

1. ロビンソンクック The anecdote of Robinson Crusoe is very interesting.
 2. 龍井戸の臥龍 The plum known as the "Couchant Dragon" in Kameido has a curious shape.

Omote, おもて, 表, 面, *n.* The face; front; surface; outside.

1. 一團紙幣の面 On the face of a one yen note there is a portrait of Ebisu (the god of wealth).

2. 外には仁を装 Without, he pretends to be benevolent, but within he conceals a dagger.

3. 喜び面に顯は His joy revealed itself in his face.

Omotemuki, おもてむき, 表向, *adv.* Openly; publicly.

1. 彼は表向除名の事を申込たり。 He openly applied for the cancellation of his name from the register.

2. 彼等夫妻間の葛藤は表向にならずして止むたり。 The private broils between the husband and wife were settled without being made public.

Omozashi, おもぎし, 面容, *n.* The form of the face; the complexion; the countenance.

1. 彼の面容は余の伯父に彷彿たり。 His countenance resembles that of my uncle.

2. 己の子なるや否やは其面容に由て辨識するを得べし。 Whether a child is legitimate or not can be known by the features of its face.

On, おん, 恩, *n.* Favor; kindness; grace; benefactions, gratitude.

1. 父母の恩は山よりも高く海よりも深し。 The gratitude we owe our parents is higher

りも深し。 than the mountain and deeper than the sea.

2. 恩を施して思はざる者は是眞の慈善家なり。 He who grants a favor but does not regard it as anything of the kind is a true philanthropist.

On-ai, おんあい, 恩愛, *n.* Love; kindness and affection.

1. 父子の恩愛にひかされて彼は戰場より歸れり。 Influenced by the love of parents and children, he returned from the battlefield.

2. 佛門に入らんと欲する者は先づ恩愛の絆を絶つべし。 Any person desiring to become a follower of Buddha must first liberate himself from the bonds of love and affection.

Onaji-ki, おなじ, 同, *adj.* Same; like; equivalent.

1. 錢無くして慈善をなす能はずと云ふ者は猶ほ手足あれども働くこと能はずと言ふに同じ。 To assert that a man is unable to do a charitable act without money is equivalent to saying that although we have hands and feet we are unable to do any work.

Ondo, おんご, 温度, *n.* Temperature.

1. 水は或る温度に達すれば必ず沸騰す。 When water attains to a certain degree of temperature, it necessarily assumes a state of ebullition.

2. 養蠶の成効は温度の平均を得るに在り。 Success in sericulture depends upon the preservation of uniformity of temperature.

Ondoku, おんごく, 音讀, *n.* Reading aloud.

1. 生徒は夜十二時後読書を禁ぜ。 Students are forbidden to read their books

あはれ *aloud* after midnight.

2. 英語に上達せしむるは全く慈善の恩恵に由れり。 *If any person desires to attain proficiency in English, he must endeavour to read books aloud.*

Ongaku, おんがく, 音楽, *n.* Music.

1. 音楽は人心を和らぐに於て最も有効なり。 *Music is most efficient in pacifying the human heart.*

2. 方今の慈善音楽會は大抵上野音楽學校の奏樂堂に於て舉行せらる。 *Charity concerts at present are, in most cases, given at the Music Hall of the Musical Academy, Uyeno.*

Ongen, をんげん, 温言, *n.* Gentle, mild, soft, or soothing words.

1. 悪漢の温言に刃を匿む。 *In the gentle words of a ruffian a dagger is concealed.*

Ongyoku, おんぎよく, 音曲, *n.* (音楽を見よ).

Oni, おに, 鬼, *n.* A devil; fiend; demon; a strong man; the spirit or ghost.

1. 桃太郎鬼ヶ島に到りて寶物を獲たり。 *Momotaro proceeded to the Island of Demons and procured various treasures.*

2. 悪人の心は鬼の巢窟なり。 *The heart of a wicked man is a den of devils.*

Onjun, をんじゆん, 温順, *n.* Meek; amiable; gentle; mild.

1. 彼の子は温順にして能く其父母に事ふ。 *The children are all gentle, and serve their parents well.*

Onkei, おんけい, 恩恵, *n.* Favor; grace; benefactions.

1. ひとたび恩恵を受くるときは必ず之に報ゆることを期すべし。 *When we have once received any favor from another, we must always keep it in mind that we are under obligation to repay it.*

2. 疾疫の餓死せざるは全く慈善の恩恵に由れり。 *It is owing to the beneficence of charitable persons, that orphans were saved from death by hunger.*

Onkyū, おんきよ, 恩給, *n.* A pension.

1. 官吏にして滿十五年以上其職に在るものは恩給を受く。 *Any of the government officials who has been in service for more than 15 years is granted a pension.*

Ononoki-ku, おののく, 戦慄, *n.* To shudder; to tremble with fear.

1. 囚人は絞罪を受けて戦慄けり。 *The prisoner, being sentenced to strangling, trembled with fear.*

Ono-ono, おのおの, 各, *n.* Each; every one.

1. 學生は月謝を納めて授業を受く。 *Each student receives instruction on payment of monthly fees.*

2. 電信技手は各一級昇進せり。 *The telegraph operators were each promoted one degree higher.*

Onozukara, おのづから, 自, *adv.* Of itself; of its own accord; spontaneously.

1. 庭園の注意を怠るに由り雑草は自ら生ず。 *Lack of proper attention to the garden causes weeds to grow of their own accord.*

2. 地球は自ら太陽を繞りて自轉す。 *The earth revolves itself around the sun.*

Onore, おのれ, 己, *per. pron.* I; one's self.

1. 罪己に在り。 *The fault lies with me.*
2. 己れ不届者め。 *You ruffian, get away!*

Onsei, おんせい, 音聲, *n.* The voice.

1. 演説の人の感服を與ふるは半は音聲に在り。 *The forcibleness of a speech is partly derived from the nature of the voice in which it is delivered.*

Onsen, をんせん, 温泉, *n.* A hot spring.
 1. 東京の近傍に 東京の近傍に There are many hot springs in the neighbourhood of Tokyo.
 2. 多数の温泉あり 多数の温泉あり

Ontō, なんとう, 穏當, *n.* Amiable; gentle; proper; appropriate.
 1. 内閣が本議院の The Cabinet's dissolution of the present Diet is in no way a proper measure.
 2. 内閣が本議院の 内閣が本議院の The Cabinet's dissolution of the present Diet is in no way a proper measure.

2. 村井氏は紳商 Mr. Murai is a gentleman and quick in perceiving the source of profit.
 3. 商人にして利 商人にして利 merchant and quick in perceiving the source of profit.

Ō-ō, あうあう, 怏怏, *adv.* Gloomy; melancholy; dejected; in low spirits.

1. 彼は免官以来 He has been completely dejected since he was dismissed from office.

Ō-ō, わうわう, 往往, *adv.* Sometimes; now and then; eventually.

1. 學生の墮落せ Degenerated students become in most cases mendicant singers.

2. 警察官にして It is rumoured that police officials sometimes resort to torture.

Ōrai, わうらい, 往來, *n.* Passing to and fro; going and coming; communication; a road; or highway.

1. 東北地方の交通 Communication is very difficult in some of the North-eastern provinces.

2. 往來に小便す Any person making water on the road shall be punished with a police fine.

Ore-ru, をれる折, *v.i.* To be broken; to be folded or rumped.

1. 柄杓の柄は折 The handle of the ladle is broken.

2. 煙突は風の爲 The pipe or chimney was broken by the wind.

Ori, おり, 澱, *n.* The sediment, lees, or settlings (in any liquids).

1. 此水には澱あり This water contains sediment and is unfit for drinking.

Ori, をり, 機, *n.* Occasion; opportunity; time.

1. 新しく食客さな Having thus become an on-hanger, I have no time to read.

2. 機を見て先生 I shall ask my teacher whenever opportunity presents itself.

3. 學會に居る間 While I was at a boarding house, I had no time to write a letter or letters.

Ori-ru, をる, 折, *v.i.* To break (anything long and slender,) to fold; to bend; to double.

1. 辨慶満朝の櫻 Benkei put up a notice on a cherry tree in full blossom, intimating that "any person breaking any of the branches of the tree should be liable to have one of his fingers cut off."

Ori-ru, おる, 織, *v.i.* To weave, to work a loom.

1. 鄙人絹布を織 The country-people weave silk textiles, the city folks make them into garments and wear them.

2. アイヌは木の Ainos are known to be very skilful in weaving the barks of trees into

Oriru, をる, 居, v.i. To be; to dwell; to live.

1. 敵多の軍艦横 Many warships were at anchor at Yokosuka.

2. 魚は水中に居 Fish live in water.

Oriru, おりる, 下, v.i. To descend; to go down; to alight, dismount.

1. 彼は騎馬にて He descended the Atago hill on horse back.

2. 然る後彼は其 Then he dismounted from his horse.

3. 予は品川にて I got off from the train at Shinagawa.

Oriashi-ki-ku, をりあしい, 折悪, adv. Unseasonable or inopportune time; in an unfortunate time.

1. 彼の来りし時 I was unfortunately out when he called.

2. 予の家は凶事 An unlucky affair has occurred in my house, and you have come at an unseasonable time indeed.

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Orikara, をりから, 折柄, adv. Just then; at the time; instant, or conjuncture.

1. 折柄聞ゆる三 Just then the sound of a guitar was heard.

Oriime, をりめ, 折目, n. The crease, or place where anything is folded; formal deportment; punctilious behavior.

1. 洋服をかみ As I kept my foreign clothes folded, many creases were produced in them.

Oriimo, おりもの, 織物, n. Woven goods; cloth.

1. 彼の村落は昔 That village has been noted from olden times for the production of an excellent woven stuff.

Oriyo, おりよ, 折善, adv. Good time; or opportune time.

1. 折善き時に水 The child was saved from drowning in the river, as a sailor came in good time.

Oroka, おろか, 愚, n. Stupid, foolish; silly; not to speak of.

1. 他人の出世を It is extremely foolish to envy others rising in the world.

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Oroshi-su, おろす, 卸, v.i. To take down from a height; to put down on the ground; to let down; to sell wholesale; to unload; to cause abortion.

1. 人足は荷車よ Coolies took down goods from the train.

2. 隣の娘は子を The girl living next door was punished for abortion.

Oroshi-su, おろす, 卸, v.i. To take down from a height; to put down on the ground; to let down; to sell wholesale; to unload; to cause abortion.

3. そう甘くは問 A wholesale merchant
 層で卸さず. makes no bargain in
 such an easy way
 (Things will not go so
 well as you expect).

Orosoka, おろそか, 疎, *n.* Careless; re-
 miss; negligent.

1. 私用の爲に公 We ought not to neglect
 務を疎にするべき our public duties for
 the sake of our private
 affairs.

2. 學生の餘に餘 To indulge in sport too
 り遊戯に耽るは much on the part of
 學問を疎にする students is to neglect
 their studies.

Oryō, あふりやう, 押領, *n.* Taking unjust
 possession of another's property; en-
 croachment; usurpation.

1. 日本にても支 Both in Japan and in
 那にても昔戦國 China, the ruler of
 の時代には國王 his domain has made it
 が相互に他人の his business during the
 領地を領押する so called "generation
 こそを専らして of war" to encroach
 居た. upon the possessions
 of others.

Osaeru, おさへる, 押, *v.t.* To press upon;
 to repress, restrain, or keep down; to
 stop; to check.

1. 此の如く官吏 Seeing that Government
 の腐敗するを見 officials are becoming
 ては予は己れの so corrupt at present,
 怒を押へること I cannot repress my
 能はず. indignation.

2. 狸が逃げざる Press against this door
 ように此戸をし firmly so that the bad-
 づかりご押へて ger cannot escape.

Osamari-ru, をさまる, 治, *v.i.* To be
 regulated, pacified, tranquilized, settled,
 or calmed.

1. 王賢にして國 The ruler being wise,

治まる. the country is well go-
 verned.

2. 百姓一揆は無 A mob of farmers has
 事に治まりたり. been pacified.

3. 胸の痛が薬に The pain in the chest
 依りて治まれり. has been allayed by
 medicine.

Osei, わうせい, 王政, *n.* Imperial govern-
 ment or rule.

1. 王政復古して All the institutions have
 文物制度始めて for the first time at-
 然たり. tained their brilliancy
 on the restoration of
 the monarchical gov-
 ernment.

Osetsu, おうせつ, 應接, *n.* A conference;
 reception of guests.

1. 彼は甚だ應接 He is well versed in the
 に巧みなり. reception of guests.

Oshi, or **Oshi**, おほし, 啞, *n.* Deaf and
 dumb; a mute.

1. おほしの如き A man is devoid of fel-
 不具者を憐まざ low feeling who does
 るは無情なり. not take compassion
 on such deformed
 persons as mutes.

Oshi-su, おす, 推押, *v.t.* To push; to
 press; to squeeze.

1. 朽木は之を押 A decayed tree will fall
 さるも亦壓る of itself without being
 べし. pushed by any one.

2. 予は今日病を In spite of my illness, I
 押して出勤せり. attended my office to-
 day.

3. 餘は推して知 The rest may be con-
 るべし. jectured.

Oshie, をしへ, 教, *n.* Teaching; instruc-
 tion; precept; doctrine.

1. 耶穌の教は學 The teachings of Christ
 者も之を解する are sometimes incom-
 こゝ能はざるこ prehensible even to
 こあり而も小兒 learned men while

却て能く之を解 they are understood by
 することあり children.

Oshie-ru, をしへる, 教, *v.t.* To teach,
 instruct, or educate; to warn; to show;
 to point out.

1. 見を教へるは It is the duty of a mother
 母の務なり to teach her children.

2. 巡査は丁寧に A police man politely
 道を教へ呉れたり. showed me the way.

Oshigari-ru, をしがる, 借愛, *v.t.* To be
 stingy, sparing, or niggardly; ungenerous;
 to lament, or deplore the loss of some-
 thing highly valued.

1. 彼は物を借し He is just as stingy
 がること恰も吝 about every thing as
 意家の如し. a miser.

2. 彼は金時計を He greatly lamented the
 樹賊に取られて loss of his gold watch,
 大に之を惜しが which was stolen by a
 ぬれり. pick-pocket.

Oshihakari-ru, おしはかる, 推量, *v.t.*
 To guess, or conjecture; to suppose; to
 infer.

1. 彼の舉動に依 As judged by his conduct
 りて推量るに彼 he is surely an accom-
 は確に君子の人 plished man.

Oshil-ku, をしい, 惜, *adj.* Deplored; re-
 gretted; pitied; grudged; highly prized.

1. 今斯る些細な It is to be regretted that
 事情のために彼 he has to discontinue
 を廢學させるは his studies now on the
 惜いことなり score of such trifling
 circumstances.

2. 彼を單に巡査 It is indeed a pity to
 にして置くは賢 place him in the posi-
 に惜いものなり. tion of a police-man.

Oshikakeru, おしかける, 推掛, *v.t.* To
 attack; assault; to march against; to force
 one's self in.

1. 遊人等は予 The roughs came to as-
 恨みを請さんが sult me in my house

爲に予が家に推 in order to wreak ven-
 掛け來たり. geance upon me.

Oshikomeru, おしこめる, 推籠, *v.t.* To
 press one thing into another; to shut up.

1. 父が如何に惡 However wicked a
 逆なりとはいへ father may be, it is ex-
 子こして之を推 tremely undutiful for
 籠めるは不孝の his son to shut him up
 至りなり. in his house.

Oshimi-mu, をしむ, 惜, *v.t.* To deplore;
 to prize highly; to grudge.

1. 聖人すらも As for time even a sage
 陰を惜めり我等 gruded a minute, we
 は常に分陰を惜 then should grudge a
 むべきなり. second.

Oshinokeru, おしのける, 推退, *v.t.* To
 push or thrust aside, or out of the way.

1. 突隊隊は其途 An attacking force
 に當れる障害物 marched on by remov-
 を推退けて進め ing every obstacle out
 り. of the way.

Oshitaoshi-su, おしたふす, 壓倒, *v.t.*
 To push, thrust or force over so as to fall.

1. 賊は巡査を壓 A robber pushed a police-
 倒して其上に馬 man down and rode
 梁の如くに跨れ upon him astride as
 り. on horse back.

Oshitsubushi-su, おしつぶす, 壓潰, *v.t.*
 To crush, or break with violence; to
 press on and crush.

1. 可憐なる一女 A poor girl was crushed
 子は群衆の中にて to death among a
 壓潰されて死せり. crowd of people.

Oshiuri, おしうり, 強賣, *n.* Pressing the
 purchase of something which one wished
 to sell.

1. 押賣をするも Whoever urges another
 のは何人にても to purchase anything
 拘留に處せらる which he wishes to
 べし. sell will be punished
 by detention at a police
 station.

Oshiyoseru, おしよせる, 押寄, *v.t.* To push near; to attack against.

1. 敵の軍勢數萬騎千早城を目指して押寄せたり。 The enemy, several tens of thousands strong, marched towards the Chihaya Castle.

Osoi-ki, おそい, 遅, *adj.* Late, slow, tardy, dull.

1. 遅くて確かなるは速くて粗漏なるに勝れり。 To be slow and steady is better than to be quick and careless.

Osoku, おそく, 遅, *adv.* Late; tardily; slowly.

1. 文章を遅く書くもの必ずしも名文を出さず。 One who writes slowly does not necessarily produce master pieces.

Osorakuwa, おそらくは, 恐, *adv.* I am afraid that; I fear that, perhaps; probably; likely.

1. 彼が今日来らざるは恐くは病の爲なるべし。 It may be probably on account of illness that he does not come today.

Osoreru, おそれる, 恐, *v.t.* To be afraid of; to fear, to dread.

1. 鼠は猫を恐れ、猫は犬を恐る。 The rat is afraid of the cat and the cat is afraid of the dog.

2. 予はペスト病が予が家族を襲はんことを恐る。 I fear that the bubonic plague may attack my family.

Osoroshi-ki, おそろしい, 恐敷, *adj.* Fearful, dreadful, awful, or terrible.

1. 世に最も恐敷ものは唯我等自身の罪惡のみ。 What is most dreadful in the world is nothing but our own sin.

2. 恐しき大なる岩石我等の前に横はるを見たり。 We saw an extremely large rock lying before us.

Otai, あうたい, 應對, *n.* A meeting, conference, or interview.

1. 片桐且元は應對 Katagiri Katsumoto came

川家康に應對せんが爲に大坂より駿河に來れり。 to Suruga from Osaka in order to have an interview with Tokugawa Iyeyasu.

Otemba, おてんば, *adj. & n.* A forward girl; a flirt.

1. 現今の女學生中におてんば甚だ多し。 There are at present very many forward girls among female students.

Oto, おと, 音, *n.* Sound.

1. 遠からんものは音にも聞け。 Those who are living in distant provinces should know me by my reputation.

2. 門前に馬車の軋る音のするを覺ゆ。 I feel as if there is the creaking sound of a carriage in front of the gate.

Otoko, おとこ, 男, *n.* A male, man.

1. 男は男らしくせざる可らず。 A man ought to be manly.

2. 親の目を忍んで男を挿らへることは甚だ不埒なり。 She must be a very bad girl to keep secret intercourse with a man, by evading the watchful eye of her parents.

Otokogi, おとこぎ, 男氣, *n. & adj.* Manly spirit; bold, courageous, generous.

1. 彼は其容貌醜と雖も男氣あるものなり。 Ugly as he is in his appearance, he has a manly spirit.

Otonashi-ki, おとなしき, 長敷, *adj.* Quiet, mild, or gentle, good-tempered; not cross, obedient.

1. おとなしき小兒は人に愛せられ、惡戯なる小兒は疎らはる。 An obedient child is loved by others, but a naughty child is shunned by them.

Otoriru, おとる, 劣, *v.t.* To be inferior in size, degree, or excellence; to be worse than.

1. 豚肉は其味劣る。Pork is inferior in its delicacy to beef.

Otoroe-ru, おとろへる, 衰, Same as *asorou*, *v.i.* To grow worse; to be impaired; to decline; to decay; to fail in strength or power; to deteriorate; to degenerate, to wane.

1. 人民皆奢侈に耽りて驛馬遂に衰へたり。The people being addicted to luxury, Rome declined at last.

2. 彼の老人は八十歳の高齡に達し雖も健壯として尙ほ衰へる色なし。That old man has attained the age of 80, but he is still so robust that he shows no sign of decline.

Otoshi-su, おとし, 落, *v.t.* To drop; to let or cause to fall; to omit; to leave out; to lose; to deface; to degrade.

1. 田舎者は道にて財布を落せり。A country rustic lost his purse on the road.

2. 粗瀆なる寫字生は多く字を落せり。A careless scribe left out many words.

3. 彼は女の爲に其生命を落せり。He lost his life for the sake of a woman.

4. 彼は卑劣なる舉動の爲に其名を落せり。He impaired his reputation by his base conduct.

Otohire-ru, おとしいれる, 陥, *v.t.* To decoy; to entrap; to ensnare; to attack and take possession of.

1. 日本兵今や天津城を陥れたり。The Japanese force captured the Tientsin fortress by storm.

2. 悪人は他人を罪に陥れて平然たり。A wicked man ensnares another into crime without the least remorse.

Otozure, おとづれ, 音信, *n.* Message; word; communication; tidings; account; information.

1. 予は友人の音 I have obtained some

信を得たり。information about my friend.

2. 予は今日彼の家をおとづれたり。I called at his house today.

Otte, おつて, 進而, *adv.* By and by; presently; soon; after a while.

1. 進而彼の事件は何卒秘密にし被下度候。By the by, I request you to keep the matter secret.

2. 例の一件に付きては追而何分の御答致すべく候。As for the matter in question I will answer you soon in some way or other.

Owari-ru, をはる, 終, *v.t. & v.i.* To end, finish, complete, or terminate; to die.

1. 予は既に此本を読み終れり。I have already finished reading this book.

2. 此道路は茲に終れり。This road terminates here.

Oya, おはや, 大屋, *n.* Landlord; owner of a house.

1. 大屋さんは其の店子をおはせざる可らず。A landlord ought to love his tenants.

Oyabun, おやぶん, *n.* One who acts a father's part; a head man, master, or boss.

1. 博徒は皆其親分なるものを有して其命令に従ふものなり。All professional gamblers have what they call a "Father" and follow his commands.

Oyayuzuri, おやゆづり, 親譲, *n.* Anything inherited from one's parents.

1. 彼は親譲りの財産あり之に依りて衣食す。He has property which he inherited from his parents, and upon which he supports himself.

Oyen, おうえん, 應援, *n.* Aid, assistance, help, in battle.

1. 遊撃隊は直に本隊を應援せん。The reserve corps started at once to reinforce

がなめに出發し the main troops.
たり.

Oyō-suru, おうよう, 應用, *v.t.* To apply in practice.

1. 學術は之を應 Arts and science are used unless they are practically applied.

yobi, および, 及, *conj.* And; together with.

1. 彼及び予は共 He and I are alumni of the same school.

Oyobi-bu, およぶ, 及, *v.i.* To reach to; to attain to; to extend to; to terminate or result in.

1. 祝融の災池魚 The disaster of a fire extended even to the fish in a pond.

Oyoboshi-su, およぼす, 及, *v.t.* To extend; to cause to reach; to import.

1. 己の迷惑を他人に及すは君子 never allow himself to involve others in his own trouble.

Oyogi-gu, およぐ, 游, *v.i.* To swim.

1. 善く遊ぶもの An expert swimmer exposes himself to the risk of being drowned.

Oyoso, or **Oyoso**, およそ, 凡, *adv.* For the most part; generally; mostly; in general; about.

1. 凡そ人を殺す Murderers are generally subjected to capital punishment.

2. 其道程凡三十 The distance of the road is about 30 miles.

Ozei, おほぜい, 大勢, *n.* A multitude; a great company.

1. 大勢の人出来 A multitude of people came out and raised a tumult in the city.

P

Pappa, はつぱ, *adv.* Rising in a cloud, like dust.

1. 馬車ははつぱ A carriage came running towards us, raising clouds of dust.

Pata-pata, はたはた, *adv.* The sound of repeated slaps, flaps, or clappings.

1. 彼は演説を聴 On hearing a speech, he clapped his hands in applause.

Pattari, はつたり, *adv.* The sound of anything falling, slapping, slamming; suddenly.

1. 風ははつたり The wind having completely ceased, the sea became calm.

Patto, はつと, *adv.* In the manner of anything suddenly bursting out, or spreading.

1. はつと立ちた With a sudden rising of spray, his form became invisible.

Poroporo, ほろほろと, *adv.* In drops.

1. 老人は芝居の An old man shed tears in drops on seeing a tragical scene in a theatre.

