



洋学文庫
文庫8
E 181

(5)

英文典拔書

池田重輝
十四年

公序

北後 幸江

幸色 幸江

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池田實輔

金一兩百錢

二步半錢

七角五分



共銀百兩

壹圓

壹圓

拾錢

八分

(5)

文庫 8
E 181



Q. What is the other division names?

A. The names of things which we can see
are called proper or common nouns.

Q. Why are they so called?

A. proper nouns denote particular persons
or places, as Robert, China; common nouns are
to the common name of a kind, as a cow,
a chair; thus every cow is called a cow, every
chair a chair.

Q. How many nouns generally be known?

A. Nouns generally make sense with a, an,
or the before them, as a knife, an anchor, the
bell, a virtue; or with an adjective, as good
knife, great virtue; thus there is no sense in
an into, a kind, or the hate, &c, because

These are not nouns.
verb.

Lesson 10.

Q. What is a verb?

A. A verb, from the Latin *verbum*, a word, is a word that asserts, commands, or asks us to do something; *will*; *run fast*; *may I go?* etc.

Q. Give me another meaning of a verb?

A. A verb indicates that persons or things do something, or are something, or have some thing done to them; *we strike* - you are hit, etc. - *he is flogged*.

Q. How can you know a verb?

A. I know a verb simply by placing it or to before it, as, *I read*, *to walk*, etc.

An intransitive verb is one in which the action does not pass over to an object, but conveys a complete meaning itself.

here read and walk are verbs. There is no *me* or *in* - *i* *apple*, or *to inkstand*, as these are not verbs.

Q. How are verbs divided?

A. Verbs are divided into transitive and intransitive.

Q. What is a transitive verb?

A. A transitive verb, from the Latin word *transire*, to pass over, is a verb the action of which passes over from the noun or pronoun which precedes, to that which follows it.

Which passes over from the noun or pronoun which precedes, to that which follows it.

Q. What is an intransitive verb?

A. When I say - *roses gathered* - the verb is *transitive*, because I have no completed meaning in the verb gathered; but if I say - *roses gathered*, etc.

Q. Give me an example of a transitive verb?

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 there the grapes - then the action passing over to
 the object grapes, completes the sense in which
 the verb is to be understood.

Q. explain the intransitive verb?

A. in i walk. John sleeps - the meaning is
 complete without an object for the verb to pass to;
 these are, therefore, intransitive verbs.

adjective
 lesson 11

Q. What is an adjective?

A. an adjective is a word which denotes a quality
 in natural objects, or in personal acquirements
 or in ornaments; as - a lovely landscape, a
 rant orator.

Q. Why is it called an adjective?

ラテン語
 A. The word adjective is from the Latin ad, before
 and iustus, placed, because it is
 placed to or before a noun.

Q. how many adjectives be known?

A. an adjective may be known by its making
 sense when prefixed to a noun, thus, if i take
 the word clever, i know it to be an adjective,
 because it makes sense with the substantive
 boy as - a clever boy.

Q. may adjectives be formed from nouns?

A. adjectives may be formed from nouns
 by the addition of y, ly, ful, less, ish, as
 shy, mostly, manly, heavenly, hopeful, just,
 full, likeness, hopeless, foolish, childish, etc.

romana
 present.

Lesson 12. ^{トウエルフツ}

Q. What is a pronoun?

A. A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun, and is so called from the Latin pro, for, and nomen, name or noun. As - you are good. Here I use the word you instead of the name of the person addressed.

Q. Give me some examples.

A. The words he and his are pronouns in - Robert went to his garden, and there he saw his flowers and we used instead of saying - Robert went to Robert's garden, and there Robert saw Robert's flowers.

adverb

Lesson 13. ^{フルナースツ}

Q. What is an adverb?

A. An adverb is a word that shows manner, time, location, quantity, time or affirmation and denial; as; I write well, - you go there, - he brought me one, - you came late, - yes, no, &c. (see page 61. 62 appendix.)

Q. Why is it so named?

A. It is called adverb from the Latin ad, to, and verbum, word or verb, because it is generally joined to a verb; as may be seen in the examples just given, where the adverbs follow the verbs write, go, brought, and came.

