plan to have?
4. Can you spend the winter better than I can?
5. Whether right or wrong, he will insist on his own plan.
6. This is strange to me.
7. Let us go to the book seller's.
8. Good morning, how do you do?
9. There is a report, please be kind to take down the words.
10. The children (father) are very interested.
11. Very glad to meet you in New York.
12. He has been very busy again.
13. All honour to the general.
14. Let us have a conversation with Mr. K.
15. The general is very kind.
16. How are you and the family?
17. I am very glad to see you.

APPENDIX

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...
11. ...
12. ...
13. ...
14. ...
15. ...
16. ...
17. ...
18. ...
19. ...
20. ...
21. ...
22. ...
23. ...
24. ...
25. ...
26. ...
27. ...
28. ...
29. ...
30. ...

APPENDIX

PUNCTUATION (句讀法)

Sentence の語句の關係を明かにする爲に種々の符號を用ふ。之を Punctuation mark (句讀點) と稱す。主なるものを擧ぐれば下の如し。

1. Comma (,)
2. Semicolon (;)
3. Colon (:)
4. Full Stop *or* Period (.)
5. Note of Interrogation *or* Question
Mark (?)
6. Note of Exclamation *or*
Exclamation Point (!)
7. Parenthesis ()
8. Dash (—)
9. Quotation Marks *or* Inverted
Commas (“ ”)
10. Apostrophe (’)
11. Hyphen (-)

I. **Comma** の用法. Comma は發音上最短の休止を示す。

(1) Relative Clause の場合. Relative Clause が Continuative に用ひられたる時。

[例] Mrs. Sweet, who had seen him from the window, met him in the entry.

されど Restrictive に用ひられたる Relative Clause は Comma を以て分離せず。

[例] To any one **who really knows the lower middle class in London** it will be obvious that many of the originals of Dickens still exist.

又 (a) Noun Clause 及び (b) Relative Pronoun を省きたる Relative Clause の前には Comma を省く。

[例] (a) I believe **that stars and boughs and leaves and bright colours are everlastingly beautiful.**

(b) I never met a man **I so disliked.**

文中に入りたる短かき Adverbial Clause は Comma を以て分離せず。

[例] The stranger **as he spoke** turned his face towards the south.

(2) 副詞及び副詞相當句の場合。

“Indeed,” “however,” “nevertheless,” “after all,” “in fact,” “in the meantime” 等が文頭及び文中に來りたる時は通常 Comma を以て分離す。

[例] The general change, **however,** was small.
The young girls formed, **indeed,** the majority of the band. *etc. etc.*

【注意】 “Yes,” “No” の次に文の續く時は Comma を附す。但し “Yes, sir” は [jessə] にて發音上兩語間に休止なし。

(3) 同格の名詞を列擧する時。

[例] **Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and Margate,** all in Thanet, are three favourite watering-places with the Londoners.

Men, nations, poets, artisans, women, all have worked for him.

Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is in the province of Musashi.

(4) Absolute Construction.

[例] **The sun having set,** we started for home.
To tell the truth, I don't like him
They are, **so to say,** sleeping on a volcano.

(5) 普通の Word-Order を變じたる場合。

[例] **How glad I was,** you can easily imagine.
Cf. You can easily imagine how glad I was.

(6) 呼掛の語句。

[例] **Boys,** be silent!
O God, have mercy on me!

(7) 引用の語句を分つ時。

[例] He said, “I found the book very instructive.”

(8) 姓名の次に稱號、敬稱等を書く時。

[例] John Brown, Esq. E. Johnson, LL. D.

(9) Address, date 等に.

[例] 121-125 Charing Cross Road, London.
Fri., July 7, 1925.

(10) 千以上の數字に.

1,234. 但し數學にては附せず.

II. Semicolon の用法. 發音上 Comma より稍長き休止を要す.

(1) 意味上密接の關係を有すれど、文法上獨立の關係に立つ Clause には Semicolon を附す.

[例] He saw most English towns; he marked with pleasure the hamlets and villages; of inns, great and small, he learnt all that man is capable of learning.

(2) “As,” “viz. (=namely),” “that is,” “namely” 等の前に附す.

[例] The Greeks invented the three orders of architecture; that is, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian.

III. Colon の用法. 發音上 Semicolon よりも長く、Full Stop より短き休止を要す.

(1) 二つの Co-ordinate Sentences の中、一つが他を説明又は確證するために附加せらるゝ場合、兩者の間に置く.