Potari-potari, ほたりほたり, *adv.* In the manner of water falling in drops.

1. 夜静にして雨 The night being calm, the rain drops falling from the eaves are distinctly heard.

Potchiri, はつちり, 一點, *adv.* & *n.* (coll)

A drop, jot, dot, the least quantity.

- 1. 此肉汁の中に胡椒をほつちり Please put a little pepper into this soup.
- 胡椒をほつちり into this soup.
- 落して呉れ給へ。

Pun-pun, ぶんぶん, *adv. (coll)* In the manner of a delicious perfume.

- 1. 彼はぶんぶん He went away in great anger.
- 怒りて歸り行けり。
- 2. 此室には盆梅 This room is filled with the fragrance of the plum flowers in a pot.
- がぶんぶん匂ふ。

R

Rachi-aki-ku, ちあきく, *adv. (coll)* To finish, conclude, settle; dispatch, or expedite a tedious matter.

- 1. 彼の事件は今日 That matter was settled to-day at last.
- 日に至りて漸く
- 埒明けり。

Rai, らい, *n.* Thunder.

- 1. 野蛮人は一般 Savages are generally afraid of thunder.
- に雷を懼る。

Raibyō, らいびやう, *n.* Leprosy.

- 1. 癩病は古來治 Leprosy has been considered incurable from ancient times.
- 癒し難き病なり。
- と思慮せらる。

Raichō, らいてう, *n.* Coming to court, or to the Mikado's palace.

- 1. 朝鮮人來朝し There was a Korean who came to this country in order to pay homage to the Emperor and dedicated to him some scriptures.
- て經文を天子に
- 獻じたるものあり。

Raida, らいだ, *n.* Idleness, laziness.

- 1. 罪惡の最も多 Most sins and crimes are taken their origin in
- は懶惰なるより

Raidō-suru, らいだう, *n.* To be obsequious; to servilely imitate another.

- 1. 妄に他人の説 Those who obsequiously approve the opinion of others are men of no fixed views.
- に雷同するは已
- に定見なき人なり。

Raigetsu, らいげつ, *n.* The coming month, next month.

- 1. 予は來月此家 I intend to remove from this house to some other place next month.
- より他所に移轉
- せんぞす。

Raihai, らいはい, *n.* To worship, adore.

- 1. 埃及の民は猫 The people of Egypt worshiped cats.
- を禮拜せり。

Raihin, らいひん, *n.* [Raikyaku を見よ.]

- 1. 來賓皆歡を盡 All the guests went away very much satisfied with our entertainment.
- して去れり。

Raihō, らいはう, *n.* To come and inquire, to visit.

- 1. 友人久振りに A friend called on me after the lapse of a long time.
- て予を來訪せり。

Raii, らいい, *n.* Your meaning or intention (as expressed in your letter which has come to hand).

- 1. 予彼の來意を I asked him what he brought him hither; he did not answer and went away.
- 問ふ。彼答へずし。
- で去れり。

Raikwai, らいくわい, *n.* Attending a meeting or assembly.

- 1. 明日の午後六 I wish you would attend our meeting to-morrow at 6 p. m.
- 時御來會被下度
- 候。

Raikyaku, らいきやく, *n.* The guest who has arrived.

- 1. 只今來客あり I have a guest just now

手は外出すること and cannot go out.
と能はず。

Rainen, らいねん, 來年, *n.* The coming year, next year.

1. 來年のことを Do not talk of things of
語りて鬼に笑は the coming year, or
る、勿れ。 you will be laughed at
by the devil.

Rairaku, らいらく, 磊落, *adj.* Intrepid, undaunted, not succumbing to misfortune.

1. 彼は其性磊落 He is straightforward in
にして東洋的英雄 his character and has
の風あり。 some resemblance
to an Oriental hero.

Raireki, らいれき, 來歴, *n.* The past history, biography, life.

1. 此骨董には面白い This curio has an inter-
自き來歴あり。 esting history.

2. 是に於て彼は Then he began to give
己の來歴を語り an account of his own
始めたり。 history.

Rairin, らいりん, 來臨, *n.* Coming, of an honorable person.

1. 明日御來臨の I shall wait at home
程待ち奉り候。 for your coming to-
morrow.

Raisei, らいせい, 來世, *n.* The coming or next world, future world.

1. 吾人は來世何 We do not know
の處に往くか之 where we go in the
を知らず。 future world.

Raishun, らいしゆん, 來春, *n. & adv.* The coming spring, next spring.

1. 予は來春に至。 I desire to make a tour
りて歐洲に旅行 in Europe next spring.
せんご欲す。

Rakwa, らくわ, 花落, *n.* Fall of the flowers.

1. 七寶塔は石に Coming in contact with
觸れて落花散ら a stone, the cloisonné
に碎りたる broken into fine pieces

just like shedding flowers.

2. 落花は美人の Shedding flowers may
病みたるに比す be likened to beauties
にべし。 suffering from illness.

Rakudai, らくだい, 落解, *n.* Failing to pass an examination, or to graduate from college.

1. 學生は落解を Being ashamed of his
愧ぢて自殺を企 failure to pass the ex-
てたり。 amination, a student
attempted to commit
suicide.

Rakugaki, らくがき, 樂書, *n.* Writing or scribbling upon walls, stones, trees, etc.

1. 此の怠け小僧 This idle boy is very
は壁に樂書する fond of scribbling on
を好む。 the wall.

Rakujaku, らくじやく, 落着, *n.* Result, conclusion, termination; settlement in business.

1. 朝鮮事件は其 The Korean affair will
落着を見ずして be given up without
終らんさす。 seeing its final results.

2. 兩派の軋轢も The dispute of both par-
此頃に至りて漸 ties has been settled
く落着せり。 of late.

Rakujō, らくじやう, 落城, *n.* Being attacked and taken (as a castle).

1. ゴルドンの智 In spite of the strategic
計を以てするも abilities of Gordon,
蘇丹は終に落城 Soudan was taken by
せり。 the enemy.

Rakumei, らくめい, 落命, *n.* Losing life.

1. 予の親戚の一 One of my relatives lost
人は黃海の海戦 his life in the midst
に際し敵彈の爲 of a naval battle at the
に落命せり。 Yellow Sea by a shot
from the enemy.

Rakurui, らくるい, 落淚, *n.* Shedding tears.

1. 老嫗は何故か An old woman shed
予を見て落涙せ。 tears on looking at me
though I did not know
why.
- Rakusatsu**, らくさつ, 落札, *v. i.* To be
knocked down (as goods at auction).
1. 建築工事は入 Tenders were invited for
札に附せられ遂 the building work and
に予に落札せり。 I made a successful
bid for it.
- Rakusei**, らくせい, 落成, *v. i.* To be
finished, completed, as a building.
1. 予が学校の新 The new building of my
築は既に落成せ school is already com-
pleted.
- Rakutan**, らくたん, 落膽, *n.* Discourage-
ment, disappointment.
1. 彼は己の妻を Having lost his wife,
失ふて大に落膽 he was greatly dis-
couraged.
- Rambō**, らんぼう, 亂暴, *n.* (coll) Disorder,
riot, tumult, violent and rude conduct.
1. 此頃中學校の The students of middle
學生は甚だ亂暴 schools have lately be-
come very tumultuous.
- Ramman**, らんまん, 爛漫, *n.* Blooming
in great beauty and profusion.
1. 櫻花爛漫の時 The season for cherry
trees to blossom in
great beauty and pro-
fusion has now ap-
proached.
- Rammyaku**, らんみやく, 亂脈, *n.* Con-
fusion, disorder.
1. 會社の亂脈實 The disorder of the com-
pany may be better
imagined than de-
scribed.
- Rampatsu**, らんぱつ, 亂發, *n.* Firing
guns irregularly or without order.
1. 銃砲を亂發し Firing guns and muskets
たりとて戦争に at random does not

- 勝てるものに非ず。 bring us to victory in
war.
- Rampitsu**, らんびつ, 亂筆, *n.* A bad
hand, or slovenly penmanship.
1. 亂筆御免被下 Please excuse me for my
度候。 careless and hasty
writing.
- Ran**, らん, 亂, *n.* Disorder, confusion,
tumult, riot, disturbance, insurrection,
rebellion.
1. 彼は亂を起し He was beheaded for
て斬罪に處せら having raised an insur-
rection.
- Randa**, らんだ, 懶惰, *adj.* Lazy, idle.
1. 何事にも懶惰 A lazy fellow will never
なるものは決して succeed in any thing.
て成功すること
なし。
- Rangoku**, らんごく, 亂國, *n.* A country
disturbed by war.
1. 亂國を通過す It is dangerous to pass
ることは甚だ危険 through a country dis-
turbed by war.
- Rangun**, らんぐん, 亂軍, *n.* Armies
thrown into confusion or disorder.
1. 彼は流矢に當 Being hit by a stray
りて亂軍のうち arrow, he fell down
に斃れたり。 amid a confused battle.
- Rankan**, らんかん, 欄干, *n.* A balustrade,
railing.
1. 彼の欄干に倚 It cannot be clearly dis-
るものは美人か cerned whether or not
醜婦か模倣ごし the person bending
て辨す可らず。 over that balustrade is
a pretty woman.
- Rannyū**, らんにゅう, 亂入, *v. i.* To enter
violently and disorderly.
1. 赤穂の浪人四 Forty seven ronins of
十七人吉良義秀 Akao violently entered
の屋敷に亂入し the residence of Kira
て彼の首を取れ Yoshihide and cut off
り。 his head.

Ransei, らんせい, 亂世, *n.* A time or age disturbed by war.

1. 亂世に非ざれば 英雄は殆ど其功を
取むること能はず。 Unless in turbulent times, scarcely any success attends a hero.

Ranyō, らんよう, 濫用, *n.* Irregular, lawless use, abuse.

1. 名義の濫用は 禁せざる可らず。 The use of another's name without his consent must be prohibited.
2. 警察權を濫用 されては人民の 迷惑甚に大なり。 When the authority of the police is abused the people will greatly suffer from it.

Ranzatsu, らんざつ, 亂雑, *adj.* Confused, disordered.

1. 予は支那人の 芝居の如く亂雑 なるものを見た ることなし。 I never saw such a disordered theater as one which had been kept by the Chinese.
2. 君の書齋は常 に亂雑なり。 Your study is always in disorder.

Rasha, らしや, 羅紗, *n.* Woollen cloth.

1. 洋服は大抵 羅紗にて作るなり。 Foreign clothes are generally made of woollen cloth.

Rashimban, らしんばん, 羅針盤, *n.* A mariner's or field compass.

1. 羅針盤なくん は長途の航海は 出来ざるべし。 It may be impossible to undertake a long voyage without a mariner's compass.

Ratai, らたい, 裸體, *n.* Naked body, without clothing.

1. 大なる地震あ りしたために湯屋 の客は皆裸體に て飛出したり。 A great earthquake having occurred, all the persons in a bath house jumped out naked.
2. 野蠻人は其裸 體なるを愧ぢず。 A savage is not ashamed of showing his naked body.

Rei, れい, 禮, *n.* Politeness, decorum, etiquette; thanks, salutation; a thank offering, or present in acknowledgment of a favor.

1. 今の女學生は 禮を知らざるも の多し。 Nowadays there are many female students who do not know the rules of etiquette.
2. 禮は大切なる ものなり夫婦の 間にも之を要す。 Propriety is an important thing and it ought to be observed even between husband and wife.
3. 人より物を貰 ひしときには宜 しく禮をいふべ し。 When a present is received from another, one ought to thank him for it.

Rei, れい, 例, *n.* Custom, usage, practice, example, precedent, instance, usual, common, customary.

1. 彼は毎日食後 に運動するを例 合せり。 He made it his usual practice to take exercise every day after meals.
2. 予は歸路に於 て例の老婆に遇 へり。 I met on my way home the old woman as usual.
3. 例せば彼は嘗 て他人の妻を盗 めり。 For instance, he stole another's wife some time ago.

Rei, れい, 靈, *n.* The soul, spirit; manes, ghost.

1. 彼は靈の憑る 所と爲れり。 He was possessed by a spirit.
2. 人が此世に存 在するは肉の力 に非ずて靈の力 なり。 Man owes his existence to the power of his soul but not to that of his body.

Reifuku, れいふく, 禮服, *n.* Dress or ceremony, dress clothes, robes.

1. 當日は禮服を 着用せらるべし。 You are requested to wear evening dress on the occasion.

Reigen, れいげん, 靈驗, *n.* A wonderful exhibition of divine power either in answering prayer, or punishing offenders.

1. 彼の路傍の石 地蔵は靈驗あらたかなりさて之に参詣するもの多しといふ。 It is said that the *Ishijizo* on the wayside being ready to answer prayers many people go to worship it.

Reigi, れいぎ, 禮儀, *n.* Propriety, etiquette, decorum, ceremony.

1. 禮儀を守らざるものは殆ど人たるの價値なし。 One who fails to observe the rules of etiquette is scarcely worthy of the name of man.

Reigū-suru, れいぐう, 禮遇, *v.t.* To treat with politeness. —, 冷遇, *v.t.* To treat with contempt.

1. 人は其何人たるを問はず之を禮遇すべし。 Whoever he may be, a man should be treated with politeness.
2. 人を冷遇するものは己も亦然せらるゝを免れず。 One who treats others with contempt cannot but be treated in the same way.

Reigwai, れいぐわい, 例外, *n.* Exceptional.

1. 敵多の例外を設くるは條例の行はれざる所以なり。 Too many exceptions made in regulations account for the inefficiency of the latter.
2. 體格の大なるこそ君の如きは日本人には例外なり。 Such a large stature as yours is an exception for a Japanese.

Reihai-suru, れいはい, 禮拜, *v.t.* To worship, adore.

1. 日本にも漸く眞の神を禮拜するもの増加する傾向あり。 There is a tendency also in Japan towards the increase of people who worship the true God.
2. 日曜日の朝の禮拜は午前十時に始まる。 Morning service on Sundays begins at 10 a. m.

Reijō, れいじやう, 令狀, *n.* A warrant of arrest.

1. 彼は教科書事件に關し東京地方裁判所檢事の令狀に依り捕縛せられたり。 He was arrested in connection with the textbook scandal under the warrant of arrest issued by the Procurators of the Tokyo Local Court.

Reijō, れいじやう, 禮讓, *n.* Politeness, modesty, deference.

1. 君子は禮讓を重す。 A superior man values politeness and humility.

Reijō, れいじやう, 禮狀, *n.* A letter of thanks.

1. 禮狀山の如し來り見よ。 Innumerable letters of testimonials are to hand; the public are requested to come and inspect them.

Reiki, れいき, 冷氣, *n.* Chilly, cool.

1. 昨今は冷氣相催し候。 Chilly weather has set in lately.

Reikon, れいこん, 靈魂, *n.* The soul, spirit, ghost, manes of the dead.

1. 予は靈魂の不滅なるを信す。 I believe in the immortality of the soul.

Reikyaku, れいきやく, 冷却, *v.t.* To become cool or cold.

1. 熱湯は既に冷却せり。 The hot water has already become cold.

Reimu, れいむ, 靈夢, *n.* A wonderful dream, in which a divine revelation is received.

1. 彼は靈夢に由りて神の意志を知れり。 He knew the will of God by his wonderful dream.

Reimyō, れいめう, 靈妙, *n.* Wonderful, marvelous, supernatural.

1. 精神の作用は靈妙不思議なり。 The action of one's spirit is supernatural and wonderful.

2. 彼は彫刻に其
靈妙なる手腕を
振へり。 He exhibited his won-
derful skill in sculpture.

Reinen, れいねん, 例年, *n.* Yearly custom.

1. 今年も亦例年
の通り暑中休暇
には歸省すべし。 In accordance with my
annual custom, I shall
go back home to see
my parents in the sum-
mer vacation this year.

Reiraku, れいらく, 零落, *n.* Unsuccess-
ful in business, reduced to poverty; to
fail, go to ruin.

1. 彼は投機に失
敗して遂に零落
せり。 He failed in speculation
and was reduced to
poverty.

2. 鎌倉は戦國時
代を経て遂に零
落せり。 Kamakura went to ruin
after the age of "strug-
gle for existence."

Reiri, れいり, 伶俐, *n.* Ingenious, clever,
smart, shrewd.

1. 彼の茶店に伶
俐なる小娘あり。 There is a clever little
girl in that tea-house.

Reirō, れいろう, 玲瓏, *adj.* Clear, trans-
parent and bright, as a gem.

1. 月色の玲瓏た
るは秋夜に限れ
り。 It is only at night in
autumn that the light
of the moon is trans-
parently bright.

Reisetsu, れいせつ, 禮節, *n.* Etiquette,
rules of decorum.

1. 禮節を知らざ
るものは交際場
裏に持腰さる。
こそ能はず。 One who is ignorant of
the rules of decorum
cannot be esteemed by
others in social circles.

Reishō, れいしょう, 冷笑, *n.* Heartless
or bitter laugh, sardonic laugh.

1. 彼が演壇に上
るや聴衆は冷笑
を以て之を迎へ
たり。 When he went up the
rostrum, his audience
received him with a
sneer.

Reisui, れいすい, 冷水, *n.* Cold water.

1. 子の友人には
冷水の外他の飲
料を用ひざるも
のあり。 Among my friends there
is one who does not
take any other bever-
age than cold water.

Reki-reki, れきれき, 歴々, *n.* Passing
or continuing through successive periods
of time; prominent, illustrious; eminent;
clear, plain, evident, distinct.

1. 天上の星は歴
々として指點す
べきに似たり。 It seems that stars in
heaven may be clearly
pointed out one after
another.

2. 彼は或歴々の
家柄の紳士なり。 He is a gentleman of
some illustrious family.

Remma-suru, れんま, 練磨, *v.t.* To
exercise, train, or drill one's self in any-
thing.

1. 苟も大業を成
さんご欲せば先
づ己れの才識を
練磨せざる可らず。 If men desire to do a
great work they must
first train their own
abilities and wisdom.

Remmen, れんめん, 連綿, *adv.* Uninter-
ruptedly, successively, consecutively.

1. 皇統連綿とし
て絶ゆることなし。 The Imperial line con-
tinues unbroken.

Rempatsu, れんぱつ, 連發, *n.* Firing
one after another, firing in succession.

1. 短銃は皆六回
連發するころを
得るものなり。 All revolvers can be
fired six times in suc-
cession.

Remchoku, れんちよく, 廉直, *n.* Honest,
upright, exact, precise, accurate; cheap.

1. 彼は廉直の士
なるを以て賄賂
を受くるを耻づ。 He is an upright man
and therefore ashamed
of receiving bribes.

Rengō, れんがふ, 聯合, *n.* Union, joined
together; alliance; fellowship.

1. 二強國の聯合
遂に破れたり。 The alliance of the two
Powers was broken at
last.

2. 予は彼と聯合
I intend to carry on

して商業を盛ま
んご欲す。 business in coopera-
tion (or combination)
with him.

Ren-in, れんいん, 連印, *n.* A row of seals
affixed to a document.

1. 予は友人の爲
に借金證書に連
印せしため財産
の差押を受けた
り。 I affixed my seal together
with those of others
to a loan bond for the
sake of one of my
friends and for this
very reason my prop-
erty was distrained.

Renraku, れんらく, 聯絡, *n.* Junction,
connection, union.

1. 兩軍の聯絡を
通ずるために敵
の根拠地を奪ふ
必要あり。 It is necessary to cap-
ture the strategical
basis of the enemy in
order to effect a junc-
tion between the two
forces.

2. 神戸横濱間に
直接交通機關の
聯絡を謀るは甚
だ肝要なること
なり。 It is a matter of extreme
importance to establish
a direct communica-
tion between Kobe
and Yokohama.

Rensen, れんせい, 連戦, *n.* Several battles
fought in succession, fighting for many
days.

1. 日本軍は何の
地に於ても常に
連戦連勝の勢に
乘ぜり。 In every place the Japa-
nese force always
availed itself of the
impetus of several bat-
tles fought and vic-
tories gained in suc-
cession.

Rensho, れんしよ, 連署, *n.* To sign the
same document collectively.

1. 三百人連署し
て帝國議會に請
願書を出せり。 They presented to the
Imperial Diet a peti-
tion which had been
signed by three hur-
dred men collectively.

Rental, れんたい, 聯隊, *n.* A regiment of
infantry, consisting of 3 battalions.

1. 歩兵第十五聯
隊の兵士は殆ど
殘らず青森の山
中にて凍死せり。 Nearly all of the soldiers
belonging to the 15th
Regiment of Infantry
were frozen to death
among the mountains
of Aomori.

Renya, れんや, 連夜, *n.* Several nights in
succession.

1. 彼等は連夜其
教會にて祈禱會
を催せり。 They held prayer meet-
ings in their church
several nights in suc-
cession.

Renza-suru, れんざ, 連座, *v.i.* Involved
in trouble or punishment through the of-
fence of another.

1. 彼は教科書事
件に連座して飛
んでもなき目に
遇へり。 He was severely pun-
ished through the of-
fence of another in
connection with the
text-book scandal.

Renzoku-suru, れんぞく, 連續, *v.i.* To
continue without interruption.

1. 斯の如く書き
ては文章が連續
せざるなり。 If you write in this way
your article becomes
irrelevant.

2. それは分捕事
件に連續して起
りし問題なり。 That is a question which
occurred in succession
with the loot affair.

Resseki, れつせき, 列席, *n.* Sitting side
by side, or in a row.

1. 予も亦進歩黨
の大會に列席せ
り。 I, too, attended the con-
vention of the Progres-
sionist Party.

Ressha, れつしや, 列車, *n.* A train of
carriages, a railway train.

1. 鐵道列車二十
四輛の中機關車
と最後之二列車
は河中に墜落せ
り。 Out of a train consisting
of 24 carriages, the lo-
comotive engine and
the last two carriages
plunged into a river.

Retsuza, れつざ, 列坐, *n.* Sitting in a row, or in ranks, or according to rank.

1. 列坐の面々皆 緋威の鎧を着し 威風堂々として 控へたり。 All the warriors present having the plates of their armours bound together with red thread, sat in a row in such a manner as swayed all around.

Ri, り, 理, *n.* The natural laws, or inherent principles of things; reason, principle; that which is right, just, proper; meaning or signification.

1. 予は其理の當然なるに服せり。 I yielded to its irrefutable reason.
2. 詭辯家は理を非に曲げることを好む。 Sophists are apt to argue right into wrong.

Ri, り, 利, *n.* Profit, gain, interest, advantage, victory.

1. 壘嶺にて樟腦を販賣して利を壘嶺するは何人ぞ。 Who is the man that monopolizes the profit accruing from the sale of camphor in Formosa?
2. 利を好むは争の本なり。 The fondness of gain is the source of quarrel.
3. 彼は戦に利を失へり。 He was defeated in battle.

Ribetsu, りべつ, 離別, *n.* Parting, separation, divorce.

1. 彼は小事故を以て其妻を離別せり。 He divorced his wife on account of a trifling matter.

Rifujin, りふじん, 理不盡, *n.* Contrary to right, or reason; unjust, unreasonable, violently, forcibly.

1. 如何に腹立しければさて妄に他人を打擲するは理不盡なり。 Though moved by anger it is unjust for one to rudely beat others.

Rigai, りがい, 利害, *n.* Profit or loss,

advantage or disadvantage.

1. 事を企つるものは必ず先づ其利害を考へざる可らず。 Before planning a thing, one ought to consider whether it be advantageous or not.
2. 予は事の利害に拘らず之を爲さんご欲す。 I desire to do the thing no matter whether it is profitable or unprofitable to me.

Rihatsu, りはつ, 俐發, *n.* Acuteness of mind, sagacity, cleverness.

1. 煙草屋の娘は甚だ俐發なれども女徳に欠くる所あるを以て何人も彼を娶らんご欲するものなし。 A girl at the tobacco shop is very clever but as she is destitute of female virtue no one desires to take her to wife.

Rihi, りひ, 理非, *n.* The right or wrong, justice, reasonable or unreasonable.

1. 理非の辨別を知らざるものは白痴に非ざれば狂人なり。 One who cannot distinguish right and wrong must be either an idiot or a lunatic.
2. 腕力を以て理非を決せんごするは間違なり。 It is wrong to decide justice by resorting to force.

Rijun, りじいん, 利潤, *n.* Gain, profit.

1. 彼は南洋諸國の間に貿易を開始して利潤を得ること少からず。 He commenced to carry on trade among the southern archipelagoes and derives no small gain from it.

Rikan, りかん, 離間, *n.* Disruption of friendly relations, or harmony.

1. 友人を離間することをも何ごも思ざる如き悪人と交際するは甚だ危険なり。 It is extremely dangerous to associate with a bad person who quite indifferently causes estrangement among his friends.

