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SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

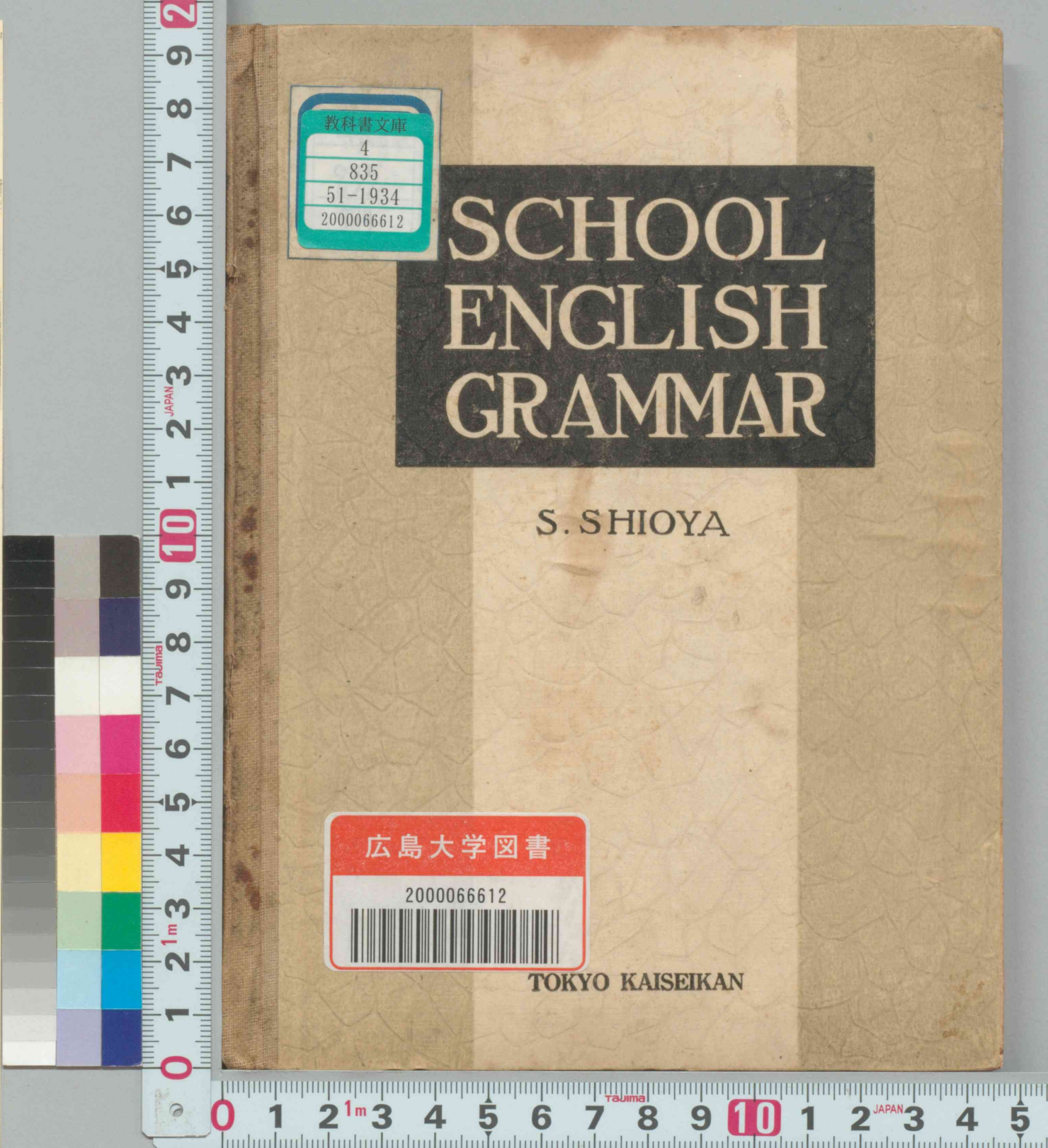
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TOKYO KAISEIKAN



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資 料 室

昭和9年12月24日

文部省検定済

師範学校英語科：中学校・実業学校外国語科用

SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY
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TOKYO KAISEIKAN

は し が き

中等諸學校に於ける英文法教科書には、二冊ものと一冊もの
の二種あつて、いづれも長短得失がある。

二冊ものでは第一巻で基礎知識を授け、第二巻ではその程度
を高めて必要事項を補つて行くといふ遣方で、誠に理想的であ
る。併し實際に於ては時間の都合上第一巻を終らないでも第二
巻に移らねばならない様になることもあり、又二冊分離してあ
るから、第二巻に於て第一巻を参照せねばならぬことがあつて
も、教室で手許にない様な場合には、これを翻見することが出
來ない不便がある。

又一冊ものでは二年間又は三年間で全體を授ければよいので
あるから、何處で一年目の教授を終つても、又續けて教へられる
便宜があり、又一巻に纏まつてゐるから前の方を参照する場合
に於ても、二冊になつてゐるもののやうな差支は起らないので
ある。併し品詞分けにして教へて行くやうになつてゐる關係上、
三年の初め頃でもかなり小むつかしい事項も後廻しに出來ずに
教へねばならず、又後の方に取扱つてゐる品詞に關する知識な
どは、初歩のことと雖も二年目の終の方でなくては授けられぬ
不便がある。

倍以上の諸點を考慮し、兩者の長所を採つて一冊に纏めたの
が本書である。本書は一冊ものとして二年或は三年に亘つて續

けて教へられるし、前の方を参照するにも何等不便がない。而も内容を二部に分け、二冊物の式に依つてあるから、約一年で先づ基礎的智識を授けられ、續いて絶えず前を復習しつゝ稍細に入り、又常に比較綜合して全般的に智識を深めて行けるやうにしてある。

かうして初めて本當に理想的な教科書を得られたと信する次第であるが、教へ易く學び易いやうにしある細々しい數多の工風に就いては直接に本書によつて判ぜられんことを希望するのである。

昭和九年八月

著 者 識 す

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SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PART I

LESSON I

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

1. 英語の **Word** (語) は其使用の目的により次の八種に分れる。これを **Eight Parts of Speech** (八品詞) といふ。

(1) **Noun** (名詞)——人又は事物の名稱たる語。

John has a bicycle.

(2) **Pronoun** (代名詞)——**Noun** の代りをする語。

He went, but I remained.

(3) **Adjective** (形容詞)——**Noun** を修飾する語。

A clock has two hands, the long hand and the short hand.

Adjective の一種である “a,” “an,” “the” を特に **Article** (冠詞) といふ。

(4) **Verb** (動詞)——動作又は状態を述べる語。

The moon shines at night.

The earth is round.

He can swim.

We shall have a holiday tomorrow.

以上の“can,”“shall”等のやうに他の Verb に附けてその意義を補助するものを特に **Auxiliary Verb** (助動詞) といふ。

(5) **Adverb** (副詞)——Verb, Adjective 又は他の Adverb を修飾する語。

The train went slowly.

That is quite true.

I know him very well.

(6) **Preposition** (前置詞)——Noun 又は Pronoun の前に置いて、その語と他の語との關係を表す語。

The house stands on a hill.

Some rooms in the house are beautiful.

(7) **Conjunction** (接續詞)——語と語、句と句又は文と文を結び付ける語。

He and I are cousins.

Did you go by train or by boat?

I was at home when he came.

(8) **Interjection** (感動詞)——單に感情を表す語。

Oh, thank you.

Alas! the poor man is dead.

EXERCISE I

次の文の各語の *Part of Speech* を云へ。

1. Washington was an honest boy.
2. The moon goes round the earth.
3. In winter some trees have no leaves.
4. They played, but we worked.
5. Come and see us tomorrow.
6. Will you do me a favour?
7. It was a fast train, and we were soon at our station.
8. Some birds can travel fast on the water.
9. It was a hard lesson, but I worked hard at it.
10. You may go if you like.

LESSON II

THE SENTENCE AND ITS ELEMENTS

2. Word が集つて一つのまとまつた思想を表すものを **Sentence** (文) といふ。

(Sentence)

The days are warm.

I see a ship on the sea.

(Sentence をなさないもの)

warm days

a ship on the sea

Note :—Sentence の最初の語は常に Capital Letter で書き初める。

3. Sentence の主題となる部分を **Subject** (主部) といひ、之に就て或事柄を述べる部分を **Predicate** (述部) といふ。

(Subject)

The days

I

(Predicate)

are warm.

see a ship on the sea.

Note 1 :—上例の “days,” “I” の如く Subject の中心となる主要語を **Subject Word** (主語) 或は單に **Subject** といふ。

Note 2 :—上例の “are,” “see” の如く Predicate の中心となる Verb を **Predicate Verb** (叙述動詞) といふ。

4. Sentence の最も簡単なものは、Subject と Pre-

dicate Verb とから成立つものである。

Subject	Predicate Verb
Birds	fly
The moon	shines
I	shall go

第一型 Subject+Predicate Verb

5. Predicate の中には Predicate Verb の外に主要語を含むことがある。これに二種ある。

(1) 第一はその主要語が Subject を説明する語の場合である。斯かる語を **Complement** (補部) といふ。

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Complement
He	(=) is	Tom
He	is	an honest boy
John	became	a rich man

第二型 Subject+Pred. Verb+Complement

Note 1 :—“an honest boy” のうち “boy” の如く Comple-

ment の中心となる主要語を **Complement Word** (補語) 或は單に **Complement** といふ。

Note 2:—"an honest boy," "a rich man" 中の Noun を省略して

He is honest.

John became rich.

とすることが往々ある。この時は "honest," "rich" を **Complement** といふ。

(2) 第二の場合は **Predicate** 中の **Verb** でない主要語が、**Verb** の表す動作を承ける。斯かる語を **Object** (目的) といふ。

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object
I	know	him
He	has studied	his lesson

第三型 **Subject+Pred. Verb+Object**

Note:—"his lesson" のうち "lesson" の如く **Object** の中心となる主要語を **Object Word** (目的語) 或は單に **Object** といふ。

EXERCISE II

次の文中の *Subject, Predicate Verb, Object* 及び *Complement* を指摘せよ。

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. We will stop at this place.
3. Tom is writing a letter.
4. The man had on a thick warm coat.
5. I am now ready for breakfast.
6. What a beautiful rainbow we see!

LESSON III

MODIFIERS

6. Sentence の骨子となる主要語は **Subject Word, Predicate Verb, Object Word** 及び **Complement Word** であつて、此等に附加して修飾の爲めに用ひるものを總て **Modifier** (修飾語) といふ。

- a. The warm days have come.
- b. The south wind blows softly. マサシ
- c. The flowers were very beautiful.

Note 1:—Modifier を修飾するものも Modifier である。

I read a **very interesting** book.

He decided **too hastily**.

Note 2:—

(修飾されるもの)

(修飾するもの)

Noun Adjective (及び Article)

Verb Adverb

Adjective Adverb

Adverb Adverb

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

(Adjective Phrase) That **building on the hill** is a hotel.

(Adverb Phrase) The sun **sets in the west**.

8. Sentence の解剖。

第一型

	Subject	Predicate
1	wind └south └The	blows └softly
2	sun └The	sets └in the west

第二型

	Subject	Predicate	
		Verb	Complement
1	flowers └The	were	beautiful └very
2	building └on the hill └That	is	hotel └a

第三型

	Subject	Predicate	
		Verb	Object
1	He	has studied	lesson └his
2	I	read	book └interesting └very └a

EXERCISE III

次の文の *Subject Word*, *Predicate Verb*, *Object Word*, *Complement Word* 及び *Modifier* を指摘せよ。

1. The boys of this school are diligent.
2. That little bird sings merrily.

3. He has read very many books.
4. The moon reflects the light of the sun.
5. Lincoln worked hard in his youth.

LESSON IV

NOUNS: CLASSES AND GENDER

9. Noun に五種ある。

(1) **Proper Noun** (固有名詞)——一人一物に特有の名。

Nelson was killed at **Trafalgar**.

Note :—Proper Noun は Capital Letter を以て始める。

(2) **Common Noun** (普通名詞)——同種類の人或は事物に通有の名。

The cow and the horse are useful **animals**.

(3) **Collective Noun** (集合名詞)——人或は事物の集合體の名。

A **pack** of wolves attacked the **flock** of sheep.

The **army** and the **navy** joined in the attack.

Note :—

(集合體を一團とする場合)

(集合體中の個々を指す場合)

The **audience** was large.

The **audience** were all pleased.

He has a large **family**.

His **family** are all well.

(4) **Material Noun** (物質名詞)——物質、材料の名。

We take **coffee** with **milk** and **sugar**.

(5) **Abstract Noun** (抽象名詞)——無形の性質、有様、動作等の名。

Patience wears out stones.

Exercise promotes **health**.

NOUN	<i>Proper</i>	Japan, Europe, Tokyo, Mt. Fuji, Christmas, July, Sunday, etc.
	<i>Common</i>	boy, man, house, city, star, etc.
	<i>Collective</i>	nation, family, class, people, etc.
	<i>Material</i>	water, ink, air, ice, iron, beef, chalk, paper, etc.
	<i>Abstract</i>	kindness, honesty, laughter, youth, etc.

10. Noun の性の區別を **Gender** (性) といひ、これに四種ある。

(1) **Masculine Gender** (男性).

Man, boy, son, father, emperor, *etc.*

(2) **Feminine Gender** (女性).

Woman, girl, daughter, mother, empress, *etc.*

(3) **Common Gender** (通性)——男女両性に共通のもの。

Child, parent, teacher, friend, bird, *etc.*

(4) **Neuter Gender** (無性)——無性物を表すもの。

House, pencil, tree, city, world, *etc.*

EXERCISE IV

a) 次の文中の Noun の Class を云へ。

1. London is the capital of England.
2. The fleet sailed out of the harbour.
3. Necessity is the mother of invention.
4. Many things are made of glass.
5. They filled their glasses with wine.

b) 次の Noun の Gender を云ひ、且つ反対の Gender の Noun を挙げよ。

husband king prince nephew

LESSON V

NOUNS: NUMBER

11. Noun の Number (數) に二種ある。(1) **Singular Number** (單數)——唯一個を表す。

The boy is reading a book.

(2) **Plural Number** (複數)——二個以上を表す。

The boys are reading books.

Note :—Plural になし得るのは Common Noun 及び Collective Noun で、Proper, Material, Abstract の各 Noun は通常 Plural としない。

12. Noun の Plural を作るには多くは Singular の形に “s” を付ける。

map	—	maps		girl	—	girls
cock	—	cocks		name	—	names

併し次の場合には “es” を付ける。

(1) “s,” “x,” “sh,” “ch [tʃ]” で終る語。

class	—	classes		dish	—	dishes
box	—	boxes		bench	—	benches

但し monarch [mɔːnək] — monarchs 大立教王。

(2) “o” で終る大抵の語。

hero — heroes		potato — potatoes
但し piano — pianos		bamboo — bamboos

(3) “Consonant+y” で終る語は “y” を “i” に變へて “es” を付ける。

city — cities		lady — ladies
但し monkey — monkeys		

(4) “f” 又は “fe” で終る語は、それを “v” に變へて “es” を付ける。

half — halves		knife — knives
leaf — leaves		wolf — wolves
但し roof — roofs		gulf — gulfs
chief — chiefs		safe — safes

Note:—“s” 又は “es” は [s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] の次では [ɪz] と發音し、[b], [d], [g] その他の有聲音の次では [z] と、又 [p], [t], [k], [f] の無聲音の次では [s] と發音する。

13. 不規則な Plural の形。

(1) Vowel を變へ又は Syllable を増して作る。

man — men		mouse — mice
tooth — teeth		ox — oxen

(2) Singular と Plural と同形のもの。

deer — deer		sheep — sheep
salmon — salmon		Japanese — Japanese

14. Compound Noun (複合名詞) は通常その内の主要な語を Plural とする。

(マコ) step-son	—	step-sons
(義兄弟) brother-in-law	—	brothers-in-law
(軍艦) man-of-war	—	men-of-war

EXERCISE V

a) 次の Noun の Plural の形を云へ。

toy, shelf, mouse, potato, watch, goose, foot, handkerchief, ass, wife, fly, maidservant, child, wish.

b) 誤を正せ。

1. Wolves attacked the flock of sheeps.
2. He has many oxes and cows.
3. I put two tomatos in each of those dishes.
4. The three policemen caught two thieves.

LESSON VI

NOUNS: CASE

15. Noun が Sentence の中の他の語に對する文法的關係を Case (格) といふ。これに三種ある。

(1) **Nominative Case** (主格)——Verb の Subject である時。

The **boy** *studies* hard.

(2) **Possessive Case** (所有格)——所有を表す時。

The **boy's** name is Henry.

(3) **Objective Case** (目的格)——Verb の Object である時。

The teacher *praise* the **boy**.

Note :—Noun が Preposition の後に在る時も Objective Case である。斯かる Noun を Preposition の Object といふ。

The teacher gave a prize *to* the **boy**.

16. Possessive Case は Noun に “'s” (Apostrophe s) を附けて作る。

John's knife; a **fox's** [fóksiz] hole; the **hero's** name; the **lady's** gloves; **James's** [dzéimziz] book.

(1) 併し “s” で終る Plural Noun には (') のみを附ける。

The **boys'** books; the **ladies'** parasols.

Cf. The **children's** names; the **gentlemen's** villas.

(2) Compound Noun 及び之に準ずる **word-group** (語の集團) には最後の語に “'s” を附ける。

My **sister-in-law's** letter; the **King of England's** Palace; my **friend Wilson's** house.

17. Possessive Case の後には Noun を略すことがある。

(1) 既出の Noun.

This cap is **Ito's** [*cap*].

(2) “House,” “shop” 等の語。

I am going to my **uncle's** [*house*].

I got this book at **Kikuchi's** [*shop*].

18. Possessive Case は「所有」の外種々の意味を表すことがある。

Shakespeare's plays [著作者]

Watt's engine [發明者]

a **girls'** school [目的]

his **father's** death [主語的關係]

the **artist's** patron [目的語的關係]

19. Noun の Possessive Case は人と動物にのみ用ひ、無生物には使はない。故に “the table's legs” とは云はず、“the legs of the table” といふ。併し次の如き慣用の場合がある。

Today's paper; yesterday's examination; ten minutes' walk; a shilling's worth of sugar; one's journey's end; a stone's throw.