Q. How many are usually known?

A. Adverbs may be known by their generally ending in ly, as truly, justly, &c., but all words

ending in *ly* are not adverbs.

Q. are they not used instead of a longer mode of expression?

A. yes: an adverb generally supplies the place of two or more words: always means at all times, there signifies in that place, there is used instead of three times, &c.

preposition, conjunction, interjection.

Lesson 14

Q. What is a preposition?

A. preposition is a word usually placed before nouns, and is derived from the Latin *pro*, (before), and *ponere* placed.

Q. Why is it so placed?

A. a preposition shows the connexion a noun

has with other words in the sentences; as

i looked at the sun; i went through the gate, &c.

Q. What is a conjunction?

A. a conjunction, from the Latin *con*, together, junctus, a joining, is a word which joins sentences together, as - victor and charles were there - will you read or play?

Q. What is an interjection?

A. an interjection is a word which expresses excited feeling, as - hurrah! oh! dear me!

Q. Why is it so called?

A. it is named interjection from the Latin *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to throw, because it is a word, as it were, thrown in suddenly.

exercises on the parts of speech

Lesson 15

何故 有カ 二 此ニ 對シテ
E. Why is the word counterpart a noun in the following sentence? — this is not good coin, but a bad counterpart.

A. i can say a counterpart, or the counterpart, and besides, it makes sense with the adjective bad before it.

E. Why is counterpart a verb in the following? — i shall counterpart tomorrow.

A. because it works, — because it tells that i am doing something; and because i can say — counterpart, or to counterpart.

E. Why is counterpart an adjective in this sentence? — pairs is only counterpart praise.

A. because i use it before the noun praise, of which it tells the kind or quality.

何故 有カ 二 此ニ 對シテ
E. Why are you and your pronouns in the ph. case — just as, will you learn your lesson?

A. because i use them for the noun just as, instead of saying — just as; will just as learn just as' lesson?

E. Why are here together, too, and early in this sentence? you have come here together too early.

A. because here marks attention, together ph. etc manner, too denotes quantity, and early speaks of time.

E. Why are into, among, up, and for prepositions in — George is going into the city, among the bushes and up the hill, for his pleasure.

A. because into, among, up, and for are prepositions, and for his pleasure is a phrase.

u. because they show the relation between
George's going and the nouns to which they
are prefixed.

Q. Why are and, also, if, and because con-
junctions in the following sentence? — John and
Bill go, also the other boys, if they can, be-
cause it is fine.

u. because they simply connect the different
parts of the sentence.

Q. Why are hurray! and bravo! alas! and oh!
interjections in — hurray for a holiday. — bravo
my boys — alas! — beat me! — oh!

u. because they are sudden exclamations
expressing of joy, of sorrow, or surprise.

part IV — inflection or variation.

Lesson 16.

Q. What is inflection?

u. a change made in a word is called an
inflection, which is derived from the Latin in-
flectio, a change.

Q. Give me some examples.

u. in the word folios the inflection is from
folio. in walked it is varied from walk.

Q. How many of the parts of speech are cap-
able of being inflected?

u. the parts of speech capable of inflection
are the noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the
verb, and the adverb. These are also called

Q. Declinable.

Q. Why to?

u. they are called declinable from the Latin
 Declinatio, a declension, or turning aside,
 because they are, as it were, turned aside
 from their original form.

inflection of nouns - number.

Lesson 77

Q. how are nouns declined?

A. nouns are declined by number, gender,
 and case.

Q. What is number?

A. number means whether one or more
 than one is spoken of.

Q. When we speak of one what number
 is it called?

A. when one only is mentioned the number

is singular from the Latin singularis, such
 or single, as - a chair, a picture.

Q. What is the other number?

A. When more than one is named, the num-
 ber is plural, from the Latin pluralis, more,
 as - chairs, pictures.

Q. How is the plural formed?

A. the plural is generally formed by adding
 1 to the singular, as - one nine, two or three
 nine.

Q. is the plural always formed by adding 1?

A. no: there are many variations from this
 rule.

Q. give me some of the other rules for plu-
 raling the plural?

a. the plural of nouns ending in ch, sh, ss,
 x, and o after a consonant generally have es
 instead of s, as bunch, bunches; wish, wishes;
 miss, misses; fox, foxes; hero, heroes. except a
 few, as canto, cantos; quarto, quartos; or wh,
 in ch pronounced like k, as patriarch, patri-
 arches.

plural of nouns.

