

宜しくない。 the future to do such a thing.

2 先生は儂の後 The professor warned me for the future.
來を戒めたり。

Korashi-su, こらし, 懲, *v.t.* To punish, chastise, or reprove.

1. 彼奴は今十分 If that fellow is not sufficiently chastised now, he will again become supercilious in future.
に懲らして置かぬと後に復威張り出すだろう。

Korashi-su, こらし, 凝, *v.t.* To concentrate one's thoughts upon anything

1. 彼は心を凝ら He concentrates his thoughts upon writing a composition.
して文章を作る。

2. 娼婦は粧を凝 The harlot adorns herself to the utmost.

Kōri, かうり, 高利, *n.* High rate of interest.

1. 高利貸は高利 The usurer lends money at a high rate of interest.
を取りて金を貸すものなり。

Korobashi-su, ころはす, 轉, *v.t.* To cause to fall down; to roll; to tumble down.

1. あいつが己れ That fellow knocked me down.
を衝き轉じた。

2. 子供が土堤か A child rolled a stone down the embankment.
ら石を轉ず。

Korobi-bu, ころび, 轉倒, *v.t.* To fall down; to tumble down; to roll over.

1. 車夫が轉んで A jinrikisha driver fell down and received some injury.
怪我をした。

2. 先頃富士山の Some time ago a large rock rolled down from the top of Mount Fuji.
頂上から大岩石が轉んで來た。

Kōron, こうろん, 口論, *n.* Quarrel; verbal contention; brawl; dispute.

1. 學生が口論し Students quarreled with each other and finally came to blows.
てごうごう打合を始めた。

2 比席にて喧嘩 No quarrel or dispute

口論するを禁ず。 allowed in the room.
Koroshi-su, ころす, 殺, *v.t.* To kill, slay, murder.

1. 人を殺すは大 Murder is a heinous crime.
罪なり。

2. 高僧は蟲をも The high prelate does not kill even a worm.
殺さず。

Kōryū, かうりゅう, 拘留, *n.* Confinement in a police lockup. — **suru**, To arrest and confine; to detain.

1. のんだくれが The drunkard has been sentenced to three days detention.
三日の拘留に處せられた。

2. 彼奴が拘留さ This is the third time that fellow was subjected to detention.
れたのは此れて三度目だ。

Kōsai, かうさい, 交際, *n.* Friendly relations or intercourse; communication.

1. 彼は人と交際 He is expert in keeping up social intercourse with others.
するのが上手だ。

2. 列國間の交際 Especial caution is necessary in maintaining diplomatic relations between the Powers.
には多大の注意を要す。

Kōsai, こうさい, 公債, *n.* Public loan.

1. 政府は更に五 The Government is raising subscriptions for another fifty million yen worth of loan bonds.
千萬圓の公債を募集しつゝあり。

2. 戦争の爲に公 The value of Government loan bonds has fallen in consequence of war.
債證券の價が下落した。

Kōsaku, かうさく, 耕作, *n.* Cultivation of the land; farming.

1. 百姓は土地を The farmer cultivates land.
耕作する。

Kosatsu, こさつ, 故意, *n.* Intentional murder.

1. 彼は故意の罪 He has perpetrated the

を犯せり。 crime of an intentional murder.

2. 彼は故殺に問はれて無期徒刑に處せられた。 Being convicted of the crime of an intentional murder, he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Kōsan, こうさん, 降参, *n.* Submission; surrender; capitulation.

1. 軍人は兜を脱いで敵に降参す。 A soldier takes off his helmet when he surrenders to the enemy.
2. トランスヴァールの健兒等は終に英國に降参した。 The hardy soldiers of the Transvaal have at last surrendered to England.

Kōsei, こうせい, 後世, *n.* Future generation; future ages.

1. 後世必ず酒を以て國を亡すものあらん。 Surely there will be in some future generation a king who will lose his country by drinking wine.

Koseki, こせき, 古跡, *n.* Ruins of an ancient building; remains of an ancient place.

1. 羅馬に至りて有名なる古跡を觀るも甚だ興あり。 It will be interesting to go to Rome and see her celebrated ancient ruins.

Kosaki, こせき, 戸籍, *n.* The names and numbers of houses and population; census.

1. 巡査が戸籍を調べに来る。 A police man comes to examine the census.

Kōsen, こうせん, 口銭, *n.* Commission; brokerage, percentage.

1. 彼は口銭を取つて商品の賣買をする。 He purchases or sells goods on commission.
2. 予は彼に二分五厘の口銭を拂ふた。 I paid him 2.5 per. cent commission.

Kōshaku, こうしゃく, 講釋, *n.* Discourse; lecture; sermon; storytelling.

1. 今晚講釋を聽きに往かうではないか。 Let us go to hear professional stories to-night.
2. 江來教授は本日午後社會學の講釋をせり。 Professor Erai delivered lectures on sociology this afternoon.

Kōshaku-na, こうしゃく, 小癡, *n.* Having a smattering of knowledge; pedantic; affecting a knowledge of anything.

1. 彼奴は小癡なことをいふ。 That fellow speaks in an affected manner.
2. 全体貴様は小癡な奴じや。 To speak plainly, you are a pedantic fellow.

Kōshaku-shi, こうしゃくし, 講釋師, *n.* A public story-teller.

1. 伯知は有名な講釋師になつた。 Hakuchi has become a well known story-teller.

Kōshi, こうし, 公使, *n.* An ambassador, envoy, foreign minister.

1. 外國公使は避暑の爲に日光に廻り。 The Foreign Ministers went to Nikko to avoid the heat of summer.
2. 栗野氏は以て利特命全權公使に任ぜられたり。 Mr. Kurino has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.

Kōshi, こうし, 公私, *n.* Public and private.

1. 彼は公私の用を兼ねて米國に旅行せり。 He travelled to America on both official and private business.

Kōshi, こうし, 格子, *n.* Lattice work.

1. 小僧が格子窓を破壊した。 The boy has broken the latticed window.
2. 格子戸がはづれた。 The latticed door is out of its groove.

Koshi-su, こうす, 濾, *v.* To strain; to filter.

1. 此水は砂で濾して飲用しなげ。 This water must be filtered through sand for

れはならぬ。 drinking.

Koshikake, こしかけ, 腰掛, *n.* A chair; a bench.

1. 此園地に腰掛が幾らもある。 There are many benches in a park.
2. オイ長松や何か腰掛を持って来て呉れ。 Chomatsu bring me something to sit on.

Koshi-kwan, こうしくわん, 公使館, *n.* A legation.

1. 向ふに見へる建物は外國公使館だ。 The building we see over there is a foreign legation.

Kōshin, こうしん, 後進, *n.* Those who come after into the world, and are less advanced in knowledge; pupils.

1. 福澤先生は懇篤に後進の士を誘導された。 Professor Fukuzawa gave his cordial instruction to those who came after him into the world.

Koshirae-ru, こしらへる, 拵, *n.* To make, prepare, or fabricate; to compose; to build or construe; to make ready.

1. 子供に紙鷲を拵へてやろう。 I will make a kite for the child.
2. 村の人々が向の川に橋をこしらへた。 The villagers have constructed a bridge over the river beyond.
3. 移住民は金を拵へて歸る。 Immigrants make money and return.

Koshitsu, こしつ, 痼疾, *n.* An inveterate or chronic disease.

1. 肺炎は我輩の痼疾である。 Pneumonia is my chronic disease.

Koshō, こうしやう, 故障, *n.* Objection; adverse circumstances.

1. 娘の結婚に親が故障をいふ。 The parents object to the marriage of their daughter.
2. 此後如何なる事ありても決し。 Whatever circumstances may occur in future, I

て故障はいはぬ。 will never raise any objection.

Kōshō, こうしやう, 高尚, *n.* High, lofty or noble; sublime or exalted.

1. 人々には何か高尚なる感樂が必要だ。 Some exalted comfort is indispensable to man.
2. 君の志は眞に高尚なものだ。 Your intention is indeed noble.

Kōshoku, こうしよく, 好色, *n.* Lewdness, lasciviousness.

1. あんな好色な人は國中滅多にない。 Such a lascivious person is seldom found in the country.

Kōso, こうそ, 控訴, *n.* An appeal to a superior court.

1. 彼は過日の裁判に服せず遂に控訴せり。 Being dissatisfied with a judgment delivered upon him, he at last appealed to a higher court.

Koso-koso, こそこそ, *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely; stealthily.

1. お前たちは其處でこそこそ何を話して居るのだ。 What are you there talking about clandestinely?
2. 實は今こそこそ盗棒が這入りました。 To tell the truth, a thief has just entered my house.

Kosoku, こそく, 姑息, *n.* Temporizing; procrastinating.

1. そんな姑息な手段では駄目だ。 Such a temporizing plan will not do.
2. 姑息は輔化の敵だ。 Procrastination is the enemy of civilization.

Kotae-ru, こたへる, 答, *v. t.* To answer; to reply; to respond; (耐) to suffer, endure, bear; (徹) to penetrate.

1. 彼れが予に答ふる所曖昧にし。 All that he says to me in reply is so vague

- て少しも要領を 得ず。 that I fail to catch the point.
2. 汝は宜しく時務に勵精して君恩に答ふべし。 You should try to requite your lord's favor by your assiduity in the transaction of public affairs.
3. 彼れの訓諭は予が身に徹へたり。 His admonition penetrated deep into my heart.

Kōtai, かうたい, 交代, *n.* Alternation. —
suru, To take the place of another; to relieve.

1. 番兵は交代で勤めて居る。 Sentinels are alternately on duty.
2. 天津の日本守備隊は近々交代せらるべし。 The Japanese garrison at Tientsin will be relieved shortly.

Kōtan, こうたん, 降誕, *n.* Birth, descent.

1. 西洋では一般に毎年十二月二十五日を以て基督の降誕を祝す。 In western countries the birth of Christ is generally celebrated on the 25th of December every year.

Kōtō, くわうたう, 皇統, *n.* Imperial line.

1. 我國の世界に卓絶する所は皇統連綿として萬世一系なるにあり。 The reason that our country excels in the world is owing to the fact that the same Imperial line has continued unbroken for all ages and generations.

Kotogotoku, こごごどく, 悉, *adv.* Altogether; entirely; wholly.

1. 鳥島噴火の爲に百五十六人の我日本同胞は悉く焼死せり。 Owing to the volcanic eruption of Torishima, one hundred fifty or sixty of our Japanese brethren were burned to death.

Kotonari-ru, こごなる, 異, *adj.* To be different, or unlike; to be unusual, strange,

extraordinary.

1. 實際に行ふ所は屢々口に言ふ所と異なることあり。 What one actually practices differs frequently from what one professes.

Kotosarani, こごさらに, 殊更, *adv.* Particularly; especially; (故) purposely, intentionally.

1. 國際上の事は殊更に注意を要す。 International affairs claim particular attention.
2. 予は埃に左様な事を言ふには及ぶまいと思ふ。 I do not think it necessary to say such things purposely.

Kotowari-ru, こごかる, 斷, *v.f.* To refuse, or decline; to forbid; to give notice.

1. 縁談の申込は度々あつたが皆斷つて違つた。 I received many proposals for marriage, but I refused all of them.
2. 病氣にて出席し兼ねるを斷つてやつた。 I gave notice to the effect that I should be unable to attend on account of my illness.

Kotozuke, or **Kotozute**, こごづけ, こごづて, 傳言, *n.* A verbal message; entrusting a message to another.

1. 君が田舎に歸るなら僕の弟の所へ傳言を頼みたいものだ。 If you are going back to the country I should like to ask you to deliver a verbal message to my brother.

Kōtsū, かうつう, 交通, *n.* Intercourse; communication; communion.

1. 我等は夢にて眞に死者と交通することが出来るものぞうだ。 It is said that we can hold communion with the dead in our dreams.
2. 世の中の開化するに随つて交通機關も整備する。 The machinery for communication is perfected according as the world becomes more civilized.

Kouri, こうり, 小賣, *n.* Selling at retail; retail.

1. 親子三人で駄菓子の小賣をして辛じて隠命を繋いで居る。 Three persons, parents and their child, are supporting themselves by selling cakes retail.
2. 小賣業は卸業より一層利益あり。 A retail business is much more profitable than a wholesale one.

Koware-ru, こわれる, 破, *v.i.* To be broken; to be wrecked.

1. そんなものを手荒く使ふては直に破れて仕舞ふ。 If you handle such things so roughly, they will break at once.
2. 洋燈のホヤが破れた。 The lamp chimney is broken.

Kowashi-su, こはず, 壊, *v.t.* To break.

1. 群衆が押寄せて来て煙草店を滅茶滅茶に壊した。 A mob marched up to a tobacco shop and broke it to pieces.
2. 大工は昨日隣りの家を壊した。 The carpenter destroyed the neighbouring house yesterday.

Koya, こや, 小屋, *n.* A small house; hut; pen.

1. 此邊に一個の小屋を建てる積りで大工を呼んだ。 I have sent for a carpenter in order to have a hut built somewhere about here.
2. 序に豚小舎を二つ斗り拵へて貰はふ。 I take this opportunity to have two pens built for pigs.

Kōyaku, こうやく, 膏藥, *n.* A medicinal plaster; ointment; cerate.

1. 脛のきれたのには膏藥を張つてもなをる。 Cracks on the skin can be cured by the application of plaster.

Koye, こゑ, 聲, *n.* The voice.

1. 養太夫語りの聲は非常に凄れて居る。 The voice of a dramatical musician is extremely hoarse.
2. 養太夫の聲は The voice of Ayadayu

人を懣殺するの力あり。 has a power to captivate men beyond their self control.

Koyeru, こゑる, 肥, *v.i.* To grow fat; plump; to be fertile, rich, or productive.

1. 此頃になつてうちの豚が大層肥てきた。 Lately our pigs have grown extremely fat.
2. 肥料がよいので田地が肥へた。 The soil has grown fertile, owing to the fine quality of the manure.

Koye-ru, こゑる, 越, *v.t.* To cross, to pass over; to excel, surpass; to go beyond; to exceed, outstrip.

1. 泰山を挟んで北海を越ることは出来ぬ。 It is impossible for any person to cross the north sea, with a huge mountain in his arms.
2. 彼は平生の勉勵人に越へしため今や其効験が顯はれた。 He surpassed others in his assiduity in study, and its beneficial effect is now manifest.

Kōyō, こうよう, 効用, *n.* Function; office; use.

1. 齒牙の効用は食物を咀嚼するにあり。 The function of the teeth is to masticate food.
2. 野蛮人は電氣器械の効用を知らず。 Barbarians are utterly ignorant of the use of electric machines.

Koyū, こいう, 固有, *adj.* Peculiar; inherent; innate.

1. 恩怨共に忘れざるは亞米利加印度人の固有の特質なり。 It is a peculiar trait of character in American Indians, that they forget neither kindness nor resentment.

Kōza, こうざ, 高坐, *n.* A high seat; a rostrum; platform.

1. はなしかは高坐によりて聴衆を笑はせる。 A story-teller sitting on the platform makes his audience mirthful.

Kōzen, こうぜん, 公然, *adv.* Publicly; openly.

1. 彼れは公然其意見を社會に發表した。 He has publicly announced his opinions to society.
2. それは最早公然の秘密となつて居る。 It has now become an open secret.

Kozō, こさう, 小僧, *n.* A young Buddhist priest; a young servant, or errand boy.

1. 寺の小僧が佛陀の腕を折つて和尚に叱られた。 A young Buddhist priest was scolded by his superior for breaking an arm of the image of Buddha.
2. うちの小僧は使に出されるごいつでも道草をくつて遊んでならぬ。 Our boy sports on the way whenever he is sent on an errand.

Kozotte, こぞつて, 皆, *adv.* Without exception; all.

1. 全國舉つて彼の就職を祝した。 All the country congratulated him on his appointment.

Kozukai, こづかい, 小遣, *n.* Money spent in daily expenses; pocket money.

1. 昨日置いて貰ふた小遣がもうなくなつた。 The money you left me yesterday for daily expenses is already gone.
2. 兵士が休日に貰ふ小遣は僅かなものだ。 The amount of pocket money with which soldiers are provided on a holiday is very small.

Kubari-ru, くはる, 配, 販, *v.t.* To distribute; to deal out; to parcel out.

1. 商人は其品物を賣出さんとするときは必ず引札を配る。 Merchants distribute handbills when they intend to sell their merchandise on a large scale.
2. 蜘蛛は眼を四方に配りて獲物。 The spider looks around for a victim which may

が網に懸るを待つ。 get entangled in the web.

Kubi, くび, 首, *n.* The neck; the head.

1. 彼は馬から落ちて首の骨を折つた。 Falling from his horse, he broke the bone of his neck.
2. 四十七人の浪人ものが吉良義英首を断つて判官の墓前に供へた。 The forty seven ronins, having cut off the head of Kira Yoshihide, set it before the tomb of the Hangan.

Kubikukuri-ru, くびくくる, 首縊, *v.t.* To hang one's self by the neck.

1. 彼れは折角貯蓄した金を皆盗泥に取られ失望の餘り首を縊つて死んだ。 Having been robbed of all the money which he had saved with especial pains he was so disappointed that he hanged himself.

Kubiri, くびり, 縊, *v.t.* To strangle.

1. 彼は無慘にも老婆を縊り殺して其家に火をつけた。 Having cruelly strangled an old woman, he set fire to her house.

Kuchi, ち, 口, *n.* The mouth; an orifice; entrance, door, opening; demand; quality of goods.

1. その口赤くして血を盛る盆に似たり。 Its mouth is red and resembles a salver to contain blood.
2. 親に向つてそんな口を利くものでない。 You ought not to speak in that way to your parents.
3. 彼は奉公する積りでさこか好い口を探して居る。 As he intends to enter into the service of another, he is looking for a good situation.

Kūchi, くうち, 空地, *n.* Vacant ground; waste land.

1. あの空地には近々の内に學校を建てるといふ噂だ。 Rumour is afloat that a school house will shortly be built on that vacant ground.

Kuchi-guchi, くちぐち, 口口, *adv.* At every entrance; by every mouth; for every kind.

1. 百姓一揆が起つて町の口々を固める. The farmers, having risen in a riot, fortified the gates of the town.
2. そのこゝは彼の邊の人たちが口々に噂して居る. The affair is on the lips of every man in that neighborhood.

Kuchi-hateru, くちはてる, 朽果, *v.i.* To completely decay or rot; to die.

1. 己れも此儘田舎の村學究で朽果てるは残念だ. It would be a matter of no small regret if I were to die as nothing but the country school master that now I am.
2. 樟の大木も今は朽果てたり. The great camphor tree has now completely decayed.

Kuchi-ire, くちいれ, 口入, *n.* A go-between or agency.

1. あの老嫗は奉公人の口入を業として居る. That old woman makes it her business to provide employment for servants.
2. 此女中は友人の口入にて余の家に来れり. This girl has come to my house through my friend's recommendation.

Kuchikuse, くちぐせ, 口癖, *n.* A by-word; something which one is in the habit of saying.

1. お前はなんぞこいふご口癖のよう. You are always in the habit of saying, "return the money."
2. 「則ち」こいふのが彼の先生の口癖で此間も短き演説の中三十六度「則ち」こいつた. That professor is in the habit of saying "that is," and used these words thirty six times in a short speech which he recently delivered.

Kuchisaki, くちさき, 口先, *n.* The lips,

in distinction from the heart.

1. くちさきで人を誤魔かす積りでもそう甘くはいかぬ. You want to dupe another with the lips, but you will never succeed.
2. くちさきはかりの深切なら誰れでも出来る. It is easy for every man to be kind with the lips only.

Kuchisugi, くちすぎ, 糊口, *n.* A living; livelihood, means of getting food.

1. 世の開くるに随ひ糊口の道も自ら増すなり. The means of living increase according as civilization advances.

Kuchō, くちう, 口調, *n.* Melodiousness, harmony, of sound; tone of voice.

1. 此詩は非常に口調が好い. This poem is exceedingly melodious.

Kudake-ru, くだける, 碎, *v.i.* To be broken, crushed, or crumbled to pieces.

1. 七寶楼の花瓶は棚より落ちて碎けたり. The cloisonné flower vase has fallen from the shelf and been broken to pieces.
2. 瓦ご爲つて全からんよりは翠る玉ご爲りて碎けん. We should rather like to be a gem and broken into pieces than to be a brick and remain whole.

Kudaki-ku, くだく, 碎, *v.t.* To break to pieces; to crush, or smash.

1. 彼は大に怒り招木を揮つて酒鉢を碎けり. Being exceedingly angry, she brandished a pestel and smashed into a mortar.
2. 彼は蓄音機の發明に肝膽を碎けり. He has concentrated his attention on the invention of the phonograph.

Kudari-ru, くだる, 下, *v.i.* To go down; to descend; to purge; to depreciate in quality or value; (降) to surrender.

1. 樵夫は徐々こ The woodman slowly

- して山より下に
来れり。 descended the mountain.
2. 彼は水瓜を多
食せしため腹が
下るのだ。 He purges because of his
having eaten too many
melons.
3. 寒暖計は其時
既に氷點以下に
くだれり。 The thermometer had
already fallen below
freezing point by that
time.
4. 彼は戦に敗れ
て遂に敵に降れ
り。 Being defeated in the
battle, he surrendered to
his enemy.

Kudashi-su, くだす, 下, *v.t.* To cause
to go down or descend; to send down; to
purge, to cause to surrender or yield.

1. お三が井の中
に釣瓶を下した。 O'san has let down the
bucket into the well.
2. 子供が腹を下
した。 The child had diarrhoea.
3. 張儀は辯舌を
以て七十餘城を
下した。 Chang Ih has caused
over seventy castles
to surrender by his
eloquence.

Kudoki-ku, くさく, 口説, *v.t.* To im-
portune; to solicit; to court; to entreat,
or persuade; to complain.

1. 色々さあの高
利貸を口説いて
見たがさうして
も金を貸して呉
れなかつた。 I importuned that usurer
in every possible way,
but he would not lend
me money.
2. 番頭がお三を
口説いて情なく
も其禿頭をなぐ
られた。 The *banto* has attempted
to seduce O'san, and
had his bald head mer-
cilessly beaten by her.

Kudoku, くさく, 功德, *n.* Merit; virtuous
or meritorious actions.

1. 生物の生命を
助けてやるのも
大なる功德にな
る。 To save the lives of
creatures is certainly
among the virtuous
actions of men.

Ku-fū, くふう, 工夫, *n.* Contrivance, plan;
invention.

1. 大蛇を生捕る
に何か好い工夫
はあるまいか。 Is there no good con-
trivance for catching a
large serpent?
2. 彼は工夫を働
らして空中飛行
器を發明せり。 He invented a machine
for flying in the air by
concentrating his
thoughts on it.

Kūfuku, こうふう, 空腹, *n.* Hunger;
empty stomach.

1. 朝早くから餘
り歩いたので
最早空腹を感じ
て来た。 I feel hungry now as I
walked too much early
this morning.

Kūgen, こうげん, 空言, *n.* Empty, vain,
or false words; a lie; idle talk.

1. そんな空言に
惑はされるのは
馬鹿の骨頂だ。 You must be very foolish
to be deceived by such
empty words.

Kugyō, くぎやう, 苦行, *n.* Painful, as-
cetic practices; asceticism.

1. 苦行しなければ
立派な坊主に
はなれぬ。 Without submitting him-
self to ascetic practices,
no one can become
an illustrious Buddhist
Father.

Kui-ku, くふ, 食, *v.t.* To eat.

1. 食はずに働け
さいつてもそれ
は無理だ。 It is unreasonable to
order men to work
without eating.
2. 彼は目の飛び
出る程叱られて
大に泡を度つた。 Being severely scolded,
he was quite flurried.

Kui-yuru, くゆる, 悔, *v.t.* To regret;
to feel sorry for; to repent of, to feel
remorse.

1. 今にして改悛
せざれば後悔に至
りて悔ゆることも
及ぶべからず。 Unless you repent just
now, it will be too late
for you to do so after-
wards.

Kuiaratame, くいはらため, 悔改, *n.*
Sorrow for sin; repentance.

1. 罪を犯したるものは速に悔改むるを要す。 Whoever has sinned should speedily repent of it.

2. 悔改は幸福の門なり。 Repentance is the gate of happiness.

Kuichigai-au, くひらがふ, 齟齬, *v. i.*
To cross, to pass each other, to be contrary or contradictory; to be thwarted in one's hopes to be disappointed.

1. 世の中に於ける我等の希望は断絶ふこと多し。 We are often thwarted in our hopes in this world.

Kuin yo, くひもの, 食物, *n.* Food; eatables; provisions.

1. 食物が無くては進も戦闘に従事することが出来ぬ。 It is impossible for us to fight without food.

2. 己れの娘を藝妓に賣りて之を食物にする老婆あり。 There is an old woman who sells her own daughter as a singer, simply to gratify her own cupidity.

Kuinige, くひにげ, 喰逃, *n.* To eat and run away without paying.

1. 横浜にては外國の水兵がチヤブ屋で喰逃をするもの多し。 In Yokohama, there are many foreign sailors who eat at a restaurant and run away without paying their bills.

Kujike-ru, くじける, 挫, *v. i.* To be broken, crushed; impaired, or destroyed; to be discouraged, or disheartened.

1. ふごつた人が腰を掛けたので椅子の足が挫けた。 As a fat man sat down on a bench, one of its legs got broken.

2. 戦場に至らぬうちに彼れの勇氣が挫けた。 He was discouraged before proceeding to the battle field.

Kujiki-ku, くぢく, 挫, *v. i.* To break, impair, dislocate, or sprain.

1. 彼は轉んで足を挫いた。 He fell down and sprained his ankle.

2. そんなことを言ふて味方の勇氣を挫いてはならぬ。 You must not talk of such a thing lest you should discourage our army.

Kujiri-ru, くじる, 挫, *v. i.* To pick out; to bore, or gouge.

1. 彼は自分の眼を抉り取つて東の門に懸けよこいつた。 He said that he wished to have his own eyes gouged out, and hung at the eastern gate.

Kujō, くじやう, 苦情, *n.* Complaint; murmur, finding fault.

1. あの塵箱のことで近所の人苦情を持込む。 Neighbors complain of that rubbish box being put there.

Kukkyō, くつきやう, 倔強, *adj.* Strong; powerful; excellent; eminent.

1. 倔強の勇士十二人は城を指して進みたり。 Twelve strong warriors advanced towards the castle.

2. 此洞穴は時に取つて倔強の隠窟なり。 This cavern affords us an excellent shelter for the time being.

Kukuri-ru, くくる, 括, *v. i.* To bind, tie.

1. 縄で荷物を括る。 The baggage is tied with ropes.

2. 新く物價が高くなりては首を括るものも殖へる。 As the prices of commodities have risen so high, the number of persons who commit suicide by strangling may correspondingly increase.

Kūkyō, くうきよ, 空虚, *n.* Empty; vacant; void; a vacuum.

1. 此古木の内側は空虚だ。 The inside of this old tree is empty.

Kumen, くめん, 工面, *n.* Pecuniary ability; means; raising money.

1. 何うか金の工面をして大阪の博覧會を觀に行きたいものだ。 I should like to raise money enough to visit the Exhibition in Osaka.

Kumi, くみ組, *n.* A company; band, partnership, league, firm, or party.

1. あれは浪人組ごかいつて江戸の市中を荒し廻つて居た。 He belonged to the *Rōnin* Band and used to create trouble in the city of Yedo.

Kumi-mu, くむ組, *v.t.* To braid, plait, weave, twist, or knit together; to interlace, intertwine.

1. 彼は紐を組むことが上手だ。 He is expert in braiding cords.
2. 客の前で膝を組むは無禮なり。 It is rude to sit cross-legged before a guest.
3. 昨夜彼れと組んで骨牌をこつた。 Last night I played cards in the same group with him.

Kumi-mu, くむ汲, *v.t.* To draw or dip up; to ladle.

1. お三は井に水を汲みに行つた。 Osan went to the well to draw water.

Kumiai-au, くみあふ, 組合, *v.t.* To join together in one company, band, or firm; to grapple each other.

1. 三人組合ふて商業を営めり。 Three men joined together in order to carry on business.

2. 此頃工女虐待を防止するため組合を組織したものがあつた。 An association has recently been organised with the avowed object of preventing the maltreatment of factory girls.

Kumori-ni, くもる, 陰, *v.t.* To be cloudy, dim, or dusky.

1. 今日は空が陰つて来てさうや雨が降りそうだ。 Perhaps it will rain today as the sky has become cloudy.

2. 眼鏡が陰つた。 The spectacles became dim.

Kumotsu, くもつ, 供物, *n.* Sacrifices; offerings (to idols).

1. 難僧が今佛様の供物を下げにゆけり。 A Buddhist novice has gone to take down the things offered to the image of Buddha.

Kunan, くなん, 苦難, *n.* Pain; trouble; hardship; affliction; tribulation.

1. 彼れは野蠻國を旅行して謂ふにいはれぬ苦難に遭遇せり。 In travelling through a savage country, he encountered hardships which are really beyond description.

Kunju-suru, くんじゆ, 群集, *v.t.* To crowd together; to flock together; to assemble.

1. 今日は地藏の縁日で人が群集する。 To-day being the festival day of the Buddhist god Jizō, people will crowd together in the streets.

Kunō, くなふ, 苦惱, *n.* Affliction; suffering; trouble, anguish.

1. 病氣の爲に彼は大に苦惱を感じる。 He suffers a great deal from his illness.
2. 彼は罪の爲め毎夜其心に苦惱を感じる。 His sin brings upon him serious anguish every night.

Kunshi, くんし, 君子, *n.* The superior man; the good man; a gentleman.

1. 君子は其行に表裏なし小人は然らず。 The superior man is free from hypocrisy in his conduct, but it is not so with the mean person.

Kunrei, くんし, 訓令, *n.* Official instruction or order.

1. 内務大臣は福澤事件に關して重要なる訓令を發した。 The Minister for Home Affairs has issued important instructions.

發せり。

in regard to the mineral poison affair.

Kunshō, くんしやう, 勳章, *n.* Decoration; medal.

1. 彼は各國の帝王より勳章を受領した。 He has received medals from the sovereigns of various countries.

2. 彼は日清戦争に功ありたるため金鷲勳章を授けられた。 He has been decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite owing to his meritorious services rendered at the time of the Japan-China War.

Kuppuku-suru, くつぶく, 屈服, *v.t.* To submit, yield, succumb.

1. 道理に屈服するは耻づべきことに非ず。 To yield to reason is in no way a disgrace.

Kurai-ki-ku, くらい, 暗, *adj.* Dark; obscure; ignorant.

1. 此部屋はなぜそう暗いだろう。 Why is this room so dark?

2. 彼れは道理に暗い人だ。 He is a man who lacks the consciousness of reason.

Kuraku, くらく, 苦樂, *n.* Pain or pleasure.

1. 一生苦樂を共にするは友人に望むべきことに非ず。 We cannot hope to share pain and pleasure with our friends throughout our lifetime.

Kuramashi-su, くらます, 令暗, *v.t.* To darken; to cause to be dark; to blind; to impose on; hoodwink.

1. 彼は逃亡して跡を暗ました。 He fled and concealed every trace of himself.

2. 彼が貧民學校をたてたのは世人を暗らますためだ。 It was for the purpose of imposing on the people that he established a School for the Poor.

Kurashi-su, くらす, 暮, *v.i. & v.t.* To pass or spend the time; to live.

1. 彼は田舎にひっこんで安穩に暮して居る。 He has retired to the country and is leading a peaceful life.

2. 五人の家族にては三十圓以下の給料にて暮らすことは出来ぬ。 A family of five can not live on a salary below thirty yen.

Kūri, くり, 空理, *n.* An empty reason.

1. 空理を談ずるは實際に益なし。 No practical benefit will accrue from talking about empty reason.

Kuri-ru, くる, 掘, *v.t.* To scoop out; to hollow; to excavate; to bore.

1. 野蠻人は木を削て舟を作る。 Savages construct canoes by hollowing wood.

Kuriage-ru, くりあげる, 繰上, *v.t.* To carry forward; to withdraw or retreat.

1. 園遊會は一日繰上げられた。 The garden party is to be given one day earlier than was originally determined.

2. 列國は皆支那より其軍隊を繰上げたり。 The Powers have all withdrawn their troops from China.

Kuriawase-ru, くりあはせる, 繰合, *v.t.* To lengthen the strands of a loop so as to make it fit; to adjust one's business, so as to get time for something else.

1. 僕は用事を繰合はせて友人の送別會に出席する積りだ。 I intend to adjust my business so that I may be able to attend the farewell meeting to be held for my friend.

Kurigoto, くりごと, 繰言, *n.* Repeating the same story; talking often or one subject.

1. 老人の繰言聞くもうるさし。 It is indeed tiresome to hear an old man repeating the same story.

Kurō, くらう, 苦勞, *n.* Trouble; difficulty; care, concern; anxiety; toil; labor.

1. 彼は不良の妻を娶りて大に苦勞を増せり。 He has incurred much trouble because of his having married a bad woman.
2. 苦勞したものに非れば世の中の實情を解し難かるべし。 It will be difficult for a man having no experience of social cares, to understand the true condition of the world.

Kuroi-ki, くろい, 黒, *adj.* Black.

1. 黒奴の皮膚は黒きこ漆の如し。 The negro's skin is as black as raw lacquer.
2. 彼は腹黒い男だ。 He is a treacherous fellow.

Kurui-ū, くるゐ, 狂, *v.i.* To be wild, mad, disordered in mind; to act irregularly; to be twisted, turned, or warped from the true direction; to change, or vary.

1. 彼は氣が狂ふて居る。 He is insane.
2. 此時計は儘かに狂て居る。 This clock is certainly out of order.
3. 坊主の癖に女に狂ふごはみごもない。 Nothing can be more indecent for a priest than to be infatuated by women.
4. 餘り豆を薄山喰はしたら神馬が狂い出した。 Being fed on too much beans, the sacred horse became unmanagable.

Kuruina, くるま, 車, *n.* A wheel; a cart, wagon, carriage, chariot.

1. 坂道にかゝつて車の輪が外れた。 On arriving at an ascent, the wheels of a wagon came off.
2. 貨物を山積せる車を馬が駛く。 The horse draws a wagon fully loaded with goods.

Kurushii-ki, くるしい, 苦, *adj.* Painful, distressing, difficult; toilsome; bitter.

1. 屠睡刺を用ひずして外科の術 It will be very painful to undergo surgical

- 術を受けることは苦しい。 operations without taking any narcotic medicine.
2. 苦しい時の神頼み。 Man is apt to trust in God only in time of affliction.

Kurushimi, くるしみ, 苦, *n.* Suffering; affliction; pain, toil, distress.

1. 清盛が熱病に罹りたるさきの苦しきは如何斗りなりしなるべき。 Great must have been the suffering of Kiyomori when he was attacked by fever.
2. 精神上の苦しみは肉體の苦しみの比に非ず。 Spiritual affliction is not comparable to bodily affliction.

Kurushimi-mu, くるしみ, 苦, *v.i.* To feel or suffer pain; to grieve; to worry; to toil; to labor hard.

1. 是れ他人が君を苦しむるに非ずして君自ら苦しむのみ。 It is not that others torment you, but that you torment yourself.
2. 北海道の移住民は交通不便に苦しむ。 The immigrants to Hokkaido suffer from inconvenience in communication.

Kusai-ku, くさい, 臭, *adj.* Stinking; offensive to the smell; fetid, rancid; putrid.

1. 臭いものに蓋をするは之を除くに如かず。 It is better to remove a putrified material than to conceal it with a cover.
2. 彼等二人は臭いなかである。 They two are known to have secret intercourse.
3. 新聞の社説に古臭い議論は禁物だ。 A stale argument is a thing to be avoided in newspapers.

Kusarashi-su, くさらす, *v.i.* To let anything become putrid, rotten, or foul.

1. 魚を棚に上げて置いてさうさうくさらして仕舞ふた。 I put the fish on the shelf and caused it to become rotten at last.

Kusari-ru, くさる, 腐, *v.i.* To rot; to be fetid.