EXERCISE VI

a) 次の文の誤を正せ。

1. Mr. Smith is our school's teacher.
2. It is a walk of five minutes from here.
3. On my way home, I stopped at my uncle.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 僕の帽子は伊藤のより新しい。
2. 小兒用の靴を一足弟に買つてやらう。
3. 私等は夕方旅行の目的地に着いた。
4. 私は義兄の家に泊つた (put up at).
5. お茶を五十錢だけ下さい。
6. 貴方は今朝の新聞をお読みになりましたか。

LESSON VII

PRONOUNS: CLASSES; PERSONAL PRONOUN

20. Pronoun に五種ある。

(1) **Personal Pronoun** (人稱代名詞)——自分、相手、第三者の別を示すもの。

I will get **it** for you if he cannot.

(2) **Possessive Pronoun** (所有代名詞)——所有物を示すもの。

Mine is not so good as **yours**.

(3) **Interrogative Pronoun** (疑問代名詞)——疑問の意を示すもの。

Who is that gentleman?

(4) **Relative Pronoun** (關係代名詞)——Pronoun と Conjunction との働を兼ねるもの。

The gentleman **who** was here is my uncle.

(5) **Adjective Pronoun** (形容代名詞)——Adjective の性質を帯びるもの。

This is better than **that**.

Cf. *This* book is better than *that* one.

21. Pronoun には Noun と同じく Number, Gender 及び Case の外に Person (人稱) といふ變化がある。Person は指す所を明かにするもので、これに三種ある。

(1) First Person (第一人稱)——自己を指すもの。

I; we.

(2) Second Person (第二人稱)——話相手を指すもの。 You.

(3) Third Person (第三人稱)——話題となるものを指すもの。 He; she; it; they.

Note:—Noun にも Person を區別することがあるが、主として Third Person に用ひられ、又 Person の爲めに形を變へない。

22. Personal Pronoun の形。

Person	Number	Singular			Plural		
	Case Gender	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
First	Common	I	my	me	we	our	us
Second	Common	you	your	you	you	your	you
Third	Masculine	he	his	him	} they	their	them
	Feminine	she	her	her			
	Neuter	it	its	it			

Note:—"I" は常に Capital Letter で書く。

23. "It" は前に出た無性の Noun を指すに用ひる外に、特別用法がある。

(1) 漠然と人を指す。

Who is it? It is I (he, we).

(2) 天候、時刻、距離等を指す。

- a. It is warm. It is fair.
 b. It is nine o'clock. It is getting late.
 c. It is five miles from here.

24. "They" は既出の Plural Noun を指す外に漠然と一部の人又は一般世間の人を指すことがある。

- a. They sell sugar at the shop.
 They speak English at the hotel.
 b. They say that he is a great scholar.

EXERCISE VII

a) 次の文の斜體の語の代りに適當な Pronoun を用ひよ。

Once a fisherman and *the fisherman's* wife lived in a small hut by the side of the sea. *The fisherman and his wife* were poor, and the man had to work hard to keep alive *the fisherman's* wife and

his wife's old mother, who lived with the fisherman and his wife.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. もう十時です。寝る時です。
2. 日増しに暖くなります。
3. あの學校ではフランス語を教へます。
4. 彼の父はアメリカにゐるさうです。
5. 病院までは何の位 (how far) ありますか。
6. ベルが鳴つてゐます。誰だか見ていらつしやい。

LESSON VIII

PRONOUNS: COMPOUND PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE

25. Personal Pronoun は “self” 又は “selves” と結んで Compound Personal Pronoun (複合人稱代名詞) を作る。

	<i>Nominative and Objective</i>		
<i>Sing.</i>	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
<i>Plur.</i>	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

Note :— 一般的にいふ時は “oneself” を用ひる。

26. Compound Personal Pronoun の用法。

(1) Emphasis の爲めに用ひる。

I wrote it **myself**.

I saw the *director* **himself**.

The *matter* **itself** is quite clear.

(2) Object が Subject と同一の場合に用ひる。

I hurt **myself**.

He killed **himself**.

Object が Preposition の Object である場合も同様である。

He is proud of **himself**.

Take care of **yourself**. (命令文には Subject として you が省略されてある)

27. Compound Personal Pronoun には Possessive Case の形がないから、Personal Pronoun の Possessive Case に “own” を添へてこれに代用する。

That is **my own** house.

We are proud of **our own** country.

28. Possessive Pronoun の形。

<i>Nominative and Objective</i>	{	mine	yours	<u>his, hers</u>
		ours	yours	theirs

29. Possessive Pronoun は常に Third Person であつて、Singular, Plural の孰れにも用ひられる。

Your cap is new, but **mine** (= *my cap*) is old.

Your gloves are grey, but **mine** (= *my gloves*) are brown.

Our school is larger than **theirs** (= *their school*).

Our boys are stronger than **theirs** (= *their boys*).

EXERCISE VIII

a) 和譯せよ。

1. He hanged himself.
2. How did you enjoy yourself yesterday?
3. A good opportunity presented itself.
4. Heaven helps those who help themselves.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. こゝへ来て火にお當り(自分を温める)なさい。
2. 僕はそれを自分の眼で見たのだ。
3. あなたは自分の靴を磨き (black) ますか。
4. 昨夜は非常に面白かつた。
5. 君達はよく身體に注意せねばならぬ。

LESSON IX

PRONOUNS: INTERROGATIVE

30. Interrogative Pronoun の形。

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
<i>Singular</i>	who?	whose?	whom?
<i>and</i>	which?	—	which?
<i>Plural</i>	what?	—	what?

a. **Who** is he? (*Cf. What is he?*) (補語)

Who said so? (主語)

Whose pencil is this?

Whose is this knife?

Whom did you like best?

Whom did you send *for*?

To whom did you give it?

b. **Which** is your book? (物—補語)

Which of you did this? (人—主語)

Which will you take?

Which were you thinking *of*?

c. **What** happened then?

What did you write?

What are you looking *at*?

Note:—Interrogative Pronoun は通例文の始めに置く。

31. Interrogative Pronoun を有する疑問文はそのまゝ他の文と結付くことがある。その時は主語と動詞の位置が變ることに注意せよ。

Who is he?
Do you know **who** he is?
What did he want?
I asked **what** he wanted.
Which was it?
Which do you think it was?

斯くの如く一つの Sentence が他の Sentence と結付いて一つの文となる時はその各部を **Clause** (文節) と稱する。そして上文に於て “**who** he is,” “**what** he wanted” の如きは “know,” “asked” の Object として Noun の役目をするものであるから、それを **Noun Clause** (名詞節) といふ。

32. “Which,” “what” は Adjective として Noun と共に用ひられることがある。

Which boy is your brother?

What language are you learning?

What a fine morning it is!

EXERCISE IX

英譯せよ。

1. 誰が君にそんな事を話しましたか。
2. コーヒーと茶とでは孰れがお好きですか。
3. 今日は何日ですか。
4. 今何時だか知つてゐますか。
5. あの人は何をやる人だか知つてゐますか。
6. あの人は何をやる人だと思ひますか。
7. 彼は誰と話してゐるのですか。
8. あなたは誰に會ひたいのですか。

LESSON X

PRONOUNS: RELATIVE

33. Relative Pronoun の形。

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Possessive</i>	<i>Objective</i>
who	whose	whom
which	whose of which	which
that	—	that

34. Relative Pronoun の承ける語をその **Antecedent** (先行詞) といふ。

I, *who am* still a boy, cannot vote.

A **man** *who is* industrious is sure to succeed.

We love those **persons** *who are* kind to us.

Note 1:—Relative Pronoun は Number と Person とに於てその Antecedent に従ふ。

Note 2:—Relative Pronoun によつて導かれる Clause は、Noun 又は Pronoun に係つて Adjective の役目をする故 **Adjective Clause** (形容詞節) といふ。

35. Relative Pronoun の用法。

(1) “Who” は人間に用ひる。

That is the boy **whose** father is a judge.

He is a friend (**whom**) I can trust.

The man (**whom**) you speak of is my uncle.

(2) “Which” は動物又は無生物に用ひる。

He struck the dog **which** barked at him.

The temple { **whose** tower
the tower **of which** } you see is a famous one.

This is the watch (**which**) I bought yesterday.

This is the book (**which**) I was looking for.

(3) “That” は何物にも用ひ、特に Antecedent が制限的意義のある場合に用ひられることが多い。

He is the *greatest* general **that** ever lived.

That was the *first* thing (**that**) I thought of.

36. “What” は “that [those] which” の義で、Antecedent を含む Relative Pronoun として用ひる。

I understand **what** (= *that which*) you say.

Note:—“What” は Noun Clause を導く。

EXERCISE X

次の文の — に適當な *Relative Pronoun* を補へ。

1. A woman — husband is dead is called a widow.
2. This is the knife — I lost yesterday.
3. He is the greatest poet — ever lived.
4. Once there lived a king — was cruel to his people.
5. The house — he lives in is not his own.

LESSON XI

PRONOUNS: ADJECTIVE

37. Adjective Pronoun の主なもの。

This [these], that [those], one [ones], none, either, neither, both, each, all, another, other, any, some.

(1) "This [these]," "that [those]."

a. This (*pencil*) is as good as **that**.

These (*books*) are mine, and **those** are yours.

Let **those** try *who* choose.

b. This is rather unusual.

I am not quite sure of **that**.

(2) "One [ones]."

a. Have you **a** pencil with you? Yes, I have **one**.

I lost my watch, and so I bought *a new one*.

These are not good; show me *better ones*.

b. **One** of my friends went with me.

c. **One** must keep **one's** promise.

(3) "None."

None (= *Not any*) of the boys *are* ill.

(4) "Either," "neither," "both."

Either of the two will do.

Neither of them will do.

Both (of them) will do.

(5) "Each."

Each (*man*) did his own part.

We played **each** in turn.

(6) "All."

All (*the boys*) cheered him.

The boys **all** cheered him.

(7) "Another," "other."

a. Give me **another** (= *one more*) (*orange*).

b. Give me *the other* (*book*).

c. One of them was an American, but *the others* (= *the other men*) were Englishmen.

d. The two men helped **each other**.

The three men helped **one another**.

(8) "Any," "some."

a. Are there **any** (*boys*) staying in the room?

Yes, there *are some*. No, there *are not any*.

b. There is no ink in this bottle. *Is there any* in that one?

- Yes, there *is* some. No, there *is not* any. (4)
- c. Give me a piece of paper *if* you have any.
- d. Some said so.
- Any of us can do it.

EXERCISE XI

英譯せよ。

1. 人は親に柔順でなければならぬ。
2. 二人共やつて見たが、孰れも成功しなかつた。
3. この鉛筆は駄目だ。もつとよいのがほしい。
4. ナイフが要るのですか。はい、ナイフが要ります。
5. 誰でもこの本は讀める。
6. 誰も満足しませんでした。

LESSON XII

ARTICLES: DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE

38. Article のうち “a,” “an” を Indefinite Article (不定冠詞) といひ、共に “one” の轉訛した形で、“a” は子音の前に、“an” は母音の前に用ひる。

- a. A boy; a horse; a large apple; a university; a European; a one-horse waggon.
- b. An apple; an egg; an inkstand; an hour; an honest man.

39. Indefinite Article は Singular の Common Noun 又は Collective Noun であつて、どれと指すことなく始めて話頭に上るものに必ず附ける。

I want a pencil.

A great army under a famous general was marching into Switzerland.

Note 1:—Indefinite Article は通常 Proper, Material, Abstract の Noun には附けない。

Note 2:—どれと指さずとも “what (何の),” “which (どの)” などの Adjective とは併用しない。[See § 32, § 50.]

40. Indefinite Article の特別用法。

(1) “One” 「一つ」の意に用ひたもの。

His answer will arrive in a day or two.

Do one thing at a time.

(2) “Per” 「...に付き」の意に用ひたもの。

He teaches us once a week.

This cloth costs three yen a yard.

41. Noun に Adjective が附く場合には Article + Adjective + Noun の順序が本則であるが、次の如き場合には Indefinite Article の位置が變る。

- a. I never saw *such* a clever boy.
- b. *What* a bright morning it is!
How bright a morning it is!
- c. He is *quite* a rich man.
- d. I spent *half* a day there.

42. Definite Article (定冠詞) の “the” は “that” の轉訛した形で、次の場合に用ひられる。

(1) Noun が再び現れて初めと同一物を指す時。

He dropped a purse with some money in it. **The** purse was found but **the** money was gone.

(2) 初出の Noun と雖も、何等かの理由によつてその指すものが定まつてゐる時。

- a. Which is **the** book you bought yesterday?
Tokyo is **the** capital of Japan.
He had **the** kindness to write it for me.
- b. John is **the** cleverest boy in his class.
- c. Please shut **the** door.

I am going to **the** post-office.

d. **The** moon reflects the light of **the** sun.

43. Definite Article の特別用法。

(1) Singular Common Noun を以て同種のものゝ代表とする時は “the” を附ける。

The lion is a noble beast.

Note 1: 一下の二文と上の文とは同意義である。

A **lion** is a noble beast.

Lions are noble beasts.

Note 2: “man” と “woman” とは例外である。

Man is stronger than **woman**.

(2) 次の如き Phrase には “the” を用ひる。

In **the** morning; in **the** evening; in **the** afternoon; in **the** daytime; in **the** dark; in **the** light; in **the** north; in **the** right [wrong]; on **the** right [left]; in **the** country; by **the** week; by **the** pound; etc.

EXERCISE XII

次の文に適當な Article を挿入せよ。

1. Tiger is fierce animal.
2. This is interesting novel.

3. Apples grow in north.
4. Who is best player in your team?
5. He will recover in week or two.
6. I am going to post-office to send telegram.
7. When I was in country, I used to take a walk early in morning.
8. Turning to right, you will find house you want.

LESSON XIII

ARTICLES: WITH SOME PROPER NOUNS;
OMISSION

44. Proper Noun には通例 Article を附けないが、特に “the” を附ける場合がある。

- (1) 川、海、灣等の名。

The Nile; the Japan Sea; the Pacific (Ocean);
the Pechili Gulf; the Suez Canal.

但し Tokyo Bay.

Note: 一湖水、岬、山、國、縣、島には “the” を附けない。

Lake Michigan; Cape Cod; Mt. Fuji; Owari Province; Aichi Prefecture; Formosa.

但し the Balkan (Peninsula); the Matterhorn.

- (2) 公共の建物、學校、官廳、協會等の名。

The Kabukiza; the Tokyo Imperial University;
the Foreign Office; the Red Cross Society.

但し Tokyo Station; Hibiya Park.

- (3) 船艦の名。

The Mutsu; the Chichibu-maru.

- (4) 書物、新聞、雜誌の名。

The Bible; the Japan Times; the Outlook.

Cf. Boys like to read *Robinson Crusoe*.

- (5) Plural Proper Noun.

The Alps; the Philippines; the United States of
America; the Tokugawas; the Democrats.

- (6) “Of” を有つ Proper Noun.

The Cape of Good Hope; the Duke of Wellington.

45. Common Noun に Article を略す場合。

- (1) 人に呼びかける時。

Come this way, gentlemen.

Boys, let us play tennis.

(2) 自分の家族のものをいふ時。

Father (= *My father*) has come back.

(3) 次の如き慣用の Expression をなす時。

a. At school; after school; go to school; attend school; school begins.

Cf. I passed by a school.

b. At table; at breakfast; at dinner; to supper; dinner is ready.

c. To bed; in bed; out of bed.

d. At home; at anchor; on board.

e. At noon; at dawn; at sunset; at night.

f. At sea; go to sea; by sea.

g. By letter; by parcel post; by telephone.

h. By train; by steamer; on foot; on horseback.

(4) 昨年、先月等の “last” 又は來年、來月等の “next” のある時。

He failed **last year**, but he will pass this year.

He must leave school if he fails **next year**.

Compare:—

It happened in *the* last year of his reign.

He went back *the* next year.

EXERCISE XIII

英譯せよ。

1. 彼の叔父は日本海々戦で戦死 (to be killed) した。
2. 彼は龍田丸で合衆國へ行つた。
3. 日本人は勇敢な國民 (people) です。
4. 今朝地震 (earthquake) の時、私はまだ寝てをりました。
5. 成績 (result) を電話で僕に知らせて下さい。
6. 彼は朝早く起き、夜晩く (late) 寝る。
7. 君は學校へ歩いて來ますか。
8. 琵琶湖は日本最大の湖です。

LESSON XIV

ADJECTIVES: CLASSES

46. Adjective に三種ある。

(1) **Qualifying Adjective** (性質形容詞)——性質、状態を表すもの。

The little girl was **brave** as well as **gentle**.

(2) **Quantitative Adjective** (數量形容詞)——數量を表すもの。

For **three** days he suffered from **much** pain.

(3) **Pronominal Adjective** (代名形容詞)—**Pronoun** の性質を帯びるもの。[Cf. §37.]

This book is more difficult than **that** one.

Cf. **This** is more difficult than **that**.

47. **Qualifying Adjective** の中には **Proper Noun** から来るものがある、これを **Proper Adjective** (固有形容詞) といひ、**Capital Letter** で始める。

(Noun)	(Adjective)	(Noun)	(Adjective)
Japan	Japanese	France	French
England	English	America	American

48. **Quantitative Adjective.**

(1) 不定の分量を表すもの。

There is **much** water in the well.

There is **a little** water in the well.

There is but **little** water in the well.

I want **some** sugar.

Have you **any** money?

I have **no** money.

I had **enough** time to do it.

He gave **all** the money he had to the beggar.

(2) 不定数を表すもの。

Many boys are playing.

A few boys are playing.

Few boys are playing.

Are there **any** trees in the park?

There are **some** trees in the park.

There are **no** trees in the street.

Several men came.

All the students went.

Note 1:—(1) の形容詞は **Material** 又は **Abstract Noun** に限つて用ひる。

Note 2:—“**Some**,” “**any**” の用法は **Adjective Pronoun** の場合 §37-(8) と同じ。

(3) 定数を表すもの。これを特に **Numeral** (數詞) といふ。

a. **Cardinal Number** (基数).

