In came several students.
Scarcely had the game over when it began to rain.
Down came the rain in torrents.
Out went three gay kids.
Little did I dream that I should never see him again.
Bang went the gun.
In came two strangers.

Auxiliary verbs, the verbs of the subject(s),—highlight—Emphasis—Inversion—clarify—The sentence whose object(s) can be put (inverted) before the

Modern Chinese
There man. God damn be decoct, white even a
He doesn't come back here without Fall, today.
In the study there are two very tall Americans.
America by plane.
and Germany, that man has already started for

In order to make inspection of England, France

Beneath in the churchyard lay the "dead."
Here are we.

So am I.
On the lawn lay five students.
In the village died another man.
In came several students.
Out went three gay girls.
Crash went the whip.
In the dark there came in a man.

We are glad to accept your proposal.

Well,

Chinese students know about Corky and Tolsor.

Those children have been organized.

Resources.

In every province of China are found rich natural

his bread.

By the work of his own hands, he had earned

home.

With much difficulty, did she find her way.

Those letters have already written well.
Modern Chinese is a living language.

Three full Americans are in the study.

That sounds quite reasonable.

The door will not shut.

This book sells well.
\[ \text{The} = \text{are} + \text{are} + \text{are} + \text{are} \]

1. There are books on the table.
2. There are two Americans in the flower garden.
3. I am here.
There are four English men there.

There are two red pencils in this box.

There is a white flower on that book.
Three Guesses have begun to show.

If rains...
There are three Americans in the Flower Garden.
Have you much money (or not) ?

I received a telegram from home this morning.

Here we are.

Four labours moved from the lodgings.

Two students came, walking from the East.

A man came at 3 o'clock.

The characters on the blackboard cleared — "Never smoke!"

There are three men in the office.

He drinks hot milk.
Are there two Americans over there (or not)?

Are your friends?

Isn't here your picture?

Is here his book?
Are there three tea cups on the table or not? (A)

Do you drink coffee or not? (B)

Do you drink coffee or not, either? (C)

Do you drink tea? (D)

Do you drink tea? (E)

Are there three tea cups on the table? (F)
Do you go at once now?

Is this cheap?

Do you recognize him?

Is he a very good student?
Do you drink coffee or milk?

Are you a good doctor or a famous lawyer?

Are you going to have boiled rice or noodles?

Is this dictionary good or that one useful?

Does he come in the morning or in the afternoon?

Looking at the television?

Is your friend good at playing chess or at table tennis?

What would you like for dinner?

Do you want to stay home or go out tonight?

Would you rather take a walk or go shopping?

Are you a good student or a lazy one?

What is your favorite subject at school?
Where are their two houses?

Do these finish those matters or you?

Does he finish these matters or you?

Which one is cheaper, his or yours?

That is better.
工作

It will take some days for him to finish that big work.

He has [some apples].

[Two of these pencils.]

There are seven days in the week.

There are many German students in the library.

On the table there are four Chinese text books.

How many dictionaries do you want to buy?

There are fifteen books in the box.
They all work in that factory.
His friends study Chinese in Shanghai.
They are in China.

All of my friends are in the school.
My schoolbag is on the table. And yours, then?

They all work in that factory.
I think he has come back home yet, neither.

of May, neither.

I think she goes back to America at the beginning

of this month.

I think she also comes back to Japan at the end.

He drinks but milk at a quarter to three, too.

He goes back there today.

They go back there, neither.

He also comes back.

He comes back, too.
He isn't fond of seeing movies at all.

He isn't so fond of seeing movies.

He is very fond of seeing movies.

He is fond of seeing movies.

They are fond of playing baseball, neither.

He likes milk, neither.

He is also very fond of drinking coffee.

He also likes milk very much.

She is writing 2 long letters with a pen.

He doesn't drink coffee.

He drinks milk.
I don't want to buy that book, either.

That man doesn't know anyone.

He always doesn't take even breakfast.

Even that man joins, doesn't he?

Can we swim even in Winter?

I looked them Read Chinese.

I see him write Japanese.
この文例で考えられる「動語」とは論理的に動詞関係にある対格の「that book」と指している。

筆者は、学生諸君に現代中国語を指導、教育する場合、どの様にしたか比較的安易にキャッチー、マスター出来るか過去数十年苦労を重ね、苦心して来た。

中国語にも日本語、英語と同様強調文がある以上、これを如何に文法的に構文上、説明したものか、学生が折角、中学、高校時代を通じて掌握してきた血となり、肉ともなっている「English Grammar」の「Patterns」を利用して、学生の学習、研究に一役鼎力。
I want to see the Doctor—Mr. Kato that I had seen this morning.

