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No. 1.

PART SECOND:

PRONOUNS
AND
PRONOMINAL ELEMENTS.

HIGHER ENGLISH LESSONS

No. 1.

PART SECOND: PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ELEMENTS.

CHAPTER I.

General Introduction.

§ 1. Classes of Pronouns.

(1) **CLASSES OF PRONOUNS** : — Pronouns are of four principal kinds : —

- I. **Personal Pronouns** : — *I, we, you, he, she, it, they.*
- II. **Demonstrative Pronouns** : — *This, that, such, same.*
- III. **Relative Pronouns** : — *Who, which, that, what.*
- IV. **Interrogative Pronouns** : — *Who ? what ? which ?*

(2) **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS** : — The Personal Pronouns form compounds with the reflexive suffix *-self* [plural *-selves*], which is added to the Possessive Case of the First and the Second Person — *myself, yourself, ourselves* — and to the Objective Case of the Third Person — *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

(3) **PRONOMINAL ELEMENTS** : — The *Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Relative* roots are not confined to Pronouns, but include Adjectives and Adverbs as well. Compare : —

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| (a) Dem. | { | Pron. : — <i>This</i> is certain. <i>That</i> is all. |
| | | Adj. : — <i>This</i> book is better than <i>that</i> one. |
| | | Adv. : — <i>Here, there, then, thus, so, etc.</i> |
| (b) Rel. | { | Pron. : — The money <i>which</i> I gave. |
| | | Adj. : — I gave <i>what</i> money I had. |
| | | Adv. : — The time <i>when</i> he arrived. |
| (c) Inter. | { | Pron. : — <i>Who</i> is he? <i>What</i> is it? |
| | | Adj. : — <i>What</i> book? <i>Which</i> book? |
| | | Adv. : — <i>When ? where ? how ? why ?</i> |

These Pronominal Roots, including Pronouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs, are called the Pronominal Elements of the English language.

(4) **CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS**:— Certain *Demonstratives* and *Relatives* [Pronouns, Adjectives, or Adverbs] are frequently used in pairs corresponding to "that.....which."

He has not *that* untiring patience and dogged perseverance *which* is essential to success.

He keeps company with *those* men only who pretend to admire him.

You should be careful not to trust *such* men as praise you to your face.

He will *then* know that he has found true philosophy *when* he can repose upon its faith like a child upon the bosom of its mother. — *Blackie*.

Wherever the fleets and armies of England have won renown, *there* stalwart sons of the Browns have done yeomen's work. — *Hughes*.

(5) **CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS**:— Interrogatives and Relatives form a great part of the connective element of the language. They are either Dependent Interrogatives, or Relatives with their Antecedents omitted.

I do not know *who* he is. I will inquire *what* he wants. I wonder *where* he can have gone. I wonder *how* such a thing is possible.

Whom the gods love, die young. That is *what* I want.

Wherever you may go, you will not succeed without perseverance. *Where* there is a will, there is a way.

When Commodore Perry visited Japan, a small fishing village stood *where* now stands the commercial metropolis of Japan.

Compare:—

{ I will start (*at the time*) when he arrives.

{ I will start (*at*) the moment (*when*) he arrives.

{ I'll let you know when he arrives. [Relative.]

{ I'll let you know when he will arrive. [Interrogative.]

(6) **INDEFINITE PRONOUNS**:— The Indefinite Demonstratives formed by means of *some*, *any*, and *no*, correspond to the Compound Interrogatives in Japanese (何カ 何モ 何デモ 誰カ 誰モ 誰デモ 何時カ 何時モ 何時デモ 何處カ 何處ニモ 何處ニデモ 如何カシテ 如何シテモ etc.).

The Adjectives *Some* and *Any* form Indefinite Affirmatives, while *Any* and *No* form Indefinite Interrogatives and Negatives. Compare:—

(a) **Indefinite Affirmatives.**

There is *some one* at the door. Go and see *who* it is.

There is *something* in the box. I do not know *what* it is.

Where does he live? He lives *somewhere* about here.

Who can do it? *Any one* can do it.

What shall I do? You may do *anything* you like.

Where shall I go? You may go *anywhere* you like.

(b) **Indefinite Negatives.**

Who can do it? *No one* can do it.

What do you want? I want *nothing*.

Where are you going? I am *not* going *anywhere*.

(c) **Indefinite Interrogatives.**

Can *any one* do it? *Who* can do it?

Do you want *anything*? *What* do you want?

Are you going *anywhere*? *Where* are you going?

Did you *ever* go there? *When* did you go there?

(7) **DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS**:— The Distributive Adjectives *Each* (= *ever like*) and *Every* (= *ever each*) are a sort of Indefinite Demonstratives. *Each* may be used as a Pronoun, but *Every* is used as a Pronoun only in combination. Compare:—

{ *Each* boy has his own desk.

{ *Each* of the boys has his own desk.

{ *Everybody* knows that it is so.

{ *Anybody* could tell you that.

{ Man may do *anything* that man has done.

{ But man can not do *everything*.

{ I have looked for it *everywhere*.

{ But I can not find it *anywhere*.

Note:— The distributive *every* corresponds in sense to *all*, but is more emphatic.

(8) **DUAL PRONOUNS**:— In English, there are four Dual Pronouns and Adjectives — *both*, *either*, *neither*, and *whether*.

(a) **Both** corresponds in its uses to *all*:—

{ I know *both* his sisters.

{ I know *all* his brothers.

(b) Either and neither correspond in their uses to *any* and *no* (*none*). Compare : —

- { Do you know *either* of his sisters?
- { Do you know *any* of his brothers?
- { I do *not* know *either* of the sisters.
- { I do *not* know *any* of the brothers.
- { You may take *either* you like.
- { You may take *any one* you like.

(c) Whether (= *Which of two*) is not now used as a Pronoun. Compare : —

- { Older Form : — *Whether* of the twain?
- { Modern Form : — *Which* of the two?

§ 2. Grammatical Forms of Pronouns.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Person.	Singular.			Plural.		
	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
I.	I	my(mine)	me	we	our(ours)	us
II.	{ Modern Older	you	your(yours)	you	your(yours)	you
		thou	thy (thine)	thee	ye	your(yours)
III.	{ Masc. Fem. Neut.	he	his	him	{	they their(theirs)them
		she	her(hers)	her		
		it	its	it		

II. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

Person.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Nom. & Obj.	Poss.	Nom. & Obj.	Poss.
I.	myself	my own	ourselves	our own
II.	yourself	your own	yourselves	your own
III.	{ himself herself itself	{ his own her own its own	themselves	their own

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
this	—	this	these	—	these
that	—	that	those	—	those
such	—	such	such	—	such
{ the other another	{ the other's another's	{ the other another	{ the other(s) other(s)	{ the others' others'	{ the other(s) other(s)

IV. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
who	whose	whom
which	(whose)	which
what	—	what
that	—	that

V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
who ?	whose ?	whom ?
what ?	—	what ?
which ?	—	which ?

§ 3. Uses of the Cases.

I. THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

The Nominative Case of Pronouns has three uses : —

- (a) Subject of Verb : — *He* was absent.
- (b) Predicate Nominative : — It was *he* that.....
- (c) Nominative Absolute : — *He* being absent, I.....

Note 1 :—The Nominative Case is used as the complement of—

(a) The Incomplete Verb To Be :—

Who is it? It is *I, we, you, he, she, they*, etc.

(b) The Infinitive To Be after Neuter Verbs :—

Who did it prove to be? It proved to be *he*.

It seems to have been *he*. It appears to have been *she*.

(c) The Infinitive To Be after Passive Verbs :—

Who was it thought (or said, found) to be?

It was thought (or said, found) to be *he*.

Note 2 :— When an Impersonal Verb is used in Participial Construction, it must be preceded by the Pronoun *It* in the Nominative Absolute :—

{ As *it was* cold, I had my overcoat on.

{ *It being* cold, I had my overcoat on.

EXERCISE :— Change "*it*" into the Nominative Absolute.

It had rained during the night, and the roads were bad. As *it was* late, we started for home. *It* was Sunday, and there was no school. *It* was still dark, and we needed a light.

Note 3 :— There is a form of Emphatic Negative with Personal Pronouns :—

I won't do such a thing, not I.

No, not he; he is not the man to do such a thing.

II. THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

(1) **IDIOMATIC POSSESSIVE :—** The Possessive Pronoun regularly takes the place of the Definite Article in speaking of anything as one's own :—

He had a hat on *his* head, and a cane in *his* hand.

He was standing with *his* hands in *his* pockets.

With a pipe in *one's* mouth; with a burden on *one's* back; with a child in *one's* arms; with a gun on *one's* shoulder; with a book under *one's* arm; etc., etc.

This use of the Possessive Pronoun is extended to such common expressions as—

Have you had *your* dinner? I drink *my* tea without milk. Do you know *your* letters? Where did you learn *your* manners?

To hold *one's* own; to keep or break *one's* promise; to lose *one's* way; to make *one's* escape; to take *one's* leave; to go without *one's* supper; etc., etc.

Note 1 :— The Possessive is not used in translating such expressions as 人ノ手ヲ取ル 人ノ顔ヲ打ツ etc., etc. Compare :—

{ Not Idiomatic :— He took *my* hand.

{ Idiomatic :— He took *me* by the hand.

EXERCISE :— Change into the Idiomatic Form.

Look in my face. He slapped my shoulder. The lady patted my head. I caught his hair, and drew him out of the water. He stared in my face. He will hold your button for hours. Some one pulled my sleeve. He shook my hand. I felt some one touch my arm. The ball hit his head. I cut his leg. His leg was wounded. The bee stung my cheek. She slapped my cheek. I wounded his right arm.

Note 2 :— The Possessive Case is not used in the two following idiomatic expressions :—

(a) For the life of one :— I can not *for the life of me* do it.

Compare :— { I ran *for my* life.
 { I could not run *for the life of me*.

(b) To be the death of one :— You will be *the death of me*.

Note 3 :— The Possessive Case is used to denote other relations than possession in the following cases :—

(a) One's like, one's equal, one's match, one's superior, one's inferior, one's betters, one's senior, one's junior, etc.

(b) To ask one's pardon; to beg one's permission.

Note 4 :— The Possessive Pronouns Our and Your are sometimes used, to denote, not possession, but some sort of interest taken in the object. This may be called the Ethical Possessive. [See Pages 165, 166 : Note 2.]

Our hero was no common being.

Your man of the world smiles at enthusiasm.

Note 4 :— We have seen that names of inanimate objects can not be used in the possessive form. But that the same is not the case with Pronouns, is shown by the existence of the form *its*. Compare :—

The breadth of a mat is half *its* length.

The banks of a river. A river overflows *its* banks.

Do you deny the truth of *my* statement? Then I will prove *its* truth.

The height of houses must be proportioned to *their* size.

(2) **OBJECTIVE POSSESSIVE**:— The Objective Possessive is more used with Pronouns than with Nouns. Compare:—

- { He takes pains in the education of the children.
 { He takes delight in his children, and takes great pains in their education.

EXERCISE : — *State in what sense the Possessive is used.*

The meaning of the articles, and *their* uses. I hastened to *his* assistance. I thanked him for *his* assistance. I have never recovered *her* loss. She has never recovered *her* loss. *My* orders are that I should at once proceed to the scene of the disaster. I must avenge *my* wrongs. The prisoner desired to see his wife before *his* execution. An army was sent to *his* aid. But for *our* timely rescue, the children would have been frozen to death. He can have no idea of what a first lieutenant is, by *his* treatment of *you*. They are loud in *his* praise. But *their* praise does not elate him. — I congratulate you on *your* promotion. *His* punishment must be proportioned to *his* offence. I must work for *their* support.

Note : — In certain phrases, the Objective Possessive is avoided for the sake of distinction. Compare : —

- { In my sight..... = When *I* could see.
 { At the sight of me = When he saw *me*.
 { His choice..... = The object *he* has chosen.
 { The choice of him = The act of choosing *him*.

(3) **POSSESSIVE AND GERUND**:— We have seen [See Page 17 : Note 2] that the Sense-Subject of a Gerund, when it is a Noun, is not always in the Possessive Form; but that a Pronoun preceding a Gerund is always in the Possessive Form. Compare : —

- (a) { I am sure that the weather will be fine.
 { I am sure of the weather being fine.
 (b) { I am sure that it will be fine weather.
 { I am sure of its being fine weather.

EXERCISE : — *Change the Clauses into Possessive and Gerund.*

There is no hope *that he will succeed*. There is no fear *that you will fail*. I have no doubt *that you will pass*. There is no doubt *that he will fail*. The war has come to an end; everybody is glad *that it is over*. I was not aware *that he was injured*. I

am pleased *that he has acknowledged* his fault. He insisted *that I should pay* the bill. He insisted *that it should be paid* at once. I am very glad *you have passed* the examination. I am surprised *that you should say so*. I have heard *that he is* a good scholar. But I did not know *that he was* such a good writer. I was surprised *that it was so late*.

(4) **ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE FORM**:— There are two sets of Possessive Pronouns, of which the longer forms are used with the Noun understood.

- { This.....is my (your, our, his, her, their) house.
 { This house is mine (yours, ours, his, hers, theirs).

Compare : —

- { That's none of my business. { That's none of your business.
 { That's no business of mine. { That's no business of yours.

The Absolute Forms are used to avoid the repetition of the noun. [See Pages 225 — 228 : § 7. Repetitive Pronouns.] Compare the use of *one* or *ones* with other adjectives.

- { This one is mine. [Not — *my one*.]
 { That one is yours. [Not — *your one*.]
 { My house is larger than yours.
 { This house is larger than that one.
 { This is a good pen. This pen is a good one.
 { This is my pen. This pen is mine.

Note : — In Older English, *mine* and *thine* were used, like the article *an*, before a vowel sound, as — *mine* own, *mine* eyes, *thine* anger, etc.

Shall I take *mine* ease in *mine* inn? — *Shakespeare*.

There are some idiomatic constructions with the Absolute Possessive : —

(a) Ours is but humble fare.

Ours is but humble fare. = *Our fare* is but humble.

EXERCISE : — *Recast into the Idiomatic Form.*

Their calling is an honest one. Your case is a strange one. Our life is not an idle one. Their life is a hard one.

- (b) **Theirs** not to reason why,
Theirs but to do or die.—*Tennyson.*

It is *theirs* (= *their duty*) to do or die.
 It is not *ours* (= *for us*) to reason why.

- (c) **This** shall be yours.

This shall be yours. = { You shall have this.
 { I will give you this.

EXERCISE : — *Recast into the Idiomatic Form.*

I will give this diamond to him who shall earn it by the noblest deed. If you learn the poem by heart, you shall have this book. I will give it to him who shall learn it first of all.

- (d) I trust **you and yours** are in the
 enjoyment of good health.

I am thankful for the kindness you have shown *me and mine* (= to me and all who are related to me).

- (e) He is a friend of mine.

We have seen that the Possessive has the particularizing force of the Definite Article, which it displaces : —

My friend = the friend I have, whom you know of.
My friends = all the friends that I have.

When the meaning is indefinite, the idiomatic form must be made use of : —

He is a friend of mine (= *one of my friends*).
 They are friends of mine (= *some of my friends*).

The same construction is used when a Possessive clashes with a Demonstrative [*this, that, some, any, no, another*, etc.].

Instead of saying — we say —
 This my house..... This house of mine.
 That your horse That horse of yours.
 Etc. *etc.*

Where did you buy *that pen of yours*? That is *no business of yours*. That was a *great mistake of yours*. That's *another mistake of yours*. Is he a *relation of yours*? He must be *some relation of hers*. *Those hands of yours* are dirty. *No friend of mine* shall want, while I have any money left. *No prayer of ours* can save him. You said you would help me, *which promise of yours* I relied upon. *This world of ours* is not a place for idling.

Compare : —

- { I went with a friend of mine.
 { I went with my friend Mr. A.
 { He is my friend. { Is he your friend?
 { He is a friend of mine. { Is he a friend of yours?
 { This is his portrait.
 { This is a portrait of his.

Note : — The form "*this my*" frequently occurs in Older English : —

For *this my* son was dead, and is alive again.—*Bible.*

III. THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

The Objective Case of Pronouns has four uses : —

- (a) **Object of Verb** : — They love *him*.
 (b) **Object of Preposition** : — They are kind to *him*.
 (c) **Indirect Object** : — I made *him* a bow.
 (d) **Objective Complement** : — I thought it to be *him*.

Note 1 : — The Objective Case is used in a pregnant sense after the following verbs : —

- (a) **To Hear** : — Hear *me*!
 (b) **To Listen to** : — Listen to *him*!
 (c) **To Understand** : — I understand *you*.
 (d) **To Believe** : — I can not believe *you*.
 (e) **To Obey** : — I shall obey *you*.

Note 2 : — The Indirect Object (or the Dative Case) denotes —

- (a) The Person to whom something is given.
 (b) The Person to whom something is told or shown.
 (c) The Person to whom some service is rendered.
 (d) The Person for whom something is done.

- (a) { Give me the book. = Give the book to me.
 Lend me your knife. = Lend your knife to me.
 (b) { I'll tell you a story. = I'll tell a story to you.
 I'll show you the way. = I'll show the way to you.
 (c) { Do me the favour. = Do the favour to me.
 He rendered me a service. = He rendered a service to me.
 (d) { I'll make you a kite. = I'll make a kite for you.
 I'll buy you a bicycle. = I'll buy a bicycle for you.

The Dative of *For* (or the Dative of Favour or Disfavour) is now used with only a few verbs. In Older English, the Dative of Favour could be used with any verb : —

Heat me these irons hot. — *Shakespeare*.
 Give me the present to one Master Bassanio. — *Shak*.
 Knock me here soundly. Knock me at this gate.
 I have built me a house. I have written me here a letter.

Compare : —

{ Older English : — Open me the door.
 { Modern English : — Open the door for me.

In Older English, the Dative of *For* was used to denote some sort of interest [*surprise* or *appeal*] on the part of the speaker or hearer in the action. This corresponds to the Latin *Dativus Ethicus* [Ethical Dative or Dative of Interest].

A Jew ate me a whole ham of bacon. — *Spectator*.
 She is a civil modest wife, one that will not miss you morning nor evening prayers. — *Shakespeare*.

EXERCISE (a) : — Show the relation of meaning by transposing the Indirect Object, where possible.

(α) Bring me some water. He sent me a present. He teaches us English. I went to pay him my respects. Get me a glass of water. I will buy you a new dictionary. I have bought me a horse. I'll make you a new dress. I wrote him a note. He has shown me great kindness. He has done me a kindness. He has rendered me good service. His uncle left him all his property. He has promised me help. I do not envy him his wealth, which causes him so much anxiety. Your letter has afforded me much pleasure. I will read you a story. Sing us a song. I want to ask you a question. He has played me a trick. I threw him a coin. Pass me the salt. Hand me a plate. Will you make me a present of your photograph?

(β) Please get me a copy of this book. I will secure you a good position. I will procure you the best terms I can. His misfortune gained him much sympathy. This card will gain you ready admission. The book won him a reputation. His slowness lost him the chance.

(γ) I wish you a happy New Year. I wish you all success. I wish you joy of your success. I owe you 10 yen. I owe you everything. I owe you many thanks. I have forbidden him my house. I hope you will not refuse me the favour. They deny me justice. He saves me much trouble. I will spare you the trouble. You may spare yourself the trouble. Can you spare me a few minutes? The dress becomes you very well. A misfortune befell me. This watch cost me a hundred dollars. He cost her life. It took me long to master English. My heart failed me at the sight of so much trouble. My knowledge of English stood me in good stead.

EXERCISE (b) : — Distinguish between the meanings of —

- { He has left you something. { I will leave you my business.
 { He has left something for you. { I will leave the matter to you.
 { I wrote him a note. { I will read you a story.
 { I wrote a letter for him. { I will read it for you.
 { I want to ask you a question. { I threw him a coin.
 { I want to ask a favour of you. { I threw a coin at him.

NOTE 3 : — The Objective Case of Pronouns is used as the Complement of the Infinitive *To Be* after the verbs *think*, *find*, *prove*, etc.

Whom did you think (suppose, believe) it to be?
 I thought (believed, supposed, imagined) it to be him.
 I found it to be him. I can prove it to be him.

Compare : —

- { It seems (is thought) to have been he.
 { I think it.....to have been him.
 { It proved (was found) to be he.
 { We found it.....to be him.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 其人 (it) ハ誰デアツタカ (2) 彼ラシク思ハレル (3) 彼ト分カツタ (4) 嚙口手ニテ傍觀スル (5) 煙管ヲ咬イテ (6) 小供ヲ背負テ (7) 鐵砲ヲ擔イテ (8) 小供ヲ抱イテ (9) 己ノ顔ヲ見ロ (10) 彼ハ私ノ手ヲ取リテ頭ヲ撫デタ (11) 誰カ私ノ袖ヲ引イタ (12) 誰カ私ノ肩ヲ叩イタ (13) 私ハ彼ノ髪ヲ捕マイテ引上ゲタ (14) 其男ガ木刀ヲ以テ彼ノ頭ヲ打ツタ (15) 私ハ劍ヲ抜イテ彼ノ腕ヲ切ツタ (16) 彼ハ腿ニ負傷シタ (17) 私ハ蜂ニ目ノ上ヲ螫サレタ (18) 私ハ曾テ彼ノ様ナ人ヲ見タヲガナイ (19) 私ハ同等ノ者ト交ワルヲ好ム (20) 目上ノ人ニ禮ヲ盡ス (21) 目下ノ者ニ情ヲカケル (22) 目上ノ人ニ媚ビル者ニ限ツテ目下ノ者ニ横柄ダ (23) 彼ハ私ヨリ年長者デアル (24) 其ハお前ノ知ツタヲデハナイ (25) 家ヲ近所ノ人が買ツテ呉レマシタ (26) 彼ハ君ノ親類カ (27) 其君ノ帽子ハ何所デア買ツタカ (28) 此御手紙ヲ拜見シテ宜シイカ (29) アノ女ハ何ニカ彼ノ親類ナンドロウ (30) 其ハ何カノ御間違ヒテセウ (31) 私ノ云フヲ聞イテ呉レ (32) 私ノ云フ事ガ分カラヌノカ (33) 君ノ云フ事ハ信セラレン (34) アレ雨ノ音が聞コエヌカ (35) お前ニ自轉車ヲ買フテ遣ロウ (36) アナタハ成功シテ羨マシイ子 (37) 御面倒ヲカケテ濟マヌ (38) 何ニカ歌ヲ謠ツテ聞カセナイカ (39) 御盃ヲ頂戴 (40) 其椅子ヲ取ツテ呉レ (41) 御寫真ヲ一枚下サイ (42) 本ヲ一部進呈シヨウ (43) 私ハ彼ニ出入ヲ止メタ (44) 此本ヲ用フルト教師ノ勞ヲ省ク (45) 君ハ入ラヌヲナシタ (46) 此本ヲ一部譲ツテ下サラヌカ (47) 此建物ハ一萬圓掛ツタ (48) 私ガ此本ヲ書クノニ三年掛ツタ (49) 及第シタカ其ハ御目出度フ (50) 私ハアナタニ五圓借りガアル (51) 私ハアナタニ幾何借ガアルカ (52) 私ハアナタノ御蔭デア成功シタ (53) 彼ノ成功ハ機倖ダ (54) 君ニハ何ヲ頼マレテモ斷ルヲが出来ヌ (55) 御尋子申シタイヲガアル (56) 御願ヒ申シタイヲガアル (57) 君ハ洋服ガ能ク似合フ (58) 私ガ不幸ニ會フタノガ反ツテ幸福ト成ツタ

§ 4. Syntax of Pronouns.

(a) ORDER OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

RULE I:— *When two Personal Pronouns of Different Persons are used in conjunction, the Second Person has the first place, and the First Person the last.*

You and I have both done our duty.

You and he are both in the wrong.

He and I often play chess together.

Note 1:— When the Pronouns are joined by *and*, "*you and I*" or "*he and I*" is referred to by *we*, "*you and he*" by *you*, and the combinations are naturally plural.

You and I (= *We*) have done our duty.

He and I (= *We*) have done our duty.

Both you and he (= *You*) have done your duty.

Note 2:— When the Pronouns are joined by *or* or *nor*, the Verb agrees in Person and Number with the Nearest Pronoun.

Either you or I am wrong.

Neither you nor he is right.

Note 3:— When the Pronouns are joined by *as well as*, the Verb agrees in Person and Number with the First Pronoun.

You, as well as he, are wrong.

He, as well as I, is aware of the fact.

(b) CASES OF PRONOUNS.

RULE II:— *The Subject of a Verb should be in the Nominative Case.*

Caution 1:— Do not use the Objective Case after the conjunctions *As* and *Than*, which are apt to be mistaken for prepositions.
Correct:—

Is he as tall as *me*? You are taller than *him*?

Note:—The phrase "*than whom*" seems to be recognized.

Pope, *than whom* no man had more vanity. — *Johnson*.

Caution 2: — Do not use the Objective Case of a Relative or an Interrogative Pronoun, when it is separated by a parenthetical clause from the verb of which it is the subject. Correct: —

Whom do you think is the best English scholar?

I referred him to Mr. A, *whom* I knew was able to tell him.

RULE III: — *The Object of a Verb or a Preposition should be in the Objective Case.*

Caution 1: — Do not use the Nominative Case after the Preposition *But*, which is apt to be taken for a Conjunction. Correct: —

The boy stood on the burning deck.

Whence all but *he* had fled. — *Mrs. Hemans.*

Caution 2: — Do not use the Nominative Case of a Relative or Interrogative Pronoun when it precedes the verb or preposition of which it is the object. Correct: —

Who did you say you met this morning?

Who is this letter for?

RULE IV: — *The Pronoun Complement of the Verb "To Be" agrees in Case with the Pronoun which precedes it.*

I thought that it was *he*. I thought it to be *him*.

It was thought to be *he*. It appeared to be *he*.

Who am I supposed to be? Whom do they suppose me to be?

(c) AGREEMENT OF PRONOUNS.

RULE V: — *A Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent in Person, Number and Gender, but in Case it depends on its own clause.*

Note 1: — The want of a genderless pronoun of the third person causes an awkwardness in referring to a noun of the common gender. "*He or she*" ought to be used, but the masculine alone is commonly used.

Somebody has forgotten his (or her) umbrella.

Note 2: — The word *everybody* ought to be referred to by "*he or she*," but either the Singular or the Plural may be used: —

Everybody must judge { for himself (or herself).
 { for themselves.

Note 3: — A Singular Collective Noun is referred to by *it* or *which* [*singular*], a Plural Collective Noun by *they* or *who* [*plural*]. Compare: —

{ A people which is civilized knows its own interests.

{ People who are educated know their own interests.

Note 4: — As Relative and Interrogative Pronouns have no forms to mark Person or Number, care must be taken to use the correct form of the verb after them.

I *who* am only a student. You, *who* are so rich.

The gentleman, *who* is teaching French.

The students, *who* are studying German.

EXERCISE: — *Correct errors, if any.*

(α) This is a man whom I think deserves encouragement. Everybody went but I. Who does this house belong to? Whom do you think is waiting for you? I concluded it to be *he*. It is not *him* that I want. Whom do they think I am? Is *he* as young as *me*? You work harder than *me*. It is not for such as *me* to give you advice. She won't have such a man as *him*. The lady was accompanied by an elderly gentleman whom I thought was her father. I was looking for my friend whom I believed was among the crowd. Nobody knows it but you and I. Is it *me* that you want?

(β) Could it have been *her*? It could not have been anybody but *her*. Society is not always responsible for the conduct of their members. The students have each their own desks. My friend, whom I had expected would pass, has failed. They committed a mistake in his choice. He ran off at my sight. He and you are both the better for the trip. I and he often play chess together. Mr. A and you have been elected *kanji*. I and he are great friends. Either *he* or you are to blame. If anyone is late, it is sure to be *him*. Who is that letter for? Who is the letter from who do you think it was that called?

(γ) Let you and I talk the matter over. We'll see which is the better man, you or *me*? Is it *me* you wish to see? There is no one here but you and I. We knew it to be *he* by his gait. I can not run as fast as *him*. I and he is not in the same class. Whom do people say that 'I am'? Who do people think *me* to be? Whom am I supposed to be? Who do you think they will elect? Who do you think will be elected? Who are you going to call on next? He is a man whom I know is honest. He is a man whom I know to be honest. Who do you think I am? Who do you take *me* for? It is not for such as *us* to sit with the rulers of the land. I will give it to whomever wants it. Whoever the court favours is safe. Which is *him*?