Two boys; **seven** days; **twenty-four** hours.

b. **Ordinal Number** (序數).

The **tenth** year of Showa; the **twentieth** century.

Note 1:—**Ordinal Number** には “**the**” を附ける。

Note 2:—日附には “**day**” を略す。

四月二十九日 = Apr. 29th. (= The **twenty-ninth** of April.)

c. **Multiplicative Number** (乗數).

Half an hour; **double** the number; a **double** seat.

49. **Number** の讀方.

365 = three hundred and sixty-five.

2,004 = two thousand and four.

1935 = nineteen thirty-five. (年號)

1056 = one O [ou] five six. (電話番號)

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

$\frac{2}{3}$ = two-thirds. $\frac{1}{4}$ = a quarter.

$2\frac{3}{5}$ = two and three-fifths.

4.73 = four point seven three.

2.005 = two point nought nought five.

The 5.30 p. m. train = the five thirty p. m. train.

George V₍₅₎ = George the Fifth.

Chapter V = Chapter Five.

50. **Pronominal Adjective** の或るもの。 [Cf. §37.]

(1) "Such." Who did **such** a thing?

(2) "Both." **Both** these books are interesting.

(3) "One." **One** day he went to sea.

(4) "Every." **Every** man has his own duty.

You must write on **every other line**

(or **every second line**).

He teaches us **every three days** (or **every third day**).

(5) "Some," "any," "no."

Someone must do it.

He can read **any** English book.

No Englishman will say so.

Note:—"Some," "any," "no" は "body," "thing" 等と合して一語をなす事が多い。

Somebody must have done it.

Anybody can do it.

Nobody will deny this.

I want **something** to eat.

EXERCISE XIV

英譯せよ。

1. 誰かが戸を敲いてゐる。行つて誰だか見て来てくれ。

2. 少くとも (at least) 二日置きにはお湯に入ら (take a bath) ねばなりません。

3. あの人がそんな事をするとはおかしい (strange).
4. 金が御入用なのですか。
5. 彼は二月二十九日生れですから、誕生日 (birthday) は四年目毎に來ます。
6. 彼は金は澤山あるが友達は少い。

LESSON XV

ADJECTIVES: COMPARISON

51. Adjective に二つの用法がある。

(1) **Attributive Use** (連體的用法)——直接に Noun を修飾する場合。

He is a **clever** boy.

(2) **Predicative Use** (述語的用法)——Verb の Complement となる場合。

That boy is **clever**.

52. Adjective の度合を表す變化を **Comparison** (比較) といふ。これに三種ある。

(1) **Positive Degree** (原級).

He is **tall**.

(2) **Comparative Degree** (比較級).

He is **taller** than I.

(3) **Superlative Degree** (最上級).

He is the **tallest** of us.

53. Comparison の作り方。

(1) 一音節の語及び少數の二音節語には Positive に “er,” “est” を加へて Comparative 及び Superlative を作る。

(Positive)	(Comparative)	(Superlative)
great	greater	greatest
narrow	narrower	narrowest

Positive の語尾によつて Spelling の變化がある。

a. wise	wiser	wisest
idle	idler	idlest
b. red	redder	reddest
big	bigger	biggest
c. easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest

(2) 二音節以上の語には大抵その前に “more,” “most” を添へる。

useful	more useful	most useful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

(3) 不規則に變化するもの。

good	}	better	best
well			
bad	}	worse	worst
ill			
many	}	more	most
much			
little		less	least
old	}	(older)	(oldest)
		elder	eldest
late	}	(later)	(latest)
		latter	last
far	}	farther	farthest
		further	furthest

I am **well**. (Predicative Use に限る)

This is **less** than that.

She is less beautiful than her **elder** sister.

His **eldest** brother is shorter than he.

This is the **latest** fashion.

He is the **last** man on the list.

Boston is **farther** than Chicago.

I see no **further** use in doing that.

54. Comparison の用法.

(1) Comparative.

Iron is **more** useful **than** copper.

John is *the* **taller** of the two.

(2) Superlative.

John is *the* **cleverest** (boy) in his class.

John is *the* **cleverest** of all.

John is one of *the* **cleverest** boys.

(3) 同等の比較.

John is **as** clever **as** Tom.

John is **not so** clever **as** Tom.

EXERCISE XV

英譯せよ。

1. それよりも早い(時間の)汽車はない。
2. この級の一番若い生徒でも君の兄さんより年上です。
3. 鐵は何の金屬よりも有用である。
4. 私は兄より目方がある。
5. これ以上の説明(explanation)は無用だ。
6. この本は私の思つた(expected)より面白い。
7. これは總ての中で一番立派だ。

8. 太陽は月よりも地球から遠方にある。
 9. 今年は昨年よりも雨が少なかった。
 10. アメリカは世界[中]の何れの國よりも多数の飛行機を有つてゐる。

LESSON XVI

ADVERBS

55. Adverb に三種ある。

(1) **Simple Adverb** (單純副詞)——單に他の語を修飾するもの。

He is **very** fond of English and speaks it **quite** well.

(2) **Interrogative Adverb** (疑問副詞)——Adverb で疑問詞であるもの。

Where did you go? **When** did you meet him?

How did you do it? **Why** did you not come?

Note :—Interrogative Adverb を有つてゐる疑問文は他の文と結付いて Noun Clause となる。[Cf. §31.]

I do not know **when** he came.

(3) **Relative Adverb** (關係副詞)——Adverb と Conjunction を兼ねるもの。

This is the place **where** (=in which) he used to live. (This is the place.+He used to live here.)

Tell me the day **when** (=on which) he will leave.

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

Note :—Relative Adverb によつて導かれる Clause は Adjective Clause である。

56. Adverb には Adjective と同じく Comparison の變化がある。その作り方は Adjective の場合と同じである。[See §53.]

fast	faster	fastest
early	earlier	earliest
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
ill } badly }	worse	worst
well	better	best
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	{ farther further	{ farthest furthest

Note :—Adjective にはその Superlative に Definite Article

が大抵附くが、Adverb はさうでない。

(Adjective) This is the best of all.

(Adverb) I like this best.

57. Adverb のあるもの。

(1) “Yes,” “no.”——疑問の形の如何によらず、答が肯定である時は “Yes,” 否定である時は “No” を用ひる。

Is this good?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

Isn't this good?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

(2) “There.”—“There is [are]” の形に於ては、場所を指すのではなく、單に物の有無を説く文を起す用をする。

There is a lake there.

(3) “Very,” “much.”

He is **very** kind to me.

He is **much** kinder to me than she.

He ran **very** quickly.

He ran **much** more quickly than I.

He heard a **very** interesting story.

He was **much** interested in the story.

但し I am **very** tired [pleased; delighted].

I am **much** afraid.

(4) “Too,” “enough.”

{ He is **too** young to go to school.

= He is so young that he cannot go to school.

{ He is old **enough** to go to school.

= He is so old that he can go to school.

(5) “How.”——往々感嘆文に用ひられる。

How fast the aeroplane flies!

How beautiful the flower is!

Compare :—What a beautiful flower this is!

58. 時日、距離、方向、重量、價值等を表す Noun は、Preposition を伴はないでそのまま Adverb の用をなすことがある。これを **Adverbial Objective** (副詞相當名詞) といふ。

(時日) He will be here **this evening**.

I have lived **ten years** in this place.

(距離) My house is **two miles** away.

(方向) Please come **this way**.

(重量) It weighs **ten pounds**.

(分量) I don't care a bit for that.

(代價) This ring is worth fifty yen.

EXERCISE XVI

- a) 次の文の — に適当な *Adverb* を補へ。
1. I am — glad to hear it.
 2. He was — disappointed.
 3. This is the place — I was born.
 4. He is — weak to work.
 5. Aren't you living in the suburbs? —, I am living in the city.
- b) 英譯せよ。
1. 何處であの人は生れたのか知つてゐますか。
 2. 彼は同級生の中で誰よりも流暢に (fluently) 英語を話す。
 3. 何故君はあんな場所へ行つたか言ひ給へ。
 4. あの英人はあまり早口に喋るから解らない。
 5. 彼は昨夜おそく歸りました。
 6. お父様は今日は如何です。今日はすつと良うございます。

LESSON XVII

VERBS: TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE

59. Verb に二種ある。

(1) **Transitive Verb** (他動詞) — その動作が他に及ぶもの、即ち Object を要するもの。

The sun gives light.

I have seen a whale.

Note : — この種の Verb は第三型の文を構成する。[See §5-(2).]

(2) **Intransive Verb** (自動詞) — その動作が他に及ばないもの、即ち Object を要しないもの。

The sun rises in the east.

The boys are playing.

Note 1 : — この種の Verb は第一型の文を構成する。[See §4.]

Note 2 : — 同一の Verb が時として Transitive となり、時として Intransitive となる事がある。

I ring the bell. The bell rings.

He flies a kite. The aeroplane flies.

60. Intransitive Verb にはその意義を補ふ爲に Complement を要するものがある。

The boy is *diligent*.

He became a *merchant*.

He looks *happy*.

I feel *cold*.

Note 1 :—この種の Verb は第二型の文を構成する。[See §5-(1).]

Note 2 :—この場合の Complement は Subject に關するもの故これを **Subjective Complement** (主格補語) といふ。

61. Transitive Verb にも Object の外に Complement を要するものがある。

They **made** him their *leader*.

People **called** him an honest *boy*.

I **find** the book *easy*.

Keep your hands *clean*.

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
They	made	him	leader └their
(You)	Keep	hands └your	clean

第四型 **Subject+Verb+Object+Complement**

Note :—この場合の Complement は Object に關するもの故これを **Objective Complement** (目的補語) といふ。

62. Transitive Verb には二つの Object を取るものがある。

He gave *me* a **book**.

I told *him* my **name**.

このうち “book,” “name” の如く直接に Verb の働を受けるものを **Direct Object** (直接目的) といひ、“me,” “him” の如く間接に Verb の働を受けるものを **Indirect Object** (間接目的) といふ。

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Indirect Obj.	Direct Obj.
I	told	him	name └my

第五型 **Subject+Verb+Indirect Obj.+Direct Obj.**

Indirect Object を Direct Object の後に持つて來る時は Preposition を要する。

{ I will lend *you* the **book**.
= I will lend the **book** *to you*.

- { Bring me some water.
= Bring some water for me.

EXERCISE XVII

次の文の *Verb*, *Object*, *Complement* を指摘しその種類を云へ。

1. I keep a diary.
2. He kept silent.
3. I owe you ten yen.
4. The water increased fast.
5. The rain increased the water fast.
6. I left my book at home.
7. Don't leave the door open.
8. The parents named the child George.

LESSON XVIII

VERBS: THREE PRINCIPAL PARTS

63. Verb には **Root** (原形)、**Past** (過去) 及び **Past Participle** (過去分詞) の主な語形変化がある。これを **Three Principal Parts** (三主要形) といふ。

(Root)	(Past)	(Past Participle)
play	played	played
take	took	taken

Verb をかく三様に變化させることを **Conjugation** (活用) といふ。

Verb の語形にはこの外に “to+Root” の形を有する **Infinitive** (不定詞)、及び “Root+ing” の形を有する **Present Participle** (現在分詞) がある。

64. Past 及び Past Participle を作るには Root に “ed” を付けるものを **Regular Verb** (規則動詞) といふ。

call	called	end	ended
jump	jumped	consent	consented

但し Root の語尾によつて Spelling の變化がある。

[Cf. §53-(1).]

a. like	liked	[liking]
b. beg	begged	[begging]
omit'	omitted	[omitting]
Compare :—vis'it	visited	[visiting]
c. cry	cried	[crying]
Compare :—play	played	[playing]

65. Past 及び Past Participle を作る變化の不規則なものを **Irregular Verb** (不規則動詞) といふ。

(1)			ride	rode	ridden
blow	blew	blown	rise	rose	risen
grow	grew	grown	drive	drove	driven
know	knew	known	shine	shone[ʃɒn]	shone
throw	threw	thrown	(4)		
draw	drew	drawn	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	weave	wove	woven
show	showed	shown	freeze	froze	frozen
(2)			choose	chose	chosen
take	took	taken	break	broke	broken
shake	shook	shaken	tear[teə]	tore	torn
fall	fell	fallen	bear	bore	born borne
give	gave	given	forget	forgot	forgotten
eat	ate	eaten	(5)		
see	saw	seen	begin	began	begun
lie	lay	lain	drink	drank	drunk
be	was (were)	been[bin]	sing	sang	sung
do	did	done	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	(6)		
(3)			sting	stung	stung
write	wrote	written			

spin	spun	spun	get	got	got
stick	stuck	stuck	awake	awoke	{ awaked awoke
strike	struck	struck	(9)		
(7)			have	had	had
find	found	found	make	made	made
bind	bound	bound	sell	sold[sould]	sold
(8)			tell	told	told
read	read[red]	read[red]	hear	heard[hɜ:d]	heard
feed	fed	fed	pay	paid	paid
flee	fled	fled	lay	laid	laid
meet	met	met	say	said[sed]	said
shoot	shot	shot	(10)		
send	sent	sent	catch	caught	caught
spend	spent	spent	teach	taught	taught
build	built	built	buy	bought	bought
keep	kept	kept	think	thought	thought
sleep	slept	slept	bring	brought	brought
feel	felt	felt	(11)		
lose	lost	lost	come	came	come
sit	sat	sat	become	became	become
stand	stood	stood	run	ran	run
hold	held	held			

(12)			cast[kɑ:st]	cast	cast
let	let	let	cost	cost	cost
set	set	set	cut	cut	cut
spread	spread	spread	put[put]	put	put
hit	hit	hit	hurt[hɜ:t]	hurt	hurt

EXERCISE XVIII

a) 次の Verb の *Past* と *Past Participle* とを云へ。

come	lie	sell	bind	fly
rise	cost	catch	spread	lay
break	keep	tear	get	forget

b) 次の文中括弧内の *Verb* を適当な活用形に改めよ。

- I (find) the knife which I (lose) yesterday.
- As it (grow) dark and (begin) to rain, we went home.
- He (sleep) well last night.
- I (awake) just when the clock (strike) twelve.
- This is the rat that (eat) the malt that (lie) in the house that Jack (build).

LESSON XIX

VERBS: PRIMARY AND PERFECT TENSES

66. Verb の表す動作・状態の時を示す變化を **Tense** (時) といひ、これに基本となる三つの **Primary Tenses** (基本時) がある。

- Present Tense** (現在). He rises at five.
- Past Tense** (過去). He rose at five.
- Future Tense** (未来). He will rise at five.

67. Present Tense には Root を用ひ、Third Person, Singular のみに “Root+s (or es)” を用ひる。

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I come.	We come.
<i>2nd Person</i>	You come.	You come.
<i>3rd Person</i>	He } She } comes. It }	They come.

Note 1:—Verb はその Subject の Number 及び Person を以てその Number 及び Person とする。

Note 2:—Root に “s” 或は “es” を附ける法は Noun の Plural を作る法と同じである。

Note 3:—"Have" の 3rd Person, Singular は "has" である。

"Be" といふ Verb は次の表による。

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I am.	We are.
<i>2nd Person</i>	You are.	You are.
<i>3rd Person</i>	He } She } is. It }	They are.

Note:—a. You and I are to do it.

b. You or I am to do it.

c. You or he is to do it.

68. Past Tense には Past を用ひる。但し "Be" は次の表による。

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	I was.	We were.
<i>2nd Person</i>	You were.	You were.
<i>3rd Person</i>	He } She } was. It }	They were.

69. Future Tense は Root の前に "shall" 或ひは "will" を附けて作る。

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
I shall.	We shall.	Shall I?	Shall we?
You will.	You will.	Shall you?	Shall you?
He } She } will. It }	They will.	Will { he } she }? it }	Will they?

70. Verb には以上の Primary Tenses の外に事の完了を示す Perfect Tenses (完了時) がある。

(1) Present Perfect Tense (現在完了).

"Have (or Has) + Past Participle."

(2) Past Perfect Tense (過去完了).

"Had + Past Participle."

(3) Future Perfect Tense (未来完了).

"Shall (or Will) + have + Past Participle."

<i>Perfect Tenses</i>		
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
I } We } have come;	had come;	shall have come.
You have come;	had come;	will have come.
He } She } has come;	had come;	will have come.
It } They have come;	had come;	will have come.

71. 以上述べた外各 Tense には又動作が進行中であることを示す **Progressive Form** (進行形) がある。その形は “be の變化 + Present Participle” である。

Progressive Tenses	(Present)	I am coming.
	(Past)	I was coming.
	(Future)	I shall be coming.
	(Present Perfect)	I have been coming.
	(Past Perfect)	I had been coming.
	(Future Perfect)	I shall have been coming.

EXERCISE XIX

a) 次の文中の Verb を他の悉くの Tense (進行形を省く) に變へよ。

1. He buys it.
2. I take it.
3. I do it.
4. They bring it.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 君か僕かが行くのだ。
2. 君かあの人かが行くのだ。
3. あの方は又明日此處に來られます。
4. 今日はまだ多忙ですが明日は多分 (probably) 行く暇があります。
5. 私は昨晚あの人(の)講演 (lecture) を聴きに行きました。
6. 今朝あつた地震は中々烈しかった。

LESSON XX

VERBS: USES OF THE TENSES

72. Present Tense の用法。

(1) 不變の眞理を示す。

The earth is round.

The sun gives us light and heat.

One and two make three.

(2) 習慣を示す。

He rises early in the morning.

He studies hard.

(3) 現在の状態を示す。

I feel hungry.

I have a stick in my hand.

I see a ship in the distance.

今現に行はれてゐる動作を示すには Progressive Present を用ひる。

He is studying hard.

I am writing a letter.

(4) Future Tense の代用をする。

a. The steamer leaves tomorrow.

We **start** the day after tomorrow.

斯かる場合に Progressive Present を用ひることが多い。

When **are you going** home?

My brother **is coming** tomorrow.

b. We shall not go if it **rains** tomorrow.

I shall wait till he **arrives**.