[例] She was pure and single-hearted: half an eye could see that.

(2) 例を列擧する時.

[例] The silk goods made in Derby are: ribbons, fringes, and other trimmings.

(3) 比較的長き文又は諺、格言等を引用する場合.

[例] Remember the well-known maxim: Know thyself.

He read on a marble tablet in the chapel wall opposite, this singular inscription: “Look not mournfully into the Past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear, and with a manly heart.”

引用文が “this,” “these,” “as follows” 等の語にて導かれたる時は特に引用文の前に Colon を附するものとす.

IV. Full Stop (or Period) の用法. 發音上最も長き休止を要す.

(1) 完全なる叙述文の終りに.

(2) 略字に.

[例] A. D.; B. C.; a. m.; p. m.; etc.; L. L. D.; M. A.; M. P.; H. I. M. Mr(.) Jones; Mrs(.) Jones; No(.) 7, etc.

- (3) 羅馬數字及び小數の前に。

[例] King Henry IV. 1315.

V. Note of Interrogation (or Question Mark) の用法.

- (1) 疑問文及び半疑問文の終りに。

[例] Do you know German?
You don't like English?

VI. Note of Exclamation (or Exclamation Point) の用法.

- (1) 感歎詞の次及び感歎文の終りに。

[例] He is dead, the sweet musician!
He the sweetest of all singers!
That man a poet! He looks more a cowboy.
“Alas!” said he with a sigh.
Aha! aha! I've caught you this time!
Attention, boys!

VII. Parenthesis (圓括弧) の用法. 文の他の部分と密接の關係なき説明, 註釋の語句を挿入する時.

[例] And sometimes (but then I was a child) I wept for hours at a time.
We are all of us (who can deny it?) partial to our own feelings.

斯かる Parenthesis は Dash を以て之に代ふることを得.

VIII. Dash の用法.

- (1) 文の中絶又は文勢の急轉を示す時.

[例] Have you ever seen—but of course you never have!

- (2) 躊躇を示す時.

[例] Well—I don't know—that is—no, I cannot accept it.

- (3) 前掲の語句を總括する時.

[例] Gold and cotton, banks and railways, crowded ports and populous cities,—these are not the elements that constitute a great nation.

- (4) 文勢を強むるため語句を繰返す時.

[例] If I were an American, as I am an English man, while a foreign troop were landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms—never, never, never!

- (5) 文字, 又は數字の省略を示す時.

[例] It was at the house of Mr. S—.
He called him a—.
I take up my pen in the year of grace 17—.
See Matt. X. 4—7 (=4, 5, 6, 7).

- (6) 別人の言を同一行に記す時.

[例] “Will you come?”—“Yes, I will.”

IX. Quotation Marks (or Inverted Commas) の用法.

(1) 語句を引用する時.

[例] John said, "I will come."

(2) 書籍, 新聞, 雑誌, 繪畫, 脚本, 詩, 論文, 彫刻等の題目, 又は船舶, 旅館等の名稱に.

[例] "The House of Seven Gables" was warmly welcomed, both at home and abroad.

Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" is one of the greatest satires ever written.

但し作者の名を引用文の終りに明示する時は quotation marks は不必要なり.

[例] The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

—Gray.

"A New English Dictionary."

He was on board the "Lusitania."

"London Times"; "Hamlet"; "Paradise Lost";

"Apollo Belvedere"; "Imperial Hotel," etc.

[注意] 以上の場合 italic を代用すること多し.

(3) 引用語句中に更に他の引用語句ある時は Single Quotation Marks (') を用ふ.

[例] "On one occasion," says Whittier, "I was told that a foreigner had applied to my mother for

lodging. 'What if a son of mine were in a strange land?' she said to herself."

X. Apostrophe の用法.

(1) 名詞の所有格を示す時.

[例] The boy's book; a girls' school; Dickens'(s) "David Copperfield."

(2) 文字, 數字の省略を示す時.

[例] don't; won't; you'd; 'tis; o'er; '25.

(3) 文字, 數字の複數を作る時.

[例] Don't forget to dot your i's and cross your t's.
Cast out the 7's.

XI. Hyphen の用法.

(1) 合成語を作る時.

[例] son-in-law; man-of-war.

(2) 音節を分つ時.

[例] fa-ther; sis-ter.

(3) 別々に發音すべき二個の母音を分つ時.