Rikimi-mu, りきむ, *v. i.* To make a

show of one's strength *or* authority; to swagger *or* bully.

1. 彌次さんそんなりにきんでも仕方がないもご此方が悪いのだから。 Yaji San! it is all of no use for us to swagger so; in reality the fault is on our side.

Riki-ryō, りきりやう, 力量, *n.* Muscular strength, power; ability talent.

1. 昔しサムソンは頭髪の延びるに随ひて其力量を増せり。 In ancient times, the muscular strength of Samson increased as his hair grew.

2. 國家有事の日に非らずんは高才達識の士以て其力量を顯すに由なし。 Unless there is a time when their country is beset with difficult questions, men of extraordinary genius and of profound knowledge will have no opportunity to show their abilities.

Riko, りかう, 履行, *n.* To perform, fulfill.

1. 横濱の商人には其日本人たるご外國人たるごを問はず約束を履行せざるもの多し。 There are many merchants in Yokohama, both Japanese and foreigners, who do not fulfill their promise.

Rikō, りこう, 利口, *n.* Smart, shrewd, clever, ingenious, expert.

1. 酒屋の小僧は甚だ利口なり然さも使に行くごき道草を喰ふ癖あり。 The small boy of the wine shop is very smart but he has a habit of playing on the way whenever he is sent on errand.

Rikon, りこん, 離婚, *n.* Severing the marriage relation, divorce.

1. 彼女は其良人に向つて離婚を請求するも良人之を肯せず。 She demands her husband to divorce her, but he does not consent.

2. 離婚は未開國に最も多し此點よりいはいは日本は猶未開國なり。 Divorce occurs in the largest number in barbarous countries, and speaking from this point of view, Japan is still a barbarous country.

Riku, りく, 陸, *n.* The land as opposed to water *or* sea.

1. 横濱より桑港に向つて太平洋を横断るに方りては殆ど二週間の間陸を見る能はず。 In crossing the Pacific Ocean from Yokohama to San Francisco, one cannot see land for nearly two weeks.

2. 海陸の聯絡是に於て乎通ぜり。 In this way, a connection between sea and land has been effected.

Rikū, りきう, 離宮, *n.* A separate house *or* villa of the Emperor, detached palace.

1. 皇后陛下は昨日濱離宮に行啓あらせられたり。 Her Majesty the Empress proceeded to the Hama detached palace yesterday.

Rikugun, りくぐん, 陸軍, *n.* A land force; the army.

1. 日本の陸軍は平時に於て十萬以上あり。 The Japanese army numbers over 100,000 in ordinary times.
2. 陸軍ご海軍ごは我國歳入の大半を費す。 Our army and navy absorb one half of the revenues of our country.

Rikutsu, りくつ, 理屈, *n.* Reason; cause; false reasoning; caviling; captious objections, quibble, sophistry.

1. 理屈を以つて人を心服せしむるは難し。 It is difficult to win the heart of others by means of reasoning.
2. 今日の場合には理屈を言ふべきにあらす。 Quibbling will do no good at the present juncture.

Ringetsu, りんげつ, 臨月, *n.* The month of parturition.

1. 淺野夫人は其臨月なるに拘らず淺野氏に従つて世界漫遊の途に上れり。 Mrs. Asano accompanied her husband in his tour round the world notwithstanding that she was in the month of parturition.

Rinji, りんじ, 臨時, *n.* Unexpected; sudden; contingent; happening out of regular order; special; temporary.

1. 東京商業會議所は明日臨時總會を開くべし。 The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce proposes to convene a special general meeting tomorrow.

2. ペスト流行の爲め市參事會は五萬圓の臨時支出を決議せり。 The Municipal Council has decided to make a special outlay of 50,000 yen in connection with the prevalence of pest.

Rinkiohen, りんきおうへん, 臨機應變, *n.* Acting according to the exigency of the moment.

1. 臨機應變の才に乏しき者は商業界に成功する能はざるべし。 Any person who has no ability to act according to the exigency of the time can hardly hope to succeed in business.

2. 臨機應變の返事をなすべし。 A reply shall be given according to circumstances.

Rinshoku, りんしよく, 吝嗇, *n.* Stinginess; niggardliness; parsimony.

1. 吝嗇と節儉とは動もすれば混同され易し。 Parsimony and economy are often liable to be confounded.

2. 吝嗇なる甚平は昨日衆人の前にて僕助の爲めに罵倒せられたり。 Yesterday the stingy Jimpel was severely reproached by Gisuke in the presence of others.

Rippa, りつぱ, 立派, *adj.* Splendid, fine, magnificent.

1. 彼は立派なる人物なり。 He is a fine gentleman.

2. 口先だけは立派なるも心の底は眞に汚し。 He is fine in tongue but mean in spirit.

Rippō, りつほう, 立法, *n.* Enacting laws; legislative.

1. 立法の權は人民に在り。 The legislative power rests with the people.

Rippuku, りつぷく, 立腹, *n.* Anger.

1. 何人にも容易に立腹する者は寛大なる精神に乏しきを示すものなり。 Any person who is easily excited to anger betrays in him the want of generous spirit.

Rireki, りれき, 履歴, *n.* Personal history; one's life; curriculum vitae.

1. 本月十五日迄に履歴書相添申込むべし。 You should send in an application together with a copy of your curriculum vitae, by the 15th instant.

Riron, りろん, 理論, *n.* Theory.

1. 理論と實際とは全く其趣を異にする。 Theory and practice differ entirely in their nature.

2. 經濟學者は單に經濟の理を語るに過ぎず。 Economists do not go beyond explaining the theories of economy.

Risan-suru, りさん, 離散, *v.i.* To be separated and scattered.

1. 會津藩瓦解の際には兄弟妻子悉く離散せり。 At the time of the dissolution of the Aizu clan, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives became separated and scattered.

Risshin, りつしん, 立身, *n.* Rising in the world; rising in rank, wealth, or honor; promotion.

1. 其子の立身を
樂みに老母は出
舎にて勤勞しつ
・あり.

The old mother is work-
ing hard in the country,
comforting her self
with the idea that her
son will some day rise
in the world.

2. 男子須く獨力
にて立身するを
努むべし.

Man should endeavour
to rise in the world by
his independent efforts.

Riyaku, りやく, 利益, 〃. Aid, or favor
of a divine being.

1. 愚民は天理教
に利益ありと信
ず.

Ignorant people believe
in divine favours as
propounded by the
Tenrikyo.

Riyeki, りえき, 利益, 〃. Profit, gain,
advantage benefit.

1. 教科書出版は
利益ある事業な
り.

The publication of text
books is a profitable
enterprise.

2. 利益は君と折
半すべし.

Profits shall be divided
between you and me.

Riyen, りえん, 離縁, 〃. Divorce.

1. 花子は病身の
爲めに離縁せら
れたり.

Hana was divorced on
account of her ill
health.

2. 離縁の請求は
裁判所に向つて
なすことを要す.

Application for divorce
must be presented to a
law court.

Riyō, りょう, 利用, 〃. Utilization; use.

1. 器械の利用に
依りて多くの勞
費を省くを得べ
し.

Much expense and la-
bour can be saved by
the utilization of ma-
chinery.

Riyoku, りよく, 利慾, 〃. Desire for gain;
avarice, covetousness; avidity.

1. 利慾の爲めに
道義を忘るゝは
小人の事なり.

He who disregards mo-
rality for the sake of
avarice is a vulgar
man.

2. 利慾の念を絶
No man can be great

つにあらざれば without abandoning the
大人物となるこ spirit of covetousness.
こを得ず.

Riyū, りゆう, 理由, 〃. Reason; cause;
ground of argument.

1. 何の理由もなく
して彼は辭職せり.

He resigned his office
without any reason.

Rō, ろう, 牢, 〃. A jail; a pen, cage.

1. 彼は熾暴を極
めたる故牢に入
れられたり.

Being extremely turbu-
lent, he was cast into
prison.

Rō, ろう, 勞, 〃. Toil; labor; trouble; fa-
tigue; care.

1. 勞して功なき
は此種の仕事を
いふ.

This is truly what we
call "much ado about
nothing."

2. 日本にては文
學は其勞に酬ひず.

Literary labour does not
pay in Japan.

Robai, ろうはい, 狼狽, 〃. Alarm; con-
sternation, fright. —susu, To be flur-
ried; to be thrown into confusion.

1. 彼は出火の聲
を聞くや大に狼
狽せり.

He was extremely flur-
ried on hearing the
alarm of fire.

2. 小山氏が其父
の急に病死の電
報に接した時の
狼狽は一方なら
ざりし.

Mr. Koyama was really
panic-stricken when he
received a telegram an-
nouncing the sudden
death of his father.

Rōdoku-suru, ろうどく, 朗讀, 〃. To
read aloud.

1. 博覽會の開場
式に列して余は
殿下の祝辭の朗
讀をなし玉ふを
拜禮せり.

Attending the opening
ceremony of the Exhi-
bition, I saw His
Highness read his con-
gratulatory address.

Rōhi, ろうひ, 浪費, 〃. Useless, expenses.
—suru, To squander money; to
waste.

1. 時間を浪費す
るは少年の戒む
べきことなり.

Youths should guard
themselves against
wasting time.

Rōjō, ろうじやう, 籠城, *n.* Being shut up
or confined in a castle for its defence.

1. 熊本籠城の際 余は谷千城の部下に備けり。
At the time when the army was confined or besieged in the Kumamoto castle, I was in service under general Tani Kanjo.

Roken-suru, ろけんする, 露顯, *v.i.* To become known, revealed, disclosed, or detected.

1. 舊惡露顯して 昨年彼は警視廳の手に捕へられたり。
His former crimes being detected, he was arrested by the hands of the Central Board of Police.

Rōkyū, ろうきう, 老朽, *n.* Infirm from age; old and decrepit; time worn.

1. 老朽官吏は須く淘汰すべし。
The old officials ought to be dismissed from government.
2. 彼は老朽事に堪へざる旨を越べて辭職を申出でたり。
He resigned his office on the ground that he was too old to discharge his duties.

Rombun, ろんぶん, 論文, *n.* A written discourse; an essay.

1. 来る十五日に 外交官の論文試験あるべし。
On the 15th instant an examination will be held for diplomatic candidates by means of essays.
2. 余は己に卒業論文を脱稿せり。
I have already finished writing my graduation essay.

Rompō, ろんほう, 論法, *n.* Logic.

1. そんな勝手な論法はあるものでない。
Such a convenient logic can never exist in the world.

Ron, ろん, 論, *n.* Dispute; debate; argument, discourse; discussion.

1. 論より證據. Proof is better than argument.

2. 論は無益. Dispute will avail us nothing.

Ronjiru-zuru, ろんする, 論, *v.i.* To discuss; to discourse on; debate or argue.

1. 清國貿易を論ずるは新聞紙近來の流行なり。
Of late it has become a matter of fashion for newspapers to discuss the question of Chinese trade.

2. 彼は無々諍々開戦の不可を論ぜり。
With unflinching energy and courage he argued on the impropriety of declaring war.

Ronri, ろんり, 論理, *n.* Logic.

1. 苟くも文筆に従事する者論理を知らずして可ならんや
It will never do for a man not to know logic in so far as he is engaged in literary works.

Ronsetsu, ろんせつ, 論説, *n.* An essay; argument; an article, rhetoric.

1. 時事新報の論説は精練の價値あり。
The leading articles in the *Jiji Shimpō* are worth reading with attention.

2. 山本氏は或る地方新聞の論説記者として招聘せられたり。
Mr. Yamamoto was engaged as a writer of essays for a certain local newspaper.

Rōren, ろうれん, 老練, *n.* Long practiced or experienced, adept; expert.

1. 英警部は警視廳警部中最も老練の者あり。
Police Sergeant Hanabusa is well known as the most experienced of his fellow officials in the Central Board of Police.

2. 當處にて更に老練なる印刷工二名を要す。
Two more experienced printers are wanted in this office.

Rōryoku, ろうりよく, 勞力, *n.* Toil, labor.

1. 勞力の割合に 報酬の少なきは 新聞記者なり.
Newspaper editors receive comparatively little remuneration for their labour.
2. 人其勞力を惜むが如くんは以て成功すること難し.
It is difficult for a man to succeed in life unless he is willing to work hard.

Rōsui, ろうすい, 老衰, *n.* Old and decrepit; dotage.

1. 余は故郷の父の老衰を見る毎に奮發の念を生ぜずんばあらず.
I always excite within myself a greater zeal for success whenever I see my father in the country growing old and decrepit.

Rotō, ろごう, 路頭, *n.* Roadside.

1. 苛法は人民をして路頭に迷はしむ.
Severe laws compel men to stand begging on the roadside.

Rōzeki, ろうぜき, 狼藉, *n.* Violence; turbulence; rudeness.

1. 亂暴狼藉を學生の本領ご心得たる時代は已に經過せり.
The generation in which outrage as well as violence was considered to be the essential attributes of students has already passed.
2. 酒の上ごは言ひながら許し難き狼藉の振舞なり.
His rudeness is inexcusable though it may have been owing to intoxicating liquor.

Rui, ろい, 類, *n.* Kind, sort, class, race, genus.

1. 友は類を以て集る.
Persons of like character alone group together to make friends.
2. 競馬も或る意味に於ては賭博の類なり.
The horse race is, in some respects, a sort of gambling.

Ruiji, ろいじ, 類似, *n.* Similar; like to; resembling.

1. 武田君は目下類似虎列剌病に罹り居るなり.
Mr. Takeda is now suffering from spurious Cholera.
2. 此商標は全く僕のに類似してをる.
This trade mark is exactly similar to mine.

Ruishō, ろゐせう, 類焼, *v.i.* To be destroyed by fire spreading from other buildings.

1. 昨夜大磯停車場より出火類焼三千戸.
A fire having broken out at the Oiso station last night, 3,000 houses were destroyed.
2. 類焼者は火元に向つて損害要償の訴をなすことを得ず.
Sufferers from fire are not allowed to claim compensation against a man in whose house the fire broke out.

Rurō, ろろう, 流浪, *n.* Wandering about without any settled home; an out-cast; a vagabond.

1. 余は今日流浪の身なり.
I am now a man without any fixed home or occupation.

Rusu, ろす, 留守, *n. & adj.* Keeping watch, or taking care of a house during the absence of its master; absent; not at home.

1. 留守中は萬事内田君に相談せよ.
Consult with Mr. Uchida on all matters during my absence.
2. 下女にして正直なる以上は留守にするも差支なし.
If the maid servant is honest I may leave the house to her care.

Ryōbun, ろやうぶん, 領分, *n.* Dominion, territory, or estate belonging to a king, a lord, or monastery; jurisdiction.

1. 昔大名は其領分内に於ては生殺與奪の權を振へり.
The Daimyo of old exercised supreme power within the limits of his dominion.

Ryodan, りよだん, 旅團, *n.* Army corps; a brigade.

1. 一旅團は二聯隊より成る. A brigade consists of two regiments.

Ryōdatsu, りやうたつ, 掠奪, *n.* Plunder; pillage.

1. サハラ沙漠の旅行中隊商は豫め武器を帯びて強盗の掠奪に備ふ. In travelling over the Sahara desert the caravans, armed with weapons, guard themselves against highwaymen who are intent upon pillage.

2. 印度洋には今も海賊出沒して掠奪を恣にする. Even at present pirates appear in the Indian Ocean and indulge in plunder.

Ryogae, りやうがへ, 兩替, *n.* Changing money.

1. 兩替は中々に利益ある商賣なり. The business of changing money or exchange is very profitable.

Ryohi, りよひ, 旅費, *n.* Traveling expenses.

1. 世界漫遊の爲め余は一萬圓の旅費を借入たり. I have obtained a loan of 10,000 yen for travelling expenses for a tour round the world.

2. 旅費に窮して彼は竊盜を働かんと決心せり. Being destitute of travelling expenses, he resolved to commit a theft.

Ryōhō, りやうほう, 兩方, *n.* Two sides; both persons; both sides.

1. 兩方の利益を謀るは仲裁人の本務なり. It is the duty of a mediator to try to preserve the interests of both sides.

2. 此事に付ては兩方に缺點あり. In this matter both sides are to be blamed.

Ryōji, りやうじ, 療治, *n.* Treatment of

disease; medical attendance.

1. 此夏休には余は脚氣療治の爲め温泉に行く積りなり. During this summer vacation I intend to go to hot springs for the treatment of *kakke*.

2. 虫歯の療治に十五圓を要するは何か高價なるものにあらずや. Is it not an extravagantly high charge that 15 yen are required for the treatment of a carious tooth?

Ryōjū, れふじう, 獵銃, *n.* A fowling piece.

1. 獵銃を所持する者必らず獵札を受けざる可からず. Any person possessed of a fowling piece must obtain a licence from the government.

Ryōken, りやうけん, 意見, *n.* Judgment; opinion; notion; mind; sentiment; pardon; excuse; purpose.

1. 必ず狭き意見を超すべからず. You should not entertain anything like narrow sentiment.

2. そんな不埒なる意見にては到底紳士にはなれぬ. You can hardly hope to be a gentleman so long as you entertain such a vicious intention.

Ryokwan, りよくわん, 旅館, *n.* An inn; a hotel.

1. 設備整頓せる旅館此地に少なからず. There are in this district many hotels perfectly equipped.

2. 東京にて旅館の大なるものは帝國ホテルなり. The largest hotel in Tokyo is the Imperial Hotel.

Ryori, りひうり, 料理, *n.* Preparing, dressing, or cooking food; cookery.

1. 西洋料理は日本料理よりも口に適し且つ實質に富む. Foreign cooking is more palatable as well as more substantial than Japanese cooking.

2. 料理の心得なき女は家婦としての資格なし. A woman utterly ignorant of cooking is unworthy to be a wife.

Ryoshin, りやうしん, 両親, *n.* Both parents; father and mother.

1. 君の両親は健全なりや。 Are your parents in good health?
2. 我が成効は洵に両親の賜なり。 My success in life is virtually the gift of my parents.

Ryōshin, りやうしん, 良心, *n.* Conscience.

1. 彼は良心の呵責に堪へずして遂に白状せり。 He, being tormented by conscience, confessed what he had done.

Ryōyō, りやうやう, 療養, *n.* Medical treatment.

1. 彼は肺病療養の爲めに退學せり。 He retired from school for the purpose of receiving medical treatment for consumption.

Ryū, りう, 流, *n.* A current; style, or fashion; school.

1. 活花は何流を御稽古でしたか。 What style did you take for your lessons in floral arrangement?
2. 時間には西洋流にするが善い。 We had better adopt foreign fashion in regard to time or punctuality.

Ryūgaku-suru, りうがく, 留學, *v. i.* To reside in a foreign country for study.

1. 岩住君は三ヶ年間獨逸に留學を命ぜられたり。 Mr. Iwazumi was ordered by government to proceed to Germany and stay there three years for purposes of study.

Ryūgen, りうげん, 流言, *n.* A baseless rumour; a current report.

1. 佛國政府は流言を信じ日本に對して惡感憚を懐くに至れり。 The French government, believing in a baseless rumour, began to entertain bad feelings against Japan.

Ryūko, りうかう, 流行, *n.* Fashion; being prevalent or popular.

1. 佛國は世界流行の本場なり。 France is the centre of fashion for the world.
2. 近來英文書籍の流行甚だ盛んなり。 Of late English books have become extremely popular.

Ryūsei, りうせい, 隆盛, *n. & adj.* Prosperity; flourishing; prosperous, thriving.

1. 我國の貿易は年々隆盛に赴きつゝあり。 Our foreign trade is attaining greater prosperity year by year.
2. 一國の隆盛は其人民が各調養する獨立の精神如何に在り。 The prosperity of a country depends upon the spirit of independence fostered by its people.

Ryūshitsu, りうしつ, 流出, *n.* Discharge; issue, outflow; efflux.

1. 輸入超過の結果は金貨の流出となる。 The result of the import excess is the outflow of gold coins.
2. 古來日本の名刀にして海外に流出せしもの夥からず。 Not a few of Japanese notorious swords have been carried abroad since olden times.

Ryūtsu, りうつう, 流通, *n.* Circulation (as of money).

1. 目下流通貨幣總額は一億四千萬圓なりといふ。 The gross amount of currency in circulation at present is reported to be 140 millions of yen.
2. 空氣の流通不良なる室は疫病を醸し易し。 An ill ventilated room leads to the spread of contagious diseases.

Ryūyō-suru, りうよう, 流用, *n.* To appropriate money or any other thing for a different purpose.

1. 大阪市は築港費を水道費に流用せり。 The Osaka Municipality has appropriated the Harbour works funds

for those concerning
the water works.

Ryūzan, りうざん, 流産, *n.* Abortion;
miscarriage.

1. 和蘭女皇は流産せりこの報あり.
Reports are to hand to the effect that the queen of Holland has suffered mis-carriage.

S

Sa, さ, 差, *n.* Difference; remainder.

1. 二十五より十を引けば其差は十五なり.
When 10 is subtracted from 25, the remainder is 15.
2. 彼の品と此品とは其性質に雲泥の差あり.
There is a great difference in quality between this and that article.

Sabi, さび, 錆, *n.* Rust.

1. 鐵類は潮氣を受くるときは忽ち錆を生ず.
When iron is exposed to moisture, it soon becomes rusty.
2. 此小刀は錆びて使用し難し.
This knife, being rusty, is unfit for use.

Sadameru, さだめる, 定, *v.t.* To decide, determine, fix, settle, or conclude; to resolve.

1. 商人は其取引の日を定めたり.
A merchant fixed the date for his transactions.
2. 予は最早彼と交際せざるべしと心を定めたり.
I resolved not to continue my friendship with him.
3. 彼は定めて困難するなるべし.
In all probability he will get into trouble.

Saegiri-ru, さへぎる, 遮, *v.t.* To block up, obstruct; hinder, prevent, or intercept.

1. 原野廣漠にし一物も目を遮るものなし.
The field is so wide that there is nothing to obstruct our view.

2. 彼は自殺せんとして友人の爲に遮ぎられたり.
He attempted to commit suicide but was prevented from doing so by his friend.

Sagari-ru, さがる, 下, *v.t.* To go down; to hang down; sink down; fall in value or rank; to draw backwards.

1. 此頃鶏卵の價は少々下りたり.
Of late, eggs have fallen a little in price.
2. 猿は其尾にて木に下がれり.
A monkey hung itself from a tree by its own tail.
3. 汝惡漢下りおろう.
You ruffian! Hold back and wait.

Sagashi-su, さがす, 捜, *v.t.* To search, seek or look for; to inquire for.

1. 彼は他人を捜したる妻を捜したれども遂に見當らざりき.
He searched for the whereabouts of his wife who had eloped with another; but all in vain.
2. 檢事出張して關係者の家宅を捜せり.
The Public Procurator went and searched the houses of persons who were implicated in the matter.

Sagi, さぎ, 詐偽, *n.* Fraud; deception.

1. 彼は詐偽の罪にて捕はれたり.
He was apprehended on a charge of fraud.
2. 賄賂を贈くる者は一種の詐偽なり.
Bribery is in itself a sort of fraud.

Sageru, さげる, 下懸, *v.t.* To let hang down; to suspend; to let down; to lower; to take down; to abase.

1. 彼は鞆を手に提げて意氣揚々と立出たり.
Taking a leather bag in his hands, he started in a manner that bespoke high spirits.

Saguri-ru, さぐる, 探, *v.t.* To search after; to grope for; to probe; to sound; explore; to examine.

1. 斥候は敵情を探れり。 The spies probed the condition of the enemy.
2. 予は暗夜に下駄を探ぐりて一の金貨を得たり。 Groping for my wooden clogs in the dark, I got a gold piece.
3. 途中燈滅して殆ど道を探り歸れり。 The light having gone out on the way, I returned home almost groping along the road.

Sahō, さはふ, 作法, *n.* Law, usage; custom; rules of politeness.

1. 當今の女學生には作法を知らぬもの多し。 There are many female students at present who do not know the rules of politeness.

Sahodo, さほど, 左程, *adj.* So; so much; this much.

1. 君は左程勉強したら學者に成れそうなものなり。 If you study so much, it may be possible for you to become a learned man.

Sai, さい, 菜, *n.* Dish, vegetables, or anything eaten, along with rice; side-dish.

1. 菜なしに飯を食ふは予の怪し能はざる所なり。 I cannot eat rice without any side-dish.

Sai, さい, 才, *n.* Ability; talents; capacity; sagacity.

1. 彼は事務を處理する才を有せり。 He has the ability of managing affairs.
2. 政府は須らく才を野に募るべし。 The government should endeavour to recruit men of talents from among the people at large.