Note :—上文に於て if 又は till 以下の Clause は各前にある Verb に係る故 **Adverb Clause** (副詞節) といふ。斯かる種類の Clause の中では Present は Future の代用をするものである。

73. Past Tense と Future Tense とは動作を漠然とそれぞれ過去或は未來の事として表す時に用ひ、現にある過去に於て行はれつゝあつた動作或は未來に於て行はれつゝあるべしと思はれる動作には Progressive Form を用ひる。

a. { It **rained** hard yesterday.
It **was raining** hard when I left for home.

b. { It **will rain** this evening.
It **will be raining** when he comes this evening.

Note :—"go" の Progressive Present (or Past) + Infinitive は、**Immediate Future** (直近の未來) を表す。

I **am going to write** a letter.

I **was going to write** a letter.

74. Present Perfect の用法。

(1) 動作の丁度今完了したことを示す。

I **have just written** this letter.

(2) 過去の動作の結果が今に及ぶことを示す。

I **have forgotten** it.

(3) 過去の経験(持久の結果)を示す。

I **have seen** an elephant.

I **have never visited** the place.

(4) 状態の今まで繼續したことを示す。

I **have been ill** for several days.

I **have known** him for a long time.

動作の今まで繼續したことを示すには Progressive Form を用ひる。

I **have been studying** for three hours.

Note :—Present Perfect は過去を示す語句又は "When?" と共に用ひてはならない。

{ He **has gone** to America last year. (*Incorrect*)

{ He **went** to America last year. (*Correct*)

{ *When have you seen* it? (*Incorrect*)

{ *When did you see* it? (*Correct*)

75. Past Perfect 及び Future Perfect はそれぞれある過去又は未来に於ける動作の完了を示す。

- a. The sun **had set** when I reached the village.
- b. We **shall have arrived** there before the rain comes on.

斯かる動作の連続を示す時は Progressive Form を用ひる。

- a. I **had been studying** before I went to bed.
- b. I **shall have been studying** English three years by April next.

Adverb Clause に於ては Present Perfect が Future Perfect の代用をする。

Please lend me that book when you **have finished** it.

EXERCISE XX

- a) 次の文の括弧内の Verb に適当な *Tense* を與へよ。
1. His father (go) to America last summer.
 2. I (live) here for the past nine years.
 3. I (come) here yesterday, and (go) away tomorrow.
 4. The train (start) before I reached the station.

5. He (be) ill for two days, when the doctor was sent for.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. あの人は毎朝冷水浴をやり (take a cold bath) ます。
2. 今丁度作文を書き上げ (finish) たところです。
3. 君は(今までに)飛行船を見た事がないのか。
4. 君はこの三時間何をしてゐたのだ。
5. 我々が家路につい (start for home) た時には太陽は既に没してゐた。

LESSON XXI

VERBS: AUXILIARIES—I

76. "Do."

(1) **Negative Form** (否定式) を作る時に用ひる。

I do *not* go. He **does not** go.

I did *not* go.

(2) **Interrogative Form** (疑問式) を作る時に用ひる。

Do you see it? **Does** he know it?

Did you do it?

(3) **Emphasis** (強勢) を付ける時に用ひる。

I **do** believe it. Do **be** quiet.

尙 “do” は本動詞として **Pro-verb** (代動詞) となることがある。

I know as much as he **does** (= *knows*).

Do you like it? Yes, I **do** (= *like it*).

Did you like it? Yes, I **did** (= *liked it*).

77. “Can [could].”

(1) 能力を表す。

I **can** see a long way off.

この意義を有つてゐる “can” の Future 及び Perfect Tense は “to be able to” 又はその否定の “to be unable to” を以て補ふ。

a. I think I **shall be able to** go.

b. He **has been unable to** finish it.

(2) 許可を表す。

You **can** take it in your hand.

(3) 推論 (否定的) を表す。

It **cannot** be true. He **cannot** have done it.

Can it be true? **Can** he have done it?

78. “May [might].”

(1) 許可を表す。

You **may** do so.

(2) 推量を表す。

He **may** want it. I **may** have met him.

(3) 祈願、目的等を表す。

May you be happy!

He works hard that he **may** succeed.

79. “Must.”

(1) 必要を表す。

You **must** make haste.

「必要」の意義の “must” の Past, Future 及び Perfect Tense は “have to” を以て補ふ。

a. I **had to** start at once.

b. He **will have to** go himself.

c. I **have had to** stay away for the last two days.

(2) 禁止を表す。

You **must** not touch it.

(3) 推論 (肯定的) を表す。

It **must** be true. He **must** have done so.

80. "Ought to."

(1) 義務を表す。

You **ought to** obey your parents.

You **ought not to** neglect your study.

You **ought to** have done so.

(2) 當然を表す。

This dictionary **ought to** be good.

He **ought to** be here directly now.

81. "Need (not)."

不必要を表す。

You **need not** copy it. **Need I** do it?

You **need not** have done so.

EXERCISE XXI

英譯せよ。

1. あの男は馬鹿者なのかも知れない。
2. いや、あの男は馬鹿者である筈がない。
3. 金持だから働かなくともよいとあの男は言ふ。
4. あの人は君にさう話したに違ひない。
5. 來年はこの本が讀めるだらう。
6. 讀めないだらう、君は怠者だから。
7. 彼はもう今頃は (by this time) 着いてゐる筈だ。

LESSON XXII

VERBS: AUXILIARIES—II

82. "Shall [should]," "will [would]."

(1) 單に未來を表す。 [See § 69.]

a. "*I Shall.*" **I shall** be late, if I don't hurry.

"*You will.*" **You will** arrive there tomorrow morning.

"*He will.*" **He will** be glad to see you.

b. "*Shall I?*" **Shall I** be in time if I go now?

"*Shall you?*" **Shall you** be at home today?

"*Will he?*" **Will he** be here this evening?

(2) 意志を表す。

a. "*I will.*" **I will** get it for you.

"*You will.*" **If you will** kindly do so, I shall be very glad.

"*He will.*" **He will** do it for you if you ask him.

b. "*You shall.*" { **You shall** have it.
= *I will give it to you.*

"*He shall.*" { **He shall** not escape me.
= *I will catch him.*

c. "*Shall I?*" **Shall I** post that letter for you?

“Will you?” Will you do it for me?

“Shall he?” Shall he come for it?

83. “Shall,” “will” を含む疑問の答に同じく
“shall,” “will” を用ひる時は、その意義を一致させることを要する。

Shall I be in time? Yes, you will be in time.

Shall you be at home? Yes, I shall.

Will he be here? Yes, he will.

Shall I post it? Yes, (please) post it.

What shall we do? We will play ball.

又は Let us play ball.

Will you be here again? Yes, I will.

Shall he come? Yes, let him come.

84. “Should” は “shall” の Past として用ひられる外に、義務、當然を表し、“ought to” と等しいことがある。

a. Children should obey their parents.

b. He should be there by this time.

EXERCISE XXII

a) 次の文の — に “Shall” 又は “will” を補へ。

1. We — have an examination tomorrow.

2. When — I come next time?
3. He — come home by 3 o'clock.
4. — you please open the window?
5. Which way — we take?
6. You — do it, whether you wish or not.
7. He says he — do it for you.
8. You — make yourself ill, if you overwork yourself.
9. I fear I — not pass the examination.
10. But I — do my best.

LESSON XXIII

VERBS: VOICE

85. Transitive Verb にはその形によつて Subject が動作をするものか、又は動作を受けるものかになる。この變化を Voice (態) といふ。

(1) Active Voice (能動態) — Subject が行爲者。

He teaches us.

(2) **Passive Voice** (受動態)——Subject が受身。

We **are taught** by him.

86. Passive の作り方。

“Be の諸變化 + Past Participle.”

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
	It is done.	It was done.	It will be done.
<i>Perfect</i>	It has been done.	It had been done.	It will have been done.
<i>Progressive</i>	It is being done.	It was being done.	—

87. Active の Sentence を Passive に變へるには、元の Object を新に Subject とし、元の Subject には “by” を附けて後方に移す。そして、Passive Verb はその Tense を元のまゝとし、その Person, Number を新しい Subject と一致させる。

- { An earthquake **destroyed** those houses.
- { Those houses **were destroyed** by an earthquake.
- { The policeman **has caught** the thief.
- { The thief **has been caught** by the policeman.

- { We **shall** soon find it.
- { It **will** soon be found by us.
- { You **must** write your composition yourself.
- { Your composition **must be written** by yourself.
- { You **ought to** do it.
- { It **ought to be done** by you.
- { He **gave** me the knife.
- { The knife **was given** me by him.
- { I **was given** the knife by him.

Note :—動作の行爲者が漠然とした意味の語である場合には、Passive にする時にそれを省く。

- { We see the stars at night.
- { The stars are seen at night.
- { What do **you** call it?
- { What is it called?

EXERCISE XXIII

次の文の Voice を變へよ。

1. Who broke the window?
2. The people loved the king.
3. He made her happy.
4. They speak English all over the world.

5. One can hardly believe it.
6. He cannot have said such a thing.
7. They found him dead.
8. John has sent the book already.
9. People say that he is rich.

LESSON XXIV

VERBS: MOOD

88. Verb の叙述様式の變化を **Mood** (法) といふ。

(1) **Indicative Mood** (直說法)——事實の叙述。

He **is** diligent.

Note :—§ 67 以下説き來つたものはこれである。

(2) **Imperative Mood** (命令法)——命令の叙述。

Be diligent.

(3) **Subjunctive Mood** (假定法)——假定の叙述。

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

89. Imperative Mood には Root を用ひ、Second Person Present Tense のみで、普通 Subject を省く。

(Indicative)

(Imperative)

You **are** a good boy.

Be a good boy.

You **see** the moon.

See the moon.

First 及び Third Person の命令法は “let” を用ひて間接にこれを表す。

Let me go.

Let us go.

Let him go.

Let it be done. (“Do it” の Passive.)

90. Subjunctive Mood には Present, Future, Past, Past Perfect の四つの Tense がある。

(1) **Subjunctive Present**——形は Root を用ひ、現在又は未來に關する疑を表す。結びの節には Indicative を使ふ。

If this report **be** true, I *am* very sorry.

If he **do** it, I *shall* punish him.

Note :—これには現在は普通 Indicative を以て代用する。

If this report **is** true, I *am* very sorry.

If he **does** it, I *shall* punish him.

(2) **Subjunctive Future**——形は “should + Root” で、未來に關する強い疑を表す。結びの節には Indicative 又は過去形の助動詞を使ふ。

If I **should** fail, I **will** [or would] try again.

Take care lest you **should** be cheated.

(3) **Subjunctive Past**——形は Indicative Past の複数で、現在の事實に反する假定を表す。結びの節には過去形の助動詞を使ふ。

- { If I **were** rich, I *could buy* the house.
= As I *am not* rich, I *cannot buy* the house.
- { If he **knew** your address, he *would write* to you.
= As he *does not know* your address, he *does not write* to you.
- { If he **were** here, we *should be delighted*.
= As he *is not* here, we *are sorry*.

Subjunctive Past は又 “I wish” の後にも用ふ。

- { I wish (that) I **were** a bird.
= I am sorry that I *am not* a bird.
- I wish (that) I **had** one million *yen*.

(4) **Subjunctive Past Perfect**——形は Indicative Past Perfect で過去の事實に反する假定を表す。結びの節には “would [should, etc.] + have” + Past Participle を用ひる。

- { If I **had been** rich, I **could have bought** the house.
= As I *was not* rich, I *could not buy* the house.

- { If he **had known** your address, he **would have written** to you.
= As he *did not know* your address, he *did not write* to you.

Subjunctive Past Perfect は又 “I wish” のあとにも用ひる。

- { I wish (that) I **had been** in London then.
= I am sorry that I *was not* in London then.

EXERCISE XXIV

次の文を *Subjunctive Mood* を用ひて書き變へよ。

1. As he does not know, he does not help you.
2. As I am not rich, I will not go abroad.
3. As he did not hurry, he could not catch the train.
4. As I am poor, I cannot lend you any money.
5. I am sorry that I am not younger.
6. I am sorry that I was not there.

LESSON XXV

VERBS: VERBALS

91. Verb の變體で、それだけでは Predicate Verb として用ひられないものを **Verbal** (準動詞) といふ。これに **Infinitive** (不定詞), **Participle** (分詞), **Gerund** (體用詞) の三種がある。

(Infinitive) I like **to sing**.

(Participle) I met a man **singing** as he walked.

(Gerund) He is fond of **singing** that song.

92. Infinitive の形。

	Simple	Perfect
Active	to write	to have written
Passive	to be written	to have been written

93. Infinitive の用法。

(1) Noun として。

(Subject) { **To err** is human.
It is human **to err**.

(Object) { I want **to read** the book.
I find *it* impossible **to do** so.

(Complement) { He seems **to be** happy.
People believe him **to be** happy.

(2) Adjective として。

I want something **to eat**.

There was no time **to lose**.

(3) Adverb として。

I went **to see** the review.

This water is not good **to drink**.

94. Infinitive が “see,” “hear,” “make,” “have,” “let” 等の Complement に用ひられた時は “to” を略す。

I never *saw* him **smile**.

I often *hear* him **sing**.

We *made* him **do** it.

I will *have* him **come** at once.

但し I will *get* him **to come** at once.

Let him **come**.

Let us **go** and **play**.

I *felt* some one **touch** me on the arm.

但し以上の Verb が Passive の時は Infinitive の “to” を略すことが出来ない。

He *was never seen to smile*.

He *is often heard to sing*.

95. Participle の形。

	Present	Past	Perfect
Active	doing	—	having done
Passive	being done	done	having been done

96. Participle は Adjective の性質を有つてゐる Verbal で、その用法も Adjective と同一である。

(Noun-modifier) A **rolling** stone gathers no moss.

This is the way **leading** to the park.

He has a **mistaken** idea about the man.

This is a book **written** by a famous author.

(Complement) He sat **reading** till dark.

I found him **walking** in the garden.

He made it **known** to his classmates.

Compare :— I { **had** } my watch **mended**.
 { **got** }

(何々させる、何々して貰ふ)

I **had** my watch **stolen**. (何々される)

97. Gerund は Participle と形が同じく、たゞ Past がないのである。Noun として用ひられる。

(Subject) **Seeing** is believing.

(Object) I like **singing**.

I am fond of **singing**.

(Complement) His hobby is **collecting** stamps.

Compare :— I regret **having said** so.

I regret **his having said** so.

EXERCISE XXV

次の文の各 Verbal の用法を説明せよ。

1. I am glad to see you.
2. He looked delighted to hear me say so.
3. Climbing steep hills requires a slow pace.
4. I think it my duty to help him.
5. To be silent means consent.
6. He kept me waiting for a long time.
7. The dog found his master lying dead.
8. He spends much of his time in playing football.

LESSON XXVI

VERBS: SEQUENCE OF TENSES AND
NARRATION

98. Past Tense の Verb に續く Clause の Verb は Past 或は Past Perfect であることを要する。これを **Sequence of Tenses** (時の呼應) といふ。

- { I think that he *is* still in the country.
- { I thought that he **was** still in the country.
- { I am told that he *has gone* abroad.
- { I was told that he **had gone** abroad.

Note 1:—不變の眞理は常に Present で表す。

The teacher **said** that the earth **is** round.

Note 2:—“Than,” “as” を用ひて比較を表す時には上述の規則に依らない。

I **was** taller at your age than you **are**.

I **did not know** it then so well as I **do** now.

99. 他人の Speech をそのまま報ずるのを **Direct Narration** (直接叙法) といひ、その意味を取り、報ずる人の話に改めて述べるのを **Indirect Narration** (間接叙法) といふ。

(Direct) You said, “I will bring it for you.”

(Indirect) You said that you would bring it for me.

100. Direct Narration を Indirect に改める時は Verb は Sequence of Tenses の規則に従ふ。

- { I said, “I *am* busy.”
- { I said that I **was** busy.
- { He said, “I *met* you here yesterday.”
- { He said that he **had met** me here the day before.
- { You said, “I *have seen* it.”
- { You said that you **had seen** it.
- { He said, “I *will* never do so again.”
- { He said that he **would** never do so again.

Note:—Indirect Speech 中に出る Pronoun や時、場所等を表す語句は、報ずる人の立場から見たものに改める。

101. 疑問を Direct から Indirect に變へるに、疑問詞がない時は “if” 或は “whether” を加へる。

- { I said to him, “What are you doing?”
- { I asked him **what** he was doing.
- { He asked me, “Can you come?”
- { He asked me **if** [whether] I could come.

Note:—この場合 Indirect Speech 中の Subject と Predicate Verb は常態の順序を取る。

102. 命令を Direct より Indirect に變へる時は通常 Infinitive を用ひる。

- { He said to them, "Be quiet."
He told them to be quiet.
- { He said to me, "Please wait here."
He asked me to wait there.

EXERCISE XXVI

次の文の Narration を變へよ。

1. He said, "I have lost my watch."
2. You said, "I know nothing about it."
3. He said to me, "Will you do it for me?"
4. He said to me, "Speak more slowly."
5. He said to me, "When did you find it?"
6. He said to me, "May I go now?"
7. He said to me, "I hope you will succeed."
8. I said to him, "How old are you?"

LESSON XXVII

PREPOSITIONS

103. Preposition は常にその Object の前に置くけれども、Interrogative 及び Relative Pronoun が Object である場合にはその後に移すことが多い。

- { In what are you interested?
What are you interested in?
- { That is the book for which I was looking.
That is the book (which) I was looking for.

Relative Pronoun の "that" には Preposition を常にその後置く。

The car (that) I rode in was quite full.

104. "At," "on," "in" が時を表す場合。

I usually rise at six o'clock. (何時、何分に)

I shall start on the tenth. (何日に)

I was born in March. (週、月、年等)

成句—In the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening;

at night; in the daytime.

Compare :—He started early in the morning.

He started on the morning of the 15th.

105. “At,” “in,” “on,” “by” が場所を表す場合。

The bank is **at** that corner. (地點)

He arrived **at** Yokohama. (地點)

The chalk is **in** the box. (内部)

The best wine is made **in** France. (内部)

Compare :—He lives **in** Hongo.

He lives **at** Hongo **in** Tokyo.

There is a lamp **on** the desk. (表面)

The beard grows **on** the chin. (表面)

There is a willow tree **by** the pond. (傍に)

106. “In,” “within,” “by” が時を表す場合。

He will be back **in** ten days. (經つと)

You must finish it **within** a week. (以内に)

Please have it done **by** tomorrow. (迄に)

Cf. I will stay here **till** tomorrow. (迄)

107. “For,” “during.”