CHAPTER II. Personal Pronouns.

§ 1. First Personal Pronouns.

The Pronoun **I** is sometimes omitted in Optative Sentences before *would*: —

Would that it were so!

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

The Pronoun **We** has two peculiar uses: —

- (a) By a Sovereign in speaking of himself or herself; this may be called the *Autocratic "We"*: —

We, Nicholas, autocrat of all the Russias.

We hereby approve and sanction.....

- (b) By an Editor in the leading columns of his journal: this may be called the *Editorial "We"*: —

We are inclined to think that *we* shall best meet the wishes of *our* readers, if *we*.....

The Pronoun **We** is used in an Indefinite sense (= *one*): —

As *we* sow, *we* must mow.—*Proverb*.

We should always be prepared for the evil day.

§ 2. Second Personal Pronouns.

The Old Singular **Thou** (*thy, thee*) is only used in Religious and Poetical Language, and is not used in ordinary conversation except by the sect known as Quakers.

The Old Plural **Ye** is sometimes used in Poetry, prefixed to a Plural Nominative of Address: —

Nor you, *ye* proud, impute to these the fault,
If mem'ry o'er their tombs no trophies raise.

The Pronoun **You** is now used, as in most Modern European languages, to denote either one or many: —

{ *Are you a student* of this school?
{ *Are you students* of this school?

The Pronoun **You** is used, like *we*, in an Indefinite sense: —

- (a) *You* (*We* or *One*) should always be prepared for the evil day.

- (b) { What do *you* call this flower in English?
He is what *you* call a "bore."
What do *you* mean by a "bore"?
How do *you* spell the word?
How do *you* pronounce this word?

- (c) As *you* leave the village of M., a wide moor stretches before *you* to the south.

§ 3. Third Personal Pronouns.

The distinction of Gender is confined to the Third Person Singular — *he, she, and it*; there being no need of it in the First and Second Persons Singular; while the Plurals are necessarily indeterminate in Gender, as they may include persons of both sexes.

- (a) *What Pronoun is used in referring to a Noun of the Common Gender?*
(b) *What Pronoun is used in referring to a Collective Noun?*
(c) *What Pronoun is used in referring to a Personified Object?*

Note: — A Noun qualified by **Each** or **Every** ought to be referred to by a Singular Pronoun, but the want of a Genderless Personal Pronoun in English has caused a Plural Pronoun to be used instead when the antecedent includes both sexes: —

When perspective was first discovered, *everybody* amused *themselves* with it.—*Ruskin*.

Each prayed for the others rather than for *themselves*.

—*Mrs. Gaskell*.

EXERCISE: — *Supply pronouns.*

Everybody must judge for —. Each member shall defray — own expenses. Every person has — faults. I had never seen a lion, and wanted to see what — were like. Some one has forgotten — umbrella. Spain has lost most of — colonial possessions. How was the ship lost? — ran on a rock off the coast of Kishu. What was the name of the ship — was lost? A child reaches out — hand to catch smoke. The dog is faithful to — master. A cat steals upon — prey. Every book and every paper was in — place. The lowest mechanic, as well as the highest noble, has — rights protected by the law. Every

one of them is useful in — way. I want every one of you to decide for —. A committee has been appointed, and — report will soon be made. The committee were unable to agree, and — asked to be discharged. A people — is civilized, knows — own interests. People — are educated, know — own interests.

§ 4. Uses of "It."

The Pronoun *It* is one of the most used and misused words, and great care is necessary to leave no doubt as to its reference. There are three ways in which *It* is used : —

I. **BACKWARD REFERENCE** : — *It* may refer back to a Noun, an Infinitive, or a Clause.

- (a) I looked for my purse. *It* was missing.
- (b) I attempted to cry, but found *it* impossible.
- (c) He understands Japanese, but I did not know *it*.

II. **FORWARD REFERENCE** : — *It* may refer forward to a Noun, an Infinitive, or a Clause.

- (a) *It* is a vicious beast, that horse of yours.
- (b) { *It* would be wrong to tell a lie.
I thought *it* wrong to tell a lie.
- (c) { *It* is likely that he will succeed.
I think *it* likely that he will succeed.

Note 1 : — The Pronoun *It*, referring forward to an Infinitive or a Noun Clause, may either be used as Formal Subject or Formal Object (of the factitive verbs *make, have, find, think, suppose, etc.*) : —

- { *It* is my rule to side with the weaker party.
I make *it* a rule to side with the weaker party.
- { *It* is not in my power to oblige you.
I haven't *it* in my power to oblige you.
- { *It* was impossible to advance or retreat.
We found *it* impossible to advance or retreat.
- { *It* is impossible that he can have failed.
I think *it* impossible that he can have failed.

Note 2 : — The Formal Object *It* is omitted in the idiomatic combinations *think fit, deem proper, see good, etc.*

I thought fit to refuse his request.

EXERCISE : — Point out what "*it*." refers to.

He makes *it* his business to find fault. *It* is no use trying. *It* is no use crying over spilt milk. *It's* very strange, that occurrence. *It* is for you to decide. *It* rests with you to decide. *It* is not for me to give an opinion on such matters. *It* is your own fault if you are deceived by the same man twice. *It* does not matter whether I succeed this time or not. How is *it* that you are always so late? How comes *it* that you are never in time? How does *it* happen that your hair is grey? *It* is not easy to forget. *It* is not good that man should be alone. *It* is surprising how little we advanced. *It* is a secret from whom he got help.

Note 3 : — "*It is*" is frequently used to denote any *person, thing, or matter* in question, without regard to Number or Gender : —

Is that you? Yes, *it is* I.
Who is that? *It is* only the servant.
I thought *it was* I (we, you, he, they, etc.).

"*It is*" sometimes implies familiarity or contempt : —

"What an ass *it is*!" — *Shakespeare*.
"What a merry dog *it is*!" said Mr. Pickwick.

Note 4 : — "*It is.....that*" is therefore used to emphasize any part of the sentence.

- (a) I owe you everything.
- (b) It is I that owe you everything.
- (c) It is to you that I owe everything.
- (d) It is everything that I owe to you.

In (b) and (d) *that* is a Relative Pronoun; in (c) *that* is a Conjunction. When *that* is a Relative, the verb agrees, not with the true antecedent *it*, but with the noun or pronoun immediately preceding *that*, by attraction : —

It is I that (or who) am in the wrong.
It is you that (or who) are in the wrong.
It is he that (or who) is in the wrong.

EXERCISE : — Emphasize the words marked.

My uncle gave me the watch. We learn more *by imitation* than by precept. The mind betrays itself *in trifles*. *Work* does not kill men, but rather worry. A man is really free *only when he is alone*. We arrived *late*. We arrived *after twelve*. *What* do you want? I want *that*. *Therefore* I can not agree. He always treats me *in this way*. The accident happened *here*. He lives *here*. I did not learn the truth *till the next day*. I learn-

ed it *then*. He relies on *his talent* for success. I have heard of your affliction *with the greatest concern*. The great English people was formed *then*. *Whom* do you want? I want to see *him*. I did not win the prize. *The idea*, and not the style, pleases me. *His family* suffer for his folly. *The dog*, and not the man, died. I consented *with a sigh*. He has *not* failed *for the first time*. I look *to you* for support. He recovered from his illness *only lately*. I ought to complain. We have got up the dinner *on your account*. They do *not* fear him *without cause*.

NOTE 5: — There is another Construction with "It is.....that," in which the meaning implied is not mere emphasis: —

{ It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
= The worst wind blows somebody good.

EXERCISE (a): — *Paraphrase the following proverbs.*

It is a long lane that has no turning. It is a poor heart that never rejoices. It is a good divine that follows his own instructions. It is a good horse that never stumbles.

EXERCISE (b): — *Recast into the proverbial form.*

The wisest father does not know his own child. The wisest man sometimes makes mistakes. The longest rain ceases in time. A workman, however skilful, blunders sometimes.

NOTE 6: — The following are idiomatic expressions with "It is": —

- (a) It is a pity that the child is a girl.
- (b) It is a mercy that I was not there.
- (c) It is a wonder how he could have succeeded.
- (d) It is no wonder that he should have succeeded.
- (e) How is it that you are always behind time?
- (f) Is it that you are not satisfied with anything?
- (g) It is not that I am dissatisfied.
- (h) (it is) Not that I loved Caesar less, but (It is) that I loved Rome more.

III. INDEFINITE REFERENCE: — The Pronoun *It* is frequently used without any particular reference.

It rains much in June.

How is *it* with him? *It* is all over with him.

If you do fight, fight *it* out.—*Hughes*.

Let us make a night of *it*.

The Indefinite *It* may be classified as *Nominative* and *Objective*.

(a) Nominative "It."

It is used indefinitely as the Subject of Impersonal Verbs, which denote actions that can not be attributed to any agent. Most Impersonal Verbs relate to *Weather* or *Time*.

- (α) **Weather**: — *It rains; it snows; it thunders; it clears up; it blows hard; it falls calm; it is cold; it freezes; it gets warmer, etc., etc.*
- (β) **Time**: — *What time is it? It is past twelve; it is late; it gets late; it has struck twelve; it is time to go to bed; it wants ten minutes to one; it dawns; it grows light (dark), etc., etc.*

Idioms with "It is" of Time: —

- (1) It is a long time since he died.
- (2) It was some time before I recovered.
- (3) It was not long before I recovered.
- (4) It will be some time before I get quite well.
- (5) It will not be long before I get quite well.

EXERCISE: — *Recast into the Impersonal Form.*

He left *a week ago*. *When* did you begin English? I did *not* learn the truth *for some time*. I *soon* perceived my mistake. I came here *three years ago*. I met him *only three days ago*. I took the wrong train by mistake, and did *not* become aware of the fact *for an hour*. *No* opportunity occurred *for a long time*. A good opportunity *soon* presented itself. The mystery was *not* cleared up *for several years*. *When* shall I get well? You will *not* be quite well *for some time yet*. *When* did he die? He died *three years ago*.

- (γ) **Distance**: — *How far is it* from here to Sendai?
- (δ) **State of Things**: — *As it is; as it were.*

- (1) **As it is**: — But for his aid, I could not have succeeded.
As it was, I found my task quite easy.
- (2) **As it were**: — He rose to the highest office at a bound,
as it were.

There are a few verbs that can be used either in the Personal or Impersonal Construction: —

- (α) To be (well): — { *He is well.*
 { *It is well with him.*

Idiom: — *It is all over (all up) with him.*

(β) To fare : — { *He fared* well (ill).
 { *It fared* well (ill) with him.

Compare : — { You will fare ill.
 { It will go hard with you.

(γ) To seem : — { *I think*.....that he is a man of parts.
 { *It seems (to me)* that he is a man of parts.

Compare : —
 { I thought that.....
 { It occurred to me that.....
 { I thought it strange.
 { It struck me as strange.

(δ) To take : — { *I took* long to get used to my work.
 { *It took me* long to get used to my work.

Compare : — { I gave a hundred dollars for the watch.
 { The watch cost me a hundred dollars.

(ε) To behove : — { You must please your employer.
 { It behoves you to please your employer.

Compare : — { Young men should be modest.
 { It becomes young men to be modest.

(ζ) To please : — { If you please.
 { May it please your honour.

(η) To rejoice : — { I rejoice to hear of your success.
 { It rejoices me to hear of your success.

(θ) To grieve : — { I grieve to hear of his failure.
 { It grieves me to hear of his failure.

(ι) To irk : — { I am annoyed to have to do it.
 { It irks me to have to do it.

(κ) To matter : — { I do not care.....whether.....
 { It does not matter (to me) whether.....

(λ) To say : — { The papers say that.....
 { It says in the papers that.....

EXERCISE : — Recast into the Impersonal Form.

Let me know how you fare in the enterprise. *I took* long to master English. What *did you give* for your bicycle? *I gave* a hundred yen for it. We *must* learn to get our own living. A gentleman *ought not* to tell an untruth. The papers *say* that he is dangerously ill. *I do not care* what I get for my work. How is he? *He did not do so*. *I thought* it strange. *I thought of* a good plan. *He is past all hope*. The expedition *has utterly failed*.

(b) Objective "It."

It is used indefinitely as the object of verbs in certain idiomatic expressions, mostly as a sort of cognate object : —

(α) To have it : — Rumour *has it* that he is already dead.

Idiom : — As (ill) luck would have it.

(β) To put it : — You *put it* strong.

(γ) { To take it : — He seems to be satisfied, as I *take it*.
 { To take it out : — I *took it out* of him soon afterward.

(δ) To catch it : — You'll *catch it*.

(ε) To give it : — If he disobeys me, I will *give it* to him.

(ζ) To carry it : — He *carries it with a high hand*.

(η) To come it : — That's *coming it* rather strong.

(θ) To go it : — *Go it*, while you are young!

(ι) To foot it : — How will you go? I'll *foot it*.

(κ) To walk it : — We had to *walk it* in the rain.

(λ) To swim it : — Can't you *swim it*?

(μ) To rough it : — Japanese students are used to *rough it*.

(ν) To fight it : — If you do fight, *fight it out*.

(ξ) To brazen it : — As I could not conceal the matter, I determined to *brazen it out*.

(ο) To star it : — He is *starring it* in the provinces.

(π) To lord it : — The whites *lord it* over the natives.

(ρ) To slave it : — We are born to *slave it* for our lord.

Etc. *etc.*

Note : — Shakespeare has to *duke it*, *prince it*, *queen it*, *fool it*, *bride it*, etc.

The Indefinite *It* is also used as the object of prepositions in certain idiomatic expressions : —

(α) To have the best of it = *to be victorious*.

(β) To have the worst of it = *to be defeated*.

(γ) To make a night of it = *to spend it in merry-making*.

(δ) To make a (jolly, hard, etc.) life of it.

(ε) To have a hard time of it.

(ζ) To have hot work of it.

(η) To be in for it = *to be unable to get off*.

(θ) To have no help for it = *it can not be helped*.

(ι) To have nothing for it (but to...) = *to have no alternative left*.

(κ) To run for it = *to take to flight*.

(λ) To be hard put to it = *to have difficulty*.

Etc. *etc.*

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

- (1) アナタノ望ムノハ何デスカ (2) 著シタ時ハ餘程遅カッタ
 (3) 著シタ時ハ十二時過ギテアツタ (4) 昨日來タノハ誰デアツ
 タカ (5) ソウ云フタノハ私デハナイ (6) ソウ云フタノハ君デ
 (7) 此本ノ氣ニ入ツタノハ文章デハナイ 思想ガ氣ニ入ツタ (8) 彼
 ノ失敗シタノハ始メテデハナイ (9) 彼ガ外國カラ歸ツタノハ
 近頃ダ (10) 今日ハ寒イ (11) 然シ昨日ヨリ暖カダ (12) モウ遅
 イ (13) モウ遅ル時刻ダ (14) 過チテ改ムルニ憚ル勿レ (15) 其
 時ハ祭日デ種古ガナカッタ (16) 議會ガ開ケテカラ既ニ十年以
 上ニ成ル (17) 此處ニ來テカラ幾年ニ成ルカ (18) 三年計リ經
 ツテ漸ク少シヅ、英語ガ分カツテキタ (19) モウ二三週間モ經
 タナケレバ全快ハ出來ナイ (20) 程久シカラズシテ好機會ガ
 アツタ (21) 遠カラズ日本ハ一等國ニ成ル (22) モウドレ程經
 タナケレバ全快ハ出來マセンカ (23) 天氣ノ良クナカッタノハ
 如何ニモ残念ダ (24) 彼ハ何事ニモ成功シナイノハ如何シタモ
 ノカ (25) 技量ガ無イノカ (26) 技量ニ乏シイ譯デモナイ (27) 技
 量ニ乏シイ譯デハナイガ辛抱ガナイノダ (28) 遅ク成ラヌ内ニ歸
 ラウデハナイカ (29) 今九時打ツタ計リダ未ダ早イ (30) 大風ガ
 吹イテ船ガ酷ク揺レタ (31) 新築ガ落成ニハ未ダ中々間ガアリ
 マス (32) 彼ガ死ンデカラモウ三年ニナル (33) 彼ガ死ンダノ
 ハ三年前ダ (34) 彼ノ成功ハ抑モ故アルカナ (35) 弘法モ筆ノ
 過リ (36) 一語學ヲ修メルニハ多年ヲ要スル (37) 此本ヲ書ク
 ノニ五年掛ツタ (38) 歩イテ行カウデハナイカ (39) 今夜ハ飲
 ミ明カサウデハナイカ (40) 辛イ目ニ會ツテ來タ (41) 辻ルヨ
 リ外仕様ガナカッタ (42) 車ガ無イノテ雨降りニ歩カニヤナラ
 ナカッタ (43) 彼ハ獨身デ吞氣ニ暮シテ居ル

Substitutes For "It."

For the sake of clearness, the pronoun *it* is often advantageously replaced by a general term with the definite article, as — *the fact, the circumstance, the case, etc., etc.*

EXERCISE : — *Substitute general terms for "it" (or the words marked.)*

My horse had lost its shoe, but I did not notice *it* at the time. He borrowed money in my name, but I did not become aware of *it* till he was gone. We amused ourselves playing chess, my companion being very fond of *it*. The dodo once inhabited an island in the Indian ocean; *it* is now extinct. I forgot to take my purse with me, and I did not become aware of *it* till I was half-way on the road. *Is that so?* Well, I was not aware of *it*. *It being so*, I can not pay you now. *If it is so*, I can wait.

§ 5. Reflexive Pronouns.

Note : — In Older English, the Simple Forms are used with a Reflexive Meaning, sometimes quite pleonastically.

I have bethought *me* of another fault.
 They both betook *them* several ways.
 To their salutations he bends *him* slightly.—*Byron*.
 I have bought *me* a horse.
 I have writ *me* here a letter.—*Shakespeare*.
 He sat *him* down. He laid *him* down. Haste *thee*.
 Hie *thee* home. Fare *thee* well. Get *thee* gone.

The Reflexive Pronouns have two uses : —

- (a) In Apposition with another Noun or Pronoun, to make it more emphatic. A Reflexive Pronoun in Apposition is generally in the Nominative Case.
 (b) As the Object of Transitive Verbs, to show that the agent does something to itself. The Transitive Verb then becomes a Reflexive Verb, and the Pronoun Object is a True Reflexive Pronoun.

EXERCISE : — *State the uses of the reflexive pronouns.*

I am going *myself*. I am dressing *myself*. I will do it *myself*. I must see the man *myself*. How did he kill *himself*? Did he hang *himself* or shoot *himself*? No, he drowned *himself* in a river. And I *myself* sometimes despise *myself*. I will look to the matter *myself*. He *himself* told me all about it. You need not give *yourself* such trouble. You may spare *yourself* the trouble. You do not do *yourself* justice. I will do *myself* the honour to wait on you.

(1) **EMPHATIC REFLEXIVES** : — Reflexive Pronouns in Apposition have three idiomatic uses : —

(a) **Oneself** = even, the very.

No man but has some fault. Confucius *himself* had his faults.

Even the very gods themselves weep over the slavery of wisdom to folly.—*Carlyle*.

(b) **Oneself** = also, too.

I am fond of reading *myself*.

He patronized literature, and was something of a writer *himself*.

(c) **Itself** = the essence of, the personification of.

The old gentleman is hospitality *itself*, and keeps open house.

The girl, who was simplicity *itself*, told me all about the affair.

To his superiors, he is humility *itself*.

(2) **OBJECTIVE REFLEXIVES** : — Any Transitive Verb may be followed by a Reflexive Object, and thus become a Reflexive Verb, as —

It is difficult to *know oneself*.

Respect yourself, or no one else will respect you.

All great scholars have *taught themselves*.

But there are certain Reflexive Verbs requiring special attention. Such are —

(a) Those verbs which are always in the Reflexive Form [*Permanent Reflexives*].

(b) Those verbs which, when followed by a Reflexive Object, acquire a special meaning [*Special Reflexives*].

(c) Those verbs which, when followed by a Reflexive Object, correspond to Japanese Intransitives [*Idiomatic Reflexives*].

(a) **Permanent Reflexives.**

The following verbs are always in the reflexive form, either generally or when used in particular senses : —

(α) **To avail oneself** : — I shall *avail myself* of your kind offer.

(β) **To absent oneself** : — He often *absents himself* from school.

(γ) **To bethink oneself** : — I *bethought myself* of a stratagem.

(δ) **To betake oneself** : — His threats being of no avail, he *betook himself* to entreaties

(ε) { **To pride oneself** : — He *prides himself* on his learning.
To value oneself : — In short, I *valued myself* on being a strict monogamist.—*Goldsmith*.

To plume oneself : — We *plume ourselves* on being the most patriotic nation on earth.

(ζ) { **To conduct oneself** : — You have *conducted yourself* nobly.
To bear oneself : — He has *borne himself* manfully.

To demean oneself : — You must *demean yourself* peaceably.

To acquit oneself : — He has *acquitted himself* to his credit.

(η) { **To misconduct oneself** : — He got drunk, and otherwise *misconducted himself*.

To misdemean oneself : — He was expelled from school for *misdemeaning himself*.

(b) **Special Reflexives.**

The following and some other verbs acquire a special meaning when used in the Reflexive Form : —

(α) **To help oneself** : — Heaven helps those who *help themselves*.

(β) **To help oneself to** : — Make yourself at home, and *help yourselves* to anything you like.

(γ) **To lose oneself** : — I am afraid I shall *lose myself* among these passages.

(δ) **To forget oneself** : — The beggar *forgot himself* and said, "I have been dumb from the day of my birth."

(ε) **To recollect oneself** : — I was going to tell him all, when I suddenly *recollected myself*.

(ζ) **To deceive oneself** : — You *deceive yourself* as to your son's abilities.

(η) **To flatter oneself** : — I *flatter myself* that I shall be able to give you satisfaction.

(θ) **To thank oneself** : — If you fail this time, you will have to *thank yourself* for your failure.

(ι) **To congratulate oneself** : — We were *congratulating ourselves* on our providential escape.

(κ) **To commit oneself** : — He is wary in his speech, for fear of *committing himself*.

- (λ) To assert oneself: — His genius began to *assert itself* at an early age.
 (μ) To report oneself: — I shall *report myself* at the proper time.
 (ν) To apply oneself: — He *applied himself* to his studies with great assiduity.
 (ξ) To excuse oneself: — It is no use trying to *excuse yourself*.
Etc. *etc.*

(c) **Idiomatic Reflexives.**

Some Transitive Verbs, having no Intransitive Counterparts, must be used in the Reflexive to express the Intransitive meaning. Such are —

- (α) To amuse oneself : — How do you *amuse yourselves* on board ship?
- (β) To enjoy oneself : — Have you enjoyed your trip? Yes, I have *enjoyed myself* very much.
- (γ) To content oneself : — How can you *content yourself* with such a small income?
- (δ) To addict oneself : — Having nothing to occupy himself with, he *addicted himself* to drinking.
- (ε) To conceal oneself : — The defeated general *concealed himself* in a deserted cottage.
- (ζ) To revenge oneself : — He resolved to *revenge himself* on his enemy.
- (η) To dress oneself : — Is he *dressing himself*? He is already *dressed*.
- (θ) To exert oneself : — I *exerted myself* to gain my employer's confidence.
- (ι) To overwork oneself : — Japanese students are apt to *overwork themselves*.
- (κ) To overeat oneself : — They make themselves sick by *overeating themselves*.
- (λ) To oversleep oneself : — I was afraid I had *overslept myself*.
- Etc.* *etc.*

The following Reflexive Verbs take the place of the verb *be* or *become* with a shade of meaning : —

- (α) To make oneself: — If you read in the twilight, you will *make yourself* blind. He *made himself* master of the realm. You need not *make yourself* uneasy about that matter. You may *make yourself* easy about it. Please *make yourself* at home, and call for anything you want.
- (β) To find oneself: — He awoke one morning to *find himself* famous.

EXERCISE : — *Substitute the reflexive form.*

How *are* you this morning? He often *becomes* sick by *eating too much*. If you *work too hard*, you will *become* sick. When he awoke one morning, he *was* poorer than the poorest clerk in the house. When I came to myself, I *was* lying in a strange place. When I had paid all my debts, I *was* penniless. He *became* proficient in English by close application. She *became* a mother and a widow at the age of fifteen.

The Reflexive Form of the following Causative Verbs are equivalent in sense to the Intransitive Verbs from which they are derived : —

- (α) To raise oneself = *to rise*.
 (β) To seat oneself = *to sit down*.
 (γ) To lay oneself = *to lie down*.

EXERCISE : — *Substitute the Reflexive form.*

He *sat down* before me, and began to examine me. He *rose* to his position by his own exertions. She *lay down* never to *rise* again. Exhausted with running, I *lay down* on the grass. I slipped and fell, but quickly *got up*. On my entrance, he *rose up* in his bed.

The Reflexive Object after the verbs *think, find, know, declare, prove, etc.*, is a contraction of the Objective Noun Clause "*that one is.*"

- { I thought that I was safe.
{ I thought myself safe.

EXERCISE (a) : — *Expand the Reflexive Pronouns into Clauses.*

He calls *himself* Doctor of Philology. If you are a gentleman, you must show *yourself* such. He has proved *himself* worthy of confidence. She knows *herself to be* the cause of his misfortune. I thought *myself* in the right. She fancies *herself* beautiful. I felt *myself* bound to say something. He declared *himself* satisfied. He acknowledged *himself* in the wrong. He has *owned himself* beaten. He avows *himself to be* the author of the article. He has confessed *himself to be* guilty of the deed. He professes *himself to be* a Christian.

EXERCISE (b) : — *Contract the Clauses into Reflexive Pronouns.*

I imagined that I was safe. He fancies that he is still young. He knows that he is a burden to his friends. The officer felt that he was highly insulted. He said that he was a physician by profession. He says he is mistaken. Are you not obliged

to say that you are in the wrong? He says he is a convert to the new doctrine. He says that he is in distressed circumstances. He says he is ready to undertake any work that may come in his way. Although he says he is a Christian, he is generally considered a freethinker.

Some Intransitive Verbs [*talk, laugh, cry, etc., etc.*] are used reflexively in combination with a complement of result :—

(α) To talk oneself hoarse

{ = to make oneself hoarse by talking.
 { = to talk till one is hoarse.

(β) To cry oneself to sleep

{ = to send oneself to sleep by crying.
 { = to cry till one goes to sleep.

(γ) To laugh oneself into convulsions

{ = to fall into convulsions by laughing.
 { = to laugh till one falls into convulsions.

(δ) To run oneself out of breath

{ = to get out of breath by running.
 { = to run till one is out of breath.

EXERCISE (a) : — Paraphrase the following expressions.

He always *drinks himself dead drunk*. You may *look yourself blind*, but you will detect no blemish or flaw in it. He will *sleep himself sober*. I *shook myself free* from fear. I *walked myself lame*. He *laughed himself red* in the face. He *coughed himself black* in the face. Don't *cry yourself to death*. She *worried herself into consumption*. He *worked himself up into a passion*. You have *talked yourself out of breath*. He has *gambled himself out of house and home*. He has no end of great hampers from home, with wine and game in them ; so he *loadied and fed himself into favour*.

EXERCISE (b) : — Turn into the Idiomatic Reflexive Form.

Did he kill himself by working too hard? No, he killed himself by drinking too much. I ran so hard that I got out of breath. She cried till she became blind. I talked till I was hoarse, but it was of no avail. You will kill yourself if you work so hard. I walked till I was lame. The fire went on burning till it went out of itself. I looked and looked till I was nearly blind, but could see nothing.

(3) REFLEXIVES IN PHRASES :— The Reflexive Pronoun forms phrases with the following prepositions :—

(a) By oneself :— I went all *by myself*. The Japanese troops were quartered *by themselves*.

(b) Of oneself :— The fire went out *of itself*. He woke up *of himself*. They came *of their own accord*.

(c) For oneself :— I must see *for myself*. Everybody must judge *for themselves*. Left an orphan in early youth, he had to *shift for himself* as best he might. There are moments when each must look out *for himself*. She loves him *for himself*.

(d) To oneself :— I have the whole house *to myself*. I kept the matter *to myself*. "He must be mad," I said *to myself*. When I came *to myself*, I found myself lying in a strange place. He went away, leaving me *to myself* (= to my own thoughts).