1. 物はくさるご 蟲が生ずる。 When anything is rotten worms grow on it.
2. 汝のような心のくされたる女に用はない。 I have nothing to do with such a corrupt woman as you.
3. こんな陰氣な處に居ては氣がくさる斗りだ。 It only increases my melancholy to stay in such a gloomy room as this.

Kusashi-su, くさす, *v.t.* To speak evil of; to depreciate; to detract; to run down.

1. 僕の話をそんなにくさしてはいかんぞ。 You must not depreciate my story so much.
2. 買手が品物をくさすは殆ど習慣だ。 Buyers are accustomed to run down the articles on sale.

Kuse, くせ, 癖, *n.* Habit; peculiarity of manner; eccentricity; propensity; inclination.

1. 彼は酒を飲むと怒る癖がある。 He has a habit of getting angry whenever he drinks wine.
2. 彼の小僧は手癖が悪い。 That boy has a bad habit of pilfering.
3. お前の髪には癖がある。 Your hair has a peculiar tendency to curl.

Kusemono, くせもの, 曲者, *n.* A suspicious looking person; an imposter; a hypocrite; a thief.

1. 曲者を捕へて見れば我子なり。 One caught a thief but the latter proved to be his own son.

Kusen, くせん, 苦戦, *n.* A severe battle; a hard fought battle.

1. 兩軍共に非常なる苦戦に陥り。 Both armies were involved in a severe battle.

Kushami, くしやみ, 嚏, *n.* Sneeze.

1. 嚏は風を引く。 Sneezing is often a

た徴候なること symptom of cold.
屢々あり。

Kushin, くしん, 苦心, *n.* Care; anxiety; mental pain or trouble; worry.

1. 彼れは親の病氣の爲に大に苦心して居る。 He feels no small anxiety on account of his father's illness.
2. 彼れは苦心して一通の英文書翰をかいた。 He wrote an English letter with great difficulty.
3. 彼れの苦心の種は粹の放蕩である。 The cause of his anxiety is the dissipation of his eldest son.

Kusshi, **Kussuru**, くつする, 屈, *v.t.* To bend; to yield; to submit; to give up; to succumb.

1. 彼れは容易に人に屈せず。 He does not easily submit to another.
2. 仕事の困難なるに彼は氣を屈した。 He was quite discouraged on account of the difficulty of his work.
3. 五斗米の爲めに膝を屈する勿れ。 Do not succumb to power for the sake of salary.

Kusube-ru, くすべる, 燻, *v.i.* To smoke; to fumigate.

1. 松葉を燻べて蚊を追ふべし。 Drive away mosquitoes by smoking pine leaves.
2. 豚の肉を燻べて製したものはハムなり。 Ham is nothing but the smoked flesh of a hog.

Kusuguri-ru, くすぐる, *v.t.* To tickle.

1. 山猿はくすぐりて人を殺す。 Wild apes have been known to tickle men to death.

Kusuri, くすり, 薬, *n.* Medicine; drug.

1. 膏藥は僻地の地に有用なり。 Patent medicines are useful in remote parts of the country.
2. 過度に用ゆれ Even medicines become

は薬も毒になる。 poisons when they are administered to excess.

Kutabire-ru, くたびれる, 草臥, *v.i.* To be tired or fatigued, to become weary.

1. 予は長き旅行をして草臥れたり。 I became very tired after a long journey.
2. 山坂を通る時は草臥れるものだ。 We feel weary when we pass over hills and mountains.

Kutsū, くつう, 苦痛, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; distress.

1. 囚人は拷問の苦痛に堪へずして其罪を白状せり。 The prisoner, unable to endure the pain of torture, confessed his crime.
2. 彼れの精神上の苦痛は非常なり。 His spiritual agony is extreme.
3. 人は他人の爲め善をなさんごするには己の苦痛を顧みざるべし。 One should not think of one's personal distress when one desires to do good to others.

Kutsugaeru, くつがへる, 覆, *v.i.* To be upset, capsized, or overturned; to be overthrown.

1. 馬は僞れ車は覆りぬ。 The horse having fallen, the carriage was upset.
2. 氣船は怒濤の爲め幾んど覆らんごせう。 The steamer was about to be capsized by raging waves.

Kutsugaeshi-su, くつがへす, 覆, *v.t.* To upset, capsize, or overturn; to overthrow; to ruin.

1. 馬暴れて厩店を覆せり。 The horse, getting wild, upset an open stall.
2. 風吹きて家を覆す。 The wind blowing hard overturned a house.
3. 藝妓に溺れて家を覆へす者都下百を以て算ぶ。 Men who ruin their family in consequence of being infatuated with singing girls in the capital can be counted by hundreds.

Kutsurogi-gu, くつろぐ, 寛, *v.i.* To loosen; to slacken; to relax; to sit at ease.

1. 茲る来るご氣が寛ぐ。 When I come here I feel free from all anxiety.
2. 寛いで話しを仕給へ。 Sit at ease, and talk with me.

Kuttaku, らつたく, 屈託, *n.* Care; trouble; anxiety; distress.

1. 彼れは此頃何かに屈託して居る。 He seems to be troubled about something.
2. そんなごに及ばぬ。 You need not entertain any serious anxiety about such matters.

Kuwadateru, くわだてる, 企, *v.t.* To plot; to scheme; to devise.

1. 囚徒が逃走を企てた。 The prisoners attempted to escape.
2. 彼れは或る有利な事業を企てた。 He has undertaken a certain profitable enterprise.

Kuwaeru, くわへる, 噛, *v.t.* To bite; to hold in the mouth, or between the teeth.

1. 犬が僕の袖を噛へた。 The dog bit the sleeves of my clothes.
2. 鬼行刀を噛へて衣川を泳ぎ渡れり。 Holding a sword in his mouth, Onitsura swam across the river Kinugawa.

Kuwaeru, くはへる, 加, *v.t.* To add; to join, unite, or augment.

1. それにもう十二加へてください。 Add 12 *sen* more to it.
2. 更に兵士五十人を加へた。 Fifty new soldiers were added.
3. 彼れは配文に筆を加へた。 He made some corrections in the bond with a pen.

Kuwashi-ki, くはしい, 精, *adj.* Minute; detailed; expert; skilled; well informed.

1. 島島の事は精 The Torishima incident.

- しく新聞紙に出
た。 was minutely described
in newspapers.
2. 彼れは工學に
精しい。 He is well versed in
engineering science.
- Kuyami**, くやみ, 悔, Ⅱ. Regret; repentance; remorse; compunction; condolence; sorrow.
1. 其時予は茲に
在らざりしを悔
むのみ。 I only regret that I was
not here at that time.
2. 友人が死んで
予は其父に對し
て悔みを述べた。 I had to condole with
the father of my friend
who died lately.
- Kuyami-mu**, くやむ, 悔, Ⅱ. To repent, regret, or deplore; to be sorry for; to feel remorse.
1. 今更いくら悔
んでも駄目だ。 Repentance is of no use
now.
2. 往事を悔まん
よりは寧ろ將來
に勵むべし。 Take grace for the future
rather than to repent
of the past.
- Kuyashigari-ru**, くやしがる, 悔, Ⅱ. To feel regret, sorrow, or remorse; to repine.
1. 學生は試験に
落第して口惜し
がる。 Students feel regret at
their failure in exami-
nation.
2. 他人に辱しめ
られて大に口惜
しがるものあり。 Some men greatly repine
at being insulted by
another.
- Kuzu**, くづ, 屑, Ⅱ. Rubbish; waste materials; scraps; worthless articles.
1. 屑屋が紙屑を
買ひに來た。 The rubbish-buyer came
in to buy waste paper.
2. 此原料には屑
が多く出る。 These materials leave a
great deal of waste
scraps.
3. 彼等は人間の
屑だ。 They are the dregs of
mankind.
- Kuzure-ru**, くづれる, 崩, Ⅱ. To break and give way; to slip; to crumble; to fall to pieces.

1. 崖が崩れた。 A land slip occurred in
the precipice.
2. 地震のために
塔が崩れて粉々
になつた。 The tower fell to pieces
in consequence of
earthquake.
3. 戦の備へか崩
れた。 The ranks of soldiers
arrayed for campaign
were broken.
- Kuzushi-su**, くづす, 崩, Ⅱ. To tear down; to break down; to crush; to demoralize.
1. 大工は大斧を
以て家を崩せり。 The carpenter has brok-
en down a house with
a large ax.
2. 山を崩して壘
場を築く。 We construct batteries
by levelling a moun-
tain.
- Kwa**, くわ, 課, Ⅱ. An inferior or subordi-
nate department of government; a section; levying taxes.
1. それは庶務課
へいつてお聞き
なさい。 You had better go to the
General Affairs Sec-
tion and enquire about
it.
2. 宜しく道端の
廣告に税を課す
へし。 Taxes ought to be levied
upon roadside adver-
tisements.
- Kwabi**, くわび, 華美, Ⅱ. Splendor; gorge-
ousness.
1. 彼れは華美な
る服裝を好む。 He likes gorgeous dress.
2. 身代の破滅は
往々華美に基因す。 Gorgeousness often leads
to the ruin of estate.
- Kwabun**, くわぶん, 過分, Ⅱ. Beyond one's
deserts; undeserved; excessive; unwor-
thy of; unmerited.
1. 彼れは過分の
賞與を博した。 He has acquired exces-
sive rewards.
2. 僕は過分の御
褒に預り却て汗
顔致します。 I hardly deserve the
praise you bestow
upon me, and am
rather ashamed of it.

Kwado, くわど, 過度, *n.* Excessive; exceeding what is proper; immoderate.

1. 彼れは過度に勉強して病を起した。 He was seized with illness in consequence of his excessive devotion to study.

2. 過度は善悪の本なり。 Excess is the root of evil.

Kwageki, くわけき, 過激, *adj.* Extreme; radical; rash.

1. 社士は過激な議論を好む。 The *soshi* (turbulent bullies) are fond of radical arguments.

2. 政事家は宜しく過激の處置を慎むべし。 Politicians ought to be careful about adopting rash measures.

Kwagon, くわこん, 過言, *n.* Intemperate language.

1. 彼れは既に其過言を取消したり。 He has withdrawn the intemperate language which he had used.

Kwahō, くわほう, 果報, *n.* Retribution; reward of one's deeds.

1. 善を爲すものは果報を受く。 He who does good is sure to receive his reward.

2. 果報あるもの世に少なし。 Few men are fortunate in the world.

Kwai, くわい, 會, *n.* A meeting, assembly; congregation; association.

1. 友人の爲に送別會を催す。 We are to hold a farewell meeting for our friend.

2. 數多の學生相集りて近頃青年會を組織せり。 A number of students have recently formed a society under the name of a young men's association.

Kwaichū, くわいちゅう, 懐中, *n.* Inside of the clothing covering the breast; the bosom.

1. 予は懐中の財 I lost a purse which I

布を落した。 carried in my bosom.
Kwaifuku, くわいふく, 快復, *n.* Recovery; restoration.

1. 予が長引きたる病氣も愈々快復した。 I am recovered from my protracted illness.

Kwaigi, くわいぎ, 會議, *n.* Assembly; council; conference; convention.

1. 時事問題を議するため會議を開く。 An assembly is to be held for the discussion of current topics.

2. 星が岡に國務大臣は秘密會議を開きたり。 A secret conference was held by the Ministers of State at Hoshigaoka.

Kwaikai, くわいふい, 會計, *n.* Finance; accounts; payments.

1. 會計が合はぬ。 The accounts do not agree.

2. 彼は會計の任に當れり。 He took upon himself the duty of an accountant.

Kwaiko-suru, くわいこ, 回顧, *v.t.* To look back upon; to make a retrospect, to consider the past.

1. 過去の事を回顧すれば失敗のみ多きを見る。 Looking back upon the past we find that our career is full of failures.

Kwai-kwatsu, くわいかつ, 快活, *n.* Light-hearted; cheerful; gay; lively.

1. 人は宜しく常に快活なるべし。 Men should be cheerful at all times.

2. 彼れの舉動は甚だ快活なり。 His manners are very lively.

Kwaikyū, くわいきゅう, 懷舊, *n.* Thinking upon old times; a retrospect.

1. 當時予は懷舊の情に堪へず爲に落涙を催せり。 I could not restrain at that time feelings aroused by thinking upon old times, and shed tears in consequence.

Kwainin, くわいにん, 懐妊, *n.* Being with child; pregnancy.

1. 煙草屋の娘は The daughter of the Tobacco dealer became at last pregnant.
 とうとう懐妊した。

Kwairaku, くわいらく, 快樂, *n.* Pleasure; joy; happiness; delight.

1. 一生の快樂は Pleasure for life comes from doing good.
 善を爲すより来る。
2. 快樂なければ Without joy man will suffer an immature death.
 人は早く死すべし。

Kwaisō-suru, くわいさう, 會葬, *v.* To attend a funeral.

1. 昨日は僕も青 Yesterday I also went to Aoyama to attend the funeral.
 山に會葬した。

Kwaiten, くわいてん, 回轉, *n.* Revolution. —**suru**, To revolve.

1. 地球は二十四 The earth revolves itself in 24 hours.
 時間一回轉する。

Kwaitō, くわいたう, 回答, *n.* An answer or reply.

1. 予は今日中に I must make a reply to each of the ten letters within to-day.
 十通の手紙に回答せねばならぬ。
2. 彼れは議會に Having delivered a speech at the Diet, he urged the government to reply.
 演説して政府の回答を促がした。

Kwaji, くわじ, 火事, *n.* A fire; conflagration.

1. 去年の火事で My house was completely destroyed by last year's fire.
 家が丸燬になつた。
2. 彼處に煙りの The smoke arising at a distance seems to indicate a fire on the mountain.
 揚るのは山火事らしい。

Kwakkei, くわつけい, 活計, *n.* Livelihood; means of living.

1. 彼の婦人は人 The woman acquires

の爲に洗滌をし livelihood by washing
 て活計を立つる。 on behalf of another.

2. 都に奉て活計 Whoever has no means of living in the metropolis can never hope to find one elsewhere.
 を立て得ざる者は他處に到りて之を得ることを期し難し。

Kwako, くわこ, 過去, *n.* The previous state of existence; the past tense.

1. 日本の鐵道は The Japanese railway has made marked progress during the past 30 years.
 過去三十年間に非常なる進歩をなせり。
2. 英文法に依る The English grammar requires the use of the past tense in a case like this.
 この場合には過去の動詞を用ひざる可らず。

Kwakyū, くわきゅう, 火急, *adj.* Urgent; pressing.

1. 馬丁は火急の The cabman went to Shinagawa with an urgent message.
 命を奉じて品川に行けり。
2. 僕の立出は餘 My departure being too suddenly determined upon, I failed to make necessary preparations for it.
 り火急なこゝろにしが故に其準備未だ整はざりしなり。

Kwanmin, くわんみん, 官民, *n.* Government and people.

1. 官民一致して The government and the people ought to promote, with combined efforts, the progress of the State.
 共に國家の進歩を謀らざる可らず。

Kwamoku, くわもく, 科目, *n.* Course of study.

1. 女學校の學課 The course of study in a female school includes the method of cooking.
 科目中には料理法を含めり。
2. 科目の困難な A difficult course of study is beneficial to students
 るは生徒の益なり。

Kwanpei, くわんぺい, 觀兵, *n.* Review of troops.

1. 觀兵式は毎年一回東京に於て施行せらる。
The review of troops is held once a year in Tokyo.

Kwanpi, くわんぴ, 官費, *adv.* At government expense.

1. 彼れは學術研究のため官費にて獨逸に派遣せられたり。
He was ordered to proceed to Germany for purposes of study at government expense.

Kwan, くわん, 官, *n.* Government office; the government; an officer.

1. 彼れは官に就てより以來大に同僚中に人望を得たり。
He has become very popular with his fellow officials since he obtained service in the government.
2. 西郷は官を辭して故郷に歸り。
Saigo resigned his office and returned to his native province.

Kwan, くわん, 罐, *n.* A tin can.

1. 種々の食品を罐に詰めて賣るもの之を罐詰といふ。
Various foods preserved in tin cans and offered for sale are called *kwansume* or canned foods.

Kwangun, くわんぐん, 官軍, *n.* The Imperial army.

1. 官軍大に敵の威に懼まされたり。
The Imperial army was greatly harassed by the enemy.

Kwani, くわんい, 官位, *n.* Office and rank.

1. 彼れは不都合の所爲あり遂に官位を剝奪せらる。
He was deprived of his office and rank on account of his improper conduct.

Kwanja, くわんじや, 患者, *n.* A patient; a sick person.

1. 葦井竹庵氏此醫院を建てたが患者が一人も
Dr. Yabui Chikuan has recently established a hospital, but no patient

- 来ない。
has entered it.
2. 癩病患者は治療の見込なし。
There is no remedy for lepers.

Kwanjin, くわんじん, 寛仁, *n.* Liberal; benignant; lenient; merciful; generous.

1. 彼れは寛仁の長者なり。
He is a benignant gentleman.
2. 寛仁大度をして衆を御すれば衆服せざる莫し。
Benevolence and magnanimity are the two essential elements in securing the submission of the people.

Kwanka, くわんか, 管下, *n.* Under the jurisdiction.

1. 總督は其管下の人民に令して野蠻種族を絶滅せしむ。
The Governor General has issued an instruction to the people under his jurisdiction, requiring them to extirpate the barbarous race.

Kwankel, くわんけい, 關係, *n.* Concern; participation; connection; relation.

1. 予は商賣上の關係によりて彼れを知れり。
I became acquainted with him through commercial relations.
2. 勤勉は成功の上に大なる關係を有す。
Assiduity or diligence has a close relation with success.
3. 日本と英國との關係は國際上の關係益々親密となれり。
The diplomatic relations between Japan and England have become closer.

Kwanken, くわんけん, 官權, *n.* Government authority.

1. 官權を妄用して人民を壓制するは非なり。
It is wrong to abuse the government authority to oppress the people.

Kwanki, くわんき, 歡喜, *n.* Delight; great joy; pleasure.

1. 老人は戰勝の報に接し歡喜の涙を流せり。
Being informed of the victory in war, the old man shed tears of joy.

2. 彼は肺病より 回復して歡喜の念 禁する能はざりき。 Being recovered from consumption, he was greatly delighted.

Kwankin, くわんきん, 官金, n. Government money, or funds.

1. 彼れは官金を 費消したるに懲り 牢獄に投ぜられたり。 Having embezzled government money, he was thrown into prison.

2. 各地の支金庫は 官金の取扱をなす。 The various local branches of the Treasury are required to deal with government money.

Kwankōba, くわんこうば, 勤工場, n. A bazaar.

1. 勤工場にて賣る 物品は皆正札 附なり故に一厘も 引なし。 Articles offered for sale in a bazaar being labeled with fixed prices, not even a rin is reduced from them.

Kwankyo, くわんきよ, 官許, n. Government permission; license.

1. 當今は如何なる 商賣にも官許を受くる 必要あり。 We must obtain government permission for any business we undertake at present.

Kwannan, くわんなん, 艱難, n. Distress; affliction; calamity.

1. 艱難汝を玉に 試す。 Distress makes you perfect.
2. 艱難に遭遇せる 時人は己れの 意志の強弱如何を知る を得べし。 Affliction enables man to test the strength of his will.

Kwannen, くわんねん, 觀念, n. An idea; conception.

1. 觀念を表出し 措くは之を把握 するには言語なかる べからず。 To express ideas or to retain them, language is necessary.

Kwanri, くわんり, 管理, n. Management; control.

1. 學校管理の任に 當るものは在 學生の風紀に注意 せざる可らず。 Men charged with the duty of managing a school must exercise their discretion in the discipline of students in it.

Kwanri, くわんり, 官吏, n. A government officer.

1. 大學生は皆官 吏ならんを欲 するもの如し。 The University students appear inclined to become government officers.

2. 三年に一回必 らず官吏の陶汰 あり。 Needless officers of the government are necessarily dismissed once in three years.

Kwanritsu, くわんりつ, 官立, adv. Established by government.

1. 高等學校は皆 官立なり。 High schools are all established by government.

2. 官立學校は私 立學校よりも特 典多し。 Government schools enjoy more privileges than private schools.

Kwansatsu, くわんさつ, 觀察, n. Observation; contemplation. — suru, To observe, consider, contemplate.

1. 新聞記者は機 敏なる觀察の力 を有せざるべから ず。 Newspaper editors must possess a quick power of observation.

2. 機敏なる觀察 力を有するもの は他人の全く知 る能はざることを 知るを得べし。 Men endowed with a keen faculty of observation may be able to know what it is impossible for others to know.

Kwanshoku, くわんしよく, 官職, n. Government office; official post.

1. 彼れは上官と して 同意せざりし。 Having failed to agree

意見の合はざるために其官職を
 辭てり。 in opinion with his superior officer, he resigned or rather quitted his post in the government.

Kwansoku, くわんそく, 観測, *n.* Making an observation (on heavenly bodies).

1. 彼れは今火星の観測を爲しつゝあり。 He is now making an observation on the planet Mars.

Kwantai-suru, くわんたい, 歓待, *v.i.* To treat hospitably.

1. 外客を歓待するは國際の禮儀なり。 To treat foreign visitors hospitably is an action required by international etiquette.

2. 伊藤侯爵は露國に至りて非常に歡待せられたり。 Marquis Ito was cordially treated in Russia.

Kwanto, くわんご, 官途, *n.* Government service.

1. 學生終局の目的は官途に就かんが爲に非ず。 The ultimate object of students is not to enter into government service.

Kwantsu-suru, くわんつう, 貫通, *v.i.* To pass through.

1. 鐵砲玉が僕の手掌を貫通した。 The musket ball has passed through the palm of my hand.

2. 秋田街道の鐵道は最早貫通せり。 The railway along the Akita route is now open for communication.

Kwanyū, くわんいう, 勧誘, *v.i.* To entreat; to encourage; to canvass.

1. 政友會の一言は予にも同會に入會するよう勧誘せり。 A certain member of the Seiyukwai has entreated me to join the party.

2. 不堅固なる會社の或社員は近。 Some members of an unsubstantial company

頃地方人に生命保險を勧誘しつゝありし。 have lately been canvassing for the life insurances of local inhabitants.

Kwanzen, くわんぜん, 完全, *adj.* Perfect; complete.

1. 完全なる人は殆どあることなし。 A perfect man can in no way exist.

2. 此著書は四冊で全部完全する。 This work is complete in four volumes.

Kwappan, くわっぱん, 活版, *n.* Type printing; printed with type.

1. 日本に活版の行はれたるはは餘り古きことに非ず。 Type printing in Japan is not of very ancient date.

2. 活版は知識の傳播に寄與する所極めて多し。 Type printing contributes in a great measure to the spread of knowledge.

Kwappatsu, くわはつ, 活潑, *adv.* Active; lively; brisk; energetic.

1. 彼れは有爲活潑なる青年なり。 He is an active, promising youth.

2. 革新の氣運を鼓吹するには活潑なる少壯の人を要す。 It requires energetic youths to inspire men with a spirit of reform.

Kwasai, くわさい, 火災, *n.* A fire; calamity or loss from a fire.

1. 火災は多く人の不注意より起る。 Fire occurs in most cases from the want of precaution.

2. 昔時は火災を江戸の花と稱せり。 Fire was formerly regarded as the "flower of Yedo."

Kwashitsu, くわしつ, 過失, *n.* Error; fault; mistake.

1. 過失は速に改むるを要す。 Faults or errors should quickly be corrected.

Kwasō, くわさう, 火葬, *n.* Cremation. — **suru**, To cremate.

1. 死体は火葬す
るは衛生上當に
奨励すべきもの
なり。
The cremation of dead
bodies should be en-
couraged from a sani-
tary standpoint.

Kwatsudō, くわつどう, 活動, 名. Activity;
vital movement.

1. 改進黨の活動
たる人々は頃日
大に政界に活動
し始めたり。
The leaders of the Pro-
gressists have recently
begun to show their
activity in political
circles.

Kwatsugan, くわつがん, 活眼, 名. Quick
discernment; perspicaciousness; clear
judgment.

1. 活眼を開いて
天下の大勢を見
よ。
Look at the condition of
the world with your
eyes wide open.
2. 米國は活眼の
士に富む。
America abounds with
men of quick discern-
ment.

Kwatsuji, くわつじ, 活字, 名. A movable
type.

1. 活字の發明は
蘭人の手に成れ
り。
The invention of mova-
ble types was effected
by the Dutch.
2. 活字は其大小
により初號及一
號より七號に類
別す。
Types are classified as
Primer and from No.
1 to No. 7 according
to their size.

Kwatsuro, くわつろ, 活路, 名. Livelihood;
way of living.

1. 彼は活路を求
めんが爲に東京
に出で來れり。
He came to Tokyo to
obtain a livelihood.
2. 彼れは官を退
めてより活路に
窮せり。
He lost the means of
living after his retire-
ment from government.

Kwatsuyō-suru, くわつやう, 活用, 名. To utilize.

1. 此語は二段活
用の動詞なり。
This is a verb to be used
as belonging to the
second group.

2. 學問も之を活
用せざれば役に
立たず。
The value of learning
depends upon its util-
ization.

Kwazei, くわぜい, 課税, 名. Imposing a
tax; taxation.

1. 此項膏牌は課
税せらるゝこと
なれり。
A tax has recently been
put upon cards.

2. 輸入煙草に對
する課税の割合
は二割なり。
The rate of duties im-
posed upon imported
tobacos is 20 per cent.

Kwazoku, くわそく, 華族, 名. A noble;
the nobility.

1. 花村は特旨を
以て華族に列せ
られたり。
Hanamura was created
a peer because of the
gracious intention of
the Emperor.

2. 華族は皇室の
藩屏なりといふ
べし。
The nobility constitutes,
as it were, the bulwark
of the Imperial House.

Kyakū, きやく, 客, 名. A guest; visitor,
boarder.

1. 忽ち客あり來
りて子が門を叩
けり。
A guest suddenly came
and knocked at the
door.

2. 向ふの下宿屋
には客が幾人あ
るか。
How many boarders are
there in the lodging
house on the opposite
side?

3. 勤工場は大抵
月末客を引く爲
に其飾をなし且珠
燈を掲ぐ。
Bazaars are mostly de-
corated and illumina-
ted with lanterns for the
purpose of attracting
visitors at the end of
every month.

Kyō, きよう, 興, 名. Sport; diversion;
pleasure; amusement entertainment.

1. 一時の興に乗
じて心に思はざ
ることをする。
We are apt to do some-
thing beyond our in-
tention by way of tem-
porary amusement.

2. 隨落養生の行
ふ。
We feel a loathing at

動を見ては冠ち seeing degraded stu-
興がさめる。 dents.

Kyobyō, きよびやう, 虚病, *n.* A feigned illness.

1. 屢々虚病を構 Students who frequently
へて学校の暇業 absent themselves from
を怠る學生は進 school on feigned ill-
歩することなし. ness make no progress
whatever.

Kyodaku, きよたく, 許諾, *n.* Assent; consent.

1. 予は遠方に旅 Before undertaking a
行するには先づ journey to a distant
父の許諾を受る place, I must obtain
必要あり. the consent of my
father.

2. 爲言は許諾を Silence sometimes signi-
意味することあり. fies consent.

Kyodō, きよどう, 舉動, *n.* Behavior; conduct; deportment; action.

1. 學生は近來粗 Many of the students
暴の舉動を爲す have lately begun to
もの多し. display a turbulent
behavior.

2. 彼れは其舉動 He was taken to a police
不審なりとて警 station on account of
察署に引き行か his suspicious conduct.
れたり.

Kyōgen, きやうげん, 狂言, *n.* Comedy; a comic theatrical performance; drama; artifice; trick.

1. 能樂堂にて來 It is reported that thea-
十五日に狂言の trical performances
催しある由. will be given on the
15th ultimo at the No
dancing Hall.

Kyōgi, けうぎ, 教義, *n.* Doctrine; tenets; teachings.

1. 基督教の教義 The teachings of Chris-
は他の宗教のそ tianity seem to be su-
れに勝れるもの perior to those of other
に似たり. religions.

Kyogon, きよこん, 虚言, *n.* A falsehood. lie.

1. 虚言を吐くも It requires a retentive
のは大なる記憶 memory to tell a false-
を要す. hood.

2. 如何なる場合 Do not tell a lie under
にも虚言を吐く any circumstances.
可らず.

Kyōgū, きやうぐう, 境遇, *n.* One's condition in life; circumstances; environment.

1. 人は境遇の爲 Men are morally influ-
に感化せらる. enced by external cir-
cumstances.

2. 彼れは現今憐 He is now in a pitiable
むべき境遇に在り. condition.

Kyōhaku-suru, きやうはく, 強迫, *v. l.* To compel, or force.

1. 強盜は人を強 Burglars rob men of
迫して金を奪ふ. their money by threats.

2. 以前は兒童が Children were formerly
其學齡に達する compelled to go to
ときは必らず學 school when they had
校に退學すべき attained the school age.
ことを強迫せら
れたり.

Kyōiku, きやういく, 教育, *n.* Instruction; education.

1. 教育の目的は The object of education
進歩的人物を養 is to produce men of
成するに在り. progressive character.

2. 教育なき人ほ No man in the world is
さ世に憐むべき more pitiable than one
ものなし. destitute of education.

Kyōjaku, きよじゃく, 強弱, *n. & adj.* Strength and weakness, strong or weak.

1. 意志の強弱は Sstrength of will has a
人間の一生に大 serious effect upon
なる影響を及す one's life.
ものなり.

Kyōjitsu, きよじつ, 虚實, *n.* True or false; the real condition.

1. 敵の虚實を審 We should not recklessly

にしたる上なら
では安に戦端を
開き難し。 wage war against our
enemies unless we
have ascertained their
real condition.

Kyōju, けうじゆ, 教授, 〃. Teaching; in-
struction; teacher; professor.

1. 理化学を教授
するには諸種の
器機を要す。 Various instruments are
necessary in teaching
natural philosophy and
chemistry.

2. 青目氏は近頃
高等師範学校の
教授に任ぜられ
たり。 Mr. Aome has recently
been appointed Pro-
fessor of the Higher
Normal School.

Kyōka, きよか, 許可, 〃. Permission; li-
cense.

1. 格員の許可な
くして此室に入
る可らず。 No one shall enter this
room without the per-
mission of the officials
in charge.

2. 鐵道を普設す
るには政府の許
可を要す。 A licence or charter
must be obtained from
the government for
constructing railways.

Kyōkaku-suru, きようかく, 恐嚇, v. t.
To intimidate.

1. 弱國を恐嚇す
るは露西亞の慣
手段なり。 To intimidate a weaker
country is the habitual
policy of Russia.

Kyōkaku, きやうかく, 俠客, 〃. A chiva-
lrous person.

1. 昔しの所謂俠
客なるものは現
今其跡を絶ちた
り。 The so called *kyōkaku*
(chivalrous persons) of
old have now become
entirely extinct.

Kyōki, きやうき, 狂氣, 〃. Mental derange-
ment, insanity, madness.

1. 去りごな狂氣
はしめさつたか。 You must be mad to do
such a thing?

2. 狂氣は往々過
勞より起る。 Mental derangement
sometimes arises from
overwork.

Kyokkei, きよくけい, 極刑, 〃. Capital
punishment.

1. 死を以て罰す
るもの之を極刑
とす。 Capital punishment con-
sists in the infliction
of death.

Kyōkō, けようかう, 恐慌, 〃. A panic.

1. 經濟上の大恐
慌は十一年目毎
に起るもの如し。 A great financial panic
seems to occur once in
eleven years.

Kyoku, きよく, 局, 〃. A bureau.

1. 外務省中には
通商局の設けあ
り。 There is established a
Commercial Bureau in
the Department of For-
eign Affairs.

2. 局長は未だ出
願せず。 The Director of the
Bureau has not come
yet.

Kyōku, きようく, 恐懼, 〃. Fear; terror;
apprehension.

1. 心に疚しき所
なきものは何も
のに對しても恐
懼すべき謂れなし。 Whoever is pure in heart
has no cause to fear
about anything.

Kyokudo, きよくど, 極度, 〃. The highest
degree; the utmost degree.

1. 己れの子の殺
されたるを聞き
て彼れの怒は極
度に達したり。 Being informed that his
son was murdered, he
displayed the highest
degree of resentment.

Kyokugwai-chūritsu, きよくぐわい
ちゅうりつ, 局外中立, 〃. Neutrality.

1. 局外中立は弱
國の守る能はざ
る處なり。 Neutrality can scarcely
be observed by weak
nations.

2. 佛露開戦のこ
き日本は局外中
立を宣布せり。 Japan declared neutrality
when France and
Russia were at war.

Kyōkun, けうくん, 教訓, 〃. Instruction;
moral teaching; advice; counsel.

1. 最も時宜に適
する教訓は少年
の頭腦に入り易
し。 The instruction which
best suits the circum-
stances is most likely

し。 to be appreciated by youths.

Kyokutan, きよくたん, 極端, 〃. The extreme; the utmost limit.

1. 彼れの議論は常に極端より極端に走れり。 His arguments always go from one extreme to another.

Kyōkwai, きようくわい, 教會, 〃. A church.

1. 教會に近くして却て神の恵に遠かるものあり。 Some men, though living near a church, yet keep themselves far from god's grace.

Kyomutō, きよむたう, 虛無黨, 〃. A Nihilist.

1. 露西亞の虛無黨は自國の皇帝を暗殺するを以て其目的とす。 The Nihilists of Russia have for their object the assassination of their emperor.

Kyōō, きやうおう, 膜應, 〃. Entertainment.

1. 予は昨夜帝國ホテルに於て盛なる饗應を受けたり。 Yesterday evening I received a grand entertainment at the Imperial Hotel.

2. 客を饗應するには敬愛の心を以てすべし。 The entertainment of guests should be conducted out of motives of respect and love.

Kyori, けうり, 教理, 〃. Doctrine; principle, or tenet.

1. 人を感化するは教理に非らず其教理の實行に依るなり。 The edification of men can be effected not by doctrine, but by the practical manifestation of it.

2. 基督の教理は上帝より出づ。 The doctrine of Christ emanates from God.

Kyoryūchi, きよりうち, 居留地, 〃. A foreign settlement.

1. 改正條約の實施と共に居留地の例は廢された。 The system of maintaining foreign settlements was rescinded simultaneously with the

enforcement of revised treaties.

Kyōsaku, きようさく, 凶作, 〃. Bad crops.

1. 今年は雨多かりし爲に一般に稻の凶作を豫期せり。 This year we expected to have bad crops on account of the heavy downpour of rain.

Kyōsei, きよせい, 虚勢, 〃. A false show of power or strength.

1. 虚て虚勢を張るは無益なり。 It is of no use for any one to make a false show of power against his will.

Kyōshi, けうし, 教師, 〃. A teacher; instructor.

1. 怒意の力を養ふは教師に必要なり。 To foster the power of restraining anger is necessary to teachers.

2. 教師は學生の腦髓に彫刻する藝術家なり。 Teachers are virtually artists who engrave on the brain of students.

Kyōshiku, きやうしく, 恐縮, 〃. Very sorry.

1. 昨日は大にお待たせ申候段恐縮のの至りに御座候。 I am very sorry that I kept you waiting so long yesterday.

Kyōshin, きよしん, 虚心, 〃. Unbiased mind; free from prejudice.

1. 虚心ならざれば他人の議論を正當に了解する能はず。 We shall not be able to understand the arguments of others properly unless we are free from prejudices.

Kyōshinkwai, きようしんくわい, 共進會, A competitive exhibition.

1. 繪畫の共進會上野に催され閉館は毎日午前八時より午後四時迄なり。 The competitive exhibition of paintings at Ueno is open between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Kyoshoku, きよしよく, 虚飾, *n.* False show; ostentation; dissimulation; affectation.

1. 虚飾を好むは 確に人の弱點は 虚飾を以て他人の尊敬を得んとするは大なる誤りなり。 To love ostentation is certainly the weak point of man.
2. 虚飾を以て他人の尊敬を得んとするは大なる誤りなり。 It is a serious error that man should endeavor to win the respect of others by a false show.

Kyōsō, きやうさう, 強壯, *n.* Strong; healthy; robust.

1. 身体強壯なら ざれば勉學の効果を収むること能はず。 Unless a man is healthy he will be unable to reap the benefits of study.
2. 妄に強壯劑を服するときは却て害あり。 The reckless use of tonics is certainly injurious to health.