Saiban, さいはん, 裁判, *n.* Judgment; trial; decision.

1. 裁判は公明ならざる可らず然 Judgment must be impartial, or people

らずんば民は其恵に依ること能はず。 cannot derive any benefit from it.

2. 裁判は余の勝となれり。 Judgment was delivered in favor of me.

Saibansho, さいはんしょ, 裁判所, *n.* A court house; a law court.

1. 彼の裁判所は此頃改築せられたり。 That court house has been lately rebuilt.

Saichi, さいち, 才智, *n.* Wisdom, sagacity; intelligence.

1. 秀吉は幼少より其才智を顯はせり。 Hideyoshi displayed his wisdom from childhood.

Saidai, さいだい, 細大, *n.* The little and big, size.

1. 彼は事細大さなく悉く其妻と謀れり。 He consulted with his wife about all things, whether great or small.

Saido-suru, さいどする, 濟度, *v.t.* (Bud.) To save from destruction.

1. 今日の如き僧侶何ぞ能く衆人を濟度するを得ん乎。 How is it possible for such Buddhist priests as those of the present time, to save people from spiritual destruction?

Saigen, さいげん, 際限, *n.* Bound; limit.

1. 彼の慾には際限なし。 His greediness knows no bounds.

Saigo, さいご, 最期, *n.* The last period of life; death.

1. 一人の老婆は氣車に隣れて無殘の最後を遂げたり。 An old woman met with a pitiful death by being run over by a train.
2. 人は時として其最期の近づくを豫知することあり。 A man is sometimes able to foresee that his last moment of death is approaching.

Saihotsu-suru, さいほつ, 再發, *v.i.* To break out again; to relapse.

1. 彼は病氣再發せしため再び病院へ入院せり。 His disease having returned, he entered the hospital again.
2. 横浜には最早ペスト再發の憂なかるべし。 There will be no longer any fear of the pest's breaking out again in Yokohama.

Saijitsu, さいじつ, 祭日, *n.* A day for worshipping; a fête day.

1. 今日 愛宕神社の祭日に付き小學生徒の休學するもの多し。 To-day being a fête day of the Atago Shrine, many pupils of primary schools took a holiday.

Saijō, さいじょう, 最上, *n.* Most excellent; best; highest.

1. 正直は最上の政略なり。 Honesty is the best policy.

Saiketsu, さいけつ, 裁決, *n.* Judgment; verdict; decision.

1. 横浜の外國商人は輸入税の事に就き税關の官吏と其解釋を異にして大藏大臣の裁決を異すこと屢々なり。 Foreign merchants in Yokohama often differ from the customs officials in the interpretation of the import tariff, and appeal to the Minister of Finance for decision.

Saikin-suru, さいきん, 再勤, *v. i.* To fill an office the second time; to be reappointed to office,

1. 彼は其病氣全快せし爲め哲學の教授として帝國大學に再勤することなれり。 Having completely recovered from his illness, he was reappointed a professor of philosophy in the Imperial University.

Saikō-susu, さいこう, 再興, *v. i.* To rebuild; to revive; to restore; to reconstruct.

1. 今日の如く墮落せる僧侶には佛敎の再興幾東 It is a matter of uncertainty whether such degraded priests as

なし。 those of the present can revive the doctrines of Buddhism.

1. 一國を再興するは難事なり。 It is no easy matter to restore a ruined country to its former prosperity.

2. 池上本門寺を再興するの計畫あり。 A scheme is on foot to rebuild the Hommonji temple at Ikegami.

Saiku, さいく, 細工, *n.* Workmanship; fine work; ware.

1. 寺社に秘藏する器物の中古代の細工に屬するもの少なからず。 Many of the articles preserved in the Buddhist and Shinto temples are of ancient workmanship.

Saikutsu, さいくつ, 採掘, *n.* Mining; digging out ore.

1. 石炭を採掘するは有利の業なり。 Coal mining is a profitable enterprise.
2. 一人の礦夫は一日一噸の礦物を採掘す。 A single labourer digs out a ton of ore every day.

Saikwai-suru, さいくわいする, 再會, *v. i.* To meet again; to re-assemble.

1. 彼の父子は十年目にて再會せり。 The father and the son met again after ten years.
2. 予は友人と再會を契りて別れたり。 I parted with my friend, promising to meet him again.

Saimatsu, さいまつ, 細末, *n.* Fine powder.

1. 此藥を細末にして服用すべし。 Take this medicine after reducing it to fine powder.

Sainan, さいなん, 災難, *n.* Calamity; evil; misfortune; accident.

1. 予は旅行中不慮の災難に罹り。 An unforeseen misfortune befell me during my journey.

2. 鐵道の災難は 年々減少す。 Railway accidents are decreasing year by year.

Sainō, さいのう, 才能, *n.* Talent; ability.

1. 彼は才能ある人なり然れども甚だ狡なり。 He is a man of ability, but very cunning.

2. 朝明國に在ては身の榮達を得るもの獨り才能のみ。 Ability alone secures promotion in a civilized country.

Saihyū, さいふ, 歳入, *n.* Annual receipts of the government; yearly incomes; annual revenues.

1. 日本の歳入は年々増加する傾向あり。 The annual revenues of Japan tend to increase year after year.

Sairai, さいらい, 再來, *n.* Coming again; the second coming (of Amida).

1. 基督の再來は果して何の時ぞ。 When may we expect the second coming of Christ?

Sairei, さいれい, 祭禮, *n.* Religious ceremony, or celebration; festival.

1. 今日愛宕神社の祭禮なり。 Today is the day of the celebration of the Atago Shrine.

Saisan, さいさん, 再三, *adv.* Two or three times, repeatedly, again and again.

1. 予は彼に再三返金を乞へり然れども其甲斐なかりき。 I urged him to pay his debt two or three times, but all in vain.

Saisei, さいせい, 再生, *n.* Living again; returning to life.

1. 此人は予が再生の恩人なり。 This is my benefactor, a man who has restored me to life.

Saishi, さいし, 才子, *n.* A wise, sagacious, or intelligent person.

1. 彼は才子たるに相違なし然れども予は其輕薄なるな嫌ふものなり。 No doubt he is an intelligent man, but I do not like him for his falseheartedness.

Saishiki, さいしき, 彩色, *n.* Coloring; painting in various colors.

1. 此繪の彩色は甚だ巧なり。 The coloring of this picture is skillfully executed.

Saisho, さいしよ, 最初, *adv.* The first; at the beginning; at the outset; at first.

1. 予が最初米國に往きしは十八歳のときなりき。 I was at the age of 18 when I first went to America.

Saishō, さいしやう, 宰相, *n.* The prime minister; Premier.

1. 英國現時の宰相はチャンバレン氏なり。 The present Premier of England is Mr. Chamberlain.

Saishutsu, さいせゆつ, 歳出, *n.* Annual expenditures (of government.)

1. 戦争の爲に我國の歳出大に増加せり。 The annual expenditures of our country have greatly increased on account of war.

Saisoku, さいそく, 催促, *n.* Pressing the payment of a loan; urging in the performance (of any act.)

1. 例の高利貸は半死の病人に向つて貸金を催促せり。 The usurer pressed a dying patient for the payment of a loan.

Saiwai, さいはい, 幸, *n. & adj.* Fortune; happiness; fortunate; opportune, lucky; favorable.

1. 予は幸に難船の厄を逃れたり。 I have fortunately escaped the disaster of a wreck.

2. 心の清きものは福なり。 Blessed are they who are pure in heart.

Saiyō-suru, さいよう, 採用, *v. t.* To adopt, accept; to be appointed.

1. 予の家に仕へし一下僕は採用せられて官吏となれり。 A servant who served in my house was appointed a government officer.

2. 彼は予の助言を容れたり。 He has accepted my suggestions.

3. 財政問題に就ては兩黨共減額方針を採用せり。 As regards the financial question the two parties have adopted the policy of curtailment.

Sajiki, さじき, 棧敷, *n.* The upper box or gallery in a show.

1. 向ふの棧敷に居る婦人は予の知合の一人なり。 The lady in the opposite gallery is one of my acquaintances.

Sakae, さかえ, さかえ, 榮, *n.* Prosperity; success; glory; full bloom.

1. 國の榮ゆるは重に商業の發達にあり。 The prosperity of a country depends chiefly upon the development of commerce.

2. 人は神の榮を顯すべきものなり。 Men are bound to manifest the glory of god.

Sakamori, さかもり, 酒宴, *n.* A banquet; entertainment; feast.

1. 將士は戰に勝ちて後酒宴を開けり。 The general officers of the army held a banquet after gaining a victory in battle.

Sakana, さかな, 肴, *n.* Any kind of food taken with sake; fish.

1. 酒あれども肴なし。 We have sake, but we have nothing to take with it.

Sakanobori-ru, さかのぼる, 溯, *v. i.* To go against a current; to go up stream; to trace anything to its origin.

1. 予は嘗て舟にて隅田川を溯れり。 Some time ago, I went up the river Sumida in a boat.

2. 事の本源に溯はつて之を見れば是は全く一身の嫉妬より起るもの、如し。 Tracing the matter to its origin, we find that it was virtually the result of personal jealousy.

Sakarai-au, さからふ, 逆, *v. i.* To go against; or to oppose; to disobey.

1. 親に逆ふものは不孝の子なり。 The son who disobeys his parents is devoid of filial piety.

2. 凡そ人に逆ふものは身の禍を招く。 Whoever opposes another brings misfortune upon himself.

Sakari, さかり, 盛, *n.* The bloom; the prime; the time of highest vigor; acme.

1. 花の盛りは今や過去らんごす。 The blooming period of flowers is now passing away.

2. 花咲氏の女は今娘盛なり。 The daughter of Mr. Hanasaki is now in the prime of life.

Sakasama, さかさま, 逆, *adj. & adv.* Upside down; head foremost; topsy turvy; reversed; inversely.

1. 盲人は眞逆さまに河中に落ちたり。 A blind man fell headlong into the river.

2. 現今世は總ての事に於て逆さまなれり。 The world has turned topsy turvy in every thing.

3. 洋人は日本食に招かれて箸を逆さまに持てり。 The foreigner, invited to a Japanese dinner, held the chop-sticks upside down.

Sakazuki, さかづき, 盃, *n.* A wine cup.

1. 彼等は昨夜夫婦の盃を盪したり。 Last night they exchanged wine cups in the marriage ceremony.

2. 彼は友人の任官を祝して盃を擧げたり。 He drank wine in congratulation of his friend's appointment to office.

Sakeru, さける, 避, *v. i.* To avoid; to shun, to elude; to escape, to get out of the way.

1. 此の如き悪人を避くるは吾人に於て是れ絶対的不可避なり。 It is absolutely indispensable for us to shun

に取りて最も必要なり。 such a wicked person.

2. 他人の誤解を招かざらんご欲するものは總ての嫌疑を避けるべからず。 One who desires not to be misunderstood by others must avoid all sources of suspicion.

Sakebi-bu, さけぶ, 叫, *v.i.* To cry out with a loud voice; to shout; to clamour; to scream; to yell.

1. 江戸見坂にて暗夜に婦人の叫ぶを聞きしものあり。 Some one heard a scream of a woman in a dark night at Edomizaka.

2. 我に自由を與へよご民権論者は叫べり。 "Give us liberty," cried the advocates of popular rights.

Saki-ku, さく, 裂, *v.t.* To tear; to rip; to rend asunder; to split off.

1. 秀吉怒りて明の封冊を裂けり。 Hideyoshi, in a fit of anger, tore the inaugural scroll received from the Ming dynasty.

Saki-ku, さく, 咲, *v.i.* To open or bloom; to blossom.

1. 庭前の櫻花今日咲き初めたり。 A cherry tree in the yard began to blossom to-day.

2. 寒國にては梅櫻同時に開く。 In colder countries both plums and cherries blossom at the same period.

Sakihodo, さきほど, 先程, *adv.* A few minutes, hours, or days before.

1. 牛乳屋は先程既に來れり。 The dairy man was here a few hours before.

Sakon, さつこん, 昨今, *adv.* Yesterday and to-day; a few days past; recently.

1. 予は昨今君に付きて甚だ面白からぬ噂を耳にしたり。 Quite recently I heard an unpleasant rumour about you.

Saku, さく, 策, *n.* A scheme; plan; expedient, stratagem.

1. 最早此外に策なきなり。 There is no other plan to adopt besides this.

2. 地租を全廢せんごするは策の得たるものにあらず。 To abolish the land tax altogether can in no way be regarded as an expedient.

Sakubun, さくぶん, 作文, *n.* Composition; writing.

1. 今日所謂文士と稱するもの作文に拙なるもの甚だ多し。 Among the so called literary men of to-day, there are many who write very clumsily.

Sakugo, さくご, 錯誤, *n.* Mistake; blunder, misprint.

1. 刑法の適用に錯誤あり。 There is a mistake in the application of the Criminal Code.

Sakuran, さくらん, 錯亂, *n.* Confusion; disorder; derangement.

1. 彼の病氣は精神錯亂なり。 His illness is a mental derangement.

2. 予の文書は甚だ錯亂し居るた入用のものをめ見出すこと難し。 My documents are so confused that it is difficult for me to find out exactly what I want.

Samashi-su, さます, 覺, *v.t.* To wake up from a sleep; to arouse; 醒, to make sober; 冷, to cool.

1. 彼は半鐘を聞きて目を覺せり。 He awoke from sleep on hearing an alarm bell.

2. 彼の酔を醒すは甚だ難し。 It is difficult to make him sober after his intoxication.

3. 水の代りに湯を冷して飲むべし。 Drink hot water cooled instead of taking cold water.

Samatageru, さまたげる, 妨, *v.t.* To obstruct, hinder, or impede; to interrupt.

1. 他人の慶事を妨げるは常識を備へたる人の爲。 No man who has common sense can possibly become disposed to

し得る所に非ず。 interrupt a joyful event
for another.

2. 他人の業務を Any person obstructing
妨げる者は法律 the business of another
に依て罰せらる。 shall be punished ac-
cording to law.

Samayoi-ou, さまよう, 徘徊, *v.i.* To
wander about; to ramble; to go astray.

1. 宿無小僧は市 A homeless boy wan-
中をさまよひ歩 dered about in the
けり。 street.

Samazama, さまざま, 様々, *adj.* Of many
and various forms, appearances, or con-
ditions; various; divers; multifarious.

1. 人の心は様々 Men's hearts are divers.
なり。

2. 活動寫眞の繪 The pictures of the
は様々に變化す。 cinematograph change
in various ways.

Sambashi, さんばし, 棧, *n.* A wooden
jetty.

1. 瀬船は入港後 A steamer on entering
直に棧に横着に the harbour was im-
せられたり。 mediately tethered
alongside with the jetty.

Sambun, さんぶん, 散文, *n.* Prose writing.

1. 散文を能する It does not follow that
もの必ずしも詩 one who writes well
文を能せず。 in prose can write
well in verse.

Samnyaku, さんみやく, 山脈, *n.* A range
or chain of mountains.

1. 日本には大な There is no great moun-
る山脈なし。 tain range in Japan.

Sampo, さんぱ, 散歩, *n.* Taking a walk;
walking for exercise.

1. 毎日曜日に郊 It is very pleasant to take
外に散歩するは a walk for recreation
甚だ愉快なり。 in the suburban dis-
tricts on Sundays.

Sampu, さんぷ, 産婦, *n.* A woman in
child bed; a pregnant woman.

1. 産婦は日を逐 The woman in child bed
ふて肥立ちつ。 is daily getting better.
あり。

Sampuku, さんぷく, 山腹, *n.* Half-way
up a mountain; the side of a mountain.

1. 富士の山腹に A large cavern was pro-
大なる空洞を生 duced about half way
じたり。 up Mount Fuji.

Samurai, さむらい, 士, *n.* The military
class.

1. 昔し士は忠義 In olden times, loyalty
を以て其生命と was the life of a sa-
なしたり。 murai.

Samusa, さむさ, 寒, *n.* The state or de-
gree of coldness; chilliness; cold.

1. 此頃は寒さが Recently the cold is in-
厳しい。 tense.

Samushi-ki, さむしい, 寂寞, *adj.* Lone-
ly; solitary.

1. 此邊は夜に入 The neighbourhood is
りて甚ださむし very lonely at night.
き所なり。

Sanada, さなだ, 眞田, *n.* Flat braid, tape.

1. 眞田は眞田幸 The flat braid is said to
村の發明せし所 have been invented by
なりと云ふも予 Sanada Yukimura, but
は其の眞偽を知 I do not know whether
らず。 it is true or not.

2. 麥稈眞田は目 Straw braids are counted
下輸出品の一に among articles of ex-
算へらる。 port.

Sandai, さんだい, 参内, *n.* Going to the
Imperial palace.

1. 總理大臣は昨 The Premier proceeded
朝何事が奏上の to the Imperial palace
爲参内せり。 yesterday morning in
order to memorialize
the Emperor about
something.

Sange, さんげ, 懺悔, *n.* Confession of sin;
repentance.

1. 懺悔は必ずし Repentance is by no

も罪其ものを恐るゝが爲に非ずして罪の結果を恐るゝが爲なり。 means an outcome of the fear of sin itself, but of the consequence of it.

Sanjutsu, さんじゆつ, 算術, *n.* Arithmetic.

1. 彼は幼時より算術に秀でたりき。 He was advanced in arithmetic from his childhood.

Sankō, さんかう, 参考, *n.* Comparison; reference; collation.

1. 君は参考として此書を讀むべし。 You had better read this book for reference.

Sankwa-suru, さんくわ, 酸化, *v.i.* To oxidize.

1. 金属が錆を生ずるは酸化するが爲めなり。 A metal becomes rusty through oxidation.

Sankwai-suru, さんくわい, 散會, *v.i.* To dismiss an assembly; to disperse.

1. 青年會の集會は昨夜十時に散會せり。 The meeting of the Young Men's Association dispersed at 10 o'clock last night.

Sanran-suru, さんらん, 散亂, *v.i.* To be scattered about, dispersed.

1. 昨夜失火あり家財街路に散亂し居たり。 Fire having broken out last night, some household furniture was scattered about in the street.

Sanrin, さんりん, 山林, *n.* Mountain forest.

1. 治水の功を全うせんご欲せば先づ山林を保護せざるべからず。 The protection of mountain forests is absolutely indispensable for the completion of hydrological works.

Sansel-suru, さんせいする, 賛成, *v.i.* To second (a motion); to approve; to endorse.

1. 此の如き頑固な説には予は賛成すること能はず。 I cannot endorse such a bigoted opinion as that.

Sanshoku, さんしよく, 蠶食, *n.* Aggression; encroachment.

1. 清國は次第に列國の蠶食する所となれり。 China has been gradually encroached upon by the Powers.

2. 蠶食は露國終局の政策なるが如し。 Aggression seems to be the ultimate policy of Russia.

Sanshutsu, さんしゆつ, 産出, *n.* Produce; production.

1. 北海道は多く鐵道の枕木を産出す。 Hokkaido produces a great many railway sleepers.

2. 我邦の絹の産出は年々其量を増す。 The amount of production of silk in Japan increases year by year.

Sanya, さんや, 山野, *n.* Mountains and moors.

1. 獵師は十日間山野を跋渉せしも何の獲る所なかりき。 A hunter went over mountains and moors for ten days in quest of game, but he could not bag any.

Sanyo-suru, さんよ, 參與, *v.i.* To take part in to participate in.

1. 予の父は嘗て國政に參與せり。 My father once participated in the affairs of the Government.

Sanzai, さんざい, 散財, *n.* Spending, money; squandering.

1. 予はつまらぬ事に大なる散財をなせり。 I spend much money on foolish things.

Sarai-au, さらふ, 擄, 掠, *v.t.* To seize by violence; to abduct; to kidnap; to carry away.

1. 維新前は道路に遊び居る子供にして擄るゝこと間々ありき。 In the pre-Restoration days it frequently happened that children playing on the road were kidnaped.

2. ゴロツキは擄 A loafer carried away

徒の金を残らず all the money used by
掠り行きたり。 gamblers.

Sarai-au, さらふ, 浚, *v.t.* To dredge; to
deepen or clean out by dredging.

1. 人足は溝渠を Coolies are cleaning out
浚ひつゝあり。 ditch.

2. 川浚ひは来月 The dredging of the river
十日より始まる will commence on the
ならん。 10th proximo.

Sara-ni, さらに, 更, *adv.* Again, anew;
entirely.

1. 予は更に之を I will give you this again
君に與ふ可し。 in a formal way.

2. 彼は更に此事 He was utterly ignorant
を知らざりき。 of this fact.

Sarashi-su, さらす, 晒, *v.t.* To expose
to the sun or weather; to air; to expose
to public view; to bleach.

1. 老婦は布を晒 An old woman is
らしつゝあり。 bleaching cotton stuff.

2. 彼は赤靴を晒 He put himself to shame
せり。 before the public.

Sari-ru, さる, 去, *v.i. & v.t.* To leave;
to go away; to depart; to divorce; to re-
move; to forsake.

1. 彼は國を去り He left his country and
また妻を去れり。 moreover divorced his
wife.

2. 彼は職を去り He retired from his office
て間もなく世を and after a short time
去れり。 departed from this
world.

Sarujie, さるじゑ, 猿智慧, *n.* Monkey-
wisdom; cunning; artfulness.

1. 汝の猿智慧は Your artfulness only
唯だ汝の累を爲 brings trouble upon
すのみ。 yourself.

Sasae-ru, ささへ, 支, *v.t.* To uphold;
to support; to sustain; to preserve; to
prevent.

1. 大厦の傾くは When a great building
一木の支へ得る inclines, no single

所に非ず。 piece of timber can
prevent it from falling.

2. 予が今日の地 My present position does
位にては一家を not enable me to sup-
支へ難し。 port my family.

Sasage-ru, ささげる, 捧, *v.t.* To present;
to offer; to hold up.

1. 僧は供物を佛 A priest offered offerings
壇に献げたり。 at the Buddhist altar.

2. 番兵は大將に A guard held up his
對して銃な捧げ musket towards a gen-
たり。 eral.

Sasai, ささい, 瑣細, *adj.* Small; trifling;
little; trivial.

1. 人の親切は瑣 Man's kindness mani-
細な事にも顯は fest itself even in a
る。なり。 trivial matter.

Sasayaki-ku, ささやく, 密語, *v.i.* To
whisper; to talk in a low voice.

1. 公明なる人は An upright man will see
終身他人にささ no need of talking to
やくの必要な others in a whisper
るべし。 during his lifetime.

Sashi-su, さす, 刺, 透, 指, 螫, *v.t.* To pierce;
to stab; to thrust; to prick; to sting; to
point out; to measure; to allude; to hold
up.

1. ブルータスは Brutus stabbed Cæsar
短剣を以てシー with a dagger.
ザーを刺せり。

2. 蜂は泣く兒の A bee stung the head of
頭を螫したり。 a crying child.

3. 下婢は花瓶に The maid servant poured
水をさしたり。 water into a flower
vase.

4. 源左衛門が零 Seeing Genzaemon clad
落せる風体を見 in rags many of the
て多くの士は指 samurai pointed a
し笑へり。 scornful finger at him.

5. 僕が醜業云々 In speaking of prostitu-
は彼の芳原に居 tion I allude to the
る無耻の婦人を shameless women in

指すのである。 the Yoshiwara.

Sashi-dasu, さしだす, 差出, *v.t.* To hand up; to lay before; to offer; to tender; to send.

1. 彼は昨日辞表を差出したり。 He tendered his resignation yesterday.
2. 郵便に差出したる二通の書状は紛失せり。 The two letters which I sent by post have been lost.

Sashihasami-mu, さしはさむ, 挟, *v.t.* To stick or place between; to hold in the bosom; to harbor; to cherish, or entertain.

1. 花を花瓶に拵むは一種の技術なり。 To put flowers in a flower vase is in itself an art.
2. 何人も予に對して異論を挟むものなし。 There is no one entertaining any objection against me.

Sashi-hiki, さしひき, 干満, *n.* Ebb and flow; rise and fall. 差引, *n.* Balancing an account; adding to, or deducting from, an account.

1. 月の引力は潮汐の干満に關係あり。 The attraction of the moon has a close relation to the ebbing and flowing of the tides.
2. 差引残高は如何。 What is the amount left after balancing the account?

Sashikomi-mu, さしこむ, 差込, *v.t.* To stick or thrust into; to have severe pain in the stomach; to be convulsed.

1. 悪戯小僧は米俵のうちに棒を差込みたり。 A mischievous boy thrust a stick into a bag of rice.
2. 婦人は腹しき差込のために苦めり。 The woman suffered from a severe pain in her stomach.