(e) In oneself :— Things good *in themselves* may become harmful by their use.

(f) Beside oneself :— He was *beside himself* with anger.

(g) Between themselves :— We have settled the matter *among ourselves*.

Etc.

etc.

Note :— The Non-Reflexive Form in Phrases is unemphatic, and is not translated.

(a) About one :— I had no money *about me*. I went out to look *about me*.

(b) After one :— Shut the door *after you*.

(c) Behind one :— He left *behind him* a child of two years old.

(d) Beneath one :— He had the imprudence to marry *beneath him*.

(e) Over one :— The people would have a king *over them*.

(f) With one :— Have you any money *with you*? May I bring my friend *with me*? I will take you *with me*.

Etc.

etc.

(4) REFLEXIVE POSSESSIVES :— The Reflexive Possessive is usually more emphatic than the Ordinary Possessive, and sometimes implies some other meaning besides that of possession. Paraphrase the words marked :—

One's house is not always *one's own* house.
 This is a profession of *my own* choosing.
My own, my darling boy!
 He is about *my own* age.
 He has a talent for borrowing *all his own*.

There is an idiomatic use of the Reflexive Possessive, which corresponds to the Japanese Adverbial [自身テ].

To black *one's own* boots; to cook *one's own* food; to buy *one's own* books; to get *one's own* living, etc., etc.

The Reflexive Possessive, like the Ordinary Possessive, gives place to the Indefinite Article or a Demonstrative Adjective, and then follows the Noun preceded by the preposition *of*:—

Has he a house of *his own*? He has no house of *his own*.
 It is pleasant to have a house of *one's own* to live in.
 She has some property of *her own*.
 He must have some reasons of *his own* for wishing to stay.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 岩崎十三井テモ其様ナ賢澤ハ出来ナイ (2) 馬ハ好イ運動ダ。
 私モ元ハ乗リ乗リマシタ (3) 有ラユル機會ヲ利用シタ (4) 然ラバ
 御言葉ニ甘イテ其様ニ願ヒマセウ (5) 彼ハ英語ガ得意ダ (6) さ
 め御座ニ御取リナサイ (7) 紳士ガ乞食ニ向ヒ[御前ハ何時カラ
 啞ニ成リシカ]ト問ヘバ乞食ハ「うかつ」生レ付キテ御座リマス (8) 船
 中テハ何ヲシテ慰ムカ (9) 今日ハ大層面白カッタ (10) アナタ
 ハ能ク其様ナ僅カノ給料テ満足ガ出来ル子 (11) 彼ハ時々食ヒ
 過ギテハ病氣ヲスル (12) 彼ハ仕度中カ (13) モウ仕度ガ出来
 タ (14) 彼ハ何時モ仕度ガ良イ (15) 目ヲ泣キ潰ス (16) 彼ハ聲
 チ枯ラシテ饒舌ツテ居ル (17) 子供ガ泣キ寢入ツタ (18) 彼等
 ハ餘リ走ツテ直キニ息ヲ切ラシタ (19) 彼ハ立派ニ任ヲ全フシ
 タ (20) 言ヒ譯ケナシテモ駄目ダ (21) 勉強ガ過ギルト病氣ヲ
 シマス (22) 彼ハ餘リ勉強チシテ肺病ニ成ツタ (23) 彼ノ件ハ
 御心配ニハ及バヌ (24) 御安心下サイ (25) 御遠慮無ク何デモ
 入ル物ガアツタラ左様仰シヤイ (26) 本氣ガ付イテ見ルト知ラ
 ス處ニ寢テ居ツタ (27) 寝カシテ置ケバ酔ヒガ醒メル (28) 誰モ

私ノ行ク方ヘ行ク人ガナカッタ故一人テ行ツタ (29) 火ハ消テ
 サイデモ獨リテ消エル (30) 彼ハ起コサナイデモ一人テ起キル
 (31) 彼等ハ勤メナイデモ喜ンテ金ヲ出シタ (32) 私ハ自身ニ見ナ
 ケレバ信ジナイ (33) 彼ハ慫テ働クノデハナイ働クヲ好キナ
 ノダ (34) 私ハ此ノ廣イ部屋チ一人テ占領シテ居ル (35) 後チ
 閉メロ (36) 雨ガ降ルト惡イカラ傘ヲ持ツテ行ケ (37) アナタ
 ハ御一人カ (38) 友達ヲ連レテ來タ (39) 彼女ハ田舎ニ置イ
 テ來タ子供ノ事バカリ案ジテ居ル (40) 彼ハ私ト同年輩ダ (41) 私
 ハ獨テ飯ガ食ヘル様ニ成リタイ (42) 彼女ハ獨テ着物ヲ縫フカ
 (43) 下宿ハ金ガ掛カルカラ家ヲ借テ自炊チシタ (44) 御自分ノ
 御宅ガアリマスカ (45) 自分ノ家ハ持チマセン借家デス (46) 此
 金ハ預リ物テ自分ノ金トテハ有リマセン (47) 志願兵ハ費用ハ
 自辨ダ (48) アナタ方名々ニ決定シテ貰ヒタイ (49) 炭酸瓦斯
 其物ハ毒ナノデハナイ (50) 天下ヲ取ル (51) 繼子扱ヒ (52) 心
 配ガアツテ人ト話ヲスルノガ忌ダ

CHAPTER III.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

Demonstratives are those words which *point out* the object named. They are of two kinds, *Definite* and *Indefinite* : —

- (a) **Definite** : — *The, this, that, yon, yonder, such, same.*
- (b) **Indefinite** : — *A, one, certain, some, any, no, none.*

Among Indefinite Demonstratives may be included —

- (c) **Distributives** : — *Each, every.*
- (d) **Duals** : — *Either, neither, whether, both.*
- (e) **Alternatives** : — *Other, else.*

Which of these Demonstratives can be used as Pronouns, and which can only be used as Adjectives ?

§ 1. Definite Demonstratives.

(a) **The** : — The so-called Definite Article is an unemphatic demonstrative, and takes the place of *this* or *that*.

(b) **This, That** : — These are the only Adjectives in English that are inflected for Number — *this, these ; that, those.*

Idioms : —

- (α) **This much** : — *This much* is certain, that.....
- (β) **This once** : — Listen to me *for this once*.
- (γ) **These eyes** have seen it.

When used as Pronouns, *this* and *that* are more emphatic than the pronoun *it*, just as the adjectives *this* and *that* are more emphatic than the article *the*. Compare : —

- { This (=That) is a school.
- { What is this (=that) ? — It is a school.

Study the uses of the pronouns *this* and *that* : —

The first law of writing is *this*, that the words employed shall be such as convey to the reader the meaning of the writer. What is *all this* ?

That's right. *That'll* do. *That's* it. It isn't *that*. I grant *that*. I deny *that*. Is *that* the case ? I am not so sure of *that*. He may succeed, if he perseveres ; but *that's* the question. *That's* all. *That* is all I ask of you. *That's* to say. *That's* what I want. *That's* why I can not consent.

Note 1 : — “ *This and that*,” “ *this or that* ” are sometimes used as Indefinite Correlatives (= *one and another, some or other*) : —

He is always visiting *this* friend or *that*.
One would run *this* way, and another *that* way.
One man says *this*, and another says *that* ; which shall I believe ?

Note 2 : — The adjective *this*, in adverbial expressions of *time*, may denote the Immediate Past or Future as well as the Present : —

- (α) **Present** : — *This* year ; *this* month ; *this* week ; *this* instant ; *this* very day, etc., etc.
- (β) **Immediate Past** : — I have been studying English *these* five years.
- (γ) **Immediate Future** : — I shall not be able to start *these* five or six days yet.

Idioms : —

- (α) He left *this* day week (fortnight, month, etc.).
- (β) I leave *this* day week (fortnight, month, etc.).
- (γ) I will take you there *one of these* days.

Note 3 : — The pronouns *this* and *that* are used in distinctive reference to two objects just mentioned. For this purpose, there are three equivalent pairs in English : —

- (α) The formerthe latter.
- (β) The one.....the other.
- (γ) That.....this.

Health is better than wealth, for *this* can not give so much happiness as *that*.

Eschew vice and practice virtue ; *this* leads to happiness, *that* to misery.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease ;
Those call it pleasure, contentment *these*.—*Pope*.

Note 4 : — *That* and *those* are used as Repetitive Demonstratives [See Pages 225—228 : § 7. Repetitive Pronouns.] : —

His dress is *that* of a gentleman, but his speech and demeanour are *those* of a clown.

He talks like a man of sense, but his actions are *those* of a fool.

The pleasures of the imagination are not so gross as *those* of the senses.

She showed a courage beyond *that* of women.

The following idioms with *this* and *that* are to be traced to the repetitive meaning : —

(α) All *this* : — He got drunk, struck the servants, insulted the officers, and *all this* he did with impunity.

(β) And *that* : — He had shown both loyalty and spirit, and *that* at a time when both were rare qualities. This ship was built in less than a year, *and that* in the midst of the war.

(γ) That I *do* : — You need many things. — *That I do*. You will help me, won't you? — *That I will*. Let me choose the name. — *That you shall*.

Note 5 : — *That* or *those* are used correlatively with the relatives *who* or *which*. "*That...that*" is an archaic form.

I was never much displeased with *those* harmless delusions *that* tend to make us more happy. — *Goldsmith*.

(α) *That...which* : — He lacks *that* dogged perseverance *which* is essential to happiness.

(β) *Those...who* : — He is one of *those* men *who* never believe what they do not see.

Hence it is that the expression "*those who*" is used as the plural of "*one who*" : —

Heaven helps *those who* help themselves. — *Proverb*.

Those who play with edge-tools must expect to cut themselves.

Hence also the expressions — *those who were present*; *those who are married*; *those of the Christian faith*, etc., etc.

The correlative "*that...which*" is sometimes used with a qualitative meaning (= *such...as*) : —

That virtue *which* must ever be guarded, is scarcely worth the sentinel. — *Goldsmith*.

(ϵ) *Yon, yonder* : — *That* (其) properly points to the person addressed, as —

Where did you buy *that* hat of yours?

I can not grant *that*. *That* can not be true.

This is the proper meaning of *that*. But in Modern English, *that* (ㄊㄢˋ) is also used to point to something at a distance from the person addressed as well as the speaker — that is, instead of *yon* or *yonder*, which word is now seldom used except in poetical language.

Sweet Emma Moreland of *yonder* town

Met me walking on *yonder* way. — *Tennyson*.

Note 1 : — Why is it wrong to say *the yonder*?

My home is beyond *the yonder* mountain.

Note 2 : — *Yon* or *yonder* is also used as an adverb (= *there*).

Yonder lies my mother's grave.

(d) *Such* : — This word is a Qualitative Demonstrative (= *that sort of*) and is followed by the article *a* before a singular common noun. Compare : —

{ I will not accept *such* a proposal.
I will not agree on *such* terms.
I will not submit to *such* treatment.

Such is used correlatively with the relative *as*; and the correlative "*such...as*" may either be used in a qualitative or quantitative sense, or in a purely restrictive sense : —

<i>such...as</i> =	{	(a) <i>that sort of ...which</i> .
		(b) <i>that degree of...which</i> .
		(c) <i>that...which, those...who</i> .

EXERCISE : — *Paraphrase the expressions marked*.

He is gifted with *such* eloquence *as* is rarely heard anywhere. You do not use *such* diligence *as* you ought to. He speaks and writes English with *such* purity and fluency *as* is rarely attained by a foreigner. He is not a great reader, but *such* books *as* he reads, he reads carefully. Do not trust *such* men *as* praise you to your face. *Such* men *as* are in the married state wish to get out, and *such as* are out wish to get in. I never saw *such* a man *as* he. I procured *such* articles *as* the money would buy. I will provide you with *such* articles *as* you may need. He hastened to her aid with *such* men *as* were fit for service. We beguiled our time with *such* amusements *as* the town afforded. You may pay me at *such* time *as* is convenient to you. *Such* parents *as* may desire to have their sons taught

English on the most approved method, will do well to entrust them to the care of Mr. A. B. *Such as* have plenty of money will never want for friends. They boasted riches *such as* no other subject in the empire possessed. They established internal order *such as* had been unknown anywhere. Read only *such* books *as* you can understand with ease. Keep company with *such* men *as* can benefit you. He uses *such* easy words *as* the students can understand. Eat *such* things *as* are set before you.

The Correlative "*such as*" has two other uses, and when followed by an infinitive is equivalent to "*such that,*" which introduces an Adverbial Clause of Consequence.

(a) *Such....as* (followed by a noun or pronoun) = *like*.

Birds of prey, *such as* the hawk and the kite, do not lay many eggs.

(b) *Such....as* (followed by an infinitive) = *such that, so as to*.

He spoke with *such* eloquence *as* to move his audience to tears.

(c) *Such....that* (followed by a clause) = *such as to, so as to*.

He spoke with *such* eloquence *that* his audience were moved to tears.

Compare : —

{	He progressed with such rapidity that he was soon ahead of his class.
	He progressed with <i>such</i> rapidity <i>as</i>to be soon ahead of his class.
	He progressed..... <i>so</i> rapidly <i>as</i>to be soon ahead of his class.

EXERCISE (a) : — Change the expressions marked into "*like*" or "*so as*."

I never saw *such* a man *as* he. You do not use *such* diligence *as* you ought to. *Such* men *as* Caesar and Alexander are found in the history of any nation. The book is written in *such* easy English *that* beginners can understand it. Japanese students like *such* authors *as* Carlyle and Emerson. *Such* poets *as* Homer and Milton the world has rarely seen. In the first place, read *such* easy books *as* the Arabian Nights or Robinson Crusoe. *Such* authors *as* Shakespeare and Milton are fit only for advanced students.

EXERCISE (b) : — Change the expressions marked into "*such....as*" or "*such that*."

We shall never look upon *his like* again. He does not study *so* diligently *as* he used to. She was *so* eloquent *as* to move everybody to tears. He treated the child *so* kindly *that* it soon became attached to him. He progressed *so* rapidly *that* he was soon ahead of his class. I never saw a man *so* skilful in teaching. I did not accomplish it *so* easily.

EXERCISE (c) : — Supply "*as*" or "*that*."

His eloquence is *such* — is rarely heard anywhere. His eloquence was *such* — it compelled applause from his opponents. They study with *such* diligence — is rarely found among students nowadays. They have made *such* progress — their teacher can not teach them any more. The book is written in *such* easy English — beginners can understand (it). Read only *such* books — you can understand with ease. Keep company with *such* men — will benefit you. He teaches with *such* skill — I never saw before. He teaches with *such* skill — the students learn without any effort. He does not possess *such* courage — is necessary to a soldier. Let children read *such* books — will make them better and wiser. You do not take *such* care — ought to be taken. Don't trust *such* men — praise you to your face. The books are not *such* — we can recommend (them).

As a Pronoun, *Such* has three uses : —

(α) *Such* (= *they*) : — Ambitious men are flattered, for *such* most derive pleasure from it.

(β) *Such as* (= *those who*) : — *Such as* have plenty of money, will never want for friends.

(γ) *As such* (= *in that capacity*) : — I am your guardian, and, *as such*, have a right to control you.

NOTE 1 : — In the last use, *such* is a repetitive demonstrative [See Page 227.].

NOTE 2 : — *Such* is followed by *a*, but preceded by *some*, *any*, or *no*.

He must have resigned for *some such* reason.

Do you happen to know of *any such* person?

I have provided against *any such* danger.

There is *no such* thing as true happiness in the world.

Did he decline the offer? — *No such* thing.

Note 3 : — The Predicative *Such* (斯ノ如シ) is usually placed at the head of the sentence : —

Such was the case on the present occasion.

Such being the case, we could not go on.

Such was the state of things when the event happened.

Such was his eloquence that everybody was moved to tears.

Note 4 : — *Such* or *such...as* used exclamatively is equivalent to the exclamation *what* : —

What a beautiful sunset ! I never saw such a beautiful sunset !

Holland is a glorious country in summer for barefooted boys and girls. *Such* wadings ! *such* mimic ship-sailing !

Such a time as we had yesterday !

Note 5 : — “*Such and such*” is used in an indefinite sense (斯々ノ), and corresponds to the indefinite adverb “*so and so*.”

If you tell me to do *so and so* at *such and such* a time, I will not fail to do so.

Note 6 : — *Such* must not be followed by *like* before a noun or pronoun, nor by *who* or *which* before a relative clause. Correct the following : —

Such men like Caesar and Alexander are found in the history of any nation. Japanese students like such authors like Carlyle and Emerson. Keep company with such man who can benefit you. Read only such books which you can understand without effort.

Idioms : —

(α) *Such like* : — Cricket, baseball, and *such like* sports.

(β) *Such as it is* : — You shall have my opinion, *such as it is*.

(ϵ) **Same :** — The word *same* is always preceded by *the*, and is usually followed by *as*.

These two writers have both *the same* merits and *the same* faults.

The one has *the same* merits and faults *as* the other.

When *the same* is followed by a Relative Clause, it may be followed by either the relative *as* or *that*, with the following difference of meaning : —

(α) the same...as..... = *the same kind...that = such...as*.

(β) the same...that.... = *the identical...that = that...which*.

Compare : —

{ That is *the same* man *that* showed us the way.
 { He is engaged in *the same* work *as* you are.

EXERCISE : — Supply “*as*” or “*that*.”

I have *the same* watch — you have. I gave *the same* price — you did. I attend *the same* school — he does. He is *the same* man — we met in the train the other day. He has *the same* position — I have. This is *the same* watch — I have. This is *the same* watch — I lost. Each house is *the same* height — the next. Each house has *the same* height — the next has.

The *same* is also used as a Demonstrative Pronoun : —

Are you the principal ? — Yes, *the same*.

Pay the bearer the sum of twenty yen, and put *the same* to my account.

I have found the documents, and am now in possession of *the same*.

The same is the case with me.

If you do that, I will do *the same*.

I have left my work half done. You have done *the same* with yours.

He has helped me, and it is but fair that I should do *the same* for his son.

The *same* is also used as a Demonstrative Adverb : —

I have done my duty *the same as* he has done his.

Idioms : —

(α) All the same (= *all one*) : — It is *all the same* to me.

(β) All the same (= *for all that*) : — I must decline your offer, but I thank you *all the same*.

Note 1 : — *The same* must not be followed by *with* before a noun or pronoun, nor by *which* before a relative clause. Correct the following : —

My watch is the same with yours. This is the same purse which I lost. I have the same hat with that which you have. He comes from the same province with me. He is the same man who admitted us.

Note 2: — The following are emphatic forms (シカモ同シ): —

(α) **The very same:** — He died on *the very same* day that she was born.

(β) **The self-same:** — His servant was healed in *the self-same* hour.—*Bible*.

Note 3: — *Much* and *quite* rather weaken the meaning of *same*: —

The invalid is not much better. He is pretty *much the same*.

Our situations are very much alike — I might say *quite the same*.

Note 4: — The adjective *very* (which originally means *true* or *real*) is used synonymously with *same*, but differs from *same* in that *very* is used to denote the identity of the thing mentioned with that which was in mind. *The very* sometimes = *even*.

That is *the very* thing I want. (其カ即チ)

He is *the very* man for you. (彼コソ)

(*Even*) *the very* gods (*themselves*) weep over the slavery of wisdom to folly.—*Carlyle*.

Note 5: — The words *same* or *very* coming after *this* or *that* merely emphasize the demonstrative force of *this* or *that*.

Many of the nobles fear *that same* Rienzi.

You shall be paid from *this very* day.

REVIEW.

Explain the uses of the following correlatives: —

that.....which	such....as	the same....as
those.....who	such....that	the same....that

EXERCISE: — *Supply proper correlatives.*

He is vain, because he keeps company with — men only — pretend to admire him. We must be careful to avoid — men — praise us to our face. He speaks English with — purity and fluency — is rarely attained by a foreigner. He is not a great reader, but — books — he reads he reads very carefully. He has not — dogged perseverance — is essential to success.

I have bought — watch — yours. This is — watch — I have bought. This is — watch — I lost. Those students study with — diligence — is rarely found among students nowadays. They have made — progress — their teacher can not teach them any more. The book is written in — easy English — beginners can understand (it). Japanese students like — authors — Carlyle and Emerson. Read only — books — you can understand easily. Keep company with — men — will benefit you. She spoke with — eloquence — could not but move us to tears. She spoke with — eloquence — she moved us to tears. He teaches with — skill — the students learn without feeling any effort. He teaches with — skill — enables the student to learn without effort. He does not possess — courage — is necessary to a soldier. Let children read — books — will make them better and wiser. You do not use — care — you ought to. Milton had — universality — belongs to the highest order of genius.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 僕モ君ト同シ時計ヲ買ツタ (2) 同シ店テ買ツタ (3) 彼ハ其ノナ事ヲ爲ル様ナ人ジヤナイ (4) 私ハ其ノナ人間ニハ關係セヌ (5) 學問ガ出來テ教ヘル事ガ上手テ金ガ入ラナイ其ノナ人ガアルテシヨウカ (6) 誰カソウ云フ人ヲ知ツテ居ルカ (7) 私ノ知ツテ居ル所テハソウ云フ人ハナイ (8) 此ノナ船ガ二十艘モアツタラ世界中ヲ荒セル (9) 初學者ニハ平易ナ本ノ外ハ讀マシム可キモノテナイ (10) Shakespeare + Milton ノ様ナ本ハ進ンダ學生ノ外ハ讀ムモノテナイ (11) 此本ハ初學者ニモ分ル様ナ平易ナ文章ダ (12) アレハ即チ船内ヲ案内シテ呉レタ士官ダ (13) 彼ハアノ人(アノ時)ト同シ制服ヲ着ケテ居ル (14) 解シ難イ本ヲ無理ニ讀ムノハ利益ガナイ (15) 先生ノ教ヘ方ガ上手ナモノダカラ生徒ハ能ク進ム (16) 彼ガ出發シテカラ今日テ丁度一週間ニナル (17) 何時カ近日ニ行ツテ見ヨウト思フ (18) 彼ハ本ヲ多クハ讀マナイガ讀ム本ハ注意シテ讀ム (19) アンナ人ハ又トナイ (20) 何カアリソウナ物 (21) 彼ハ教師ニハ忍耐ガ足ラヌ (22) 子供ニハ面白ク且ツ爲メニ成ル本ヲ讀マセシム可シ

§ 2. Indefinite Demonstratives.

The Indefinite Demonstratives are —

a, one certain	some any	no none
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The words *certain*, *some*, and *any* form an ascending scale in the degree of indefiniteness : —

- (a) *Certain* (= *known, but not specified*) : — *A certain* person, who shall be nameless, said so.
 (b) *Some* (= *particular, but not known*) : — *Some* one said so, but I forget who it was.
 (c) *Any* (= *not particular*) : — *Any* boy could tell you that.

The words *some* and *any* are adjectives of existence (有無) : —

- { Have you *any* book? (何か本が有るか無いか)
 { Have you *any* books? (幾か本が有るか無いか)

Some and *Any* consequently have two uses. When used with singular common nouns, they are *Indefinite Demonstrative Adjectives* (何か。誰か。何時デモ etc.). When used with notions of quantity or number, that is with material nouns or plural common nouns, they are *Indefinite Quantitative Adjectives* (幾ラカ。幾ラデモ).

- (a) *Demonstrative* : — { Lend me *some* book to read.
 { Would you like to read *any* novel?
 (b) *Quantitative* : — { I want *some* pens.
 { Don't you want *any* paper?

The word *No* usually = *not any*, and may also be used either in a *demonstrative* (何も。誰も。何時モ etc.) or a *quantitative* (少シモ) sense : —

- (a) *Demonstrative* : — *No* book is needed.
 (b) *Quantitative* : — I want *no* paper or pens.

The word *None* is the absolute form of *No*. Compare : —

- { That is *no* business of yours.
 { That is *none* of your business.
 { I have *no* gold or silver.
 { Gold or silver have I *none*.
 { I have *no* brothers or sisters.
 { Brothers or sisters have I *none*.

EXERCISE : — State whether "*some*," "*any*," and "*no*" are used in a *Demonstrative* or a *Quantitative* sense.

I want *some* book to read. I will bring you *some* books. You can have *any* number of books. *Any* book will do. Shall I need *any* book at school? Shall I need *any* books at school? I expect *some* friends this evening. I am looking out for *some* friend who will help me. You will soon be able to read *any* book you like. He knows *some* foreign languages. He is studying *some* foreign language. Does the man know *any* foreign language? Are *any* foreign languages studied in China? *Some* student called in your absence. I saw *some* students playing baseball. *Some* fish can fly. *No* fish can live out of water. *No* man can fly. *No* father thinks his child a fool.

(a) **A (an)** : — The Indefinite Article is an unemphatic indefinite demonstrative. As *The* represents *this* or *that*, so does *A* represent a *certain, some, any, or one*. Paraphrase *a* : —

A man called on me this morning. I am looking out for *a* man to take my place. *A* man may do what he likes with his own. They were killed to *a* man.

(b) **One** : — As an Indefinite Demonstrative, *One* has three uses : —

- (α) *Indefinite Pronoun* : — If *one* is calumniated, what ought *one* to do?
 (β) *Repetitive Pronoun* [See Pages 226, 227.] : — The only way to gain a friend is to be *one*.
 (γ) *One* = a *certain* [See Pages 203, 204.] : — *One* day, *one* morning, etc.

The Indefinite Pronoun *One* may be regarded as a weak form of *any one*, and is most frequently used as an Indefinite Subject : —

One can not be too careful.
One should always be prepared for misfortune.

The Indefinite Pronoun *One* ought to be referred to by *one*, and not by *he*; however the usage is not uniform.

One does not always know *one's* true friend, so *one* can not be too careful in the choice of *one's* companions. If *one* were to lose *his* way in this forest, *he* would never be able to find *his* way out of it. If *one* wrongs another, *one* naturally hates him.

The Correlative "One who" has for its plural "those who," and correspond to the archaic forms "he who" and "they who."

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Modern Form : —</i>	one who.....	those who.
<i>Archaic Form : —</i>	{ he who.....	they who.
	{ he that.....	they that.

One who can not profit you as a friend, may injure you as an enemy.

Those who will not be ruled by the rudder, must be ruled by the rock.

Compare : —

He who touches pitch shall be defiled therewith.—Prov.

They who seek only for faults see nothing else.—Proverb.

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.—Bible.

They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind.—Bible.

They that are blind need no spectacles.—Proverb.

They may laugh that win.—Proverb.

The Possessive and Objective Cases of **One**, and the Reflexive Form **Oneself**, do duty as a sort of pronoun representative of other pronouns : —

- (α) To keep or break *one's* promise; with a child in *one's* arms; with a burden on *one's* back; with a pipe in *one's* mouth; with a gun on *one's* shoulder; to rise to *one's* feet; on *one's* legs, to be in *one's* right mind; to come or bring to *one's* senses; to lose *one's* wits; etc., etc.
- (β) To give *one* warning; to give *one* the slip; to do *one* good or harm; etc., etc.
- (γ) To absent *oneself*; to avail *oneself* of; to bethink *oneself* of; to betake *oneself* to; to pride, value, or plume *oneself* on; to conduct, bear, or demean *oneself*; to misconduct or misdemean *oneself*; to acquit *oneself*; to overwork, overeat, or oversleep *oneself*; etc., etc.
- (δ) To live *by oneself*; to do anything *of oneself* or *of one's own* accord; to see or judge *for oneself*; to shift *for oneself*; to have or keep *to oneself*; to say *to oneself*; to come *to oneself*; etc.
- (ε) To have *about one* or *with one*; to look *about one*; to shut the door *after one*; to bring or take *with one*; to have a chief *over one*; to leave *behind one*, etc.

Note 1 :— Other words used as Indefinite Pronouns are the plurals *we*, *you*, and *they*.

We and *You* are used indefinitely, like *One*, when the speaker includes himself in the statement.

Why must $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{one} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \end{array} \right\}$ avoid bad company?

If { one associates
we associate
you associate } with bad companions, { one will....
we shall...
you will....

They is used indefinitely, when the speaker does not include himself in the statement. *They* here means "*the people whose business it is,*" and is used to avoid the passive construction, when the agent is unknown or unimportant. It is therefore more limited in sense than the word *people*.

They grow much rice in this part of the country.

They say that the new teacher is a good scholar.