Kyōsō, きやうさう, 競争, *n.* Competition; rivalry.

1. 競争は商工業に於て避く可らざるものなり。 Competition can in no way be avoided in connection with commerce and industry.
2. 彼は自転車にて競車した。 He ran a race with a train on his bicycle.

Kyotaku, きよたく, 居宅, *n.* A dwelling house, residence.

1. 鬼村の居宅は 澁谷に在り。 Onimura's residence is in Shibuya.
2. 彼は近頃其居宅を修復せり。 He has recently repaired his dwelling house.

Kyoel, きよえい, 虚榮, *n.* False renown; vain glory.

1. 婦人は最も虚榮を好む。 Women are mostly fond of vain glory.
2. 虚榮に誇るは 實益を謀るに替かず。 Better cultivate practical advantages than be proud of false renown.

Kyōyū-suru, きようゆう, 共有, *v. l.* To hold in common; to have joint possession of.

1. 理窟上よりいへば土地は悉く人民の共有すべきものに似たり。 Properly speaking, all land ought to be held in common.

Kyozetsu-suru, きよぜつ, 拒絕, *v. l.* To refuse; decline.

1. 彼女は健げにも憚り殿の無禮なる申込を拒絕せり。 She has positively refused to accept the rude proposal made by that impudent fellow nicknamed "Mr. Orang-outang."

Kyu, きう, 灸, *n.* The moxa.

1. 灸をすへて總ての病が癒るや否やは疑問だ。 Whether the application of moxa can cure all diseases is a question.
2. 蛙の眼玉に灸すへることは殘酷だ。 To apply moxa to the eyeball of a frog is a cruel thing indeed.

Kyu, きう, 舊, *adj.* Ancient; old; former times.

1. 舊習に泥むものは人に笑はる。 Persons who adhere to old customs will be laughed at by others.
2. 彼れは僕の藩舊主である。 He is the former lord of the feudal clan to which I belonged.

Kyūba, きうは, 急場, *n.* A sudden emergency; crisis; juncture, critical moment.

1. 現金三千圓な くては此の急場を凌ぐことは出来ぬ。 It is difficult for me to pass this critical moment without 3,000 yen in cash.
2. 此等の品は急場の間に合はぬ。 These articles cannot be procured at an unexpected time.

Kyūbyō, きうびやう, 急病, *n.* Sudden attack of illness; dangerous disease.

1. 診察は午前十一時迄です但急病は此限りに非 Medical examination will not be held later than 11 a. m., except

in cases of sudden illness.

Kyūchū, きうちゅう, 宮中, *n.* The Imperial palace, or court.

1. 松が橋は何事か
か葵上の爲に昨
日宮中に参内せ
り。 Count Matsukata
paired to the Imperial
Palace yesterday to in-
form the Emperor of
certain matters.

Kyūdai, きくだい, 及第, *n.* Passing an examination.

1. 彼れは平生勉
勵の功に首尾よく
試験に及第した。 As a result of his con-
tinued assiduity in
study he succeeded in
passing the examina-
tion satisfactorily.

Kyūgyō, きうげう, 休業, *n.* Resting from work, or labor; vacation.

1. 彼は疾病の爲
に三日間休業せ
り。 He rested from work for
three days on account
of his illness.

2. 何れの会社も
銀行も日曜大祭
日に休業する。 All the companies and
banks are closed on
Sundays and national
holidays.

3. 僕の學校では
夏季休業は三ヶ
月だ。 In my school the sum-
mer vacation lasts for
three months.

Kyūhei, きうへい, 舊弊, *n.* Old and bad customs; former abuses.

1. 舊弊を脱せん
人は僻地に最も
多し。 People who cling to the
old fashioned customs
are mostly found in the
remote parts of the
country.

Kyūhen, きうへん, 急變, *n.* A sudden incident or calamity.

1. 彼れは意外の
急變を聞いて大
に狼狽せり。 Being informed of the
unexpected event, he
was greatly alarmed.

Kyūhō, きうほう, 急報, *n.* Urgent mes-
sage; prompt report.

1. 彼れは急報に
接して取るもの
も取り敢へず歸
國せり。 Having received an
urgent message, he re-
turned to his native
province in a great
hurry.

Kyūji, きふじ, 給仕, *n.* Waiting, or serv-
ing at table; a waiter; table servant.

1. あの西洋料理
店の給仕は禿頭
の老翁だ。 The waiter in that for-
eign restaurant is an
old man with a bald
head.

2. 官省の給仕は
大抵十四五歳を
超へざる少年なり。 Government office serv-
ants are generally boys
of fourteen or fifteen.

Kyūjitsu, きうじつ, 休日, *n.* Day of rest;
holiday.

1. 明日は休日なり。 To-morrow is a holiday.

2. 日曜日斗りて
も一年には五十
二日の休日があ
る。 Even Sundays on which
we rest from our work
number 52 days in a
year.

Kyūjo, きうじよ, 官女, *n.* A maid of
honor; court lady.

1. 昔し支那では
後宮に三千の官
女を置いた。 In olden times the
Chinese harem is said
to have contained
3,000 ladies.

2. 官女必ずしも
皆美人に非ず。 Maids of honor are not
necessarily beautiful
women.

Kyūjo-suru, きうじよ, 救助, *v.* To
assist or help; to relieve from distress.

1. 島島慘死者の
遺族を救助する
は目下の急務な
り。 The urgent necessity for
the present is to afford
succor to the families
of those who perished
on Torishima.

2. 己れの費用を
節して世の窮乏
べきものを救助
するは美事なり。 It is a fine thing to assist
the poor or wretched
by economising one's
own expenses.

Kyūka, きうか, 休暇, *n.* Vacation; leisure.

1. 予は三週間の夏季休暇を得て、陸原の温泉に行けり。
Having obtained three week's summer vacation, I went to the Shiobara hot springs.
2. 議員の渡邊氏は二週間の休暇を得たり。
Mr. Watanabe, M. P., has obtained leave of absence for two weeks.

Kyūkin, きゅうきん, 給金, *n.* Wages; salary; hire.

1. 僕の家の中は給金の多寡に頓着なく好く働く。
The maid servant in my house performs her work without regard to the amount of her wages.

Kyūkō-suru, きゅうこう, 急行, *v. i.* Going or travelling with haste.

1. 急行列車は今出でたり。
The express train has just started.
2. 日本軍艦は馬山浦に急行せり。
A Japanese man-of-war has proceeded to Masampo with great speed.

Kyūkō, きゅうかう, 舊交, *n.* Old friendship, or acquaintance.

1. 昨夜彼れと會合して舊交を温めた。
Having met him last night I had an occasion to renew my old friendship with him.

Kyūkatsu, きゅうかつ, 窮屈, *adj.* Restrained; constrained; uncomfortable; hampered; confined; narrow.

1. 部屋の狭隘の宿りてが多くて窮屈だ。
Many persons being lodged in a narrow room, I feel very uncomfortable.
2. 老翁に眼張つて居られては窮屈でならぬ。
If my old father is to keep watch over my conduct, I shall find myself under no small restraint.

Kyūmon-suru, きゅうもん, 糾問, *v. i.* To examine; to cross-examine.

1. 盜賊を厳しく糾問して見たが、實を吐かぬ。
Although I have severely examined the robber, he did not confess the truth.
2. 編輯長は官吏侮辱の罪にて糾問を受けたり。
The chief editor was examined on the charge of libelling government officials.

Kyūmu, きゅうむ, 急務, *n.* Urgent business.

1. 財政を整理するは今日の急務なり。
Financial reform is a matter of urgent necessity for the present.

Kyūreki, きゅうれき, 舊曆, *n.* The old calendar.

1. 舊曆に依るご今日は八月の十五日なり。
According to the old calendar, to-day is the 15th of August.
2. 只今でも田舎なごには舊曆を使用するものがある。
The old calendar is still used in rural districts even at present.

Kyūryō, きゅうりょう, 給料, *n.* Wages; hire.

1. 大工の給料は一日八十錢位なものだ。
The wages of a carpenter are about 80 *sen* per diem. (A carpenter gets about 80 *sen* a day for his wages).

Kyūsei, きゅうせい, 急性, *n.* Acute form of disease.

1. 彼の病氣は急性脳膜炎なり。
He is suffering from acute meningitis.

Kyūseki, きゅうせき, 休戚, *n.* Peace and disorder; interest.

1. 國家の休戚に關する一大事件起れり。
A serious event has occurred which may affect the interests of this country.

Kyūsen, きゅうせん, 休戦, *n.* An armistice; truce.

1. 平和談判の爲め兩軍は目下休戦中なり。
The two hostile armies are under armistice on account of peace negotiations.

見送りませう。 far as the bridge at the
end of the town.

2. 此町の両側に We find many vacant
houses on both sides
of this street.

Machi-tsu, まちつ, 待, *v.t.* To wait; to expect, to look for.

1. 駅では停車場で。 Then I shall wait for you
待つて居ませう。 at the station.

2. 三年待てども Three years he waited
返事がない。 for the answer in vain.

3. 待て。少し話す Wait! I have something
事がある。 to tell you.

4. 今日か明日か Many a day have I been
ご毎日待つて居ま waiting for you.
した。

5. 昨夜も探に夫 I was again awake
の歸るを待ち明 through last night, ex-
しました。 pecting that my hus-
band might return.

Machi-ai, まちあひ, 待合, *n.* A waiting house.

1. 當世の待合は The waiting houses of
紳士の出入すべ the present time are
き處にあらず。 unworthy of being vis-
ited by gentlemen.

Machi-fuse, まちふせ, 待伏, *v.i.* To lie in ambush.

1. 殿柳は試合に Ganryu, entertaining
負けしを遺憾に malice against Miya-
思ひ宮本を打取 moto on account of be-
らんご待伏せり。 ing defeated in fencing,
lay in ambush to
murder the latter.

Machigaeru, まちがへる, 間違, *v.i.* To mistake; to miss; to take a wrong step.

1. 時間を間違へ I went there in vain as
て行つた爲め無 I missed the time.
益であつた。

2. 君の間違は取 Any blunder on your
も直さず余の間 part is to be directly
違なる。 regarded as mine.

3. 此事に就ては In this matter you are
君は全く間違て entirely mistaken.
居る。

Machi-kaneru, まちかねる, 待兼, *v.t.* To wait impatiently for; hard to wait for.

1. 僕は細君が故 I was impatiently wait-
郷より到着する ing for the arrival of
を待兼て居た。 my wife from her na-
tive province.

Machi-machi, まちまち, 區區, *adj.* Confused; different; various; diverse.

1. 目下瓦斯問題 Different opinions are
に對する説は區 now expressed about
々なり。 the gas works question.

2. 外交事務は往 Diplomatic affairs some-
々至て區々にな times become ex-
る。 tremely confused.

Machi-uke-ru, まちうける, 待受, *v.t.* To wait for; to expect.

1. 彼は「エムブレ I expect him to arrive in
スオプチイナ」號 Yokohama by the *Em-
にて横濱に到着 press of China.*
するならんご僕
は待受けて居る。

Mada, まだ, 未, *adv.* Not yet; still.

1. 彼は未だ卒業 He has not yet graduated.
せぬ。

2. 政府の煙草製 The question of a govern-
造專賣問題は未 ment monopoly for the
だ決定せず。 manufacture of tobacco
is not yet determined.

3. 彼は未だ獨身だ。 He still remains single.

Madara, まだら, 斑, *adj.* Spotted; dappled; mottled.

1. 斑色の魚は多 Spotted fish are mostly
く日本の北海に found in the northern
之を見る。 seas of Japan.

Made, まで, 迄, *post-posit.* To; until; till; as far as.

1. 彼奴は朝から He is unable to save
晩まで働いても any money although
金を儲るこゝが he works hard from

- 出来ない。 morning till evening.
2. 机は明日迄に出来る筈だ。 The desk is to be made by to-morrow.
3. 僕は今迄彼を責めた事はない。 I have never reproved him till now.
4. 昨日僕は上野迄自転車で行た。 Yesterday I went as far as Uyeno on a bicycle.
- Madoi, まどひ惑, n.** Delusion; superstition; enigma.
1. 人民の惑を解くは學者の本分なり。 To extricate the people from their errors is the duty of men of letters.
2. 彼は秘密の學術に關する其惑を脱せざる可らず。 He ought to be unceasing in the matter of occult science.
- Madoi-ou, まどふ惑, v.i.** To be led astray; to be in doubt; to be bewildered or perplexed.
1. 莊子を讀みて惑はざるもの鮮し。 Few men reading *Soji* can be free from doubt.
2. 路の歧る、處に至りて旅人は全く惑へり。 Having emerged at a spot where the road branches into two, the traveller was utterly bewildered.
- Madori, まどり, 間取, n.** The arrangement of rooms; the plan of a house.
1. 此家の間取りは便利に出来て居る。 The rooms are conveniently arranged in this house.
- Mae, まへ, 前, n.** Before; front; former; in presence of.
1. 妹は二日前に東京せり。 My younger sister arrived in Tokyo two days before.
2. 内膳は其主君の前にて切腹を仰付られたり。 Naizen was ordered to disembowel himself in the presence of his lord.
3. 此大工は毎日二人前の仕方をなす。 This carpenter performs two men's work every day.
4. 斯る事は世間 I cannot do such a thing

- 手前が悪くて出来ぬ。 before the public for the sake of my personal honor.
- Maegari, まへがり, 前借, n.** Borrowing money in advance.
1. 月給の前借をなせる爲め本月の末には取る處が少じもない。 Having drawn my salary in advance, I have nothing to receive at the end of this month.
2. 職工は其製造中の物品に對し前借をなす。 Workmen borrow money in advance on goods under their manufacture.
- Maekin, まへきん, 前金, n.** Advance-money; earnest-money.
1. 地方の茶製造人は横濱の御商より前金を受く。 Tea producers in the country obtain advance money from wholesale merchants in Yokohama.
2. 出版印刷の稿分は大抵前金にて拂ふ。 A portion of the royalty for publication is usually paid in advance.
- Magai, まがひ, 紛, n.** Imitation.
1. 津輕塗の紛は所々にあり。 Imitations of Tsugaru lacquer wares are found in various places.
2. 大道店の時計類は紛金銀にて造れるもの多し。 Many watch chains sold in open booths are made of imitation gold or silver.
- Magari-ru, まがる, 曲, v.i.** To be bent or crooked; to incline; to be perverted; to turn.
1. 此家が少し曲て居る。 This house is a little inclined.
2. 彼の老人は常に曲れる杖を携へて歩む。 That old man walks always carrying a crooked cane with him.
3. 樹木の枝は雪の爲めに曲れり。 The branches of trees are bent with snow.

4. 繼母に育てらるゝ小供は其心自ら曲る。 The mind of children becomes perverted when they are brought up by their stepmother.

Magē-ru, まげろ, 枉, *v. t.* To bend, curve, or turn; stoop; to distort; to force one's self to do; to condescend.

1. 芝も之を取ぬる時は容易に曲るゝこと能はず。 Even sticks, when tied together, cannot be easily bent.
2. 此事は枉けて承諾あらん事を願ふ。 I wish you would kindly consent to this, although it may be against your will.
3. 我等は佳話を作らんが爲めに決して眞理を枉ぐ可らず。 We should never distort truth to make a fine story.

Magirawashi, まぎらわしい, 紛敷, *adj.* Ambiguous; obscure; indistinct.

1. 紛敷商標は登録するを得ず。 Trade marks resembling others already in use cannot be registered.
2. 此手紙の意味は甚だ紛しい。 The meaning of this letter is very ambiguous.

Magire-ru, まぎれる, 紛, *v. i.* To be confounded with; to be blended with; to be beguiled.

1. 僕の書籍で君のに紛れて君の箱の中に詰め込まれたのが数冊ある。 Some of my books were confounded with yours and packed in your box.

Magire-komi-mu, まぎれこむ, 紛込, *v. i.* To be mingled, confounded, or concealed.

1. 君の書類は僕の机の引出しに紛込んだ。 Your documents became mingled with mine in a drawer of my desk.

Magiwa, まぎは, 間際, *n.* The point of time when anything is done; the moment that.

1. 馬車が門に着する間際に盗賊は屋内に闖入せり。 The moment the carriage arrived at the gate robbers broke into the house.

Magokoro, まごころ, 眞心, *n.* The true heart; sincerity.

1. 人の眞心は自ら之を宗教に發す。 The true heart of man manifests itself in religion.
2. 人の両親に事ふるや必らず眞心を以てすべし。 We should serve our parents with the utmost sincerity.

Magotsuki-ku, まごつく, *v. i.* To move about in a confused, or perplexed manner not knowing what to do.

1. 田舎漢は貴人の前に出されて大にまごついた。 Ushered into the presence of a noble, the country boor was extremely perplexed.

Maguchi, まぐち, 間口, *n.* The front dimensions of a house.

1. 此家の間口は八間餘あり。 The front dimensions of this house measure over 8 ken.

Magure-atari, まぐれあたり, 偶中, *n.* Hit at random; a chance guess; an accidental coincidence.

1. 彼が謎を解き得しは全くまぐれあたりなり。 It was only a chance guess that he could solve the riddle.
2. 彼が敵を殺すことを得しは全くまぐれあたりなり。 That he succeeded in killing his enemy was only by a chance shot.

Malbotsu, まいはつ, 埋没, *v. t.* To be buried under.

1. 鳥島にては火山破裂の爲め一村悉く埋没せり。 A little village in Torishima was entirely buried under the debris in consequence of a volcanic eruption in that island.

Maido, まいど, 毎度, *adv.* Frequently; every time; always.

1. 彼は毎度遊里に通ふこの噂あり. It is rumoured that he frequently goes to prostitute quarters.
2. 彼は毎度學期試験に落ちず. He always fails to pass the term examination.

Mairi-ru, まゐる, 参, *v.i.* To go, or come; to go to a temple for worship.

1. 太郎は十時に参る筈です. Taro is expected to come at 10 o'clock.
2. お婆さんは淺草にお参りに行きました. The old woman went to a temple at Asakusa to worship.

Maisō, まいさう, 埋葬, *n.* Burial, interment.

1. 東京の埋葬地は青山と谷中にある. The burial grounds in Tokyo are in Aoyama and Yanaka.
2. 池内君は本日青山に埋葬せらる. Mr. Ikeuchi is to be interred at Aoyama to-day.

Majikai-ki, まぢかい, 同近, *adj.* Near by; close at hand; not far.

1. 最早新年も同近に成りました. The new year is close at hand.
2. 目的地の同近に達せしとき突然急病に罹れり. When I had reached a place near my destination, I was suddenly seized with illness.

Majinal, まぢない, 呪, *n.* A charm; spell; incantation.

1. 不思議なことは呪を信ずる者が東京に一番多い. Strange to say, the people who believe in charms are mostly found in Tokyo.
2. 虫歯は呪で以つて癒すことも出来るといふ話だ. People say that toothache can be cured by a charm.

Majiri-ru, まじる, 雜, *v.i.* To be mixed, mingled, alloyed, or blended.

1. 日本の中にも近年は大に西洋人の血が雜つて来た. In recent years many of the Japanese have be-

1. 血が雜つて来た. come Eurasian.
2. 下等なる砂糖には土砂が雜つて居る. In inferior sugar is mixed with sand.

Majiwari, まじはり, 交, *n.* Friendship; association; intercourse.

1. 朋友の交は信實を旨とすべし. Friendship should always be kept with sincerity.
2. 内外人の交りは今に至るも尚ほ其圓滑を欠くもの. It seems that smoothness or true cordiality is still wanting in the intercourse between the natives and foreigners.

Majiwari-ru, まじはる, 交, *v.i.* To associate; to be intimate; to keep company with.

1. 余は彼と交ること五年に及ぶ. I have been intimate with him for the past fifteen years, but I have had no occasion to entertain any bad feelings against him during that period.
2. 悪友に交るは身を亡はすの基なり. To keep bad company is the source of personal ruin.

Makanai, まかない, 膳, *n.* Board; food; provisions.

1. 手前共では一ヶ月膳料は六圓六拾錢であります. We charge 6,60 yen for board every month.

Makase-ru, まかせる, 任, *v.t.* To commit to the will or disposal of another; to leave; to trust; to give in charge.

1. 運を天に任せて海中に飛び込みたり. Trusting to heaven for my fate I jumped into the sea.
2. 僕も男だ一旦君に任せな以上. I am a man, and will not say anything

は彼是は言はぬ。 against you after having committed the matter to your judgment.

Makashi-su, まかす, 負, *v.t.* To defeat, conquer, or beat.

1. 昨夜将棋で三番共彼を負かしで退つた。 Last night I beat him three times in chess.

2. 剛直なる阿部豊後は剣術の試合に於て物の見事に三代將軍を負かした。 Abe Bungo, who distinguished himself by his inflexible character completely defeated the 3rd Shogun in fencing exercises.

Make-ru, まける, 負, *v.t.* To lose in a game or contest; to be defeated, or conquered; to yield; to cheapen; to lessen the price.

1. 議論に負けて腕力に訴へるは勇気者の習なり。 Cowards are in the habit of coming to blows when they are defeated in argument.

2. 毎度御買手に預りますから此置時計を一個御負け申升。 As you are my constant customer, I will cheapen the price by presenting you with this clock.

Makekachi, まけかち, 負勝, *n.* Defeat or victory, loss or gain.

1. 負勝は時の運なり。 Defeat or victory depends upon the circumstances.

Makeoshimi, まけおしみ, 負惜, *n.* Excuse for failure; dislike to be outdone by others.

1. 彼は負惜みの強い男だ。 He is a man who dislikes to be outdone by others.

Maki-ku, まく, 播, *v.t.* To sow; to sprinkle; to scatter.

1. 麥播は骨の折れる仕事なり。 To sow wheat is hard work.

2. 巡査は夏になるさ店の前に水を撒け撒けを促す。 In summer the policeman urges shopkeepers to sprinkle water in front of their shops.

Maki-ku, まく, 絡, *v.t.* To wind round; to heave up; to roll up.

1. 小供の頸に襟巻を絡くは餘り善い習慣でない。 It is not a good custom to keep tippetts wound round the necks of children.

2. 船は出発に際し其錨を絡く。 Vessels heave up their anchors at the time of departure.

Maki-ageru, まきあげる, 捲上, *v.t.* To roll up.

1. 簾を捲上げて帯は正成を見玉へり。 Having had the bamboo screen rolled up, the emperor looked at Masashige.

2. 御天氣師に引懸つて田舎の大儀其所持金一切を捲き上げられたり。 A rich man from the country was robbed of all his money by a swindler known as *olenkishi*.

Maki-komu, まきこむ, 捲込, *v.t.* To roll or wind one thing within another.

1. 逆巻く浪に捲込まれて彼は消え失せたり。 Carried away by rolling waves, he was lost of sight.

Makka-na, まつかぬ, 眞赤, *adj.* Deep red.

1. 彼は眞赤になつて怒つて「そりや眞赤な嘘だ」と怒鳴れり。 He turned red with anger, and exclaimed, "that is a glaring falsehood."

Makoto, まこと, 眞理, *n.* Truth.

1. 耶穌曰く我は道なり眞理なり。 Christ said, "I am the way and the truth."

2. 眞理は人生の花なり。 Truth is the flower of human life.

Makotoni, まことに, 誠, *adv.* Truly; really; indeed, sincerely.

1. 誠にありがた。 I am truly obliged to

- うります。 you.
 2. 誠に済みませ I am really very sorry,
 んが一寸電話を but I wish to be per-
 借用致したい mitted to use your
 telephone for a mo-
 ment.

Maku, まく, 幕, Ⅱ. A curtain.

1. 幕合の長いの The excessive length of
 は舊演劇の缺點 time allowed for keep-
 の一つです。 ing the curtains down
 between the acts of a
 play is certainly one of
 the former defects in
 theatrical perform-
 ances.

2. 封建時代には In the feudal times pur-
 大名が宿泊せる ple curtains were hung
 旅亭には紫の幕 in front of hotels
 を張れり。 where *Daimyos* were
 lodged.

Makuri-ru, まくる, 捲, Ⅴ. To roll up;
 to tuck up.

1. 剣士は仕合の Fencers were accustom-
 時には其衣服の ed to tuck up the
 袖を捲くるを常 sleeves of their clothes
 こせり。 when taking exercises
 in fencing.
2. 下婢は其袖を The maid servant
 捲り上げて縁側 cleansed the verandah
 を掃除せり。 with her sleeves tucked
 up.

Mama, まま, 間々, *adv.* Sometimes; oc-
 casionally; from time to time.

1. 基督教徒も Even Christians are
 間々恐ろしき sometimes tempted to
 罪を犯すことあり。 commit horrible sins.
2. 人は間々錯誤 People are frequently
 に陥り易し。 liable to commit blun-
 ders.

Mama, まま, 養, Ⅱ. Related by marriage,
 as step-father or step-mother.

1. 養母の子いぢ That a step mother mal-
 めごは一の語な treats the children is
 り。 proverbial.

Mamori-ru, まもる, 守, Ⅴ. To guard;
 to watch; to keep, defend, protect, or
 preserve; to take care of.

1. 騎兵は天皇の The cavalry guards the
 玉体を守る person of the Emperor.
2. 政府は人民の The government protects
 生命財産を護る。 the lives and properties
 of the people.
3. 吾々は敵に對 We must guard our-
 し自ら護らざる selves against the ene-
 可からず。 my.

Manabi-bū, まなぶ, 學, Ⅴ. To learn;
 to study.

1. 學校に還ふ者 Many attend schools,
 多しご誰も眞に but few study in ear-
 學ぶ者は少し。 nest.
2. 支那の學生は Chinese students are re-
 六藝に還せざる quired to learn the six
 べからず。 branches of art.

Manchaku-suru, まんぢやくする, 騙着,
 Ⅴ. To deceive; to impose upon; to be-
 guile.

1. 才能なくして Any person occupying a
 社會の重要な地 high position in society
 位に居る者は取 without ability or talent
 も直さず世人を is virtually the one im-
 騙着する也。 posing upon the public.
2. 余は數々彼の I have frequently been
 佞辭に騙着せら deceived by his flattery.
 れたり。

Mane-ru, まねる, 眞似, Ⅴ. To imitate,
 mimic, mock, or copy after; to ape.

1. 他人の悪習を He who imitates an-
 眞似る者は終に other's bad habits will
 其己れに感染せ ultimately find himself
 るを發見すべし。 imbued with them.
2. 猿は人の行爲 The monkey imitates
 を眞似る。 the actions of men.

Manegu, まねぐ, 招, *v.f.* To invite; to call; to beckon.

1. 昨夜余は帝國ホテルの馳走に招かれたり。 Last night I was invited to dinner at the Imperial Hotel.
2. 招かる、者は多しと雖も救はる、者は少なし。 Many are invited, but few are saved.

Maniwase-ru, まにあはせる, 問合, *v.f.* To make fit; to cause to answer the purpose.

1. 出版は今晚迄に間に合せませう。 I assure you that the printing will be ready by this evening.

Man-ichi, まんいち, 萬一, *adv.* Even though; even if it should happen.

1. 萬一期限が切れても金を失ふことはない。 Even though the period expires, there is no danger of losing the money.
2. 萬一換が失敗したら換の所有物を悉く君の名称に書替へて君の手に移すべし。 Should I happen to fail I will transfer to you all my property by registering it in your name.

Manki, まんき, 満期, *n.* The expiration of a fixed period.

1. 本定約の満期には必らず續續せらるべし。 At the expiration of the period, the contract will certainly be renewed.

Mannaka, まんなか, 真中, *n.* The centre; the middle.

1. 川崎停車場は新橋横浜線の真中に在り。 Kawasaki Station lies in the middle of the Shimbashi-Yokohama line.

Manshin, まんじん, 慢心, *n.* Arrogance; pride; self-conceit.

1. 慢心は品性の卑きを前すに過ぎず。 Pride betrays only the meanness of character.

Manukare-ru, まぬかれる, 免, *v.f.* To escape; to avoid.

1. 敵が都に侵入せる爲め政府の吏員は僅かに身を以て免れたり。 The enemy having entered the capital, the government officials barely escaped with their lives.
2. 無稽の人民は法律の爪牙に墮る危険を免ることを望むべからず。 Ignorant people can hardly hope to avoid the danger of falling into the clutches of law.

Manzoku, まんぞく, 満足, *n.* Satisfaction; contentment.

1. 彼は大に満足して贈物を受けたり。 He received the gift with great satisfaction.
2. 彼は今回の任命を以て充分満足せり。 He was completely satisfied with the recent appointment.
3. 人の慾望は宗教に據らざれば決して之を満足せしむること能はず。 Men's desires can in no way be gratified except by religion.

Mare, まれ, 稀, *adj.* Rare; uncommon; scarce, extraordinary.

1. 此品物は稀なる細工だ。 These articles are of rare workmanship.
2. 言文兩ながら之を能ずる者は稀に見る處なり。 Men who have attained proficiency both in writing and speaking are seldom found in the world.

Masari-ru, まさる, 勝, *v.f.* To excel; to surpass; to outstrip; to outdo.

1. 在学中彼は政治經濟に付き大に其同級に勝れり。 While in school he greatly excelled his classmates in politics and economy.
2. 我が東洋に於ける海軍の勢力 The strength of our navy in the Orient is

は他に之に並ぶものなし。 unsurpassed.

Mashi-su, ます, 増, *v.i. & v.t.* To increase; to augment; to add to.

1. 技能の進むに The wages of labourers ought to be increased according to the progress they have made in their proficiency.

2. 生糸貿易は昨年比して約五割を増せり。 The volume of the silk trade has increased about 50 per cent as compared with last year.

3. 此んな事なら一層来ない方が増であつた。 I should not come if I had known that this was the case.

Mashite, まして, 況, *adv.* Much more, still more.

1. 貧乏人なる僕にして尙五圓を寄付す況してや富貴君の如きに於てをや。 Poor as I am, I have contributed five yen. Much more should a rich man like you be required to contribute.

2. 動物尙然り況してや人間に於てをや。 That is true of animals, how much more must it be the case with men?

Massaki, まつさき, 眞先, *adj.* The very first; foremost.

1. 王家の變を聞き彼は眞先に駆け付たり。 Being informed of the disaster which occurred to his master's house, he was the first to proceed to enquire.

2. 眞先には加藤清正次で小園行長なり。 Kato Kiyomasa advanced foremost, followed by Konishi Yukinaga.

Massugu, まつすぐ, 眞直, *adj.* Perfectly straight; not crooked; direct.

1. 眞直に白状せ。 Confess everything outright.

2. 眞直なステッキは雅致に乏しい。 Perfectly straight sticks are devoid of a graceful form.

Masumasu, ますます, 益, *adv.* More and more; still more.

1. 東京の人口は益増加する見込みあり。 There is a prospect that the number of people in Tokyo will increase more and more.

2. 尊堂益御祈福奉大賀候。 I heartily congratulate you on the increasing prosperity of your house.

3. 是に依りて光秀益々信長を怨みぬ。 Thereupon Mitsuhide came to entertain greater resentment against Nobunaga.

Matagari-ru, またがる, 跨, *v.i. & v.t.* To extend across.

1. 富士山は甲斐二州に跨る。 Mount Fuji stretches over the two provinces of Kai and Suruga.

2. 古來女子にして馬に跨りて戰場を往來せしもの少らず。 Since olden times not a few women are known to have proceeded to the battle field on horse back.

Matagi-gu, またぐ, 跨, *v.i.* To straddle; to step over or across.

1. 敷居は宜しく跨いで通るがよい。 One should step over the threshold when passing.

2. 門司と馬關はほんの一跨ぎだ。 The distance between Moji and Bakan is so short that you may reach one from the other with only one leap.

Matou-ou, まごう, 纏, *v.t.* To twine or wind around; to coil around; to clothe.

1. 身に襦袢を纏ふ。 Though clad in rags, he is clothed with brocade in his heart.

Matome-ru, まとめる, 令圓, 令圓. To collect; to gather; to bring together; to settle.

1. 一日奔走して。 Going about here and there, I have succeeded in collecting money to the amount of 50 yen.

2. 何れ御望の品物を取纏めて手前共から持せて差し上げませう。 I will collect the articles you want, and send them to you by somebody.

3. 此度の喧嘩は容易に纏りさうもない。 The present quarrel does not seem to be easily settled.

Matsudai, まつだい, 末代, 末代, n. Future ages; eternity.

1. 宵葉の名笛を残し行くことは末代までの恥辱と思召し致盛は再び内裏に乗り返せり。 Having considered it a permanent disgrace to leave behind the precious flute, called Aoba, Atsumori rode back again to the Imperial palace.

2. 人は一代名は末代。 Life ends in itself but fame lasts forever.

Matsuri-ru, まつる, 祭, 祭, v.i. To offer sacrifices; to worship.

1. 祖先を祭るは東洋人古來の風習なり。 Ancestral worship is a custom prevailing from olden times among the orientals.

2. 迷信の極は狐狸犬猫を祭るに至らしめたり。 Superstition, carried to its extremity, has led people to worship the fox, the badger, the dog, and the cat.

Matsuri, まつり, 祭, 祭, n. A religious festival,

or celebration; a fête.

1. 四月八日は薬師の祭りなり。 The 4th of April is a fête day for the god of medicine (Yakushi).

2. 祭りは或意味に於て一村の大朝顔會なり。 A festival is, in a certain sense, a great social meeting of villagers.

Matsurigoto, まつりご, 政事, 政事, n. Administration; government.

1. 政事は一國の君主たるもの第一の職務なり。 Government is the first duty of the sovereign of a country.

2. 天皇に代りて政事を行ふものを親政といふ。 He who administers public affairs on behalf of an emperor is called a regent.

Mawari-ru, まわる, 廻, 廻, v.i. To go round; to turn; to revolve; to circulate, to spin round.

1. 地球は二十四時間に一回廻るなり。 The earth rotates once in 24 hours.

2. 余は友人の家へ年始めに廻らねばならぬ。 I must go round to my friends' houses to express my new year congratulations.

3. 彼の島を廻つて行ふてはないか。 Let us go round that island.

Mawashi-su, まわす, 廻, 廻, v.i. To turn; to spin; to circulate.

1. 船頭が舟を廻したために他の船と衝突した。 As the sailor turned the ship, it came into collision with another.

2. 彼の子は獨樂を廻すのが上手だ。 That boy is very skillful in spinning a top.

3. 村長さんが税金を早く上納するようにごお命を廻した。 The village chief has a Government notification to the effect that taxes should be quickly paid.

Mayoi-ou, まよふ, 迷, 迷, v.i. To go astray;

to wonder from the right way; to be bewildered, confused, perplexed, or infatuated; to be lost.

1. 彼の子は大きな癖に道に迷ふた。 The child lost its way in spite of its being pretty big.
2. 智恵あるものは自ら其智恵に迷ふことあり。 A wise man is sometimes bewildered by his own wisdom.
3. 彼の墮落坊主はまたも婦人に迷へり。 That apostate priest has again been infatuated by women.

Mayoi, まよひ, 迷, *n.* Error, delusion, bewilderment; superstition.

1. 紫山子を幽霊と見しは心の迷なりき。 It was a delusion that he mistook a scarecrow for a ghost.
2. 聖經は悉く彼の迷を晴らせり。 The Bible has completely dispelled his doubts.

Mayowashi-su, まよはず, 迷 *v.i.* To mislead; to lead astray; to charm; to fascinate.

1. 美人よく人を迷はず。 Pretty women lead men astray.
2. 識者の人を迷すは愚者よりも甚し。 People are apt to be more deeply deceived by the learned than by the ignorant.

Mazari-ru, まざる, 雜 *v.i.* To be mixed, mingled, or adulterated.

1. 此白米には砂が雜りをるなり。 There is sand mixed in this cleaned rice.
2. 茶には桂々他木の葉が雜てをる。 Tea is often adulterated with the leaves of other trees.

Maze-ru, まぜる, 雜 *v.i.* To mix, mingle, or blend; to adulterate.

1. 不正直なる牛乳屋は牛乳に水を雜せる。 A dishonest dairy-man mixes water in his milk.

Mazu, まづ, 先, *adv.* First; in the first

place; however; still; on the whole; well.