Sashimaneki-ku, さしまねく, 麾, *v.t.* To beckon.

1. 大将は一人の A general beckoned to a

兵士を麾きたり。 soldier.

Sashitome-ru, さしとめる, 差止, *v.t.* To stop; to suspend; to forbid; to check.

1. 社会黨の集會は警視廳の差止むる所と爲れり。 Meetings of socialists were forbidden by the Metropolitan Police Board.
2. 或る新聞は不當の記事を掲げて其發行を差止められたり。 A certain newspaper having published improper statements, was ordered to suspend its publication.

Sashitsukaeru, さしつかへる, 差支, *v.i.* To be hindered; interrupted, embarrassed, or obstructed.

1. 彼は職業を得ざるが爲に生活に差支へたり。 Being out of employment, he is greatly embarrassed for his livelihood.
2. 月末の仕拂にも差支へ様ごは思はなんだ。 I never dreamed that I should be so seriously embarrassed as to be unable to make payments at the end of the month.

Sashō, させう, 瓊少, *adj.* Little; few; trifling.

1. 瓊少ながら予は此品を君に進呈すべし。 Trifling as it is, I wish to make you a present of this article.

Sasshi-suru, さつする, 察, *v.t.* To guess; to judge; to perceive; to observe; to consider; to commiserate; to sympathize with.

1. 吾人は他人の心を察せざる可らず。 We must be considerate towards others.
2. 彼の心は察するに餘りあり。 There are more than sufficient reasons for sympathizing with him.
3. 未然を察するは智者の事なり。 It is for the wise to perceive things before they actually come to pass.

Sassoku, さつそく, 早速, *adv.* Quickly;

hastily, speedily; soon.

1. 仰せに従ひ早速出可く候。 In accordance with your directions, I will soon come to see you.

Sata, さた, 沙汰, *n.* Notice; judgment; order, decision; communication; instruction or message from an official; report; rumor.

1. 予は友人に手紙を贈りしも彼よりは何の沙汰もなかりき。 I wrote to one of my friends but no answer was received from him.

2. 地獄の沙汰も金次第。 Even judgments in Hades may be influenced by money.

Satan-suru, さたん, 左袒, *v.t.* To side with; to confederate.

1. 予は今回の選挙に關しては島田氏に左袒せざるを得ず。 In regard to the present election, I cannot but side with Mr. Shimada.

Satoi-ki-shi, さごい, 聡, *adj.* Intelligent; clever, clear-sighted; quick in understanding or perceiving.

1. 東京の兒童は一般に聰けれど成人に至れば然らず。 The boys in Tokyo are generally very intelligent, but they are not so in their manhood.

2. 老人は夜間耳聰し。 Persons of advanced years are quick in hearing at night.

Satori, さごり, 悟, *n.* Perception; discernment; understanding; enlightenment.

1. 佛は佛上の悟を開きたるも其の度を意味す。 Buddha means one who has attained the highest degree of enlightenment.

2. 盲人は一般に悟の速きものなり。 Blind persons are generally quick in understanding.

Satori-ru, さごる, 悟, *v.t.* To discern;

to understand; to perceive; to be convinced of.

1. 人は宇宙の真理を悟らざれば心の平和を得ること能はず。 No man can attain peace of mind without perceiving the great truth of the universe.
2. 彼は彼女の性格に不道德の點あるを悟れるも、如し。 He seems to have discerned in her something of a loose character.

Satoshi-su, さごす, 諭, *v.t.* To make known authoritatively; to instruct, signify, or advise; to tell, or command.

1. 両親は東京滞在の其子に諭して客を待遇す少女ある蕎麥店又は牛乳店に入るべからずと云へり。 The parents advised their son in Tokyo not to go to buckwheat or beef shops where young girls are kept for the reception of guests.

Sawagashi-su, さわがす, 騒, *v.t.* To excite, agitate, disturb, or throw into tumult; stir up.

1. 故なく人を騒がす者は刑法により罰せらるべし。 Any person attempting to excite people without reason shall be punished according to the Penal Code.

2. 徳知酒保を騒がして舊友に逢へり。 Rochishin, having acted turbulently at a tavern, happened to meet with his old friend.

Sawagashi-ki, さわがしい, 騒, *adj.* Turbulent; boisterous; tumultuous; noisy.

1. 鉦太鼓を叩きて市中を徘徊する廣告者は甚だ騒がし。 Advertisers walking through streets with cymbals and drums are very noisy.

Sawagi, さわぎ, 騒, *n.* Excitement; agitation; up roar; tumult.

1. 総選挙に付ての人々の騒は實に... The agitation among people in connection with

に驚く可し。 the general election is really astonishing.

2. 騒動につきて A tumult arose in Aomori prefecture in connection with the famine.
青森縣にさわぎ起れり

Sawari-ru, さわる, 觸, *v.i.* To hit or strike against; to meddle; to touch.

1. 何人も縦横に No visitor should touch any of the articles on view.
附せる物品に觸る可からず。

2. 何人も他人の No one has a right to meddle with others' private affairs.
私事に立さわる權利なし。

Sayō, さよう, 左様, *adv.* Yes; just so; indeed.

1. 君は明日横浜 Do you intend to go to Yokohama to morrow?
に行く積りなるや。左様。 Yes.

2. 彼は君の想像 He is not so bad as you imagine.
する程左様に悪くはない。

Sazo, さぞ, 嗚, *adv.* How much; very; indeed.

1. 君が今の家に You must find it very hard to continue your service in the present house.
勤務することは嗚つらからん。

2. 君の田舎の父 Your father in the country must have been waiting for you anxiously indeed.
は嗚君を待ちつゝあるなるべし。

Sazukeru, さづける, 授, *v.t.* To bestow, impart, or give; to communicate; to hand over; to teach.

1. 師は教科書に The teacher gives instruction to his students by means of text-books.
依りて生徒に教を授く。

2. 菓子屋は佛蘭 A confectioner used to receive 50 yen for teaching a secret formula for the preparation of French "bonbons."
西ボンボンの製法を傳授するに五十圓の謝金を受くるを常とせり。

Sei-suru, せい, 制, *v.t.* To prohibit, stop, hinder, or restrain; to control, or regulate.

1. 一時の怒を制 He who is unable to restrain his momentary anger is unworthy to be called a great man.
するここ能はざる者は大人と稱するに足らず。
2. 入を計て出を The amount of one's expenditures should be estimated in proportion to one's income.
制すべし。

Sei, せい, 性, *n.* Nature; natural character; essential quality of anything.

1. 性相近し習相 All men have the same nature, but their habit makes them differ from each other.
遠し。

2. 子を愛するは To love children is man's nature.
人の性なり。

Sei, せい, 精, *n.* Exertion; labor; toil; diligence; strength; energy; the semen.

1. 精を出さずに Nothing can be accomplished without the utmost exertion.
成就するものはない。

2. 心を盡し精を Serve your Heavenly Father with all your heart and all your strength.
盡して汝の天父に奉へよ。

Seibatsu, せいばつ, 征伐, *n.* Punishment or subjugation of rebellious subjects, by war; expedition.

1. 凡そ我に敵意 Any person or country entertaining a hostile spirit towards us should be punished with war.
を懐むものは之を征伐すべし。

2. 維新の偉業は The great work of the Restoration was simply the subjugation of the Shogunate by war.
幕府征伐の結果に外ならず。

Seichō, せいちょう, 成長, *n.* Growth; increasing in size. —**suru**, To grow up.

1. 雜草の成長は Weeds grow very

至て速かなり。 rapidly.

2. 両親は其子の成長を喜ぶ。 Parents are delighted in the growth of their children.

Seichoku, せいちよく, 正直, *n.* & *adj.*
Honesty; upright; just.

1. 正直は最良の政策なり。 Honesty is the best policy.
2. 正直なる人は現社會に稀に見る處なり。 Upright persons are seldom found in the present society.

Seidai, せいだい, 盛大, *adj.* Prosperous; flourishing; successful; grand; splendid.

1. 青年會館に開きたる國民英學會の第十五祝會は、曠る盛大なりき。 The 15th anniversary of the Kokumin Eigaku-kwai held at Y. M. C. A. passed off splendidly.

Seidan, せいだん, 政談, *n.* A lecture on political matters.

1. 數年前政府は政談を禁じたることあり。 A few years ago the government prohibited lectures on political matters.

Seifu, せいふ, 政府, *n.* The government.

1. 政府は一國人の生命財産を保護す。 The government protects the lives and properties of a country.
2. 壓制政府は終に顛覆の悲運を免れず。 An oppressive government can hardly escape the fate of being overthrown.

Seigen, せいげん, 制限, *n.* Restriction; limitation; limit.

1. 我國にては酒精の輸入に幾分の制限を附せり。 In our country some restrictions are imposed on the importation of alcohol.

Seihō, せいほう, 製法, *n.* Process of manufacture; the way of making anything; recipe; formula.

1. ムスク香水の製法は至て簡單。 The process of manufacturing the "Musk"

なる由。 perfume is said to be very simple.

2. 君はカスタードクリームの製法を知れりや。 Do you know a recipe for custard cream?

Seiji, or **Seichi**, せいぢ, 政治, *n.* Administration; politics.

1. 政事に奔走する者は必らず其資産を失ふ。 Those who take an active part in politics are sure to lose their property.

Seijitsu, せいじつ, 誠實, *adj.* True; not false; real; sincere.

1. 小事に誠實なる者は必らず大事にも誠實なり。 Those who are true to little things are true to great things.
2. 誠實なる朋友は眞に得難し。 Sincere friends are really difficult to secure.

Seiken, せいけん, 政權, *n.* Government authority; political power.

1. 今の政黨は國民全体の福利を顧みず唯其政權を争ふもの、如し。 The present political parties appear to contend with each other for political power only, without regard to the welfare of the people at large.

Seiketsu, せいけつ, 清潔, *adj.* Clean; pure; free from impurity; just; upright; honest.

1. 家屋を清潔にせざれば疫病の侵入を免れず。 If we do not keep our houses clean, we shall be liable to be attacked by infectious diseases.
2. 東京中銀座ほど清潔なる町はなし。 No streets are so clean in Tokyo as those of Ginza.

Seikwatsu, せいくわつ, 生活, *n.* Life; living; livelihood.

1. 何れの時代に於ても社會は唯人々の生活の爲。 In every generation society presents a scene in which men are

め苦闘する状況
を弄すのみ。 struggling for life.

Seikyū, せいきう, 性急, *n.* Quick-tempered; impetuous; impatient.

1. 性急なる人は Quick tempered men are
往々思はぬ苦境 often liable to be en-
に陥るこごあ tangled in unexpected
り。 trouble.

Seikyū, せいきう, 請求, *n.* A claim; demand.

1. 彼は侮辱損害 He made a claim for
として二萬圓の 20,000 yen as damages
請求を爲せり。 for libel.
2. 約定金は請求 The money under con-
次第中央金庫よ tract shall on demand
り支出せらるべ be paid at the central
し。 Treasury.

Seimitsu, せいみつ, 精密, *adj.* Exact; accurate; fine; delicate; precise; elaborate.

1. 貿易表を作成 Elaborate investigation
するには精密な is necessary for pre-
の調査を要す。 paring trade returns.

Seinenkwai, せいねんくわい, 青年會, *n.* Young men's association.

1. 青年會は各地 Young men's associa-
に設立せられつ tions are being estab-
あり。 lished in various prov-
inces.

Seiryaku, せいりやく, 政略, *n.* Policy.

1. 目下政府の政 The present policy of
略は大に外交を the government ap-
擴張せんごする pears to be the exten-
模様あり。 sion of its diplomacy
to the highest point.

Seiryoku, せいりよく, 勢力, *n.* Strength; force; energy; influence.

1. 今の内閣總理 The present Premier has
大臣は今の政敵 no influence over the
に勢力なし。 political parties now
in existence.
2. 大阪にて目下 It is said that in Osaka

實業界に勢力あ Mr. Hiraga alone has
る者は獨り平賀 some influence in in-
氏なりと云ふ。 dustrial circles.

Seisaku, せいさく, 製作, *n.* Manufacture; construction.

1. 目下の鐵道車 Most of the railway cars
は多くは米國の of the present time are
製作に係れり。 of American manufac-
ture.

Seiseki, せいせき, 成績, *n.* The result of one's labor; achievement; result.

1. 本級の生徒は As for the students of
其成績極めて宜 this class the results
し。 have proved extremely
satisfactory.
2. 彼の勤勉は人 His assiduity is recog-
々の認むる處な nised by all, but he
るが其成績少し has as yet achieved
も擧らず。 nothing worthy of ap-
preciation.

Seishiki, せいしき, 正式, *n.* Proper formalities, formal process.

1. 訴訟はすし Having failed to com-
て彼は正式の裁判 promise, he formally
を仰ぐに至れり。 instituted an action in
the law court.

Seishin, せいしん, 精神, *n.* The mind; motive; will.

1. 精神一則何事 Where there is a will
か成らざらん。 there is a way.
2. 彼は學問の爲 He has no motive for
め洋行する精神 going abroad for study.
はない。

Seishitsu, せいしつ, 性質, *n.* Nature; temperament; disposition; temper; character.

1. 教育は人の性 Education changes na-
質を改造す。 ture.
2. 鬼村の燥暴な Onimura's turbulent dis-
る性質は到底直 position can never be
はる見込なし。 remedied.

Seisho, せいしよ, 聖書, *n.* The holy Scrip-

tures; the Bible.

1. 聖書は萬民一
讀せざる可から
ざる寶典なり.

The Bible is a valuable
book which ought to
be read by all men.

Seisoku, せいそく, 正則, *n.* A regular course, process, or means.

1. 後進生の英語
を學ぶや悉く正
則に據れり.

The clan students
known as *Koshinsei*
have adopted a regular
process in learning
English.

Seisul, せいすい, 盛衰, *n.* Flourish and decay; rise and fall; prosperity and adversity.

1. 一國の盛衰は
商業に在り.
2. 一身の盛衰に
汲々たる者は共
に天下の事を語
るに足らず.

The prosperity of a
country depends upon
the commerce it under-
takes.

Whoever entertains ex-
cessive anxiety about
his personal prosperity
or adversity is unwor-
thy to talk with about
the affairs of the
country.

Seitai, せいたい, 政体, *n.* The system or constitution of government.

1. 日本の政体は
立憲君主政体な
り.
2. 各國皆政体を
異にす.

The system of govern-
ment of Japan is a con-
stitutional monarchy.

Every nation has its
own system of govern-
ment.

Seitō, せいとう, 政黨, *n.* A political party.

1. 我國には目下
三大政黨あり自
由黨, 進歩黨, 憲政
黨是なり.

There are now three
great political parties
in our country, namely,
Liberals, Progressists,
and Constitutionalists.

Seyaku, せいやく, 誓約, *n.* An oath; a promise.

1. 凡そ官吏たら Any person desiring to

んごする者は其
私心なきことを
誓約せざる可か
らず.

become a government
officer is required to
take an oath to the ef-
fect that he will en-
tertain no selfish mo-
tives.

Seizō, せいざう, 製造, *n.* Manufacture; preparation; fabrication.

1. 羅紗は千住に
於て盛んに之を
製造す.
2. 鋼鐵の製造に
は原料を支那に
仰ぐ.

Woolen cloth is manu-
factured at Senju on a
large scale.

Materials are imported
from China for the
manufacture of steel.

Seji, せい, 世事, *n.* The world; civility; courtesy; flattery.

1. 昔の漢學者は
世事に疎しめて
多くの人に嘲け
られたり.
2. お世事は下等
社會の特徵なり.

Men well versed in
Chinese learning in
olden times were ridi-
culed by many as be-
ing ignorant of the
world.

Excessive courtesy is a
characteristic of the
lower orders of society.

Seken, せけん, 世間, *n.* The world; the people at large.

1. 人の善悪は大
凡そ世間の評判
にて決定するを
得.
2. 世間には貧者
を憐むの心なし.

The general character
of man can be deter-
mined with reference
to popular rumours.

The people at large are
destitute of compassion
for the poor.

Seki, せき, 席, *n.* A mat; a seat; a room; a place of meeting; an assembly, or meeting.

1. 男女七オにし
て席を同ふせず
は孔子の教なり.

It is a teaching of Con-
fucius that "a man
and a woman, when
they have attained
seven years of age

should not sit together
in the same room."

2. 客は席に就く
前恭しく頭を下
げたり。
The guest bowed low
before taking a seat.

Seki-ku, せく, 急, *v. l. & v. i.* To hurry;
to make haste; to urge; to be in a hurry;
to grow impatient.

1. 急がなければ
日暮前に停車場
に達することは
出来ない。
You will be unable to
reach the station before
dark unless you make
great haste.

2. 彼は人足を引
立て、店の前の
石を片付させたり。
He pressed coolies to
carry away stones in
front of his shop.

Sekibaku, せきはく, 寂寞, *n.* Lonely,
solitary, retired.

1. 北海道には今
尚ほ判る處寂寞
たる原野あり。
Even at present we can
find lonely fields every-
where in Hokkaido.

Sekibarai, せきはらい, 咳嗽, *n.* Clearing
the throat.

1. 彼は咳一咳し
て余の室に入れ
り。
He entered my room
coughing and clearing
his throat.

Sekishi, せきし, 石塚, *n.* A stone monu-
ment; a grave-stone.

1. 水師提督ペリ
一の記念として
浦賀に石塚を建
てたり。
A stone monument was
erected at Uraga to the
memory of Commodore
Perry.

Sekijō, せきじやう, 席上, *n.* In the room,
or hall where a meeting is held; during
the meeting, or assembly; extempore.

1. 箕田君は英語
會に於て毎度席
上演説をなす。
Mr. Minoda always de-
livers extempore spec-
ches at meetings of the
Eigokwai.

Sekimen, せきめん, 赤面, *n.* Blushing
(from shame or diffidence).

1. 彼は在京中の
不徳を責められ
Being reproached with
his improper conduct

て大に赤面せり。 during his sojourn in
the capital, he blushed
exceedingly.

Sekinin, せきにん, 責任, *n.* Responsibility;
obligation; duty; accountability.

1. 下僚の不体裁
は長官の責任に
歸す。
The chief officer is held
responsible for the
blunders of his subordi-
nates.

2. 彼は責任を重
んじて自殺を謀
れり。
He attempted to commit
suicide from a sense
of responsibility.

Sekitomeru, せきごめる, 堰止, *v. l.* To
dam up; to hinder the flow of.

1. 水流を堰止め
て百姓一揆起れ
り。
A stream being dammed
up, there arose a mob
of farmers.

Sekkaku, せつかく, 折角, *adv.* With
special pains; with much care; with
much trouble.

1. 折角の御頼み
なれど御断り申
す。
Indeed your request is
special, but I have to
decline it.

Sekkan-suru, せつかん, 折檻, *v. l.* To
chastise; to reprimand; to cudgel.

1. 次郎は隣家の
子供に石を投げ
て母に折檻せら
れたり。
Jiro was chastised by his
mother for throwing a
stone at a child next
door.

Sekken, せつけん, 節儉, *n.* Economy;
thriftiness.

1. 節儉は家運長
久の基礎なり。
Thriftiness is the found-
ation of the permanent
prosperity of a house
or family.

Sekkyō, せつけう, 説教, *n.* Preaching;
a sermon.

1. 宣教師は毎日
曜日其持々の會
堂に於て説教を
なす。
Missionaries deliver their
sermons at their re-
spective churches every
Sunday.

Semai-ki-shi, せまい, 狭, *adj.* Narrow;

not wide *or* broad; small.

1. 此室は狭くし
て三人を容る
に足らず。 This room is too small
to accommodate three
persons.
2. 意見の狭き者
は政事家となる
べき價値なし。 Men of narrow views
are unworthy to be-
come politicians.

Semaru, せまる, 迫通, *v. i.* To urge; to press upon; to approach near; to crowd on; to be straitened; to be constricted; to be filled with emotion.

1. 胸迫りて一語
をも發する能はず。 My heart is so full that
I cannot utter a word.
2. 高利貸は余に
借金の返済を迫
れり。 The usurer urged me to
pay the debt.

Semben-bankwa, せんべんはんくわ,
千變萬化, *n.* Myriads of forms; immense
varieties; endless changes.

1. 活動寫眞の畫
は千變萬化極り
なし。 There are endless
changes in the pictures
represented in the
cinematograph.

Sembetsu, せんべつ, 餞別, *n.* A parting
present.

1. 僕が上京の折
母は私かに十圓
の餞別を僕に與
へたり。 When I was about to
start for the capital,
my mother gave me
ten *yen* as a parting
present.

Seme, せめ, 責, *n.* Torture; torment;
flame; censure; obligatory work; duty,
responsibility.

1. 維新前の罪人
は水火の責を免
れざりし。 Criminals before the Re-
storation could not es-
cape torture by fire and
water.
2. 彼の逃亡に付
ては其責我に在り。 I am responsible for his
running away.
3. 神戸水道債券
に付ては外國人
は責を市廳に假
With regard to the Kobe
water works bonds
foreigners appear to lay

するもの・如し。 the blame upon the
municipal authorities.

Seme-ru, せめる, 攻, *v. t.* To attack, *or*
assault; to storm.

1. 西郷の兵大舉
して熊本城を攻
めたり。 The troops under Saigo's
command attacked the
Kumamoto castle in
overwhelming num-
bers.

Seme, せめる, 責, *v. t.* To torture, torment;
to persecute; to reprimand; to afflict; to
reproach.

1. 校長は西村に
向ひ數日の無斷
欠席を責めたり。 The president reproach-
ed Nishimura for his
absence from school
for many days without
giving any notice there-
of.

Semmon, せんもん, 専門, *n.* Special *or*
particular object of pursuit *or* study; a
special branch of knowledge; specialty.

1. 向ふの醫師は
内科専門なり。 Internal treatment is the
specialty of the phy-
sician in the opposite
house.
2. 今後は何事も
専門に研究せざ
れば世に立つこ
とは困難なり。 It will be difficult for
any one hereafter to
obtain a place in so-
ciety unless he is
versed in some special
branch of knowledge.

Semmu, せんむ, 専務, *n.* Principal busi-
ness.

1. 彼は目下寫字
を以て専務ごせり。 Copying is now his
principal business.
2. 大橋氏は或る
會社の専務取締
役なり。 Mr. Ohashi is Managing
Director of a certain
company.

Sempai, せんぱい, 先輩, *n.* Predecessive
scholars; predecessors.

1. 明治の先輩は
早や既に老ひた
The men who distingui-
shed themselves in the

り. Meiji era have already grown old.

Sempuku-suru, せんぷく, 潜伏, *n.* To hide one's self; to lie concealed.

1. 賊は妾宅に潜伏し居る處を取押へられたり. The robber while concealing himself in his concubine's house, was arrested.

Senchi, せんち, 戦地, *n.* A battle field.

1. 昔し婦人にして戦地に出でたる者少なからず. In ancient times there were many women who proceeded to the battle field.

Senchu, せんちう, 船中, *n.* In or aboard a ship.

1. 船中の人々は皆大魚海中に疾行するを見て驚けり. The men on board the ship were all astonished at seeing a monstrous fish swimming rapidly in the sea.

Sendai, せりだい, 先代, *n.* The former or last generation.

1. 富家は先代にて繁榮の極に達せり. This house attained its highest prosperity during the time of its former master.

2. 飢饉疫病は先代に其猖獗を極めたり. The last generation was characterized by famine and pestilence.

Sendō-suru, せんさう, 煽動, *v. t.* To incite, instigate, or stir up.

1. 臺灣には今尚ほ蠻民を煽動して官署を襲はんとする士族あり. In Formosa there are still some natives who attempt to attack the government offices by stirring up the barbarous people.

Sendō, せんたう, 先導, *n.* A guide; guiding; taking the lead.

1. 大沽展鑿の際日本軍先導たり. In attacking the Taku fort the Japanese army took the lead.

Sengaku, せんがく, 淺學, *n.* Shallow learning, superficial knowledge.

1. 余淺學未だ教育界に重要な地位を占むるに足らず. Because of my shallow learning I am not entitled to occupy a position of trust in educational circles.

Sengi, せんぎ, 詮議, *n.* Enquiry into facts; examination.

1. 金時計が紛失せる故家中の者を詮議する要あり. The gold watch being lost or stolen, it became necessary to make enquiries in reference to the inmates of the house.

Sengyō, せんげふ, 専業, *adj.* Chief pursuit, or occupation; specialty.

1. 彼は文筆を以て専業をなす事に決定せり. He has resolved to make writing his chief occupation; or, he has resolved to become a writer.

Sen-ichi, せんいち, 専一, *adj.* Most important; principal; special.