EXERCISE : — *Put the verbs in the active form.*

Tea *is drunk* here without milk. What *must be done* on such occasions? *It is said* that he is still living. *I am told* that he is a good scholar. That school *was opened* last year. *Is English taught* in that school? My dog *has been stolen*. *Has that bridge been repaired*? *It is being repaired*. Various things *are obtained* from the sea. The old house *has been taken down*. A new building *is being put up*. *Is this fish eaten* in America? Funny stories *are told* about the fox in this country. What *is sold* at that store? What *is this flower called*? What *is meant* by a "bore"? How *is the word spelt*? How *is this word pronounced*?

Note 2 : — *One* combines with *some*, *any*, *no*, and *every*, to form the compound pronominals — *some one*, *any one*, *no one*, *every one*.

Note 3 : — *One* is used as a noun in the expressions — an old one, a knowing one, the little ones.

(c) **Certain** :— This word denotes some person or thing that one knows, but (α) *will not name* or (β) *can not name*.

- (α) A certain person of my acquaintance is desirous to secure the position.
(β) There is a certain indefinable grace about his manners that charms everybody.

Certain may be used either in the singular or the plural : —

- { I have had an offer from *a certain* school.
- { I had had offers from *certain* schools.

Note 1 : — *One* takes the place of *a certain* in adverbial phrases of time : —

One day..... = on a *certain* day.
On one occasion = on a *certain* occasion.

Note 2 : — *A, a certain, or one* is placed before personal proper names, in referring to obscure individuals for the first time.

My teacher was *a (certain)* Mr. Gould, an Ohio man.
I am *one* John Duddlestone, a bodice-maker.

(*d*) **Some :** — The Demonstrative *Some* (何カ。何人カ。何時カ。何處カ etc.) is used in Affirmative Statements : —

They were busy at *some* carpenter work indoors.
I am looking out for *some* friend who will help me with my school expenses.
Some student did call, but I do not know who it was.
If you wish to go there, I will take you there *some* day.
If you do not learn it now, you will have to do so *some* time or other.
He is now teaching at *some* school in Kanda.
He accomplished his design by *some* means or other.
A desultry reader is like *some* little dog running about the moor, snuffing at everything and catching nothing.—*Blackie*.

Note 1 : — In adverbial expressions of time, *one* (= *a certain*) is used to denote past time ; while *some* is used to denote future time, as being the more indefinite of the two. Compare : —

- { *One day* I went out shooting with a friend.
- { I will take you there *some day*.
- { I stayed *once* (= *one time*) in Kyoto.
- { I mean to go there again *some time*.

In Older English we sometimes find the usage reversed : —

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.—*Shak*.
I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband.—*Shak*.

Note 2 : — The Demonstrative *Some* is also used in questions, when an affirmative answer is expected. Compare : —

- { Do you want *any* book ?
(= Do you want *any* or *none* ?)
- { Don't you want *some* book ?
(= You want *some*, don't you ?)

Note 3 : — The Demonstrative *Some* forms the following Compound Pronominals — *some one, somebody, something, somewhere, somehow*.

(*e*) **Any :** — The Demonstrative *Any* has three uses, *affirmative, interrogative, and negative* : —

(*α*) **Affirmative "Any"** (何テモ) = *any (that one likes)* : —

He is equal to *any* task.
Bring me *some* book. *Any* book will do.
Charles II. was the slave of *any* woman who had any pretension to beauty.
You will find him at home at *any* time in the morning.
The book is to be had at *any* book-store.

Idioms : —

- (*α*) **At any price** : — I will buy it *at any price*.
- (*β*) **At any cost** : — I will do it *at any cost*.
- (*γ*) **At any rate** : — I do not know if I can do it, but *at any rate* I'll try.

Note 1 : — The Affirmative *Any* followed by the relative *that* is equivalent to *whoever, whatever*, etc.

You may bring *any* friend *that* you choose to.
You will soon be able to read *any* book *that* you like.

Note 2 : — The Demonstrative *Any* forms the following Compound Pronominals — *any one, anybody, anything, anywhere, anyhow*.

(*β*) **Interrogative "Any"** (何カ) = *any (or none)* ?

Has *any* man succeeded in reaching the North Pole ?
Do you know of *any* good teacher of English ?
Is there *any* book that treats of the subject ?
Is the book to be had at *any* bookstore ?

Note 1 : — The Interrogative *Any* is also used in Conditions, which are only another form of questions. Compare : —

Do you happen to know of *any* good teacher of English ? — If I hear of *any*, I'll let you know.

Do you need *any* book? If you need *any* book, I'll lend it you.

He was the slave of any woman who had *any* pretension to beauty.

He understands English, if *any* man does.

Note 2: — The Interrogative *Any* may also be called an Indefinite Interrogative, and corresponds to the ordinary interrogatives *who, what, which, when, where*, etc. Compare: —

{ Has <i>any</i> man come?	{ Do you need <i>any</i> book?
{ <i>Who</i> has come?	{ <i>What</i> book do you need?

(γ) **Negative "Any"** (何^も) = (*not*) *any*: —

I do *not* know of *any* good teacher of English.

I can *not* think of *any* book that treats of the subject.

The book is *not* to be had at *any* bookstore.

Note: — The Negative *Any* may come after any word of negative meaning: —

Never: — He *never* reads *any* book.

Scarcely: — *Scarcely* *any* one will think of doing so.

Hardly: — There is *hardly* *any* chance.

Without: — He managed to do it *without* *any* man to help him.

To neglect: — I *neglected* to learn *any* language.

To fail: — I *fail* to see *any* error.

To forget: — I *forgot* to tell *any* one about it.

To avoid: — I try to *avoid* *any* unnecessary trouble.

Etc.

etc.

(f) **No, none:** — *No* or *none* is generally equivalent to *not any*. Compare: —

I want no book = I do not want any book.

I know of no man = I do not know of any man.

But "*Not any*" is not used with the subject except in emphatic construction: —

No misfortune comes alone. — *Proverb*.

No man is a hero to his valet.

No man has ever succeeded in reaching the Poles.

Not any man but will endorse what I say.

Note 1: — The adjective *no*, besides its demonstrative and quantitative uses, takes the place of the indefinite article after verbs of *existence, possession*, etc.

Note 2: — "*None whatever*," "*none at all*," "*not the least*," "*not the slightest*," etc., are emphatic forms.

He is *no* scholar *at all*.

He knows *no* English *at all*.

You must not tell a lie on *no* account *whatever*.

This must be the meaning, if it has *any* meaning *at all*.

Note 3: — *Some, Any, and None*, when followed by *of* or a numeral, acquires a selective meaning, corresponding to the interrogative *which* (何^れ). Compare: —

{ I want *some* book to read.

{ Lend me *some one* of these books.

{ Do you want *any* book?

{ Do you want *any of* these books?

{ I do not want *any* book.

{ I do not want *any of* these books.

{ You may read *any* book *that* you like.

{ You may take *any* of these books *that* you like.

{ *No* man has ever succeeded in it.

{ *None* of those men have succeeded in it.

Note 4: — *Some, any, no* and *none* are used as adverbs: —

(a) *Some*: — The place is *some* fifty miles distant.

(b) *Any*: — Is the invalid *any* better?

(c) *No*: — He is *no* better than he was yesterday.

(d) *None*: — He has faults, but we love him *none* the less.

The use of *some* in the sense of *somewhat*, and *any* in the sense of *at all*, a colloquial usage in Scotland and the United States, is not recognized. Correct the following: —

I am *some* better to-day. It is *some* cold to-day. The child cried *some* at night. I was *not* injured *any*.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 人ノ短所ハ自分ノ短所ヨリモ能ク見エル (2) 人ハ兎角自身ヲ缺點無キモノト思ヒ安イ (3) 彼ハ正氣デナイモノノ如ク笑ヒ出シタ (4) 人ノ名譽ヲ害スルハ人殺ノ一種デアル (5) 朱ニ交ハレバ赤クナル (6) 人ハ己ノ利益ヲ知ラヌヲガアル (7) 人ハ己ノ良友ヲ知ラヌヲガアル (8) 故ニ友ヲ撰ブニハ最モ注意

ナ要スル (9) 夏イ金時計ハ何程出セバ買ヘルカ (10) 二百圓モ出サナケレバ買ヘヌ (11) 人ハ何時モ死スル覺悟ナシテ居ル可キモノダ (12) 己ヲ益スル (13) 友ヲ損ブニハ己ヲ益スル友ヲ損ブモノダ (14) 面前テ人ヲ撃メル (15) 面前テ己ヲ撃メル様ナ人ハ信ズルモノテナイ (16) 好キナヲハ能ク出來ルモノダ (17) 故郷ニ歸ル (18) 私ハ生キテ故郷ニ歸レマイ (19) 道ニ迷フ (20) アナタハ東京テ道ニ迷フタガアルカ (21) 暇乞ナスル (22) 私ハ先生ノ所へ暇乞ヒニ行ツテ來タ (23) 樂ム (24) 船中テハ何ヲシテ樂ムカ (25) 得意ガル (26) アノ人ハ學問ガ得意ダ (27) 手水ヲ使フ (28) 私ハ手水ヲ使フ水ガ欲シイ (29) 子供ヲ抱イテ居ル (30) 婦人ガ子供ヲ抱イテ慰ニ立ツテ居ツタ (31) 煙管ヲ啣イテ居ル (32) 其男ハ煙管ヲ啣イテ門ニ立ツテ居ツタ (33) 價値ヲ上ゲル (34) 彼ハ今度ノ手際テ價値ヲ上ゲタ (35) 金ヲ持テ合ハス (36) アナタハ金ヲ持テ合ハシテ居ルカ (37) 今日ハ金ヲ持ツテ來ナイ (38) 雨ガ降ルト惡イカラ傘ヲ御持チナサイ (39) 彼女ハ國ニ置イテ來タ (to leave behind one) 子供ノ事バツカリ案ジテ居ル (40) 獨リテ目ヲ覺マス (41) 彼ハ起サレナクモ獨リテ目ヲ覺ス (42) 彼ハ漸ク目ガ覺メタト見エル (to come to one's senses) (43) 彼ハ未ダ夢中ダ己ガ目ヲ覺マシテ遣ロウ (to bring one to one's senses) (44) 彼ハ勸メラレズトモ獨リテ金ヲ出ス (to give of one's own accord) (45) 私ハ自分テ見ナケレバ (to see for oneself) 信ジナイ (46) 私ハ子供ノ時兩親ヲ失ツテ若イ時カラ自活シタ (to shift for oneself) (47) アナタハ此大キナ部屋チ一人テ占領シテ居ルノカ (to have to oneself) (48) 私ハ其秘密ヲ誰レニモ言ハナイテ自分ノ胸ニ納メテ置イタ (to keep to oneself) (49) 私ハ正氣ガ付イテ見タラ (to come to oneself) 知ラヌ處ニ寢テ居ツタ (to find oneself lying) (50) 外國語ヲ知ラヌ人ハ自國ノ語ヲ知ラヌ (51) 進マザル者ハ退ク (52) 考ヘ過ギルモノハ爲ス處少ナシ (53) 足ルヲ知ルモノハ幸福ナリ (54) 容易ニ約束スル人ハ容易ニ約束ヲ破ル (55) 先祖ヲ誇ル者ハ己ニ德ナキヲ自白ス (56) 己ニ勝ツモノハ恐ル可キ敵ナシ (57) 己ノ愚ヲ知ルモノハ賢キニ近カシ (58) 私ハ何カ讀ム本ガ欲シイ (59) 何本デモ宜ロシイ (60) 今學バナケレバ何時カ學バナケレバナラヌ (61) お前ハ學校ヘ行

カナケレバ何カ極マツタ職業ガ無ケレバナラヌ (62) 彼ハ何カ外國語ヲ研究シテ居ル (63) 彼ハ何處カ築地邊ノ學校ヘ通ツテ居ル (64) 此本ハ何處カノ本屋ニアルカ (65) 何處ノ本屋ニデモアル (66) 幾ラ高クトモ買ヒマス (67) 如何ナル事ヲシテデモ目的ヲ達スル決心ダ (68) アナタハ誰カ西洋人テ自宅教授ナスル人ヲ御存知ナイカ (69) 誰カアナタノ友人テ清國行キテ望ム人ハナイカ (70) 今誰モ思ヒ付カナイガ若シアツタラ知ラシテ上ゲマセウ (71) 誰ガ地方行ヲ望ミカ (72) 彼ハ何カ外國語ヲ知ツテ居ルカ (73) 何語ヲ知ツテ居ルカ (74) 彼ハ何モ外國語ハ知ラナイ (75) 此本ハ何處ノ本屋ニモナイ (76) 如何ナル親モ我子ヲ馬鹿トハ思ハヌ (77) 馬鹿ヲ遠ス藥ナシ (78) 何カ本ガ入ルカ (79) 何本ガ入ルカ (80) 此本ノ内何レカ入ルカ (81) 何レガ入ルカ (82) 此ノ中何レデモ五冊上ゲヨウ (83) アレハ誰ノ犬カ知ラン (84) 誰カ西洋人ノ犬ニ遠ヒナイ (85) 働イテ飯ヲ食フ (86) 私ハ獨テ飯ガ食ヘル機ニ成リタイ

§ 3. Indefinite Pronominals.

The Indefinite Demonstratives *Some, Any, No, and Every* combine with *one, body, thing, where, etc.*, to form a sort of Indefinite Pronouns and Pronominal Adverbs.

Pronouns.	Pronominal Adverbs.
some one, somebody.....something.....	somewhere.....somehow
any one, anybody.....anything.....	anywhere.....anyhow
no one, nobody.....nothing.....	nowhere.....
every one, everybody.....everything.....	everywhere.....

(a) **One, Body:**—The compounds with *one* are used in speaking of a limited number of persons, the compounds with *body* in speaking of people in general. Compare:—

{ *Anybody* may come.
 { *Any one of you* may come.

Idioms:—

- (α) **Somebody** (= a person of consequence):—I will be *somebody* in the world.
 (β) **Anybody** (= a person of any consequence):—Everybody who is *anybody* will be invited.
 (γ) **Nobody** (= a person of no consequence):—Is he *anybody*?
 He is a *nobody*.

(b) **Some-**:—The compounds with *some-* are used in speaking of what is particular but generally unknown to the speaker.

There is *some one* at the door. Go and see *who* it is.
There is *something* in the box. I don't know *what* it is.
He lives *somewhere* about here, but I do not know exactly *where* it is.

Note : — Somehow (or other) has two uses : —

- (α) = *By some means or other* : — I manage *somehow or other* to keep out of debt.
(β) = *For some reason or other* : — I try all I can, but *somehow* I can not satisfy him.

(c) **Any-**:—The compounds with *any* has three uses : —

(α) **Affirmative "Any-"** = *any...that one likes* : —

You may bring *any one* you like.
You may do *anything* you like with the money.
You may go *anywhere* you like.

(β) **Interrogative "Any-"** corresponds to *who ? what ?* etc.

Do you want *any one* ? *Whom* do you want ?
Do you want *anything* ? *What* do you want ?
Are you going *anywhere* ? *Where* are you going ?

(γ) **Negative "Any-"** : — *Not any- = no-*.

I do *not* want *any one*. = I want *no one*.
I do *not* want *anything*. = I want *nothing*.
I did *not* go *anywhere*. = I went *nowhere*.

Note 1 : — *Anyhow* originally means, *in any way*, but it usually means, *at any rate, at all events, however*.

I must have something to do *anyhow*.
Anyhow, I got nothing for my trouble.

Note 2 : — *Any one* or *Anything* followed by a Relative Pronoun is equivalent to a Compound Indefinite Relative (*whoever, whatever, etc.*).

Any one who (= *whoever*) wishes to succeed, must persevere.
You may do *anything that* (= *whatever*) you like with the money.
You may go *anywhere* (= *wherever*) you like.

(d) **No-**:—*Not any*, though generally equivalent to *no*, is not used in the subject except in emphatic construction : —

Nothing comes amiss to a hungry man.
Nothing is impossible to the man who can will.
Nothing succeeds like success.
Nothing can be simpler.
Nothing was farther from my intentions than to....
Nothing shall induce me to do such a thing.
Nothing shall hinder me from accomplishing my design.
No one but the wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

Note 1 : — The adjective follows *something, anything, nothing*.

I have *something amusing* to tell you.
Have you *anything hot* ? There is *nothing hot*.

Note 2 : — The following are idiomatic uses of the indefinite pronominals : —

- (α) **Anything but** : — He is *anything but* prudent. (= He is *not* prudent, *whatever else he may be*.)
(β) **Nothing but** : — He is *nothing but* a student. She *does nothing but* cry all day.
(γ) **Nothing less than** : — He thought of *nothing less than* of going abroad.
(a) = He thought *even* of going abroad.
(b) = He *never* thought of going abroad.

Paraphrase : —

We expected *nothing less than* a complete success.
I had dreamed of *nothing less than* of such a complete success. Napoleon had conceived a new scheme ; this was *nothing less than* the conquest of the Mohammedan world.

- (δ) **For nothing** : — You shall have it *for nothing*.
(ε) **Not for nothing** : — He has *not* studied law *for nothing*.
(ζ) **Good for nothing** : — Is he *good for anything* ? He must be *good for something*. No, he is a *good-for-nothing* fellow.
(η) **To count for nothing** : — The older ships *count for nothing*, for they have no fighting power.
(θ) **To come to nothing** : — All my efforts *came to nothing* (or *went for nothing*). *Nothing came of* my endeavours.
(ι) **To make nothing of** : — He *makes nothing of* ten or twelve hours' work a day.

Note 3: — *Something* (= *somewhat*), *anything*, and *nothing* are used as adverbs of quantity.

- (α) *Something*: — He is *something* better educated than the generality of his profession. He is *something* of a scholar. I have heard *something* about the matter.
- (β) *Anything*: — Do you know *anything* about the matter? Is he *anything* of a scholar? If he is *anything* of a gentleman, he will pay the money. If *anything*, he is a little worse to-day. I don't see *anything* of him.
- (γ) *Nothing*: — I know *nothing* about the matter. He is *nothing* akin to the rest of his profession. *Nothing* daunted by his failure, he renewed his efforts with redoubled energy. I have seen *nothing* of him lately.

Note 4: — *Aught* (or *ought*) and *naught* (or *nought*) are the older forms of *anything* and *nothing*.

We have *naught* to fear.—*Shakespeare*.

Is there *ought* else I can do for you? — *Addison*.

The words remain in some idiomatic phrases: —

- (α) *For aught one knows*: — He may be a thief *for aught we know*.
- (β) *To set at naught*: — He has *set* his father's authority *at naught*.
- (γ) *To come to naught*: — All my endeavours have *come to naught*.

(ϵ) *Every-*: — The compounds with *every* will be treated of under "Distributive Adjectives." [See Pages 214—216.]

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 僕ノ字書ガ無い。誰カ持ッテ行ツタニ違ヒナイ。誰カ持ッテ行ツタカ知ランカ (2) 誰カ来タ様ダ。誰ダカ行ッテ見テ来マセウ (3) 其家ハ何處カ此近邊ダロウ (4) 彼ハ何處チ探シテモ居リマセン (5) アレハ醫者デハナイカ。誰カ病氣デスカ (6) 誰カ病氣ニ違ヒナイ (7) 誰モ病人ハ無い (8) 隣ノ室ニ誰カ居ルカ (9) 誰カ居ル (10) 二階ニ誰カ居ルカ (11) 誰モ居ナイ (12) 此抽斗ニ何カ遣入ッテ居ルカ (13) 何カ遣入ッテ居ルカ (14) 何カ遣入ッテ居ル様ダ (15) 何モ遣入ッテハ居ナシナイ (16) 拾ッテ財布ニ何カ遣入ッテ居タカ (17) 何モ遣入ッ

テ居ナカツタ (18) 彼ハ此夏何處カヘ行クカ (19) 彼ハ夏ハ毎年何處カヘ行ク (20) アナタハ何處カヘ御出カ (21) 何處ヘ御出デスカ (22) 何處ヘモ参リマセン (23) 外ニ誰カ来ルカ (24) 誰カ来ルカ (25) アナタハ何カ御用デスカ (26) 何御用デスカ (27) 彼ニ幾ラカ遣ツタカ (28) 幾ラ遣ツタカ (29) 何カ買ツタカ (30) 何チ買ツタカ (31) 何モ買ハナイ (32) 誰カ留守中ニ来ナカツタカ (33) 誰カ来タカ (34) 誰カ来タ様ダツタ (35) 誰モ来ナイ (36) アレハ誰カノ犬カ (37) 誰ノ犬カ (38) 誰ノデモナイ (39) 今日ハ何處カヘ御出デスカ (40) 何處ヘ御出デスカ (41) 何處ヘモ参リマセン (42) 兄ハ何處カヘ行キマス (43) 彼ハ病氣デ醫者ノ外ニハ誰ニモ面會シマセン (44) 誰モ彼ヲ知ルモノハ無い (45) 金ヨリ重イモノハ無い (46) 羽毛ヨリ輕キモノハ無い (47) 誰モ生レナガラニシテ賢イ者ハ無い (48) 誰モ試メシテ見ナイ内ハ己ノ力カ分ラナイ (49) 何チ貰ツテモ其ンナ事ハ忌ダ (50) 空腹イ時ニハ不味イモノ無シ (51) コンナ譯ノ無い事ハ無い (52) 誰デモ二三日ニ覺エラレル (53) 誰デモ演説ヲ聞キニ来テ宜ロシイ (54) アナタノ爲メナラ何デモ (55) アナタトナラバ何處迄モ (56) 此箱ハ大層便利デス何デモ入レテ置カレマス (57) 誰カ成功シタモノガアルカ (58) 誰モ曾テ成功シタモノハナイ (59) 此本ハ何處カニアリマスカ (60) 何處ニデモアル (61) 何カ讀ムモノガ欲シイ。何カ面白イモノヲ貸シテ呉レ (62) 何カ容易クテ面白イモノヲ探シテ上ゲヨウ (63) 何カ熱イモノガ出来ルカ (64) 何カ熱イモノヲ拵ヘテ上ゲマセウ (65) 誰カ地方ヘ行キタイ人ハ無いカ (66) 誰カ行クカ知ラン (67) 誰モ行クマイ (68) 誰カ行キタイト云フモノガアルカモ知レヌ (69) 雪ヨリ白イモノハナイ (70) 金剛石ヨリ堅イモノハナイ (71) 誰モ春ト秋ハ好キダ (72) 誰モ冬ハ嫌ヒダ (73) 夏ハ好キナ人ガアルカ (74) 此事ハ誰モ知ラヌ (75) 誰ニモ云フナ (76) 犬カ何カ白イモノヲ啣イテ来タ (77) 人ノ爲シタル事ハ人ニ爲シ得可シ (78) 如何ヤラ斯ウヤラ成功シタ (79) 兎ニ角成功シタ (80) 彼ハちよいと學者ダ (81) 苟シクモgentlemanナラ嫌トハ云ヘナイ (82) 彼ハ贅澤處デハナイ非常ナ節儉家ダ (83) 馬鹿デナケレバ其ンナ事ハシナイ (84) 時計ガ止マツタ器械ガ狂ツタニ違ナイ (85) 器械ハ如何モナイ (86) 彼ハ何ニモ役ニ立タヌ奴ダ (87) 此植物ハ何カニ役ニ立ツカ

§ 4. Distributive Adjectives or Pronouns.

The Distributive Adjectives *Each* and *Every* are a sort of Indefinite Demonstratives, and are always Singular in meaning, as — *each man, every boy*.

(a) **Each** : — *Each* may be used as a pronoun as well as an adjective, and is simply distributive in meaning (各々其々ノ。名々ノ。各々幾ラゾ。 etc.).

Each animal, *each* plant has its parasite.

Each boy has his own room.

I gave the men fifty sen *each*.

Each mind has its own method. A true man never acquires after college rules. — *Emerson*.

Note : — The distributive meaning expressed by *each* may be denoted in various other ways : —

(α) **A** : — Ten sen *a* pound ; once *a* week ; etc.

(β) **Apiece** : — I gave them one yen *apiece*. [homes.]

(γ) **Respective** : — They have gone to their *respective*

(δ) **By** : — Piece *by* piece ; one *by* one ; *by* twos and threes ; *by* halves, etc.

Etc.

etc.

(b) **Every** : — This word is thus formed : *ever* + *each*, and means *each and all*, but is more emphatic than either *each* or *all*.

{ *Every* man has his weak side.
= There is no man who has no weak side.
= There is no man but has his weak side.

Paraphrase *every* : —

Every dog has his day. *Everybody* knows him.

(α) **Every** and **Each** : — *Each* is simply distributive in meaning, while *every* is an emphatic word at once distributive and universal in meaning. Translate : —

{ *Each* country has its own customs.

{ *Every* country has its own customs.

{ *Each* bird has two wings.

{ Does *every* bird fly ?

Note : — In poetry *each* is used for *every*.

(β) **Every** and **All** : — *All* is collective in meaning ; while *every* means *all taken one by one*, and is consequently more emphatic than *all*. Compare : —

All the students were present, and *every one* of them knew his lesson well.

All these birds sing in the morning ; *every one* of them has a sweet voice.

I will tell you *all* ; you shall know *everything*.

(γ) **Every** and **Any** : — { *Every* = *all taken one by one*.
 { *Any* = *any one out of the number*.

{ *Every* school-boy knows that.

{ *Any* school-boy could tell you that.

{ Man can do *anything* that man has done.

{ But man can not do *everything*.

Idioms : —

(a) He is *everything* to me.

(b) Talent is something, but tact is *everything*.

EXERCISE : — Supply "*any*" or "*every*."

He knows — one of the students by name. You may bring — one you like. You may go — where you like. I have been — where already. He is very ignorant ; he does not know — thing. One can not know — thing. I would do — thing for you. I have done — thing in my power. He knows — thing. He can do — thing. — body knows that. — body could tell you that. — body likes a diligent young man. — body will help the persevering youth. — body's business is nobody's business. The box is very convenient ; you can keep — thing in it. It contains — thing I need. I have looked for it — where, but I can not find it — where. If — thing goes well, I shall be ready to start in a week. If — thing goes wrong, I shall not be able to start so early. One can not please — body.

Note 1 : — "*Any and every*" is an emphatic form : —

The Japanese is ready to do *any and everything* for his emperor and country.

Note 2 : — *Every* is sometimes joined to a Plural Noun used in a collective sense.

Every three days = *every* third day.

Note 3 : — *Every* can not be used as a pronoun by itself, like *each* ; the pronominal form is *every one*. Compare : —

{ *Each* of the students.

{ *Every one* of the students.

Note 4: — The negative of *every*, like *not all*, signifies partial negation (= *some*): —

Every bird does not sing. = Some do, and some don't.
I do not know every one of them. = I know only some of them.

But the usual meaning of *not every* is *few*: —

Every man can not be a poet.
It is not every woman that's worth her weight in silver.
Such opportunities do not occur every day.

Compare: —

{ He does not know anything.
{ He does not know everything.

Note 5: — *Every* is used in forming two sorts of adverbial phrases: —

- (α) Every day; every Sunday; every year, etc.
(β) Every inch; every bit; every morsel; every word, etc.

He is *every inch* a king.
I know the grounds *every inch* of it.
I remember *every word* of what he said.
His claim is *every bit* as good as yours.

Note 6: — The words *each*, *all*, and *both* may be placed either before or after the noun or pronoun they qualify.

Do all the brothers like together?

{ Each of them has his own house.
{ They have each his own house.

Are they all married?

{ All of them are married.
{ They are all married.

Are both his parents living?

{ Both of them are living.
{ They are both living.

The same can not be done with *every*, *most*, *some*, *many*, etc. If these words are placed after the noun or pronoun, they must undergo some change of form: —

{ Most of these students are from the provinces.
{ These students are mostly from the provinces.
{ Some of the teachers are good scholars.
{ The teachers are good scholars, some of them.

EXERCISE: — Transpose the words marked.