I have not seen him **for** two days. (間)

I shall go home **during** the vacation. (中)

He called on me **during** the vacation. (間の或時)

108. “Above,” “below,” “over,” “under,” “up,” “down.”

The airman rose **above** the clouds. (位置の上)

There is a dam **above** the bridge. (かみ)

We saw the plain stretching **below** us. (位置の下)

The boat-house is **below** the bridge. (しも)

The branches spread **over** our heads. (直ぐ上)

We rested **under** a tree. (直ぐ下)

We went **up** the hill. (上る)

The boat sailed **down** the stream. (下る)

109. “Between,” “among.”

Belgium is **between** Holland and France.

(二者の間)

The prizes were distributed **among** the winners.

(多数の間)

110. “Of,” “from,” “into,” “in.”

This vase is made **of** bronze. (質は變らぬ)

Wine is made **from** grapes. (質が變はる)

Grapes are made **into** wine. (状態の變化)

He spoke **in** English. (外形)

She was dressed **in** white.

111. "By," "with."

The deer was shot **by** a hunter. (動作をするもの)

The deer was killed **with** a shot. (道具)

EXERCISE XXVII

次の文の — に適当な *Preposition* を補へ。

1. He usually gets up early — the morning.
2. We had a fire — the night of the 3rd.
3. There is a map — the wall.
4. He has been ill — two months.
5. We shall graduate — this school — three years.
6. Have you a French dictionary — your books?
7. The child was born — the 20th — January — the 9th year — Showa.
8. He left Yokohama — America — the beginning — the month.

LESSON XXVIII

CONJUNCTIONS

112. Conjunction に二種ある。

(1) **Co-ordinate Conjunction** (等位接續詞) — 文法的關係の對等な Word, Phrase 或は Clause を連結するもの。

London **and** Paris are great cities.

You can see the doctor at the hospital **or** at his home.

He has gone to China, **but** he will soon return.

(2) **Subordinate Conjunction** (從屬接續詞) — Noun Clause 或は Adverb Clause に附けてそれを主位の Clause に連結するもの。

I believe **that** he will succeed.

There will be no game, **if** it rains.

113. Co-ordinate Conjunction の主なもの。

"*And.*" Spring has come, **and** there is no snow on the ground.

"*Both...and.*" He speaks **both** English **and** German.

"*Or.*" Are you going yourself, **or** shall I go for you?

"*Either...or.*" He must be **either** an Italian **or** a Spaniard.

"*Neither...nor.*" He **neither** drinks **nor** smokes.

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

114. Subordinate Conjunction の主なもの。

(1) Noun Clause に附けるもの。

"*That.*" I find **that** it is not correct.

"*If.*" He asked me **if** I knew it.

"*Whether...or.*" He asked me **whether** I knew it (or not).

(2) 場所を表すもの。

"*Where.*" Come **where** you can see better.

(3) 時を表すもの。

"*When.*" I will tell you so **when** he comes.

"*While.*" Make hay **while** the sun shines.

"*As.*" The train arrived **as** the clock struck two.

"*As soon as.*" I will go **as soon as** I finish this.

"*Till.*" Wait here **till** he can see you.

"*Before.*" We set out **before** the sun was up.

"*After.*" He returned home **after** he had done the work.

"*Since.*" It is two years }
Two years have passed } **since** he died.

(4) 原因或は理由を表すもの。

"*Because.*" He will succeed, **because** he works hard.

"*As.*" **As** it rained, I did not go for a walk.

"*Since.*" **Since** you desire it, I will do so.

(5) 結果を表すもの。

"*That.*" He worked so hard **that** he made himself ill.

(6) 目的を表すもの。

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

"*Lest.*" I reminded him **lest** he *should* forget.

(7) 条件を表すもの。

"*If.*" We will not go, **if** it rains.

"*Unless.*" You will miss the train, **unless** you make haste.

"*Whether...or.*" I must do it **whether** I like it or not.

(8) 讓歩を表すもの。

"*Though.*" He is an honest man, **though** he is poor.

(9) 仕様を表すもの。

"*As.*" I did as I was told.

EXERCISE XXVIII

次の文の — に適当な *Conjunction* を補へ。

1. You study hard, — he studies harder.
2. I learned English — I was in the country.
3. Let us wait — he comes back.
4. The students of the school must learn — German — English.
5. The thief ran away — he saw the policeman.
6. He takes good care of himself — he may be always strong.
7. Work hard — you should fail.
8. He asked me — I could translate it.
9. He has always lived in Tokyo — he came to Japan.
10. Please let me know — he passed — not.

PART II

LESSON I

KINDS OF SENTENCES; WORD-ORDER

115. 構文上より見た Sentence の種類。

(1) **Simple Sentence** (單文)——Clause を含まないもの。

This is the way leading to the park.

It is wrong to tell a lie.

(2) **Compound Sentence** (重文)——對等の Clause を二つ又はそれ以上含むもの。 [Cf. § 113.]

Make haste, or you will be late.

He is poor, but (he is) honest.

(3) **Complex Sentence** (複文)——Noun Clause, Adjective Clause 或は Adverb Clause である **Dependent Clause** (従文節) を一つ又はそれ以上含むもの。

a. Noun Clause を含む場合。 [See § 31; § 36; § 114-(1).]

I do not know *who he is*.

He said *that he had met me before*.

- b. Adjective Clause を含む場合。[See § 34; § 55-(3).]

We love those *who are kind to us*.

This is the place *where I used to live*.

- c. Adverb Clause を含む場合。[See § 114-(2) & following.]

Make hay *while the sun shines*.

I will attend to it *as soon as I finish this*.

Dependent Clause の附屬する主位の Clause を Principal Clause (主文節) といふ。

116. 叙述の形式から見た Sentence の種類。

- (1) Declarative Sentence (平叙文).

The horse is a useful animal.

- (2) Interrogative Sentence (疑問文).

Is the horse a useful animal?

- (3) Exclamatory Sentence (感歎文).

How useful the horse is!

- (4) Imperative Sentence (命令文).

Don't treat animals cruelly!

117. 文中に於ける語の順序。

- (1) Declarative Sentence に於ける主要語の普通の順序。

(Subject)	(Verb)	(Object)	(Complement)
-----------	--------	----------	--------------

John	is		a boy.
------	----	--	--------

He	has	a watch.	
----	-----	----------	--

His father	gave	him	the watch.
------------	------	-----	------------

This	made	him	happy.
------	------	-----	--------

この順序は Sentence の種類などにより破られる。

- (2) Exclamatory Sentence では感歎的語句を文頭に置く。

How happy he is!

What a fine view you have here!

How fast the train goes!

- (3) Interrogative Sentence では Verb が Subject に先立ち、又疑問詞は文頭に置く。

Is he a good speaker?

Have you a bicycle?

Do you like English?

What did you get?

How shall I do it?

但し *Who wrote it?*

- 祈願を表す文の順序は疑問文に倣ふ。

May you succeed!

(4) Declarative Sentence でも下の場合には語の普通の順序に移動がある。

a. Emphasis の爲 Adverb, Object, Complement を文頭に置く時。

Down fell the cheese to the ground.

但し *Off* he went into the cold.

Great is the power of habit.

That tyrant I do not fear.

b. Adverb のあと。

There was nothing there. 但し *There* you are!

Here is something for you. 但し *Here* it is.

I entered first, *then* followed William.

I wept and *so* did he.

c. Relative Pronoun が Object 或は Complement なる時。

He is a friend *whom* I can trust.

He confessed it, like the honest man *that* he was.

EXERCISE I

構文上より見た文の種類を云ひ、且つ和譯せよ。

1. A big strong man was the smith.
2. Happy are those who know how to be contented.

3. May I never see such a sight again!
4. Not for a moment did I dream that my father was ill.
5. I do not know anything about it, nor do I care.
6. Not in any year that I remember has there been such snowfall in April.

LESSON II

PROPER, MATERIAL, AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

118. Proper Noun は往々 Common Noun として用ひられることがある。斯かる轉用の場合には Article を取り、又 Plural に用ひられる。

(1) 「……の如き人又は物」といふ意の時。

He wishes to be a Newton.

Japan is called the England of the East.

(2) 「……といふ人」といふ意の時。

A Mr. James was here in your absence.

There are two Tanakas in our class.

(3) 家族の全體又は一員をいふ時。

The Vanderbilts are millionaires.

His wife is a Vanderbilt.

119. Material Noun も Common Noun として用ひられる事がある。

(1) 種類を表す時。

This is a good wine.

(2) 纏つてゐる部分を指す時。

A stone hit me in the face.

(3) 製品を表す時。

A decanter and a glass stood on the table.

120. Abstract Noun も性質や動作の種類、實例、又は所有者を表す時は、Common Noun として用ひられる。

Honesty is a virtue.

Cf. *Virtue* ennobles man.

He is writing a composition.

Cf. We learn *composition* at school.

What are the seven wonders of the world?

Cf. He was filled with *wonder*.

He is a great authority on electricity.

Cf. He has *authority* over them.

The authorities are investigating the matter.

Note :—Abstract Noun は又尊稱として用ひられる。

H. I. M. (= His Imperial Majesty) the Emperor.

H. I. M. (= Her Imperial Majesty) the Empress.

H. I. H. (= His Imperial Highness) the Crown Prince.

121. Abstract Noun は Preposition と合して Phrase を作ることが多い。

(1) Adjective Phrase.

A man of virtue (= A virtuous man).

A thing of great importance (= A very important thing).

They were all of use (= useful).

He is sixteen years of age (= old).

The river is one mile in breadth (= broad).

(2) Adverb Phrase.

He did it in haste (= hastily).

Handle it with care (= carefully).

I dropped it by accident (= accidentally).

EXERCISE II

a) 和譯せよ。

1. The prices of the necessities of life had a sudden rise.
2. Young people are advised to read the lives of great men.
3. Japan is among the greatest powers of the world.

b) 次の文の斜體の語を *Phrase* にせよ。

1. This book is *useless* to me.
2. I can do it *easily*.
3. You must read it *very carefully*.
4. He is *working* all day long.
5. He is a *famous* and *wealthy* man.
6. He stepped on my foot *purposefully*.

LESSON III

MODIFICATIONS OF NOUNS

122. Possessive Case は無生物の Noun には通例用ひないが下の如き慣用の場合がある。

- (1) 時日、距離、重量、價值等を表す Noun. [See § 19].
- (2) 擬人的に取扱つた Noun.

The world's history; the ocean's roar; nature's works; duty's call; Japan's mission in the Far East; etc.

- (3) 慣用の言方の中に。

For shortness' sake; for form's sake; at our journey's end; at his fingers' ends; out of harm's way; to his heart's content; etc.

123. Possessive Case と共に次に來る Noun に係る a, an, this, that 等を用ひる時は次の如く云ふ。

He is a friend of my brother's (=one of my brother's friends).

This book of Itō's is very interesting.

I may read any book of my father's.

同様の場合に Possessive Case が Pronoun である時は次の如く云ふ。

He is a friend of mine.

That house of yours is a fine one.

I have a house of my own.

He has no children of his own.

124. 一つの Noun が他の Noun の後に來り、それと同一物を示し、その説明として用ひられる時は、それは前の Noun と Case を同じうし、**Apposition** (同格) になつてゐるといふ。

(Nominative) His brother **John** came to see me.

(Possessive) This is his brother **John's** address.

(Objective) I met his brother **John** yesterday.

125. Number に就ての注意。

(1) 或 Noun には二種の Plural があつて各異なる意義を有してゐる。

brother	{	brothers (兄弟)	penny	{	pennies (個數)
		brethren (同胞)			pence (價)

(2) 或 Noun は常に Plural である。

a. **Scissors, tongs, trousers, spectacles** (眼鏡), etc.

此等の物の個數をいふ時は“pair”といふ語を用ひる。

I want a pair of **scissors**.

b. **Riches, ashes, arms** (武器), **thanks, savings** (貯金), etc.

My **thanks** are due to you.

(3) 或 Noun は Plural の形で Singular の意に用ひる。

News, means, physics, mathematics, etc.

What is the news?

By *this* means. Also :—By *these* means.

126. Gender に就ての注意。

(1) 擬人的に用ひられる Noun は強大優越のものを Masculine とし、弱小優美のものを Feminine とする。

The **sun** shone with all *his* might.

The **moon** hid *her* face behind the cloud.

(2) 國名は國家を指す時は Feminine とする。

Japan defeated *her* enemy on land and sea.

但し *Japan* is noted for *its* scenery. (國土)

(3) 船は常に Feminine である。

The **ship** started on *her* maiden voyage.

EXERCISE III

a) 和譯せよ。

1. The end justifies the means.

2. Contentment is better than riches.

3. He has the poems in this book at his fingers' ends.

4. Let me take your place for convenience' sake.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 君のお父様のあの自動車は實に立派だ。
2. 僕は兄の友達と一緒に音楽會 (concert) へ行くところだ。
3. あの老人は莫大な金を貯蓄銀行に預けてある。

LESSON IV

USES OF NOUNS; SUBSTITUTES FOR THEM

127. Noun は Subject, Object, Complement として用ひられる外、下の如き用法がある。

(1) Modifier.

- a. (*Possessive*) The **day's** work was done.
- b. (*Adjective*) It is a **stone** bridge.
- c. (*Appositive*) It was John, our **servant**.
- d. (*Adverbial Objective*) I stayed there all **day**.

(2) Nominative of Address.

Come on, **boys**.

(3) Nominative Absolute.

The **day** being warm, we enjoyed our swimming.

128. Nominative Absolute (獨立主格) は “Noun + Participle” の形の獨立した句に現れる。

The **sun** *having set*, we gave up our sport.

The **examination** (*being*) over, we felt easy.

129. Pronoun 以外の語で Noun の役目をなすもの。

(1) Adjective.

- a. **The rich** (= *Rich people*) are not always happy.
He sought **the beautiful** (= *beauty*) in everything.
- b. The children came by **twos** and **threes**.
- c. In **common**; in **short**; of **late**; before **long**.

(2) Verbals—往々 Phrase となつてゐる。

- a. **To err** is human.
Please show me **how to do it**.
- b. **Sleeping** is refreshing.

(3) Adverb.

It is very far from **here**.

I have not seen him since **then**.

(4) Any Part of Speech, alone or in a group.

This “**but**” is a preposition.

“**Yes**” was the answer.

In the school there was a feeling of “**I'll try**”
shown on all sides.

(5) Noun Clause.

Why he refused remains unknown.

EXERCISE IV

次の文の *Noun* 及びその代用語を指摘し、その用法を述べよ。

1. The two had nothing in common.
2. I went an enemy and returned a friend.
3. I always read my composition three times after writing it down.
4. His offence having been discovered, he was fined twenty *yen*.
5. He made himself a friend of the poor and a champion of the oppressed.

LESSON V

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

130. "It" の Anticipative Use.

"It" は後に来る *Phrase* 又は *Clause* を豫め指すことがある。

a. It is wrong to tell a lie.

He found it impossible to do so.

It is no use trying to do so.

b. It is said that he is very rich.

131. "It" の Emphatic Use.

"It is.....that [who]" の形によつて *Subject*, *Object* 又は *Adverbial Modifier* を強めるに用ひる。

{ I am in the wrong.

{ It is I that [who] am in the wrong.

{ You are wanted.

{ It is you that [who] are wanted.

{ He learned French, not English.

{ It was French that he learned, not English.

{ I met him only yesterday.

{ It was only yesterday that I met him.

この場合 "that" が *Relative Pronoun* の時は "it" と一致しないで、*Complement* と一致する。

132. Personal Pronoun の Indefinite Use.

We have (=There are) earthquakes quite often in Japan.

We should be careful of our health.

What do **you** mean by **it**? (= *What is meant by it?*)

He who (= *Anyone who*) chatters to you, will chatter of you.

They rear silkworms extensively in this part of the country.

They say (= *It is said*) that the aeroplane is missing.

How is **it** with your brother? (= *How is your brother?*)

It is always so with him. (= *He does always so.*)

It is all over with him. (= *There is no hope left for him.*)

133. Complement はその説明する語と Case を同じくする。

It is **I** (**he**, **she**).

It was thought to be **he**.

I thought *it* to be **him**.

Who am *I*?

Who do you think *I* am?

Whom do you think *it* to be?

EXERCISE V

a) 和譯せよ。

1. What was **it** that you asked just now?

2. He who is diligent will succeed.
3. It is no use crying over spilt milk.
4. It is easy to bear the misfortunes of others.
5. "They say so" is half a lie.

b) "It" を用ひて次の文の斜體の部分**を**強めよ。

1. *He himself* said it.
2. He did it *in spite of my warning*.
3. They entered my room *in my absence*.
4. Did *my son* break this vase?
5. The lamp went out *just when he rose to speak*.
6. *I* am right, and *you* are wrong.

LESSON VI

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

134. "Who" と "Which" の二用法。

(1) Restrictive Use (限定用法).

The man **who** is honest is trusted.

This is the book (**which**) I want.

(2) Continuative Use (追叙用法).

I met Mr. Smith, **who** (=and he) remembered me.

I gave him an answer, **which** (=and it) did not please him.

Note:—"Which" は Noun, Pronoun の外 Phrase 或は Clause を Antecedent とすることがある。

I tried to persuade him, **which** I found impossible.

I missed the train, **which** prevented me from reaching there in time.

135. "That" の用法。

(1) Restrictive Use の "who," "which" の代りに。

The man **that** tells lies is never trusted.

This is the ship (**that**) we sailed in.

但し Restrictive Sense の強い時は "that" を用ひねばならぬ。

This is the *very* thing (**that**) I want.

He was the *last* **that** left the ship.

(2) Antecedent が人と動物、或は人と無生物である時に。

He sketched a *driver* and his *cows* **that** were passing over the bridge.

(3) Emphatic Use の "It is" のあとに。[See §131.]

(4) Interrogative Pronoun のあとに。

Who that has common sense can say so?

136. Restrictive Relative は Verb 又は Preposition の Object である時は省略し得る。

This is the picture (**that**) I want.