1. 余は先づ君が地租に對する意見を聞かんことを欲す。 First of all, I wish to be informed of your opinions on the land tax.
2. 君の試験の成績は先づ上出来であつた。 On the whole, the result of your examination was excellent.

Mazui, まづい, 拙, *adj.* Disagreeable or unpleasant to the taste; unpalatable; nasty; not sweet; not nice.

1. 下宿屋の食物は大抵拙くて食へぬ。 Food provided in a boarding house is generally unpalatable.
2. 彼れの文章の拙いことは悉く天下第一なるべし。 As to the clumsiness of his composition, he has perhaps no equal in the whole world.

Mazushi-ki, まづしい, 貧, *adj.* Poor; destitute; needy.

1. 余は貧しきを耻せせず只心の高潔ならざらんことを憂ふ。 I am not ashamed of poverty, but am anxious to keep my heart noble and pure.

Me, め, 目, 眼, *n.* The eye.

1. 死人が目を開けり。 The dead man opened his eyes.
2. 主人は長き奉公人に目を掛けり。 The master treats his good servants with kindness.
3. 手品師は人の目を陶ますなり。 Jugglers play tricks upon spectators.
4. 彼は金銭に目をくれて不正を働けり。 The love of money has induced him to commit a dishonest act.
5. 彼の殿堂の壯麗なること人の目を驚すに足れり。 The temple is so magnificent that people are surprised at seeing it.

Meate, めあて, 目的, *n.* The object, aim,

purpose, design, intention.
 1. 何の目的もな The country men who
 くして東京に来 come to Tokyo with-
 る田舎者は後悔 out any definite object
 せざるもの稀れ or aim are seldom
 なり. found not to be dis-
 appointed.

Medetai-ki, めてたい, 目出度, *adj.* Joy-
 ful; happy; fortunate; excellent; lovely.
 1. 昨日は男子御 Allow me to congratu-
 誕生の目出度 late you on the birth
 奉賀候. of your boy yesterday.

Megumi-mu, めぐむ, 恵, *v.t.* To show
 kindness or mercy; to pity; to do good;
 to bestow blessings.

1. 人を恵むは人 It is happier to do good
 に恵まるより to others than to have
 も幸福なり. it done by others to
 ourselves.

Megumi, めぐみ, 恩恵, *n.* Kindness; be-
 nefaction; favor; blessing; mercy; grace;
 benevolence.

1. 是れ全く先生 This is entirely due to
 の恩恵に依るも your kindness.
 のなり.

2. 吾人の現世に That we are allowed
 生思するは亦神 to live in this world
 の恩恵といはず is virtually a blessing
 るべからず. of God.

Meguri-ru, めぐる, 廻, *v.t.* To go round;
 to rotate; to travel about.

1. 地球は南北を The earth revolves on
 軸として廻る. its north and south
 poles.

2. 汝和蘭に行か If you go to Holland,
 は到る旋風車の you will see many
 廻るを見るべし. windmills which are
 constantly turning.

Meguri-ai, めぐりあふ, 廻, *v.t.* To
 meet each other when away from home,
 or when traveling about.

1. 余は三年振に Unexpectedly I met a

て友人に東京に friend of mine in
 て廻りあひたり. Tokyo three years after
 I last saw him.

Meido, めいど, 冥途, *n.* Hades; the invis-
 ble world.

1. いざ冥途の案 Now, I will guide you
 内政さん. to Hades.

2. 父は昨年の子 My father died last year
 冥途に旅出せり.

Meigi, めいぎ, 名義, *n.* Name; appellation;
 pretension; reason; ground.

1. 彼は細君の名 He established a board-
 義にて下宿屋 ing house in the name
 業を始めた. of his wife.

2. 他人の名義を To make use of the
 借用するは別ち name of another is in
 詐偽に外ならず. itself a fraud.

Meihaku, めいはく, 明白, *adj.* Clear; dis-
 tinct; lucid; plain.

1. 此く理非明白 Since the real merits of
 さなる以上は談 the matter have been
 判の結了も近々 made very clear, it is
 の事たるべし. hoped that negotiations
 concerning it may
 shortly be concluded.

2. 金銭上の関係 It is advisable that all
 は明白にするを pecuniary relations
 宜しとす. should be kept clear.

Meirei, めいれい, 命令, *n.* An order; dec-
 ree; instruction. —*suru*, *v.t.* To
 order, etc.

1. 兵士は上官の Soldiers are under ob-
 命令に對して全 ligation to obey the
 然服従すべき義 orders of superior of-
 務を有す. ficials on all occasions.

2. 農商務省は新 The Department of Agri-
 輪銀行に對して culture and Commerce
 營業停止の命令 has issued an order for
 を下せり. the suspension of busi-
 ness against the Shim-
 bashi Bank.

Meiron, めいろん, 名論, *n.* A fine argument; good views.

1. 時事新報は時々名論を掲載す。 The *Jiji Shimpō* publishes fine arguments from time to time.

Mesai, めいさい, 明細, *adj. & adv.* Minute; exact; minutely; in detail.

1. 明日中に明細なる見積書御送付波下度候。 I beg to request you to furnish me with an exact estimate by tomorrow.

2. 弟の死せし事は郷里へ明細に書送れり。 I wrote in detail to my native province in regard to the death of my young brother.

Mesan, めいさん, 名産, *n.* A famous product of a country; a staple.

1. 林檎は青森の名産の一なり。 Apples constitute one of the staple products of Aomori.

2. 此地の名産は何なるや。 What are the famous products of this district?

Meishin, めいしん, 迷信, *n.* Superstition.

1. 黒猫を恐るは一種の迷信より来る。 The fear of a black cat arises from superstition.

2. 迷信は迂り愚民の事とするものにあらず。 Superstition is in no way the characteristic of the ignorant people only.

Meisho, めいじま, 名所, *n.* A noted place; places of historical importance.

1. 余は名所を賞観するを以つて第一の樂となす。 I feel great pleasure in visiting noted places.

2. 由來奥羽の地は名所舊蹟に富む。 The Ou district abounds with famous places and historical ruins.

Meiwaku, めいわく, 迷惑, *n.* Trouble; embarrassment; perplexity; annoyance.

1. 余は言の爲め I have incurred no

に非常に迷惑をした。 small trouble on your behalf.

2. そんな事をされては却つて迷惑です。 If you do so, you will greatly annoy me.

Meiyo, めいよ, 名譽, *n.* Fame; reputation; honor.

1. 紳士は名譽を重んず。 Gentlemen value reputation.

2. 名譽回復の方法として足下は新聞紙上に謝罪廣告を掲出すべし。 You should publish a note of apology in the newspapers by way of restoring my reputation.

3. 足下の此行爲に依りて足下の名譽を損じたり。 This action of yours has certainly impaired your reputation.

Meizuru, めいずる, 命, *v.t.* To order; to give instructions to.

1. 無賴漢は警視廳より東京市外に退去すべきことを命ぜられたり。 Ruffians were ordered by the Metropolitan Police Board to remove beyond the limits of Tokyo.

2. 東京地方裁判所書記を命ず。 We hereby appoint you as clerk of the Tokyo Local Court.

Mekki, めつき, 鍍金, *n.* Coating with gold or other metals. — *suru*, *v.t.* To plate.

1. 電気鍍金は金具工業上の一大發明なり。 Electric plating is a great invention in connection with metal works.

2. 金鍍金の時計は往々金無垢と間違へらる。 A gilt watch chain is often mistaken for one of solid gold.

Memboku, めんぼく, 面目, *n.* Honour; fame; reputation.

1. 下婢事件は恐らく家の面目に關する事あらん。 The maid servant matter is likely to impair the honor of the family.

2. 拙者の面目之
に過ぎず。 Nothing can be a greater
honor for me than
that.

Memmitsu, めんみつ, 綿密, *adj.* Minute;
particular; thorough; painstaking; ac-
curate; close.

1. 彼は平素の粗
暴に似ず此事に
關しては綿密な
調査をして居る。 He is now making a
thorough investigation
into the matter, in-
stead of being so care-
less as before.

2. 彼は幼少の時
より物事に對し
て綿密なる觀察
をなすの癖を有
せり。 Since his minority he
has been in the habit
of making minute ob-
servation of things
around him.

Mendan, めんだん, 面談, *n.* Speaking per-
sonally; a conference; an interview.

1. 御差支なくは
今夕五時一寸御
面談願度候。 If you are not particu-
larly engaged, I wish
to hold a conference
with you at 5 o'clock
this evening.

2. 移民會社の總
代は本日外務大
臣と面談する筈
なり。 The representative of
the Immigration Com-
pany is to hold an
interview with the
Foreign Minister to-
day.

Mendo, めんだう, 面倒, *n.* Trouble; dif-
ficulty.

1. それは實に面
倒な事だ。 That is really a matter
of great difficulty.

2. 若し面倒が起
らば小生責任を
負て處理致します。 If trouble arises, I will
settle the matter on
my own responsibility.

3. 老人と小兒に
はよく面倒を見
るがよい。 Old men and children
should be well cared
for.

Menjiru or Menzuru, めんずる, 免,
v.f. To forgive; to excuse; to exempt;
to dismiss.

1. 足下の顔に免
じて此度だけは
彼を勸野致さん。 I will forgive him this
time for your sake.

2. 願に依り其職
を免す。 You are dismissed from
your office at your re-
quest.

Menjo, めんじよ, 免除, *n.* Exemption; re-
lease; remission; relinquishment of an
obligation.

1. 大藏省は礦毒
地に對して地租
の免除をなせり。 The Finance Depart-
ment granted remis-
sion of taxes in regard
to the copper poisoned
districts.

2. 日本國民は如
何なる事情ある
も兵役を免除せ
らるゝことなし。 The Japanese people
are in no way to be
allowed to secure ex-
emption from military
service.

Menkwa, めんくわい, 面會, *n.* Seeing
each other; an interview. — *suru, v.f.*
To have an interview with.

1. 余は昨日楠君
に面會せり。 I saw Mr. Kusunoki
yesterday.

2. 彼は横柄にも
其舊友に對して
面會を謝絶せり。 He, because of his ar-
rogance, refused to
hold an interview with
his old friend.

3. 病氣に付當分
面會御斷申候。 Being sick I will not
interview any one for
the time being.

Menshiki, めんしき, 面識, *n.* Acquaintance
by sight.

1. 由來彼の男と
は一面識もなし。 To say the truth, I have
not yet seen the man.

Menshoku, めんじよく, 免職, *n.* Dismissal
from office, or employment.

1. 免職後余は斷
然商業に従事せ
り。 After I was dismissed
from office, I have,
with firm resolution,
entered upon a com-
mercial career.

Meshi, めし, 飯, *n.* Boiled rice.

1. 此商賣では余は到底飯は食へぬと覺悟せり。 I have perceived that I can hardly earn bread by this trade.
2. マア飯でも食つて行き玉へ。 Take rice with me before you go.

Meshitoru, めしごる, 召捕, 逮捕, *v.t.* To arrest, seize, or apprehend.

1. 天一坊は大岡越前の役宅にて召捕られたり。 Tenichibo was arrested at the official residence of Ooka Echizenno Kami.
2. 首領が召捕られし由を聞き嵐賊は思ひ思ひに逃散せり。 Being informed of the arrest of their ring-leader, the ruffians have all dispersed, each taking his own way.

Metoru, めこる, 娶, *v.t.* To marry.

1. 頼朝時政の女を娶る冠將軍是れなり。 Yoritomo married the daughter of Tokimasa, who was afterwards known as the "Ama shogun."

Mezurashii-ki, めづらしい, 珍敷, *adj.* Rare, unusual; singular, strange, extraordinary, remarkable, curious, odd.

1. 十月に櫻が咲くことは珍らしい。 It is strange that cherries are in blossom in October.

2. 珍しい人が来た。 I have a rare visitor.

1. 彼が此く多額の寄附金をなすことは近頃珍しきことなり。 That he has made such an extraordinary amount of contribution is a singular event.

mi, み, 身, *n.* The body; person, self.

1. 身は朽ち果つることも厭ふ所あらず。 I do not care for the decay of my body.

2. 身も骨も食へる魚は其数少か。 There are many kinds of fish of which both

らす。 flesh and bone can be eaten.

Mi-ru, みる, 見, *v.t.* & *v.i.* To see; to look at; to examine.

1. 余は昨日淺草公園を見たり。 Yesterday I saw Asakusa Park.
2. 明日は上野に行つて見やう。 I intend to go to Uyeno tomorrow.
3. 此様子を見て彼は即夜逃散せり。 Having perceived these circumstances he absconded on the same evening.
4. 此んな馬鹿な事を見たことはない。 I have never experienced such a foolish thing as this.

Miawaseru, みあはせる, 見合, *v.t.* To look at each other; to give up; to postpone.

1. 天皇陛下御風邪の爲め行幸は御見合せごなれり。 Having caught cold, His Majesty the Emperor announced his intention not to go out of the Palace.
2. 此一言に夫婦互に顔を見合せたり。 At this one word the husband and wife looked at each other.

Mibun, みぶん, 身分, *n.* (coll.) Social position; status; rank.

1. 私身分は平民でゐる。 My personal status is *heimin* or commoner.
2. 彼の衣袋は全く身分に不相稱なり。 His dress is quite inadequate to his social position.

Miburui, みぶるひ, 戰慄, *n.* Trembling; shivering; shuddering.

1. 彼の時の事を思ひ出しても戰慄する。 When I recall to my mind the events of that time, I tremble with horror.

Michi, みち, 道, *n.* A road; way; the right way or course of conduct; truth; principles; doctrine; teaching; duty.

1. 東京より青森に至る道は左まゝで険悪からず。 The road from Tokyo to Aomori is not so bad.
2. 貧に居りて余は未だ道ならぬ事はなさや。 Poor as I am I have not done anything contrary to the principles of righteousness.
3. 子の父に仕へて孝なるは人間の道なり。 That the son should perform filial duties towards his father is the right course of conduct to be followed by men.

Michiru-tsuru, みちる, 満, *v. i.* To be full; to abound; to expire.

1. 任期满ちたれは彼は昨日日本に向け伯林を發せり。 The term of service having expired, he left Berlin for Japan yesterday.
2. 満つれば餘る世の習。 What is full begins to wane. That is the universal truth.

Michibiku, みちびく, 導, *v. t.* To lead, conduct, or guide; to show the way; to usher.

1. 式部長に導かれて新米公使は鳳凰の間に進めり。 Ushered by the Master of Ceremonies the new Minister proceeded to the Phenix Chamber.

Michigaeru, みちがへる, 誤認, *v. t.* To mistake; not to recognize.

1. 兄は弟と誤認られたり。 The elder brother was mistaken for the younger.
2. 彼は探偵と誤認られて賊の暴行に遇へり。 Being mistaken for a police detective, he suffered violence from a robber.

Michinori, みちのり, 道程, *n.* The length of a road; distance.

1. 東京と京都の道程は幾何ですか。 What is the distance between Tokyo and Kyoto?

Michishio, みちしほ, 満潮, *n.* Flood-tide.

1. 此の海岸は潮と干潮の時に三尺以上の差があります。 Along this shore there is a difference of over 3 feet in the depth of water between the intervals of flood and ebb tides.

Midare-ru, みだれる, 亂, *v. i.* To be disturbed, disordered, or thrown into confusion; to be dishevelled.

1. 父の死亡以來家庭漸く亂れ來れり。 Since the death of his father his home has been in a state of disorder.
2. 其頭髮の亂れたるをも顧みず彼女は家を飛出せり。 At that time the woman rushed out of the house in spite of her hair being extremely dishevelled.

Midari-ni, みだりに, 妄, *adv.* Disorderly; arbitrarily; irregularly; rudely; without permission.

1. 妄りに人を評するは宜しからず。 It is wrong to criticise man arbitrarily.
2. 妄りに飲食する者は胃を患ふるに至るべし。 Any person who eats and drinks irregularly is liable to suffer from the stomach disease.

Midashi-su, みだす, 亂, *v. t.* To derange; to throw into disorder; to disturb; to confuse; to corrupt.

1. 社會の秩序を亂すものは嚴罰に處せらる。 Any person disturbing the peace and order of society shall be severely punished.
2. 車内に於て風俗を亂すの行爲あるべからず。 No person in the car should behave in such a manner as to corrupt public morals.

Mie, みえ, 虚飾, *n.* Display; ostentation; show; affectation.

1. 虚飾を張る者。 An ostentatious man.

に正直の人なし。 never can be honest.
 2. 虚飾の爲めに It is owing to the vanity
 女學生の多くは of female students that
 極めて小なる辨 they desire to carry a
 當を携ふ。 small lunch box with
 them.

Migaki-ku, みかく, 磨, *v.t.* To polish;
 to improve; to brighten.

1. 玉も磨がざれば光なし。 Even a gem has no lustre
 unless it is polished.
2. 隠居は煙管を The retired man beguiles
 磨て其日を送る。 his time by cleansing
 his tobacco pipe.
3. 靴は毎朝之を Shoes and boots should
 磨くべし。 be blacked every
 morning.

Migoto, みごと, 美觀, *adj.* Beautiful;
 handsome; pretty.

1. 國旗の朝風に A national flag waving
 翻騰たるは名状 in the morning breeze
 すべからざる美 affords an indescrib-
 觀なり。 ably beautiful sight.
2. 見事の本橋を I am thankful to you for
 贈り下され萬謝 your present of these
 の至に候。 fine apples.

Mihakarai-au, みはからふ, 見計, *v.t.*
 To judge of, or estimate by the eye; to
 manage according to one's own discretion
 or judgment.

1. 謝禮は君が可 As for fees you may pre-
 然見計つてして sent whatever amount
 下さい。 you deem proper.

Miharashi-su, みはらす, 見晴, *v.t.* To
 have an extensive view; to see afar off.

1. 網干に凭れて We can hardly describe
 海を見晴す風色 the pleasure we feel
 は何とも言へな when we, lolling a-
 いよ。 gainst the railing, have
 an extensive view of
 the sea.
2. 見晴しの好い Let us smoke a pipe at a
 處で一吹やろう place where we can

ぢやないか。 enjoy an extensive
 view of the country
 around.

Miharu, みはる, 見張, *n.* A lookout; to
 keep watch.

1. 刑事が見張つ While the detective was
 て居つた處に丁 looking out, the robber
 度泥棒がやつて came.
 来た。
2. 猫に魚を取ら Keep watch so that no
 れない様に見張 fish will be snatched
 り居れ。 by a cat.

Mihazushi-su, みはづす, 見外, *v.t.* To
 over-look; to miss seeing.

1. 看板大なるも Even large sign boards
 のも稍もすれば are liable to be over-
 見外さるゝの恐 looked.
 れあり。
2. 君の草稿に校 Take care that you may
 正を加へたる處 not overlook the cor-
 を見外さぬ様注 rections made in your
 意せられよ。 manuscripts.

Mihon, みほん, 見本, *n.* A sample; speci-
 men; model.

1. 見本は郵便拾 Samples can be obtained
 五錢封入の事。 by forwarding a letter
 with 15 sen postage
 stamps enclosed.
2. 此は見本と相 I refuse to accept this as
 違ふ故引取難し。 it differs from the sam-
 ple.

Mijikai-ki-ku-shi, みじかい, 短, *adj.*
 Short; not long.

1. 日が短いから Owing to the shortness
 夜業をしなけれ of days we shall be
 は行き切れない。 unable to get through
 without doing night
 work.
2. 此棒はステツ This rod is too short for
 キには短かし。 a stick.

Mijuku, みじゆく, 未熟, *n.* Not ripe; im-
 mature; imperfect in learning; unskillful;

green; inexperienced; crude.

1. 未熟の書生に 未熟の書生に An inexperienced scholar
ては此論文は覺 will hardly be able to
えない。 write an essay like this.

Mikagiru, みかぎる, 見限, *v. t.* To forsake
or abandon; to discard.

1. 私も我慢が出 Having become unable
来ず見限つて仕 to be patient, I have
舞ひました。 completely abandoned
him.

2. 親にして其子 No father can be so cruel
を見限る様な事 as to forsake his child.
はあるまい。

Mikake, みかけ, 見掛, *n.* Appearance;
external show; look.

1. 人は見掛けに No man can be judged
よらぬものなり。 by his external appear-
ance.

2. 見掛は何うで I prefer quality to ap-
も質のよいのが pearance.
よい。

Mikomi, みこみ, 見込, *n.* Opinion; judg-
ment; estimate; view; hope; object.

1. 此見込は必ず I shall never be disap-
外る、こそあら pointed in this object.
ざるべし。

2. 君の見込は何 What is your view on
うだ。 this matter.

3. 此礦山は到底 There is no bright pros-
見込がない。 pect for this mine at
any rate.

Mimai-au, みまふ, 見舞, *v. t.* To condole
with; to make a visit of sympathy to one
in trouble.

1. 火事見舞さし The sum of 1,000 yen
て金千圓を下賜 was presented as a
せられたり。 token of sympathy in
connection with the
late conflagration.

Mimawari-ru, みまはる, 見廻, *v. t.* To
go about looking; to go around for inspec-
tion.

1. 新任大臣登省 The new Minister, hav-
して各分課を見 ing repaired to the De-
廻りたり。 partment under his
charge, went round
the various sections for
inspection.

2. 一週工場を見 It requires half a day to
廻るだけにて半 finish inspecting the
日を要す。 whole of the factory.

Mimawashi-su, みまはす, 見廻, *v. t.* To
look around.

1. 彼は四方を見 Looking around, he pro-
廻して懐より一 duced a letter from his
通の手紙を取出 pocket.
せり。

2. 一坐を見廻し Looking around to see
て微笑を含んで the persons assembled,
其演説を始めたり。 he began his speech
with a smile.

Mimochi, みもち, 身持, *n.* Conduct; be-
havior; deportment; morals.

1. 彼は其不身持 He ascribed his miscon-
を細君の不徳に duct to the bad char-
歸せり。 acter of his wife.

2. 身持の固から Youths of bad morals
ざる青年は出世 will find it difficult to
立身すること難し。 rise to eminence.

Mimoto, みもこ, 身元, *n.* The history,
conduct, family, business, and former
conduct of a person; one's antecedents.

1. 身元確かなら A person whose antece-
ざるものは職に dents are uncertain
就くこと容易な will find it difficult to
らず。 secure employment for
himself.

2. 此男の身元は I will guarantee the
私引受けます。 trustworthiness of this
man.

Mimpō, みんぽ, 民法, *n.* Civil law.

1. 民法の改正は The reform of the civil
日本法曹界の一 codes in Japan is a
大事業なりき。 remarkable fact in the

history of her legal community.

Mimuki, みむき, 見向, *n.* Looking towards.

1. 此語を聞くや 彼女は見向もせず
に駆け出せり.

Minagiri-ru, みなぎる, 漲, *v.i.* To rise high; to swell; to surge; to overflow.

1. 連日の霖雨に
大井川は漲りて
舟止めとなれり.

2. 濁浪大に漲り
物凄きこと言は
ん方なし.

Minarai-su, みならふ, 見習, *v.i.* To receive training to learn by seeing.

1. 行儀見習の爲
めお梅は三條家
に奉公せり.

2. 染物薬製方見
習の爲め三年間
佛國に渡航すべ
し.

Minareru, みなれる, 見馴, *v.i.* To be used to seeing; to be accustomed to see.

1. 牢獄は見馴れ
ざる間は恐ろし
き氣持するは當
然なり.

2. 東京の賑さも
見馴れて來れば
何とも思はぬ様
になる.

Minari, みなり, 身形, *n.* The dress; clothing

1. 昨夜殿しき身
形の紳士突然余
を訪問せり.

2. 青年が身形を
氣にする様では
大人物とはなれ
ぬ.

Minashi-su, みなす, 見做, *v.i.* To regard or consider as; to take for.

1. 御返事なきに
於ては御承諾ご
見做すべし.

2. 暫し紛失せる
時には僕が消費
せるものご見做さ
るゝも苦しからず.

Minikui-ki, みにくい, 醜, *adj.* Ugly; homely; offensive to the sight.

1. 猿の怒れる面
ほご醜いものは
世の妙なし.

2. 妻の夫に反言
するは頗る醜き
ものなり.

Minji, みんじ, 民事, *n.* (Law) Civil cases.

1. 民事上の被告
ごなるも余は刑
事上の被告ごな
らず.

2. 民事訴訟法は
數年前に設定せ
られたり.

Minken, みんけん, 民權, *n.* People's rights.

1. 民權の發揚は
佛國西革命に負
ふ所多し.

2. 徳富氏は昔て
民權論者の大達
者たりき.

Minogashi-su, みのがす, 見逃, *v.t.* To see but let pass; to overlook; to connive.

1. 特別の詮議を以て此度は見逃すべし。 In the exercise of special consideration I will overlook your fault, this time.

2. 既に上官の目に留まる上は今更に見逃す様には行かず。 As the matter has already attracted the notice of the head officer, it can in no way be overlooked.

Minokoshi-su, みのこす, 見残, *v.t.* To leave unseen; to overlook.

1. 美術展覧會の西洋畫全部を見残したり。 I have left unnoticed the entire section of foreign pictures in the Fine Arts Exhibition.

2. 書籍は未だ見殘の所有之候今少時御貸置被下度候。 As there still remains some part which I have left unnoticed, I wish you would continue to lend me the book.

Minouye, みのうへ, 身上, *n.* One's fortune, or luck; one's circumstances.

1. 君の身の上話は青年に向つて眞に立志奮發の良劑なり。 The story of your life is virtually a stimulant for youths.

Minuki-ku, みぬき, 見抜, *v.t.* To see through; to discern; to foresee.

1. 彼の性質を見抜いて養子にしたる先生は流石に人物といふべし。 The gentleman who has adopted him as his son by discerning his character is truly great.

2. 小僧の性質は三日経たぬ間に見抜くことが出来ま。 The character of a shop-boy can be discerned in a few days.

Mitoshi-su, みなさす, 見落, *v.t.* To overlook; to miss seeing.

1. 此一口を見落したるが故に計。 This item being overlooked, the accounts

算何うしても合はなかつた。 could not be made to agree.

2. 作文には兎角誤を見落し易し。 We are liable to miss mistakes in our compositions.

Miren, みれん, 未練, *adj.* Not yet inured; inexperienced; unpractised; tender or effeminate; weak; cowardly; low-spirited.

1. そんな未練がましい事をいふな。 You must not talk in such an effeminate manner.

2. 實際の處境に於ては彼の女に對しては後悔未練はな。 To speak the truth, I have no feelings of regret whatever for that girl.

Misage-ru, みさげる, 見下, *v.t.* To look down on; to despise.

1. 初て初て貴様は見下げ果てたる俗物なり。 Ob, what a contemptible fellow you are!

2. 服裝の粗末なるを見て人を見下ぐるは凡人の常情なり。 Ordinary men are apt to despise others who are coarsely dressed.

Misao, みさほ, 操, *n.* Chastity; fidelity. (of women)

1. 常盤御前は操を全うしたる女は言ひ難し。 Tokiwa Gozen cannot be regarded as a lady who has preserved her chastity.

2. 操を持して眞燈は藥を仰いで死せり。 Sadahime poisoned herself and died for the sake of her honor.

Misebirakashi-su, みせびらかす, *v.t.* (coll) To show, anything in order to excite desire; to tease; to tantalize.

1. 小供は其得たる玩具を他に見せびらかすを好む。 Children are fond of showing to others the toys in their possession.

2. 彼は其金時計。 He called on me simply

を見せびらかさ for the purpose of
んが爲めに態々 making a display of
余を訪問せり。 his gold watch.

Misemono; みせもの, 観物, *n.* A show;
an exhibition.

1. 淺草公園には There are many curious
珍しき観物多し。 things placed on ex-
hibition in Asakusa
Park.
2. 初めて渡航せ The Japanese embassy
る日本の使節は sent abroad for the
観物として取扱 first time were treated
はれたり。 as something like a
show.

Misokonai-au, みそこなふ, 見誤, *v. i.* &
v. t. To mistake in seeing; to misjudge.

1. 君は兎角人を Somehow, you are apt
見誤ふの癖あり。 to misjudge the
character of others.
2. 此外套を五拾 It is entirely owing to
圓に買ひたるは my misjudgment of
全く余の見誤ひ the quality that I
たる爲めなり。 bought this overcoat
for 50 yen.

Missetsu, みつせつ, 密接, Close; intimate.

1. 馬作と牛吉は Umasaku and Ushikichi
此事件に付いて are intimately con-
密接なる関係を nected with this affair.
有す。
2. 氣候は文明の Climate has a close re-
發達と密接なる lation with the prog-
関係を有す。 ress of civilization.

Misu-misu, みすみす, 看看, *adv.* (coll.)
While looking at; before one's eyes.

1. 看す看す五百 What a regrettable thing
圓を捲上げらる it is to see the sum of
。とは何と残念 500 yen snatched away
ではないか。 before my own eyes!
2. 醫師の遅い爲 As the doctor came too
めに看す看す彼 late, we had the mis-
を殺した。 fortune of seeing the
patient die.

Misute-ru, みすてる, 見捨, *v. t.* To ab-
andon; to give up.

1. 此期に至り其 What a cruel thing it
妻を見捨てるご must be for him to
は何たる無情の abandon his wife at
所爲ぞや。 such a time as this!
2. 國を見捨て、 Quitting his own native
川萱は佛の道に province, Karukaya
志す。 espoused the doctrine
of Buddhism.

Mitashi-su, みたす, 充, *v. t.* To fill; to
occupy; to satisfy.

1. 其食欲を充す Eager to satisfy his ap-
に専にして胃病 petite, he took no
の重るを顧る能 thought of his stomach
はざりき。 growing worse.
2. 須臾にして漁 In a few moment three
鰯三松を充たせ smacks were filled
り。 with fish caught.

Mitodoke-ru, みごける, 見届, *v. t.* (coll.)
To ascertain or find out; to certify by
seeing; to detect; to discover.

1. 其切腹を見届 Coroners came into the
くる爲めに検死 mansion of Hosokawa
の役人細川屋敷 to ascertain the disem-
に入來せり。 bowelment of the man.
2. 實状を見届け Before ascertaining the
ぬ中は何ごも可 real condition of the
否の判断を下し affair, it is hard to
難し。 pass judgment as to
whether it is right or
wrong.

Mitome-ru, みごめる, 認, *v. t.* To as-
certain; to recognize, own, or acknow-
ledge.

1. 余は足下を盗 I recognize that you are
賊なりと認む。 a robber.
2. 患者は真正ペ The patient has been
ストと認められ recognized as suffering
たり。 from genuine pest.

Mitōshi-su, みごほす, 見通, *v. t.* To
look through; to foresee; to anticipate.

f. 森を見透して 象の遊び居る様
象の遊び居る様
が見ぬる。 We see through the
woods some elephants
gamboling.

Mitsubai, みつはい, 密賣, *n.* Selling
clandestinely; smuggling.

1. 数年前は洋中 A few years ago the
にて精酒の密賣 clandestine sale of
盛に行はれたり。 alcohol was extensive-
ly carried on, on the
open sea.

2. 煙草を密賣す It is reported that the
るの利は非常な amount of profit accru-
るものなりとい ing from the clandes-
ふ。 tine sale of tobacco is
considerable.

Mitsudan, みつだん, 密談, Talking pri-
vately or secretly; a private interview.

1. 伊侯殿伯を訪 Marquis Ito, calling
ひ密談数刻に及 upon Count Okuma,
べり。 held a secret con-
versation for hours.

2. 彼等の密談は All the secret conversa-
曲者の爲めに一 tion between them
分始終立廻せら was overheard from
れたり。 beginning to end by a
suspicious fellow.

Mitsuyunyū, みつゆにう, 密輸入, *n.*
Smuggling.

1. 銀座の或る商 A certain mercantile
店は砂糖の密輸 house at the Ginza is
入者として有名 notorious as a smug-
なり。 gler of sugar.

2. 露國は雜貨の Russia has enacted a
密輸入に對して strict preventive
嚴重なる防禦法 measure against the
を設けたり。 smuggling of miscel-
laneous goods.

Mitsu, みつつ, 密通, *n.* Secret, or illicit
intercourse; fornication.

1. 御部屋様の密 The fornication of a
通は由來珍しか noble's concubine is

らす。 not at all a thing of
rare occurrence.

2. 大阪方の敗軍 The defeat of the Osaka
は主として淀君 army is chiefly as-
の密通に原因す。 cribable to the fornication
of Yodogimi.

Miwakeru, みわける, 見分, *v.t.* To dis-
criminate; to discern; to distinguish
between.

1. 品物の善悪を None can carry on a
見分くる能はず mercantile business
しては商賣はな without the ability of
し難し。 discriminating the
quality of goods.

2. 君は金無垢を Can you distinguish be-
金銀金を見分け tween genuine gold
得るや。 and other metal gilt
with it?

Miyaburu, みやぶる, 看破, *v.t.* To dis-
cern; to disclose.

1. 余は一見して I have discerned their
彼等の奸計を看 sinister design at a
破れり。 glance.

Miyage, みやげ, 土産, *n.* Presents.

1. 友人一日江の A friend of mine who
島に遊び其土産 one day took a pleas-
として余に美麗 ure trip to Yenosima,
なる貝細工を贈 gave me as a present
し歸れり。 some beautiful shell-
work.

Mizou, みぞう, 未曾有, Never seen or oc-
curred before.

1. 先頃の神田の The conflagration which
大火は六十年來 occurred sometime ago
未曾有の出来事 in Kanda was larger
なりし。 than any which have
been witnessed during
the past sixty years.

Mochi-tsu, もつ持, *v.t.* To hold in the
hand; to carry; to have, own, or pos-
sess; to last; to endure.

1. 商家の若旦那 The young master of a

の年始廻りには
小僧をして年玉
を持ち其後に従
ひ來らしむ。
mercantile house
makes his servant boy
follow him with new
year presents in going
round to express his
new year congratula-
tions.

Mochii-ru, もちい, 用, *v.t.* To use, or employ; to adopt; to obey.

1. 楠正成は泣男
を用いて戦に勝
てり。 Kusunoki Masashige
gained a victory in
war by using a crying
man.
2. 彼は父の言を
用いずして遂に
其情婦と共に驅
落せり。 He eloped at last with
his sweetheart with
out following the ad-
vice of his father.

Mochimae, もちまへ, 本色, *n.* One's own peculiarity; appropriate, or natural constitution; inherent quality; native character, characteristic.

1. 身を殺して仁
を爲すは教人の
本色なり。 It is the inherent charac-
ter of a righteous
person to sacrifice
himself for doing good.
2. 横に歩行する
は蟹の本色なり。 To crawl from side to
side is the nature of
a crab.

Mochiron, もちろん, 勿論, *adv.* Without dispute; of course; not to mention; indeed.

1. 癡志弱行の人
が國家に無用な
るは勿論なり。 It goes without saying
that men of weak
minds and irresolute
conduct are of little use
to the state.
2. 跛者は勿論跛
行す。 A lame person limps
of course.

Modae-ru, もだねる, 悶, *v.i.* To writhe in pain, or anguish; to be in agony.

1. 世上の失敗に
悶ゆるは愚の至
に。 It is extremely fatuous
to feel agony at worldly

りなり。 failures.

Modoshi-su, もさす, 戻, *v.t.* To return; to restore, to give or send back; to vomit.

1. 彼のものは宜
しく彼に返すべ
し。 What belongs to him
should be returned to
him.
2. 彼は昨夜食ひ
しものを皆戻し
たり。 He vomitted all that he
had eaten last night.

Mogaki-ku, もがく, 煩悩, *v.t.* To writhe in pain; to struggle.

1. 神の大能の手
に捕はるゝごき
は如何に煩悩く
も駄目なり。 When caught by the
omnipotent hand of
God, no man can suc-
cessfully struggle
against Him however
hard he may try.

Mohaya, もはや, 最早, *adj.* (coll.) Already; soon, presently; with a neg. — no longer, no more.

1. 最早夜明けも
同近きことなる
べし。 The day will soon
dawn.
2. 彼も最早歸り
來るべし。 He will presently come
back.
3. 最早病氣全快
の見込なし。 There is no longer any
prospect for my re-
covery from illness.

Mōke, もうけ, 利, *n.* (1) Gain; profit. (2) 設, *n.* preparation; establishment.