I know *all* of them. I know *both* of them. *Both* his parents are living. *Each* student has his own desk. I gave *each* of them one yen. *All* the students are here. *Most* of them speak English well. *Many* of them speak French or German besides. *Some* of those students work very hard. *Every one* of them has passed the examination.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 人ニハ各々長所短所ガアル (2) 辭ノ無イ人ハ無イ (3) 彼ハ何ニモ知ラナイ (4) 人ハ何デモ知ルコトハ出来ヌ (5) アナタノ爲メナラ何デモ (6) 今ハ學校へ行カヌ子供ハ無イ (7) 彼ハ學生等ヲ殘ラズ一々名ヲ知ツテ居ル (8) 遊ブ事ガ嫌イナ子供ハ無イ (9) 誰ガ來テモ宜シイ (10) 誰モ來ナイモノハ無カツタ (11) 學者ハ誰デモ良イ教師ニナレルモノカ (12) 學者ハ誰デモ良教師トハ限ラヌ (13) 随分學者デモ良教師ニハ成レヌ人ガアル (14) 彼ハ日曜毎ニ教會へ行ク (15) 彼ハ晝中休暇ニハ毎年何處カへ行ク (16) 私ハ毎日午後ニ二三時間散歩スルコトニ極メテ居ル (17) アナタハ一時間ニ幾里歩ケルカ (18) 一時間二里ハ歩ケル (19) 一日三食 (20) 一日三回服用 (21) 私ハ何處デモ好キナ所へ行ク (22) 私ハ何處デモ行カヌ所ハ無イ (23) 此ノ箱ハ何デモ入レテ置ケル (24) 此ノ箱ニハ何デモ遺入ツテ居ラヌモノハナイ (25) 何カ故障ガアツタヲ知ラシテ呉レ (26) 何事モ不都合ナク行ツタヲ知ラセルニハ及バヌ (27) 斯ノナ機會ハ滅多ニナイ (28) 私ハ彼ニ會フ度毎ニ意見ヲスル (29) 一歩進ム毎ニ水ガ深クナル (30) 彼ハ何處カラ何處マテ武士ダ (31) 一斤モ殘ラズ食フタ (32) 一箱ニ十二箇ヅ、遺入ツテ居ル (33) 誰デモ云フ事ダカラ本當ニ違ナイ (34) 生徒ハ名々ニ机ガアル (35) 彼ハ子供等ニ一萬圓ヅ、財産ヲ分ケテ呉レタ (36) 西洋デハ七年目七年目ニ田地ヲ休マセル (37) 詩ガ眞ニ分ル人ハ滅多ニ無イ (38) 誰ニモ彼ニモ警ラレルヲハ難イ (39) 二時間毎ニ服用

§ 5. Dual Adjectives or Pronouns.

Both, either and *neither* are used in referring to two objects, just as *all, any* and *no (none)* are used in referring to more than two.

both.....all.
either.....any.
neither.....no, none.
(whether ?).....which ?

(a) **Both**:—The word *both*, like *all*, precedes the article, demonstrative, or possessive, as — *both the* brothers, *both his* parents, *both these* men — and may precede or follow the noun which they qualify. Compare:—

{ All his brothers are living. = His brothers are all living.
 { Both his parents are dead. = His parents are both dead.

The negative *not both* signifies partial negation (= *only one*), just as *not all* means *some*. Compare:—

{ I do not know all his brothers. = I know only some of them.
 { I do not know both his parents. = I know only one of them.

Compare:—

{ I do not know both his father and mother.
 { I do not know either his father or mother.

(b) **Either**:—This word is always singular in meaning, and has three uses corresponding to those of *any*. Compare:—

any = one or another.
either = one or the other.

(α) **Affirmative**:— { You may read any of these books.
 { You may study either of two languages.

(β) **Interrogative**:— { Do you know any of them?
 { Do you know either of the two?

(γ) **Negative**:— { I do not know any of them.
 { I do not know either of the two.

Note 1:—Affirmative *Either* is frequently used in the sense of *each of two* or *both*, with such words as *side, end*, etc. Substitute *each* or *both* for *either*:—

(α) A tree stands on *either* side of the entrance.
 (β) There is a door at *either* end of the room.
 (γ) The river overflowed on *either* side.

Note 2:—The Indefinite Interrogative *any (of)*? (何レカ) and *either*? (何方カ) both correspond to the Ordinary Interrogative *which*? (何レ何方ヲ). Compare:—

{ Do you know any of them? Which do you know?
 { Do you know either of the two? Which do you know?

(c) **Neither**:—*Neither* is equivalent to *not either*, just as *no* or *none* is equivalent to *not any*.

{ I know none of them. = I do not know any of them.
 { I know neither of the two. = I do not know either of the two.

Note 1:—*Either, neither*, and *both* are used as a sort of correlative conjunctions with *or, nor*, and *and* respectively.

(α) *Either.....or*:—Do you know *either* French *or* German?
 (β) *Neither....nor*:—I know *neither* French *nor* German.
 (γ) *Both.....and*:—He knows *both* French *and* German.

Compare:—

{ Do you keep.....a dog or a cat?
 { Do you keep either a dog or a cat?

The words *alike, at once*, etc., sometimes take the place of *both*:—

The book is { both
 { alike } amusing and instructive.
 { at once }

Note 2:—In negative statements, the word *either* takes the place of *also*, which latter can not be used in connection with a negative in English. Compare:—

{ He knows German. He knows French also.
 { I do not know German. I do not know French either.

Hence it is that the word *neither* takes the place of *nor* (= *and not*). Compare:—

{ I do not know German; and I do not want to, either.
 { I do not know German, nor (or neither) do I want to.

Nor or *neither* corresponds to the affirmative *so* or *also*.

{ You are thirsty. So am I.
 { You are not hungry. Nor (or neither) am I.

(d) **Whether**:— This word was originally a Dual Interrogative (何方), and has now given place to *which*, which is now used in speaking of either *two* or *more than two*.

But to *whether* side fortune would have been partial, could not be determined.—*Sir Philip Sydney*.

Whether of them twain did the will of his father?

—*Bible*.

The word next came to be used in introducing Alternative Questions in Direct Speech:—

Whether is Herod, or that youngling, king?—*Beaumont*.

Whether is it right or wrong to kill a man in self-defence?

The word is now used to introduce Alternative Questions in Indirect Speech (in place of the interrogative conjunction *if*), and also to introduce Alternative Concessive Clauses (in place of *though*). Compare:—

(α) I do not know { if the report is true.
whether the report is true or not.

(β) { Though the report may be true,..... } it does not
Whether the report may be true or not,

EXERCISE:— Explain the uses of "*whether*."

I will seek him out, *whether* living or dead. Bring him alive or dead, I care not *whether*. *Whether* it is that he does not like the work, or that he is not satisfied with the terms, he has declined the offer. I do not know *whether* to laugh or to cry. Now choose yourself *whether* that you liketh:—*Chaucer*.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 彼ハ兩親ガアルカ (2) 兩方共無イ (3) 兄弟ハ皆達者カ
(4) 皆生キテ居ラヌ (5) 皆ハ生キテ居ラヌ (6) アナタハ彼ノ
父カ母カ何チラカ御存ジカ (7) ドチラヲ御存ジカ (8) ドチ
ラモ知ラヌ (9) 彼ノ兄弟ノ内誰カ御存ジカ (10) 誰ヲ御
存ジカ (11) 誰モ知ラヌ (12) アナタハ Scott ノ小説ヲ皆御
讀ミニナリマシタカ (13) 皆ハ讀ミマセン (14) Dickens ハ何
カ御讀ミニナリマシタカ (15) 何ヲ讀ミマシタカ (16) 私ハ
Thackeray ハ何モ讀ンダコトガナイ (17) Thackeray ノ何カ讀
ミタイノカ (18) ドレデモ宜ロシイ (19) "Vanity Fair" ト

"Esmond" トアルガドチラニナサルカ (20) ドチラデモ宜ロ
シイ (21) 此本ノ内ドレヲ最初讀ミマセウカ (22) ドレヲ讀ンデ
モ宜ロシイ (23) 佛蘭西語ト獨逸語トドチラカラ始メマセウカ
(24) 何チラカラ始メテモ宜ロシイ (25) ヘンデスカ鉛筆デスカ
(26) 何チラデモ宜ロシ (27) 何紙ヲ上ゲマセウカ (28) 何紙デモ宜
ロシイ (29) アナタハ佛蘭西語カ獨逸語カドチラカ御存ジデスカ
(30) ドチラモ存ジマセン (31) 先生ハ Latin カ Greek カドチラ
カ知ツテ居ルカ (32) 何チラモ知ツテ居ル (33) 通りノ兩側ニ
並木ガアル (34) 彼ハ英語ガ好キデ亦能ク話ス (35) モウ一人
ノ方ハ英語ガ下手デ亦覺エヨウトモシナイ (36) 彼ハ佛蘭西
語ガ出來ル。獨逸語モ少シ出來ル (37) 私ハ佛蘭西語ハ存ジマ
セン。獨逸語モ存ジマセン (38) アナタハ風ヲ引イタカ。私モ
(39) 今日ハ學校ヘ行カナイノカ。私モ (40) アナタハ此本ガ好
キカ。私モ (41) アナタハ "Fairy Queen" ヲ未ダ讀マナイカ。
私モ (42) ヘンカ鉛筆カ何方カ入ルカ (43) ヘンカ入ルカ鉛筆
ガ入ルノカ (44) 私ハ洋行シタコトガナイ亦シタイトモ思ハヌ
(45) 彼ハ歌ヲ遺ル。亦舞蹈モ出來ル (46) 私ハ歌ハ遺ラヌ。亦
舞蹈モ出來ヌ

§ 6. Alternative Adjectives or Pronouns.

(a) **Other**:— This word may be used either as an adjective or as a pronoun, and is usually preceded by an article. When used as a pronoun, it has the plural form: *others*, and the possessive forms: *another's*, *others'*.

Adjective.		Pronoun.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
the other (man)	The other (men)	the other	the others
another (man)	other (men)	another	others

Note 1:— *Other*, when used indefinitely, may be preceded by *some*, *any*, *no*, or *every*:—

This book won't do for a text book. I must have *some other* book. Can't you think of *any other* book?

Is that all? Have you *no other* question?

Idiom:— Every other (= *every second*):— *Every other day*.

Who else is coming? Is any one else coming? No one else is coming.

It can not be for me; it must be for somebody else. No, it is for you, and for nobody else.

What else do you want? Do you want anything else? I want nothing else.

I can not find it here; it must be somewhere else. It must be here; I have looked for it everywhere else.

Compare: —

- { I can not undertake the work; get some other person.
- { I can not undertake the work; get some one else to do it.
- { Get me some other book.
- { Get me something else to read.

Note 1: — Other and else form the following compounds: —

- (α) Otherwise: — Wouldn't you do the same in my place?
— No, I would act otherwise.
- (β) Elsewhere: — If I can not obtain help here, I must seek for it elsewhere.

Note 2: — Otherwise and else are used as conjunctions (= if it were not the case): —

The weather was bad, { or else } more people would have come.
{ otherwise }

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

- (1) コンナ機會ハ又ト無イ (2) 私ハ何カ他ノ職業ヲ選メバヨカツタ (3) モウ一時間立テバ萬事整フ (4) 高等學校ハ東京ニ一ツ京都ニ一ツ後ハ地方ニアル (5) 其家ハ河ノ此處側カ (6) 向岸ニアル (7) 此河ニハ橋ハ外ニハ無イノカ (8) 誰カ外ニ來ルノカ (9) 誰ガ外ニ來ルノカ (10) 誰モ外ニハ來ナイ (11) アナタガ嫌ナラ外ニ人ヲ探シマス (12) 蜜柑ハ多分ハ紀州カラ來ルシ他ノ地方カラモ來ル (13) 質問ハ其丈カマダ何カアルカ (14) モウ外ニハアリマセン (15) 語學ヲ學ブニハ熟練ノ外ニハ仕方ガナイ (16) 間違ハ是ダケデハナイマダ他ニモ澤山アル (17) 入ルモノハ其ダケカマダ何カアルカ (18) 外ニ何ガ入ルカ (19) モウ外ニ何モ入ルモノが無イ (20) 彼ノ息子ハ兩人共洋行シテ居ルー一人ハ米國ニ一人ハ英國ニ (21) 彼ハ何ウカ斯ウカ生命ヲ繋イテ居ル (22) 今學バナケレバ何時カ知ラ

ン學バナケレバナラヌ (23) 私ガ爲ナケレバ誰カ知ラン爲ナケレバナラナイ (24) 何ウヤラ斯ウヤラ目的ヲ達スル (25) 私ハ幾ラ勉メテモ如何云フ譯カ知ラン彼ハ満足シナイ (26) 集會ハ各土曜ニ開ク (27) 是ハ私ニ下サルノデハアリマスマイ誰カ他ノ人デセウ (28) お前ニ遣ルノデ誰ニ遣ルノデモナイ (29) 本ガ二冊アレバヨイノダカラモウ一冊ハ如何シタカ (30) 今亦光リマシタ (31) 此處ニ無イカラ何處カ外ニアルニ違ナイ (32) 外ハ皆サガシテモ無イカラ此處ニアルニ違ナイ (33) 此句ハモウ一ツ解釋ガアル (34) 途中デ手間取ツタカラ遅ク着イタ左モナクバ最ツト早ク着クノデアツタ (35) 其ハ左様ナラザルヲ得ヌ

§ 7. Repetitive Pronouns.

A Demonstrative Pronoun generally refers to a noun going before, and denotes the self-same object as that noun. They are Pronouns of Reference, and are equivalent to common nouns with the article *the*. Substitute nouns for the pronouns: —

Where is the man? — *He* is at the door.
I want a clerk. *He* must be able to speak English.
Do you need the book? — Yes, I need *it*.
He brought a book, and lent *it* to me.

The pronoun *it* is used instead of a noun used definitely, but not in place of a noun used indefinitely. In the latter case, the word *one* must be used. Compare: —

- { Do you need the book? — Yes, I need it.
- { Do you need a book? — Yes, I need one.
- { If you wish to read this book, I'll lend it you.
- { If you wish to read a novel, I'll lend you one.

The word *one* does not point to the same object as the noun, but merely saves the repetition of the noun, and denotes some object of the same kind. It is a Pronoun, not of Reference, but of Repetition.

Words used as Repetitive Pronouns are *one*, *that*, *such*, *so*, and the Absolute Possessives.

(a) **One** :— This is the most used repetitive pronoun, and is generally equivalent to a common noun used indefinitely.

I want a coat, but I have no money to buy *one* with.
 I had no umbrella, and no one had *one* to spare.
 The step you have taken is *one* of much risk.
 The only way to gain a friend, is to be *one*.—*Emerson*.
 If you ever need a friend, remember that you have *one* in me.

Note 1 :— *One* can only be used in place of a Singular Common Noun. The repetitive form for Plural Common Nouns and for Material Nouns is *some*. There are still other repetitive forms. Compare :—

If you need a pen, I'll lend you *one*.
 If you need any paper, I'll give you *some*.
 If you need compasses, I'll lend you *a pair*.
 If you need the book, I'll make you a present of *a copy*.

Note 2 :— When preceded by an adjective, *one* may take the article *a* or the plural inflection, as—

{ This knife is *a good one*.
 { These knives are *good ones*.
 { Is there a library in your school?
 Yes, there is *one* — *a large one*.
 { Are there any novels in the library?
 Yes, there are *some* — *some good ones*.

Compare :—

{ I have seen a stuffed lion, but not *a live one*.
 { I have seen a stuffed lion, but not *one* alive.
 { I prefer a horse of this size to *a larger one*.
 { I prefer a horse of this size to *one* larger.

Note 3 :— *One* may be preceded by *the*, *this*, *that*, *which*? etc.

Here are three hats. *Which one* is yours? *This one*, or *that one*, or *the one* on the peg?
 I wish to read this book when I finish *the one* I am reading.
 The old buildings are still in use, *the new ones* not being ready yet.

Note 4 :— *One* is not used—

(α) After Possessives, except when followed by an adjective.

Compare :—

{ If you need a dictionary, I'll lend you *mine*.
 { I have got a new one, so I do not need *my old one*.
 { This house is not so large as *my father's*.
 { This house is not so large as *my father's new one*.

(β) After Ordinal Numerals :—

We finished the second chapter yesterday. To-day we begin *the third*.

(γ) In Elegant Style :—

I prefer *the new* to *the old method*.
 Our only migrations were from *the blue bed* to *the brown*.

(δ) For Material Nouns :—

Salted meat is harder to digest than *fresh*.
 At sea they have to use *salt water* instead of *fresh*.

(b) **That** :— *That* (or *those*) is used in place of *the one* (or *the ones*) when the preposition *of* follows. *That* or *those* is frequently used in comparison.

His dress was *that* of a gentleman, but his manners were *those* of a clown.

Compare :—

{ This house is larger than *the one* we saw the other day.
 { This garden is larger than *that* of the other place.
 { I prefer the style of Macaulay to *that* of any other writer.
 { I prefer Macaulay's style to any other *writer's*.

(c) **Such** :— This word is used as a Repetitive Pronoun of Quality, and is used in the combination *as such* (= *in that particular character*) and similar constructions.

I am your guardian, and *as such*, have a right to control you.
 I am a gentleman, and will be treated *as such*.— If you are a gentleman, you must show yourself *such*.

(d) **So**:—This pronominal adverb is sometimes used in place of a Noun or an Adjective, to save the repetition of the predicate. [See Pages 263, 264.]

We think our fathers fools. Our sons, no doubt, will think us *so*.

France is a rich country, but England is more *so*.

EXERCISE:—Supply blanks, and substitute pronouns for the words marked.

(α) I wanted an umbrella, but no one had — to spare. She brought an umbrella, and lent — to me. Will you have a soft pen or a hard *pen*? Will you have soft pens or hard *pens*? This house is larger than that *house*. My house is larger than your *house*. He talks like a man of sense, but his actions are *the actions* of a fool. Your plan is not a wise *plan*. The light of Sirius casts a shadow like *the light* of the new moon. The tail of the *yamadori* is longer than *the tail* of the ordinary pheasant. He thinks he is my benefactor, but I do not regard him as *my benefactor*. If you wish to read a novel, I'll lend you an interesting *novel*. If you need a dictionary, I'll lend you my *dictionary*. If you wish to read my grammar, I'll make you a present of —.

(β) The most splendid death is *the death* of the hero in the hour of victory. The department has ceased to exist as *a department*. They were very poor — so *poor* that they could not send their children to school. Isn't he a good scholar? Yes, he is *a good scholar*. This book is easier than *the book* I am reading. Carlyle's style is quite as characteristic as *the style* of Emerson. Carlyle's writings are more numerous than *the writings* of Emerson. The child is very wilful — so *wilful* that the other children will not play with him. These rooms are larger than *the rooms* I have. These rooms are larger than *the rooms* of the other house. The ring I lost was *a ring* of great value. The ring I lost was *a valuable ring*. Kings are constituted *kings* by law. He must be a great man, indeed, to be pronounced *a great man* by you. Do not dismiss your servant in a hurry; good *servants* are hard to get. I will now speak of his faults, or at least what appear *faults* to me. They are very poor — so *poor* that they can not keep the wolf from the door.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 何レガアナタノ本カ。机ノ上ニアルノカ (2) 私ノハ下ニ落チテ居ルヤツダ (3) 私ハ獅子ハ見タコトガナイ。割製シタノハ見タが生キタノハ見ナイ (4) 馬ガ御入用ナラ私ガ持ツテ居リマス。其イノヲ持ツテ居リマス (5) 小説(複)ガ讀ミタイノカ私ガ持ツテ居ル。面白イノヲ持ツテ居ル (6) 私ハ字書ガ入ルガ買フ金ガナイ (7) 金ガ無ケレヤ貸シテ遣ロウ (8) 紙ガ欲シケレヤ上ゲヨウ (9) 私ハ馬車ニ乘リタイケレドモ貧乏テ乗レナイ (10) 雨ハ降ルシ傘ガナイ。誰カ不用ノ傘ハナイカ (11) 貸シテ上ゲヨウ。私ノヲ。一本ギリノヲ (12) 家ノ主人ガ傘ヲ持ツテ來テ貸シテ呉レタ (13) 外套ガ欲シイガ買フ金ガナイ (14) 長靴モ入ルケレドモ貧乏テ買ヘナイ (15) 長靴ガ欲シケレヤ貸ソウ。私ノヲ貸ソウ。私ノ新ラシイノヲ貸ソウ (16) 椅子ガ入ルナラ持ツテ來マセウ (17) 湯ガ無ケレバ持ツテ來マセウ (18) 今日ノ學課ハ前ノ(複)ヨリモ六ツカシイ (19) メンガ入ルノカ。堅イノガ宜イカ柔カイノガ宜イカ (20) 室ガ三ツ入ル大キイノーツト小サイノニツ (21) [庭ガアリマスカ]アリマス。大キナ庭ガアリマス (22) [庭ニ樹木ガアリマスカ]澤山アリマス。中々善イ樹ガアリマス (23) 時計ハ外ニハ無イノカ。モット善イノハ無イカ (24) マダ善イノガ御座イマス (25) 私ハ金時計ヨリモ銀ノ方ガ好キダ (26) 鐵ノ船ハ木造ノ船ヨリ強ク且ツ輕イ (27) 私ハ黒馬ヨリモ白馬ガ好キダ (28) 私ハ何色ヨリモ白馬ガ好キダ (29) 新シイ外套ヲ買ツタカラ古イノヲお前ニ遣ロウ (30) 靴モ新調シテ古イノヲお前ニ遣ロウ (31) 此ノ室デモアノ室デモ何チラデモ宜シイ (32) 此本ハアナタノ讀テ居ル本ヨリ六ツカシイ (33) 私ハ新ラシイ着物ヨリ着馴レタ着物ノ方ガ好キダ (34) 今ノ教授法ハ其イ教授法トハ思ハヌ (35) アナタノ車夫ハ田中ノ車夫ヨリモ早イ (36) アナタノ部屋ヲ私ノト間違ツタ (37) 自分ノ缺點ヨリモ人ノ缺點ノ方ガ能ク見エル (38) 今讀ンテ居ル本ヲ終ツテカラ何ヲ讀ムノデスカ (39) 山鳥ハ雄子ニ似テ其尾ハ雄子ノ尾ヨリモ長シ (40) 驢馬ノ耳ハ長クシテ宛ノ耳ノ如シ (41) Macaulayノ文章ハ Carlyleノ文章ニ勝レドモ其思想ハ Carlyleノ思想ヨリ淺薄デアル (42) 此手紙

ノ文句ハ歎願ノ文句デハナイ (43) Factitive Verb トハ Object
ノ外ニ Complement チ要スル動詞ヲ云フ (44) 彼ハ云フコトハ
馬鹿デハナイガ爲ルコトヲ見ルト全然馬鹿者ノ所爲ダ (45) 彼
ノ支度ハ紳士風ダケレドモ言語舉動ハ下郎風ダ (46) 驚ニ勝
ル聲ヲ有スル鳥ハ無イ (47) 私ハアナタノ傘ヲ私ノト間違ヒ
タ (48) 此家ノ窓ハ牢屋ノ窓ヨリモ小サイ (49) 人ハ彼ヲ學
者ダト云フガ私ハ彼ヲ學者トハ思ハナイ (50) 戦争テ死ヌホ
ド立派ナ死ニ様ハナイ (51) Poland 王國ハ王國トシテハ今ハ無
イ (52) 彼ハ私ヨリモ長者ノ積リテ居ルガ私ハ彼ヲ長者トハ認
メナイ (53) 朝鮮ハ獨立國ナリ其獨立國タルコトハ萬國ノ認
ムル所ナリ (54) 君ガ彼ヲ豪イト云フナラ眞ニ豪イ人ニ違ヒ
ナイ (55) 造花ガ巧ニ出來テ居テ天然ノ花ト見分ガ付カマ

CHAPTER IV.

Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns proper are **who** (corresponding to the demonstrative *he, she* or *they*) and **which** (corresponding to the demonstrative *it* or *they*).

The other relatives take the place of *who* or *which* :—

- (a) That (= *who* or *which*) :— The men and things *that* he has seen.
- (b) What (= *that which*) :— Man can do *what* man has done.
- (c) { Whoever (= *any one who*) :— *Whoever* comes, will be welcome.
Whatever (= *anything which*) :— You may do *whatever* you like.
Whichever (= *any....which*) :— You may choose *whichever* you like.
- (d) { When (= *at* or *in which*) :— The time will come *when* you will listen to me.
Where (= *at* or *in which*) :— This is the place *where* I was born.
Why (= *for which*) :— That is the reason *why* I can not consent.
How (= *in which*) :— This is *how* (= the way *in which*) I would have acted.
- (e) { As (= *who* or *which*) :— Do not trust *such* men *as* praise you to your face.
Than (= *who* or *which....not*) :— There is *more* money *than* is needed.
But (= *who* or *which....not*) :— There is *no* rule *but* has exceptions.

§ 1. "Who" and "Which."

(a) **RESTRICTIVE AND COORDINATE RELATIVES:**— It is the function of a Relative Pronoun to refer to a Noun or Pronoun going before (which is called its *Antecedent*), and at the same time to introduce an Adjective Clause which qualifies the Antecedent. This is the primary use of the Relative Pronoun.

The Relative Pronoun is also used to join an additional statement, which does not so much qualify the Antecedent as make an additional statement, which does not restrict or affect the meaning of the Antecedent. This is a secondary use of the Relative Pronoun.

- (a) I want a man who understands English.
 (b) I will engage Mr. A, who understands English.

In Example (a), the relative clause "*who understands English*" qualifies the antecedent *man* — that is to say, it restricts its application to *those men who understand English*, to the exclusion of *those who do not understand English*. The clause is necessary to the sense of the whole, and can not be struck out without injuring the sense. It is a *Restrictive* or *Adjective Clause*, and *Subordinate* to the main clause "*I want a man*"; and the whole is a *Complex Sentence*. **Who** is here a **Restrictive Relative**.

In Example (b), the relative clause does not affect the application of the Antecedent "*Mr. A*," and may be left out without making the sense incomplete. It merely makes an additional statement, which may be made into an independent statement—"I will engage Mr. A. *He understands English*." The Relative Pronoun is used to join two *Co-ordinate Clauses*; and the whole is a *Compound Sentence*. **Who** is here a **Co-ordinate Relative**.

Note 1: — *Who* and *which* are used to introduce either Restrictive or Co-ordinate Clauses. The Antecedent of a Restrictive Relative may be preceded by *a*, *the*, or *that*, according to the degree or nature of restriction. "*That...which*" is frequently equivalent to "*such...as*."

I want a book which treats of the uses of pronouns.

Is this the book which you told me of?

Milton had that universality which belongs to the highest order of genius.

Note 2: — When used as a Co-ordinate Relative, *who* or *which* is set off from the Antecedent by the Comma. The Co-ordinate Relative should be distinguished from the Restrictive in translating. A co-ordinate Relative may be resolved into a conjunction and a Demonstrative Pronoun. Compare: —

- { I met Mr. A, who told me the news.
 { I met Mr. A, and he told me the news.
 { I will engage Mr. B, who is proficient in English.
 { I will engage Mr. B, for he is proficient in English.

EXERCISE: — (a) State whether the Relative is Restrictive or Co-ordinate, (b) correct mistakes, if any, and (c) if Co-ordinate, resolve the Relative into a Conjunction and a Demonstrative.

I lived with one Mr. Gould *who* taught me English. Mr. Gould is the man *who* taught me English. An orphan is a child *whose* parent are dead. I have adopted Ito *whose* parents are dead. That is the man *whom* we met in the train. The servant announced a visitor *whom* I had shown in. A gentleman owned an elephant *which* had cost him a hundred pounds. The elephant *which* the gentleman owned, was a very intelligent animal. The elephant *which* is a native of the tropics, does not thrive in Japan. I read the book *which* I had bought. I read the book *which* I found very interesting. My uncle with *whom* I live, has no child of his own. The man with *whom* I am staying, has a large family. He has five daughters none of *whom* are married. Kiyomasa was a famous general *who* lived about three hundred years ago. He was one of the greatest generals *that* ever lived. My teacher lent me a book *which* I read. I read the book *which* my teacher had lent me. I learned book-keeping at school *which* I found very useful afterward. He dismissed his old servant *who* had always been faithful in his service.

(b) **RELATIVE PRONOUNS IN PHRASES:** — A Relative Pronoun may precede or follow a Preposition, an Infinitive, a Participle, or a Gerund, of which it is the Object.

- (α) { Is this the person of whom you spoke?
 { Is this the person whom you spoke of?
 (β) { He lost the position, to secure which he had tried so hard.
 { He lost the position, which he had tried so hard to secure.
 (γ) { The leader carries a bell, hearing which the others follow.
 { The leader carries a bell, which the other hearing follow.
 (δ) { He set me a task, in performing which I succeeded.
 { He set me a task, which I succeeded in performing.