1. 青年時代には學業を専一にすべし. Special attention should be directed to study in boyhood.

Senken, せんけん, 先見, *n.* Foresight.

1. 今の政事家は先見なし. Politicians of the present generation are wanting in foresight.

2. 先見なくては人の上に立ち難し. It is difficult to occupy an influential position without foresight.

Senken, せんけん, 専權, *n.* Full power or authority; plenipotentiary; sole right.

1. 林氏は日韓通商條約の問題に關し専權を委ねられたり. Mr. Hayashi was vested with full authority to deal with the question of a commercial treaty between Japan and Korea.

Senkō, せんこう, 戦功, Ⅱ. Military merit; exploits.

1. 西山氏は戦功により金鷲勳章を授けられたり。 Mr. Nishiyama was decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite on account of his military exploits.

Senkoku-suru, せんこく, 宣告, Ⅱ. To sentence; to condemn; to pronounce judgment (of a court).

1. 彼は窃盗犯にて重禁錮二ヶ月の宣告を受けたり。 He was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour for having committed a theft.

Senkyo, おんきよ, 選挙, Ⅱ. Election.

1. 細民が選挙に熱心ならざる以上は政界の刷新は得て望む可からず。 We can hardly hope to be able to reform the political community so long as the poorer people remain indifferent to matters of election.

Senrei, せんれい, 先例, Ⅱ. A former custom, usage, or example; a precedent.

1. 私人に爵位を與ふることは日本に先例なし。 There is no precedent in Japan with regard to the bestowal of an honorary title or rank upon a private individual.

2. 一夫多妻は先例の許さざる處なり。 We are in no way justified by former usage in respect of polygamy.

Senro, せんろ, 線路, Ⅱ. A line of road, as of railway.

1. 近來鐵道線路に横臥して自殺を謀る者益々増加せり。 The number of those who have attempted to commit suicide by lying prostrate on the railway has increased of late.

2. 暴風雨の爲め鐵道線路は破損。 The railway routes were greatly damaged by a

せり。 storm of wind and rain

Sensaku, せんさく, 穿鑿, Ⅱ. Examination; inquiry; research.

1. 能く事情を穿鑿せざれば今回の罪人は斷定し難し。 The present offender cannot be determined without making a thorough inquiry into the circumstances.

Senshin-banku, せんしんはんく, 千辛萬苦, Ⅱ. Many and various hardships, sufferings.

1. 余は千辛萬苦して此發明を成就せり。 I have succeeded in making this invention through various hardships and sufferings.

Senso, せんさう, 戦争, Ⅱ. A battle; war.

1. 戦争は人命を危ふする野蠻的行爲に外ならず。 War is virtually a barbarous act destined to endanger the lives of men.

2. 朝鮮に戦争起れりこの評あり。 A rumour is afloat that war has broken out in Korea.

Sentakru, せんたく, 洗濯, Ⅱ. Washing (used only of clothes).

1. 夫の留守中彼女は他人の洗濯をなして自ら支へたり。 She has supported herself by washing the clothes of others during the absence of her husband.

2. シャツを洗濯して黄はなくてはならぬ。 I must get my shirt washed.

Sentetsu, せんてつ, 先哲, Ⅱ. Former philosopher; sages of old.

1. 先哲曰く自ら欺く勿れ。 The sages of old said: "Deceive not thyself."

Senyaku, せんやく, 先約, Ⅱ. A former contract, or promise; a previous engagement.

1. 僕は先約あり As I have a previous

て本月の例会に
は出席し難し。

engagement I am un-
able to attend the re-
gular meeting for this
month.

2. 少しく事情あ
りて先約は取消
したし。

I am disposed to with-
draw my former con-
tract on account of
some private circum-
stances.

Senyen-susu, せんえん, 遅延, *v.t.* To
postpone, defer, or delay; to put off.

1. 借金の期限を
遅延するは信用
を損ふの基なり。

To postpone the period
of payment of debts is
virtually the source of
losing one's credit.

Seoi-ou, せおふ, 背負, *v.t.* To carry on
the back.

1. 人足は余の荷
物を背負ひて歩
めり。

The coolie walked carry-
ing my baggage on his
shoulder.

Seppa-susu, せつは, 説教, *v.t.* To con-
fute; to show to be false or defective; to
refute; to disprove.

1. 彼は竟に余を
説教すること能
はざりき。

He was at last unable
to refute me.

2. 或る外國公使
は故南洲翁に説
教せられて大に
赤面せり。

A certain foreign min-
ister, being confuted
by the late Saigo Nan-
shu, greatly blushed.

Seppaku-suru, せつはく, 切迫, *v.t.* To
be straitened, pressed, or urged.

1. 支拂期限は切
迫せり。

The period of payment
drew to a close.

2. 彼は財政上の
事情切迫せる模
様あり。

He seems to be straiten-
ed in circumstances.

Seppō, せつはふ, 説法, *n.* A Buddhist ser-
mon.

1. 余の述ぶる處
或は釋迦に説法
の類ならん。

What I speak to you may
look like a "sermon
to Sakya."

Seppu, せつぷ, 節婦, *n.* A chaste or vir-
tuous woman.

1. 今代に節婦の
少なきは何故ぞ。
Why is it that virtuous
women are so rare in
this generation?

Seppuku, せつぷく, 切腹, *n.* Suicide by
cutting open the abdomen; suicide by
disembowelment.

1. 切腹は日本武
士の特徴なりき。
Seppuku or suicide by
disembowelment was
an essential feature of
the samurai's life in
Japan.

Seri-ru, せる, 競賣, *v.t.* To sell at auc-
tion; to bid against each other.

1. 圖書は五百圓
迄競りたれど余
の手に落ちざり
し。
I bid as high a price as
500 yen for the library,
but I have failed to get
it.

Seri-uri, せりうり, 競賣, *n.* Auction

1. 破産の結果彼
の家財は競賣に
附せられたり。
As a result of his bank-
ruptcy his household
furniture was sold by
auction.

Seryō, せれう, 施療, *n.* Medical treatment
free of charge.

1. 中等以上の人
士にして尙ほ施
療を受くる者あ
り。
There are even men
above the middle
classes of society who
are receiving medica-
l treatment gratis.

Sesai, せさい, 世才, *n.* Shrewd in business;
knowledge of the world.

1. 井上文次世才
に當りては其
師松陰先生の言
なりき。
"Inouye Bunta is wel-
acquainted with the
world," is an expres-
sion made by his
teacher Shoin.

Sessel, せつせい, 衛生, *n.* Hygiene; pre-
servation of health.

1. 衛生の要義は
酒と煙草を禁ず
The fundamental princi-
ples of hygiene are to

るに在り。

abstain from spirituous liquors and tobacco.

Sessen, セツセン, 接戦, *n.* A close combat.

1. 接戦は日本人の長處なり。 Close combat is a forte of the Japanese.

Sesshi-suru, セツスル, 接, *v.t.* To be joined or connected; to come close to; to have an interview; to receive.

1. 悪友に接する者は竟に其身を亡ぼすに至る。 Those who join bad company will ultimately bring ruin upon themselves.

2. 今朝老父の書面に接せり。 This morning I received a letter from my aged father.

3. 東海道線は豆相鐵道に接す。 The Tokaido railway is connected with the Zuro railway.

Sesshu-suru, セツシユ, 竊取, *v.t.* To embezzle; to steal.

1. 會社の書郎は五千圓の社金を竊取して刑に關れたり。 The clerk of the company, having embezzled 5,000 yen, was convicted.

Sessō, セツソウ, 節操, *n.* Virtue, fidelity, integrity.

1. 政事家にして節操なき者は國の爲めに益なし。 Politicians devoid of integrity cannot bestow any benefit upon the country.

2. 節操は婦人の光なり。 Fidelity is, as it were, the lustre of women.

Setai, セタイ, 世帯, *n.* Housekeeping.

1. 世帯を治るには少くとも一月三十圓の金を要す。 Housekeeping requires at least thirty yen a month.

2. 物價騰貴しては世帯を持つに困難なり。 It is difficult to keep a house as prices of commodities have risen.

Setchū-suru, セツチュウ, 折衷, *v.t.* To compare, and select, to compare and take

the mean.

1. 彼は阿黨の説を折衷して之を應用せんとするものゝ如し。 It seems that he desires to compare the opinions of the two parties and adopt the mean between them.

Setsu, セツ, 節, *n.* Fidelity; patriotism; constancy in the midst of suffering.

1. 近來政事家にして黄白の爲め其節を賣るもの甚多し。 At present we find many politicians who are disposed to sell their fidelity or conscience for gold or silver.

Setsu, セツ, 節, *n.* Time; period; season, opportunity; occasion.

1. 勸業債券抽籤の節は公衆の視察を許す。 The public is permitted to attend for inspection at the time when lots are drawn for the Industrial Bonds.

2. 新茶の期節は八月なり。 The season of new tea is August.

Setsu, セツ, 説, *n.* View; opinion; teaching; discourse; doctrine; tenet; dogma; report; rumour.

1. 此世界は必ずや一たび破壊すべしとの説學者間に行はる。 That this world will surely come to destruction in the course of time is a view taken by scholars.

Setsugi, セツギ, 節義, *n.* Chastity; fidelity; constancy.

1. 日本婦人は節義の爲めに死する事を躊躇せず。 Japanese women are always ready to die for the sake of their chastity.

Setsumei, セツメイ, 説明, *n.* Expounding; explanation.

1. 此書は簡明にして説明を要せず。 This book is too simple to need explanation.

2. 教師の説明なくしてミルトン It is difficult to understand Milton's works

の著作を解釋する
 ところは難し。 without a teacher's explanation.

Settai, せつたい, 接待, *n.* Receiving and entertaining guests; dealing out food and drink gratis.

1. 宮廷に伺候する者を接待するには一定の式を遵守せざる可からず。 Certain ceremonies are to be observed at the court in receiving guests or visitors.

Settō, せつたう, 竊盜, *n.* Theft; stealing; larceny.

1. 米價騰貴は竊盜に大關係あるもの。如し。 The rise in the price of rice seems to have close relations with theft.

Sewa, せわ, 世話, *n.* Assistance; patronage; kind offices.

1. 島貫牧師は能く貧乏學生の世話をなす。 Pastor Shimanuki is reported to render the greatest possible assistance to poor students.

2. 彼は他人の世話になることを何とも思はぬ。 He does not seem to care much about obtaining assistance from others.

Sewashii-ki, せはしい, 忙, *adj.* Busy; bustling; fussy; fidgety.

1. 忙しい爲めに余は食事するを忘れたり。 I was so busy that I forgot to take my meal.

2. 忙しいとて約束時間に背くは宜しかず。 However busy we may be, it will be awkward for us not to be punctual.

Sezoku, せぞく, 世俗, *n.* Common, ordinary; secular; vulgar.

1. 世俗之を呼んで地獄谷。 It is commonly called the *Jigokudani* or valley of Hell.

Shabetsu, しゃべつ, 差別, *n.* Discrimination; distinction; difference.

1. 彼の怒るや常 When he gets angry he

に誰彼の差別なく殴打す。 beats any one without distinction.

2. 教科書事件に關し近頃捕縛せられし教師若しくは教授等を何の差別もなく悪く罪するは甚だ理不盡なり。 It is quite unreasonable that the teachers or professors recently arrested in connection with the text book scandal should be condemned without distinction.

Shagi, しゃぎ, 謝儀, *n.* A present made out of gratitude for a favor; a return present.

1. 友人を要するときは金銭以外の謝儀を要する。 When we ask our friend to do some favor for us, we sometimes find it necessary to give him a present other than money.

Shain, しゃいん, 社員, *n.* A member of a company, society, or mercantile firm.

1. 近頃某々の社員と稱して金銭を詐取する者あり。 Recently we find men who, calling themselves members of such and such company or society, attempt to make fraudulent exactions of money.

Shaji, しゃじ, 謝辭, *n.* Apology; excuse; thanks, declining.

1. 彼は其勸迎會の席上にて簡単な謝辭を述べたり。 He expressed his thanks at a welcome meeting held in his honor.

Shakkin, しゃつきん, 借金, *n.* Borrowing money, a loan, debt.

1. 借金は鏡んで爲す勿れ。 Guard yourself against running into debt.
2. 借金の爲めに彼は首も廻らぬ。 It is reported that he has been reduced to extremity for his debt.

Shaku, しゃく, 痙, *n.* Cramp of the uterus; hysteria.

1. 日本婦人の特徴
微も云ふべき
は何か不時の事
に際會するときは
忽ち瘵を起す
こと是なり。
- One of the characteristics of Japanese women is, that when meeting with unexpected events, they are suddenly liable to suffer from cramp of the uterus.

Shakui, しやくゐ, 爵位, *n.* Title and rank; degree of nobility.

1. 余は爵位を望
まず。
- I have no wish for any degree of nobility.

Shakuryō-suru, しやくりやう, 酌量, *v.i.* To consider; to deliberate; to weigh.

1. 此處の事情宜
しく酌量し被下
度し。
- I request you to consider the circumstances well.

Shakuyō-suru, しやくようする, 借用, *v.i.* To borrow. (Karu を見よ).

Shakwai, しやくわい, 社會, *n.* Society; community.

1. 罪人の増加は
社會組織の不完
全より來る。
- Any increase in criminals is due to imperfect organization of society.
2. 卒業後は余等
も社會に立たざ
るべからず。
- We too have to find a place in society after our graduation from school.

Share, しやれ, 洒落, *n.* Witticism; pun; a humorous saying; a play upon words.

1. 彼は中々洒落
の上手な男なり。
- He is well versed in making puns.
2. 謔語家の洒落
は同々野鼻なり。
- Witticism from the lips of a professional story teller is in many cases vulgar.

Shareru, しやる, 洒落, *v.i.* To be witty, or humorous; to be elegant, stylish.

1. 鎌倉に新婚旅
行とは彼れも申
々洒落れて居る。
- How pleasant it must be for him to have gone to Kamakura by way

of "honey moon."

Sharei, しやれい, 謝禮, *n.* Acknowledgment of a favor; expressing thanks; fees.

1. 事件落着の後
は十分謝禮する
積りなり。
- I intend to pay him sufficient fees after the settlement of the affair.

Shasetsu, しやせつ, 社説, *n.* A leading article; editorial in a newspaper.

1. 時事新報の社
説は議論明晰に
して人を服する
の力あり。
- The editorials in the *Jiji Shimbun* are clear and forcible in their arguments.

Shashi, しやし, 奢侈, *n.* Extravagance; prodigality; pomp; luxury.

1. 奢侈は身を亡
ぼすの基なり。
- Extravagance is the source of personal ruin.
2. 近時會社員の
風次第に奢侈に
流れつゝあり。
- The members of employees of companies are at present falling into habits of luxury.

Shashin, しやしん, 寫眞, *n.* A likeness, a photograph.

1. 昔しは寫眞を
取るときは壽命
自ら縮むこの迷
信を抱ける者な
り。
- In olden times there was a superstition among some people, that their lives might be shortened by having their photograph taken.

Shazai-suru, しやざい, 謝罪, *v.i.* To apologize; to acknowledge a fault to another.

1. 余は君に向つ
て君が新聞紙上
にて余に謝罪せ
んことを要求す。
- I demand that you apologize to me through the newspapers.
2. 余は謝罪する
前に先づ償金を
拂はんことを欲す。
- I am willing to pay compensation before apologizing myself.

Shazetsu, しやせつ, 謝絶, *v.i.* To decline, refuse.

1. 執務中面會謝
絶。
- I refuse to meet any person during business hours.

2. 當村にては金品の贈答は一切謝絶する規程なり。
In this village the rule is that no presents of money or articles should be made to any person.

Shi, し, 死, 死, *n.* Death, the dead.

1. 死は罪の償なり。
Death is the reward of sin.

2. 何人も死期を前知すること能はず。
No man is able to predict the time of death.

Shiage-ru, しあげる, 仕上, *v.i.* To do up; to finish; to get through.

1. 一日一足の靴を仕上るを一人前の職工といふ。
A shoemaker who is able to make a pair of shoes in one day is regarded as a proficient workman.

2. 仕上を見てから可否の評を下し賜へ。
Criticise the thing after I have finished it.

Shian, しあん, 思案, *n.* Thought, considerations reflection.

1. 思案中に余の父は來着せり。
While I was thinking of the matter, my father arrived.

2. 能く思案して返事をなすも可なり。
You may reply after serious consideration.

Shibaraku, しはらく, 暫時, *adv.* For a short time; a while; for some time.

1. 暫時御待ち下さい。
Wait a while, if you please.

Shibari-ru, しはる, 縛, *v.i.* To bind; to tie; to fasten.

1. 庭前の松樹に犬を縛るべからず。
No dog should be tied to the pine tree in the garden.

2. 会社員は月給の爲めに其身を縛られたるに均し。
The company's employees are bound, as it were, for the sake of their salaries.

Shibomi-mu, しむ, 萎, *v.i.* To close, as a flower; to be withered.

1. 曇になれば朝顔は萎むなり。
The flowers of the morning glory are closed in the daytime.

Shibori-ru, しほる, 絞, *v.i.* To press or squeeze; to express, to wring; to close tightly.

1. 豆糟は豆より油を絞りたる滓なり。
Oil cake is nothing but dregs left after pressing oil from peas or beans.

2. 指を怪我して手拭を絞ること出来ぬ。
I cannot wring my towel as I hurt my fingers.

Shibui-ki, しぶい, 澁, *adj.* Astringent; austere, morose, or sullen; plain and neat.

1. 不熟の柿は澁くして食ふ可からず。
Unripe persimmons are astringent and cannot be eaten.

Shichi, しち, 質, *n.* A pawn; pledge.

1. 彼は金時計を質に取りて金百圓を貸與せり。
Having received a gold watch as a pledge, he lent 100 yen in the form of a loan.

Shichiya, しちや, 質屋, *n.* A pawn broker's shop; a pawn broker.

1. 質屋は質品に對して二分より三分の利子を受く。
Pawn brokers receive two to three per cent interest on the articles pawned.

Shichū, しちう, 市中, *n.* The town; the market town.

1. 品物を賣捌く店にして懸直せざるものは市中に一軒もなし。
Not a shop can be found in the town which will not ask two prices for articles on sale.

Shidaini, しいに, 次第, *adv.* Gradually; by degrees; little by little.

1. 人の逆境に立つときは友人も次第に冷淡を極む。
Friends grow gradually cool when one falls into adversity.

2. 永の年月滞京して學業次第に進めり。 Having stayed in Tokyo for many years he has made gradual but steady progress in his learning.

Shiga, しが, 齒牙, *n.* The teeth.

1. 斯る不當の要求は齒牙にかくるに足らず。 Such unreasonable demands are unworthy of discussion.

Shigeki, しげき, 刺癢, *n.* A pricking, smarting, sharp pain; irritation; incentive; impulse.

1. 社會の刺癢なければ道德自ら傷る。 Without social impulse morality would impair itself.

Shigeri-ru, しげる, 稠, *v.i.* To be thick, dense, or close together; to be luxuriant.

1. 北海道の森林は松栢生茂りて治さ天日を覆ふこと云ふ。 We hear that the forests in Hokkaido are so dense with pines and oaks that they do not allow the sunshine to penetrate them.

Shigoku, しごく, 至極, *adv.* Very; extremely; exceedingly; most; utmost.

1. 自動車は至極便利なり。 The automobile is very convenient.
2. 僕は近頃至極よい家を借り受けた。 I have lately rented an exceedingly fine house.

Shigoto, しごと, 仕事, *n.* Work; labor; employment.

1. 賃銀は仕事の巧拙によりて自ら差あり。 Wages differ according to skill in the execution of work.
2. 此頃は不景氣にて少しも仕事がない。 Owing to depression in trade at present I have no work to do whatever.

Shigwansha, しぐわんしゃ, 志願者, *n.* An applicant; a candidate.

1. 今回の検定試験には志願者五十名ありたり。 At the recent examination of candidates for school teachers, there were fifty applicants.

Shihe, しへい, 紙幣, *n.* Paper money.

1. 紙幣の利便は何人も之を否認する者なし。 No one denies the facility or convenience of paper money.

Shihō, しほう, 四方, *n.* The four quarters, or cardinal points; all sides.

1. 國亂れて盜賊四方に起れり。 The country being in disorder, robbery prevails on all sides.
2. 政府の干渉にて撰擧を妨害せる報告四方より來れり。 News came from every quarter, that the election was disturbed by official interference.

Shihō, しほう, 司法, *n.* Administration of justice.

1. 政事は司法行政の二途に區分す。 Government is conducted in two ways, namely, judicial and executive.
2. 司法宜しきを得ざれば國亂る。 Unless justice is properly administered, the country will at once fall into disorder.

Shihonkin, しほんきん, 資本金, *n.* Capital; fund.

1. 余は資本五十萬圓にて一の私立銀行を設立せんことす。 I intend to establish a private bank with a capital of one half million yen.
2. 商賣の發達は資本金の多寡に在り。 The development of trade depends upon the amount of capital invested.

Shiire, しいれ, 仕入, *n.* Buying or laying in goods; stock.

1. 地方の商人は一年二期京阪地方へ仕入のため Provincial merchants come to Tokyo or Osaka twice a year to lay

旅行す。

in goods.

2. 此織物は夏の仕入に最も適當なり。
These stuffs are well adapted for summer stock.

Shijō, しじやう, 私情, *n.* Personal regard, affection, or consideration; illicit love or attachment.

1. 我が司法界には私情に引かれて法を歪ぐる者一人もなし。
In our judicial circles not a single man is to be found who will venture to pervert law under the influence of personal affection or consideration.

Shijū, しじゆう, 始終, *n.* From beginning to end; always; constantly.

1. 彼は始終讀書に凝て居る。
He is always absorbed in reading.
2. 彼は何か新發明を爲さんご始終一室に閉ぢ籠れり。
He was always confined to his room over a certain new invention.

Shikake, しかけ, 仕掛, *n.* Machinery; a machine.

1. 懐中時計程緻密なるものは稀なり。
We can seldom find machinery so delicate as that of watches.
2. 蒸氣仕掛の應用は文明に資するご多し。
The utilization of steam engines has contributed much to the progress of civilization.

Shikakeru, しかける, 仕掛, *v. t.* To begin to do; to set about; to force upon; to start.

1. 仕事を仕掛けて居る故外出は出来ぬ。
As I am about to begin my work, I cannot go out.
2. 無頼漢は喧嘩を仕掛けて金銭を食らんとす。
Loafers attempt to exact money by forcing a quarrel upon another.

Shikame-ru, しかめる, 感, *v. t.* To make a wry face; to frown.

1. 子供は顔を感めて水薬を服せり。
The child, with a wry face, took the liquid medicine prescribed for him.

Shikareru, しかれる, 被踏, *i. p.* To be pressed under; to be run over.

1. 子供は馬車に踏れて両足を挫けり。
The child got its feet bruised by being run over by a carriage.
2. 彼は地震の梁に踏れて死せり。
He died from being pressed under a beam at the time of earthquake.

Shikaru, しかる, 呵, *v. t.* To scold; to chide; to rate or censure.

1. 山田は其子の學校に行かざるを見て呵れり。
Yamada scolded his child on seeing the latter absenting himself from school.
2. 不注意なる下女は茶碗を毀して呵られたり。
The careless maid servant was rated for breaking a porcelain cup.

Shikata しかた, 仕方, *n.* Way or method of doing; treatment; conduct toward others; resource; means; alternative; gesture or sign.

1. 其目的は善けれご其仕方は宜しからず。
His purpose was good, but the means he employed were bad.
2. 彼は仕方のなき怠惰者なり。
He is an incurable idler.
3. 時節に依りては家用を賣るより仕方がない。
Things having taken such a turn, there is no alternative but to sell the household effects.

Shikato, しかご, 確, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; well; fully; certainly, firmly.

1. 確ご約定をなせしごは少しも懸念なし。
A promise being positively made, you need not feel anxious about the matter.
2. しかごは見へ
Fishing boats out at sea

ぬ沖の瀬舟.

cannot distinctly be seen.

Shiken, しけん, 試験, *n.* Examination.

1. 余は試験の爲めに勉強せず. I do not study simply for the sake of examination.

2. 或る點に於ては試験は害多くして益少し. In some respects examination does more harm than good.

Shiki, しき, 式, *n.* System; usage; ceremony; rite; pattern.

1. 陸軍用の小銃には村田式と大山式との二種あり. Rifles in military use are of two kinds, viz., rifles of Murata pattern and those of Oyama pattern.

Shiki, しき, 識, *n.* Knowledge; experience.

1. 識は廣きを貴ぶ. Knowledge is to be appreciated in proportion to its extent.

Shiki, しき, 士氣, *n.* Military spirit.