1. 利は海くごも
安全なる商賣は
余は寧ろ之を好
む。 I would rather choose a
substantial trade how-
ever insignificant its
profit may be.
2. 本館には喫煙
室の設もあり。 In this mansion there
is provided or estab-
lished a smoking room.

Mōke-ru, もうける, 設, *v.t.* To gain or earn; to acquire; to get; to prepare; to make money; to devise; to organize or establish.

1. 阿部彦は蘭貨米を輸入して十萬圓を儲けたり。 Abehiko gained 100,000 yen by importing Rangoon rice.

2. 有名なる橋脚には自動電話を設くべし。 Automatic telephones should be established near famous bridges.

Mokka, もくか, 目下, *adv.* At. present; now.

1. 目下支那公使は歸國中なり。 The Chinese Minister has now returned to his native country.

2. 目下綿絲の商況は如何。 How is business going on in cotton yarns at present?

3. 目下旅行中不在。 Being on a journey I shall be away from home at present.

Mokugeki, もくげき, 目撃, *n.* Observing; seeing anything with one's own eyes.

1. 余は現に彼等の飲酒するを目撃せり。 I saw with my own eyes that they had drunk wine.

2. 彼は目撃せしにあらす只傳承したるのみ。 He did not notice the matter himself, but heard of it by way of information.

Mokuroku, もくろく, 目録, *n.* An index, list, or table of contents; a bill; catalogue.

1. 書籍目録は郵便二張御送付次第進呈す。 A catalogue of books will be sent on receipt of an application containing 2 sen postage stamp.

2. 不取敢目録にて金百圓を呈せり。 I immediately presented him with 100 yen in my note.

Mokuroni, もくろみ, 目録見, *n.* (coll) Plan; device; scheme.

1. 此目録見にして成功せば余は一朝にして百萬 If this plan will prove successful, I shall at once become so rich

圓の富者となるべし。 as to deserve the name of millionaire.

2. それは程ならざる目録見なり。 That is a scheme which can in no way be regarded as proper.

Mokuteki, もくてき, 目的, *n.* Aim; object.

1. 彼は法律勉強の目的を掲げて上京せり。 He came to Tokyo with the object of studying law.

2. 男子三十尙目のが立たざることは豈耻しき事ならずや。 If a man fails to determine his aim in life even when he is 30 years old, ought he not to be ashamed of it?

Mokuyoku, もくよく, 沐浴, *n.* Bathing in hot or cold water.

1. 信長沐浴齋戒して勅使を迎へたり。 Nobunaga received the Imperial messenger by cleansing himself by bathing and abstaining from what is regarded as injure food.

2. 昔時羅馬人は一日五回の沐浴をなせり。 The Romans of old took a bath five times a day.

Monbatsu, もんはつ, 門閥, *n.* Aristocratic lineage; good family or pedigree.

1. 門閥を鼻に掛けるは畢竟愚人の所爲なり。 To boast of aristocratic lineage is in fact a thing of a stupid man.

2. 門閥を重んずるの結果彼は其一人娘に不具の婿を貰ひたり。 As a result of extreme regard for aristocratic pedigree, he took a deformed bridegroom for his daughter.

Momi-mu, もみむ, 揉, *v. t.* To rub and roll between the hands; to shampoo.

1. 西洋紙は能く揉まざれば鼻をかむ事は出来ぬ。 No foreign paper can be used for the nose unless it is well rubbed

- and rolled between our hands.
2. 小事に氣を揉むは度胸の振らぬ人といふべし。 He who is over anxious about trifling matters must certainly be a man of weak spirit.
- Mon**, もん, 門, *n.* A gate; sect; school.
1. 天下の俊傑一時悉く其門に集まれり。 Men of great ability throughout the empire have come to study in his school.
2. 門前雀籠を張るは是れ何の事ぞや。 What is meant by the saying, "To spread a sparrow-net in front of one's gate"?
- Mon**, もん, 紋, *n.* Badge; coat of arms; crest.
1. 菊は朝廷の紋なり。 The chrysanthemum is the Imperial badge.
2. 書生が紋の着きたる水綿羽織を着用するは十年以來の事なり。 Students have been in the habit of putting on badged coats during the last ten years.
- Mondō**, もんどう, 問答, *n.* Question and answer; discussion; catechism.
1. 安宅の關所に於ける辨慶と廢權の問答は古來有名なり。 The dialogue held by Benkei against Togashi at the Adake Barrier is well known from olden times.
2. 近來受験者の便宜を計りて平易なる問答書類續々出版せられつゝあり。 Books containing easy questions and answers are recently being published one after another for the benefit of students preparing to pass the prescribed examination.
- Monka**, もんか, 門下, *n.* A disciple; pupil.
1. 故品川子爵は The late Viscount

- 松蔭門下の俊才なりき。 Shinagawa was an eminent pupil of Shōin.
- Monku**, もんく, 文句, *n.* The sentences or wording of a composition.
1. 浄瑠璃中には優麗なる文句少なからず。 In the musical drama are found many sentences of exquisite beauty.
2. 文句を言はずに早々去る。 Go away immediately without complaint.
- Mono**, もの, 物, *n.* Thing; article; matter; (者) person; individual.
1. 物其平を得ざれば必ず壊る。 Everything begins to crack when it is out of order.
2. 物の道理を考へても見る。 Just think of the principles of things.
- Monogatari**, ものがたり, 物語, *a.* History; story; narration; novel.
1. 昔の物語には一種の教訓を含まざるはなし。 There is none of the old stories which do not imply some morals to teach.
2. 源氏物語は古代文學の秀麗なるものとして賞はる。 Genjimonogotari is much esteemed as an excellent piece of ancient literature.
- Monoshiri**, ものしり, 識者, *n.* A philosopher, a learned man.
1. 彼は村中の識者として若幼の尊敬を博せり。 He is highly esteemed by the old and young as a learned man in the village.
2. 識者顔に彼女は半解の男女同權論を述べ立てたし。 Assuming the attitude of a philosopher, she propounded the principles of equality between man and woman which she did not fully understand herself.
- Monosugoi-ki**, ものすごい, 物漢, *a.*

Feeling timid, full of fear, dread, or alarm; gloomy; dismal; dreary.

1. 日暮れて山路を廻る時狼の吼ゆるを聞くは物凄きものなり。 It is dreadful to hear the howling of wolves when we have to pass mountain defiles after sunset.

2. 夜旅する女に遇ふときは何ごなく物凄きものなり。 We feel somewhat dismal when we meet a woman travelling at night.

Monowarai, ものわらひ, 物笑, *n.* A laughing-stock.

1. 余は此事の遂に天下の物笑たるに至らんことを恐る。 I fear that this may ultimately become a laughing stock for the world to jeer at.

2. 今に至つて宗盛の臆病は天下の物笑たり。 The cowardice of Munemori is made a laughing stock for the world even to the present time.

Monowasure, ものわすれ, 健忘, *n.* Forgetfulness.

1. 近來父はものわすれする様になりまして困ります。 I am really troubled as my father is becoming very forgetful nowadays.

Monozuki, ものずき, 好事, *n.* Curiousness; eccentricity; a meddling person.

1. 此大雨に自転車の練習をやることは彼も物好きな男なる哉。 He must be an eccentric man to be engaged in training with a bicycle amid such heavy rain as this.

2. 物好きは多く居の中に在り。 Curio seekers are mostly found among men who have retired from business.

Moppara, もつぱら, 専; *adv.* Entirely; only; mostly; chiefly; principally.

1. 大學卒業後彼 He has entirely devoted

は専ら語學の研究に身を委ねたり。 his time to the study of the language after graduating from the university.

2. 僕は當時専ら教育事業に従事して居ります。 I am now engaged chiefly in educational affairs.

Morai-au, もらいふ, *v. t.* To receive; to accept; to get; to take.

1. 養子を買ひたいが家が貧乏な爲め來手がない。 I want to adopt some one as my child, but as my family is poor no body is willing to come.

2. 小供は其両親より土産を買ふことを喜ぶ。 Children delight in receiving presents from their parents.

Morashi-su, もらしむ, 洩, *v. t.* To cause or let leak; to let escape; to omit; to make known; to divulge; to vent.

1. 其同僚に遇ふ毎に彼は校長の處置に就いて不平を洩す。 He always complains of the proceedings of the school director whenever he meets his colleagues.

2. 重徳は黨の秘密を洩せし爲め遂に除名せられたり。 Juken, having divulged the secrets of his party, was at last expelled from it.

Moreru, もれる, 洩, *v. t.* To leak; to transpire; to be omitted or overlooked.

1. 閣議洩れたり。 Even though the result of the Cabinet Council may have transpired, we may have no cause for apprehension.

2. 彼は其擧げに洩れしを全く長官の偏頗を怨めり。 Being omitted in appointment he was indignant that the matter was owing to the partiality of his head officer.

Mōretsu, もうれつ, 猛烈, *n.* Fierce; fero-

cious; violent; formidable.

1. 敵は我軍の猛烈なる射撃に遇ひ東方に退却せり。
The enemy, having encountered with hot fires from us, retreated to the east.
2. 出火は暴風の爲め猛烈なる勢を以つて見る見る四方に延焼せり。
The conflagration, fanned by a strong wind, spread in all directions with formidable power.

Mori-ru, もる, 漏, *v.t.* To leak.

1. 水の漏る釜は何處かに損所ある故なるべし。
The tub from which water leaks must have been damaged in some part of it.
2. 屋根が漏るようだ。
There seems to be some leakage in the roof.

Mori-ru, もる, 盛, *n.* To fill a cup, plate, or any vessel; to pour into.

1. 飯を盛るに過ぎだ多きは客人への不禮なり。
To fill a cup with too much rice is an act of indecency toward a guest.
2. 此コップに葡萄酒を一杯盛れ。
Pour wine into the cup to the brim.

Mōrō, もうろう, 隠蔽, *n.* Obscure, dim.

1. 雲霧隠蔽して山河を辨じ難し。
The country around being obscured by clouds and mists, we could not distinguish either mountains or rivers.
2. 其意味隠蔽して何れをそれと捉へ難し。
The meaning is quite obscure, and we can not discern what it really is.

Moroi-ki, もろき, 脆, *adj.* Brittle; fragile; weak; frail.

1. 脆きは人の命なる哉。
Man's life is really fragile.
2. 硝子は堅しと雖も脆し。
Glass is hard, but brittle.

Morotomo-ni, もろともに, 諸共, *adv.*

Altogether; together with.

1. いざ諸共に出立致さん。
Let us start altogether without delay.

Mosha-suru, もしや, 模寫, *v.t.* To copy; to imitate another's writings; to trace.

1. 彼は一週一回應翠の書を模寫するを課程とす。
His lesson consists in tracing Okyo's picture once a week.
2. 余はラファエルの童貞マリヤの像を模寫せんことを欲す。
I want to copy Raphael's portrait of the Virgin Mary.

Moshi, もし, 若, *adv.* If; peradventure; supposing that; in case that; provided; whether.

1. 若しも東京へ御上りの節は是非御立寄下さい。
If you ever come to Tokyo, you will call on us.
2. 若しもの事があつては我輩申譯がないから御同道申しませう。
As I shall have no word of excuse if any accident happens, I will accompany you to your destination.

Mōshitate-ru, もうしたてる, 申立, *v.t.* To speak up; to declare; to send in a notice.

1. 彼は警察署に出頭して戸籍調査係りの巡査の不都合を申し立てたり。
Having repaired to the police station, he stated the improper proceedings of the policemen charged with the investigation of census.

Moshiya, もしや, 若哉, *adv.* If; lest; for fear that; perchance.

1. 若しや別れし夫に逢ふこともあろうかご彼女は毎日淺草観音
Hoping that she might perchance meet her husband with whom she had parted, she

に参詣せり。 went every day to
Asakusa to worship at
the temple of *Kwan-on*.

Motare-ru, もたれる, 俵, *v. i.* To lean
on; to rest against.

1. 太郎は欄干に Leaning against the rail-
凭れて餘念なく ing, Taro was absorb-
金魚の池に遊泳 ed in seeing the gold
するを見詰めた fish swimming in the
り. pond.

2. 鼻下長紳士が A befooled gentleman,
テシなく藝者の leaning slovenly on the
膝に凭れて煙草 knees of a singer (*gei-*
を吹せり. *sha*), smoked his pipe.

Moteamashi-su, もてあまず, 持餘, *v. i.*
To be more than one is able to carry; to
be beyond one's ability; to be perplexed,
or embarrassed.

1. 彼は細君の囁 He was quite embarrass-
情なるに持て餘 ed at the obstinacy of
せり. his wife.

2. 新大臣は馬車 The new Minister,
を買ふたが入費 though he has bought
の懸るので殆ん a carriage, is greatly
ど持餘し居れり. troubled about it on ac-
count of the large ex-
penses incurred.

Motenashi-su, もてなす, 款待, *v. t.* To
treat; to entertain; to receive as a guest.

1. 客を款待すは To entertain a guest
其料理に金を費 does not consist in
すことのみにあ providing fine food at
らず. a great expense.

2. 此宿屋の款待 This hotel is extremely
し方は頗る行届 scrupulous in its treat-
いたものなり. ment of guests.

Moto, もと, 元, *n.* The origin, beginning
source; cause; foundation; capital. —
adv. Originally; formerly.

1. 元我輩は官史 I did not study at first,
になる爲めに勉 because of my being

願したるにあら desirous to become a
ず. government officer.

2. 元を紐せば我 If the matter is traced
輩は悪いのです. to its origin, I must
confess that I was in
the wrong.

Motoi, もとひ, 基, *n.* Foundation; basis;
origin; cause.

1. 健康は幸福の Health is the basis of
基なり. happiness.

2. 頼朝幕府を奠 Yoritomo laid the found-
倉に定めて武人 ation of military ad-
執政の基を築け ministration by esta-
り. blishing a court at Ka-
makura.

Motome-ru, もとめる, 求, *v. t.* To search
for; to seek; to ask; to inquire after; to
obtain; to buy; to demand.

1. 御手を求めて Having obtained an in-
藤吉は信長公に troduction or recom-
仕へたり. mendation, Tōkichi
took service with No-
bunaga.

2. 何卒此反物を Please buy this piece of
求めて下さい. cloth.

3. 人あり職業を Here is a man seeking
求む. employment.

Moto-moto, もともと, 元々, *adv.* Orig-
inally; from the first; really.

1. 僕は例す氣で I did not really borrow
君から借金した money from you with
るにあらず. the intention of bring-
ing ruin upon you.

2. 元々不注意で I was really overtaken
あるから此災難 by this calamity in
にもあふのだ. consequence of my
carelessness.

Motone, もとね, 元價, *n.* Original price
or cost.

1. 三圓といふの Three yen was the ori-
は其物の元價です. ginal cost of it.

2. 二圓五十錢で 賣ては元價が切れる。 To sell this for 2, 50 yen falls short of its original price.

Motori-ru, もごる, 悖, *v. i.* To oppose, to act contrary to; to disobey.

1. 君の行は人道に悖るごいふべし。 Your conduct is contrary to humanity.
2. 此の如くんは即ち立法の本旨に悖るものごいふべし。 If that be the case, it does not accord with the spirit of legislation.

Motsure-ru, もつれる, 纏, *v. i.* To be entangled; to be confused, intricate, involved, or embarrassed.

1. 相場に手を出せるは即ち彼が親戚間に纏を生ずるの基なりき。 That he entered upon speculation in stocks was the cause of complications that have arisen between himself and his relatives.
2. 事が斯く甚だしく纏れては整理するに如何にも困難だ。 As the matter is now so seriously confused, it is difficult to do anything in the way of its adjustment.

Moyashi-su, もやす, 燃, *v. i.* To burn.

1. 炭炭の日に在りては石炭を燃すは最も經濟的なり。 The price of wood and charcoal having greatly risen at present, it will be much more economical to burn coal as fuel.

Moye-ru, もえる, 燃, *v. i.* To burn.

1. 生木も時ごしでは能く燃る。 Wood sometimes burns very well.
2. 家の裏に積置ける丸太は火事の爲め悉く燃へたり。 Logs piled up at the back of the house were all burnt by fire.

Moyō, もやう, 模様, *n.* Figures dyed, embroidered, or woven in cloth, paper, &c. condition, state, circumstance.

1. 北の風概ね晴れ但所により雨模様あり(天氣豫報)。 North wind, fine weather in general, but some places are threatened with rain.
2. 僕は此の卓掛けの模様が氣に入つた。 I am very fond of the figures on this table cloth.

Moyōshi-su, もよほす, 催, *v. i.* To make, prepare, form, organize, or make ready; to stir up; to excite.

1. 井上伯は昨夜貿易業者を招待して晩餐會を催せり。 Last night Count Inouye prepared a dinner for persons engaged in foreign trade.
2. 本月十五日には上野公園に於て相撲の催しあり。 On the 15th instant wrestling matches are to be held at Ueno.

Mozōsuru, もぞう, 模造, *v. i.* To make in imitation; to copy.

1. 最近にては近年盛に日本漆器を模造しつゝあり。 In recent years Germany has been manufacturing on a large scale Japanese lacquer wares in imitation.
2. 此軍艦の雛形は富士艦を模造せるものなり。 The design of this man-of-war is the exact copy of the battleship *Fuji*.

Mubyō, むびやう, 無病, *n.* Not sick; healthy.

1. 一家無病災患なるは何よりの幸福ごいふべし。 That the whole family is stout and healthy may be the greatest happiness enjoyable.
2. 僕は瘦せては居るけれど全く無病の身体なり。 Although I am lean I am perfectly healthy.

Muchi, むち, 無智, *n.* Unwise; foolish, stupid; ignorant.

Muhon, むほん, 謀叛, *n.* Rebellion; sedition; treason; conspiracy.

1. 將門純友と共
に謀りて謀叛を
企てたり。 Masakado in combina-
tion with Sumitomo
planned a rebellion.
2. 古來謀叛に由
て榮えたるは只
足利氏のみ。 Men who have prosper-
ed by rebellion from
olden times are the
families of Ashikaga
only.

Mujini, むじひ, 無慈悲, *n.* Without pity, compassion, or love; cruelty.

1. 馬に一日十六
時間の勞役を課
するは馬車會
社も随分無慈悲
な仕方なり。 The Tokyo Tramway
company can in no
way escape the impu-
tation of cruelty when
it imposes 16 hours'
labor upon its horses.
2. 無慈悲なこゝ
は知りながら
彼は其犬を銃殺
せり。 In spite of the consci-
ousness of his cruelty
he shot his dog with a
gun.

Mujinzō, むじんぞう, 無盡藏, *n.* Inexhaustible treasury; inexhaustible.

1. 西比利亞の金
銀は殆んど無盡
藏なりとの評あり。 The gold mines in Sibe-
ria are reported to be
inexhaustible.
2. 人間の財産は
決して無盡藏の
ものにあらず。 Man's property is in no
way an exhaustible
treasure.

Mujitsu, むじつ, 無實, *adj.* Untrue; false; innocent.

1. 無實の事を書
き立て、人の名
譽を毀損するは
不埒な新聞なり。 What an unprincipled
newspaper it is to im-
pair the honor of men
by the publication of
false statements.
2. 松前五郎兵衛
は無實の罪の爲
めに入牢の身と
なれり。 Matsumai Gorobei was
cast into prison on a
false charge.

Mujō, むじやう, 無情, *adj.* Inanimate; without feeling; cruel, pitiless.

1. 彼は無情にも
其妻子を置去り
にせり。 He was so cruel as to
run away, leaving his
wife and children be-
hind.
2. 剛吉は其伯父
の無情を憤りて
絶交書を送れり。 Gokichi, being indig-
nant at the pitilessness
of his uncle, sent to
the latter a note to
break off his former
intimacy.

Mujō, むじやう, 無常, Inconstant; mutable; changing; evanescent; fleeting; death.

1. 世の無常を感
じて彼は佛門に
入れり。 Being struck with the
inconstancy of the
world, he became a
disciple of Buddha.

Mujun, むじゆん, 矛盾, To be contradictory; contrary; inconsistent with.

1. 君の議論は前
後矛盾せり。 Your arguments are
contradictory in them-
selves.

Mukae-ru, むかへる, 迎, *v.i.* To go out to meet; to welcome; to receive, or bring in; to call; to invite.

1. 來朝の攝關
太子を迎へん爲
めに式部官は昨
日長崎に出發せ
り。 Some court officials
(known as *Shikibu-
kwan*) started for Naga-
saki yesterday to re-
ceive the prince of
Siam who has arrived
in Japan.

2. 彼は上官の意
を迎へんとして
常に汲々たり。 He always takes especial
care to gain the favor
of his head officer.

Mukai-au, むかふ, 向, *v.i.* To stand against; to be opposite to; to go to meet; to confront; to oppose; to tend towards.

1. 大隈伯の一行
は神戸を出發し
Okuma left Kobe for

- て岡山に向へり。 Okayama.
- 2. 彼の砂糖屋の 向ひが僕の住宅 対面。 shop you will find my house.
- 3. 返済は向ふ十ヶ年ご致しませう。 The period of payment shall be fixed for the ten years to come.

Mukashi, むかし, 昔, *adj. & adv.* Old; ancient; in olden times; once upon a time.

- 1. 昔じ或處に老翁と老婦とあり。 locality a very old man and a woman.
- 2. 昔しの榮耀今や其影だに見るべからず。 Not a vestige is now to be seen of the ancient splendor or luxury.

Mukeru, むける, 剥, *v.t.* To peel off; to lose the skin, bark, or rind.

- 1. 玉黍蜀は熟するに随つて其皮自ら剥けるなり。 The husks of Indian corn peel off themselves as the corn ripens.
- 2. 蛇は毎春一回全身の外皮剥け去る動物なり。 The snake is a reptile the skin of which peels off entirely once in every spring.

Muki-ku, むく, 剥, *v.t.* To skin; to peel; to make bare; to strip.

- 1. 悪戯小僧は生きながら蛙の皮を剥きたり。 A mischievous boy stripped a living frog of its skin.
- 2. 火に當て、漆物の漆を剥いで仕舞へ。 Strip off the lacquer of these wares by placing them over fire.
- 3. 余は餘りの憎らむさに彼の面皮を剥ぎ去りたり。 Being disgusted with him, I put him to great shame.

Muki, むき, 向, *n.* The direction; frontage; exposure; suitability.

- 1. 何うもそれで は門の向きが悪。 As to that I may remark that the frontage of the gate is bad.
- 2. 此時計は婦人向なり。 This watch is suitable for a woman.
- 3. 北方向きの雜貨等々需用を増す。 Miscellaneous goods fit for the North China market are yearly increasing in demand.

Mukidashi-ni, むきたしに, 剥出, *adv.* Without concealment; in a straightforward, open manner; above-board; directly.

- 1. 君は左様剥出しに言ふから困る。 I am sorry that you are in the habit of speaking so openly.
- 2. 彼が徳幅を飾らず剥出しの處中々愛すべきである。 His character is to be appreciated for his speaking out everything without concealment or embellishment.

Mukon, むこん, 無根, *n.* Groundless; unfounded.

- 1. 其語は全く事實無根なり。 That story is entirely unfounded.
- 2. 事實無根の電報は重りに上海より来る。 Telegrams of groundless reports come chiefly from Shanghai.

Muku, むく, 無垢, *n.* Pure, unalloyed.

- 1. 金は金無垢の指環を遺失せり。 I have lost a finger ring of solid gold.
- 2. 花もやんは全く無垢の少女なり。 Miss Hana is really a pure little virgin.

Mukui-yu, むくゆ, 報, *v.* To requite, recompense, compensate, or repay; to retaliate; to take vengeance on.

- 1. 惡に報ゆるに。 Return good for evil.
- 2. 君の骨節には。 I will compensate you

多少報います。 for your labor to a certain extent.

Mukui, むくい, 報, *n.* Recompense; requital; retribution; compensation; reward.

1. 此報いは死んで見せる。 I swear that I will retaliate for this even after death.
2. 善には善の報いあり。 Good deeds bring good rewards.
3. 或る宣教師は報酬を受けずして種々の仕事を爲すものあり。 Some missionaries are doing several kinds of work without receiving compensation.

Mukyū, むきゅう, 無給, *n.* Without wages; without pay.

1. 村長は多く無給なり。 Village Headmen are mostly appointed without salaries.
2. 余は無給にて三ヶ年働きたり。 I have served him for three years without wages.

Munashiki-ku, むなしく, 空, *adv.* Vainly; vainly; for naught; uselessly.

1. 寶の山に入りながら手を空しく歸るが如くなり。 That is "like returning empty while we discovered a mountain filled with treasures."
2. 壯士空しく志を齧りて近く嗚呼悲哉。 With his death the youth's ambition was buried in vain! what a sad thing it is.

1. 多年の心勞空しく水泡に歸す。 In vain have I exerted myself for many years.

Mune, むね, 胸, *n.* The breast; pit of the stomach; the heart.

1. 一切萬事余の胸にあり。 Everything depends upon my judgment or discretion.
2. 余は此一音を聞き胸に釘打た。 On hearing this one word I felt as if a nail

る・思ひなせり。 was driven into my heart.

3. 胸に痛を感ずるは必らず消化不良の徴候なり。 That one has pain in the pit of the stomach is surely a sign of imperfect digestion.

Mune, むね, 旨, *n.* The important or principal point, or meaning; the design; object, intention; aim; will; decree; command.

1. 先方へも此旨御傳被下度候。 I hope you will write to him about my intention.
2. 頼政以仁王の旨を奉じて反旗を翻せり。 Yorimasa, in accordance with the order of Prince Mochihito, raised a rebellion.

Munen, むねん, 無念, *n.* (coll) Regret; sorrow; disappointment; anger; exasperation.

1. 無念骨髓に徹す。 Anger has pierced the marrow.
2. 無念の涙に顔れにけり。 He shed tears of regret.

Munō, むのう, 無能, *n. & adj.* Want of ability or talent; unskilful; bungling; incompetent.

1. 現内閣には無能なる大臣一人もなし。 In the present Cabinet we find no Minister wanting in ability or talent.
2. 無能の長官は有爲の下僚より却つて高給を受く。 An incompetent head officer receives a greater amount of salary than his subordinates of great ability.

Mure, むれ, 群, *n.* Flock; herd, drove; crowd; swarm; group; company cluster; band.

1. 印度の森中には羣々象の群の frequently seen in a herd

狼狽するを見る in the forests of India.
べし。

2. 秋に至れば雁 In the fall we see wild
の群をなして南 ducks flying southward
に群るを見ん。 in a flock.

Muri, むり, 無理, *n.* Injustice; unreasonableness.

1. 無理が通れば "When violence passes
道理は引込む。 by reason withdraws
itself."

2. 無理にも一泊 Though it may be rude
を願ひ度い。 of me I implore you
to shelter me for the
night.

3. 其請求も無理 Your demands are not
ならず。 altogether unreason-
able.

Murui, むるゐ, 無類, *adj.* Without an equal; matchless; unique.

1. 此品物は全く These articles are un-
無類飛切りなり。 equalled in quality.

2. 珍無類の看板 I saw a strange and
を余は淺草公園 unique sign board at
に見たり。 Asakusa Park.

Muryō, むれう, 無料, Free of charge; gratuitous.

1. 日本にては未 In Japan there is yet
だ無料の図書館 no free library.
なし。

2. 物品目録は御 A catalogue of goods
申越次第無料進 will be sent on ap-
呈す。 plication, free of
charge.

Musabori-ru, むさはる, 貪, *v.i.* To covet; to be greedy of; to lust after.

1. 辯護士が不當 It is not of rare occur-
の報酬を貪るは rence that barristers
珍しからの話し endeavour to exact an
なり。 exorbitant amount of
remuneration for their
services.

2. 書肆は教科書 Booksellers secure ex-
を出版して不當 travagant profits by
の利益を貪る。 the publication of text-
books.

Musakurushi-ku, むさくるしい, 陋苦, *adj.* Dirty; nasty; filthy.

1. 陋苦しうまい My house is so dirty,
ますが何卒御入 but you will do me
り下さい。 the honor of coming
in.

2. 如何にも陋苦 What a filthy room!
しい部屋だ。

Museru, むせる, 噎, *v.i.* To be choked; to cough.

1. 余は屢々鐵道 I have frequently been
馬車の中にて噎 choked with the smoke
草の烟に噎る。 of tobacco while rid-
ing in a tram car.

2. 大急ぎで水を Choked with water
飲んだ爲めに噎 which I had drunk in
せてひさしい目に a great hurry, I felt
遇ふた。 very ill.

Mushiri-ru, むしる, *v.i.* To pluck, or strip off.

1. 手持無沙汰に Feeling somewhat awk-
政子は塵の毛を ward or annoyed,
むしり始めたり。 Miss Masa began to
pluck off the naps of
the mat.

2. 小兒に此薔薇 Take care that this rose
の花をむしらせ, will not be plucked by
なほ穉に氣を付 children.
けよ。

Mushiro, むしろ, 寧, *adv.* Better; rather.

1. 生きて恥辱を I would rather die with
受けんよりは寧 honor than live in
ろ死して芳名を disgrace.
遺さん。

2. 余は彼の行爲 I hate him for his
よりは寧ろ彼の motives rather than
意志を惡む。 for his conduct.

Musubi-bu, むすぶ, 結, *v. t.* To knot; to tie; to produce.

- 靴の紐を結んで下さい。 Please tie up the strings of my shoes.
- 善き樹は善き實を結ぶ。 A good tree produces good fruits.
- 三年前余は彼と交を結べり。 I became acquainted with him three years ago.

Mutsumajji-ki, むつまじい, 睦, *adj.* Friendly; amicable; on good terms; affectionate.

- 余は彼等の如き睦しき兄弟を見しことなし。 I have never seen brothers so affectionate towards each other.
- 我等は他人の羨む程なる睦しき間柄なりき。 We were so intimate with each other that others envied us.

Muyami-ni, むやみ, 無暗, *adv.* (coll.) Heedlessly; rashly; recklessly.

- 左様無暗に牛肉を食ふてはならぬ。 You must not eat beef so much.
- 無暗に金銭を消費する者は忽ち貧窮の身となるべし。 He who squanders money recklessly will soon become poor.

Muyō, むよう, 無用, Useless; not necessary; no need.

- 此處小便無用。 No one should make water here.
- 無用の者不可入。 No admittance except on business.
- 御心配御無用に願ひます。 You need not feel anxious about it.
- 彼は到底無用の人物なり。 At any rate, he is a worthless fellow.

Muzai, むざい, 無罪, Not guilty; innocent.

- 彼は不思議にも無罪放免せられたり。 Strange enough he was acquitted as innocent.

- 田中正造は無罪の言談を受けたり。 Tanaka Shozo was declared innocent at the law court.

Muzukashii-ki-ku-shi, むづかしい, 六ヶ敷, *adj.* Difficult; hard, troublesome.

- 此んな六ヶ敷仕事は始めてしてみた。 I have done for the first time such a difficult work as this.
- 爾六ヶ敷い事になつて来た。 The matter is beginning to become complicated.
- 英語にて文章を書くは甚だ六ヶしい。 It is very difficult to write compositions in English.

Myōdai, みやうたい, 名代, *n.* A representative; a substitute; an agent; a proxy.

- 村田會頭は小松宮殿下の名代として祝詞を朗讀せり。 President Murata read a congratulatory address as a representative of Prince Komatsu.
- 議會にては名代の投票を許さず。 Votes by proxy are prohibited in the Imperial Diet.

N

Na, な, 名, *n.* Name; appellation; epithet; fame; reputation.

- 此花の名は何さいふや。 What is the name of this flower?
- 武士は命を軽んじて名を重んず。 The *Samurai* prizes his reputation much more highly than his life.
- 彼は名を求むるに汲々たり。 He craves for reputation.

Na-ate, なあて, 名宛, *n.* The address.

- 此郵便物の名宛人は神田區に。 The person to whom this mail matter is

移轉せり。 addressed has removed to the Kanda district.

2. 此小包郵便の宛名は全く不分明だ。 The address of this postal parcel is quite uncertain.

Nabiki-ku, なびく, 膝, *v.t.* To bend, incline; bow, or yield to some power or motion; to obey, or comply.

1. 甲信二國は遂に信玄に靡きぬ。 The two provinces of Kai and Shinano obeyed the call of Shingen.

2. 彼は新橋近傍の一藝妓を登げんこて数千圓を費せり。 He spent several thousands of yen in winning the favor of a geisha near Shimbashi.

Naburi-ru, なぶる, 嘲弄, *v.t.* To tease, chaff, jeer, or vex; to make a fool of, to play tricks on; to banter.

1. 一つ彼奴を嘲弄つてやれ。 Let us tease him a moment.

2. 思ふ様嘲弄つた。 I played tricks upon him to my heart's content.

Nadakai-ki, なだかい, 名高, *adj.* Celebrated; famous; notorious.

1. 彼の老人は即ち名高き加藤清正なり。 That old man is the famous Kato Kiyomasa.

2. 東京にて最も名高き藥種屋は何屋なりや。 Which apothecary is most famous in Tokyo?

3. 東京の或る新聞は金錢を強取するに巧なるを以て有名なり。 Some newspapers in Tokyo are notorious for their skill in black mailing.

Nadame-ru, なだめる, 宥, *v.t.* To soothe, pacify, appease, tranquilize, or console; to mitigate or lessen.

1. 重盛は温顔を以つて父清盛を宥めたり。 Shigemori with perfect equanimity consoled his father Kiyomori.

2. 大隈は其子分を宥める一策として年々園遊會を催す。 Count Okuma gives a garden party every year as a means of soothing his followers.

Nade-ru, なでる, 撫, *v.t.* To stroke; to rub gently with the hand.

1. 余の父は常に顔を撫で、余を愛せり。 My father loved me and would always stroke my head.

2. 醫者は胸を撫で、余の内臓の運動を窺ひたり。 The doctor, stroking my breast, tried to ascertain the workings of the organs in it.

Nado, など, 等, And so on; et cetera, such like.

1. 伊藤, 井上, 山縣等の大々を稱して明治の元老といふ。 Ito, Inouye, Yamagata, etc. are known as the senior statesmen of the Meiji era.

2. 木や石にて造れる偶像は人間に幸福を與ふべき力なきものなり。 Idols made of wood, stone, etc. can have no power to bestow any blessing upon men.

Naga-i, ながい, 長居, *v.* Remaining or sitting long.

1. 營業上の訪問と雖も長居は御免を蒙り申候。 Even when I am called on about business matters, I want to be excused from a man who sits and talks for a long while.

Nagai-ki, ながい, 長, *adj.* Long in space or time.

1. 日本にて最も長き河は何なりや。 Which is the longest river in Japan?

2. 彼は氣の長い男なり。 He is a man of slow decision.

3. 卒業四ヶ年とは少々長過ぎるよふだ。 The period of four years appears too long for graduation.

Nagaku, ながく, 長, *adv.* Long; forever; for a long time.

1. 長く御交際を願ひます。 I wish you would long continue your friendship with me.
2. 此書を長く貸すことは余の欲せざる所なり。 I do not wish to place this book at your disposal for a long time.

Nagame-ru, ながめる, 眺, *v.i.* To view, or behold; to look long at; to gaze at.

1. 九段坂より品川灣を眺むれば時々白帆を見るを得べし。 If we gaze at the Shinagawa Bay from Kudan, we shall see at intervals the white sails of boats.
2. 静に天下の形勢を眺めて居ませう。 I shall calmly remain, observing the condition of affairs in the country.

Nagame, ながめ, 眺望, *n.* A view, prospect, or scenery.

1. 此茶屋は眺望によろし。 This tea house commands a fine view.
2. 眺望淋しき秋の夕暮余は獨り愛宕山に上れり。 On a certain evening during the autumn when we could enjoy no scenery around, I climbed up the Atago hill.

Nagara, ながら, 乍, *adv.* While; during; although; notwithstanding; together.

1. 憚り乍ら余は乞食にあらず。 Though I may be impolite, I dare say that I am not a beggar.
2. 御氣の毒乍ら明日御光來被下度候。 Although I feel sorry I want you to come to me to-morrow.

Nagarae-ru, ながらへる, 生存, *v.i.* To be alive.