EXERCISE: — Combine the two sentences by changing the words marked into Relative Pronouns.

1. He lost all his money. He had worked so hard for *the money*.
2. The house is clean and comfortable. I live in *the house*.
3. He has two sons. Both of *them* attend our school.

4. He had many children. Most of *them* died in their infancy.
5. He engaged in several undertakings. He was successful in none of *them*.
6. His father is old and poor. He is dependent on *his father*.
7. There was a heavy rainfall. The river rose in consequence of *it*.
8. That is my patron. I lie under great obligations to *him*.
9. He has written books. Everybody is delighted with *them*.
10. He repents of his idleness. His failure is the consequence of *his idleness*.
11. He early acquired a confidence on the platform. He often felt the value of *it*.

(α) A town { *whose name*..... } I forget.
 { *the name of which* }

The possessive *whose* corresponds to both *his* and *its*; but in referring to things "*of which*" is more usual.

(β) What do we need besides food to eat
 and clothes to wear?
 We need a house { *to live in*.
 { *in which to live*.

When an Infinitive qualifying a Common Noun is Intransitive, it may either be followed by a Preposition or be preceded by a Preposition and a Relative Pronoun. Change the infinitive phrases into the form with relative pronouns:—

They gave us nothing to eat, and not even a little straw *to lie down upon*. In that house, there is no bed *to lie in*, not even a chair *to sit on*. I want some money *to buy a book with*. He has not sufficient income *to live on*. The child has no companion *to play with*. He has no parents, and no friend *to depend on*.

(γ) **USES OF "WHICH":**—*Which* was formerly used in place of *who*, *what* being the form for animals and things:—

Our father *which* art in heaven.—*Bible*.

The relative *which* has some idiomatic uses, which are not found with *who*.

- (α) After leaving college Dana went to sea, *which* he did in order to improve his eye-sight.
 (β) Caesar crossed the Rubicon, *which* was in effect a declaration of war.

The relative *which*, like the corresponding demonstrative *it*, may refer to phrase- or a clause-antecedent. Here *which* = *which thing*, *which fact*, *which act*, *which circumstance*, etc.

- (γ) The woman had lived as nurse in an English family, { a fact *which* } accounted for her knowledge of English.
 (δ) We were summoned before the warden, { an official *who* } had charge of the dormitories.
 { *which* official }

A Relative is sometimes preceded by a general term, as,—*a fact which*, *an official who*, etc.—which general term is in apposition with the antecedent, especially when the antecedent is a clause.

The Relative may also be placed before the noun in apposition, and then becomes a Relative Adjective.

Which is a **Relative Adjective** for both persons and things, and when so used corresponds, not to the pronoun *it*, but to the adjective *this* or *that*.

EXERCISE:—Combine the statements by using the Relative Pronoun or Adjective.

1. We asked for the lieutenant. *This officer* was to show us over the ship.
2. The lectures are given in German. I do not understand *this language*.
3. My brother may arrive this evening. In *that case*, I will let you know.
4. We amused ourselves playing chess. My friend was very fond of *this game*.

5. The ship was short of provisions. *This circumstance* obliged her to put into port.
6. The man asked me what I had in my bundle. I did not think it necessary to answer *that question*.
7. My horse had lost its shoe. I did not notice *this circumstance* at the time.
8. He borrowed money in my name. I did not become aware of *this fact* till he was gone.
9. I forgot to take my purse with me. I did not become aware of *the circumstance* till I was half-way on the road.

- (ϵ) He turned white from red, **which** he had been.
- (ζ) He became a soldier, **which** he had long wanted to be.

Which may be used in referring to an adjective.

Which may also be used in referring to a personal common name, when the *calling* or *condition*, and not the *person*, is referred to. Compare : —

- { I want a teacher *who* can teach conversation.
 { I mean to be a teacher, *which* I like better than a soldier.

- (η) A people **which** is civilized, knows its own interests.
- (θ) People **who** are civilized, know **their** own interests.

A Singular collective noun is referred to by *which*, while a plural collective noun is referred to by *who*.

§ 2. "That."

Note : — *That* is used as a Substitutive Relative, not only taking the place of *who* or *which*, but also of the relative adverbs *when* or *how*.

There is no such person *that* I know of.
 There is no such book *that* I know of.
 I arrived on the same day *that* he died.
 I will do it in the easiest way *that* I can

That is a Restrictive Relative for both Persons and Things, and may always be used in place of the restrictive *who*, *whom*, or *which*. *That* can not be used in place of *whose*, nor can it be preceded by a preposition. Compare : —

- { The person { of whom you speak.
 {whom you speak of.
 { The person.....that you speak of.

EXERCISE : — Substitute "*that*," wherever possible.

I want a man *who* understands English. This is the man *whom* I met at my uncle's. I wish to read a book *which* is both easy and interesting. I'll lend you a book I have, *which* is both easy and interesting. This is the ship *which* was built at Yokosuka. The "Yayeyama," *which* was built at Yokosuka, has a speed of 20 knots. The student *whose* composition you are correcting, is the best scholar in his class. The house in *which* I live, is clean and comfortable. In this book there is not a single word the meaning of *which* I do not understand. Which is the house *whose* roof was blown off? A widow is a woman *whose* husband is dead. Mr. Gould is the name of the man *who* taught me English. I lived with one Mr. Gould, *who* taught me English. Diamond, *which* is pure carbon, is the same substance as charcoal. The man with *whom* I am staying, has a large family. His uncle, with *whom* he lives, has no child of his own. He has two sons, both of *whom* attend our school. I learned book-keeping at school, *which* I found very useful afterward. Tennyson, *who* was the foremost poet of England, died in 1892. Time *which* is lost can not be regained. I have a dog, *which* follows me everywhere.

That must be used when the antecedent includes both persons and things : —

The men and things *that* he has studied, have not improved his morals.

That ought to be used in the impersonal construction with "*It is*" : —

It is not his style, but his ideas, *that* I like.
It was yourself *that* (or *who*) proposed the measure.

That is preferred to **who** or **which** in strong restriction, after —

- (α) Superlatives : — One of *the greatest* men *that* ever lived.
- (β) Ordinals : — *The first* man *that* came ; *the last* man *that* left.
- (γ) The same : — This is *the same* watch *that* I lost.
- (δ) The very : — That is *the very* thing *that* I want.
- (ε) The only : — Man is *the only* animal *that* laughs.
- (ζ) All : — *All that* glitters is not gold.
- (η) Who (?) : — *Who that* has common sense can believe it ?
Etc. etc.

Idiom : —

- (α) Fool *that* I am ! = What a fool I am !
- (β) There is no such person *that* I know of.
- (γ) Have you ever met the man ? — Not *that* I remember.

§ 3. Omission of the Relative.

A Restrictive Relative in the Objective Case is usually omitted in Colloquial English. It can not be omitted in the Possessive Case ; and its omission in the Nominative Case is very rare, and should be avoided : —

There is a gentleman (*who*) wants to speak to you.
There is a willow (*which*) grows aslant a brook.—*Shak.*
That's the life (*that*) is meet for me.—*Scott.*

A Co-ordinate Relative can not be omitted.

EXERCISE : — Omit the Relative Pronoun, if possible.

This is the book *that* I want. Is this the man *whom* you want ?
Where is the man *who* wants me ? This is the hotel *that* we stopped at last time. The hotel *that* stands on the bluff, has a fine view. The man to *whom* I introduced you, is a friend of the principal's. That is the first Russian *whom* I have ever seen. I met my friend Mr. Ito, *who* showed me a book *which* he had bought. The house in *which* I live, is clean and comfortable. The man of *whom* you told me, has not called yet. That is a way *that* foreigners have. There is nothing *that* I dislike so much as a bluestocking. This is the game of *which* I am very fond. Chess is a game of *which* I am very fond. Mr. A., *whom*

I had not seen for a long while, called on me. There is no such man *that* I know of. I tried every means *that* I could think of. He has two sons, one of *whom* attends our school. You are welcome to all *that* I have. He died on the day *when* I arrived. He spends all *that* he earns. This is the place *where* I was born. That is the reason *why* I can not agree. This is the way in *which* monkeys are caught in Algeria.

§ 4. Omission of the Antecedent.

The Relative is frequently without an Antecedent, or rather has the Antecedent implied in it. *Who* without an antecedent is obsolete, and occurs only in poetry.

- (a) *Who* = *one* or *he who*, *those* or *they who*.
- (b) *What* = *that which*, *the thing(s) which*.

NOTE 1 : — *Which* is not used without an Antecedent, but *what*, which latter was the original relative for things, and has given way to *which*. *That*, being a substitutive relative, can not be used without an antecedent.

NOTE 2 : — The other antecedentless relatives are the Indefinite Relatives — *whoever*, *whatever*, and *whichever*.

NOTE 3 : — The relatives *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how*, when used without antecedents, become conjunctive adverbs.

EXERCISE : — Supply the Antecedents.

Who bravely dares must sometimes risk a fall. He did *what* was right. *Who* does not work, shall not eat. I will supply you with *what* you may need. *Who* goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing. Man can do *what* man has done. *Who* never climbs will never fall. *Whom* Heaven has made a slave, no parliament of men can render free. I eat *when* I feel hungry. *Whom* the gods love, die young. This is *where* I was born. That is *why* I can not consent. This is *how* he treats me. *Whoever* serves his country well, has no need of ancestors. *Whatever* is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. You may choose *whichever* you like.

§ 5. "What."

Note :— The Relative use of *Who* and *What* is originally derived from the Interrogative. Compare :—

- { Interrogative :— I know *who* has done this.
- { Relative :— I know the man *who* has done this.
- { Interrogative :— I asked *what* he wanted.
- { Relative :— I gave him *what* he wanted.

The Correlatives "*he who*" and "*that which*" are also derived from the Interrogatives :—

- { Who digs a pit for others?—*he* falls into it himself.
- { *He who* digs a pit for others,.....falls into it himself.
- { What has man done?—*that* can man do.
- { Man can do { — *what* } man has done.
- { *that which* }

The Relative **What** is the original form for animals and things, and has given way to *which* when used with an antecedent. Hence "*what.....that*" = "*that.....which*."

- { What man has done, *that* can man do.
- { Man can do { *that which* } man has done.
- { — *what* }
- { What the lion is among beasts, *that* is the eagle is among birds.
- { The eagle is { *that* } among birds { *which* } *th* is the lion among beasts.
- { — }
- { *What* food is to the blood, *that* is reading to the mind.
- { Reading is { *that* } to the mind { *which* } food is to the blood.
- { — }
- { *what* }

The Relative **What** is originally equivalent to "*that which*," but is used in place of "*any...that*," "*all...that*," "*such...as*," especially when used as a Relative Adjective. Paraphrase *what* :—

Mind *what* your teacher tells you. He saves *what* he earns. He saves *what little* he earns. I will do *what little* I can. I gave *what little* money I had. He used

what little strength he had left. I went to render *what* assistance I could. I am come to offer *what* service is in my power. Lend me *what* books you can spare. Whoever does no wrong *what time* he lives, may after death dwell in that Garden.—*Kokoro*.

Compare :—

- { You may make *what* alterations you please.
- { You may make *whatever* alterations you please.

(a) That's *what* I want.

This form is used to emphasize the object *this* or *that*. Compare :—

- That is *what* I want.= I want *that*.
- That is why I can not agree.= *Therefore* I can not agree.
- This is how he always treats me.= He always treats me *thus*.
- This is where it happened.= It happened *here*.

EXERCISE :— Change into the emphatic construction.

I call *that* making the best of a bad bargain. I have long wanted to do *that*. I do not want you to do *that*. I must decline your offer *for that reason*. He lives *here*. You ought to act *thus* on such occasions.

(b) He has made me *what* I am.

What here forms a Noun Clause denoting the present (or former) condition of anything. Paraphrase the clauses marked :—

- He has made me *what I am*.
- He is not *what he used to be*.
- The Japan of to-day is not *what it was* thirty years ago.

EXERCISE :— Change the expressions marked into clauses introduced by "*what*."

I find myself growing old ; I am not *my former self*. He has made *a man* of me. The samurai has made *the present* Japan. Grief has made him *the man we now see*.

(c) I know **what it is** to be in debt.

What here is more of an interrogative than a relative; and the noun clause "*what it is*" supplies the want of an exact term conveying the idea, leaving it to the imagination of the hearer to form an idea of *what a good or a hard thing it must be* to be in that situation. Paraphrase the clause:—

Many a father has learned to his sorrow *what it is* to have his son idle.

One who does not know *what it is* to labour, does not know *what it is* to enjoy.

How can you, a rich man's son, know *what it is* to be poor?

(d) He is **what you call** a fine gentleman.

What here forms a parenthetical clause which may be left out without injuring the sense:—

He is (*what you call*) a fine gentleman.

The verb *call* may be replaced by one of *judgment*, and the clause is allied to such absolute phrases as "*so to speak*," "*as it were*," etc.

He is *what the ladies call* a nice man.

He is *what is commonly called* a bore.

Popular education was then in *what would now be considered* a very imperfect state.

(e) The man is a very fine scholar, and, **what is better**, a skilful teacher.

What here forms an absolute clause, qualifying the clause that follows, just as *which* relates to a preceding clause. Compare:—

{ *What* is better, (is that) he is a skilful teacher.

{ He is a skilful teacher, — *which* is better.

Paraphrase the clauses marked:—

The rules must be few, and, *what is more important*, they must be comprehensive.

He is handsome, clever, and, *what is the best of all*, very rich.

(f) This is my regiment, or rather **what's left** of it.

The phrase "*what is left of it*" means "*the remainder*" of anything.

(g) From **what I have seen** of him, he seems a good sort of a man.

What I have seen of him = *that part of him which I have seen*.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 花ハ櫻木人ハ武士 (2) 及バズ乍ラ御盡力申サン (3) 何ンデモ入ラナイ本ガアツタラ貸シテ呉レ (4) 如何セ出スナラ喜ンテ出スガ宜イ (5) 其ガ即チ所謂ユル "making a virtue of necessity" ト云フモノダ (6) 私モアナタノ御蔭テ斯ウ成リマシタ (7) 親父モ老イマシタ。元ノ親父テハナイ (8) 英國ガアノ様ニ盛ニ成ツタノハ全ク餓ト石炭ノ御蔭ダ (9) 私ハ借金チシテ其辛サヲ知ツテ居ルカラ出来ルコトナラ金ハ借り度クナイ (10) アナタノ様ナ金満家ノ息子ガ如何シテ貧乏ノ味ヲ知ルモノカ (11) 子供ヲ殘シテ女房ニ死ナレルノハ如何ンナモノダカ其目ニ遇ツテ見ナクテハ分ラナイ (12) 彼ハ何モ極ツタ教育ヲ受ケタヲハナイ所謂ユル "self-made man" ダ (13) 是ガ所謂ユル蝦デ鯛ヲ釣ルト云フヲダ (14) 彼ハ損耗ヲ回復シ又尙更善イ事ハ名譽ヲモ回復シタ (15) 是迄付キ合ツテ見タ處デハ決シテ惡イ人間ノ様デハナイ (16) 彼ハ今ナラバ外交家トデモ云ハレル人デアツタ (17) 王ハ殘黨ヲ集メテ再舉ヲ謀ツタ

§ 6. "Whoever," "Whatever," "Whichever."

The Compound Relatives are thus declined:—

Nominative.	Possessive.	Objective.
who(so)ever	whose(so)ever	whom(so)ever
what(so)ever	_____	what(so)ever
which(so)ever	_____	which(so)ever

The form with *-so-* is the archaic form : —

Whosoever will lose his life for my sake, shall find it.

— *Jesus.*

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

— *St. Paul.*

Whoso does no good, does evil enough. — *Proverb.*

The suffix *-soever* is usually separated from the adjective by the noun it qualifies : —

Whose son *soever* he may be, he will be punished.

What land *soever* he may flee to, he will not escape punishment.

The Compound Relatives have two uses — as *Indefinite Relatives* and as *Concessive Pronouns*.

(a) **INDEFINITE RELATIVES** : — The Compound Relatives are Antecedentless Relatives, which have an Indefinite Antecedent implied in them.

- (α) { *Whoever* (= *any one who*) : — *Whoever* wishes to succeed, must persevere.
Whosever (= *any one whose*) : — He will flatter *whosever* money he has an eye to.
Whomever (= *any one whom*) : — You may bring *whomever* you like.

EXERCISE : — *Supply the proper form.*

— wishes to attain proficiency in a foreign language, must give his days and nights to its study and practice. Bring — you meet. Bring — wants to come. — serves his country well, has no need of ancestors. Give the money to — you like. Give the money to — needs it. I help — is in need of help. — comes, will be admitted.

- (β) *Whatever* { (= *anything that*) : — You may do *whatever* you like.
 (= *any.....that*) : — You may read *whatever* book you like.
 (γ) *Whichever* { (= *any one that*) : — You may choose *whichever* you like.
 (= *any of....that*) : — You may study *whichever* language you choose.

Note : — *Whichever*, like the interrogative *which*, is selective in meaning, and is used for both persons and things. It corresponds to the indefinite *any* (*of*) or *either*.

EXERCISE : — *Paraphrase "whatever" and "whichever."*

He succeeds in *whatever* he undertakes. German and French are taught ; you may study *whichever* you choose. You may read *whatever* (*whichever*) book you like. I will furnish you with *whatever* you may need. You had better see all (both) the men yourself, and choose *whichever* you think fittest for the place. I pay *whatever* price is asked me. *Whatever* is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

(b) **CONCESSIVE PRONOUNS** : — The Compound Relatives frequently lose their relative character, and acquire a concessive meaning [*although, no matter who or what*]. They are then generally followed by the auxiliary verb *may*.

- (a) { *Whoever* (= *no matter who*) : — *Whoever* may say so, it is not true.
Whosever (= *no matter whose*) : — I will have the house, *whosever* it may be.
Whomever (= *no matter whom*) : — *Whomever* you may ask, he will say so.
 (b) *Whatever* (= *no matter what*) : — *Whatever* (thing) you may undertake, you can not succeed without perseverance.
 (c) *Whichever* (= *no matter which*) : — *Whichever* (language) you may study, you will experience more or less difficulty.

Compare : —

- { *Whoever* says so, is a liar.
 { *Whoever* may say so, he does not speak the truth.
 { *Whatever* he does, succeeds with him.
 { *Whatever* he may do, it succeeds with him.
 { You may choose *whichever* you like.
 { *Whichever* you may choose, you will regret it afterward.

Note 1 : — The compound relative adverbs *whenever* and *wherever* have likewise two uses, *relative* and *concessive*. *However* is only used in the *concessive* sense. Compare : —

- { Come *whenever* you like.
 { *Whenever* you may come, you will find me in.
 { Go *wherever* you like.
 { *Wherever* you may go, you will be welcomed.

EXERCISE : — *Paraphrase the Compound Relatives.*

Whoever comes, will be admitted. *Whoever* may come, he will be admitted. If you are persistent, you will succeed in *whatever* you undertake. *Whatever* you may engage in, you can not succeed without perseverance. French is somewhat easier than German; you may choose *whichever* language you choose. But *whichever* you may study, you will experience the same difficulty at first. *Whatever* is, is right. *Whatever* you are, be a man. *Whatever* you do, devote the whole man to it. *Whatever* you do, will then succeed with you. *Whoever* did so, (he) can not be a wise man. *However* hard you may try, you will never succeed in it. *However* rich a man may be, he ought not to be idle. I will accomplish it, *however* difficult it may be. I will follow you *wherever* you (may) go. I will furnish you with *whatever* you may need. *Whatever* you may need, I will furnish you with it. Let *whoever* needs help come to me. *Whoever* may need help, let him come to me. *Whatever* you need, (it) shall be provided. *Whatever* expense is incurred, I shall reimburse (it).

Note 2 : — The concessive *whatever* is used adverbially to emphasize a negative; the concessive *however* as a conjunction.

- (a) *Whatever* : — I found nothing *whatever* (it may be).
 (b) *However* : — This is an expensive book, which *however* (it may be) is worth the price.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

- (1) 勉強サイスレバ如何ナ本デモ好キナ本ガ直キニ讀メル様ニナリマス (2) 何ナリト御使ニナラナイ本ヲ貸シテ下サイ (3) 本ガ入ルナラ何レデモ好キナノヲ持ツテ行ケ (4) 何事ヲスルニモ辛抱ガナクテハ成功スルヲハ出来ヌ (5) 此犬ハ何處ヘデモ私ノ行ク處ヘ從イテ行ク (6) 金ハ何時デモ御都合ノ好イ時ニ御返シナサイ (7) 何處デモ好キナ處ニ坐ハツテ宜シイ (8) アノ人ハ到ル處ニ歡迎セラレル (9) アノ様ナ人ハ何事ヲ爲テモ屹度成功スル (10) 如何ナル方法ヲ用ヒテモ困難セズシテ語學ヲ學ベルモノデハナイ (11) 何デモ入ルモノヲ上ゲマス (12) 此金ヲ誰デモ入ル人ニ遣ロウ (13) 私ハ物ヲ買フノニ貢

ケサセタヲガナイ (先ノ云ヒ直テ買フ) (14) 幾ラ金満家デモ只居ルモノデハナイ (15) アナタハ何處ニ隠レテモ屹度探シテ見セル (16) 如何ンナニ六ツカシイ事デモ忍耐テ打勝テヌモノハナイ (17) ドノ様ニ勉強ヲシテモ六ヶ月位テ英語ガ學ベルモノデハナイ (18) 誰ガ云ツタツテ聞カナイ (19) アノ犬ハ誰ノダツテ構イハセン打殺シテ仕舞フ (20) 人ハ何ト云ツテモ私ハ爲ル丈ケノ事ハ爲ル (21) 人選ハ何人ナリトモ適宜ニ任セル (22) 幾ラナリトモ宜イト思召ス丈ケ下サイ

§ 7. "As," "Than," and "But."

(a) **As** : — The word *as* is commonly explained as taking the place of a relative pronoun by the ellipsis of the latter. But *as* is really a relative corresponding to the demonstrative *so*. Compare : —

- { We found the Admiral (*so* Sailor Ben was called) at home.
 { We found the Admiral, *as* Sailor Ben was called, at home.

The Relative *As* is generally used correlatively with the demonstratives *such*, *same*, *so*, and *as* : —

- (α) *Such...as* : — You do not take *such* pains *as* you ought to.
 (β) *The same...as* : — I have *the same* right *as* you have.
 (γ) *As...as* : — I have *as* good a right *as* you have.
 (δ) *So...as* : — You have not *so* good a right *as* I have.
 (ε) *As...as (ever)* : — He is *as* honest a man *as ever* breatherd.

EXERCISE (a) : — *Paraphrase into Correlatives with "As."*

A loud cheer arose, *the like of which* had not been heard for many a day. *Those* students *who* studied hard, were successful. I am ready to accept *any* terms *that* are offered me. I will give you *that* price *which* you ask. He does not possess *that degree of* courage *which* is necessary to a soldier. He possesses *the same degree of* ability *that* his brother has. But he has not *that degree of* diligence *which* his brother has. The book is written in *that sort of* English *which* beginners can understand. Here you can build a house *of any size that* you like. He was a *very brave* soldier. *What* the lion is among beasts, *that* is the eagle among birds. Her attentions to him was of *a nature that* could not be mistaken.

EXERCISE (b) : — *Paraphrase into Ordinary Correlatives.*

Eat *such* things *as* are set before you. His method of teaching is *such as* I have never seen before. Your conduct is not *such as* I can approve. *Such* a cheer went up *as* had not been heard in the old ship for many a day. I will give you *such* price *as* you may name. I will provide you with *such* articles *as* you may need. You may eat *as* much *as* you like. I will give you *as* much *as* you need. The book is written in *such* easy style *as* I can understand. He is *as* clever *as* his brother. But he is not *so* diligent *as* his brother. He does not possess *such* patience *as* is essential to a teacher. You do not take *such* care *as* ought to be taken. She was *as* fine a ship *as* ever walked the waters. I did not have *so* good a chance *as* you had. Here you can make *as* large a garden *as* you please. He was *as* brave a soldier *as* ever shouldered a rifle. He is *as* diligent *as* ever.

The Relative *As* is used by itself, to represent a clause that precedes or follows, frequently as the subject of verbs of *occurrence* [*happen, be usual, be the case, etc.*]. Point out the antecedent of *as* in the following : —

- I went to pay my respects to my patron, *as* was my duty.
- He was something of a scholar, *as* may be seen from his writings.
- The sea was frozen over, *as* frequently happens in those regions.
- I can not agree to the proposal, *as* I told you before.
- As* was not unusual with the priests of those warlike times, he exchanged his cassock for a coat of mail, and turned his temple into a fortress.
- He is proud of his feat, *as* may well be imagined.

The Relative *As*, when it precedes the clause it relate to, is equivalent to *what*; and when it follows the clause, is equivalent to *which*. Compare : —

- { *As* (= *What*) was often the case, he was in need of money.
- { He was in need of money, *as* (= *which*) was often the case.

Compare : —

- { He always comes to me when he is in need of money, *as* is often the case.
- { He is liberal with his money when he has any to spare, which is not often the case.

Idioms : —

- (α) *As* follows : — The letter read *as follows* :
- (β) *As* regards : — *As regards* your request, I can say nothing about it at present.
- (γ) *As* one is : — Paint me *as I am*.
- (δ) *As* usual = *as is usual with one*.
- (ε) *As...as possible* = *as...as is possible for one to do*.
- (ζ) *As...as ever* = *as...as one has ever been*.

(b) **Than** : — This conjunction takes the place of a relative by analogy. Compare : —

- { There is *as much* money *as* is needed.
- { There is *more* money *than* is needed.
- { I give him *as much* money *as* he can spend.
- { I give him *more* money *than* he can spend.
- { I use *as much* diligence *as* is necessary.
- { I use *more* diligence *than* is necessary.
- { It is *as much* *as* I can to keep out of debt.
- { It is *more* *than* I can to keep out of debt.
- { *As* might have been expected from his antecedents, he was not quite honest.
- { But he was more honest *than* might have been expected from his antecedents.

Note : — In all these constructions with *as* and *than*, these words serve as the subject or object of the clause to which they belong.

(c) **But** : — *But* takes the place of a relative pronoun with a negative meaning (= *who* or *which...not*) after a principal clause of a negative meaning.

- { There is no school-boy *but* knows it.
- { = no school-boy who does not know it.
- { = Every school-boy knows it.

Note : — *But* is used to avoid the use of two negatives in the same sentence. Consequently, it is not only the relative whose place it takes, but the conjunction *that* followed by *not*. Compare : —

- (α) There is nothing, however difficult, *but* can be conquered by perseverance.
 (β) There is nothing so difficult *but* it can be conquered by perseverance.

EXERCISE : — *Paraphrase "but."*

There is not a point in the compass *but* blows a ship in which he is an owner. There is nothing so secret *but* it comes to light. There is no profession, however low, *but* has been honoured with earth's greatest and worthiest. Life is not so short *but* there is always time for courtesy. There never existed a gentleman *but* was lord of a great heart. There is nothing either good or bad, *but* thinking makes it so. There is scarcely a rule *but* has exceptions. Who is there *but* commits errors? Who knows *but* my dream may come true? I am not so old *but that* I may learn. There is nothing so difficult *but* (it) becomes easy by practice. There can be nothing so very hard in life *but that* I could bear it. He is not so poor *but what* he can help a friend. Nobody *but* has his faults. Who *but* knows it?