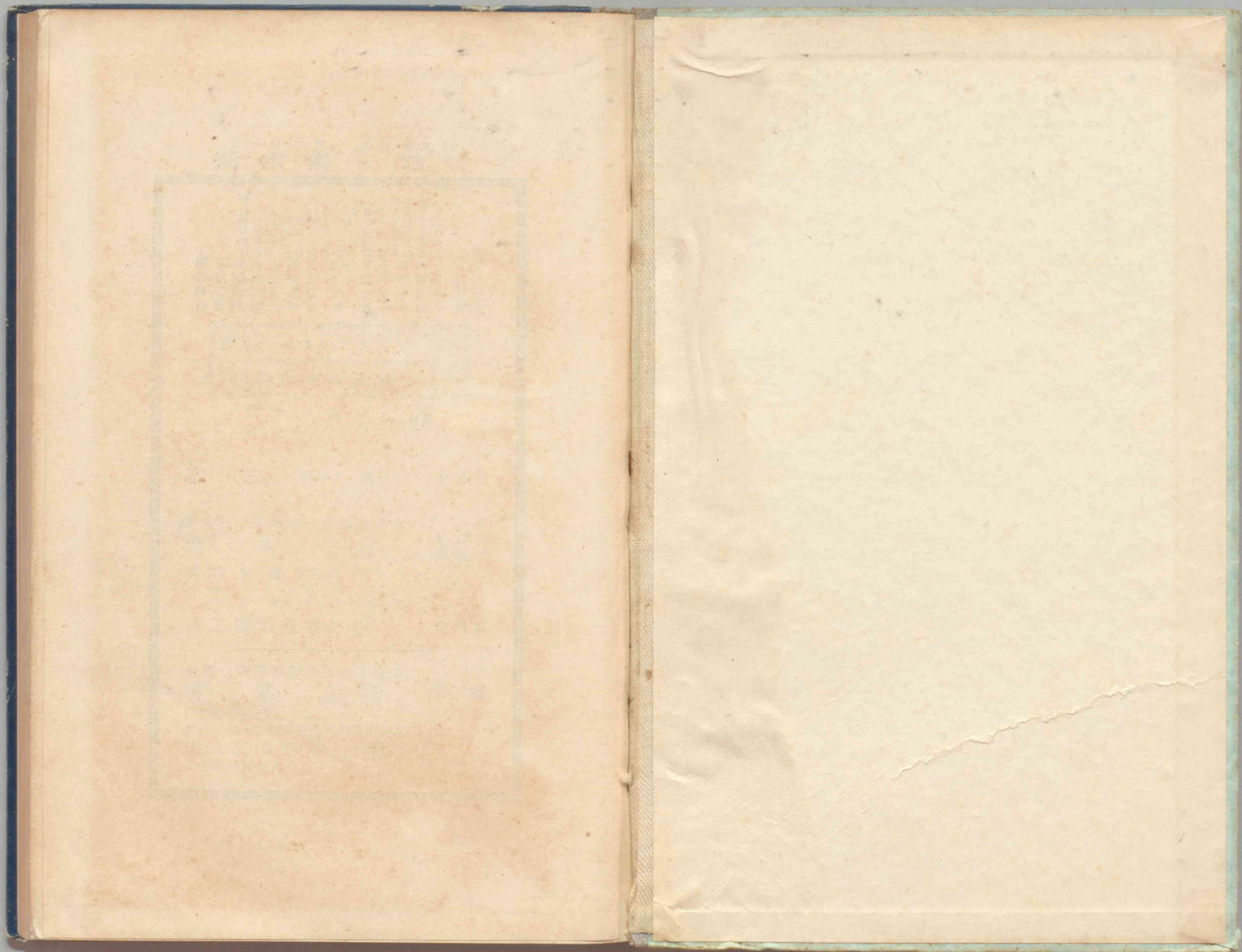
[例] co-ordinate; co-operate.

(4) 21 より 99 迄の數, 及び分數を記す時.

[例] thirty-five; one-third.

(5) 行の終りにて語を切る時.





SSD

學科擔
任之印

山口縣師範學校

四學年
部二組

廣
兼
惠

W. ~~to~~ ~~in~~

state the ~~round~~ ~~low~~ ~~any~~ ~~the~~
 wrench ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 delicate ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 驚. twist ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 More ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 jungle ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 admire ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 破壞者. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 unarm'd ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 silently crack. rifle ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 dread ahead for ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 splendid splendid ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 膽病者. 卑怯者. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 surprise ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 false famine famine state to
 famine false frame famine