1. 伯父や伯母はまだ生存へて居る。 My uncle and aunt are still alive.

Nagare-ru, ながれる, 流, *v.i.* To flow; to run; to be adrift; to be forfeited; to miscarry.

1. 歲月流るゝが如し。 Time passes like something flowing on (time flies).
2. 兩國橋は昨夜の洪水にて流れたり。 The Ryogoku bridge was washed away by last night's inundation.
3. 質物は六ヶ月にて流るゝが常なり。 Pawned articles are forfeited after a period of six months.

Nagare, ながれ, 流, *n.* A current; a stream; lineage.

1. 佐々木及梶原は宇治川の流を横ぎりたり。 Both Sasaki and Kajiwara crossed the stream of Uji.
2. 僕の兄弟は流丸に申りて死せり。 My brother died of a stray ball from a rifle.
3. 山川の流れは概ね激し。 Mountain torrents are generally rapid and strong.

Nagashi-su, ながす, 流, *v.t.* To cause to flow; or drift; to forfeit; to exile.

1. 尊氏は逆賊の醜名を千載に流したるものなり。 Takauji is known by the disgraceful name of traitor through several generations.
2. 材木は筏に組みて山河を流さる。 Timber is floated down the river in the form of rafts.

Nagaya, ながや, 長家, A long row of houses under one roof.

1. 東京にては職人の多数は九尺二間の長家に住む。 Most labourers in Tokyo live in a row of houses each of which measures 9 feet in front and 12 feet in length.

Nage-ru, なげる, 投, *v.t.* To throw, cast, or fling.

1. 彼は犬に牛肉を投げ與へたり。 He cast beef towards the dog.
2. 又平怒つて其父に鐵瓶を投げつけたり。 Matabei in a fit of anger flung a tea-kettle at his father.
3. 常陸は梅ヶ谷に投られたり。 Wrestler Hitachi was defeated by Umegatani.

Nagekawashii-ki, なげかはしい, 嘆歎, *adj.* Lamentable; sad; mournful; pitiable.

1. 有望なる青年の類々として夭折するは眞に嘆しきことなり。 It is really a lamentable matter that promising youths are found to suffer immature death one after another.

Nageki-ku, なげく, 嘆, *v.t.* To grieve, lament, mourn; or complain.

1. 老母は其子の戦死を聞きて甚だ嘆き悲めり。 Being informed of the death of her son in war, the aged mother mourned bitterly.

2. 其の御嘆きは御尤であります。 Surely, you have every reason to lament it.

Nagori, なごり, 名残, *n.* The act of parting, or saying farewell; relics, remains, vestige, ruins.

1. 母は其子を停車場まで見送りと名残りを惜めり。 Accompanying her child as far as the station, the mother regretted to part with it.

Naguri-ru, なぐる, 擧, *v.t.* (coll.) To beat, strike; to thrash.

1. 議長は壯士の爲に昨日議場に擧られたり。 The president was yesterday thrashed by a bully at the assembly hall.

2. 愚圖愚圖する。 I will beat you if you remain so idle.

Nagusame-ru, なぐさめる, 慰, *v.t.* To cheer, or refresh; to console, comfort, sooth, pacify, or appease.

1. 昨日書面を出して慰めて遣りました。 I comforted him by letter yesterday.

2. 基督は言へり。 Said Christ: I will send you a special comforter.

Nagusami, なぐさみ, 慰, *n.* Amusement, diversion, recreation, or sport; fun.

1. 余れ慰みに時々銃雞に出越くることあり。 I sometimes go hunting for amusement.

2. 慰みに酒を飲むことは宜しからざる振舞なり。 To drink wine for diversion is quite an improper act.

Nai-au, なふ, 捻, *v.t.* To twist a rope.

1. 老翁は繩を捻ふて糲に其日の活計を立て居れり。 The old man earned his daily bread by twisting ropes.

Nai-ki-ku-shi, ない, 無, *adj.* Not; is not; have not.

1. 金入に金は少くない。 I have no money in my purse.

2. 此邊には唐物屋が一軒もない。 There is not a single foreign goods store in this neighbourhood.

Naibun, ないぶん, 内分, *n.* (coll.) A secret; privacy.

1. 此事は少時内分にして置いて買ひたし。 I wish you would keep this secret for a while.

Naigashiro-ni, ないがしろ, 輕蔑, *adv.* Treating with disrespect; slightingly; insultingly.

1. 親を淺輕にするは不孝の極なり。 To treat one's parents with disrespect is the worst form of the want of filial piety.

2. 彼は貧乏人を輕蔑する癖あり。 He is apt to regard the poor with disdain.

Nai-i, ないい, 内意, *n.* private opinion, or intention.

1. 彼にも内意を
含めて置くがよ
ろしい。 You had better tell him
your secret intention.
2. 表面では此く
いふもの、彼の
内意は全く我輩
と同一なり。 Externally he says so,
but he agrees with us
in his private opinion.

Naijō, ないじやう, 内情, *n.* Real sentiment;
real state, condition, or circumstances.

1. 足下先づ其内
情を探査し來れ。 First ascertain the real
circumstances of the
matter.
2. 政友會の内情
は我輩悉皆心得
て居る。 I am well acquainted
with the real condition
of the Seiyuwai,
3. 内情は容易に
明かし難し。 I must be very careful
to tell you my real
sentiments.

Naikaku, ないかく, 内閣, *n.* The Cabinet.

1. 内閣更迭の風
説あり。 Rumour is current that
the Cabinet will be
changed.
2. 昨日内閣會議
にて大藏大臣と
海軍大臣は大激
論をなせり。 At a Cabinet council
yesterday altercation
took place between the
Finance Minister and
the Minister of the
Navy.

Naikoku, ないこく, 内國, *n.* & *adj.* The
interior of a country; native; domestic.

1. 内國郵便税は
割合に高い。 The domestic postal
charges are compara-
tively high.
2. 或る商品は内
國税なるものを
課せらる。 Some merchandise is
levied with what is
called excise tax.

Naikwa, ないくわ, 内科, *n.* Internal treat-
ment of a disease, as distinguished from
gekwa or surgery.

1. 小山博士は内
科にかけては日
本第一の名醫な
り。 Dr. Koyama occupies
the most prominent
position in Japan in
respect of his internal
treatment of diseases.

Naimushō, ないむしやう, 内務省, *n.* The
Home Office, or the Department of State
for Home Affairs.

1. 内務省は其名
の示す如く内國
の事務を司るも
のなり。 The Home Department,
as the name implies,
is charged with the
conduct of domestic
affairs.

Nainai, ないない, 内内, *adv.* (coll.) Secret-
ly; privately; not publicly or openly.

1. 僕は内々其事
情を耳にせり。 I was privately informed
of these circumstances.
2. 内々君も注意
を與へて下さい。 I hope you will also
direct your attention
to this in secret.

Naiō, ないをう, 内亂, *n.* Secret communica-
tion with the enemy; treachery.

1. 城申敵に内應
したる者ありし
を以つて大坂城
は陥りたるなり。 Some persons in the
castle having secretly
communicated with
the enemy, the Osaka
Castle was overthrown.

Nairan, ないらん, 内亂, *n.* Civil war;
insurrection.

1. 南米のコロン
ビヤには始終内
亂あり。 Insurrections are taking
place from time to
time in Columbia,
South America.
2. 國民の意志に
悖る重税を賦課
するは内亂の基
となるものなり。 The imposition of tax
against the will of the
people may become the
source of civil war.

Naisai, ないさい, 内済, *n.* (coll.) Settling
a matter privately, private compromise.

1. 彼は人を以つ
て内済にせんこ
とを申込みたり。 He sent me a man to
signify his intention to
settle the matter in
private.

2. 辯護士某の姦
通事件は内藩さ
ならざりし。 The matter concerning a
certain barrister's for-
nication has failed to
be settled in private.

Naishi, ないし, 乃至, *conj.* Or; even to;
at the most; from to.

1. 東京市の人口
は百四十萬乃至
百五十萬なり。 The population of Tokyo
is from 1,400,000 to
1,500,000.
2. 即金で辨償す
るか乃至は約束
手形を書け。 You must pay in cash,
or write a promisory
note.

Naishin, ないしん, 内心, *n.* Secret mind
or desires; private opinion.

1. 女面如菩薩内
心如夜叉。 Females have faces like
a Buddha, but their
minds are like that of
a devil.
2. 内心必ずや疾
しきものあらん。 It is likely that he feels
the sting of con-
science.

Naishoku, ないしよく, 内職, *n.* Domestic
work; work done in private in addition;
one's ordinary and special business.

1. 彼は煙草の内
職に依りて僅に
飢渴を免れたり。 He was barely relieved
from starvation by se-
curing a domestic
work in the manufac-
ture of tobacco.
2. 内職を興しむ
の風あるは愚の
至りなり。 It is foolish to look upon
domestic work with
contempt.

Naitsu, ないつう, 内通, *n.* Secret communi-
cation; treachery; treason. (内謀を見よ).

Najimi-mu, なじむ, 馴染, *v.i.* To be on
familiar, friendly terms; to become inti-
mate.

1. 此兒は誰れに
でも直ぐ馴染む。 This child becomes
friendly with every
person.
2. 學生にして殆
 There are even many

- 妓に馴染む者も
少からず。 students who are ac-
quainted with prosti-
tutes.

Najiri-ru, なじる, 詰, *v.i.* To enquire
peremptorily; to cavil, to find fault with.

1. 彼は上官を訪
ふて其免職の理
由を詰れり。 Having paid a visit to
his head officer he en-
quired peremptorily
what was the cause of
his dismissal from of-
fice.

Naka, なか, 中, *n.* Inside; within; among,
between; relations of friendship or har-
mony.

1. 箱の中に玉子
あり。 There are some eggs in
the box.
2. 心の中を見せ
たく思ふ。 I want to show, if possi-
ble, the bottom of my
heart.
3. 余も中に立つ
て殆んか當惑せり。 Being involved in this
matter as mediator, I
am sorely perplexed.
4. 何ぞ申のよい
兄弟ではないか。 What affectionate broth-
ers they are to each
other!

Nakaba, なかは, 半, *adj.* Half; partially
partly.

1. 今月の半頃に
は大坂より父も
歸るべし。 My father will probably
return from Osaka in
the middle of this
month.
2. 談話半にして
余は卒倒せり。 I fainted while talking.
3. 多くの事業は
成効半にして放
棄せらる。 Many enterprises are
abandoned half way
towards their consum-
mation.

Nakadachi, なかだち, 媒灼, *n.* A go-
between, a middleman.

1. 高木氏は木下
君の結婚の媒灼
 Mr. Takagi acted as go-
between for Mr. Kino-

をなせり。

2. サミュエル商會
は日本政府の外
資輸入に就いて
媒介をなせり。

shita's wedding.

Samuel, Samuel & Co.
acted middleman for
the introduction of for-
eign capital on behalf
of the Japanese go-
vernment.

Nakagai, なかゝひ, 仲買, *n.* A broker.

1. 余は公債の買
入を仲買人に依
頼せん。
I will entrust the pur-
chase of public loan
bonds into the hands
of a broker.

Nakagoro, なかごろ, 中頃, *n.* About the middle, of half-way.

1. 説教の中頃に
突然彼は歌をう
たへり。
He suddenly sang a
hymn in the middle of
a sermon.
2. 余はパーレー
の萬國史の中頃
まで獨習せり。
I studied Parley's Univ-
ersal History myself as
far as about the middle
of it.

Nakairi, なかいり, 中入, *n.* The recess,
or interval in a play, wrestling, &c.

1. 歌舞伎座の中
入は餘りに長過
ぎるごの評あり。
The time devoted to a
recess at the Kabukiza
theatre is regarded as
too long.

Naka-naka, なかなか, 中中, *adv.* contrary
to expectation; beyond expectation; very.

1. 中々聽入れそ
うもない。
He does not at all seem
to be disposed to listen.
2. 中々剛情な小
僧だ。
He is an extremely ob-
stinate boy.
3. 中々來月中に
は落成しそもう
ない。
The house is not likely
to be completed within
next month.
4. 中々困難です。
It is difficult beyond ex-
pectation.

Nakanaori, なかなほり, 中直, *n.* Recon-
ciliation; restoring friendship and har-
mony.

1. 博徒は仲直り
の酒宴の席にて
又々喧嘩を始め
たり。
At a feast held for secur-
ing compromise be-
tween gamblers, a
fresh dispute broke out

2. 彼等は已に仲
直りをなせり。
They have already re-
stored their friendship.

Nakanimo, なかにも, *adv.* Above all
others; especially, particularly.

1. 中にも三郎の
知きは最も狡猾
さいふべきなり。
Samuro in particular
must be regarded as
the most cunning.

2. 中にもケーベ
ル博士のピヤノ
獨奏は満場の喝
采を博したり。
Above all others Dr.
Koeber's piano solo
was cheered by the
whole audience.

Nakanzuku, なかんづく, 就中, *adv.* Es-
pecially, particularly. (前を見よ).

Naki-ku, なく, 啼, *v.i.* To cry, or weep;
to sing.

1. 暗夜裏の啼く
を聞けば物淋し
き思自づこ起り
来るなり。
We feel very lonely on
hearing the cry of an
owl on a dark night.

2. 春來りて鶯鳥
藍梅に啼く。
When the spring comes,
the nightingales sing
among the plum trees
in the garden.

3. 啼く見さ地頭
には勝たれぬ。
“We can in no way
conquer a crying child
and a land lord (prov).”

Nakineiri, なきねいり, 泣寐入, *n.* Letting
a thing pass in silence when there is no
hope for redress.

1. 何程請願して
も受付ざる爲め
此件も遂に泣寐
入さなれり。
Our application being
rejected as often as it
was presented, it had
to be passed in silence
against our will.

2. 家屋破壊事件
は泣寐入さなる
に至れり。
The house demolition
matter was allowed to
pass without redress.

Nakizura, なきつつら, 泣面, *n.* A crying face.

1. 泣面を蜂が螫す。 A crying face is always stung by a bee. (Personal troubles occur in succession.)

Nakunari-ru, なくなる, 無成, *v.i.* To be lost, or consumed; missing; to become extinct; to come to naught; to be used up; all gone.

1. 本籍の書籍は二三冊なくなつた。 Some of my books in the case are missing.
2. 襦に貯蔵し置けはなくなる氣支はない。 If it is stored in the go-down, there is no fear of its being lost.
3. 元氣は年ご共になくなるものなり。 Energy diminishes with age.
4. 爐中の火は消えたり。 The fire in the stove is all gone.
5. 予の兄弟は三年前になくなれり。 My brother died three years ago.
6. 風吹くとき雲の雲はなくなるなり。 When the wind blows the sky is cleared of clouds.
7. 予が同行の旅人二人なくなれり。 Two of my travelling companions are missing.

Nama, なま, 生, *adj.* Crude, raw, uncooked; unripe, or green; unseasoned, fresh; inexperienced, imperfect; unskilled.

1. 生煮の牛肉を食する人は輪虫を患ふべし。 Men who are in the habit of eating raw beef will be liable to suffer from the tapeworms.
2. 生ても漬けても何れにしても食ふを得べし。 This can be eaten raw or pickled.
3. 外國人は生魚 Forcigners do not eat

を食はず。 fish raw.

4. 生木は善く燃ぬす。 Green wood does not burn well.
5. 生半可の人は失敗すべき運命を有す生半可の職人は其道具に咎を歸す。 Inexperienced men are destined to failure: unskilled workmen blame their tools.
6. 生半可の知識は常に大失敗の原因なり。 A smattering of knowledge is always the source of great failure.

Nama-hyōhō, なまびやうほう, 生兵法, *n.* Raw and inexperienced in military tactics.

1. 生兵法大柄の基こいふことあり。 A proverb says that a smattering of military tactics is the source of great calamity.

Namaki, なまいき, 生意氣, *ad.* (coll) Assuming; affected.

1. 彼は生意氣な小僧なり。 That shop boy is rather conceited.
2. 東京に来れば田舎者も往々生意氣なる。 Rustics coming to Tokyo often become conceited.
3. そんな生いきなことを言ふ可らず。 Do not talk in such a conceited manner.
4. 大言を吐くものは生意氣の學生中に多し。 Brags are mostly found among half fledged students.

Namajii, なまじい, 慥, *adj.* Without deliberation; indiscreetly; in a foolhardy manner.

1. 慥遂屋しては却つて御機嫌を損する。 If you are so excessively scrupulous you will possibly offend him.
2. 慥學問なきの女は却つて主婦に適する。 Women who are rather destitute of knowledge or learning are suitable for mistresses.

Namake-ru, なまける, 懶惰, *v.i.* To be idle, lazy, indolent, or slothful.

1. 隣室の學生は常に甚だ怠惰なり. The students in the next room are always very idle.
2. 怠惰なる學生は決して身を立つること能はず. Lazy students can never succeed in life.
3. 其職業になまけるものは決して出世するものに非ず. He who neglects his occupation will never rise to eminence.

Namakura, なまくら, 鈍刀, *n.* Blunt; dull; stupid.

1. 此等の鈍刀は戦時に何の役にも立たず. These blunt swords can be of no use at the time of war.

Namanaka, なまなか, 生中, *adv.* (coll.) Imperfectly; partially; not fully.

1. なまなか彼を東京に出すは其墮落の原因となるやも知る可らず. To send him to Tokyo without deliberation may prove to be the source of his personal ruin.

Namari, なまり, 訛, *n.* Dialect; a provincial accent.

1. 各地方には皆其なまりこはあり. Each province has its own dialect.
2. 薩摩の訛は少しもわからず. The Satsuma dialect is utterly incomprehensible.

Namaei-yoi, なまよい, 酔客, *n.* Half drunk; fuddled, or intoxicated.

1. なまよい本性違はず. A man half intoxicated betrays his true character.

Nambutsu, なんぶつ, 難物, *n.* A thing or person difficult to deal with.

1. 彼は學校中にて難物視せらる. He is regarded by the whole school as a man difficult to deal with.

Name-ru, なめる, 舐, *v.i.* To lick; to taste; to know by experience.

1. 犬は其主人の手を舐むるなり. The dog licks the hand of his master.
2. 料理人は舐めて見て鹽加減をするなり. The cook by tasting determines whether the food has enough salt or not.

Nameraka, なめらか, 滑, *adj.* Slippery; smooth, oily, bland.

1. 道路は解けたる雪の凍りしに因りて滑かなり. The roads are slippery with melted snow frozen on them.
2. 硝子板は非常に滑かなり. Glass panes are extremely smooth.

Nami, なみ, 波, *n.* Waves.

1. 暴風の吹くとき波は高くたつなり. Waves roll high when a strong gale prevails.
2. 波は海岸に打寄す. Waves dash against the beach.

Nami, なみ, 並, *n.* Common; ordinary; average quality.

1. 並の才智を有する人ご雖も其忍耐ご勵精ごに由りて大事業を爲すを得べし. Even men of ordinary intelligence can do great things by their perseverance and industry.
2. 此等の林檎の大きは並以上なり. The size of these apples is above the average.

Namida, なみだ, 涙, *n.* Tears.

1. 天皇陛下の御仁心を聞き奉りて衆皆感恩の涙に堪びたり. Many a man shed tears of gratitude on hearing of the benevolent character of the Emperor.
2. 悲歎に堪れて彼は涙の其兩頰に流れ落つるを禁する能はざりき. Overwhelmed with grief, he could not restrain tears flowing down his cheeks.

Nammon, なんもん, 難問, *n.* A caviling or difficult question; a hard problem.

1. 難問は現今外 The present diplomacy

交の特許となれり。

2. 支那政府は現今列國の提供せる諸種の難問に苦めり。

Nandai, なんだい, 難問, *n.* A hard theme or question; unjust proposal.

1. 遊び人等は金錢を強請する目的を以て富裕なる商人の店にて難題を並ぶ。

2. 妻は屢々難題若くは非難によりて離縁せらる。

Nangi, なんぎ, 難儀, *n.* (coll.) Hardship; affliction; calamity; trouble; distress.

1. 有爵貴族の或ものは現今大に難儀しをれり。

2. 偉大なる人物は最も多く其幼時に於て難儀なる目に遇へり。

Nani, なに, 何, *pron.* What; something; anything.

1. 汝は何を爲しつ、ありや。

2. 何か面白きことありや。

3. 何はともあれ彼れの偉大なることは決して擁ふ可ふず。

4. 何にも隠すに及はず。

Nanika, なにか, 何, *n.* What; something; any; aught.

1. 彼は予に何か食ふべきものを

is characterized by hard questions.

The Chinese government is now perplexed with hard proposals made by the various Powers.

Loafers propose hard questions at the shops of wealthy merchants, with a view to extort money.

Wives are frequently divorced by unjust proposals or accusations.

Some of the titled nobles are in great distress at present.

Most of the great men experienced hardships while young.

What are you doing there?

What news have you?

Be that as it may, his greatness can in no way be denied.

You need not conceal anything.

He gave me something to eat.

與へたり。

2. 予は其何物たるを知らず。

Nanimo, なんにも, *adv.* Everything; nothing.

1. 何もかも極まつた。

2. 彼は財産さいふもの何も有せず。

3. 歎稱すべきもの何もなし。

Nanitozo, なんにこそ, 何卒, *adv.* I pray you; please.

1. 何卒私を遣ひくださるべし。

2. 何卒明朝七時に御出被下度候。

Nankuse, なんくせ, 難癖, *n.* Bad name or reputation; bad habits.

1. 人間は何さか難癖を付けられ易きものなり。

Nansen, なんぜん, 難船, *n.* Shipwreck.

1. 日本形船丸は下田の沿岸にて難船したり。

2. 難船は二月と八月に於て最も多し。

3. 船が海に於て難船の厄に遇ふときは銃砲を放つなり。

Nanzan, なんざん, 難産, *n.* A difficult parturition.

1. 大抵の婦人は皆難産を恐る。

Nan-zo, なんぞ, 何, *n.* Why; how.

1. 總ての人民は多少の迷信を有す我輩に獨り然らざらんや。

What it is I don't know.

Everything; nothing.

Everything was settled.

He has nothing in the form of his property.

There is nothing worthy of admiration.

I pray you; please.

I pray you to take me into your service.

Please come at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Bad name or reputation; bad habits.

Man is liable to receive a bad reputation in some way.

Shipwreck.

The junk Yurei Maru was wrecked off the coast of Shimoda.

Shipwrecks occur most-ly in February and August.

Guns are fired when ships are in danger at sea.

A difficult parturition.

A difficult parturition is feared by most women.

Why; how.

All people are more or less superstitious, why should I not be among the number?

2. 我等は如何にして宇宙に神あるを拒むを得んや。
How is it possible for us to deny that there is no god in the universe!

Nao, なほ, 尙, *adv.* Still; yet; more.

1. 彼は猶ほ京都に止まれり。
He is still staying in Kyoto.

2. 地租の問題は尙ほ未だ決定せず。
The question of land tax is not decided yet.

3. 東京は大阪若くは京都よりもなほ繁華なり。
Tokyo is more prosperous than either Osaka or Kyoto.

Nao-nao, なほなほ, 尙尙, *adv.* Still more; more and more.

1. 英語を話すは困難なり英文を書くは尙々困難なり。
To speak English is difficult; to write it is still more difficult.

Naori-ru, なほる, 癒, 直, *v.i.* To be cured, or healed; to recover; to be mended, repaired, or restored.

1. 予の胃病は今や全く癒りたり。
I am now perfectly cured of dyspepsia.

2. 總ての患者はガヌウエ氏の方法を採用して治療の望を得べし。
All patients can hope to be healed by the adoption of Dr. Dewy's method.

3. 予の病は全く癒へたり。
I am entirely recovered from illness.

Naoshi-su, なほす, 癒, 直, *v.t.* To cure, heal; to mend, repair; to correct; to rectify; to reform.

1. 醫者は病を癒す力を有せず。
Physicians have no power to cure diseases.

2. この靴を直して貰つて呉れよ。
Get these shoes mended.

3. 今日の風俗習慣は改革せざる可らず。
The present customs and manners must be reformed.

4. 請ふ此文章を添削せよ。
Correct this composition for me, if you please.

Naozari, なほざり, 等閑, *n.* Indifference; disregard; negligence

1. 等閑は失敗の源なり。
Negligence is the source of failure.

2. 支那に於ける列國の處置は等閑に付す可きものに非ず。
The proceedings of the various Powers in China ought not to be regarded with indifference.

Naraberu, ならべる, 並, *v.t.* To place in order; to arrange in a row.

1. 我等は勸工場に於て諸種の物品が秩序正しく並べられたるを見る。
In the bazaar we find various articles arranged in order.

2. 小學校の生徒等は二列となりて銀座街頭を歩み行けり。
The common school students advanced in two rows along the streets of the Ginza.

Narai-au, ならふ, 習倣, *v.i.* To study; to learn; to practice; to imitate.

1. 彼は現今國民英學會に於て英語を研究し居れり。
He is now studying English in the Koku-min Eigaku-kwai.

2. 我等は横濱に居る或外人等の惡癖に倣ふことを避けざる可らず。
We must avoid imitating the bad habits of some of the foreigners in Yokohama.

Narashi-su, ならす, 鳴, *n.* To cause to sound; to ring; to play on; to jingle.

1. 我等は呼鈴を鳴して婢僕を召よなり。
We ring the bell to call our servants.

2. 子供等は大鼓を鳴すを好む。
Children are fond of beating a drum.

Narashi-su, ないす, 平, *v.t.* To level; to make even; to average.

1. 鐵道を敷設するために地は平されたり。
The ground was leveled for railway construction.

2. 此等の商品は其價平均二圓なり。
The price of these commodities averages two yen.

Narashi-su, ならず, 令熟, *v.i.* To train or drill; to familiarize; to inure, or accustom; to season.

1. 陸軍の下士官は新募の兵士をならずこそを命ぜらる
Non-commissioned officers of the army are charged with the duty of training new conscripts.

2. 曲馬師は野獸をならず特殊の伎倆を有す
Circus riders have a particular skill in taming wild animals.

3. 大根はならして醃漬させらる
Radishes are seasoned for pickles.

Nare-ru, なれる, 慣馴, *v.i.* To be accustomed to; to be seasoned; to become tamed.

1. 新しき雇人等は彼等にあてがはれたる仕事に充分慣れたり
The new employees are completely accustomed to the work assigned to them.

2. 職人は近頃輸入されたる道具の使用に慣れたり
The workmen have become familiar with the use of instruments recently imported.

Nari, なり, 形, *n.* Form; figure; shape; manner, appearance; style, air.

1. 山師達は形を飾る
Speculators adorn their external appearance.

2. 其形にして置け
Leave it just as it stands.

Nari-ru, なる, 鳴, *v.i.* To emit a sound, to make a noise, ring.

1. 生徒は鐘が鳴るや否や教場を出づ
Students go out of their class room as soon as the bell rings.

2. 清國に於ける日本の勝利は世界中に鳴り渡れり
The world rang with the story of Japan's brilliant victory in China.

Nariagari-ru, なりあがる, 成上, *v.i.* To grow up; to rise suddenly in rank or fortune.

1. 彼はホンの給仕から社長に成
He rose from the position of mere office-boy

上つた.
to that of the president of this company.

Naritachi-tsu, なりたち, 成立, *v.i.* To consist of; to be made of.

1. 日本帝國は五箇の大島に無数の小島より成立つ
The Empire of Japan consists of five large islands and numerous smaller ones.

2. 一組の洋服は上衣脚衣及ズボンより成り立つ
A suit of clothes consists of a coat, a waistcoat, and a pair of a pantaloons.

Nariyuki, なりゆき, 成行, *n.* The result; the end.

1. 飲酒家の身の成行きは眞に憐むべきものなり
The end of a drunkard really excites pity.

Naruhodo, なるほど, 成程, *n.* (coll.) I understand; very true; indeed.

1. 成程それに相違はない
Indeed there is no doubt about it.

2. 成程其れは妙策である
That is an excellent plan indeed.

Narutake, なるだけ, 成丈, *adv.* As much as possible; as far as.

1. 成丈明日中に歸つて来い
Come back within tomorrow if possible.

2. 成丈け借山借りて来い
Borrow as much as you can.

Nasake, なさけ, 情, *n.* Kindness; pity; humanity; benevolence; compassion.

1. 彼は其従僕に情をかけて使ふ
He treats his servants with kindness.

2. 人は其義務として他人に情をかくべきものなり
Man ought to show kindness to others as a matter of duty.

Nashikuzushi, なしくずし, 償明, *n.* (coll.) Paying by installments.

1. 僕の借金は皆償明の弁談が盡つて居る
It was agreed upon that all my debts should be paid by installments.

Natzukashi-ki, なつかしい, 懐敵, *adj.*

To be home sick; longing to meet.

1. 細君が懐歎の
で彼は上京した。 Longing to meet his wife
he came to Tokyo.
2. 外国に行くご
日本が懐かしい。 When we go abroad
from Japan we shall
feel homesick.

Natsukeru, なづける, 馴着, *v.t.* To tame; to make familiar; to gain the friendship of.

1. 次郎は鳥を懐
けるに妙を得たり。 Jiro has peculiar skill
in taming birds.
2. 婦人を懐ける
ことは極めて困
難なり。 To secure the friendship
of women is a matter
of no small difficulty.

Natsuki-ku, なづく, 懐, *v.i.* To become friendly, familiar or intimate; to be social, tame, domesticated.

1. 子供等は其母
の外他の人には
容易に懐くべき
ものにあらず。 Children do not easily
become familiar with
persons other than
their mother.

Nattoku, なつこく, 納得, *n.* Consent; compliance.

1. 娘は如何なる
責苛に逢ふも今
回の結婚には納
得せず。 The daughter will not
comply with the
present proposal for
marriage, no matter
how she may be tor-
tured for it.
2. 彼の高利貸は
さふしても月賦
返済を納得しな
い。 The usurer does not
consent to having the
debts paid in monthly
installments.

Nayamashi-su, なやます, 悩, *v.t.* To afflict; to trouble; to distress; to persecute; to harass; to annoy.

1. ゴルドン將軍
は僅かの手兵を
以て支那の大軍
を悩ませり。 General Gordon is
known to have harass-
ed the large army of
China with a small
number of troops
under him.

2. 議會の解散は
貧乏議員の心を
悩ますならん。 The dissolution of the
Diet is likely to afflict
the minds of its poor
members.

Nayami-mu, なやむ, 悩, *v.i.* To be distressed, afflicted, tormented, or harassed; to suffer.

1. 花木は目下脚
氣に悩んで居る。 Hanaki is at present
suffering from *kakke*.

Naze, なぞ, *adv.* Why; for what reason.

1. 天下の人皆耶
蘇教に對して弊
見を有せり我輩
獨り其數に入ら
ざらんや。 The world is prejudiced
against Christianity.
Why should I not be
among the number?

Nazo, なぞ, 謎, *n.* A riddle; a puzzle; an enigma.

1. ヨセフは謎を
解きて宰相の位
に昇れり。 Joseph was promoted
to the rank of Prime
Minister because of
his having interpreted
a riddle.

Nazumi-mu, なづむ, 拘泥, *v.i.* To be obstinately attached to; to adhere to; to cling to.

1. 彼は尙ほ早朝
木湯を崇む舊習
になづめり。 He still clings to the old
custom of worshipp-
ing the sun early in
the morning.

Ncage, ねあげ, 直上, *n.* Raising the price.

1. 品物は一旦直
上をすれば容易
に下らぬ。 When prices of com-
modities are once
raised, they are not
easily allowed to fall.

Nebiki, ねびき, 直引, *n.* A reduction or lowering of price.

1. 當商店にては
如何なる品も一
切直引はしません。 At this shop no article
is sold at a reduced
price.

Nebokeru, or **Nebore-ru**, ねぼける, 寝惚, *v.i.* To be stupid or bewildered, as

when suddenly roused from sleep; to walk in sleep.

1. 小僧は寝惚て戸の外に出でたり。
The shop boy went out of the house in a state of somnambulism.

Nedan, ねだん, 直段, Ⅱ. (coll.) Price, value, cost

1. 此字書の直段は一圓以内だ。
The cost of this dictionary is less than one yen.
2. 骨董は強ち直段に由るものにあらず。
The quality of curios does not altogether depend upon their prices.

Nedari-ru, ねだる, Ⅱ. To demand importunately; to tease by asking for.

1. 少女は其父にねだりて紋付一枚を得たり。
The little girl procured a crested garment by demanding it importunately from her father.
2. 花子は今其母に人形をねだつて居る。
Miss Hana is now teasing her mother for a doll.

Negai-au, ねがふ, 願, Ⅱ. To desire, request, entreat, or beseech, to pray for; to petition.

1. 田中正造翁は足尾銅毒地の被害民を救済するを政府に願へり。
The old man Tanaka Shozo has petitioned the government to afford succour to the sufferers from the copper pollution in Ashio.
2. 日本にては後生を願ふ者は必ず老男女に限るが如し。
In Japan those who pray for future happiness appear to be confined to old men and women.
3. 眞の心を以て神に祈るときは如何なる願も聞き入れざるはなし。
Whatever prayer we offer to God with our true heart will always be granted.

Negiri-ru, ねぎる, 直切, Ⅱ. To beat down the price; to cheapen.

1. 勤工場の品物は何れも直切る。ここは出来ぬ。
We can in no way beat the price of articles in a bazaar.
2. 此家の奥さんは萬事直切る癖あり。
The mistress of this house is in the habit of beating down the prices of all commodities.

Neiben, ねいべん, 佞辯, Ⅱ. Flattery; adulation, blandishment.

1. 彼は佞辯に由て長官の信託を深ふせり。
He strengthened the confidence of his head officer by means of flattery.

Neijin, ねいじん, 佞人, Ⅱ. A sycophant; a flatterer; toad-eater.

1. 富人は兎角佞人愛する傾きあり。
The rich are apt to love flatterers.
2. 佞人朝に盈るときは國危し。
When the Court is filled with sycophants the country will become precarious.

Neji-ru, ねぢる, 捩, Ⅱ. To screw; to wring; to twist; to wrench, contort, distort.

1. 鬼ヶ嶽は雷鳴の手を捩りて之を引裂せり。
Onigadake caused Raiden to fall by twisting the latter's arm.

Nekketsu, ねつけつ, 熱血, Ⅱ. Warm or fresh blood; intense feelings.

1. 彼は滿腔の熱血を注ぎて議會解散の非なるを説けり。
He displayed the utmost enthusiasm in convincing the impropriety of dissolving the Imperial Diet.

Nempu, ねんぷ, 年賦, Ⅱ. Yearly instalments.

1. 清國は年賦にて日本に償金を拂ふことなれ。
It was decided that China should pay indemnity to Japan by

り。 yearly installments.
Nemui-ki, *ねむい*, 睡, *adj.* Sleepy; drowsy.

1. 子が家の下婢は毎晩ねむい眼を擦りながら針仕事をすなり。 A maid servant in my house works every night at sewing, rubbing her drowsy eyes.

Nemuke, *ねむけ*, 睡氣, *n.* Drowsiness; sleepiness.

1. 睡氣ざましに一寸小説でも讀むべし。 Let us read some fiction for a moment so as to prevent sleepiness.

Nemuri-ru, *ねむる*; 眠, *v.i.* To sleep.

1. 教會にて説教を聞きながら眠むるものは必ずしも天國を夢みるものに非ず。 Those who sleep while hearing a sermon in their Church do not altogether dream of Heaven.

Nen, *ねん*, 念, *n.* Thought; Attention; care; heed.

1. 予は毫も人を憎むの念なし。 I have no thought of disliking others.

2. 念を入れて仕事を爲すべし。 You ought to do your work with great care.

3. 念の爲め故郷に照會した。 I have referred the matter to my native province for the sake of certainty.

Nenga, *ねんが*, 年賀, *n.* New year's congratulations.

1. 世が文明に趨くに随ふて年賀の風俗も自ら變遷するなり。 According as the world becomes more civilized the custom of expressing new year's congratulations will undergo a change in itself.

Nengen, *ねんげん*, 年限, *n.* A fixed term of years.

1. 子の學校の修學年限は五箇年なり。 The term for study in my school is fixed at five years.

Nengoro-ni, *ねんごろ*, 懇, *adv.* Friendly; kindly; courteously.