I want to see a quarter past three o'clock this afternoon that I had seen him a quarter past three o'clock this afternoon.

It is in order to consult that important matter with him that I had seen him.

If the Doctor—Mr. Kato that I had seen this morning.

(Permission)
......................
that......................

It is

see MR. Kato.

わが会社の客のこと

почт信や電話での連絡は

聞き手は、

ということです。

 accurates
We should overcome difficulties, and pursue happiness.

Multinational sentences, "Compound sentences." may be extracted and translated accurately. We must overcome difficulties and learn more about them.

In this sentence, "compound conjunctions." are used to combine two or more elements. We must understand these conjunctions to fully understand the sentence.

In our opinion, the use of conjunctions is crucial in understanding sentences. We must focus on the conjunctions used.

In conclusion, we must overcome difficulties and learn from them. We must understand the use of conjunctions to fully comprehend sentences.
That man doesn't give me even one book.

I have not even one book.

We know a little bit of English, but nothing of Russian.
I know this word.

I also don't (want) to buy this book.
Happiness is the realization of your true self. You must overcome difficulties and should pursue your goals. You should also finish your work. You will have to overcome difficulties.

「幸福」「實現」「自我」「克服」「追求」「目標」「完成」「工作」「克服」
Nobody knows this fellow.

They would not even the evidence, would they?

I don't have even a penny with me today.

He doesn't understand even all of my words.

We shall have to study Chinese well.

He hasn't written over those letters yet.

I doubted radio at Mr. Li's yesterday.

We will surely have to overcome those difficulties.
I have already read over all of those long letters. Have you brought that dictionary with you?

Can you understand what it means?

This man doesn't recognize anybody.

painful.

in thought that he tells every-think clearly and

Mr. Chiao, that man is so reasonable and logical

much experience.

These workers have read little, but they have

painting.

His hand-writing is very good, so also is his

He plays football very well.

[Image 0x0 to 595x842]
Everyone likes this sort of books.

Everyone can not except to be an excellent artist.

Both children aren't clever.

All his words are not credible.

I asked him, but (he) wouldn't reply, either.
I have no time for you.

I have little time for you

That man has quite a few girl friends.

They all drink quite a lot.

They all eat a lot.

Nobody likes to buy such a bad article.
He never came again.

He hasn't yet come again.

He won't ever come again.

They all don't join.

They don't all join.

There are few mistakes in his reports.

I have little time to help you.

That new house of his isn't very big.
I meet that man everywhere I go. I don't want to go to anyplace. Nobody told me those important matters.

Everybody likes him very much.
That man knows nothing, nor can he do anything.

He will believe nobody, won't he?

I will go nowhere.

Grammar & Exercises—Read the following sentences and write them in English.

Not a word did he say in her favor.

He has forgotten all about it.

I have already told him every thing I know.

Nobody cares this kind of things.

This man likes to eat nothing.

This man doesn't talk any reason at all.

This man also doesn't talk that reason, does he?

Wherever you may do, be sure to tell me about it.

Buy it.

No matter how expensive it is, I still want to...
This is even intelligible to a child.

That man can carry one even larger, can't he?

Even for a carriage, it seems very quick.

He can carry back even two.

Baggage.

He is very weak, but even he carry such a small
Even in this case, you should not blame him.

即使在這個情形下，你不該責備他。

这样还不够！

即使他想、我也不该回答。

但与君没或许的才能——技能——便作成的。

但即使君没有或许的才能——技能——也做作成的。

即使君没有或许的才能——技能——也做作成的。

但与他想，我也不该回答。

但与君没或许的才能——技能——便作成的。

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但与君没或许的才能——技能——便作成的。

但与君没或许的才能——技能——便作成的。
I don't care for either of them, do I?

Either that man is drunk or mad.

Either he is to blame or I am.

There are some hills on either side of that river.

Either or us may join.

You can take either road.

He has an even temper.

He tried to get even with an antagonist.

I don't care for either of them, do I?
滋賀「舞」、「踊」——滋賀県民の図

0. 20
0. 39
0. 24
0. 20
0. 20
0. 20
0. 50
0. 26
0. 47
0. 52

滋賀県「舞」、「踊」——滋賀県民の図

Sansendo's Dictionary of English Grammar—Inversion

Home "English Chinese Dictionary" — "see" "look" "at pleased" "in a diary use

Radio 向"、「舞踏」、「踊踏」で「舞踏」、「踊踏」で「舞踏」、「踊踏'。