This is the house (**that**) we used to live in.

137. Compound Relative Pronouns—"Who," "which," "what" に "ever" の加はつたもの。

(1) Compound Relative は Antecedent を兼ねる。

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

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

Take **whichever** (=any that) you like.

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

(2) Compound Relative は讓歩的の意味にも用ひられる。

Whatever (=No matter what) he may say, you must not trust him.

Whichever (=No matter which) you may take, it will be the same.

(3) "Whatever" と "whichever" の Adjective Use.

I will go **whichever** way you take.

You may write on **whatever** subject you like.

138. Relative Pronoun としての "but," "as."

There is *no one but* hopes (= *that does not hope*)
to be happy.

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

This is the *same* watch **as** I have.

EXERCISE VI

a) 和譯せよ。

1. Napoleon was not the first general that conceived the idea of leading his army across the Alps.
2. The care of health is the last thing that a young student seriously thinks of.
3. There is no law but has a hole in it.
4. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 僕は君のと同じ時計を持つてゐる。

2. 誰でも来たがつてゐる者を連れて来てよろしい。
3. どんな外國語を君が學ぼうと、熟達する (master) には長くかゝる。
4. それを知らぬ者は一人もゐない。

LESSON VII

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS; PRONOMINAL AND
QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

139. "This," "that." [See § 37-(1).]

- a. Work and play are both necessary to health; **this** gives us rest, and **that** gives us energy.
- b. He walked twenty miles, **and that** in one day.
- c. He tried his hand on **this thing and that**.
- d. I shall call again **one of these days**.
- e. I have been looking for it **these two weeks**.
- f. **Those who** are diligent will succeed.

140. "Other." [See § 37-(7).]

- a. He keeps two dogs. **One** is a setter and **the other** is a terrier.

- b. I know an American and a Frenchman; **the one** (= *the former*) is tall, but **the other** (= *the latter*) is not.

141. "Some," "certain." [See § 37-(8); § 50-(5).]

- a. **Some** boy did it. (不明)
A certain boy did it. (匿名)
- b. **Some** (= *About*) three hundred people came.
- c. I must do it by **some** means or **other**.
- Cf. They managed it *somehow or other*.

142. "Such."

- a. He was not an artist, but was regarded **as such** (= *an artist*).
- b. I know *no such* person.
 No one likes to go out on **such a** night.

143. Numeral を Plural にすることがある。

- We started by **twos and threes**.
- Dozens** of soldiers died of the disease.
- Thousands** of people came to see the game.
- He became a general in his **thirties**.

144. "Many," "much."

- a. **Many** people were present.

Much money was needed.

- b. **A great [good]** many people were present.
A great [good] deal of money was lost.
- c. **Many a** person went the same road to ruin.
- d. I made ten mistakes in **as many** lines.
 They were working hard **like so many** ants.
- e. I have five *yen*, but I need **as much** more.
 He looks upon it **as so much** labour lost.
- f. I am sorry to give you **so much** trouble.
- g. He is not **much of** an artist.

145. Multiplicatives. [See § 48-(3).]

- a. It is now sold at **three times** the original price.
- b. They had **twice as many** men **as we**.
 This is **twice as large as** that.
 He is **five times as old as** the child.
 This stone is **half as heavy as** that.
- c. I waited for an hour **and a half**.

EXERCISE VII

英譯せよ。

1. 彼は何等の方針 (plan) なしに、あれをしたりこれをしてたりして一生を浪費した。

2. 近い中にコダック (kodak) を買つて上げよう。
3. 猫と犬は有益な動物である。前者は鼠を捕へ、後者は夜家を守る。
4. この時計は前の時計の二倍金がかゝりました。
5. 私は彼の歸りを三日間待ちましたが、三年間(同数の年の間)の様に思はれました。
6. 子供等は同じ数の猿のやうに木に登つた。

LESSON VIII

USES OF ARTICLES

146. Indefinite Article の特別用法.

- (1) “A certain” の意で、人名に用ひる。 [See § 118.]
- (2) “One” の意味に。 [See § 40.]
He came here a week ago.
In a word, he is a hero.
Take one thing at a time.
Rome was not built in a day.
They were killed to a man.
- (3) “Per” の意に。 [See § 40.]

- (4) “Not a” は “no” より意味が強い。
Not a man dared to speak.
There was not a soldier who feared death.
- (5) “Few,” “dozen,” “hundred,” “thousand,” “good many,” “great many” と共に Plural Noun に附けることがある。
A few men; a dozen eggs; a hundred students;
a thousand dollars; a good many houses; a great many soldiers.
- (6) “The same” の意に。
We are all of an age.
Not two men are of a mind.
- (7) 次の如き Phrase に慣用的に用ひられる。
For a time; at a distance; to be in a hurry; to be at an end; to be at a loss; as a rule; as a whole; on an average; to a great extent; to have a mind to; to take a fancy to; etc.
147. Definite Article を唯一の自然物に用ひる例。
The world; the universe; the sun; the earth; the moon; the ocean; the sky; etc.

以上の Noun に Adjective が附いてゐる時は Indefinite Article を取ることもある。

We live in a *busy* world.

A *half-moon* was over the lake.

148. Definite Article の特別用法。

(1) 同種類を代表する Singular Common Noun に、

[See § 43.]

(2) Singular Common Noun が Abstract Sense を有つ場合。

The pen is mightier than the sword.

What is learned in the cradle is carried to the grave.

(3) 特定の人名、國語などを指す場合。

What is the English for “*ebi*”?

Is the Mr. Jones you speak of living in Kobe?

(4) “By the+Singular Noun” を以て計量の單位を表す時。

I hired the boat *by the hour*.

This cloth is sold *by the yard*.

(5) 人名に Adjective が附いてゐる時。

The ambitious Napoleon; the late Mr. Itō; *etc.*

Note 1:—“Old,” “little,” “dear,” “young,” “poor,” “great” が附いてゐる時は例外。

Note 2:—“The+Adjective or Noun” は Surname として多く用ひられる。この時は Proper Noun の後に置く。

Peter the Great; George the Fifth; William the Conqueror; Pepin the Short; *etc.*

(6) Adjective が Plural Noun 或は Abstract Noun の代用をする時。 [See § 129-(1) a.]

EXERCISE VIII

a) 和譯せよ。

1. Two of a trade should live apart.
2. A stitch in time saves nine.
3. The aged in council, the young in action.
4. He gave up the sword for the plough.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. これは有名なナポレオンの胸像 (bust) だ。
2. 彼は急いで故郷に歸つた。
3. 彼は嘘一つだに言はない。
4. 僕はどうしていゝか當惑した。
5. 彼はいつもハンケチをダースで買ふ。

6. この學校の生徒は活動寫眞館 (picture halls) に出入する (frequent) 事を許されてゐない。
7. 公園で野球をやつてゐるのはこの學校の生徒です。
8. 蠶は桑の (mulberry) 葉を食ふ (feed on)。
9. 故山田大將は生前朝鮮の開發 (improvement) に大いに貢獻した。

LESSON IX

OMISSION OF ARTICLES

149. Article の省略。

- (1) 官職、稱號、身分の Noun が人名の前に来る時。
King George; Admiral Togo; Dr. Smith; etc.
但し *The Emperor Meiji*.
- (2) 血族、官職等の Noun が Apposition 又は Complement として用ひられる時。
George V., King of England.
Masatsura, son of Masashige.
He is Mayor of Tokyo.
He was elected President of the U. S. A.
He is nephew to the King of England.

Cf. James, the gardener, has a big nose.

Marconi, an Italian, invented the wireless telegraph.

He became king.

Cf. He became a bishop.

They elected him president.

(3) Noun を單に語又は稱號として用ひる時。

“Minister” means primarily “servant.”

He was given the title of Admiral.

(4) “As” (の資格で) の次の Noun の前。

He acted as interpreter to his chief.

但し *As an interpreter* he had no equal. (としては)

(5) 二つの Noun が意義上密接な關係を有つて聯立する時。

a. We are brother and sister.

The work was hurried day and night.

b. Town after town was taken by the enemy.

We took our seats side by side.

I stood face to face with the robber.

They were walking arm in arm.

c. He went begging from door to door.

I was covered with dust from head to foot.

Hat in hand, he quietly waited his turn.

Adjective が Noun の代用をする場合にも同じである。

Rich and poor were alike contented.

The temple was visited by **young and old**.

He is going **from bad to worse**.

(6) “School,” “church” 等の語がその物本来の目的を表す時。 [Cf. § 45.]

The boys leave **school** at four o'clock.

He generally goes to **church** every Sunday.

More examples:—to market; at table; after dinner; in bed; by train; by sea; on foot; on horseback; by letter; etc.

(7) Verb がその Object と共に一つの Verbal Notion をなす時。

A lantern procession will **take place** then.

The plants have all **taken root**.

He **sent word** that he would be a little late.

More examples:—to take part; to take hold of; to take horse; to keep house; to give way; to go on shore; to go on board; to be at sea; etc.

(8) 一つの Noun が他の Noun に “and” で連なり、同一物を表す時。

I want *a stenographer and typist*. (一人)

但し I want *a stenographer and a typist*. (二人)

I have *a black and white dog*. (一匹)

但し I have *a black and a white dog*. (二匹)

(9) その他の場合。 [Cf. § 45.]

Come this way, **gentlemen**.

Father (= *My father*) has come home.

A gig is *a kind of carriage*.

但し *What kind of (a) tree is it?*

He went to England *last year*.

He will come back *next month*.

Most students understand English.

Man is stronger than **woman**.

EXERCISE IX

a) 和譯せよ。

1. He stood face to face with death.
2. High and low, rich and poor, young and old, all flocked to the scene to see the event.
3. A great change was taking place then.
4. He left word that he would call again.
5. He translated it word for word.

b) 誤あらば正せ。

1. We celebrated the event a year after a year.
2. He rented a house near church.
3. I travelled on the horseback.
4. The most books in his library are English books.
5. He has the most books of us all.

LESSON X

QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES

150. 他の品詞から轉化した Adjective.

(1) Noun より。

A **gold** watch; a **leather** case; a **student** life; a **sea** bird; a **cannon** ball; a **family** circle; *etc.*

(2) Verb より。

a. The **rising** sun; a **flying** bird; all **living** things; an **interesting** novel, *etc.*

b. A **lighted** candle; a **broken** watch; a **wounded** soldier; *etc.*

151. Proper Adjective はそのまゝ Noun として

(1) 國語を表し、又は (2) 國民又は個人を表すに用ひることがある。

Russian is the language of the **Russians**.

I know a **Russian** and an **American**.

Many **Japanese** and **Russians** are engaged in fishing in the Sea of Okhotsk.

152. Adjective の位置。

Adjective は修飾する Noun に先立つのが原則であるが、次の如き例外がある。

(1) “Something,” “anything,” “nothing,” “everything” に伴ふ場合。

Something **noble**; nothing **great**; everything **possible**.

(2) きまつた言方に於て。

Japan **Proper**; things **Japanese**; the sum **total**; for the time **being**; from time **immemorial**; on **Sunday last** [next]; *etc.*

(3) Adjective に修飾句などが伴つてゐる時。

Eyes **red** with weeping; a basket **full** of fruit; people **still** living; *etc.*

(4) 文語に於て同位の Adjective が重なる時。

A face **pale and worn**; a man **poor but contented**;
a tale so **sad and true**; *etc.*

153. Compound Adjective 中の Common Noun は
単數とする。

A **five-pound** note; **eight-hour** labour; a **two-foot**
rule; a **three-hundred-yard** race, *etc.*

154. 注意すべき Comparison の用例。[Cf. §54.]

Which is (the) **younger**, you or he?

He is **the younger** of the two.

The tree has grown **larger and larger**.

The greater part of the country is mountainous.

This tea is **superior** [**inferior**] to that.

Tokyo is **one of the largest cities** in the world.

The lake is **deepest** at this point.

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

Most students play tennis. (大抵の)

155. Superlative を含む Phrase の或るもの。

At best he will be a cripple for life.

Make the best of your opportunity.

I think it is five **yen at most**.

It will cost you five **yen at least**.

He is not satisfied **in the least**.

They are, **for the most part**, imported from
America.

It will bloom in June **at the latest**.

EXERCISE X

英譯せよ。

1. あの人は少なくとも三十歳だ。
2. この学校の生徒は大部分この縣の生れた。
3. この本の方が二つの中で遙かにむつかしい。
4. あの紳士は米國人ですか英國人ですか。
5. 彼は佛蘭西人です。
6. 僕は今日は格別 (particular) 何もすることがない。
7. 彼は喋るにつれて (as) だんだん雄辯に (eloquent) なつた。
8. プールは遅くとも來週の終りまでには修理が出来る (get repaired) だらう。

LESSON XI

USES OF ADVERBS

156. Adverb にて修飾されるものは Verb, Adverb, Adjective の外、又下の場合がある。

a. *Phrase* :— It was done **entirely** through his effort.

He came **just** in time.

b. *Clause* :— He has been ill **ever** since he left us.

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

c. *Sentence* :— **Perhaps** he will come.

Happily he did not die.

Cf. He did not die **happily**.

d. *Noun or Pronoun* :—

Even a child can do it.

He is **quite** an artist.

157. Adverb のあるもの。 [See §57.]

(1) “Ago,” “before.”

a. He died *many years ago*. (今より以前に)

b. I have seen [saw] him **before**. (以前に)

c. I came back *yesterday*, but he had come back *two days before*. (或過去より以前に)

(2) “The” + Comparative.

a. 「それだけ」

I like him **the more** because of it.

He is careless, but I like him none **the less**.

b. 「何々だけ」……「それだけ」

The more men possess, **the more** they desire.

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

Note :—最初の “the” は Relative Adverb である。

(3) “Yet,” “already.”

Have you done it **yet**? (疑問)

No, I haven't **yet** done it. (否定)

Yes, I have done it **already**. (肯定)

(4) “No” [“any”] + Comparative.

We went **no farther**.

Is your father **any better** today?

I spent **no more** [no less] than ten minutes.

158. Compound Relative Adverb. [Cf. §137.]

a. You may do so **whenever** (=any time that) it suits you.

You can plant it **wherever** (=anywhere that) you like.

- b. **However** (=No matter how) rich a man may be,
he need not be proud.

Compare :—He made a mistake; it was, *however*, soon remedied. (*Conjunction.*)

EXERCISE XI

英譯せよ。

1. 彼には五年前に會つて、それ以來會ひません。
2. 僕は八時に到着したが、彼は二三時間前に着いた。
3. 彼は息子が道樂者だ (be dissipated) から一層息子を愛します。
4. 樹は高ければ高い程風が強く當る。
5. 彼には缺點が多いが矢張僕は彼が好きだ。
6. 如何に金持でも怠けてゐてはならぬ。

LESSON XII

USES OF VERBS; PASSIVE VOICE

159. Intransitive Verb が同意義の Noun を Object に持つことがある。かゝる Object を **Cognate Object** (同族目的語) といふ。

- a. He *lives* a solitary life.
He *died* an unnatural death.
- b. It is *blowing* a gale.
We *ran* a race.
- c. He *shouted* his loudest (shout).
He *breathed* his last (breath).

160. Intransitive Verb に Preposition が加はつて Transitive Sense になるものを **Prepositional Verb** といふ。

They **laughed at** him.

The car **ran over** a child.

かゝる Verb は Passive にすることが出来る。

He **was laughed at** by them.

A child **was run over** by the car.

Note :—次の様な場合も同様である。

They **took care of** him.

He **was taken care of** by them.

161. Object の外に Complement を取る Transitive Verb を Passive にする時は、その Objective Complement は Subjective Complement となる。

- { Virtue makes life **happy**. (Obj. Compl.)
 { Life is made **happy** by virtue. (Subj. Compl.)
 { We elected him **chairman**. (Obj. Compl.)
 { He was elected **chairman**. (Subj. Compl.)

162. 英語に於ては、Passive を用ひることが日本語に比して甚だ多い。

(1) 動作をなすものを不問に附する時。

This house **was built** only last spring.

The Battle of Waterloo **was fought** in 1815.

(2) 動作をなすものが漠然とした時。Active ならば “we,” “they,” “people” の如き語を Subject に用ひる。

- { It is **said** that there will be eternal peace.
 { People say that there will be eternal peace.
 { Coffee is not very much **used** here.
 { We do not use coffee very much here.

(3) 英語では常に Passive にのみ言ふ場合が多い。

- to be delighted (喜ぶ)
 to be offended (怒る)
 to be drowned (溺死する)

- to be surprised (驚く)
 to be disappointed (失望する)
 to be discouraged (落膽する)
 to be derailed (脱線する)
 to be revenged (復讐する)

163. Passive のあとには “by” 以外の Preposition を用ひることがある。

This is known **to** everybody.

I was surprised **at** what he said.

EXERCISE XII

次の文を *Passive* に改めよ。

1. They broke the door open.
2. We wonder at his learning.
3. We must send for the doctor.
4. We will make an example of him.
5. His own men shot him dead by mistake.
6. They got rid of the rascal with difficulty.

LESSON XIII

AGREEMENT OF VERBS

164. Predicate Verb は Number, Person に於てその Subject と一致する。

The *boys* in our class **are** all diligent.

His *family* **is** a large one.

My *family* **are** all very well.

Every *one* of them **says** the same thing.

How many months **has** a *year*?

What **has** become of his sons?

Many a *man* **has** sad recollections of his youth.

165. 二個或はそれ以上の Subject が “and” で連なる時は、その Verb は Plural となる。

Japan and China **are** two great nations in the East.

He and I (= *We*) **are** great friends.

Both *you and he* (= *You*) **are** to go.

166. 二個或はそれ以上の Subject が “or,” “nor” で連なる時は、その Verb は最も近い Subject にその Number と Person とを一致させる。

(1) Subject の Person が同じ時。

Either *James or John* **is** coming.

(2) Subject の Person が異なる時。

Either *you or he* **is** wrong.

Neither *you nor I* **am** wrong.

(3) Subject の Number が異なる時。

Either *they or he* **is** mistaken.

Neither *he nor they* **are** mistaken.

167. 二個の Subject が “as well as” で連なる時はその Verb は第一の Subject と一致する。

I as well as he **am** going there.

They as well as I **were** there.