1. 彼の教師は懇に人を教ふ。 That teacher teaches his pupils with great attention.

2. 英國には外客を懇ろに接待する風習あり。 In England a custom exists of treating foreign tourists with hospitality.

Nengu, *ねんぐ*, 年貢, *n.* Land tax (in rice).

1. 凶年には百姓年貢を納むるに苦む。 In years of scarcity, farmers are greatly distressed in paying their land tax in rice.

Nenjiru, or **zuru**, *ねんずる*, 念, *v.i.* To recite prayers; to pray.

1. 彼の女は夫のため其心に神を念じたり。 The woman prayed to God in her heart for the sake of her husband.

Nenki, *ねんき*, 年期, *n.* A term of service; apprenticeship.

1. 君の店の小僧の年期は何時明けますか。 When will the term of service of your shop boy expire?

2. 彼は大工職を習ふために或大工の處に年季奉公に遣られたり。 He was apprenticed to a certain carpenter so as to learn the trade of carpentry.

Nenki, *ねんき*, 年忌, *n.* The year of mourning; anniversaries of the dead.

1. 今日はずが父の三年忌に當る。 To-day is the third anniversary of my father's death.

Nenrei, *ねんれい*, 年齢, *n.* Age; years of age.

1. 君の年齢は何歳なりや。 What is your age?

2. 彼は今や二十歳の年齢に達せり。 He has now attained the age of twenty.

Nensū, *ねんすう*, 年數, *n.* The number of years.

1. 鎌倉が同の
公孫樹は年数を
経ること少くも
も六百なるべし。
The number of years
through which the
salisburia in Tsuruga-
oka, Kamakura, has
passed must be at least
six hundred.

Neral-au, ねらふ, 覘, *v. t.* To aim at; to watch; to lie in wait for.

1. 飛鳥を射撃す
るには一尺斗り
前方を覘はざる
可らず。
In shooting a flying bird,
one must aim at about
one foot ahead of it.

Neral, ねらい, 覘, *n.* Aim.

1. 金的に覘を付
けよ。
2. 彼の女に覘を
付くるご當が外
るよ。
Take aim at the golden
mark.
Should you "take aim"
at that woman you
will miss the mark.

Neri-ru, ねる, 練, *v. t.* To knead; to temper; to harden; to train.

1. 薬屋の主人は
薬を練りて丸薬
を製す。
2. 膽力を練らざ
れば男らしき人
と爲ること能はず。
The master of a drug
store kneads medicines
into pills.
No one can grow manly
unless he is trained in
courage.

Nesage, ねさげ, 直下, *n.* Reducing the price of any thing.

1. 鶏卵は上海よ
り輸入ありした
め殆ど一割餘の
直下となれり。
Owing to the importa-
tion of eggs from
Shanghai, the price
of the article has been
reduced by about 10
per cent.

Neshōben, ねしやうべん, 寝小便, *n.* (coll.) Wetting the bed, urinating while asleep.

1. 花嫁は寝小便
せしたため離婚せ
られたり。
The bride was divorced
on account of her
urinating while asleep.

Nesshin, ねつしん, 熱心, *n.* Zeal, ardor, fervor.

1. 事難の多く半
It is always owing to

途にして廢棄せ
らるゝは皆熱心
の足らざるに因る。
want of ardor that an
enterprise is often
given up abortively.
Netami-mu, ねたむ, 妬, *v. i.* To be jealous of, to envy, to hate.

1. 己れよりも美
艶なる明姫を妬
むは女子の癖な
り。
It is the habit of a
woman to envy such
a friend as may sur-
pass her in beauty.

Netami, ねたみ, 妬, *n.* Jealousy, envy.

1. 妬は家庭に波
瀾を起す。
Jealousy gives rise to
troubles at home.

Netsu, ねつ, 熱, *n.* Fever, heat.

1. 賢効散は熱を
醒す薬なり。
The Jikko-san is a
medicine for curing
fever.

2. 太陽の熱を利
用して機械を運
轉する工夫はな
かるべきか。
Would there be no
means to utilize the
heat of the sun in
propelling an engine?

Nettō, ねつたう, 熱湯, *n.* Hot water.

1. 彼は熱湯を呑
みしたため口を湯
傷せり。
Taking hot water, he
scalded his mouth.

Nezō, ねざう, 寝相, *n.* (coll.) The way of sleeping, position in sleep.

1. 此番頭は寝相
の悪しきを以て
有名なり。
This clerk is noted for
the bad way of his
sleeping.

Ni, に, 荷, *n.* Anything packed or tied up, to be carried by man, horse, or ship; goods, merchandise, wares, a package or bale of goods, baggage, luggage; a burden, load; cargo.

1. 其瘦馬には少
し荷が勝ち過ぎ
る。
The burden is too heavy
for that emaciated
horse.

Ni-ru, ねる, 煮, *v. t.* To cook in boiling water, to boil.

1. 芋を煮るは易
く米を炊ぐは然
らず。
It is easy to boil po-
tatoes, but not so to
cook rice.

Niru, にる, 似, *v.i.* To resemble, to be similar, alike.

1. 子供は父に似るもあり母に似るものあり. Some children resemble their father and others resemble their mother.

Nichigen, にちげん, 日限, *n.* A fixed day; a limited number of days; a limited time.

1. 休暇の日限最早切れんごす故に速に歸營せざる可らず. The specified length of time for my leave of absence will soon expire and I must quickly go back to the barracks.

Nichiya, にちや, 日夜, *n.* Day and night.

1. 河水は日夜其流を止めず. The water of rivers never cease to flow day and night.

Nichiyō, にちよう, 日用, *n.* Daily, or constant use.

1. 日用品の價格騰貴して最も困窮するものは貧民なり. Those who suffer most when the commodities of daily use rise in price, are the poor.

Nigai-ki-ku-shi, にかい, 苦, *adj.* Bitter; hard, cruel, severe, sarcastic.

1. 良薬は口に苦し. Good medicines are bitter to the mouth.

Nigami, にかみ, 苦味, *n.* Bitter in taste, bitterness.

1. 麥酒は少し苦味を有す. Beer has a bitter taste.

Niganigashi-ki-ku, にかにかしい, 苦苦, *adj.* Bitter, disagreeable, painful, severe, distasteful, provoking, sarcastic.

1. 近來多く紳士社會の醜聞を耳にするは實に苦々しきことなり. It is indeed disagreeable that we hear lately so much about the infamy of the genteel society.

Nigeru, にげる, 逃, *v.i.* To run away, to flee away, to escape.

1. 囚徒一人檢事 A prisoner ran away on

局に送らる・途中にて逃げたり. the road while being sent to the Procurator's Office.

Nigedashi-su, にげだす, 逃出, *v.i.* To flee out of, escape from, to leave.

1. 平家の軍勢は富士川に水鳥の羽音を聞きて逃出せり. The army of the Taira family fled on hearing a flapping noise made by water fowls on the river Fuji.

Nigejitaku, にげじたく, 逃仕度, *n.* Preparing to flee, or run away.

1. 盗見は其逃仕度を爲しつゝありし時に捕はれたり. A thief was apprehended when he was preparing to run away.

Nigekojō, にげこうじやう, 逃口上, Excuse, made to escape some trouble.

1. 逃げ口上を云ふ人は必ず卑怯なるものなり. One who makes an excuse in order to escape from trouble is a coward.

Nigiri-ru, はざる, 握, *v.t.* To grasp or hold in the hand, to clutch, clinch, to gripe.

1. 醒めては握る堂々天下の權. When sober, he grasps the authority of the whole country.

Nigiwai-au, にぎはふ, 賑, *v.i.* To be crowded and busy, bustling, thronged and lively.

1. 地獄の縁日に町が賑ふ. On the fête days of the God of Mercy, the streets are crowded with people.

Nigiwashi-su, にぎはす, 賑, *v.t.* To make thronged, busy, active, or lively; to relieve the sufferings of the people by giving supplies, or alms.

1. 藝妓を三人招きて賽席を賑はす. The entertainment was made lively by inviting

せり。 three singers.

2. 彼は金を儲けて貧民を賑はせり。 He has amassed wealth and relieved the sufferings of the poor.

Nigiyaka, にぎやか, 賑, *adj.* Bustling, lively, crowded, thronged.

1. 遊廓地の賑かならざるは社會が健全になる兆なり。 That prostitute quarters are not crowded with people is a sign of society's growing salubrious.

Nigon, にごん, 二言, *n.* Contradicting or denying what one has said or promised previously; breaking or retracting one's word repeating what one has said; to say a second time.

1. 武士に二言なし。 A samurai never breaks his promise.

Nigori-ru, にごる, 濁, *v.i.* To be muddy, turbid, not clear, impure.

1. 大雨の降る毎に河の水は濁るなり。 Whenever there is a heavy rain fall, the water of the river becomes muddy.

Nijimi-mu, にじむ, *v.i.* To spread or run, as a blot of thin ink, or oil; to exude.

1. 薄墨は紙ににじむものなり。 Thin ink exudes on paper.

Nijū, にじゅう, 二重, Twice, over again, double.

1. 切符を失ひしために予は汽車賃を二重に取られたり。 Having lost a ticket, I had to pay the railway fare twice.

Nikai, にかい, 二階, *n.* The second or upper story of a house.

1. 吾等の密談の場所は二階を定めたり。 We have fixed the upper story of one house as a place of our secret council.

2. 本町通の家屋。 The houses in the main

は概して二階建なり。 streets are mostly of two stories.

Niki, にき, 二季, *n.* The two half-yearly periods.

1. 銀行會社の決算は年二季なり。 The accounts of banks and companies are settled at the two half-yearly periods.

Nikki, につき, 日記, *n.* A diary; a journal; a daily record.

1. 毎日日記を記けるは善き習慣なり。 To make notes every day in a diary is a good habit.

2. 日記帳は將來の参考の爲に毎日の事を記録するに必要なる如く文章の上達を得るにも亦必要なり。 Diaries are as necessary for securing improvement in writing as for recording every day incidents for future reference.

Nikkyu, につきゅう, 日給, *n.* Daily wages.

1. 彼は日給二十五錢の小使より初めたり。 He began his life as an office boy receiving daily wages of 25 *sen*.

Nikoniko-to, にこここ, 莞爾, *adv.* smilingly; cheerfully.

1. 三郎は母の到着の由を聞き莞爾として其宿屋に訪問に行けり。 Samuro, being informed of the arrival of his mother, went to see her in her inn with joyous smiles.

Nikui-ki, にくい, 惡, *adj.* Hateful, odious, detestable, abominable, Affixed to the root of verbs, it means, hard, difficult, or disagreeable.

1. 又も彼に一杯食はされたかと思へは惡くて堪らぬ。 Finding that I was again deceived by him, I cannot but regard him as a hateful fellow.

2. 何うも此は使ひ難い小刀だ。 This knife is hard to use.

Nikumui, にくむい, 憎, *v.t.* To detest, hate, or dislike; to abhor.

1. 君子は其罪を
悔みて其人を悪
まず。
2. 部下に悪まる
る將校は決して
軍功を立つる能
はざるべし。
- Superior men abhor
crimes, not the crimi-
nals themselves.
A general officer who is
detested by men under
his command will find
it difficult to achieve
any meritorious deeds.

Nikushin, にくしん, 肉親, *n.* Blood relations.

1. 彼は余の病に
際して肉身の兄
弟も及ばぬ程の
深切を盡せり。
- He was so kind to me
during my illness that
even a real brother
could hardly surpass
him.

Nikutai, にくたい, 肉體, *n.* The body, as distinct from spirit.

1. 人は皆肉體と
靈魂とを有す。
- Every man has a body
and a spirit.

Nikuyoku, にくよく, 肉慾, *n.* Lusts of the flesh; animal passions.

1. 人は肉慾のみ
を充たして満足
し得るものに
あらず。
- Man can in no way be
satisfied with his mere
indulgence in animal
passions.

Nimbetsu, にんべつ, 人別, *n.* Registry of citizenship; census.

1. 土地の人別を
正確に調査する
ことは頗る困難
なり。
- It is extremely difficult
to examine the census
of any locality with
exact precision.

2. 東京に人別を
置きて地方に住
する者少なから
ず。
- There are many who,
securing citizenship in
Tokyo, are living in
the provinces.

Nimbu, にんぶ, 人夫, *n.* Farmers called out for any public service; coolies.

1. 大倉組は今度
一千人の人夫を
清國に送り。
- Okura & Co. have re-
cently transported
1,000 coolies to China.

Nimmei, にんめい, 任命, *n.* Appointment to office.

1. 内田君は昨日
清國公使に任命
せられたり。
2. 奏任官の任命
は内閣の承認を
要す。
- Mr. Uchida was yester-
day appointed as Japa-
nese Minister to China.
The appointment of of-
ficials of the *Sonin*
rank requires the
sanction of the cabinet.

Nimotsu, にもつ, 荷物, *n.* Baggage; luggage; goods in packages; cargo.

1. 荷物は後より
鐵道にて送るも
可なり。
2. 此送状引換に
荷物相渡可申候。
- As for baggage, the
same may be sent
afterwards by railway.
The cargo will be de-
livered in exchange
for this bill of lading.

Nin, にん, 任, *n.* Trust; office; duty.

1. 彼は到底文部
大臣の任にあ
らず。
- At any rate he is not
a man worthy of the
post of the Minister
of Education.

Ninai-au, にない, 擔, *v. i.* To carry on the shoulders.

1. 農夫は大根を
擔ふて市中を賣
り行けり。
- A farmer, carrying rad-
ishes on his shoulder,
went about the streets
to sell them.

Ningen, にんげん, 人間, *n.* Mankind; man; a human being.

1. 人間に生れた
る以上は必ず親
に孝行を盡さ
るべからず。
2. 人間萬事塞翁
が馬。
- Born as human beings
we ought to observe
filial piety toward our
parents.
Man's life is just "like
Saio's horses."

Ninji-ru, or -zuru, にんずる, 任, *v. i.* To appoint to, or invest with an office; to commit or entrust to; to confide to.

1. 任檢事東京地
方裁判所詰を命
ず。
- You are appointed as
Public Procurator and
ordered to perform
your duties at the
Tokyo District Court.

2. 唾罵は他人の
嘘罵に任ず好官
は予宜しく之を
爲すべきのみ。 Calumny I leave to the
will of others, but a
remunerative office I
must keep for myself.

Ninjō, にんじやう, 人情, *n.* The heart, feel-
ings, or affections common to man;
humanity; kindness.

1. 余は南米に到
りて其人情風俗
の我日本と全く
異なるを見たり。 Going to South America
I found that popular
sentiments and cus-
toms of the country
were entirely different
from those of Japan.
2. 彼男には人情
さいふことは分
らぬと見ゆる。 He does not seem to
understand what
human affections are.

Ninka, にんか, 認可, *n.* Acknowledgment;
official sanction.

1. 東京電車鐵道
株式会社は昨日
其設立を認可せ
られたり。 The Tokyo Electric Rail-
way Company ob-
tained an official sanc-
tion yesterday for its
establishment.
2. 農商務大臣は
左の場合に於て
已に與へたる認
可を取消すこと
を得。 The Minister of State
for Agriculture and
Commerce is em-
powered to revoke
the official sanction
previously given, in
the following cases:—

Ninki, にんき, 人氣, *n.* The spirit or feel-
ing of the people.

1. 甲府は甚だ人
氣の善からぬ所
なりと見認めら
る。 Kofu is regarded as
a place where people
are wanting in con-
genial feelings.
2. 荒岩位目下人
氣ある相撲はあ
るまい。 No wrestler is more
popular at present
than Araiwa.

Ninsen-suru, にんせん, 人選, *v.t.* To
elect or choose, a person.

1. 清國通商談判
委員は目下外務
省にて人選中の
由。 The Foreign Depart-
ment is now choosing
men to be appointed
as a committee for car-
rying on negotiations
in regard to Chinese
commerce.

Ninshin, にんしん, 妊娠, *n.* Pregnancy;
being with child.

1. 鄭夫人は夫の
不在中に妊娠せ
り。 Mrs. Tei became preg-
nant during the
absence of her hus-
band.
2. 妊婦は妊娠十
ヶ月にして分娩
するを常とす。 A pregnant woman is
usually delivered of
her child in ten
months.

Ninsō, にんさう, 人相, *n.* The physiognomy
or expression of the face.

1. 余は人相に依
りて其人物の善
惡を判斷するこ
とを得。 I can judge a man's
character, good or
bad, by his physiogno-
my.
2. 大丸の旦那は
福々しい人相を
持つてゐる。 The master of the
Daimaru Store pos-
sesses wealthy looking
features.

Ninsōgaki, にんさうがき, 人相書, *n.* Per-
sonal description.

1. 人相書に依れ
ば彼は正しく山
邊吉なり。 According to personal
description, he is cer-
tainly Yamanobe
Otokichi.

Ninsoku, にんそく, 人足, *n.* A coolie.

1. 人足を相手に
喧嘩をするは紳
士として愧づべ
きの至りなり。 It is indeed a shame for
a gentleman to quarrel
with a coolie.

Nintai, にんたい, 忍耐, *n.* Patience; en-
durance.

1. 萬事忍耐せば There is nothing that

成功せずといふ
ことなし。 cannot be accomplish-
ed by perseverance.

2. 余は今月まで
忍耐せり。 I have waited with
patience till this
month.

Ninushi, にぬし, 荷主, *n.* The owner of
goods, luggage or merchandize.

1. 船長は荷物の
處置に困じて之
を持主に引渡せ
り。 Being embarrassed as
to how to dispose of
the goods, the captain
delivered them to their
owner.

Ninzu, にんず, 人数, *n.* The number of
persons; population; census.

1. 人数が多いか
らごて必ずしも
仕事の出来るも
のにあらず。 A large number of per-
sons does not neces-
sarily conduce to the
accomplishment of
work.

Nioi, にほひ, 香, *n.* Odor; scent; smell;
flavor; fragrance.

1. 石油の香は之
を好む人ご好ま
ざる人ごあり。 Some persons like the
smell of kerosene, but
others do not.

2. この肉汁は甚だ
好き香がするなり。 This soup has a very
nice flavor.

Nioi-ou, にほふ, 香, *v.i.* To emit an odor;
to smell; to perfume.

1. 此床の間に生
けてある梅花は
隣室までも香ふ
なり。 The plum flowers on
the alcove emit their
fragrance even to the
next room.

Nirami-mu, にらむ, 白眼, *v.t.* To stare
at; to look sharply at.

1. 上官に睨まる
る者は昇進する
こと困難なるべ
し。 Any officer who is dis-
liked by his chief will
find it difficult to obtain
promotion.

2. 小供は父に睨
まれて泣出せり。 The child being fiercely
looked at by his father,
began to cry.

Niseru, にせる, 倣, *v.t.* To imitate; to
counterfeit; to forge.

1. 當今革に似せ
て造せる紙の器
要本だ盛なり。 At present there is a
large demand for imi-
tation leather made of
paper.

2. 此畫は狩野法
眼に倣せて書き
しものなり。 This picture is an imita-
tion of one produced
by Kano Hogan.

Nisegane, にせがね, 贋金, *n.* Counterfeit
money.

1. 支那朝鮮には
目下贋金最も多
し。 In China and Corea we
find the largest amount
of counterfeit coins
at present.

Nisemono, にせもの, 贋物, *n.* A counter-
feit; an imitation; things not genuine.

1. 三宅所藏の書
物は西郷南洲の
直筆なりと稱す
るも實際は贋物
なり。 People say that a *kake-
mono* owned by Mr.
Miyake is of the hand-
writing of Saigo Nan-
shu, but in reality it
is an imitation.

Nishiki, にしき, 錦, *n.* brocade.

1. 錦を衣て故郷
に飯らんごは學
生各自の望なり。 It is the hope of every
student that he might
return to his native
province, "clothed in
brocade."

Nishin, にしん, 鰯, *n.* Herring.

1. 鰯は北海道の
名産なり。 Herrings are the famous
marine products of
Hokkaido.

Nissan, につさん, 日参, *n.* Going daily to
a temple for worship.

1. 妻は其夫の病
氣平癒を祈らん
爲め水天宮に日
参をなせり。 The wife went daily to
the Suitengu temple to
pray for the recovery
of her husband's ill-
ness.

Nisshi, につし, 日誌, *n.* A diary; a daily
record.

1. 日誌は文筆を練る上にも必要なり。 Diaries are necessary even for securing improvement in writing or composition.

Nitchu, につちう, 日中, n. Middle of day; day-time; mid-day.

1. 日中泥酔して大道を横行する者は驚き入つた男なり。 What an astonishing fellow he is to walk on the street in the daytime in a state of extreme intoxication.

Nitsumeru, につめる, 煎詰, v. To boil down.

1. 昔し黄金を得んと欲して尿を煎詰めたる結果知つて機を得たり。 As a result of boiling down urine in olden times with a view to obtaining gold, phosphor was acquired.

Nittō, につたう, 日當, n. Dairy allowances. 1. 臨時看護婦の日當は一円なり。 The daily allowances to female nurses at the time were one yen a day.

2. 官吏は地方出張に際して旅費と日當を給せらる。 Government officers are paid travelling expenses and daily allowances when they are despatched to the various provinces.

Niwaka-ni, にはか, 俄, Suddenly; unexpectedly.

1. 電報に接して桂首相は俄に葉山に赴けり。 Having received a telegram the Premier Katsura suddenly proceeded to Hayama.

2. 餘り俄の事にさふして宜いか分らなかつた。 As the matter was all of a sudden, I was at a loss what to do.

Nizukuri, にづくり, 荷作, n. Packing goods(for transportation).

1. 荷作の爲めに陸奥を借用するは The Iwaya shop uses the road as a place for

岩谷天物の店なり。 packing its goods.

2. 輸出貨物の荷作りは最も堅固なるを要す。 Goods for exports must be most substantially packed.

Nō, のう, 農, n. Husbandry; agriculture; farming.

1. 農は國家の大本なり。 Agriculture is the foundation of the country.

2. 日本は農業國として世界に知らる。 Japan is known to the world as an agricultural country.

Nō, のう, 腦, n. The brain. — 能, Ability; capacity.

1. 腦を患ひて以來余は眞務に堪へざる身となれり。 Since I had brain trouble I have become unable to work hard.

2. 能ある鷹は爪を藏す。 A clever hawk conceals its talons.

Nobashi-sū, のはす, 伸, v. To lengthen; to stretch; to extend; to reach out; to postpone; to spread.

1. 首を延して待ち暮せり。 With my head stretched forward I have been waiting for you.

2. 森岡商會は南洋より暹羅へ手を伸せり。 The Morioka firm has extended its business from South China to Siam.

3. 出立を本月十五日に延せり。 I have postponed the date of departure until the 10th instant.

Noberu, のべる, 述, v. To narrate; to state, to give an account of.

1. 何れ此事情は事務所に行つて述べませう。 I will certainly state all these particulars at the office.

2. 海軍大臣は豫算委員會に於て増税の必要を述べたり。 The Minister of the Navy declared the necessity of increasing taxes at the meeting of the Budget Committee.

Nobe-ru, のべる, 伸, or 延, *v.t.* (Nobasu を見よ).

1. 返済期間はもう六ヶ月延べて呉れ。 I request you to postpone the period of payment for six months more.

Nōben, のうべん, 能辯, *n.* Eloquence.

1. 尾崎行雄氏は代議士中にて能辯の譽高し。 Mr. Ozaki Yukio is highly distinguished as an eloquent member of the Diet.

Nobi-ru, のびる, 伸, *v.i.* To stretch; to extend; to be prolonged.

1. ツボン吊りの伸び切つたのは用に適せず。 Braces stretched out of themselves are unfit for use.
2. 日本の鐵道は毎年一千哩宛の割合にて延びつゝあり。 Japanese railways are being extended at the rate of 1,000 miles every year.

Nobi-chijimi, のびぢぢみ, 伸縮, *n.* Expanding and contracting; elasticity.

1. ツボン吊は伸縮自在なるを貴ぶ。 Braces are valued for facilities in their elasticity.

Nobori-ru, のぼる, 登, *v.i.* To go up; to ascend; to rise.

1. 富士山に登る者年々其數を加ふ。 Persons ascending Mount Fuji are increasing in number year by year.

2. 西洋にては三階等に登るには同々水力の昇降器を用ゆ。 In the West, elevators are often used in going up to the third story of a house.

Nobose-ru, のぼせる, 上氣, *v.i.* To be light-headed; to be dizzy; to be giddy.

1. 日本人は炭爐に上氣する傾きあり。 The Japanese are apt to become dizzy with a stove.
2. 湯に長く置入るときは必らず Any person remaining long in a bath will

上氣せる。

certainly grow dizzy.

Nochi, のち, 後, *adv.* Afterwards; after.

1. 卒業の後僕は直ちに米國に渡航の積りなり。 After graduating from my school I intend to sail immediately for America.

2. 基督は四十日絶食して後飢へたり。 Christ fasted for forty days, and afterwards felt hungry.

Nochihodo, のちほど, 後程, *adv.* (coll.) By and by; after a little while.

1. 後程電報にて問合せましょう。 I will make a telegraphic enquiry after a little while.

2. 後程参上の上逐一述べませう。 I will go and state the particulars by and by.

Nodo, のど, 咽, *n.* The throat.

1. 咽を痛めて聲が出ない。 The throat being sore I have lost my voice.

Nodoka, のさか, 長閑, Genial; pleasant, mild; calm; quiet; tranquil.

1. 春は閑にして花笑ひ鳥歌ふ。 The spring is pleasant and trees blossom and birds sing.

2. 彼は公務を退いて後閑なる日月を送れり。 After retiring from official duties he led a quiet life.

Nōgaki, のうがき, 能書, *n.* An advertisement of the virtues of a medicine.

1. 醫藥は能書ばかりに利かぬものなり。 Patent medicines are not so efficacious as are noted in their advertisements.

Nogare-ru, のがれる, 脱, *v.i.* To avoid or escape; to shun; to evade.

1. 白晝の大盜にして尚且つ法網を脱るゝもの少なからず。 There are many robbers who commit heinous crimes in the broad daylight, and yet succeed in evading the law.

2. 罪を天に獲れ No one can escape from

は逐る、處なし。 punishment when he
offends Heaven.

Nōgu, のむぐ, 農具, *n.* Farming tools;
agricultural implements.

1. 農具の改良は The improvement of
目下の大問題 agricultural imple-
なり. ments is a great ques-
tion of the day.

Nōgyō, のうげう, 農業, *n.* Husbandry;
agriculture.

1. 農業は本邦経 Agriculture is the basis
營の基礎なり. for the maintenance
of this country.

Nojiku, のじゆく, 野宿, Camping out in
the fields; sleeping in an open field.

1. 兵士は野宿す Soldiers do not care
るを厭はず. to sleep in an open
field.
2. 宿るべき家な Persons who, having
くして野宿する no house for their
もの部下千を以 shelter in the me-
て數ふべし. tropolis, are obliged
to sleep in an open
space, may be counted
by thousands.

Nokeru, のける, 退, *v.t.* To take away;
to remove out of the way; to exclude or
exempt.

1. 門前の石は道 The stones at the gate
管請の爲め悉く must all be removed
退けなければな for repairing the roads.
らん.

2. 悪村は不品行 As Akumura is guilty
故學生俱樂部よ of bad conduct, we
り退けなければ must exclude him
ならん. from our Student
Club.

Nokorazu, のこらず, 不殘, Not one left;
none remaining; all; every one.

1. 本校の生徒は The students of this
残らず品行方正 school are all of up-
にして學業に精 right character, and

勵なり. assiduous in their
study.

2. 議員は殘らず The members of the
増租案に反對せ Diet unanimously op-
り. posed the increased
taxation bill.

Nokori-ru, のこる, 殘, *v.i.* To be left
over; to remain.

1. 十五圓より十 If 10 *yen* are subtracted
圓を引けば五圓 from 15 there remains
殘る. 5 *yen*.

2. 外務省陶次郎の It is reported that as a
結果或る局にて result of change intro-
は二十人の中僅 duced into the per-
かに八人殘る由. sonnel of the Foreign
Department, only 8
officials are allowed to
remain out of the 20
employed in a certain
Bureau.

Nokori, のこり, 殘, *n.* The remainder;
remnant; anything left over.

1. 本月の銀行勘 As to the bank accounts
定には取るべき of this month, I have
残り少もなし. no remainder or
balance due to me.

2. 百人の中五十 Of the 100 students 50
人は及第し残り graduated, but the
は落第せり. rest were rejected.

Nokoshi-su, のこす, 殘, *v.t.* To leave,
to keep back; to save; to spare.

1. 彼は日々諸入 He saves 30 *yen* every
費を引き三十圓 month after deducting
宛を殘す. various expenses.

2. 虎は死して皮 The tiger leaves a skin
を殘し人は死し after its death; man
て名を殘す. his name.

Nomi-mu, のむ, 飲, *v.t.* To drink; to
swallow.

1. 瀧しても蓋泉 We, even when thirsty,
の本を飲む可らず. should not drink from

a well owned by a robber.

2. 食事に流動体を飲まざれば消化力を害ふこと稀なり。
We are not likely to impair the power of digestion unless we drink liquids with our meals.

Nomikomi-mu, のみこむ, 呑込, *v.t.* (coll.) To swallow; understand; to consent.

1. 彼は呑込の悪い男だ。 He is a man of slow understanding.
2. 小供は食事の際誤て石を呑込みたり。 The child swallowed a stone by mistake during the meal.

Nonoshiri-ru, のしる, 罵詈, *v.t.* To revile; to reproach, to rail at; to abuse; to speak angrily to another.

1. 人を罵るものは人に罵らる。 He who reviles another will also be reviled.
2. 昨夜神田に散歩せるごき學生の相互に罵詈するを見たり。 While taking a walk in Kanda last night, I saw some students speaking angrily to each other.

Norakura, のらくら, Wandering idly about, loafing.

1. 毎日勉強もせず近所をのらくらして居る者は何んぞ恐入た學生ではないか。 What a fine student he is to wander idly about his neighbourhood without being engaged in study!
2. 無賴漢は市街をのらくらする者を謂なり。 Loafers are no other persons than those who lounge idly about the streets.

Nori-ru, のる, 乘, *v.i.* To ride; to be placed or to lie on.

1. 維新前は富裕なる者假託に乗りて旅行を爲せ。 In the pre-Restoration days rich men undertook a journey by

り。 riding in a *kago* or sedan chair.

2. 文明の今日荷馬に乗りて旅行するもの一人もなし。 In the present days of civilization no man is seen to ride on a pack horse while travelling.

Nori-ai, のりあい, 乗合, *n.* Riding together; going in company.

1. 余が神戸に到りしごき馬場君は駕車の乗合たり。 When I went to Kobe by train, Mr. Baba was my fellow passenger.

Norikaeru, のりかへる, 乗替, *v.t.* To change car or horse (in riding).

1. 予等は三島驛にて官設鐵道より豆相鐵道に乗替へたり。 At the Mishima station, we changed car leaving the Government railway for the Dzusō Railway.

2. 鐵道旅客は大抵大松驛にて列車を乗替へざる可らず。 Railway passengers generally have to change cars at Ofuna station.

Norikoeru, のりこへる, 乗越, To ride across, over, or past anything.

1. 田舎者品川驛にて下車すべきを誤りて乗越したり。 A country man who was to get off at Shinagawa passed that station by mistake.

Norikomū, のりこむ, 乗込, *v.i.* To ride into; to be aboard of.

1. 彼は横濱にて瀬戸日本丸に乗り込みたり。 He went on board the steamer *Nihon Maru* at Yokohama.

Norikumi, のりくみ, 乗組, *n.* The company of persons in a ship, or carriage.

1. 此砲艦には乗組水兵僅に三十人あるのみ。 In this gun boat, there is a company of only 30 sailors in all.

Noritori-ru, のりごる, 乗取, *v.t.* To

enter and seize; to board and take possession of.

1. 日本兵は第一番に大沽の砲臺を乗り取りたり。 The Japanese troops were the first to enter and seize the Taku forts.

Noriutsuri-ru, のりうつる, 乗移, *v.t.* To change from one boat, horse, or chair, to another; to take possession of (as a spirit).

1. 伊藤海軍中將は軍艦淺間を以て其旗艦となし之に乘移れり。 Vice Admiral Ito made the warship *Asama* his flag-ship and went on board the same.
2. 彼に狐が乗り移りて奇妙なることを言へり。 He being possessed by a fox, uttered strange things.

Noroi-ou, のろう, 呪咀, *v.t.* To invoke evil on another; to curse; to imprecate.

1. 諺に曰く人をのろは、穴二つを掘る。 A proverb says that "he who invokes evil on another should dig two holes."

Noroma, のろま, 痴漢, *n.* (coll.) A dolt; blockhead.

1. 駿馬痴漢を乗せて走り美人隣男を伴ふて眠る。 A fast horse runs with a dolt on his back: a beautiful woman sleeps with a man with an ugly face.

Nōryō, なふりやう, 納涼, *n.* Cooling and refreshing in hot weather.

1. 京都の鴨川は夏時納涼の爲に人の群集するを以て名あり。 The River Kamo in Kyōto is noted as a summer resort.

2. 夏時納涼の爲め人々上野に群集す。 In summer people crowd in Uyeno to cool and refresh themselves.

Noryoku, のうりよく, 能力, *n.* Power; ability; faculty.

1. 官吏にして稀に其事務を處するの能力あるもの稀なり。 Few Government officials have abilities to adeptly transact their official business.

2. 丁年以下の者は法律上の能力なきものぞす。 Persons under twenty years of age are regarded as destitute of legal capacity.

Noseru, のせる, 置, 乗, *v.t.* To place upon; to record; to cause to ride; to cheat.

1. 下婢は只今卓子の上に一籠の花を置せたり。 A bunch of flowers was just placed upon the table by a maid servant.

2. 未熟な人を自転車に乗せるは甚だ危険なり。 It is dangerous to allow a novice to ride on a bicycle.

Noshi-su, のす, 伸, *v.t.* To stretch; to extend; to smooth out.

1. 裁縫師は火野を用ひて衣服を熨すなり。 The tailor smooths out clothes with an iron.

Noso-noso, or **Nossori**, のそのそ, *adv.* In a heavy, lumbering manner; lazily; intrusively.

1. 一匹の大熊森の中よりのそのそと闖れ出でたり。 A large bear came out lazily from the wood.

Notare-jini, のたれじに, 野倒死, *n.* Dying as an outcast by the roadside.

1. 彼は放蕩の結果遂に梅毒を患ひて野倒死を爲しなり。 In consequence of his dissipation, he was seized with syphilis and died as an outcast by the roadside.

Nozei-suru, なふぜい, 納税, *v.t.* To pay tax.

1. 一國の民は皆納税の義務あり。 All the people of a country are under obligation to pay taxes.

Nozoki-ku, のぞく, 覗, *v.i.* To peep through.

1. 蔭のすいから 天井を覗くことは其見る所の狭きに喩ふるなり。 "To peep at the ceiling through the pith of a reed," is a parable signifying the narrowness of views.

Nozoku, のぞく, 除, *v.t.* To remove; to take away; to do away with; to subtract; to exclude; to except.

1. 今にして此の如き悪習慣を除かざれば後に至りて大なる害を爲すべし。 Unless a bad custom like this is removed at present, it will do serious harm in future.

2. 吾人は彼の醜漢の名を我が協會の名稱より除かざる可らず。 We must have the name of that infamous fellow cancelled from the register of our Association.

Nozomi, のぞみ, 望, *n.* Desire; hope; wish.

1. 人は何等の望みなくして此世に生活し得べきものに非ず。 Man cannot live in this world without any hope whatever.

Nozomi-mu, のぞむ, 望, *v.t.* To desire; to hope for; to wish.

1. 君が富貴なる人ごならんことは予の熱心に望む所なり。 That you will become a rich and honorable man is just what I earnestly desire.

2. 彼れ若し誠心を以て之を求めは何事にも其望む所を得ざるの理なきなり。 There is no reason why a man should fail to acquire anything he desires if he seeks it with a true heart.

Nozomi-mu, のぞむ, 臨, *v.t.* To approach, to come upon; to be near to; to face; to look upon; to behold.