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

- (1) 幾ラテモ入ル丈ケ取レ (2) 彼ハ學問ハアルケレドモ教師トシテ必要ナ忍耐ガナイ (3) 體ノ弱イ子供ニハ往々アルヲダガ大層學問ガ好キテアツタ (4) 人ノ起シタ事業ヲ其儘引受ケタ (5) 此家ハ手入ヲ爲ズニ此儘ニシテ置ク方が宜イ (6) お前ニ使ヘル丈ケ金ヲ遣ロウ (7) 使ヒ切レヌ程金ヲ遣ロウ (8) 金ハ必要丈ケハアル (9) 金ハ必要ナ丈ケヨリ多クアル (10) 誰デモ是ヲ知ラヌモノハ無イ (11) 如何ナ困難ナ事デモ忍耐ニ依テ打勝テヌモノハ無イ (12) 誰デモ自惚レノ無イモノハ無イ (13) 誰デモ缺點ノ無イ人ハ無イ (14) 金ハ入ル丈ケサイアレバ私ハ満足スル (15) 金ハ入ル丈ケ外欲シクナイ (16) 此話ハ聞イタヲガアル様ダ。先達聞イタノト同シ話ダ (17) アナタノ言ハルゝ様ナ人ハ無イ (18) 彼ハ思ツタ程學者デハナイ (19) 彼ハ思ツタヨリ出來ル (20) 幾人デモ來ル丈ケ入レル (21) 必要ナ丈ケノ軍隊ヲ送ル (22) 是ニ依テ見ユル通り彼ハ中々能ク

- 書キマス (23) 能ク知ツテノ通り彼ハ何事ヲ遣テモ失敗シマシタ (24) 前ニモ申シタ通り彼ハ辛抱ガ無イト云フ譯デハナイ (25) 此一事ニ依ツテモ分ルガ彼ハ決シテ不正直ナ人間デハナイ (26) 彼ハ別ニ道樂トテハ無イケレモ書生ニハ有内ノ事デ有レバ皆遣ツテ仕舞ヒマス (27) 如何カシテ立テル丈ケ入レル

§ 8. Correlative Pronouns.

There are two classes of Correlative Pronouns in English : —

- (a) That in which the Demonstrative precedes the Relative, exemplified by "**that...which**" (*those...who, then...when, there...where, etc.*) : —

- (α) That...which : — The project excited *that* interest *which* novelty commands.
 (β) Such...as : — *Such* of the students *as* persevered, were successful.
 (γ) The same...as (that) : — I have *the same* right *as* you have.
 (δ) As...as : — I have *as* good a right *as* you have.
 (ϵ) So...as : — You have not *so* good a right *as* I have.

- (b) That in which the Relative precedes the Demonstrative, exemplified by "**what...that**" (*when...then, where...there, how...so, etc.*) : —

- (α) What...that : — *What* the lion is among beasts, *that* is the eagle among birds.
 (β) As...so : — *As* the lion is the king of beasts, *so* is the eagle the king of birds.
 (γ) The...the : — *The* more one has, *the* more one craves.

Note : — Why are not the correlatives "*such...that*" and "*so...that*," "*such...as to*" and "*so...as to*," included in the above list?

CHAPTER V.

Interrogative Pronouns.

Interrogatives are of three kinds : —

- (a) Interrogative Pronouns : — *Who ? What ? Which ?*
- (b) Interrogative Adjectives : — *What book ? Which book ?*
- (c) Interrogative Adverbs : — *When ? Where ? How ? Why ?*

§ 1. Who ? What ? Which ?

Note 1 : — Interrogative Pronouns not being inflected for number, care must be taken to use the correct form of the verb.

Who are you ? Who is he ? Who are they ?
What is this ? What are those ?
Which is he ? Which are they ?

Note 2 : — Prepositions may either precede or follow an Interrogative : —

By whom was the book written ? *Whom* is it by ?
To whom does it belong ? *Whom* does it belong to ?
With whom do you live ? *What* do you eat *with* ?
Of whom do you speak ? *What* are you thinking of ?
Whom is that letter for ? *What* is that hole for ?
In which room do you sleep ? *Which* room do you sleep in ?

Note 3 : — The Interrogatives *What* and *Which* may be used as Adjectives. Compare : —

{ *What* do you want ?
 { *What book* do you want ?
 { *Which* of them do you want ?
 { *Which book* do you want ?

(a) **Who P** applies to Persons only.

(b) **What P** applies to both Persons and Things. Applied to persons, *what ?* asks about the *calling* or *social station* of the person. Compare : —

{ *Who* is he ? He is Mr. A. from
 { *What* is he ? He is a lawyer.

Idioms : —

- (α) **What with :** — *What with* teaching, and *what with* writing, my time is pretty well taken up.
- (β) **What by :** — *What by* policy, *what by* force, he finally accomplished his design.
- (γ) **What if :** — *What if* you should fall sick ? You would have no one to care for you.
- (δ) **What though :** — *What though* (or *if*) I should fall sick ? The doctor lives near by.
- (ε) **What not :** — The box contained rouge, powder, cosmetics, and *what not*.
- (ζ) **What is that to you ?** = *That's no business of yours.*
- (η) **I'll tell you what** = *I have something to tell you.*
- (θ) **To know what one is about** = *to understand one's business.*
- (ι) **To know what's what** = *to be knowing or shrewd.*
- (κ) **Not to know what to make of** = *to be unable to make out.*
- (λ) **Not to know what to do with** = *to be unable to dispose of.*

Note 1 : — The interrogatives *what* and *how*, when used to introduce exclamatory sentences, are called **Exclamatory Interrogatives**. *What* (*adv.*) is joined to nouns, *how* (*adv.*) to verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. *What* (*a*) corresponds to the demonstrative *such* (*a*), and *how* to *so*.

What eloquence ! *How* eloquent ! *How* he talks !
What a man ! I never saw *such* a man !
How handsome he is ! He is *so* handsome.

Compare : —

{ *What* a man he is !
 { *What* man is he ?
 { *How* well he speaks English !
 { *How* well does he speak English ?

Note 2 : — The interrogative *what*, like the demonstrative *something*, is used in a quantitative sense (= *how much*) : —

What does a good horse cost ?
What did you give for your horse ?

Note 3 : — The phrases "*on earth*," "*the devil*," etc., and the form *in ever* are used to emphasize interrogatives : —

Who on earth are you ?
What the devil do you want ?
Whoever can have done such a thing ?

(c) **Which?** applies to both Persons and Things, and has a selective meaning (何^レ). This is the original meaning of the word, and its use as a relative pronoun for things is of later introduction. Compare :—

- { Who has read this book?
- { Which of you has read this book?
- { What book have you read?
- { Which of these books have you read?

The Interrogative *which?* has two uses — (α) "*which of many?*" (何^レ ^{ナニ}) and (β) "*which of two?*" (何^レ ^{ナニ}). In the second use, *which* has taken the place of the older form *whether?* and corresponds, not to the indefinite *any*, but to *either*. Compare :—

- (α) Do you want any of these books? Which do you want?
- (β) Do you want either of the two? Which do you want?

§ 2. Interrogative Constructions.

Who is he?

I do not know who he is.

What does he want?

I will ask him what he wants.

Interrogatives used to introduce Objective Noun Clauses after verbs of *knowledge*, *inquiry*, or *communication*, are called **Dependent Interrogatives**.

Tell me *what* you need.

I want to know *what* he needs.

I should like to know *what* he has got to say.

Note 1 :— The order of subject and verb is not inverted in dependent interrogative clauses.

Note 2 :— When a dependent interrogative clause has no interrogative pronoun to introduce it, the interrogative conjunction *if* or *whether*....or not must be made use of.

Is the man living?

I will inquire *if* he is living.

I do not know *whether* he is living or not.

(a) Do you know **who** he is?

(b) **Who** do you think he is?

When a question contains a dependent interrogative, the latter is placed either after the verb or at the head of the question according to the nature of the verb.

(a) If the verb is one of *knowledge*, *inquiry*, or *communication* [know, ask, tell, etc.], the dependent interrogative comes after the verb :—

Do you know *what* he wants?

Have you asked him *what* he wants?

Hasn't he told you *what* he wants?

(b) If the verb is one of *judgment* [think, suppose, imagine, etc.], the dependent interrogative is placed at the head of the Sentence.

Who do you think he is?

What do you suppose he wants?

What do you imagine he is here for?

Note :— The main interrogative clause is here parenthetical, and does not really govern the dependent interrogative clause. Compare :—

(a) { Do you know *what* he wants?
= Do you know *the thing which* he wants?

(b) { *What* do you think he wants?
= *What does he want* — do you think?

(c) The verb **say** may either govern a dependent interrogative, or be used parenthetically, with a slight difference in meaning :—

(a) Did he say **what** he wanted?

(b) **What** did he say he wanted?

§ 3. Indefinite Interrogatives.

- (a) What do you want?

(b) Do you want anything?

- (a) The first question supposes that you want something, and asks *what* that is.
- (b) The second question asks whether you want *anything* or *nothing*, and is therefore indefinite.

The Indefinite Interrogatives are **any** (with its compounds), **either** and **ever**. Compare:—

[Indefinite Interrogatives.]	[Ordinary Interrogatives.]
{ Has any one come?.....	Who has come?
{ Is that any one's dog?.....	Whose dog is that?
{ Do you want any one ?.....	Whom do you want?
{ Do you want anything ?.....	What do you want?
{ Do you want any book ?.....	What book do you want?
{ Do you want any of these books ?....	Which do you want?
{ Do you want either of the two ?.....	Which do you want?
{ Do you want any pens ?.....	How many do you want?
{ Do you want any paper ?.....	How much do you want?
{ Are you going anywhere ?.....	Where are you going?
{ Did you ever go there?.....	When did you go there?

The Indefinite Interrogatives are used in questions and conditions:—

- { Is *anybody* coming?
- { If *anybody* comes, say that I am out.
- { Do you want *anything*?
- { If you want *anything*, please say so.
- { Do you want *either* of the two?
- { If you want *either* of the two, I'll spare it for you.
- { Are you going *anywhere*?
- { If you are going *anywhere*, take me with you.
- { Do you *ever* come (up) this way?
- { If you *ever* come this way, do not forget to look in.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

- (1) 大人ハ何處へ行クトカ御云ヒテシタカ (2) 何時御歸リカ知ツテ居ルカ (3) 何時御歸リニナルト思フカ (4) 何時歸ルト(カ)御云ヒテシタカ (5) 誰ガ私ヲ待ツテ居ルト云ヒシカ (6) 誰ダカ當テラレンカ (7) 誰ダト思フカ (8) 此室ニ幾人遁入ルト思フカ (9) 此室ニ幾人遁入カ知ツテ居ルカ (10) 今度ノ先生ハ如何ナ人カ知ツテ居ルカ (11) 彼ハ如何ナ人ダト思フカ (12) 田中ハ如何ナツタカ聞イタカ (13) 彼ハ如何シタト思フカ (14) 彼ハ何故辭職シタカ知ツテ居ルカ (15) 彼ハ何故辭職シタト思フカ (16) 威シタリ賺シタリシテ遂ウ々々承知サセタ (17) アノ子ハ怜悯ナノカ馬鹿ナノカ少シモ分ラナイ (18) 彼ハ爲可キ事ヲ能ク心得テ居ルカラ傍カラ心配ハ入ラヌ事ダ (19) 彼ハ無事ニ苦シンテ身體ヲ持テ餘シテ居ル (20) 何ト宜イ景色デハナイカ (21) アノ山ハ何ト奇麗デハナイカ (22) 君ノ自轉車ハ幾何ニ買ツタカ (23) 誰カ來ルノカ (24) 誰カ來ルノカ (25) 誰カ來タナラ私ハ直キニ歸ルト云フテ呉レ (26) 君ハ彼ニ會フコトガアルカ (27) 若シ會フコトガ有タラ私が彼ニ一度會ヒタイト云フテ呉レ

CHAPTER VI.

Pronominal Elements.

The Pronominal Elements in English are *Pronouns*, *Pronominal Adjectives*, and *Pronominal Adverbs*. They are of three classes : —

- I. **Demonstratives** : — *This, that, then, here, there, thus, such, so.*
- II. **Relatives** : — *Who, which, what, when, where, why, how.*
- III. **Interrogatives** : — *Who? what? when? where? why? how?*

Fill the following list from the table on the next page : —

I. Demonstrative	Pronouns	{ Person : — Thing : —
	Adjectives	{ Person : — Thing : —
	Adverbs	{ Time : — Place : — Manner or Degree : — Cause or Reason : —
II. Relative	Pronouns	{ Person : — Thing : —
	Adjectives	{ Person : — Thing : —
	Adverbs	{ Time : — Place : — Manner or Degree : — Cause or Reason : —
III. Interrogative	Pronouns	{ Person : — Thing : —
	Adjectives	{ Person : — Thing : —
	Adverbs	{ Time : — Place : — Manner or Degree : — Cause or Reason : —

TABLE OF PRONOMINAL ELEMENTS.

	Pronouns.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.		
	Person.	Person or Thing.	Time.	Place.	Manner or Degree. Reason or Cause.
Demonstrative	he, she this that such same	— this that, you, yonder such same	— (now) then — —	— here there, yonder — —	— — hence therefore so as —
	who that as	which — —	when — —	where — —	(how) that as, the why — as
Relative	(who) whoever whichever	what whatever whichever	when whenever	where wherever	how however why, wherefore
	who? which? — —	what? which? { how many? how much? { what kind of? what sort of(a)?	when? how long? how often? what time?	where? how far? — —	why? wherefore? how? how far? how is it that?

(1) **PRONOMINAL ADVERBS OF PLACE**:— From the adverbs *here*, *there*, and *where*, are derived forms denoting motion *to* or *from* a place.

	(I) Rest in a Place.	(II) Motion to a Place.	(III) Motion from a Place.
Demonstratives {	here	hither	hence
Relatives and Interrogatives {	there	thither	thence
Indef. Relatives {	where	whither	whence
	where(so)ever	whither(so)ever	whence(so)ever

(a) In Modern English the first form has superseded the second and third forms of motion, except in archaic language:—

- { Older Form :— Hither, thither, whither, (from) hence, etc.
 { Modern Form :— Here, there, where, from here, etc.

Compare :—

- { Come *hither*. { *Whither* goest thou?
 { Come *here*. { *Where* are you going?
 { How far is it *hence*? { *From whence* comest thou?
 { How far is it *from here*? { *Where* do you come *from*?

(b) *Hence*, *henceforth*, *thence*, *thenceforth*, *hitherto* are used to denote time :—

- (α) *Hence* :— What will Japan be a hundred *hence*?
 (β) *Thence* :— A week *thence* he was gone.
 (γ) *Hitherto* :— *Hitherto* I have been idle.
 (δ) *Henceforth* :— *Henceforth* I shall be more diligent.
 (ε) *Thenceforth* :— If the salt has lost his flavour, it is *thenceforth* good for nothing.— *Bible*.

(c) *Hence*, *thence*, *whence*, are used to denote Cause :—

Hence it is that.....

The facts are admitted, *whence* (and *thence*) we conclude that the principle is true.

(2) **COMPOUND PRONOMINAL**:— *Here*, *there*, and *where* form compounds with certain prepositions.

Compounds of—	Here-	There-	Where-
-about(s) :—	<i>hereabouts</i>	<i>thereabouts</i>	<i>whereabouts</i>
-after :—	<i>hereafter</i>	<i>thereafter</i>	—
-at :—	<i>hereat</i>	<i>thereat</i>	<i>whereat</i>
-by :—	<i>hereby</i>	<i>thereby</i>	<i>whereby</i>
-fore :—	<i>herefore</i>	<i>therefore</i>	<i>wherefore</i>
-in :—	<i>herein</i>	<i>therein</i>	<i>wherein</i>
-of :—	<i>hereof</i>	<i>thereof</i>	<i>whereof</i>
-to :—	<i>hereto</i>	<i>thereto</i>	<i>whereto</i>
-upon :—	<i>hereupon</i>	<i>thereupon</i>	<i>whereupon</i>
-with :—	<i>herewith</i>	<i>therewith</i>	<i>wherewith</i>

Here- = *this*. There- = *that* or *it*. Where- = *what* or *which*.

EXERCISE — Separate into pronouns and prepositions.

I shall be more careful *hereafter*. Sufficient unto the day is the evil *thereof*. He drew his sword, *whereupon* the ruffians took to their heels. *Thereby* hangs a tale. *Herein* is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. *Whereof* thinkest thou? So long as he has the *wherewithal* to pay his bill, he is for the time being the very monarch of all he surveys. Enclosed *herewith*, you will find the papers relating to the affair. Notice is *hereby* given..... A hundred men or *thereabouts*. Do you know his *whereabouts*?

(3) **PRONOMINALS AFTER PREPOSITIONS** :— Pronominal Adverbs of Time and Place may be used, like ordinary pronouns, as the Object of Prepositions :— *Since then*, *till then*, *till now*, *from here*, *from there*, *from where*? etc.

§ 1. Demonstratives.

What are the four Demonstrative Roots?

The Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives have already been treated of. The Demonstrative Adverbs are —

Time.	Place.	Manner or Degree.	Reason or Cause.
(now)	here	thus	hence
then	there, yonder	—	therefore
—	—	so, the	so
—	—	as	—

(a) **Then** : — Paraphrase *then* in the following : —

- (α) I was young *then*.
- (β) He first went to America, and *then* to Europe.
- (γ) Have you eaten nothing? *Then* you must be hungry.
- (δ) The *then* ministry pursued the strong foreign policy.

Idioms : — Now and then ; every now and then.

(b) **Here** : — Paraphrase *here* in the following : —

- (α) Have you ever been *here* before?
- (β) *Here* lies the difference between.....
- (γ) How is the word used *here*?
- (δ) The woman *here* burst into tears.
- (ϵ) The schools *here* are very flourishing.

(c) **There, Yonder** : — Paraphrase *there* and *yonder* in the following : —

- (α) Have you even been *there*?
- (β) I differ from you *there*.
- (γ) *There*! that will do.
- (δ) He teaches in the school *there*, does he not?
- (ϵ) *Yonder* is the village where I was born.

Idioms : —

- (α) Is there a god? — Some say *there* is.
- (β) The country is mostly barren, but there are fertile spots *here and there*.
- (γ) He is constantly going *hither and thither*.
- (δ) I have heard something about him, but that's *neither here nor there*.

Note : — *There* is used to introduce sentences, not only with the verb *to be*, but with any intransitive verb, mostly of occurrence. Compare : —

A man *came*. — *There came* a man.
An event *happened*. — *There happened* an event.
A rebellion *broke out*. — *There broke out* a rebellion.

(d) **Hence, Therefore** : — Paraphrase *hence* and *therefore* : —

- (α) *Hence* it is that
- (β) *Hence* its name
- (γ) He blushes, *therefore* he must be guilty.

(e) **Thus** : — Paraphrase *thus* in the following : —

- (α) He always treats me *thus*.
- (β) *Thus*, you see, I am not what I seem.
- (γ) *Thus far* I have had nothing to complain of.
- (δ) *Thus much* is certain, that he was away from home on the day in question.

(f) **So** : — This is a Demonstrative Adverb corresponding to the demonstrative adjective *such*, and denotes Manner or Degree.

Do not do *so*! Do not talk *so*! Do not take on *so*!
He speaks English very well. I do not know any one who speaks it *so* well.
You must come to see us. My parents will be *so* delighted!
How beautiful! It is *so* beautiful.

So is also used as a Repetitive Pronoun [See Page 228.], to save the repetition of the predicate : —

If it is warm, keep it *so*.
France is a rich country, but England is more *so*.
We think our fathers fools; our sons will think us *so*.

Compare : —

- { Will he live? — I hope *so*.
- { Will he die? — I hope *not*.

Idioms : —

- (α) *So I am* = *Yes, I am*.
You seem to be a philosopher. — *So I am*.
You have a very good mother. — *So I have*.
You seem to delight in novels. — *So I do*.
She is quite pretty, is she not? — *So she is*.

- (β) *So am I* = *Also am I*.
You seem to be a philosopher; *so am I*.
You have a very good mother; *so have I*.
You seem to delight in novels; *so do I*.
She is pretty, and *so is* her sister.
You are an apprentice. — *So was* Franklin.

- (γ) **So much so** : — He is very clever — *so much so* that I can not keep up with him.
- (δ) **As much so** : — His brother is very clever—quite *as much so* as he — perhaps *more so* than he.
- (ε) **As so many** : — He looks upon children *as so many* encumbrances.
- (ζ) **As so much** : — I look upon any time not spent in study *as so much* lost time.
- (η) **So little** : — He is not a scholar — in fact, *so little* of a scholar that he does not know Latin from Greek.
- (θ) **So far** : — *So far* we have treated of.....
- (ι) **So much for** : — *So much for* his merits. Now let us turn to his faults.
- (κ) **So and so** : — Mr. *so and so*. If you tell me to do *so and so* at *such and such* a time, I will do so.
- (λ) **So so** : — How do you find yourself this morning? — Only *so so*.
- (μ) **Or so** : — How old is he? — He must be some thirty *or so*.
- (ν) **Ever so** : — Home is home, be it *ever so* homely.

Compare : —

- (a) He has *ever so* many children.
- (b) Let a man have *ever so* many children, he will miss any one of them.

- (ξ) **And so forth, and so on (etc., &c.)** : — One was too large, a second was too small, a third was not strong enough, *and so on*.

Note 1 : — *So*, like *such*, is used in an indefinite sense in —

- (a) Mr. *So and so*.
- (b) To engage a man at *so much* a month.

Note 2 : — *So*, like the pronoun *it*, may refer either (a) backward, (b) forward, or (c) indefinitely.

- (a) Her hair swept the floor, it was *so* long.
- (b) Her hair was *so* long that it swept the floor.
- (c) I shall be *so* delighted to see him.

Note 3 : — *So* forms two correlatives — *so.....as*, *so.....that* — which will be treated of under "Pronominal Correlatives" [See Pages 270—273.].

(g) **As** : — This is a Demonstrative Adverb, corresponding to the demonstrative adjective *same*, and is generally used in comparison correlatively with the relative *as*. [See Pages 270—273.].

- (α) { She is *as* beautiful *as* her sister.
= She possesses *the same* beauty *as* her sister does.
- (β) { She is not *so* clever *as* her sister.
= She has not such cleverness *as* her sister has.

Idioms : —

- (α) **As well** : — If you have no pen, a pencil will do *as well*.
- (β) **As much** : — He is rather hot-tempered, and owns *as much* himself.
- (γ) **As little** : — She meant no harm, and I meant *as little*.

(h) **The** : — This is a Demonstrative Adverb of Degree (= *by so much*) used only before Comparatives, and may or may not be used correlatively with the Relative *the*. [See Page 273.] The Demonstrative *The*, when used by itself, may refer either backward or forward : —

- (a) He has faults, but we love him none *the* less.
- (b) We love him none *the* less because he has faults.

The Demonstrative *The* refers forward to a Conjunction or Preposition of Reason [*because, for, since, as, that*, etc.] : —

You are not *the* less a coward *because* you have nine hundred and ninety-nine lily-livered followers at your back.

The book is not *the* worse in my eyes *for* being written by a Japanese.

The army was *the* more formidable *as* it had been reinforced.

It is *all the* better for you *that* your teacher does not speak Japanese.

The stag ran *all the* faster *for* the noise we made.

Idioms : —

- (α) **The better for** : — I feel much *the better* *for* my trip.
- (β) **The worse for** : — He was *the worse* *for* liquor. My coat is much *the worse* *for* wear. The invalid was *the worse* *for* his visit to the seaside.
- (γ) **So much the better** : — Come and see me to-morrow; if you can come to-day, *so much the better*.

- (δ) So much the worse : — I know he is poor, but I did not know that he was dishonest, *so much the worse*.
 (ε) To be the wiser : — Never say that, if you omit to do this or that, nobody will *be the wiser*.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

- (1) 彼モ才子ダガ彼ノ弟ハモット才子ダ (2) 病人ハ癒リマセウカ (3) 如何モ思付カナイ (4) 死ニマスカ (5) 如何モ死ヌカモ知レヌ (6) 壁ガ厚クツテ亦屋根モ厚イカラ火ニハ堪ヘル (7) 彼ハ何デモ金ノ儲カラナイ仕事ハ徒勞ノ様ニ思フテ居ル (8) 師匠ガ生徒等ヲ恰カモ我子ノ様ニ扱フ (9) 彼モ辛抱ガ無イガ彼ノ兄弟モ辛抱ガ無イ (10) 教師ガ日本語ヲ知ラヌ方ガ却ツテ學生ノ爲メニ宜ロシイ (11) 私ハ轉地シタノガ爲メニ宜カツタ (12) 病人ハ轉地シタノガ却ツテ害ニナツタ (13) 昨年ハ涼シカツタ今年ヨリモ涼シカツタ (14) 昨日モ暑カツタ今日ニモ劣ラズ暑カツタ (15) 昨夜ハ暑カツタ。餘リ暑クツテ眠ラレナカツタ (16) 彼ハ子供ヲ恰カモ厄介物ノ様ニ思フテ居ル (17) 彼ハ子供ノ様ニ單純ダガ却ツテ其ガ爲メニ人カラ尊敬サレル (18) 意外ナルガ爲メニ一層興味ガアル (19) 彼ニ意見ヲスルト却ツテ裏ル (20) アナタニハ御恩ガアルカラ一層勵ンテ動メマス (21) 御恩ニ感ジマス。此困難ナ場合ニ救ハレタ故一層感ジマス (22) 旅行シテ來タノガ體ニ宜カツタ

§ 2. Relatives.

- (a) What are the Relative Pronouns proper?
 (b) What relatives does the word "that" take the place of?
 (c) How is the relative "as" used?
 (d) Which of the following relatives are used without antecedents — "who," "which," "that," "what"?
 (e) What are the three uses of the compound forms in "-ever"?
 (f) What relatives are used as Relative Adjectives?

The Relative Adverbs are —

Time.	Place.	Manner or Degree.	Reason or Cause.
when(that)	where	how (that)	why
whenever	wherever	however	—
—	—	as, the	—

When, where, and why are Relative Adverbs pure and simple, in the combinations "*time when*," "*place where*," "*case where*," "*reason why*," etc.

- The time has been when Spain ruled the seas.
 The day will come when you will listen to me.
 The time may come when I shall be glad of your services.
 We left the place where we had been so happy.
 The world is a stage where every man must play a part.
 There are cases where this rule does not hold good.
 There are occasions where one ought to be silent.
 I see no reason why I should not succeed.

(a) OMISSION OF RELATIVE : — After the nouns *time, day, way, manner, etc.*, the relative *when* is frequently, and the relative *how* always, replaced by *that* or omitted.

- Scarcely a day passed that I did not see him.
 He died on the very day (that) I arrived.
 This is not the way (that) we came last time.
 I am not satisfied with the way (that) you have done it.
 I did it in the easiest way (that) I could.
 This is the manner (that) I did it.
 The time that Great Britain remained a Roman province was between three and four hundred years.

Note : — It is owing to this omission of the Relative Adverb of Time that Nouns denoting Time take the place of Conjunctions of Time.

- (α) Time : — *The first time* I saw him, I thought him a strange man. *The next time* I see him, I shall not forget to say so. *The last time* I saw him, he was quite well. I remind him of his promise *every time* I meet him.
 (β) Day, year, etc. : — He died *the day* I arrived. *The spring* I was fourteen, father built this house.
 (γ) Moment, instant : — He stole away *the moment* he saw me. I felt well *the instant* I set foot on land.

(b) **OMISSION OF ANTECEDENT**:—The Conjunctions *when*, *where*, *why* and *how* are really Relative Adverbs with the antecedent omitted. Supply antecedents:—

When Commodore Perry visited Japan, only a small fishing village stood *where* now stands the city of Yokohama. The news reached us *when* it was least expected. This is *where* the accident happened. That is *why* I can not consent to your proposal. This is *how* he always treats me. This is *how* it happened. Place it *where* you found it. He returned *whence* he came. She followed him *whither* he had gone. This is *where* you err. *Where* there is a will, there is a way. *Where* ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.

Note:—*When*, *where*, and *why*, when used as Dependent Interrogatives, may be made into Relative Adverbs by having an Antecedent supplied. Compare:—

{ I do not knowwhen it happened.
{ I do not know the time when it happened.

EXERCISE:—*Change into Relatives by supplying Antecedents.*

I do not know *when* he will arrive. I will let you know *when* he arrives. Do you know *where* he fell? I can show you *where* the treasure is hidden. I will show you *where* your argument fails. I can not see *why* he should bear me ill-will. I can not comprehend *how* I can have offended him.

(c) **COMPOUND RELATIVE ADVERBS**:—The Compound Relatives *whenever* and *wherever* may, like the Compound Relative Pronouns, be used either as Indefinite Relatives or as Concessive Pronouns. *However* is only used as a Concessive Adverb.

- (α) *Whenever* { (= *any time that*):—Come *whenever* you like.
{ (= *no matter when*):—*Whenever* you may come, you will find me at home.
- (β) *Wherever* { (= *any place that*):—Go *wherever* you like.
{ (= *no matter where*):—*Wherever* you may go, you will find the same thing.
- (γ) *However* (= *no matter how*):—*However* hard you may try, you will never succeed in it.