168. 二個或はそれ以上の Subject が “and” で連なり、同一物を表す時は、その Verb は Singular である。

The great *orator and statesman* **is** dead.

169. 一は肯定、一は否定の二つの Subject がある時は Verb は肯定の方と一致する。

I, not he, **am** going.

He, not I, **is** going.

EXERCISE XIII

誤あらば正せ。

1. How many children have your uncle?
2. I, as well as he, has read the book.
3. Do you know what have become of the boys?
4. Every one of the students know the rule.
5. All his family was then more or less ill.
6. Neither he nor his friends is mistaken.

LESSON XIV

PRIMARY TENSES

170. Present Tense で現在の状態を表す次の如き Verb には Progressive Form を使はない。[See §72-(3).]

Be, have, feel, see, hear, like, know, live, remember, understand, resemble, need, belong, etc.

I live in Tokyo.

I feel cold.

It belongs to me.

171. Present Tense を他の Tense に代用すること。

(1) Past の代用。——過去の光景を眼前に活躍させるために用ひる。これを **Historical Present** (歴史的現在) といふ。

Napoleon's army now **advances** and the **great** battle **begins**.

(2) Future の代用。[See §72-(4).]

a. 未来を表す語句と共に。

School **begins** next Friday.

Tomorrow **is** Thursday.

He **is coming** this evening.

b. Adverb Clause 中に。

If you **see** him, please tell him so.

I will tell him so *when* I **see** him.

Note 1:—Noun Clause の未来の時は Future Form を用ひる。

I can't tell if I *shall see* him today.

I don't know when I *shall see* him next.

Note 2:—Adverb Clause に “will” を用ひると意志を示す。

I shall be glad if you *will do* so.

172. 過去の習慣を表すには次の様にいふ。

He **used to go** fishing with his uncle.

The old man **would sit** idle for hours by the fire.

173. “Shall,” “will” の用法。 [See § 82.]

(1) 単に未来の事実を表す形式。

I shall Shall I?

You will Shall you?

He will Will he?

(2) Subject の意志を表す形式。人稱の如何に拘らず “will” を用ふ。

a. I will do my best this time. (決心)

Yes, I will do it for you. (承諾)

I will have your answer, yes or no. (要求)

b. You will have your own way. (主張)

If you will do so, we shall be very happy. (好意)

You will please not do so again. (丁寧な要求)

c. He will have his own way. (主張)

轉じて

People will (=are apt to) think so. (傾向)

He will take an hour's nap at midday. (習慣)

Goats will eat paper. (動物の慣性)

(3) 話し手の意志を表す形式。

I will You shall He shall

a. I will try my best. [(2) a. と一致する]

b. You [He] shall have the money tomorrow. (約束)

You [He] shall be punished for that. (威嚇)

Thou shalt not steal. (命令)

(4) 相手の意志を問ふ形式。

Shall I? Will you? Shall he?

a. When shall I have the money? (請求)

(You shall have it tomorrow.)

Shall I ask him to come? (相手の希望を問ふ)

(Do so, please.)

What shall I do? (自ら問うて考へる時)

b. Will you do me a favour? (依頼)

Won't you take a walk? (誘引)

c. Shall he be punished for this?

(Yes, he shall.)

Shall he stay there?

(Let him stay.)

EXERCISE XIV

次の文の — に “shall” 又は “will” を補へ。

1. You — please help me.

2. When — I call on you?

3. — you tell me the way to the station?
4. I am afraid I — fail in the examination.
5. He — sit for hours doing nothing.
6. I — tell you everything. You — know all.
7. — you be at home this evening?
8. How often — the patient take the medicine?

LESSON XV

PERFECT TENSES

174. “Come,” “go” は Present Perfect に於て経験即ち持久の結果を示すに用ひることが出来ない。この場合には “be” を代用する。 [Cf. §74-(3).]

I **have been** here once or twice.

Have you ever **been** in America?

Compare:—I have been *in* Kyoto. (行つたことがある)

I have been *to* Kyoto. (行つて来た)

I have been *to* see him.

175. Present Tense で現在の状態を表す Verb に

は、Perfect Tense に於てその繼續を示す場合にも Progressive Form を使はない。 [Cf. §170.]

I **have been** ill since last Monday.

I **had been** ill for two days when the doctor *was sent* for.

I **have lived** here from my childhood.

I **had lived** there for five years by *that time*.

176. Present Perfect は次の如き語と共に用ひることが出来る。

(1) Already, always, yet, ever, never, now, just, often, seldom, once, sometimes, since, lately, of late, before, *etc.*

I **have already** studied it.

I **have seen** him *before*.

Note 1:—“Ever,” “never” は Past とともに用ひ経験を表す。

{ Did you **ever** read it?
= Have you **ever** read it?

{ I **never** read it.
= I **have never** read it.

Note 2:—“Just now” は過去に用ひる。

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

(2) Today, tonight, this month, this year, *etc.*

I **have received** a note from him *today*.

I **have been** there *today*.

(*But* :—I **went** there *today*.)

We **have had** many holidays *this month*.

177. Past Perfect は或過去の動作が他の過去の動作より以前であつたことをも示す。

He *said* that his father **had come** to see him.

I *found* the watch which I **had lost**.

Note 1 :—動作の前後を表すのに他に二つの方法がある。

(a) 動作の起つた順序に Verb を列べて表す。

{ I *bought* a knife and *lost* it the next day.
= I *lost* the knife which I **had bought** the day
before.

{ He *left* for America, but I *did not hear* it.
= I *did not hear* that he **had left** for America.

(b) “After,” “before” の如き Conjunction を用ひて表す。

{ He *came* to see me **after** I *left*.
= I *left* **before** he *came* to see me.
= I **had already left** when he *came* to see me.

Compare :—He *came* to see me *after* I *left*.

(順序を主とする)

He *came* to see me *after* I **had left**.

(完了を主とする)

Note 2 :—歴史上の事柄をいふ時は Past Perfect を用ひない。

All the boys *knew* that Columbus *discovered*
America.

EXERCISE XV

英譯せよ。

1. あの人は過去二十年間英語を教へてゐた。
2. ¹テニスの試合 (tennis match) を見に公園へ行つて来たところだ。
3. あの人は近頃英語が (in...) 大層進歩した。
4. その本は子供の時読みましたが、もう忘れて了ひました。
5. 待つ事久しからずして彼はやつて来た。
6. 彼が二年前に支那に行つたのを私は知らなかつた。
7. 彼は三時間讀書してゐたところだと私に言つた。
8. 電報が着いたのは私が出發した後だつた。

LESSON XVI

IMPERATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS

178. Imperative は命令若くは請願の外、条件、讓歩を表すに用ひることがある。

(1) Condition.

{ **Help** yourself, and Heaven will help you.
= *If* you help yourself, Heaven will help you.

{ **Be** diligent, or you will fail.
= *If* you are not diligent, you will fail.

(2) Concession.

{ **Do** what you may, you cannot do it.
= *Whatever* you may do, you cannot do it.

{ **Hide** where you will, he is sure to find you out.
= *Wherever* you may hide, he is sure to find you out.

{ **Try** as he could, he could not get out of the difficulty.
= *However* hard he might try, he could not get out of the difficulty.

179. "Suppose," "say."

(1) Suppose = *if*.

Suppose you were in his place, what would you do?

(2) Say = *presumably*; *for instance*.

A few men, say twelve, may be expected shortly.

Shall we go there in a week or so, say next Sunday?

180. Subjunctive Mood に於て未來の事實に反する假想には "were + Infinitive" を用ひる。

If somebody were to give you a million dollars, what would you do?

181. Subjunctive Clause に Conjunction を省くことがある。

Should you fail, what would you do?

Were I in his place, I should be discouraged.

Had it not been for your help, I should have been unsuccessful.

182. Subjunctive Present は祈願を表すことがある。

God bless you!

Long live the Emperor!

183. Subjunctive Expression の例。

a. Mr. Sato speaks as if he were an Englishman.

- b. His scheme was as it were a castle in the air.
c. You had better do it at once.

EXERCISE XVI

英譯せよ。

1. 何處へ行つたつて此處よりよい處はありはしない。
2. 諸君の中でそれを知つてゐる者は誰でも手を舉げ給へ。
3. 彼は何でも知つてゐる様な口を利く。
4. 僕は君だつたらもう一度やつて見るところだつたが。
5. 濡れるといけないから傘を持つて行つた方がいゝぜ。
6. 君に手傳つて貰はなかつたらこんなに早くやつて了へなかつたらう。

LESSON XVII

AUXILIARY VERBS

184. “May” は許可、推量、祈願、目的を表す外に、讓歩を表すことがある。[Cf. §78.]

He **may** be said to be the real head.

However that **may** be, there is no doubt about this.

Wherever you **may** go, you cannot escape from it.

You **may well** say that. (…尤だ)

I **may as well** do it at once. (…差支なからう)

185. “Cannot” は不可能であるといふ推量、“may not” は否定の可能であるといふ推量を表す。

[§77-(3), §78-(2).]

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | That cannot be true. (本當である筈がない) |
| | That may not be true. (本當でないかも知れない) |
| { | He cannot know that I am here. |
| | He may not know that I am here. |

186. Indirect Speech に於ては “must” は Past Verb の後に用ひられることがある。

He *said* that I **must** go. (命令)

Cf. He *said* that he **had to** go. (必要)

He *said* that it **must** be so.

187. “Should,” “would,” “could,” “might” は單に過去形として用ひる外に、次の場合に用ひる。

(1) Subjunctive Clause を伴ふ時。[See §90.]

Note:—かゝる場合に “must have…” も用ひられる。

If he had gone, he **must have** died (= *would certainly have* died.)

(2) 婉曲に、丁寧に又は謙遜していふ時。

I **should** like to hear about it.

Would you like to go?

Could you lend it to me for a few days?

Might I ask your name?

188. “Should” の特別用法。

(1) 義務、當然を表す。

We **should** be loyal to our sovereign.

It is natural that he **should** do so.

He **should** have said so. (*But he did not.*)

(2) 驚嘆、意外、遺憾等を表す。

I am surprised that he **should** do such a thing.

Cf. He **should** not do such a thing.

It is a pity that he **should** live at such a distance.

Cf. He **should** not live at such a distance.

It is strange that he **should** not **have** answered.

Cf. He **should** **have** answered.

189. “Would” の特別用法。

(1) 過去の習慣を表すことがある。 [*See* § 172.]

(2) *I wish* の代りに用ひられて願望を表すことがある。

Would that I were a bird!

EXERCISE XVII

英譯せよ。

1. 彼にはこの本が読める筈がない。
2. 彼にはこの本が読めないかも知れない。
3. 彼にはこの本が読めたかも知れない。
4. 停車場へ行く道をお教へ下さいませんか。
5. 人が彼を馬鹿だと思ふのは當然だ。
6. 私の驚くことは彼があんなに怠けてゐることだ。

LESSON XVIII

INFINITIVES

190. Infinitive の用法に次の如き場合もある。

[*Cf.* § 93.]

(1) Absolute Phrase として。

To speak plainly, he is a little conceited.

He is, **so to speak**, a bookworm.

Strange to say, his hair turned grey in one night.

That's a good one, **to be sure**.

(2) 疑問詞と共に Noun Phrase を作る。

I don't know **what to do** (= *what I ought to do*).

Tell me **how to do it** (= *how I ought to do it*).

191. Adverbial Infinitive には種々の意義がある。

- a. He stopped **to light** his pipe. (目的)
 b. I am glad **to hear** of your success. (原因)
 c. He advanced only **to be killed**. (結果)
 d. You will do well **to consider** (= *if you consider*). (条件)
 e., He must be rich **to buy** (= *since he has bought*) such things. (理由)

192. Infinitive の形と Tense.

(1) Simple Infinitive の Tense は Predicate Verb の Tense と同時又は以後である。

- { He *seems to be* rich.
 = It seems that he *is* rich.
 { He *seemed to be* rich.
 = It seemed that he *was* rich.
 { I *expect to see* him tomorrow.
 = I think I *shall see* him tomorrow.

(2) Perfect Infinitive の Tense は Predicate Verb の Tense より以前である。

- { He *seems to have been* rich.
 = It seems that he *was (or has been)* rich.

- { He *seemed to have been* rich.
 = It seemed that he *had been* rich.

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

- a. I expect *to see* him this evening.
 b. We expect **him to make** a speech.
 c. It is impossible for **me to do so**.
 We waited for **him to speak**.
 It is very kind of **you to say so**.

194. Infinitive の “to” の省略に次の場合もある。

[Cf. §94.]

The child did *nothing but cry*.

I *cannot but admire* his courage.

You *had better do* it at once.

195. Infinitive が省略されて “to” のみ残る例。

You need not do so unless you want **to (do)**.

196. “Not” を Infinitive に附けた時の位置。

He promised **not to do so again**.

197. “Be+Infinitive.”

- a. I **am to do** it. (= It is settled that I shall do it.)
 b. What **am I to do** (= *ought I to do*) now?
 c. It **is to be done** (= *must be done*) at once.

Nothing is to be seen (= *can be seen*) but water.

d. He is about to start (= *is on the point of starting*).

EXERCISE XVIII

次の文を *Infinitive* を含む文に改めよ。

1. It seems that he has seen better days.
2. It is time that you go to school.
3. How stupid I am that I should have dropped it!
4. This is the way it ought to be done.
5. I don't know where I shall look for it.
6. It is said that he was rich.

LESSON XIX

PARTICIPLES

198. Participial Adjective—Adjective と同様に取扱はれるもの。

An interesting book; a smiling face.

A distinguished man; a well-known writer.

Intransitive Past Participle は一般に Participial Adjective として用ひられないが、下の様な例外がある。

The departed guest; fallen trees; sunken rocks;
a retired officer; grown-up children; etc.

199. Participial Construction. Participle は Clause を縮めて Phrase とする。

(1) Relative Clause を縮めたもの。

I see a finger-post standing (= *which stands*) at the corner.

This is a house built (= *which was built*) two hundred years ago.

(2) Principal 又は Adverb Clause を縮めたもの。

a. Participle の Sense Subject が本文の Subject である場合。

Seeing me, the man ran off. (= *The man saw me and ran off.*)

Walking (= *While I was walking*) along the street, I happened to meet an old friend of mine.

Turning (= *If you turn*) to the left, you will soon come to a bridge.

Having sung (= *After she sang*) a song, she bowed to the audience.

Having (= *Since I have*) once **experienced** such rudeness, I never speak to him again.

Beaten (= *As we had been beaten*) on one side, we tried another.

Conjunction を伴つてゐる場合もある。

While waiting (= *While I was waiting*) for him, I wrote a letter or two.

If handled (= *If it is handled*) gently, it will do you no harm.

b. Participle が別の Sense Subject を有する場合。

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

The sun having set (= *As the sun had set*), we left off our work.

We shall go on a trip, **weather permitting** (= *if weather permits.*)

c. Participle が別の Sense Subject を有しても慣用上省略してある場合。

He is rather tall, **considering** (= *if we consider*) his age.

Strictly speaking (= *if we speak strictly*), that is not good English.

Talking (= *Now that we are talking*) of heat, was it not hot yesterday?

200. “Be” の Complement としての Past Participle.

a. He **is come**. (やゝ古風な言ひ方) (来てゐる)

Cf. He *has come*. (もう来た)

b. You **are mistaken**. (間違つてゐる)

Cf. He *was mistaken* for a spy. (間違へられた)

EXERCISE XIX

次の文を *Participle* を含む文に改めよ。

1. The ship which is lying at anchor is a foreign steamer.
2. After he finished the book, he lent it to me.
3. As the inn was small, the visitors were few.
4. He came to Japan, but his wife remained in England.
5. If we judge from his accent, he must be an American.

LESSON XX

GERUNDS

201. Gerund はその動作が Subject 或は Object に屬しない時は Sense Subject として Possessive Modifier を取る。

{ You pleased him by *coming* today.
He was pleased with **your** *coming* today.

{ He regrets *having done* so.
I regret **his** *having done* so.

Note 1:—Sense Subject が Noun の時は Possessive Form にしないこともある。

I hear of your **cousin**(’s) coming back.

Note 2:—もし Gerund が一般的の意味に用ひてあると Sense-Subject を要しない。

Early **rising** is good for the health.

202. “The” + Gerund + of-Phrase.

The teaching of English is much improved.

The shooting of song-birds is forbidden.

203. Gerund を含む Expression.

(1) “There is no + Gerund” = “It is impossible + Infinitive.”

{ There is no **knowing** what may happen.
= It is impossible to *know* what may happen.

(2) “Cannot help + Gerund” = “Cannot but + Root.”

{ I **could not help thinking** that he was mad.
= I *could not but think* that he was mad.

(3) “On + Gerund.”

{ **On hearing** the news, he danced for joy.
= *When he heard* the news, he danced for joy.

(4) “Of one’s own + Gerund” = “Past Participle + *by one*.”

This is a cake **of her own making** (= *made by her*.)

EXERCISE XX

a) 和譯せよ。

1. This book is worth reading.
2. Wearing out is better than rusting out.
3. There is no accounting for tastes.
4. I felt like crying.

b) 次の文を *Gerund* を含む文に改めよ。

1. I remember *that I met him* somewhere.
2. He repents *that he was idle* in his youth.
3. *As soon as he left* school, he went abroad.
4. *It is impossible to make* a horse drink.

LESSON XXI

PREPOSITIONS—I

204. Double Prepositions.

A deer appeared **from among** the trees.

He stayed **till after** supper.

205. Participial Prepositions.

I want to talk with you **concerning** the matter.

Saving one picture, I did not like any.

206. Phrase-Prepositions.

The crop failed **for want of** rain.

He could not come **on account of** his illness.

As for me, I know nothing about it.

I must do this first **instead of** that.

207. Noun に準ずる語句は Preposition の Object と成り得る。

I was prevented **from going** there. (*Gerund*)

There is no truth **in what he told you**.

(*Noun Clause*)

208. 次の場合には Preposition は通例、文又は節の終りに置く。

(1) Object が疑問詞の時。

What is that **for**?

(2) Object が関係代名詞の時。

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

(3) 自動詞の Infinitive が名詞を修飾する時。

I have no chair **to sit on**.

209. Preposition の用例。

(1) “About.”