Lesson 18.

E. give me another rule for the plural of
 nouns?

a. nouns ending in p or pe, from their plu-
 ral by changing the singular into ves, as capi-
 pe, knives; half, halves.

E. another rule?

a. nouns ending with y, and which have no n,
 only before the y, make the plural by ies, as
 berry, berries; but when there is a vowel before
 the y, as ay, ey, oy, uy, it follows the general
 rule and adds only s, as bay, bays; key, keys; boy,
 boys; joy, joys; &c.

E. give me some examples of nouns which do
 not end in the plural?

a. these nouns retain the Anglo-Saxon plural.
 as; man, men; woman, women; ox, oxen; child,
 children; in some places, house, houses; shoe,
 shoes.

E. how do words adopted from other languages
 form their plural?

a. nouns from the ancient and prize lan-
 guages.

judges form their plural generally as in the orig.
 inal, thus - singular, medium, plural, media.

Lesson 17

Ex. What have you to say of the plural of some
 other nouns?

a. Some common words vary their plural
 in a manner different from any one of the
 former rules, as - foot, feet; tooth, teeth; goose,
 geese; mouse, mice; penny, pence.

see page 59, appendix.

Ex. Make any nouns two forms for the plural,
 will?

a. ps: there are two plurals for the following
 nouns: -

Brother { brothers - of a family
 brethren - of a community
 Die { die - for jumbling
 dies - stamps for coining
 Geni { ingeniously beings
 genius { genius - clever persons
 index { indexes - tables of reference
 indices - signs in algebra.

Ex. Spell the plural of time, latches, brushes, glasses, boxes, staves,
 box, staff, life, cherry, chimney, tray, and toy?

a. times, latches, brushes, glasses, boxes, staves,
 staves, lishes, cherries, trays, toys.

gender.

Lesson 20

Q. What is meant by gender?

A. Gender means whether animals or things are male, female, or of neither sex.

The word is from the Latin genus, a race or sex.

Q. What are the three genders called?

A. The genders are called masculine, from the Latin masculus, a male; feminine, from femina, a female; neuter, from neuter, neither.

Q. Of what gender are nouns called which are applied both to male or female?

A. Nouns which apply to either sex are called of the common gender; as the one word bird or servant may be used for both sexes.

Q. How is the difference of gender shown?

A. Difference of gender is shown by three methods, first, by a word prefixed, as man-woman, he-goat, she-goat, secondly, by a complete change in the word as brother-sister, uncle-aunt, thirdly, by a different termination, as heir-heiress, governor-governess, and others.

Case.

Lesson 21.

Q. What is case?

A. Case is that relation which a noun has to the parts of the sentence in which it is placed.

Q. What is the origin of the term?

A. It is from the Latin casus, a fall; because

The nouns in that language, when used, have
 tend to have fallen from their simple form.

Ex. how many cases have nouns?

u. there are three cases the nominative, the objective, and the possessive.

Ex. What is the nominative case?

u. that noun which comes before a verb, is called nominative, from the latin nomen, name,

because it names the person doing any thing;

as maria loves; here maria is in the nominative

title case.

Ex. What is the objective case?

u. the noun which follows the verb, and is

the object upon which it acts is called the objective

case, as maria loves marie; here

marie is the object acted upon by the verb, and is the objective case.

Ex. Do you know the objective case in any other place?

u. the objective case also follows prepositions,

as I went with Walter; Walter is the objective case, because it follows the preposition with.

Ex. how may the possessive case be known?

u. the possessive case is known by its ending

in 1, as William's book; which is just the same as

saying the book of William.

Lesson 22. 第二十二課

Ex. Why is the nominative case so called?

u. the nominative case is so called because

it names or nominates the person or thing

Which does something.

Q. Why is the objective case so called?

A. The objective case is so named because

it refers, to the object acted upon.

Q. Why is the possessive case so named?

A. The possessive case denotes possession,

hence its name.