EXERCISE:—*Paraphrase the Compound Relative Adverbs.*

You may come *whenever* you like. *Whenever* you may come, you will find me in. *Whenever* the coach stopped, the sailor called for beer. Go *wherever* you like. *Wherever* you may go, you can not succeed without perseverance. *Wherever* there is anything to be done, there he is sure to be. He is welcomed, *wherever* he goes. *Wherever* he may go, he will be welcomed. *However* rich a man may be, he ought not to be idle. *However* clever he may be, he is not a great man. *Wherever* you hide, they are sure to find you out. I will do it, *however* difficult it may be. *However* good your intentions may be, you will be misunderstood. *However* this may be, it does not alter my decision. *However* hard I might work, I could not satisfy him.

(d) **As**:—This is a Relative Adverb of Manner or Degree used in comparison. It is generally used correlatively with the demonstratives *as* (= *same*) or *so* (= *such*). [See Pages 270—273.]

When used by itself, *As* is a Relative Adverb with the Antecedent *Same* understood:—

{ Do *as* I tell you.
{ = Do *the same* (or *in the same way*) *as* I tell you.

The Relative Adverb *As*, besides *manner* or *degree*, may also denote *state*, *time*, or *reason*. Paraphrase *as*:—

Do *as* I do. Do *as* you are bidden. It was *as* I had feared. You will reap *as* you sow. He treated her *as* he would treat a servant. He spoke to me *as* he would speak to an equal. He grew wiser *as* he grew older. I left it *as* it was. Paint me *as* I am. I like it *as* it is. I think of him *as* he was when I left him. He trembled *as* he spoke. *As* he was ambitious, I slew him.

Note:—The relative *as* has many elliptical constructions, in which the clause is contracted into a noun, an adjective, or an infinitive. Supply ellipses:—

I regard him *as* my benefactor. He is looked upon *as* the saviour of his country. He treats me *as* his equal. I look upon the matter *as* certain. We

considered the report *as* false. I went to school *as* usual. Come *as* soon *as* possible. He was so kind *as* to lend me the money. I got up early, so *as* to be in time for the first train. Japan, *as* a naval power, is the first in the Far East.

(*e*) **The** :— This is a Relative Adverb of Degree (= *by how much*), used only before Comparatives, and is always used comparatively with the Demonstrative *The* (= *by so much*). [See Page 273.]

(*f*) **PRONOMINAL CORRELATIVES** :— We have seen that correlative pronouns are of two kinds, those corresponding to "*that...which*" and "*what...that*."

I. **Then.....when** :— A government is *then* to be called a good government, *when* it makes government unnecessary.

II. **Where.....there** :— *Wherever* there is anything to be done, *there* he is sure to be found.

To which class does each of the following correlatives belong?

- (*α*) She is *as* beautiful *as* her sister.
- (*β*) She is not *so* clever *as* her sister.
- (*γ*) *As* fire tries gold, *so* does adversity try virtue.
- (*δ*) *The* sooner you come, the better it will be.

(*α*) **As....as** :— This pronominal correlative corresponds to "*the same...as* or *that*," and is used in the following constructions :—

- (*a*) { He is *as* brave *as* a lion.
He is *as* modest *as* he is brave. (= *modest as well as* brave.)
He is *as* witty *as* the other is dull.
- (*b*) { Eat *as* much *as* you can.
Eat *as* much *as* you like. (= *any.....that, whatever*.)
Be a man *as* rich *as* he will, (= *ever so, however.....*)
- (*c*) { Be *as* careful *as* possible.
He is *as* kind *as* ever.
- (*d*) { He is *as* honest *as* any man alive.
He is *as* honest a man *as* ever breathed.

Idioms :—

- (*α*) *As soon as* :— I'll let you know *as soon as* I arrive.
- (*β*) *As far as* :— I will try to ascertain the truth *as far as* I can.
- (*γ*) *As nearly as* :— I slept three hours, *as nearly as* I could make it out.
- (*δ*) *As long as* :— You shall not want *as long as* I live.
- (*ε*) *As good as* :— *As good as* new ; *as good as* dead.
- (*ζ*) *As well as* :— He has experience *as well as* learning.

Compare :—

- { You *may as well* call a cat an animal of the tiger kind, *as* a tiger an animal of the cat kind.
- { You *might as well* call a horse a fish, *as* call a whale a fish.

(*η*) *As much as* to say.

Note :— The following are common sayings in which the correlative "*as.....as*" is used :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>As brave as a lion.</i> | <i>As obstinate as a mule.</i> |
| <i>As bright as a sixpence.</i> | <i>As old as the hills.</i> |
| <i>As blind as a mouse.</i> | <i>As proud as Lucifer.</i> |
| <i>As bitter as aloes.</i> | <i>As pure as the driven snow.</i> |
| <i>As black as a crow.</i> | <i>As plump as a partridge.</i> |
| <i>As bold as brass.</i> | <i>As playful as a lamb.</i> |
| <i>As clear as crystal.</i> | <i>As quiet as pussy.</i> |
| <i>As cool as a cucumber.</i> | <i>As rich as Croesus.</i> |
| <i>As dead as a doornail.</i> | <i>As red as a salamander.</i> |
| <i>As drunk as a lord.</i> | <i>As rough as a bear.</i> |
| <i>As firm as a rock.</i> | <i>As strong as an ox.</i> |
| <i>As green as grass.</i> | <i>As sick as a dog.</i> |
| <i>As grave as a judge.</i> | <i>As sober as a judge.</i> |
| <i>As greedy as a pig.</i> | <i>As sour as vinegar.</i> |
| <i>As hot as love.</i> | <i>As sure as a gun.</i> |
| <i>As happy as a king.</i> | <i>As swift as an eagle.</i> |
| <i>As heavy as lead.</i> | <i>As sound as a roach.</i> |
| <i>As hungry as a wolf.</i> | <i>As slippery as an eel.</i> |
| <i>As hard as nails.</i> | <i>As sly as a fox.</i> |
| <i>As light as a feather.</i> | <i>As sharp as a ferret.</i> |
| <i>As mad as a March hare.</i> | <i>As straight as an arrow.</i> |
| <i>As melancholy as an owl.</i> | <i>As true as steel.</i> |
| <i>As merry as a cricket.</i> | <i>As vain as a school-girl.</i> |
| <i>Etc.</i> | <i>etc.</i> |

The first *as* is frequently omitted, as — *wise as a serpent, gentle as a dove, old as Methusaleh, dull as ditchwater, happy as a king, drunk as a lord, white as snow, true as steel, etc., etc.*

(β) **So...as**:—This pronominal correlative corresponds to the correlative "*such...as*," as is used in the following constructions:—

- (a) { He is not so rich as his brother.
He is not so rich as I thought.

Compare:— { He is not as tall as I.
He is not so tall as I.

- Idioms:— { (a) He is not quite so tall as I.
(b) He is not nearly so tall as I.
(c) Things are prized not so much for their worth as for their rarity.

- (b) { He was so kind as to show me the way.
I got up early so as to be in time for the train.

Compare:—

- { Her hair was so long that it swept the floor.
Her hair was so long as to sweep the floor.
He kindly showed me the way.
He was so kind as to show me the way.

EXERCISE:— *Change into the construction with "so.....as."*

Will you *kindly* lend me the book? He was *so* imprudent *that* he ran into debt. I *prudently* kept out of debt. He spoke *so* eloquently *that* he moved us to tears. I *foolishly* trusted the man. He *wisely* improved the occasion. I was *so* fortunate *that* I succeeded in my first attempt. The man was *so* impudent *that* he asked for money. He was *so* insolent *that* he wrote me such a letter. I *unfortunately* lost my parents in my infancy. I *fortunately* found him at home. The oceans *rather* unite *than* divide the world. It is pretence *rather than* poverty that harasses a ruined man.

Compare:—

- (a) { As long as I live.
So long as I am innocent. (b) { As far as I can.
So far as I am concerned.

(γ) **As...so**:—This is a Pronominal Correlative corresponding to the correlative pronouns "*what...that*." Compare:—

- { What the lion is among beasts, *that* is the eagle among birds.
As the lion is king of beasts, *so* is the eagle king of birds.

EXERCISE (a):— *Paraphrase the correlatives into terms of "what....that."*

As you sow, *so* will you reap. As two is to four, *so* is three to six. As fire tries gold, *so* does adversity try virtue. As thou choosest, *so* shall it be. As the oases in the desert are like islands in the sea, *so* is the camel like the ship that crosses the sea. As is the man, *so* is his god. As is the gardener, *so* is the garden.

Note:—The *So* in this construction disappears, when the clauses are inverted. Compare:—

- { The eagle is among birds *what* the lion is among beasts.
The eagle is king of birds *as* the lion is king of beasts.

EXERCISE (b):— *Invert the clauses in the above exercise.*

EXERCISE (c):— *Supply "as" or "so."*

Ôsaka is not — large — Tokyo. Sendai is not nearly — large — Tokyo. Be — good — to open the door for me. She is — fine a ship — ever walked the waters. I have — good a right to the money — you have. I ran — fast — I could. I ran — fast — to get out of breath. I know many who speak English — well (— he). I know few who speak English — well. — is the teacher, — is the pupil. He ate — much — he liked. He ate — much — to make himself sick. Is he — foolish — that? He was — foolish — to do that. He is not — foolish — you think.

(δ) **The...the**:—This correlative is only used before Comparatives, and corresponds to "*what...that*," "*as...so*."

- { The sooner you do it, the better it will be.
= To *what extent* sooner, to *that extent* better.
= *How much* sooner, *so much* better.
= As you do it sooner, *so* much better it will be.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 何時カ峠度頭ヲ下ゲサセテ見セル (2) 何時カ御盡力ヲ願フコトガアルカモ知レヌ (3) 此規則ハ何時デモ用ヒラレルトハ限ラヌ又應用ノ利カヌ場合モアル (4) 人ガ爲タコトナラ何モ私ダツテ出来ヌト云フ譯ハナイ (5) 彼ニハ自分ノ子ハ無いノカ。夫ダカラ人ノ子ヲ養ツテ居ルノダ子 (6) 本ヲ元ノ處ヘ置ケ (7) 彼ハ私ガ替シタ日ニ出發シタ (8) 是ハ此前來タ道トハ遠フ (9) 彼ニ初メテ會タ時ハ立派ナ人カト思フタ (10) 行キタケレナ此次行ク時連レテ行ツテ遣ロウ (11) 此前行ツタ時ハ彼ハ不在デアツタ (12) 彼ハ何故私ヲ恨ンテ居ルノカ少シモ合點ガ行カヌ (13) 何時デモ好キナ時ニ御返シナサイ (14) 私ハ彼ニ會フ度毎ニ異見ヲスル (15) 何處デモ好キナ處ニ坐ハレ (16) 何處ニ坐ツテモ能ク見エル (17) 彼ハ至ル處ニ歡迎サレル (18) 何レ程六ツカシクトモ峠度遣ツテ見セル (19) 私ハ何レ程勉強シテモ彼ハ満足シナイ (20) 此本ハ古手デア買フタガ新モ同様デアツタ (21) 私ハ愚ニモ彼ヲ信ジタ (22) 其男ハ顔面皮シクモ金ヲ呉レロト云フタ (23) 彼ハ不幸ニシテ幼キ時ニ明ヲ失フタ (24) 彼ハ界劣ニモ私ノ事ヲ陸テ其ノ事ヲ云フタカ (25) 今度ノ教師ハ學問ニ於テハ前ノ教師ニハ遠リ及バナイ (26) 此處ニハ好キナ位大キナ家が建ツ (27) 私ハ彼ニ食ヒ度イ丈食ハセル (28) 彼ハ時々餘リ食ヒ過ギテ病氣ヲスル (29) 私ハアナタノ思フ程勉強ガ好キナノデハナイ (30) 南ノ方ヘ行ケバ行ク程暖タカニナル (31) 空中ニ上レバ上ル程寒クナル (32) 空氣ガ暖カナレバ暖タカナ程多ク水氣ガ上ル (33) 金ガ有レバ有ル程最ツト欲シクナル (34) 彼ハ飲メバ飲ム程飲ミ度クナル (35) 多々益々辨ズ

§ 3. Interrogatives.

I. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:—

- (a) { Who:— *Who* have passed the examination?
Which (of):— *Which* of you have passed?
- (b) { What:— *What* do you want?
Which (of):— *Which* of these things do you want?

II. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES:—

- (a) { What:— *What* man is he?
Which:— *Which* man will you engage?
- (b) { What:— *What* book do you need?
Which:— *Which* book did you take?
- (c) { How many:— *How many* books do you need?
How much:— *How much* money do you want?
- (d) { What kind of:— *What kind of* animal (plant, tree, etc.)?
What sort of (a):— *What sort of* a man (a place, etc.)?

III. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS:—

- (a) { When:— *When* do you leave?
What time:— (At) *what time* do you start?
How long:— *How long* does it take to master English?
How often:— *How often* do you write home?
- Paraphrase "*how long*:"—
How long have you been studying English?
How long shall I boil the eggs?
How long have you been staying here?
How long shall you stay here?
- (b) { Where:— *Where* have you been?
How far:— *How far* did you go?
- Paraphrase "*where*" and "*how far*:"—
Where are you going? *Where* do you come from?
How far did the fire spread? *How far* was the report true?
- (c) { How:— *How* do you like this fish?
How far:— *How far* did you succeed?
How little:— I know *how little* he is to be trusted.
- Paraphrase *how* :—
How have you performed your task?
How did you (manage to) accomplish it?
How is your father?
How do you like your new school?
How do you like this fish?
How is it that you are always so late?
- (d) { Why:— *Why* did you not say so?
How:— *How* is this? *How* is it (*how comes it, how does it happen that*) eggs are so dear here?

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

(1) 誰々試験ニ及第シタト思フカ (2) 彼等ノ内誰々及第シ
タカ知ツテ居ルカ (3) 幾人及第シタカ聞イタカ (4) 金ガ幾ラ
入ルノカ (5) 此ノ位ノ家ヲ建テルノニ幾ラ掛ルカ (6) 英語チ
一ト通り修ムルニハ幾年位掛ルカ (7) 此船ヲ運轉スルニ幾人掛
ルカ (8) Elm ト云フハ如何ナ樹カ (9) 今度ノ先生ハ如何ナ
人カ (10) Hongkong ハ如何ナ所カ (11) 鯨ハ曾テ見タコトガ
ナイカラ如何ナモノカ知ラナイ (12) 彼ハ何處ヘ行クト云フ
タカ (13) 彼ハ何時歸ルカ云ツテ行ツタカ (14) 明朝ハ幾時ニ
御起シ申シマセウカ (15) 倫敦ヘ行クノニ幾日掛ルカ (16) 幾
時間程御待チニナリマシタカ (17) 何時カラ此處ニ來テ居ル
カ (18) 何時迄此處ニ居ルノカ (19) 彼ノ手際ハ如何ダ (20) マ
ア如何シテオ前ニ此ノ事ガ出來タカ (21) 今度ノ男ハ如何
デスカ御氣ニ入りマシタカ (22) 此魚ハ如何シタノガ好キカ
煮タノガ好イカ焼タノガ好イカ (23) 刺身ガ好イ (24) アナタハ
何故三十日ニ來ナカツタカ (25) アナタハ何時モ斯様ニ拂イ
ガ棲レルノハ一體如何シタモノデスカ

CHAPTER VII.

Indefinite Pronominal Elements.

The Indefinite Pronominals *some one, somebody, anything, no-thing, everything*, etc., have their Adverbial Counterparts in *somewhere, anyhow, ever, never*, etc. The correspondence of meaning between the two classes of indefinite elements will greatly assist the understanding of some phrases [*ever, ever so, at all*, etc.], which are a source of great difficulty to the Japanese student.

Indefinite Pronominal Adverbs.

Adjective-Roots.	Time.	Place.	Manner.	Degree.	Reason.
(1) Certain	once, one time	—	—	—	—
(2) Some	some time	somewhere	somehow	somewhat	somehow
(3) Any	at any time	anywhere	anyhow	ever so	—
(4) Any?	ever?	anywhere?	in any way?	{any? at all?}	on any account?
(5) No	never	nowhere	nowise	{no, none not at all}	on no account
(6) Every	ever	everywhere	every way	—	—
(7) Other	—	elsewhere	otherwise	—	—

§ 1. Indefinite Pronominal Adverbs of Time.

(a) **Once**:—The Adverbial Element corresponding to the root *certain* is *one*, which is used in Adverbial Objectives denoting Past Time.

Once = *one time, on one occasion.*

One day = *on a certain day.*

One morning = *on a certain morning.*

Etc. etc.

Once has three uses: —

- (α) *Once* I was staying in Kyoto.
- (β) I have been there *once* (or *twice*).
- (γ) It was *once* so, but it is so *no longer*.

Idioms: —

- (α) At once: — { I'll set about it *at once*.
The book is *at once* amusing and instructive.
I saw my mistake *all at once*.
- (β) For once: — He then succeeded *for once* in his life.
- (γ) For this once: — Oblige me *for this once*.
- (δ) Once for all: — I will explain it here *once for all*.
- (ε) Once again = *once more*.
- (ζ) Once and again = *again and again*.

(b) *Some time*: — In adverbial expressions of time, *one* (或 *ν*) is used to denote past time; and *some* (何時カ) is used to denote future time, as being the more indefinite of the two. Compare: —

- { I *once* lived in Kyoto.
- { I mean to go there again *some time*.
- { *One day* I went out shooting.
- { If you wish to go there, I will take you there *some day*.
- { On *one occasion* I did so.
- { I shall do so on *some future occasion*.

Note: — In Older English we sometimes find the usage reversed: —

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen. — *Shakespeare*.
I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband. — *Shak*.

(c) *Ever*: — This is an adverbial form corresponding to the indefinite interrogative *any*, and is joined to verbs, just as *any* is joined to nouns. In fact, *ever* sometimes takes the place of *any* in an idiomatic construction. Compare: —

- { He understands his business, if *any* man does.
- { He understands his business, if a man *ever* did.
- { Did *any* pupil *ever* have so patient a teacher?
- { Did *ever* pupil have so patient a teacher?

The Interrogative *Ever* may be used to denote Present, Past, or Future Time: —

- (α) Present: — Do you *ever* write to him?
- (β) Past: — Did you *ever* meet him?
- (γ) Future: — If you should *ever* meet him,.....

The Interrogative *Ever* (曾テ) is used only in questions, conditions, and negative statements: —

- (α) Do you *ever* meet him?
- (β) If you *ever* meet him,....
- (γ) No man *ever* succeeded in.....

Note 1: — *Ever* (曾テ) must not be used in affirmative statements, in place of *once*. To say — “I was *ever* staying in Kyôto” — is as wrong as to say — “I have *any* money.”

Note 2: — *Ever* (曾テ) seems to be used affirmatively in certain clauses, but an interrogative or negative meaning is always implied. Explain the uses of *ever*: —

He was one of the greatest men that *ever* lived.
He is as honest a man as *ever* breathed.
I can not imagine how he *ever* did such a thing.

The Affirmative *Ever* (何時モ) is more emphatic than *always*, as *every* is more emphatic than *all*. Compare: —

- { *Ever* keep the precept in mind.
= *Never* forget it.
- { I have *ever* kept the object in view.
= I have *never* lost sight of it.

(d) *Never*: — *Ever* is opposed to *never*, *always* to *sometimes*. Compare: —

- { Do you *ever* get sick? — No, I *never* get sick.
- { Is he *always* sick? — No, he *sometimes* gets well.

Idioms: —

- (α) For *ever*: — He is *for ever* in the way.
- (β) Ever since: — I came here three years ago, and have lived here *ever since*.
- (γ) As.....as *ever*: — { He is *as kind as ever*.
He is *as kind* a man *as ever* lived.
You shall have *as many as ever* you like.
- (δ) More.....than *ever*: — He is *more diligent than ever*.
- (ε) Ever so: — { Let a man be *ever so* learned,.....
He has three boys and *ever so* many girls.
- (ζ) Never so (= *ever so*): — Ah! better to be two cottagers in these better days, than king and queen of England in those bad days, though *never so* fair! — *Dickens*.

- (η) Seldom, if ever : — He *seldom, if ever*, reads a book.
 Compare : — He has *little, if any*, taste for reading.
- (θ) Now or never : — We must conquer *now or never*.
- (ι) Never more : — I shall *never* see my native land *more*.
- (κ) Never a (= *not a*) : — He said *never a* word in reply.

§ 2. Indefinite Pronominal Adverbs of Degree.

(α) **Somewhat** : — This is originally a pronoun (= *something*), but used as an adverb (= *in some degree*).

He has *somewhat* of a military appearance.

He is *somewhat* better educated than the rest of his profession.

Note : — The pronouns *something*, *anything*, and *nothing* are also used as adverbs of degree.

He is *something* of a scholar.

If he is *anything* of a scholar, he ought to know it.

He has *nothing* of the orator in his composition.

(β) **Ever so** : — This is an indefinite form (corresponding to *any*) used with adjectives and adverbs. Compare : —

- { There are *any* number of schools in Tokyo.
 { There are *ever so* many schools in Tokyo.

The affirmative *any* means "*any you like*;" *ever so*, used in affirmative statements, means "*as....as you will*."

any number you like = as many as you will = ever so many

"Ever so" has two uses : —

(α) = However : — Home is home, be it *ever so* homely.

(β) = As....as you will : — You will find *ever so* many beauties in the book.

EXERCISE : — Change "*however*" into "*ever so*" or "*as....as one will*."

However rich a man may be, he ought not to be idle. *How-
 ever* hard you may work, you will never succeed in it. *How-
 ever* clever a man may be, he can not be a great man if he is not
 good. I will accomplish it, *however* difficult it may be. The
 honest man, *however* poor he may be, is king of man for all that.

(ϵ) **Any, No, None** : — These are used with comparatives : —

(α) Is he *any* better to-day?

(β) He is *no* better than he was yesterday.

(γ) He has faults, but we love him *none* the less.

(α) **Any** = *in any degree* : —

Insects never grow *any* larger.

The bird seemed about to fly away if I came *any* nearer.

(β) **No** = *not in any degree*. **No more** = as little (or few).

Compare : —

- { No more than a dozen. { No fewer than a hundred.
 { Not more than a dozen or so. { Not fewer than a hundred.
 { He is *no* better than a beggar.
 { He is *not* better than a beggar.
 { He *no* sooner saw me than he stole away.
 { In three day's time, but *not* sooner.
 { We went *no* farther that day.
 { Sendai is *not* farther than Nagoya.

Idioms : —

(α) **No more** : — I will do so *no more*. He is *no more*.

(β) **No longer** : — The school exists *no longer*.

(ϵ) **No more....than** : — A whale is *no more* a fish *than*
 a whale is.

Compare : —

- { He is *not* more diligent than you are.
 { He is *no* more diligent than you are.

EXERCISE : — Paraphrase "*no more*."

You have *no more* mind *than* a blade of grass. A
 nation can *no more* change its race than a leopard can
 its spots. Bees can *not* live on honey alone *any more*
than you could. Those ruffians are *no more* moved by
 human suffering *than* animals are. He can *no more*
 swim *than* fly. A man has *no more* right to say a rude
 thing to another *than* to knock him down,—Johnson.
 You can *not* injure such a man *any more than* you can
 throw a stone at the sun.

(γ) *None* = *not in any degree* (used before the adverbs *the* and *too*): —

The child is *none* the worse for the want of milk.

He is *none* the happier for all his wealth.

At last he gave up drinking, and *none* too soon.

(d) *At all*: — This is an indefinite interrogative (= *in any degree, in the least degree*), and is used only in Questions, Conditions, and Negative Statements.

(α) Do you mean to do it *at all*?

(β) If you do it *at all*, do it well.

(γ) If you do not do it well, do *not* do it *at all*.

Note: — "*At all*" is used to emphasize *any* (?) or a negative.

Has he *any* property *at all*?

No, he has *nothing at all*.

§ 3. Indefinite Interrogatives.

- (a) *Ever*? — { Did you *ever* go there?
When did you go there?
- (b) *Anywhere*? — { Are you going *anywhere*?
Where are you going?
- (c) *In any way*? — { Can I serve you *in any way*?
How can I serve you?
- (d) *Any*? — { Is it *any* larger?
How much larger is it?
- (e) *At all*? — { Do you like it *at all*?
How do you like it?

We have seen that Indefinite Interrogatives can be used only in Questions, Conditions, and Negative Statements. Compare:—

- (a) *Any*: — { Are you going *anywhere*?
If you are going *anywhere*, take me with you.
I am not going *anywhere*.
- (b) *Ever*: — { Do you *ever* come this way?
If you *ever* come this way, come and see me.
It is not likely that I shall *ever* come this way.
- (c) *At all*: — { Will you do it *at all*?
If you do it *at all*, the sooner you do it the better.
Then do not do it *at all*.

Compare the following idioms: —

(a) *Little, if any* (= *little or none*): — He has *little, if any*, patience.

(b) *Seldom, if ever* (= *seldom or never*): — He *seldom, if ever*, goes to church.

(c) *Little, if at all* (= *little or none at all*): — He is *little, if at all*, better than the rest of his class.

EXERCISE: — State how "*ever*" and "*at all*" is used.

He was as faithful a servant as any man *ever* had. I have *ever* had a pleasure in obtaining any little anecdotes of my ancestors. It is certain that our present Queen would not *ever* try to act contrary to law. It *ever* has been so, and *ever* will be so. If you *ever* need a friend, remember that you have one in me. Time is *ever* silently turning over his pages. You will be able to buy yourself as many silk gowns as *ever* you like by and by. John Bull is a colonist, if *ever* there was one. I am sorry I *ever* did it. I am sorry I *ever* saw her. I find it difficult to believe that this was *ever* the scene of such a tragedy. His was an active and watchful benevolence *ever* desirous to do good. Come as soon as *ever* you can. The fact must be obvious to any one who is *at all* acquainted with English.

TRANSLATION EXERCISE.

- (1) 余曾テ英國ニ在リシ時或ル大學教授ト知己トナツタ
(2) アナタハ此方ノ方ヘ御出ニナルコトガアリマスカ (3) 若シ御出ニナツタナラ是非御立寄り下サイ (4) 彼ハアノ時ダケハ人ノ説ヲ容レタ (5) 今度ダケ御願ヲ聞イテ下サイ (6) 此語ハ度々出會フ語ダカラ此處テ充分ニ説明シテ今後ハ説明ハ致シマセン (7) 其ノ事ハ出來ナイト屹張り斷ツテ置クガ宜イ (8) 一通リ英語ヲ遣ル者ハ幾ラモ幾ラモ有ル (9) 幾ラ貧乏ナシテモ正直デアサイアレバ人ニ頭ヲ下ゲル必要ハナイ (10) 何レ程六カシイ事デモ忍耐ガアレバ打テ勝テル (11) 病人ハ少シハ宜イカ (12) 宜イコトハナイ昨日ト同シコトダ (13) アノ學校ニハ生徒ガ百人位外ナイ (14) 日本ニ眞ノ戰鬪艦ハ六艘外ナイ

(15) アノ學校ニハ生徒ガ三千モ居ル (16) 彼ハ十人モ兄弟ガアル (17) 今後ハ斯様ナ所ヘハ決シテ行キマセン (18) 彼ハモウ今テハ學校ヘ行カナイ (19) 魚ハ水中ニ居レドモ空氣ナクシテ生活スルコト能ハザルハ陸上ノ動物ト同ジコトデアル (20) 私ハ君等ト同ジコトテ決シテ氣狂デハナイ (21) 彼ハ我々ト同然テ此事ニ付テハ口ヲ出ス權利ハナイ (22) 彼ハ木石ト同様テ情ガナイ (23) 彼ノ如キ人ヲ害サントスルノハ太陽ニ石ヲ投ゲントスル様ナモノデ到底出來ヌコトダ (24) お前ニ是ガ出來タラ繪ニ畫イタ達摩ガ躍リ出ス (25) ドウセ道ルノナラ早ク遣ツタ方が宜イ (26) 君ハ洋行ヲスルスルト云ツテ居ルガ本當ニ行クノカ(ソレトモ全ク行カヌ氣カ) (27) 彼ハ少シモ大望ガ無イ (28) 洋行スル位ナラ歐羅巴ヘ行クガ宜イ (29) 彼ニハ友人ハ例令アツテモ多クハ無イ (30) 彼ハ外出スルコトハ例令アツテモ稀レダ (31) 英國ハ日本ヨリモ例令嚴ラハ大キイトシテモ澤山大キクハナイ