(近所あたり) He lives somewhere **about** Ueno.

(身に着けて) I had no money **about** me.

(従事) What are you **about**?

(關して) There is no doubt **about** it.

(2) “Above.”

(以上) He is **above** the middle height.

(超 脱) He is **above** such dishonourable deeds.

(3) “**After.**”

(後) She never goes out **after** dark.

(追 跡) We ran **after** the thief.

(追 求) He thirsts **after** knowledge.

(就いて) He inquired **after** your health.

(模 倣) He lives **after** the Western style.

(4) “**Against.**”

(反 對) He gave some reasons **against** it.

(接 對) He is leaning **against** the wall.

(衝 突) The ship struck **against** the rocks.

(準 備) Save **against** rainy days.

(5) “**At.**”

(接 近) There is someone **at** the door.

(方 向) He pointed the gun **at** the bird.

(割 合) The train was running **at** the rate of 30 miles an hour.

It is sold **at** two *yen* per bag.

(見 て) He was moved **at** the sight.

(聞いて) I was surprised **at** the news.

(従 事) He was busy **at** work all day.

(6) “**Below.**”

(以 下) The temperature got **below** zero.

(劣 等) His attainments are **below** yours.

(7) “**Beyond.**”

(向 ふ) The town is a mile **beyond** the river.

(及ばぬ) It is **beyond** expression.

(8) “**By.**”

(手 段) Seize the dog **by** the neck.

(そば) I sat **by** the fire.

(單 位) Grapes are sold **by** the pound.

(だ け) They are cheaper **by** one-fourth.

(9) “**For.**”

(目 的) He left **for** America.

(理 由) The place is famous **for** its scenery.

(割 合) He is tall **for** his age.

(交 換) He bought it **for** a hundred *yen*.

(賛 成) Whom will you vote **for**?

(拘らず) **For** all his wealth, he had no friends.

(10) “**From.**”

(分 離) He has recovered **from** his sickness.

(原 因) He is suffering **from** consumption.

(推 論) **From** all we hear, he is mad.

EXERCISE XXI

次の文の — に適当な *Preposition* を補へ。

1. He was — such base conduct.
2. He is clever — his age.
3. It is not easy to swim — the stream.
4. He was named — his grandfather.
5. He values money — anything else.
6. I frowned — him.
7. He is taller than I — two inches.
8. It is — my power to help him. (とても出来ない)
9. Are you — or — this plan?
10. — — me, I don't like this book.
11. A man appeared — — the door. (後から)
12. The train came running — full speed.

LESSON XXII

PREPOSITIONS—II

210. Preposition の用例。

(11) “In.”

- (状態) He is now **in** a better condition.
 (着物) The lady was dressed **in** white.
 (仕様) I wrote the letter **in** haste.
 (形) They stood **in** a row.
 (天候) Keep the windows open **in** fine weather.

(12) “Into.”

- (運動) I was shown **into** the parlour.
 Don't run **into** debt.
 (變化) A caterpillar changes **into** a butterfly.

(13) “Of.”

- (系統) He came **of** an ancient family.
 (原因) He died **of** consumption.
 (褫奪) He was robbed **of** his purse.
 (關して) What became **of** your servant?

(14) “Off.”

- (脫離) His hat fell **off** his head.

(沖合) The ship is at anchor **off** Kobe.

(15) “**On [upon].**”

(基礎) The story is founded **on** fact.

He lived **on** a small means.

(接觸) London is **on** the Thames.

(攻撃) An attack was made **on** the fort.

(用向き) He went to England **on** business.

(題目) He gave a lecture **on** electricity.

(16) “**Over.**”

(越えて) The horse leaped **over** the fence.

(被覆) The news spread all **over** the town.

(原因) She cried **over** her misfortunes.

(支配) They have no influence **over** him.

(以上) He is **over** forty years of age.

(17) “**Through.**”

(通して) He will hardly live **through** winter.

(媒介) He spoke **through** an interpreter.

(原因) He failed **through** idleness.

(18) “**To.**”

(程度) He is generous **to** a fault.

(結果) **To** our great joy he returned safe.

(比例) Ten **to** one he will succeed.

(19) “**Toward(s).**”

(頃になつて) **Towards** evening we halted.

(に對して) He did much **towards** that object.

(20) “**Under.**”

(以下) He is **under** twenty.

(配下) **Under** him were three petty officials.

He studied painting **under** several masters.

(事情) It is impossible **under** such circumstances.

(21) “**With.**”

(一致) I agree **with** him on that point.

(に關して) What do you want **with** me?

(原因) He was much pleased **with** it.

(にも拘らず) **With** all his learning, he is not very wise.

(副詞で始まる命令) Off **with** your hat!

(22) “**Within.**”

(以内に) One must live **within** one's income.

It lies **within** easy reach.

(23) “**Without.**”

(なしに) I can't read it **without** a dictionary.

Without doubt that is the best.

EXERCISE XXII

次の文の — に適当な *Preposition* を補へ。

1. I was examined — any preparation.
2. We spin cotton — yarn.
3. What have you done — your watch?
4. He was deprived — his clothes.
5. The ship was wrecked — Kobe. (沖で)
6. All this happened — a single mistake.
7. She is learning music — an Italian.
8. His name is known all — the world.
9. Napoleon's army marched — Moscow.
10. Something must be the matter — him.
11. He came — black clothes. (着て)
12. I was laid up — bed — the winter.
13. The Japanese live chiefly — rice.
14. He wrote a treatise — sociology — English.
15. If you have a secret, out — it.

LESSON XXIII

CONJUNCTIONS

211. 「附加」を表すもの (Co-ordinate).

Japan exports tea, silk, lacquer-ware, **and** fans.

He is clever **as well as** industrious.

Paris is **both** large **and** beautiful.

Not only did it rain, **but** it (**also**) thundered.

212. 「對向」を表すもの (Co-ordinate).

Virtue ennobles, **but** vice degrades.

He is quite old, **yet** he looks young.

He failed; **still** he did not lose heart.

All men were against him; he, **however**, kept his courage to the last.

All men were against him; **nevertheless** he persevered.

213. 「推理」を表すもの (Co-ordinate).

A is equal to B, which is in turn equal to C.

Therefore A is equal to C. (議論證明の場合)

It is rainy, **so** I will not go. (單純な場合)

214. 「原因」或は「理由」を表すもの (Subordinate).

As (or Since) it is rainy, he will not come.

(單純な場合, “so” に當る)

Now [that] (=Since) he has done so, there is no help for it.

I will not go, for it is rainy. (後からの説明)

He must be ill, for he is absent. (推量の前提)

A is equal to C, because A is equal to B, to which C is also equal. (證明の “therefore” に當る)

Why was he absent? Because he was ill.

He was punished, because he was found guilty.

(重い理由)

215. 「結果」を表すもの (Subordinate).

He was in such a condition that we all felt very anxious about him.

It was so dark that we could not see.

His father stays abroad, so that he has to act in his stead.

216. 「目的」を表すもの (Subordinate).

Men work that they may earn a living.

He went to Atami so that (or in order that) he might recuperate.

That old man walks with a cane, lest he should stumble.

217. 「條件」を表すもの (Subordinate).

I will do it if I am allowed.

I cannot do it unless he consents.

What will you do, in case he should fail to come?

You may go there so that (=if only) you come back in time.

218. 「讓歩」を表すもの (Subordinate).

Though (or Although) he has been in America, he does not know English much.

If (or Even if) he is old, he is still active.

He was not contented, however rich he became.

Poor as he is, he is honest.

It makes no difference whether he will come or not.

219. 「時」を表すもの (Subordinate).

I saw him just as he was turning the corner.

He wept aloud as soon as he heard the news.

He had no sooner heard the news than he wept aloud.

He had scarcely (or hardly) heard the news when (or before) he wept aloud.

220. 他の品詞から轉化した Conjunction.

a. Noun から。

He bows to me politely **every time** he meets me.

The moment he saw the bird, he fired.

b. Adverb から。

Once you float, you will always float.

Now you mention it, I remember.

c. Participle から。

Supposing (or **Suppose**) you were in Manchuria,
what would you do there?

I shall go **provided** I get well by then.

EXERCISE XXIII

次の文の — に適當な *Conjunction* を補へ。

1. He is so weak — he cannot walk.
2. He carries an umbrella with him — —
it is fine. (時ですら)
3. Young — he is, he is very intelligent.
4. No sooner had he rushed out of the house
— it fell with a crash.

5. Some people eat — they may live; others
live — they may eat.
6. He lied so often — nobody trust him now
— he speaks truth.
7. You may do anything with the money, —
you do not waste it.
8. His success is the more honourable, — he
had no help from anyone, — many offered
to help him.

LESSON XXIV

DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION

	<i>Reporting Verb</i>	<i>Reported Speech</i>
<i>Direct</i>	He said,	"It is time to go."
<i>Indirect</i>	He said	that it was time to go.

221. Direct から Indirect に變へるのに、Report-
ing Verb が Past である時、Reported Speech の Tense
は下の如く變化する。 [See §100.]

(Direct)	→	(Indirect)
Present		Past
Present Perfect	}	→ Past Perfect
Past		
Past Perfect		

Auxiliaries: Present Form → Past Form

- | | |
|------|--|
| { | He said to me, "It <i>may</i> be true." |
| | He said to me that it might be true. |
| { | He said, "I <i>shall</i> be glad to see you." |
| | He said that he should be glad to see me. |
| 但し { | He said, "You <i>will</i> be delighted with it." |
| | He said that I should be delighted with it. |

以上の變化を要しない場合は

(1) Auxiliaries の "must" と "ought." [See § 186.]

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| { | He said, "I <i>ought</i> to go." |
| | He said that he <i>ought</i> to go. |

(2) Reporting Verb が Past 以外の時。

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | He <i>says</i> , "I <i>am</i> wrong." |
| | He <i>says</i> that he <i>is</i> wrong. |
| { | He <i>will say</i> , "I <i>have</i> no time for it." |
| | He <i>will say</i> that he <i>has</i> no time for it. |

(3) 不變の眞理或は常習的動作をいふ時。

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | He <i>said</i> , "The earth's orbit <i>is</i> elliptical." |
| | He <i>said</i> that the earth's orbit <i>is</i> elliptical. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | I <i>asked</i> him, "What time <i>does</i> the next train |
| | <i>start</i> ?" |
| | I <i>asked</i> him what time the next train <i>starts</i> . |

(4) 歴史上の事實をいふ時。

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | I <i>asked</i> him, "Who <i>opened</i> the Suez Canal?" |
| | I <i>asked</i> him who <i>opened</i> the Suez Canal. |

(5) Subjunctive Past 及 Past Perfect を含む時。

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | He <i>said</i> to me, "If I <i>were</i> you, I <i>would try</i> again." |
| | He <i>told</i> me that if he <i>were</i> I, he <i>would try</i> again. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | He <i>said</i> to me, "If I <i>had done</i> so, I <i>might have</i> succeeded." |
| | He <i>told</i> me that if he <i>had done</i> so, he <i>might have</i> succeeded. |

222. Reported Speech 中にある時や場所の語句は Indirect に於て下の如く變化を要することがある。

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| this → that | here → there |
| now → then | ago → before |
| today → that day | |

tomorrow → the next day

yesterday → the day before

last night → the night before

{ He said, "I shall go there *tomorrow*."

{ He said that he should go there **the next day**.

但しその日の中に傳達するならば

He said that he should go there **tomorrow**.

又當日に傳達するならば

He said that he should go there **today**.

EXERCISE XXIV

次の文の *Narration* を變へよ。

1. He said to me last Saturday, "I must go home tomorrow."
2. He has been saying all day, "I shall not live to see my son disgraced."
3. He asked me, "Have you ever seen a giraffe?"
4. I answered, "I saw one several years ago."
5. He said, "If I had it, I would lend it to you."

6. He said to me, "If you had not been there, I should have been drowned."
7. When I met him last night, he said, "I left Kobe yesterday."
8. He said to me, "I am studying hard that I may not fail."

LESSON XXV

ELLIPSIS

223. Sentence の或部分が前後の關係によつて明瞭なために、往々省略されることがある。之を **Ellipsis** (省略法) といふ。

(1) Subject の省略。

- a. (You) Come this way.
(I) Thank you.
- b. He came but (he) did not stay long.
They sang and (they) danced for joy.
- c. Mar. 2. Fine. (I) Got up early. (I) Called on Mr. Watanabe, but (I) found him out. (日記)

(2) Verb の省略。

Her hair was light, her eyes **(were)** blue.

He is as tall as I **(am tall)**.

Who did it? Mr. Kondo **(did it)**.

Will you come? Yes, I will **(come)**.

Hence **(is)** the law.

English **(is)** spoken **(here)**.

(3) Subject + Verb の省略。

(You are) Welcome!

(I wish you a) Good morning, boys.

(I give you) Many thanks for your kindness.

What a **(fine)** sight **(it is)**!

Can you translate this? **(I can)** Not **(translate it)** very well; but I will try **(to translate it)**.

Will it rain? No, I think **(that it will)** not **(rain)**.

While **(he was)** young, he was quite delicate.

You treated me better than **(you treated)** him.

He looks *as* **(he would look)** *if* **(he were)** tired.

How **(is it)** about this?

What **(does it matter)** though we die!

(How sad it is) To think that such a thing should happen!

Had we but known of it in time **(it would have been well)**!

O **(how I wish)** that he were here with us!

(4) 其他の省略。

He is *fifteen* **(years old)**.

School begins at *eight* **(o'clock)**.

I shall leave on the *tenth* **(day of the month)**.

I shall stop at the *bookseller's* **(shop)** on the way.

He is the man **(that)** you are looking for.

This is all **(that)** there were in the box.

The day **(that)** we went there was cold.

He said **(that)** he was ill.

Are you sure **(that)** that is true?

Nothing is easier **(than this)**.

You may do so if you want *to* **(do so)**.

School **(being)** over, they went home.

He was walking, **(with a)** stick in **(his)** hand.

We stayed **[for]** an hour.

EXERCISE XXV

次の文に省略せる語を補へ。

1. Some say that he is honest and others that he is dishonest.
2. Once lost, it would be hard to find.
3. To err is human; to forgive, divine.
4. He seldom goes out, if ever.
5. He has little, if any.
6. O that my father were living!
7. What a fellow!
8. You love him more than I.
9. You love him more than me.
10. "Will he fail?" "I hope not."
11. I shall ask him, if necessary.
12. I had never been more surprised.

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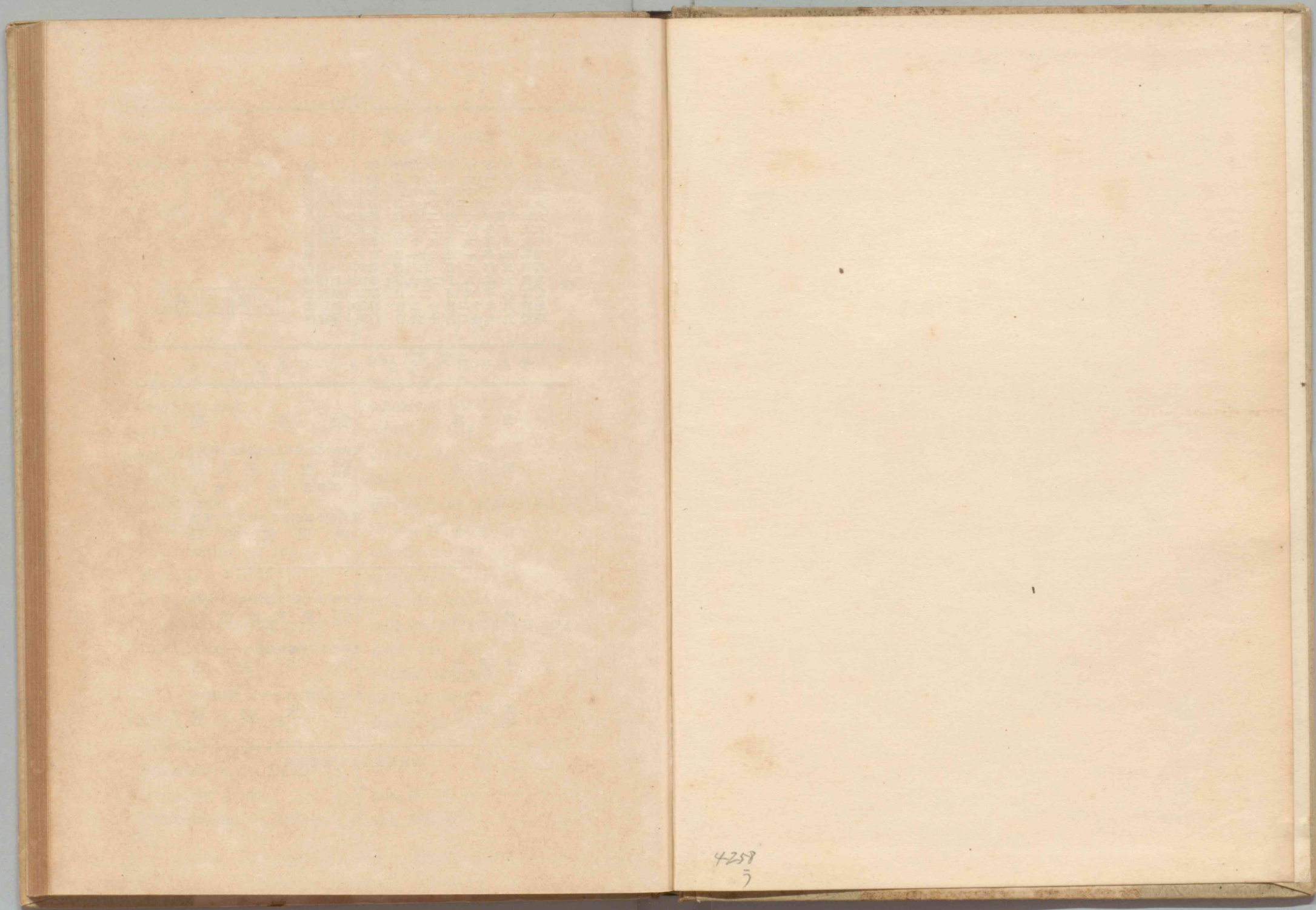


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