1. 大石を抱きて深淵に臨むは愚に非ざれば狂なり。 A man approaching a deep pool with a large stone in his arms must certainly be a

blockhead if not a lunatic.

2. 終に臨みて予は此事を君に語るべし。 In conclusion I will tell you about this.

Nuge-ru, ぬげる, 脱, *v.t.* To be stripped off; to taken off (as clothes).

1. 彼は多量に酒を飲み爛酔して其羽織の脱げしを知らず。 He was so much intoxicated by drinking wine to excess that he was unconscious of being stripped of his coat.

Nogi-gu, ぬぐ, 脱, *v.t.* To take off (as clothes, shoes, or hats).

1. 西洋人及日本人は日本風の家に入るごきは必らず其靴を脱がざる可からず。 Foreigners as well as Japanese are required to take off their shoes when entering a Japanese house.

2. 挨拶するに帽を脱ぐは禮なり。 It is a form of etiquette to take off a hat in saluting.

Nugui-ū, ぬぐふ, 拭, *v.t.* To wipe.

1. 坊は菓子を見て忽ち其涙を拭ひたり。 The little boy, seeing the cake, quickly wiped away his tears.

2. 毎朝清潔なる冷水を以て身を拭ふことは健康を強むる一の方法なり。 Wiping the body with pure cold water every morning is the means of improving health.

Nui-ū, ぬふ, 縫, To sew; to stitch; to embroider.

1. 此の娘さもは縫ふことを知らず。 These girls do not know how to sew.

2. 彼の婦人は今や絹ハンケチの縫ひ返りを其内職ごなせり。 That lady has now made it her domestic work to stitch silk handkerchiefs.

3. 美麗なる刺繍を施せる衣服の上野博覽會に出。 Many fine embroidered cloths are exhibited at the Ueno Museum.

品せられたるもの多し。

Nukari-ru, ぬかる, *v.i.* To be remiss; inattentive, negligent, or careless.

1. 余は此事に甚だ不注意なりき。 I have been very careless in this matter.
2. 彼も中々去るもの萬事ぬからぬ様注意せよ。 He is really a shrewd fellow, and you must guard yourself not to be remiss in every respect.

Nuke-ru, ぬける, 抜, *v.i.* To be rooted out; to be extracted; to pass through a narrow way; to steal out of; to slip away stealthily.

1. 子の親爺は歯耳順にして其齒悉く抜け落ちたり。 My father's teeth were all out when he was sixty years old.
2. 囚人は江戸に送らる。途にて巧に籠を抜けたり。 A prisoner successfully slipped away from his palanquin while being sent to Yedo.

Nukeme, ぬけめ, *n.* (coll.) Way or place for slipping out; fault, careless error.

1. 彼は萬事に抜目のなき男なり。 He is a man who seldom makes a mistake in anything.

Nuki-ku, ぬく, 抜, *v.t.* To draw out; to take out; to extract; to root up; to pluck out; to abstract; to omit.

1. 齒科醫は齒を抜くに甚だ巧なり。 The dentist is very skillful in extracting teeth.
2. 東京の人は活馬の目を抜くといふ。 The people of Tokyo are supposed to be so shrewd as to be able to pluck out the eyes of a living horse quite unawares.

Nurashi-su, ぬらす, 濡, *v.t.* To wet, dampen, or moisten.

1. 盲人川を渡りて其裳を濡せり。 A blind man, having crossed a river, got

the skirts of his clothes wet.

Nure-ru, ぬれる, 濡, *v.i.* To be wet, damp, or moist.

1. 濡れぬうちこそ罪をも厭へ。 One should endeavour to avoid even dew when he is not wet at all. (One tries to avoid even a trifling fault before he commits any sin).
2. 上野より歸る途中雨に逢ひて總身濡れたり。 Being caught in the rain on my way home from Uyeno, I was entirely drenched.

Nureginu, ぬれぎぬ, 濡衣, *n.* Wet clothing; false charge.

1. 予が一度隣人の細君と語を交へたるため遂に濡衣を着せられたり。 Because I talked once with my neighbor's wife, I was falsely charged with a crime of which I was innocent.

Nuri-ru, ぬる, 塗, *v.t.* To plaster; to paint, to lacquer; to daub or smear; to varnish; to blame, or charge another with a fault.

1. 左官屋は壁を塗るものなり。 The business of a plasterer is to cover walls with plaster.
2. 亭主の顔に泥を塗る女あり。 There are women who act in such a manner as to bring disgrace upon their husbands.
3. 役者は己れの演ずる役割に適する様に其顔を塗るなり。 Actors paint their faces so as to adapt themselves to the rôle they have to play.
4. 塗物は重に外國に輸出せらる。 Lacquered wares are chiefly exported to foreign countries.
5. 塗家は日本人の最も貴ぶるものなり。 Houses plastered with mud and mortar are

り. highly valued by the Japanese.

6. 己れの罪を他人に塗付ること勿れ. Do not lay your fault upon others.

Nusubito, むすびと, 盗賊, 〃. A thief; robber.

1. 盗賊ただけしこは即ち汝の事なり. The saying that a robber is audacious, exactly applies to you.

Nusumi-mu, むすむ, 盗, 〃. To steal; to pilfer; to rob.

1. 盗むこと勿れ. "Thou shalt not steal" is one of the Ten Commandments embodied in Christianity.

2. 人の文章を剽む者は竊盗よりも其罪一層大なり. Plagiarism is a crime greater than that of a robber.

Nyūbai, にふばい, 入梅, 〃. The rainy season.

1. 太陽曆に依れば今日より入梅の季節なり. According to the solar calendar, the wet season sets in to-day.

Nyūdō, にふだう, 入道, Becoming a follower of Buddha, by shaving the head; a bonze.

1. 武田晴信入道して信玄と稱せり. Takeda Harunobu on becoming a follower of Buddha assumed the name of Shingen.

2. 狸は大入道に化けると信ぜらる. A badger is believed to assume the shape of a giant bonze.

Nyūgaku, にふがく, 入学, 〃. Entering a school; matriculating.

1. 子の甥は昨日帝國大學に入學せり. My nephew entered the Imperial University yesterday.

2. 本校に入學せんと欲する者は Students desiring to enter this school are

入學試験を受くべし. required to undergo examination.

Nyūhi, にふひ, 入費, 〃. Current expenses; expenditure.

1. 病のために病院に入院せんと欲するも入費多くして予の堪へ得る所に非ず. Although I am desirous of entering a hospital on account of my illness, I cannot afford to pay the necessary expenses for it.

Nyūkō, にうかう, 入港, Entering a port, as a ship.

1. 税関官吏は入港の船舶を臨検するために出張せり. The customs officials have gone to inspect the ships entering the port.

2. 船の入港手続を結了せざるうちは貨物を上陸することを得ず. No cargo can be landed before a prescribed procedure is completed for the ship's entry into the port.

Nyukwai, にうくわい, 入會, 〃. Entering a society; becoming a member of a society, or church.

1. 予は友人の紹介に依りて外國人の組織せる文學會に入會せり. Through the introduction of a friend of mine, I became a member of a literary society organized by foreigners.

Nyūmon, にふもん, 入門, Becoming a pupil. (入學を見よ)

1. 彼は幼年の時或る漢學先生の學塾に入門せり. When young he entered a boarding school kept by a certain professor of the Chinese classics.

Nyūrōsuru, にうらう, 入牢, 〃. To send to prison; to put in jail.

1. 役向不取締の弊を以て彼は常分入牢を申付け On account of the mismanagement of official affairs, he was sent

られたり。 to prison for the time being.

Nyūsatsu, にうさつ, 入札, *n.* Putting in a vote; offering a tender; a written bid; a vote, a ballot.

1. 諸官廳の買入品は専ら入札を以て決定す。 Articles to be purchased by the various government offices are determined by tender.
2. 縣會議員は入札を以て撰挙す。 The members of the Prefectural Assembly are chosen by ballot.
3. 本品は本月五日迄に入札し同日午後開札すべし。 Tenders for these articles shall be received until the 5th instant, and opened, on the afternoon of the same day.

Nyūseki, にうせき, 入籍, To be registered as a member of a family.

1. 予の妻は未だ入籍の理に至らず。 My wife is not yet registered as a member of my family.
2. 入籍の手續は方今至て簡易なり。 The procedure of securing registration in a family is very simple at present.

Nyūsha, にうしゃ, 入社, *n.* Entering a society.

1. 予は大阪毎日新聞社に入社する筈なりしも事故ありて果さず。 I was to join the editorial staff of the *Osaka Mainichi Shinbun*, but was prevented by some circumstances from doing so.

Nyūshu, にうしゆ, 入手, To come to hand; to be received.

1. 貴所御送附の荷物確に入手致候。 The goods you sent me have been duly received.
2. 昨日御送附の The letter you addressed

御手紙は未だ入手不仕候。 te me yesterday is not yet to hand.

Nyūtō, にうたう, 入湯, *n.* Taking a hot bath.

1. 予は修善寺の温泉に在りて入湯するところ三回に及べり。 While staying at the Shuzenji hot springs, I used to take bath three or four times a day.

Nyūwa, にうわ, 柔和, Amiable; gentle; mild; meek.

1. 柔和なる人は他人の猛怒を消すに足る。 An amiable person has a power to assuage the violent anger of others.

Nyuyō, にうよう, 入用, *n.* (入費き見よ).

1. 余が家一ヶ月の入用は百五十圓に過ぎず。 My household expenses do not exceed 150 yen every month.

O

O, を, 緒, *n.* A string, thong, or cord.

1. 下駄の緒が切れて歩むことが出来ぬ。 The thong of my wooden clogs is broken, and I cannot walk.

Ō, わう, 王, *n.* A king; a ruler.

1. 一國の主權は王に在り。 The supreme authority of a country is vested in the king.
2. 王は神聖にして犯すべからず。 The king is sacred and inviolable.

Ōame, おほあめ, 大雨, *n.* A heavy rain.

1. 大雨の爲め小山山北間の鐵道破壊せり。 In consequence of heavy rain, the railway between Oyama and Yamakita was damaged.

Oarashi, おほあらし, 大嵐, *n.* A violent storm; a gale.

1. 雨三日前の大嵐にて府下に数百軒の借家ありたり。 Owing to the violent storm which prevailed a few days ago, several hundreds of houses in the capital fell to the ground.

2. 船は大嵐に遇ひ下田沖にて破砕せり。 The ship, having encountered a violent storm, was wrecked off the coast of Shimoda.

Obi, おび, 帯, *n.* A girdle; a belt.

1. 帯は弱り婦人の装飾たるのみならず又其純潔を守らしむるの具たり。 The belt is not only an ornament for women, but also the means of preserving their chastity.

Obi-ru, おびる, 帯, *v.t.* To carry in the belt; to gird on; to wear; to exhibit; to hold.

1. 昨夜夫は酒氣を帯びて歸れり。 Last night the husband returned home, somewhat intoxicated.

2. 封建時代には武士は必らず兩刀を腰に帯びたり。 In the Feudal times the samurai were all required to carry two swords in their belt.

Obitadashii-ki, おびたゞしい, 夥數, *adj.* Great many; immense; innumerable; abundant; violent, severe; exceedingly.

1. 空に在る星の數は實に夥しい。 The number of stars in the sky is really immense.

Obiyakashi-su, おびやかす, 劫, *v.t.* To frighten, scare, alarm or terrify; to threaten.

1. 強盜は夜中人を劫かして金品を奪ふ。 Burglars rob men of their money or articles by threats.

2. 支那は露國に China, being intimidated

劫かされて滿洲を失へり。 by Russia, lost Manchuria.

Oboe-ru, おほへる, 覺, *v.t.* To know; to recollect; to perceive; to learn.

1. 幼年時代の出来事は能く覺へて居らぬ。 I do not well recollect the incidents of my childhood.

2. 英語を覺へるは中々容易の業にあらず。 It is no easy matter to learn English.

Oboe-ru, おほれる, 溺, *v.t.* To be submerged, or immersed; to sink; to be absorbed in; to be addicted to.

1. 酒色に溺れて彼は竟に其身を亡せり。 Being addicted to debauchery, he ruined himself at last.

2. 船は遠州灘にて難破せる爲め約三十名の旅客は溺れ死せり。 The ship being wrecked in the sea known as Enshunada, some 30 passengers were drowned.

Oboro, おほる, 朧, Clouded; obscure; dim.

1. 朧夜に釣を垂るゝも亦一興なり。 Fishing in a dim twilight will also be amusing to us.

2. 學生は特に朧月夜に吟詠するを好む。 Students are particularly fond of reciting Chinese poems on a dim moonlight night.

Obotsukanai-ki, おほつかない, 覺東, *adj.* Doubtful; dubious; uncertain; not sure.

1. 彼が本學期中人力車を扱きて自活を爲すに足る程の金を儲けることは甚だ覺東ない。 That he can earn money enough to support himself during this school term by drawing a jinrikisha, is quite uncertain.

2. 彼の肺病の全治は覺東ない。 His recovery from consumption is uncertain.

Obun, おうぶん, 應分, According to one's station or circumstance.

1. 吾々は皆救濟
資金に随分の寄
附を爲すべきこ
ごを勤められた
り。
2. 僕の事業の爲
め随分の力を盡
されんことを望
む。
- We were all requested
to contribute money to-
wards the relief funds
according to our per-
sonal circumstances.
I beg you will render
suitable assistance in
connection with my
enterprise.

Ochaku, わうちやく, 横着, *adj.* Unprin-
cipated; dishonest; knavish, lazy.

1. 日本の小商人
は概して横着なり。
2. 課業に横着な
る書生は決して
進歩することな
し。
- Most of the petty traders
in Japan are dishonest.
Students who are dis-
honest about their les-
sons make no progress
whatever.

Ochi-ru, おちる, 落, *v.i.* To fall, or drop
down from a height; to fall off; to de-
cline; to fall; to degenerate; to be omitted.

1. 彼は愛宕山よ
り落ちて即死せ
り。
2. 秋到りて木葉
悉く落つ。
3. 入札は僕に落
ちた。
4. 此書附に重要
な文句が落ちて
居る。
- Having fallen from the
Atago hill, he died im-
mediately.
In the Autumn the
leaves of trees fall off
entirely.
My tender proved suc-
cessful.
Some very important
phrases are omitted in
this document.

Ochibure-ru, おちぶれる, 落魄, *v.i.* To
be ruined; to become poor.

1. 放蕩の結果彼
は非常に落魄た
り。
2. 華族の落魄れ
て湖口の爲め車
を挽くものさへ
あり。
- As a result of dissipation
he became extremely
poor.
There are even nobles
who were so ruined as
to draw a *jinrikisha*
for livelihood.

Ochido, おちど, 越度, *n.* Fault; blunder;

transgression; neglect of duty.

1. 人にして越度
なきものはなか
るべし。
2. 官吏にして越
度ある者は懲戒
令に依り處分せ
らる。
- No man can be free
from fault.
Any government officer
guilty of any blunder
shall be dealt with ac-
cording to the Dis-
ciplinary Laws.

Ochiri-ru, おちいる, 陥, *v.i.* To fall into;
to be entrapped; to be taken (as a for-
tress).

1. 余は彼の術中
に陥りて家産を
悉く失へり。
2. 城砦陥りて敵
兵其足場を失へ
り。
- Having fallen into his
stratagem I have lost
all my property.
The stronghold being
taken, the enemy has
lost the basis of its
operations.

Ochitsuki-ku, おちつく, 落着, *v.i.* To
become quiet, calm, or tranquil; to be
composed; to stop, to settle down in a
place.

1. 胸に苦勞のあ
るうちは決して
落着くことはない。
2. 東京に落着て
より最早十三年
目になりぬ。
- So long as I have troub-
le in my mind, I can
never be calm.
It is now the thirteenth
year since I settled
down in Tokyo.

Odateru, おだてる, 煽動, *v.i.* (coll.) To
stir up or instigate; to incite; to seduce;
to cajole.

1. 古莊氏は数年
前兵士を煽動て
、竹橋に暴動を
起せり。
2. 彼は豪農の息
子を煽動て、洋
行を謀れり。
- Mr. Furusho, stirring
up the soldiers, created
a disturbance at Take-
bashi many years ago.
He cajoled the son of a
wealthy farmer to go
abroad with him.

Odoke-ru, おどける, 戲謔, *v.i.* (coll.) To
be comical; to joke or jest; to be witty,
facetious, or humorous.

1. 文藝倶楽部の
或る人々は戯諧
を以て有名なり。 Some members of the
Literary Club are not-
ed for being humorous
in every respect.
2. 教席にて戯諧
する者は退場を命
ずべし。 Any of the students jok-
ing in the class-room
shall be ordered to
leave the room.

Odori-ru, をさる, 踊, *v.i.* To dance; to
jump up and down; to leap and frisk
about; to skip; to prance; to palpitate;
to throb.

1. 伊勢の婦人は
皆能く踊る。 Every woman in Ise
dances very well.
2. 父の哀しき訃
音に接し心踊れ
り。 My heart throbbed at be-
ing informed of the sad
death of my father.
3. 兄は僕の卒業
を聞いて悦び踊
れり。 My elder brother, being
informed of my gradu-
ation, jumped with joy.

Odorokashi-su, おどろかす, 令驚, To
astonish; to amaze; to scare; to frighten.

1. 彼れ雄辯を振
ふて聴衆を驚か
せり。 He astonished the audi-
ence by his eloquence.
2. 或る警官は囚
人を驚かして無
賢の白状を偽さ
しむ。 Some police officials are
in the habit of frighten-
ing the prisoners into
false confession.

Odoroki-ku, おどろく, 驚, *v.i.* To be
astonished, surprised, or amazed; to
wonder.

1. 僕は君を幽霊
と思ひて痛く驚
けり。 Having taken you for a
ghost, I was sore
amazed.
2. 君が君の伯父
に無心をなせる
大膽には僕も全
く驚いた。 I am really surprised at
the audacity with
which you have asked
your uncle for a loan.

Odoshi-su, おどす, 令威, *v.t.* To frighten,
scare or alarm; to terrify by threats; to
intimidate.

1. 壯士は或る紳
士を威して多額
の金圓を奪へり。 A *soshi* has exacted a
large amount of money
from a certain gentle-
man by threats.
2. 案山子は雀鴉
を威よの用に供
す。 The scarecrow is used
for frightening away
sparrows and crows.

Ofuku, おうふく, 往復, Going and return-
ing

1. 東京より修善
寺温泉までは往
復十二時間を要
す。 It will take 12 hours to
go from Tokyo to the
Shuzenji hot springs
and back.
2. 僕は往復ニケ
月の見込にて米
國に渡航する積
りなり。 I purpose taking a trip to
America with the in-
tention of spending
fifty days in going there
and back.

Ogami-mu, をがむ, 拜, *v.t.* To worship;
see or look at.

1. 神を拜むの特
権は獨り人に在
り。 Man alone has the pri-
vilege of worshipping
Gcd.
2. 八月十五夜に
は豆や栗を供へ
て月を拜む。 On the night of the 15th
of August, we look at
the moon, providing
peas and walnuts as
offerings.

Oginai-au, おぎなう, 補, *v.t.* To make
up a deficiency or loss; to repair; to
benefit; to make good.

1. 年末には公債
を賣却して支拂
の不足を補ふべ
し。 At the end of the year I
shall make up a defi-
ciency in payments by
the sale of public loan
bonds.
2. 彼は相場に手
を出して其損を
補はんことを謀
れり。 He contrived to make
good the losses by spe-
culating in stocks.

Ogori, おごり, 奢, *n.* Extravagance; luxury;
spendthriftiness.

1. 人は奢を請ま Unless a man exercises
ざれば竟に其身 discretion against luxu-
を亡ぼすに至る. ry, he will ultimately
bring ruin upon him-
self.

2. 奢は人を遊惰 Extravagance leads men
に陥れしむ. to indolence.

Ogori-ru, おごる, 奢, *v.i.* Given to ex-
travagance, luxury or sumptuousness in
living; to live in splendor; to feast or
entertain.

1. 君が明日一字 I will entertain you with
一句の誤もなく dainties if you will
語詠が出来たなら succeed in making your
ら僕は君に奢る recitation to-morrow
ふ. without a single mis-
take as to words or
phrases.

Ohel, あふへい, 押柄, (coll.) Arrogant;
supercilious; insolent; haughty.

1. 下級の官吏は Petty officials of the gov-
概して押柄なり. ernment are mostly
arrogant.

2. 或る婦人は男 Some women are sup-
子の虐待を招く ercilious enough to
ほかに押柄なり. provoke men to harsh
treatment.

Ohō, おほほう, 應報, *m.* Recompense; re-
tribution.

1. 君の今日此災 The calamity from
厄に遇ふは必ら which you are now
ずや過去の應報 suffering may be re-
ならん. garded as the reward
of your past deeds.

Oi, Ou, おふ, 負, *v.t.* To carry on the
back; to owe; to take upon one's self.

1. 僕は君に二千 I owe you two thousand
圓の債を負ふ. yen.

2. 彼女は兒を背 She has gone to the park,
に負ふて公園に carrying a child on her
行けり. back.

3. 子は父の罪を The son took upon him-
負ふて刑を受け self the crime of his
たり. father and received
punishment for it.

Oi-ru, をいる, 老, *v.t.* To grow old.

1. 若いては子に "When one grows old,
従ふことは孔子の one ought to obey his
教なり. child," is one of the
teachings of Confucius.

2. 麒麟も老れば Even a unicorn, when
驂馬に劣る. old, becomes inferior
to a worthless horse.

Oiharai-au, おひはらう, 追拂, *v.t.* To
drive off; to drive away; to expel.

1. 彼は不都合の He was expelled from
麻ありて辯護士 the barrister's house
の家を追拂はれ on account of his im-
たり. proper conduct.

2. 山地少将は一 Major General Yamaji is
隊の兵士を以て said to have driven
目に餘る多敵を away an overwhelm-
追拂へり. ing number of enemies
with a detachment of
troops.

Oitsuki-ku, おひつく, 追着, *v.t.* To
overtake; to come up with.

1. 彼走るこそ疾 As he ran very fast, I
くして追付く事 could not overtake
能はざりし. him.

2. 貧乏に追着く No poverty can overtake
貧乏なし. a man who works
very hard.

Oitsumeru, おひつめる, 追詰, *v.t.* To
drive into a confined place; to drive and
hem in.

1. 敵を其陣營に We drove the enemy in-
追詰めて之を匿 to their camp and kill-
にせり. ed them all.

Oji, Ozuru, おうずる, 應, *v.i.* To ac-
cord with, to correspond; to respond to;
to comply with; to obey.

1. 余は決して君の不當なる要求に應ずること能はず。
I can in no way comply with your extravagant claims.

2. 余は勸業債券の募集に應じて二百株の申込をなせり。
In response to a call for subscription to the Industrial Bonds, I have applied for 200 shares.

Ōjō, わうじやう, 往生, *n.* Departing from this world and entering into the next; resignation.

1. 極樂往生疑なし。
There is no doubt about your being born into Paradise.

2. ごふごふ彼を往生させた。
I have at last succeeded in compelling him to consent to my proposal.

3. 彼の高僧は七十にして大往生を遂げたり。
The prelate died at the age of seventy.

Okage, おかげ, 御蔭, (lit. honorable shade) *n.* Your kindness, help, influence.

1. 余の今日あるは全く君の御蔭なり。
That I have attained to my present position is really the result of your favour.

2. 君の御蔭で無事に年を越しました。
I have been enabled to pass the year by your kind assistance.

Okan, をかん, 悪寒, *n.* A chill; the cold stage of fever.

1. 悪寒は感冒の兆なり。
A chill is the sign of having caught cold.

Okashi-su, をかす, 犯, *v.t.* To violate; to transgress; to offend against.

1. 酔漢過警罪を犯して警察署に拘留せられたり。
Some drunken men were taken into the police station on account of having violated the police regulations.

2. 國王を犯す者は死を以て罰せ
Any person offending against the sovereign

らる。
of a country shall be punished by death.

3. 國禁を犯す者は極刑に處せらる。
Any person violating the laws of the country shall be subjected to capital punishment.

Okashii-ki, をかしい, 可笑, *adj.* Laughable; ludicrous; funny; odd; singular; comical.

1. 彼は何時でも可笑話をする。
He is always ready to tell a laughable story.

2. 能狂言ほさ可笑ものはあるまい。
Nothing can be more comical than the *No* performances.

Oku-ku, をく, 置, *v.t.* To put; to place; to put aside; to lay; to let alone; to leave.

1. 太郎は二三の書籍を机の上に置けり。
Taro put two or three books upon the desk.

2. 當時侯の許に置く生は六分縣の者なり。
The student whom I support at present is from Oita *ken*.

3. 打捨て置け。
Let him alone.

Okite, をきて, 掟, *n.* Law; enactment; decree; statute; ordinance.

1. 掟に背く者は必ず罰を受く。
Any person violating the laws shall be punished.

2. 一國の掟は立法府の制定する處なり。
The laws of a country are framed by the Legislative Chamber.

Ōkō-suru, わうかう, 横行, To go about freely or unmolested.

1. 無頼の徒市内に横行して良民を苦しむ。
Ruffians are harassing the innocent people in the city without molestation.

Okonai, おこない, 行, *n.* Actions; conduct; doings.

1. 人の品性は言にあらずして行に在り。
Man's character depends not upon his words, but upon his conduct.

2. 能ありと雖も
Even a man of ability

行正からざれば will be ostracised from
 社會の排斥を受 society unless he is
 く可し。 upright in conduct.

Okonai-au, をこなふ, 行, *v. t.* To per-
 form; to do; to execute; to practice; to
 administer; to behave.

1. 澁季の世教務 In this degenerated age
 を行ふ者其數漸 men performing their
 く減す。 duties or obligations
 are gradually decreas-
 ing in number.

2. 苟も利あれば Anything that is deemed
 取て以て之を行 profitable may be
 ふ。 taken for use.

Okori-ru, おこる, 起, 發, *v. i.* To arise;
 to originate; to breakout.

1. 秀吉は微賤よ Hideyoshi rose from
 り起りて終に關 obscurity and acquired
 白の位を得たり。 the rank of *kampaku*
 (Prime Minister).

2. ペスト本所に Pest having broken out
 發りて人心恟々 in Honjo, people be-
 たり。 came quite uneasy.

3. 事の發端は彼 The matter seems to
 の不注意に在り。 have originated in his
 want of precaution.

Okotari-ru, おこたる, 怠, *v. i.* & *v. t.* To
 neglect; to be careless; to slacken.

1. 課業を怠る者 No one in this class
 は此級に一人も neglects his lessons.
 なし。

2. 彼は其職務を Having neglected his
 怠りて終に免官 duties, he was at last
 となれり。 dismissed from office.

Okubyō, おくびやう, 臆病, *n.* Cowardice;
 timidify.

1. 支那將校は臆 Some of the Chinese
 病の故を以て死 general officers were
 刑に處せられた punished with death
 る者あり。 for their cowardice.

Okudan, おくだん, 臆斷, *n.* Arbitrary
 judgment, or decision; mere conjecture.

1. 議會が増稅案 That the Diet will con-
 を容るゝならん sent to the increased
 ことは一個の臆斷 taxation bill is a mere
 に過ぎず。 conjecture.

2. 基督教を以て To regard Christianity as
 天啓に非ずこな a thing not of divine
 すは臆る臆斷の origin is rather the out-
 る。 come of an arbitrary
 judgment.

Okugi, おくぎ, 奥義, *n.* The most profound,
 or difficult parts of a science or art; my-
 stery.

1. 宮本無三四は Miyamoto Musashi was
 劍術の奥義を極 thoroughly acquainted
 めたり。 with the most profound
 principles of fencing.

2. 宇宙の奥義は The mysteries of the
 獨り基督教の研 universe can only be
 究に由て知るを known by the study of
 得べし。 Christianity.

Okurashō, おほくらせう, 大藏省, *n.* The
 Finance Department.

1. 大藏省は一年 The Finance Depart-
 の經費を豫算し ment prepares esti-
 て之を議會に提 mates of annual
 出す。 expenditures and
 presents the same to
 the Diet.

Okure-ru, おくれる, 後, *v. i.* To be be-
 hind; to be late, or slow; to lag.

1. 余は五分間後 Being five minutes late,
 れて電車に乗る I could not catch the
 ころを得ざりし。 train.

2. 君の衣て居る The suit of foreign
 洋服は流行後れ clothes you wear is out
 た。 of fashion.

Okuri-ru, おくる, 送, *v. t.* To send; to
 accompany; to pass the time. 贈, to pre-
 sent; to give as a present.

1. 余は彼に摺書 I sent him a post card
 を送りて都合次 urging him to call on
 請來訪を促せり。 me at his earliest con-
 venience.

2. 余は郷里の林... I gave him as a present a basket of apples from my native province.

3. 余は本日友人... I have to attend the funeral of my friend to-day.

Okurijo, おくりじやう, 送状, n. An invoice; a bill of lading.

1. 品物は送状の... The articles have arrived safely as enumerated in the invoice.

2. 荷物は送状を... The cargo seems to have been sent without a bill of lading attached to it.

Okurimono, おくりもの, 贈物, n. A present.

1. 事の成否は贈... That success or failure depends upon the amount of presents is proverbial at present.

2. 贈物は誠意に... Presents are in some respects the means of consolidating friendship.

Okuyukashi-ki-ku, いくゆかしい, 奥床敷, adj. Appearing profound or erudite; refined; elegant.

1. 賢力ある者に... There is something refined in men of ability.

Okuyuki, おくゆき, 奥行, n. The depth or dimension from front to rear.

1. 此家は同々五... This house is 5 ken in front and 10 ken from front to rear, while the land measures over 100 tsubo.

Ombin-ni, おんびん, 糴便, adv. Privately; peacefully.

1. 氣車中の強盗... The matter concerning

米送事件は糴便... the rape attempted in the train was peacefully settled.

2. 余は事を糴便... I have caused the matter to be settled in private. Omei, をめい, 汚名, n. A bad name; dishonour; foul reputation.

1. 彼れ今日の品... His present conduct is worthy of almost wiping away his former dishonour.

2. 彼は教科書... He acquired an indelibly bad name as a party to the Text Book Bribery Scandal.

Omisoka, おぼみそか, 大晦日, n. The last day of the year.

1. 取引の勘定は... The accounts of commercial transactions are entirely settled on the last day of each year.

Omoi, おもひ, 思, n. Thought; expectation; care; anxiety; discretion.

1. 我が思足らず... It is sincerely to be regretted that I have caused the matter to take such a turn as this on account of the want of discretion on my part.

2. 思迫りて彼は... Overwhelmed with anxiety he committed suicide.

3. 彼が洋行を企... That he attempted to go abroad was beyond my expectation.

Omoidashisu, おもひだす, 思出, v. To recollect; to bring to mind; to think out.

1. 先夜の事は思... When I recall the other night's incident I tremble with horror.

2. さふしても彼 I am unable now to re-
の名を思ひ出す member his name in
ここは出来ぬ。 any way.

Omoikiri-ru, おもいきる, 思切, *v.t.* To
cease thinking about; to be resigned; to
determine once for all.

1. 彼は愛子娘を He seems to be unable
思ひ切ることは to cease thinking about
出来ぬ様だ。 Miss Love.

2. 彼は思切で父 He made so bold as
に出京を許され to ask his father to
んことを請へり。 permit him to go to
Tokyo.

Omoikomi-mu, おもひこむ, 思込, *v.i.*
To entertain the idea; to be under the
impression of.

1. 彼は團長とし He seems to have enter-
て三年勤務の後 tained the idea that he
は必らず尉官に was to be promoted to
昇進せらるべし the rank of Lieutenant
と思込みしもの after three year's ser-
、如し。 vice as Sergeant-
Major.

2. 僕は一定の給 I was under the impres-
料の外特別手當 sion that I was to re-
として百圓宛取 ceive a special allow-
るべきものと思 ance of 100 yen besides
ひ込めり。 the regular salary.

Omoimawashi-su, おもひまはす, 思回,
v.t. To revolve in the mind; to reflect
on.

1. 人は一代に一 There is no doubt that
回は必らず其前 man has occasion to
非を思回はずこ reflect on his former
とあるものなり。 trespasses once in life.

Omoinaoshi-su, おもひなほす, 思直,
v.t. To reconsider; to alter one's opinion
about.

1. 彼は申込人に He changed his opinion
對し貸出をなさ about the manner in
んごせしが思直 which loans were to

して其方法を發 be issued, to applicants.
更せり。

2. 願はくは僕の You will please recon-
爲め此事を思ひ sider the matter for my
直して貰ひたい。 sake.

Omoi-omoi-ni, おもひおもひ, *adv.* Each
one after his own taste or fancy.

1. 假狂會の人々 Each of the men in the
は各おもいおも masquerade dresses
いに其服狂をな himself after his own
fancy.

Omoitomari-ru, おもひこまる, 思止,
v.t. To cease to think about; to deter-
mine not to do; to think better of.

1. 彼は商法の事 He gave up the idea of
は思ひ止まれり engaging in trade.

2. 如何に説論し Although I have expos-
ても彼は洋行を tulated with him to the
思ひ止まる氣色 best of my power, he
はない。 does not show the least
sign of giving up the
idea of going abroad.

Omoi-tsuneru, おもひつめる, 思詰, *v.t.*
To decide upon; to brood over; to be
absorbed in; to think constantly about.

1. 女の一念も思 Even a woman, when
い詰めては中々 her spirit is deter-
に奮り難し。 mined, can not easily
be opposed.

2. 戀人を思詰め Those who, brooding
て夭折をなすも over their lovers, suf-
の婦人に最も多 fer premature death
し。 are mostly found
among women.

Omoiwazurai-au, おもひわすらう, 思煩,
v.i. To think about with anxiety.

1. 徒に俗事を思 Any person who thinks
煩ふ者は大業を about worldly affairs
なし難し。 with excessive anxiety
cannot accomplish
anything great.

Omoiyari-ru, おもひやる, 思遣, *v.t.* To

Imagine; to sympathize with; to enter into the feelings of.

1. 府下民瘼の實 When we imagine the actual condition of the poor districts in the city; we feel something unendurable in our heart.

Omōmama-ni, おもうまま, 思儘, adv.

At one's pleasure; according to one's own will or choice.

1. 余は彼を思儘 I put him to shame to my heart's content.

2. 彼は思儘に走 He ran as fast as he could.

Omomni-ru, おもんみる, 伺, v.i. To consider, or reflect upon.

1. 亂世の状勢 When we gravely reflect upon the actual condition of the country we find that the people have lost the standard of their morality, and do not hesitate to commit crimes with impunity.

Omomuki, おもむき, 起, n. Meaning; purport; fashion; form; elegance.

1. 芳容拜見御依 Your favor is to hand, and in reply I beg to say that I will comply with your request.

2. 此床の間の置 There is something of classical elegance in this alcove ornament.

Omomurōni, おもむろに, 儂, adv. Softly; gently; slowly.

1. 秋風徐に來て The cool breezes blowing softly, not a wave is seen to rise.

Omoneri-ru, おもねる, 阿蒙, v.i. To

flatter; to be obsequious; to cajole; to court favor.

1. 上に諛り下には To be obsequious to superiors and arrogant to inferiors—these are the characteristics of mean persons.

Omoni, おもに, 重荷, n. A heavy burden or load.

1. 更深けて静かに心の内を顧みれば人は轉た罪の重荷に耐へ難きものあらん. If a man calmly examines himself in the solitude of night, he may find within his heart a heavy load of sins which he is almost unable to bear.

2. 馬は重荷を載せて行く. The horse trots with a heavy burden on his back.

Omoni, おもに, 重, adv. Principally; for the most part; chiefly.

1. 有爲の士は重に貧困の家より emanate from poor families.

2. 本書は重に有名なる學者の傳より成る. This book contains, for the most part, biographical sketches of eminent scholars.

Omonji-ru, or zuru, おもんずる, 重, v.i. To esteem, value, prize, or appreciate; to regard with respect; to honor.

1. 君子は己を重んず. Superior men respect themselves.

2. 吾人は名譽を重んずること権に富貴の上に出づべし. We should appreciate fame more highly than riches.

3. 孝子は其親を重んず. A dutiful son honors his parents.

Omoshiroi, おもしろい, 面白, adj. Pleasant; delightful; interesting; curious.