Q. Decline the nouns child and boy?

	sing.	plur.
A. nom.	child	children
obj.	child	children
nom.	boy	boys
obj.	boy	boys
poss.	boy's	boys'

Q. Why is 's added in the possessive plural?

A. 's is added to the plural of child and not that of boy?

A. Words that end in 's in the plural

should sound unpleasantly with the addition of another 's, as the boys' books, therefore it is omitted.

Q. How may the nominative case be known by another way as well as by its coming before the verb?

A. By asking the question - Who or What with the verb, the answer will be the nominative case.

Q. How may the objective case be known?

A. The answer to the question Whom or What with the verb will be the objective case.

Q. How may the possessive case be known?

A. By answering the question Whose, the

取以所子" 以 持主
Ken with the objective, the horse the possessor

case.
Q. explain this to me in the following example

Johnny rides his uncle's pony. Who rides?

A. Johnny: then Johnny is the nominative, because it answers the question - Who? With the verb rides.

Q. What does he ride?

A. the pony: thus pony is the objective case because it answers the question - What?

Q. Where pony?

A. his uncle's; then uncle's is possessive, because it answers the question - Whose?

inflection of adjectives. Comparison

Q. What are they called?

Comparison.

Lesson 23

Q. are adjectives inflected like nouns with case and number?

A. adjectives are not declined in English, as they are in Latin, except the adjectives this, that, and other.

Q. how then are adjectives varied?

A. adjectives are varied by comparison.

Q. What do you mean by this?

A. Comparison means comparing the degrees of adjectives which exist in the quality spoken of.

A. The degrees are positive, comparative, and superlative.

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Q. What is the positive degree?

A. That which speaks positively concerning a noun; thus - a tall man - the word tall is positive.

Q. What is the comparative?

A. That which compares, as - a taller man - here taller is comparative, compared with some other man.

Q. What is the superlative?

A. That which expresses the highest degree of quality; as - the tallest man - in this, tallest is the superlative.

Q. How are these degrees of comparison formed?

A. Words of one or two syllables ending

in a consonant form the comparative by adding er, and the superlative by adding est to the positive; as small, smaller, smallest.

Q. In what other way?

A. The comparison of some adjectives is made by an entirely different form; as good, better, best.

Q. Give me a third method?

A. Words of three or more syllables are generally compared by prefixing the adverbs, more, and most, as - bounteous, more bounteous, most bounteous.

kinds of adjectives.

Lesson 24

Q. How many kinds of adjectives are there?

u. there are three kinds of adjectives, demonstrative, numeral, and general.

Q. Which are the demonstrative adjectives?

u. the demonstrative adjectives are this and that.

Q. Why are they so called?

u. they are called demonstrative because they

demonstrate, or point out the nouns to which

they belong; as - this desk, that stool, the word

is from the latin demonstrative, to show or point

int out.

Q. What are numeral adjectives?

u. from the latin numerate, to number;

they express both number and quantity.

Q. how many kinds are there?

u. there are two kinds of numeral adjectives,

titles, the definite and the indefinite.

Q. What are the definite numerals?

u. those which point out particular or definite

numerals, as - one, two, three, four, and

ten on, are called definite numerals.

Q. What are indefinite numerals?

u. those which do not refer to any particular

number or quantity, as - more, some, any, &c.,

are called indefinite numeral adjectives.

Q. are there any other division of definite numerals?

u. Definite numerals are further divided into

cardinal and ordinal.

Q. What are the cardinal?

u. the cardinal numbers are such as one,

two, three, four, five,

What is the question, how many? ^一one, ^二two,

three, four, five, six, seven, etc. from the

Latin ^{カルディナリス} cardinalis, ^{プリシパリス} principal or chief.

What are the ordinal numbers?

Those which denote the order and rank in

a series, as first, second, third, fourth, fifth,

etc., from the Latin ^{オルディナリス} ordinare, to arrange

in rank. These are called ordinal numerals.

Which are the indefinite?

The indefinite numeral adjectives are

each, every, either, neither, many, much, few,

several, all, no, none, some, any, enough,

other, another, and only.

What are general adjectives?

All adjectives which are not demonstrative,

relative or numeral may be termed general

adjectives.

Decline the adjectives, this, that, and other?

single	plural	single	plural
this	these	that	those
that	those	other	others

the articles

Lesson 25.