1. 開戦の布告出で、日本軍隊の士氣大に振ひたり. A notification for the declaration of war being issued, the military spirit of Japanese troops was quite animated.

Shiki-ku, しき, 敷, *v. t.* To spread; to passover; to overlay.

1. 近時日本風の座敷にも毛氈を敷くの風流行し來れり. Of late it has come into vogue to spread carpets even in rooms of Japanese style.

2. 銀座通りは人道に皆石を敷けり. The foot paths on the streets of Ginza are all paved with stones.

Shikikin, しききん, 敷金, *n.* Money deposited as security for house rent; a deposit in connection with a rented house.

1. 方今借家するには必らず多少の敷金を拂はざる可からず. amount of money as deposit.

る可からず.

amount of money as deposit.

Shikirini, しきりに, 頻, *adv.* Constantly; incessantly; earnestly; urgently; frequently.

1. 彼は近來頻りに上官の宅に入する由なり. It is reported that he frequently visits the house of his head officer at present.

2. 亭主は頻りに余に向つて數日間尙滞在せんことを願ひたり. The landlord has earnestly entreated me to stay a few days more.

Shikisha, しきしや, 識者, *n.* A learned man; a man of experience.

1. 彼は村中の識者として貴はる. He is esteemed as a learned man in the village.

Shikiyoku, しきよく, 色慾, *n.* Lust; lasciviousness, lewdness.

1. 方今の富人は色慾の奴隷なり. Wealthy men of to day are slaves to lust.

2. 罪の本源は色慾に在り. The source of sin lies in lasciviousness.

Shikkari, しつかり, *adv. & adj.* firmly; tightly; many; much.

1. 君は今後モツトしつかり勉強しなくては困る. I should advise you to be more studious in future.

2. 麥酒の徳利に栓をしつかりしめておけ. Apply the cork tightly to the beer bottle.

Shikkei, しつがい, 失敬, *adj.* Disrespectful; uncivil, impolite.

1. 君失敬. Excuse me, Sir.

2. 如何にも失敬な奴だ. What an impolite fellow he is!

Shikki, しつき, 漆器, *n.* Laquered ware.

1. 漆器の輸出は年々其高を減ず. The export of lacquered wares decreases in quantity year by year.

Shikkwa, しつくわ, 失火, ㄩ. A fire, conflagration.

1. 昨夜錦町に失火あり全焼五町半焼二戸.
In consequence of the fire which broke out at Nishiki-cho last night, five houses were entirely destroyed while two were partially burnt.
2. 失火の爲めに水戸の人家は大半焼失せり.
More than half the houses in Mito were destroyed by conflagration.

Shikō, しかう, 嗜好, ㄩ. The taste; liking.

1. 煙草「日の出」は世人の嗜好に適合せる爲め大に流行せり.
The cigarette "Hinode", being suited to the taste of the public, is rapidly growing in popularity.
2. 嗜好は一の廢し難き習慣なり.
Taste is a habit which it is difficult to abandon.

Shikomi-mu, しこむ, 仕込, ㄩ. To fix anything inside of something else; to lay in; to teach; to educate.

1. 猿に藝を仕込むは容易のことにあらず.
To teach tricks to a monkey is no easy matter.
2. 商人は秋に至りて多くの品物を仕込む.
Merchants lay in large quantities of goods in autumn.
3. 其菓子の中に毒が仕込んである.
That cake contains deadly poison.

Shikujiri-ru, しくじりる, ㄩ. To commit a mistake; to blunder; to lose; to be turned out of office; to be dismissed.

1. 凸助は今度の試験にも失敗つた.
Dekosuke has failed again in the last examination.
2. 彦八は収賄の爲めに文部省をしくじりたり.
Yokuhachi was dismissed from the Educational Department on account of having received bribes.

Shikyoku, しきよく, 支局, ㄩ. A branch office.

1. 支局の多きは郵便局を以て最もす.
The Post Office has the largest number of branches.

Shikyū-suru, しきゆうする, 支給, ㄩ. To furnish, provide, supply.

1. 兵士は春秋二期に新靴を支給せらる.
Soldiers are provided with new shoes twice a year, viz., Spring and Autumn.
2. 官吏の旅行する者は旅費の外日當を支給せらる.
Government officials when travelling are granted special daily allowances in addition to their travelling expenses.

Shima, しま, 縞, ㄩ. The striped figure in cloth.

1. 縞の財布に五十圓は昔の通語なりき.
"Fifty ryo in a figured purse" was a common saying in olden times.
2. 縞甲斐絹は異物として目下頗る流行す.
Figured Kai silk is universally used at present as lining stuff.

Shimari, しまり, 締, ㄩ. Tightness; control; exactness, rigorous or scrupulous, discipline, order; the fastening.

1. そんな不しだらでは会社の締りがつかぬとて社長は大に其社員を戒めたり.
The president of the company has cautioned its members against their negligence, stating that he shall be unable to preserve order in the company.

Shimatsu, しまつ, 始末, ㄩ. The origin and all the circumstances; an affair; particulars.

1. 喧嘩の始末書を警察署に提出すべし.
You are required to present to a police station a document giving the origin and all the

circumstances of the quarrel in which you were implicated.

2. 右の始末に付、Such being the case, you will please allow me to postpone the payment of my debt until the end of this month.

Shimpen, しんぺん, 神變, *adj.* Miraculous; supernatural.

1. 余が十五年間の病苦を二週間にて全治せるは實に神變不思議と謂はざるを得ない。 That I was cured in two weeks of a disease by which I had been tormented for the past 15 years was virtually a miraculous cure.

Shimbō, しんぼう, 辛抱, *n.* Perseverance; patience; self-denial.

1. 彼は五十年間辛抱して一萬圓の賞與を得たり。 Having served patiently for fifty years he obtained a reward of 10,000 yen.
2. 辛抱の強きことに於ては學校中彼の右に出づる者あらざるべし。 In respect of perseverance no one in the school surpasses him.

Shimbokukwai, しんぼくくわい, 親睦會, *n.* A social meeting.

1. 神田教會の親睦會は春秋二度上野三宜亭にて開催せらる。 The social meeting of the Kanda Church is held twice a year — Spring and Autumn at Sangitei, Ueno.

Shimbun, しんぶん, 新聞, *n.* News; newspaper.

1. 新聞は社會の耳目なり。 Newspapers are the eyes and ears of society.

Shime-ru, しめる, 締, *v.t.* To tighten; to press; to squeeze; to put on; to make firm, compact, *or* hard; 閉, To shut,

close, 計, To sum up, add together, 占, To take *or* get possession of, occupy.

1. 罪人の繩を締めて逃げぬよふせよ。 Tighten the rope against the criminal so as to prevent his escape.
2. 計めて十二圓五十錢になります。 Added together, it comes to 12,50 yen.
3. 彼は教育界にて重要な地位を占む。 He occupies the most prominent position in educational circles.
4. 戸を閉めて下さい。 Shut the door please.

Shimekoro-shi-su, しめころす, 絞殺, *v.t.* To hang; to strangle.

1. 小兒を絞殺せし隙にて半七の妻は拘引せられたり。 The wife of one Hanshichi was arrested on the charge of having strangled a child.
2. 犬を絞殺すは中々に骨の折れる仕事なり。 To strangle a dog is a hard job.

Shimeshi-su, しめす, 示, *v.t.* To show; to inform; to indicate, to instruct; to teach, *or* instruct.

1. 余は余の決心を示さん爲めに断然退校せり。 I have retired from school so as to show my resolution.
2. 運命の神よ願くは余の進むべき徑路を示せ。 O, God of Fortune! I pray thee to show me the path I ought to follow.

Shimiru, しみる, *v.i.* To pierce, penetrate *or* affect deeply; to smart, *or* cause a sharp piercing pain; to stain.

1. 寒風身にしみて骨までも氷るかさ髪はれたり。 The cold wind penetrated the body so deeply that I felt as though my bones were frozen.
2. 君の忠告は實際心身に染みて Your advice has made a strong impression

忝けない。 upon my mind, and I
feel extremely grateful
to you.

Shimimitsu, しんみつ, 親密, *adj.* In-
timate; close; friendly.

1. 近頃彼ご僕ご At present I am not so
は昔日の如く親 intimate with him as I
密でない。 formerly was.

Shimmotsu, しんもつ, 進物, *n.* A pre-
sent.

1. 祭禮其他の幸 It is customary in Japan
節の進物を交換 to interchange presents
するは日本の習 on the occasion of re-
慣なり。 ligious festivals and
other particular times.

Shimpai, しんぱい, 心配, *n.* Concern;
anxiety; solicitude; trouble.

1. 母は其子の行 The deep anxiety of a
末を心配して夜 mother over the future
の目も合はさぬ of her child causes her
ここ幾々ありご not to wink through
いふ。 the night.

2. 嗚御心配なこ You must be very anxi-
ごでムりませう。 ous about it.

3. 議會が解散に I am deeply concerned
なりはせぬかご about the possibility of
心配でならぬ。 the Diet being dis-
solved.

Shimpan, しんぱん, 新版, *n.* A new book;
a new edition, or publication.

1. 和英作文字書 The Japanese English
は從來なき處の Composition Diction-
新版なり。 ary is a new publica-
tion which did not exist
in former times.

Shimpo, しんぽ, 進歩, *n.* Advancement;
progress.

1. 日本工業の進 The progress Japan has
歩は未だ以つて made in her industry
世界に誇るに足 is still unworthy of be-
らざるなり。 ing boasted of to the
world.

2. 君の英作文の I am quite astonished at
進歩には全く驚 the progress you have
くよ。 made in your English
composition.

Shin, しん, 眞, *adj.* Real, genuine, true.

1. 眞の道德家は Not a single true mor-
今の世に一人も alist can we find in
なし。 this world.

Shin, しん, 信, *n.* Truth; faith; sincerity;
fidelity; communication.

1. 信は人の由て Faith is the foundation
立つ基礎なり。 of human life.

Shinagire, しなぎれ, 品切, *n.* To be out,
or deficient of any article of merchandise,
having sold all; out of stock.

1. チャンバーの Chamber's Dictionary is
字書は目下品切 said to be out of stock
れなる由なり。 at present.

Shinamono, しなもの, 品物, *n.* A thing;
article; goods; kind or quality of anything.

1. 品物は船にて Send the goods by a ship.
送られよ。

2. 品物引換に代 We receive prices in ex-
金は原銀致します。 change for articles.

Shindai, しんだい, 身代, *n.* Property;
possessions; estate.

1. 身代の豊かな Large property is by no
るは以つて誇り means a thing to be
ごするに足らず。 boasted of.

Shindan, しんだん, 診断, *n.* Medical ex-
amination; diagnosis.

1. 醫士の診断に According to the medical
依れば彼は心臓 examination of the
病なる由なり。 Doctor, his trouble is
a disease of the heart.

2. 山田醫士は余 Dr. Yamada, having ex-
を診断して無病 amined me, declared
なりごいへり。 that I am perfectly
healthy.

Shindō, しんどう, 震動, *n.* Shaking;
trembling; quaking.

1. 大地の震動は 同々人をして畏怖せしむ。
The quaking of the earth at times inspires men with terror.

Shingata, しんがた, 新形, *n.* A new figure, design pattern or style.

1. 此帽子は巴里流行の新形なり。
This hat is a new pattern prevalent in Paris.

Shingeki, しんげき, 進撃, *n.* Moving forward to attack.

1. 一號令の下全軍直ちに進撃せり。
At a word of command the whole army moved forward to attack.

Shingi, しんぎ, 眞偽, *n.* & *adj.* True or false; genuine or spurious.

1. 其外形を見ただけでは眞偽を判するに極めて困難なり。
It is very difficult to judge from external appearance whether the article is genuine or false.

2. 事の眞偽は明朝再調の上御報致すべし。
I will inform you after re-investigation tomorrow morning whether the matter is true or false.

Shingi, しんぎ, 信義, *n.* Truth and righteousness.

1. 士は信義を重んじて末利を輕んず。
Truth and righteousness are more respected by gentlemen than profit.

Shingun-suru, しんぐん, 進軍, *n.* March; advancing to attack.

1. 昨夜我軍は北京城内に進軍せり。
Last night our troops marched into the castle of Peking.

Shingwai, しんぐわい, 心外, *adj.* Regrettable.

1. 余が窃盜の嫌疑を蒙ることは實に心外なり。
It is truly regrettable that I incurred suspicion as a thief.

Shini-nuru, しぬる, 死, *v.i.* To die.

1. 余は死ぬるを悲まず余の事業
I do not grieve to die, but regret not having

の成らざるを悲しむ。
been able to complete my work.

2. 人の將に死ぬる言や善し。
The words of a dying man are true and good.

Shinime, しにめ, 死目, *n.* The time of death.

1. 余は父の死目に逢はざりしを悲しむ。
I regret not having been present at the time of the death of my father.

Shinitaeru, しにたぬる, 死絶, *v.i.* To cut off by death; to become extinct.

1. 北條家は終に死絶ぬたり。
At last the family of Hojo became extinct.

Shiniwakareru, しにわかれる, 死別, *v.i.* To be separated by death.

1. 花さんは昨年犬に死別れ今年其子に死別れぬ。
Mrs. Hana was separated from her husband by his death last year, and this year she was bereaved of her child.

Shinji-zuru, しんずる, 信, *v.t.* To believe; to regard as true; to confide or trust in.

1. 余は神の存在を信する者なり。
I believe in the existence of god.

2. 貴山君は餘り多く人を信する癖あり。
Mr. Kiyama is apt to place undue confidence in others.

3. 何事も信じて之を行はざれば成就せず。
Nothing can be accomplished without firm belief.

Shinjin, しんじん, 信心, *n.* Devotion, piety, faith.

1. 信心は或る程度迄は合理的ならざる可からず。
Faith to a certain extent must be founded on reason.

Shinjitsu, しんじつ, 眞實, *n.* Sincerity, faithfulness; kindness.

1. 朋友に交るは眞實を以てすべし。
Sincerity must be the essential factor in friendship.

Shinjū, しんじゆ, 情死, *n.* Dying together, as two lovers who commit suicide in order to live together in the next world; love-suicide.

1. 小學教員にして其女生徒と情死せし者ありと新聞紙は報ぜり. Newspapers report that a certain primary school teacher has committed love-suicide with a female student.

Shinkei, しんけい, 神経, *n.* A nerve.

1. 彼は心配の餘り神経の衰弱を起せり. He was attacked with nervous prostration from over anxiety.

Shinkō, しんかう, 深更, *n.* A late watch of the night.

1. 昨夜骨牌會を催ふして深更に及べり. Last night we played cards till it was very late.
2. 昨日山村は川木と靈魂不滅の議論をなして終に深更に達せり. Yesterday Yamamura argued with Kawaki about the immortality of the soul till late at night.

Shinkō, しんかう, 信仰, *n.* Faith; devotion; belief.

1. 信仰なき國民は滅亡す. A nation without faith will perish.
2. 偶像を信仰するは何者をも信仰せざるに優る. To believe in idols is better than to believe in nothing.

Shinku, しんく, 辛苦, *n.* Privation; hardship; toil; difficulty; trouble.

1. 辛苦艱難多年にして余は今日の成功を収めぬ. I have secured my present success through many years' privations and hardships.

Shinnin, しんにん, 信任, *n.* Trust; confidence.

1. 山内氏は見玉大臣の最も信任する人物なり. Mr. Yamauchi is a man in whom great confidence is placed by the Minister Kodama.

2. 彼は上官の信任を博し得る如き才物にあらず. He is not a man so sagacious as to be able to secure the confidence of his chief.

Shinnō, しんわう, 親王, *n.* The title conferred upon a Prince of the Blood.

1. 親王は朝廷に於て特殊の待遇を受く. Princes of the Blood receive special treatment at the Imperial Court.

Shinobi-bu, しのみぶ, 忍, *v.t. & v.i.* To bear with patience; to endure; to conceal, to disguise one's self, to love, or long after; to think affectionately of.

1. 一身の困難を忍ぶ能はざるものは以て移住民たるを得ず. Those who are unable to endure personal difficulties or hardships can hardly become emigrants.

2. 屈辱を忍んで余は時機の到来を俟ちぬ. Putting up with an insult, I have patiently waited for the arrival of an opportunity.

3. 今や古城跡を眼前に眺めて余は往時を忍ぶを慕する能はざりき. Seeing the remains of the old castle before my eyes, I could not but think fondly of the former times.

Shinogi-gu, しのご, 凌, *v.t.* To endure or suffer anything with fortitude; to brave; to stand up against; to put up with; to get or rise above; to pass or get through with.

1. 甲斐の名聲一時松菊を凌げり. The reputation of Koto was at one time higher than that of Shokiku.

2. 馬を食ふて一時の飢餓を凌ぎぬ. We satisfied our hunger for a time by eating horse flesh.

3. 家なければ雨雪を凌ぐ能はず. Without houses we shall not be able to protect ourselves against rain and snow.

Shinri, しんり, 眞理, *n.* The truth.

1. 眞理は最後の勝利者なり。 The truth is the ultimate victor.
2. 眞理は獨り上帝より出つ。 The truth emanates only from God.

Shinrui, しんるい, 親類, *n.* Kindred; relations, either by birth or marriage.

1. 遠くの親類近くの他人。 Friends in the neighborhood are better than relatives in distant places.

Shinsatsu, しんさつ, 診察, *n.* Examination of a patient by a physician; medical examination.

1. 君宜しく小山醫師に診察を乞ふべし。 You had better receive a medical examination at the hands of Dr. Koyama.

Shinsei, しんせい, 神聖, *adj.* Sacred; holy.

1. 天皇は神聖にして犯すべからず。 The emperor is sacred and inviolable.
2. 會堂は神聖なる建物なり。 The church is a holy building.

Shinsetsu, しんせつ, 親切, *n.* Kindness; friendliness, benevolence; favor; good will.

1. 人の親切を無にするこ勿れ。 You should never act in such a way as to disregard the kindness of others.
2. 親切に感ぜざるもの世間にあるなし。 There can be no one in the world who will not be moved by kindness.

Shinshaku, しんしゃく, 斟酌, *n.* Considering carefully; giving way to others out of respect.

1. 事情を斟酌して赦免あらんことを希冀す。 I hope you will pardon him after considering the circumstances carefully.

2. 状態を斟酌して罪一等を減す。 The offence was mitigated one degree after taking the circumstances into consideration.

Shinshō, しんしゃう, 身上, *n.* Property; means; wealth; possessions, estate.

1. 慈山君は一代にして今日の身上を作れり。 Mr. Yokuyama has become a man of present wealth in his life time.

Shinshoku, しんしよく, 寝食, *n.* Sleep and food; sleeping and eating.

1. 彼れは寝食を忘れ製氷器の發明に熱中せり。 He was absorbed in the invention of an ice-manufacturing machine, caring nothing about sleep and food.

Shinshuku, しんしゆく, 伸縮, *n.* Lengthening and shortening; stretching and contracting; elasticity.

1. 伸縮自在なる所此ステッキの特色なり。 The chief feature of this stick is that it can be lengthened or shortened at will.
2. 鐵は温度に従つて伸縮す。 Iron expands or contracts according to the degree to which it is heated.

Shinsuishiki, しんすいしき, 進水式, *n.* The ceremony of launching a ship.

1. 明日横須賀に於て軍艦初瀬の進水式あるべし。 The ceremony of launching the warship *Hatsuse* will be held tomorrow at Yokosuka.

Shintatsu, しんたつ, 進達, *n.* Forwarding a document from one government office to another on behalf of a petitioner or applicant.

1. 山林拂下の願書は主務省へ進達されたり。 An application for the sale of government forests was forwarded

to the principal Department concerned.

Shindō, しんどう, 神道, *n.* Shintoism.

1. 神道は日本古来の宗教にして儒佛を兼ねたるもの・如し。 Shintoism is the oldest religion of Japan and seems to include in it the doctrines of both Confucianism and Buddhism.

Shinto, しんご, 信徒, *n.* Believers.

1. 一向宗の信徒は喜捨の點に於て日本第一なり。 Believers in the doctrines of the Ikko sect are unsurpassed in Japan in matters of contributions.

Shintsu, しんつう, 心痛, *n.* Care; anxiety; trouble.

1. 其子の病氣危篤の爲め神山君の心痛一方ならず。 Mr. Kamiyama is in serious anxiety about the dangerous condition of his son's illness.

Shinyō, しんよう, 信用, *n.* Credit; confidence; trust.

1. 彼は信用の出来ぬ人物なり。 He is a man hardly to be trusted.
2. 一万圓位迄は信用するも差支なかるべし。 We can safely allow him credit to the amount of some 10,000 yen.
3. 信用は商家の資本なり。 Credit is the capital of merchants.

Shinyōgashi, しんようがし, 信用貸, *n.* Lending on trust, or without security.

1. 富家にては一切信用貸を謝絶す。 This house declines to lend money on trust, without security.

Shinzan, しんざん, 新参, *n.* A person lately taken into service; a new-comer.

1. 彼は入社之初め新参者として輕蔑せられたり。 He was contemptuously treated as a new comer at the time of his first entering into the service of the company.

Shinzoku, しんぞく, 親族, *n.* Kindred; relatives.

1. 吉田の結婚に關して親族會議は開かれたり。 An assembly of relatives was held in connection with the proposed marriage of Yoshida.

Shiore-ru, しおれる, 萎, *v.i.* To droop, wilt, wither; to languish; to be dispirited.

1. 山本は學年試験に落第せる爲めに痛く萎れ居れり。 Yamamoto was quite dispirited at having failed to pass the term examination.
2. 牡丹を一夜の中に萎れさせぬ様注意せよ。 Take care not to cause the peonies to droop during the night.

Shiozuke, しほづけ, 鹽漬, *n.* Pickled, or salted food.

1. 大根の鹽漬は日本人の好む食物なり。 Radishes pickled with salt are eaten by Japanese with great relish.
2. 昔時支那にては首を鹽漬として遠方へ送ること屢々なり。 In ancient times human heads were often salted in China for transportation to distant places.

Shirabe, しらべ, 調, *n.* Examination; inquiry; investigation; play on a musical instrument; a tune.

1. 北清事件の損害調べは未だ完了せぬ模様なり。 Investigations as to damages connected with the late North China affair appear to have not yet been completed.
2. 余は入雲琴の調を聴く毎に懐舊の情に堪へず。 Every time I hear the tones of a harp, I am led to the thought of the past events.

Shirase, しらせ, 報知, 兆候, *n.* Information; report; a sign, omen, prognostic, signal.

1. 冬大雪の降るは豊作の兆なりといふ。 A heavy snow fall in winter is regarded as a sign of plentiful crops.

2. 今朝郷里の兄
が俄かに病死せ
る趣の報知を得
たり。 This morning I have
received information to
the effect that my elder
brother in my native
province had died sud-
denly of his illness.

Shirasu, しらす, 白洲, *n.* A place spread
with white sand; the bar; court of law.

1. 罪人は昔時白
洲に引出されて
鞫問せられたり。 In olden times criminals
were all examined in
a place spread with
white sand.

Shirei, しらい, 指令, *n.* Order; command;
warrant; instruction.

1. 此事は上級官
廳の指令を受け
たる後にあらざ
れば決定し難し。 The matter cannot be
settled until instruc-
tions have been receiv-
ed from superior au-
thorities.

Shiri, しり, 私利, *n.* Personal advantages;
self interest.

1. 公吏にして私
利を營む程醜な
るはなし。 Nothing can be more
scandalous than to at-
tempt to promote per-
sonal advantage on
the part of public func-
tionaries.

2. 小松は私利を
忘れて國事に奔
走す。 Komatsu has sacrificed
his personal interest in
the cause of his country.

Shiri-ru, しる, 知, *v.i.* To know; to un-
derstand. 治, To govern, manage.

1. 余は此事の必
ず成功するを知る。 I know that this will
succeed at all events.

2. 彼は已に此意
味を知れる善な
り。 He ought to have already
understood the mean-
ing of this.

3. 人を知るは難
中の難事なり。 To know the character
of man is the most dif-
ficult of all things.

Shiriai, しりあい, 知合, *n.* An acquaint-
ance.

1. 余は知合とい
ふ程にはあらね
ども二三回彼と
面會せしことあ
り。 Although I cannot call
him my acquaintance,
yet I have had occa-
sion to meet him two
or three times.

2. 當地には知合
一人もなし。 I have not a single ac-
quaintance in this lo-
cality.

Shirigomi, しりごみ, 退背, *n.* Moving
or walking backwards; receding; shrink-
ing back or holding back, as in fear.

1. 其高價に驚き
彼は退背せり。 He shrank back at the
high price of the article.

Shiritsu, しりつ, 私立, *n.* Private.

1. 學校には公立
官立私立の別あ
り。 Schools are divided into
three classes: public,
government, and pri-
vate.

Shirizokeru, しりぞける, 退, *v.i.* To
cause to retire or withdraw; to drive back;
to expel; to repel; to decline, or refuse.

1. 我軍昨夜敵を
大阪に退けたり。 Last night our troops
drove the enemy to
Osaka.

2. 生徒は數學の
教師を退けんと
目下同盟休校中
なり。 The students are at pre-
sent absenting them-
selves from the school
by way of strike, with
a view to cause the
teacher of mathematics
to retire from the in-
stitution.

3. 余は斷然彼の
請求を退けたり。 I have positively refused
his claims.

Shirizoki-ku, しりぞく, 退, *v.i.* To re-
treat, retire, leave, withdraw, recede,
depart.

1. 淺澤男は近々
實業界より退く
べしこの噂あり。 Rumour is afloat that
Baron Shibusawa will
shortly retire from the
business community.

Shirōto, しろうと, 白人, *n.* An inexperienced person; amateur.

1. 山田氏の彫刻は白人には珍しき腕前といふべし。
Mr. Yamada's engraving may be appreciated as a rare product from the hands of an amateur.

2. 元より素人のことなれば上手には出来ざることば覺悟の前なり。
Being an amateur, I am fully sensible that I shall not be able to do it well.

Shirushi, しるし, 標, 驗, *n.* A mark; a token; prognostic, symptom, emblem; a badge, crest; signal, proof, evidence, response.

1. 後日の爲めに何か標を頂戴致したし。
I want to obtain from you something as a token for the future.

2. 些少なから御禮の印造に進上仕候。
I beg to present you with this trifling token of my gratitude.

Shirushi-su, しるす, 誌, *v.i.* To write down; to enter in a book; to record; to note; to mark.

1. 重要なる用向は必らず手帳に誌すべし。
Matters of great importance should always be written in a note-book.

2. 日々の計算は悉く之を帳簿に誌すべし。
Daily accounts should all be entered in a book.

Shiryo, しりよ, 思慮, *n.* Thought; meditation; reflection; judgment.

1. 思慮淺き者は成功尠東なし。
Men of narrow judgment are not likely to succeed in life.

2. 思慮は智識を開發する五大要素の中最も重要なものなり。
Of the five elements indispensable to the development of knowledge, meditation is most important.

Shiryōku, しりよく, 視力, *n.* Power of

sight; eye-sight.

1. 彼は一丁先を明かに見る程の視力を有す。
He has such a strong sight that he can distinguish things at a distance of even one *cho*.

Shiryoku, しりよく, 資力, *n.* Pecuniary power; means, funds.

1. 此の計畫は有望ながら資力の乏しき爲めに夫に着手する能はず。
The scheme is hopeful, but the want of funds has deterred me from carrying it into effect.

Shisai, しさい, 仔細, *n.* Reason; cause; ground; matter; particulars; circumstances.

1. 如何なる仔細なるや一應御説明を願ひたし。
Please tell me once what was the matter.

2. 其仔細は存ぜざれど君の仕打は甚だ緩ならぬ事と思ふ。
I do not know the particulars but I think what you have done was quite improper.

Shisai-ni, しさい, 仔細, *adv.* Minutely; particularly; attentively; carefully.

1. 余は昨日彼の建物を仔細に驗分せり。
Yesterday I inspected his buildings carefully.

Shisan, 資産, *n.* Property; assets; possessions;

1. 田中の實家は多少の資産を有する由なり。
The original house of Tanaka is said to be possessed of a certain amount of property.

Shisatsu-suru, しさつ, 視察, *v.i.* To inspect; to investigate; to observe.

1. 大山は昨日商業視察の爲め米國に向け出發せり。
Oyama started for America yesterday in order to investigate the condition of commerce there.

2. 軍事視察の爲め露國將校の來遊する者近時益々
It is reported that general officers of Russia coming to Japan for

多きを加ふる趣
なり。 the purpose of inspect-
ing the military condi-
tion are gradually
increasing in numbers.

Shisei, しせい, 至誠, *n.* Extreme sincerity.

1. 至誠天に通ず。 Extreme sincerity com-
municates with heaven.

Shishin, ししん, 私心, *n.* Selfishness;
private interest;

1. 私心なき者を The so called *Kunshi* is
君子と謂ふ。 a man who has no
selfish motives.

Shishō, ししやう, 師匠, *n.* A teacher;
master.

1. 琴の師匠には Teachers of the *Koto*
兎角如何しき婦 (harp) are mostly wo-
人多し。 men of questionable
characters.

2. 藝妓の年長す Singing girls, when they
る者は隨の師匠 advance in years be-
となる。 come teachers of danc-
ing.

Shishuku-suru, ししゆく, 止宿, *v.i.*
To lodge at.

1. 猿田は目下着 Saruta is now lodged at
望館に止宿す。 the Kibokwan.

Shisō, しそう, 思想, *n.* Thought; idea;
opinion; sentiment.

1. 文士の思想近 How is it that writers ap-
時何を酒濁せる pear to have exhausted
の甚しきや。 their thoughts at pre-
sent?

2. 思想に高尙に Many in the world are
して言行に卑劣 found to be high in
なる者往々世に their opinions, but low
存す。 in their conduct.

Shisonjiru-zuru, しそんずる, 仕損,
v.i. To fail; to mistake in doing, to do
amiss.

1. 短慮は事を仕 Impatience leads to
損ずる。 failure.

Shissaku, しつさく, 失策, *n.* Failure;

bungling.

1. 長官は下僚の The chief officer is re-
失策に對して責 sponsible for the bungl-
任を將ぶ。 ings of his subordinates

Shisso, しつそ, 質素, *n.* Economy; fru-
gality; plainness or simplicity in dress
or food.

1. 田尻博士は質 Dr. Tajiri is famous for
素を以て有名なり。 his frugality.

Shitagai-au, したがふ, 従, *v.i.* To
follow; to go after; to obey, to comply
with; to submit, yield, or conform to.

1. 若ては子に從 When old, one ought to
ふ。 obey one's children.

2. 妻たるものは The wife ought to sub-
須らく其夫の意 mit to the wishes of
志に從ふべし。 her husband.

Shitai-au, したふ, 慕, *v.i.* To long for;
to yearn after; to pine for.

1. 子は其親を慕 Children love their par-
ふ。 ents.

2. 彼は郷里の兄 He longed to see his
弟を慕ひて之に brother in the country.
逢はんことを望
めり。

Shitaku, したく, 支度, *n.* Outfit; prep-
arations; readiness.

1. 彼は米國に渡 He is eagerly making
航する仕度最中 preparations to sail for
なり。 America.

2. 僕は朝飯の仕 I took a walk in the
度前公園に散歩 park before breakfast
せり。 was ready.

Shitashimi-mu, したしむ, 親, *v.i.* &
v.i. To be friendly; to be acquainted
with.

1. 悪友に親しむ Keep aloof from bad
勿れ。 company.

2. 余は草津温泉 I had the opportunity of
に於て彼女と親 becoming acquainted
しむ機会を得た with her at the Kusa-
り。 tsu hot springs.

Shitatameru, した・める, 既, *v. t.* To write; to acknowledge.

1. 大原文學士は 大原文學士は Mr Ohara, M. A., is said to have to write at least eight letters every day on account of his wide circle of correspondents.
 交際廣き爲め毎日少くも八本の書状を認むる由。

Sitateru, したてる, 仕立, *v. t.* To make up; to make ready; to get up; to educate;

1. 學生を一人前の人間に仕立てるには數百圓の費用を要す。 Expenses amounting to several hundreds of yen are needed to bring-up a student until he shall be able to lead an independent life.

2. 衣服を仕立てるには經驗と熟練を要す。 In making up clothes both experience and skill are necessary.

Shitoge-ru, しごげる, 仕遂, *v. t.* To succeed in doing; to finish; to accomplish.

1. 懶惰にしては如何なる業をも仕遂げ難し。 No man, when idle, can accomplish anything.

Shitsurei, しつうれ, 失禮, *n.* Rudeness; discourtesy; ill-mannered.

1. 世の進むに従ひ婦人に対する失禮も自ら減す。 Rudeness towards women decreases with the progress of the world.

Shitto, しつご, 嫉妬, *n.* Envy; jealousy.

1. 政黨の葛藤は多くは互の嫉妬より起るもの如し。 Many of the complications in which political parties are now involved appear to have arisen from mutual jealousy.

2. 嫉妬は婦人の特徴なり。 Jealousy is the characteristic of women.

Shiyeki, しよき, 使役, *n.* Work; service.

1. 百人以上の職工を使役する製 Factories where more than 100 operatives are

送所は市中五六ヶ所に過ぎず。 at work do not exceed five in the city.

Shiyō, しよう, 私用, *n.* Private business.

1. 彼は私用にて一昨日横浜に赴けり。 He went to Yokohama the day before yesterday on private business.

Shiyō-suru, しよう, 使用, *v. t.* To use, employ.

1. 郵便爲替領取証にはインキを使用するを許さず。 No person is allowed to use ink for receipts of postal money orders.

Shiyoku, しよう, 私慾, *n.* Selfish desires; self-interest.

1. 私慾の爲めに身を誤るもの申流以上に多し。 Those who bring ruin upon themselves for the sake of their selfish desires are mostly found among men above the middle classes.

Shiyū, しゆう, 私存, *n.* Private possession.

1. 土地は私有すべきものに非ず。 This is a notion asserted by the advocates of socialism.

Shizai, しざい, 死罪, *n.* Capital punishment; execution.

1. 皇室に対する不敬は死罪を以て之を罰す。 Any act of discourtesy towards the Imperial House shall be punished with death.

Shizen, しぜん, 自然, *n.* & *adj.* Nature; natural; spontaneous; of itself; of its own accord; matter of course.

1. 徳義の標準なき社會に賄賂の公行するは自然の結果のみ。 Bribery would, as a matter of course, prevail in a society destitute of the standard of morality.

Shizumari-ru, しづまる, 静鎮, *v. i.* To be stilled, quieted, lulled, tranquilized,

calmed, or quelled, to abate; to be enshrined.

1. 基督の一音 風忽ち静まれり。 At a word from Christ the gale immediately lulled.

2. 一隊の兵士 熊本を發して暴動 忽ち鎮まれり。 A company of troops having left Kumamoto, the riot was easily quelled.

Shō, しょう, 妾, *n.* A concubine.

1. 妾の弊學生にまで及ぶ。 The disgraceful custom of keeping a concubine began to prevail even among students.

Shōbai, しょうはい, 商賈, *n.* Mercantile business; trade; any business or occupation.

1. 君の商賈は繁昌するや。 Is your trade getting prosperous?

2. 山田は商賈替して辯護士となり。 Yamada has changed his occupation and become a barrister at law.

Shōbatsu, しょうはつ, 賞罰, *adj.* Reward and punishment.

1. 賞罰正しからざれば國亂る。 The country will be thrown into confusion when it lacks propriety in rewards and punishments.

Shōbō-suru, しょうほう, 消防, *v.t.* To extinguish.

1. 日本は昔より消防の組織完備せり。 Japan from olden times has had a complete organization of fire brigades.

Shōbu, しょうぶ, 勝負, *n.* Winning or losing; victory or defeat; gambling; contest.

1. 勝負は時の運なり。 Victory or defeat is a mere chance.

2. 起上つてイザ尋常に勝負を致せ。 Rise and be ready to fight with me without foul play.

3. 此取組の勝負は何れも定め難し。 With regard to this wrestling match it is hard to determine on which side the victory lies.

Shobun-suru, しょうぶん, 處分, To manage; to deal with; to dispose of; to punish.

1. 償金は如何に處分せられしや。 How was the indemnity dealt with?

2. 彼は其弟の處分に苦んで居る。 He is perplexed as to how to deal with his brother.

3. 收賄官吏の處分は遂に決定せり。 The conviction of the officials who had received bribes was at last determined on.

Shochi, しょうち, 處置, *n.* The management; conduct of business; treatment; disposal.

1. 警察官は泥酔者の處置には毎度困難を極むる由。 The police is said to be always perplexed about the treatment of persons who are completely intoxicated.

2. 此荷物の處置に就ては何かよき方法はなきや。 Is there no convenient means for the disposal of these goods?

Shōchi, しょうち, 承知, *n.* Consent; permission, assent.

1. 御申越の趣意細承知せり。 I have the pleasure to state that I am ready to consent to your proposal.

Shōdaku, しょうたく, 承諾, *n.* Consent; assent, admit.

1. 此事に就ては已に尊父の承諾を得たり。 As to this I have already obtained the assent of your father.

2. 承諾なしに僕 I do not like to have my

の名義を新聞に出されては困る。
name published in newspapers without my consent.

Shōdoku, しょうさく, 消毒, *n.* Disinfection.

1. 消毒の爲め日本丸は三日間出帆を延引せり。
The steamer *Nippon Maru* has postponed her departure for three days to undergo disinfection.

2. 此布團は已に消毒を經たり。
These mattresses were already disinfected.

Shōgai, しょうがい, 生涯, *n.* Life.

1. 余は純潔なる生涯を送らんことを希ふ。
I hope to be able to lead a pure life.

2. 彼は生涯貧乏を知らずに終れり。
He did not know what poverty was during his life time.

Shōgakkō, せうがつかう, 小學校, *n.* A primary or elementary school.

1. 小學校は國中到處に在り。
Primary schools can be found in all parts of the country.

Shogaku, しょうがく, 初學, *n.* Beginning to learn; a beginner.

1. 此等の書籍は殊に初學者の爲めに編述せるものなり。
These books were specially compiled for beginners.

Shōgi, しょうぎ, 娼妓, *n.* Prostitute; harlot.

1. 近年娼妓の自由廢業を企つる者益多し。
The number of prostitutes attempting to voluntarily abandon their shameful trade has steadily increased in recent years.

Shogwa, しょうわ, 書畫, *n.* Drawing and painting.

1. 文人は書畫を弄ぶ。
Literary men are disposed to amuse

themselves with drawing and painting.

Shogyō, しょうげう, 商業, *n.* Mercantile business, commerce.

1. 商業の發達は國家を富強ならしむ。
The development of commerce renders a country wealthy and strong.

2. 水野は商業を以つて身を立つるの決心なり。
Mizuno is resolved to make mercantile business the means of establishing himself in society.

Shōhai, しょうはい, 勝敗, *n.* Victory or defeat.

1. 勝敗の數自ら定れり。
We can now determine whether there will be victory or defeat.

Shohai, しょうはい, 賞牌, *n.* A medal.

1. 賞牌は何時か有効なるは公益なるべき事業を爲し遂げたる者に與ふ。
Medals are awarded to persons who have achieved something meritorious or conducive to public good.

Shōhi-suru, しょうひ, 消費, *v. t.* To spend; to consume.

1. 日本に於ける砂糖消費額は年々多きを加へつゝあり。
The amount of sugar consumed in Japan is increasing year by year.

2. 此度の選挙にて岩谷は三万圓の運動費を消費せる由。
At the recent election Iwaya is reported to have spent about 30,000 yen for canvassing.

Shohyō, しょうへう, 商標, *n.* A trade mark.

1. 類似の商標は登録を受くることを得ず。
Trade marks which are similar to others cannot be registered.

Shoi, しょうい, 所爲, *n.* The deed; action.

1. 彼の所爲は甚だ惡むべきなり。
His action is really deprecable.

2. 是れ悉くは盜 此の所爲なるべし。 This was perhaps the deed of a robber.
- Shojiru-zuru**, しようする, 生, *v.t. & v.i.* To produce, beget, or bring forth; to bear; to create; to cause to exist; to grow
1. 將來此れが爲めに紛擾を生ずることなき様豫じめ定め置ことを要す。 This point should be settled beforehand so that no dispute or complication might arise in future.
2. 余は余の財産より生ずる収入にて生活することを得べし。 I might support myself on the income derived from my property.

Shōjiki, しょうじき, 正直, *n.* & *adj.* Honesty, integrity; artlessness; simple-hearted; frank, sincere, honest.

1. 正直者の頭には神宿るといふことあり。 Says a proverb: "God dwelleth in the head of an honest man."
2. 正直に白状せば汝の罪は免すべし。 If you frankly confess your offence, you shall be pardoned.

Shōjin, しょうじん, 小人, *n.* An inferior man.

1. 小人閑居して不善をなす。 Inferior men in retirement are apt to take to some vice.

Shōjō, しょうじょう, 書状, *n.* A letter; epistle; dispatch.

1. 書状は如何なる遠方にも郵便にて之を送附するを得。 Letters may be sent by post to any distance.

Shōjō, せうじやう, 霄壤, *n.* Heaven and earth.

1. 彼と是とは霄壤の差あり。 This differs as greatly from that as heaven does from earth.

Shōka, しょうか, 唱歌, *n.* Singing.

1. 洋風の唱歌は Singing in the western

一の流行物となれり。 style has become the fashion.

Shōka, しょうか, 商家, *n.* A merchant; a merchantile house.

1. 商家の娘と官吏の娘とは自ら其風儀を異にす。 There is a difference in personal demeanor between the daughters of a merchant and those of a government officer.

2. 彼は商家の番頭なるべし。 He appears to be a *ban to* of a mercantile house.

Shōkai, しょうかい, 紹介, *n.* An introduction.

1. 余は森田を小川君に紹介せり。 I have introduced Morita to Mr. Ogawa.
2. 君紹介状を持参すべし。 You should bring me a note of introduction.

Shōken, しょうけん, 証券, *n.* A deed-bond, certificate, voucher.

1. 現品は証券引換に相渡すべし。 The goods on hand will be delivered in exchange for the voucher.
2. 証券には大抵印紙を貼用するを要す。 It is necessary to affix revenue stamps to bonds in general.

Shōketsu, しょうけつ, 猖獗, *n.* & *adj.* Violence; vehemence; violent; severe, vehement, impetuous.

1. 黒死病は一時本所に於て勢猖獗を極めたり。 At one time pest threatened to spread with the utmost violence in Honjo.

Shōki, しょうき, 正氣, *n.* Right mind or senses.

1. 彼は決して正氣の沙汰にあらざるべし。 Surely he is not in his right mind.
2. 彼は自転車より落ちて正氣を失へり。 Having fallen from a bicycle he lost his senses.

Shōkin, しょうきん, 正金, *n.* Cash; specie.

1. 本日正金にて 五十圓手形にて 五十圓を永井より受取りたり。
To-day I received from Nagai 50 yen in cash and another 50 yen in a note.
2. 正金は携帯に不便なり。
Specie is inconvenient to carry.

Shokkō, しょうこう, 職工, *n.* Workman, artisan, mechanic.

1. 吳造船所の職工は大同盟罷工を計畫しつゝあり。
The artisans of the Kure Dockyard are attempting to go on strike on a large scale.
2. 職工の教育は目下の大急務なり。
The education of artisans is a matter of urgent necessity at present.

Shōko, しょうこ, 証拠, *n.* Proof; testimony; evidence.

1. 君は何等の証拠を以て其論を主張するや。
On what proof or ground do you mean to carry your point?

Shōkonin, しょうこにん, 証人, *n.* A witness

1. 船越男は教科書事件の証人として取調べを受けたり。
Baron Funakoshi was judicially examined as witness in connection with the text book scandal.

Shoku, しょく, 職, *n.* Trade; profession, duty; office, employment.

1. 彼の此職に在るは約十五年なりといふ。
He is known to have been in this office for about fifteen years.
2. 山田は職を得んが爲めに京都に出立せり。
Yamada went to Kyoto to get employment there.
3. 彼は齒醫者を以て其職とす。
He is a dentist by profession.

Shoku, しょく, 食, *n.* Eating; food; victuals.

1. 健康を保全するは半は食に在り。
Health may be preserved partly by means of

り. food.

Shokubun, しょくぶん, 職分, *n.* One's duty, business, or employment.

1. 勤直の士は其職分を重んず。
Conscientious gentlemen regard their duties with respect.
2. 余は職分の爲めならんには死をも辭せざる決心なり。
I am resolved to die for the sake of my duty.

Shokugyō, しょくげふ, 職業, *n.* Business; trade; occupation; pursuit; employment.

1. 近年大學卒業生に雖其過半は職業を得る能はざる爲めに坐食するなり。
A greater portion of even the graduates of the University, being unable to obtain employment, are obliged to live idly.
2. 余は昨日の萬朝報職案内に於て此社に於て書記入用の旨を見たり。
In the "Employment" columns of yesterday's *Yorozu*, I saw that a clerk was wanted in this company.

Shokuji, しょくじ, 食事, *n.* Eating; meal;

1. 人は其食事の時間を一定するを要す。
Men ought to fix the hours of meals.

Shokumin, しょくみん, 殖民, *n.* A colony; colonization; colonist.

1. 日本は今後大に米國に殖民せざるべからず。
Japan ought to plant a large colony in America in future.
2. 白鷺行の殖民は昨日横浜を出帆せり。
Colonists for Peru left Yokohama yesterday.

Shokumu, しょくむ, 職務, *n.* Duty; proper business or service.

1. 人の其職務に隨つては死するべきことなり。
We ought to be glad to see men dying for their duty.
2. 余は只余の職務を全うしたる。
That is nothing else than that I have thoroughly

のみ. discharged my duty.

Shokunin, しよくにん, 職人, *n.* A mechanic, artisan.

- 今朝公園に於て職人体の男倒死し居れることを発見されたり. This morning a man, apparently an artisan, was found dead in the park.
- 時間の絶つことをのみ望む之を職人根性といふ. To wish for the passing of the hours is what we regard as the temper of an artisan.

Shokuryō, しよくりょう, 食糧, *n.* Provisions; food stuff.

- 佛軍食糧缺乏の爲め露國より退去せり. The French army retired from Russia on account of the want of provisions.
- 北極探検には食糧の運搬最も緊要なり. The transportation of provisions is highly important for the exploration of the north pole.

Shokusan, しよくさん, 殖産, *n.* Increasing the productions of a country.

- 殖産興業は國を富ます基礎なり. To increase the productions as well as to start various industrial enterprises are the basis of enriching a country.

Shokuyoku, しよくよく, 食慾, *n.* The desire for food; appetite.

- 余は近來頗に食慾を失へり. Of late, I have entirely lost my appetite.

Shōkwa, せうくわ, 消化, *n.* Digestion.

- 食後菓物を食すは大に消化を助くる由なり. It is supposed that eating fruit after meals greatly helps the process of digestion.

Shokwai-suru, せうくわい, 照會, *v.i.* To refer to; communicate with.

- 此事に付き目下國元に照會中なり. On this matter I have communicated with my native province.

Shōkwan-suru, しょうくわん, 償還, *n.* Paying back; repayment; redemption.

- 勸業債券の償還期限は四十ケ年なり. The period of repayment of the Industrial Bonds is fixed at forty years.

Shokyaku, しょうきやく, 償却, *n.* Repayment; paying a debt.

- 余は已に余の負債の大半を償却せり. I have already paid back more than half of my debts.

Shōmei-suru, しょうめい, 證明, *v.i.* To prove and make clear; to verify; to certify; to confirm; to corroborate.

- 旅先に於て衣類を賣却するには其地警察署の證明を受くるを要す. In selling one's clothes in a place of travel one must obtain a certificate from the local police station.
- 左記の者本校所定の課程を修了せしことを證明す. This is to certify that the person mentioned below has completed the prescribed course of this school.

Shomen, しょうめん, 書面, A letter; a document.

- 書面の趣委細了承せり. I have taken due notice of what you have stated in your letter.
- 書面にして提出ありたし. You are required to present a written application for it.

Shōmetsu-suru, せうめつ, 消滅, *v.i.* To be blotted out; to be annihilated; to disappear; to be lost.

- 移轉の爲めに此市に於ける木村氏の衆議院議員の撰舉資格は消滅せり. Mr. Kimura has lost his qualifications as a candidate for this place in the Diet on account of his removal.

Shōmi, しょうみ, 正味, *n.* The true or net weight; the real substance or essence.

- 此炭は一俵正 The net weight of this

味六貫目あり。 charcoal is 6 *kwan* per bag.

2. 此中には正味 This does not seem to contain 6 *monme* of 六匁の金はあら gold net. ざるべし。

Shōmon, しょうもん, 証文, *n.* A bond, voucher, certificate, or debenture.

1. 金銭の貸借に Loans of money are 証文を用ゆ。 obtained by means of bonds.

Shōnin, しょうにん, 証人, *n.* A witness. [Shōkonin を見よ]

Shōrai, しょうらい, 生來, *n.* From birth; naturally; essentially.

1. 生來彼は穎敏 He was naturally なりき。 sagacious.

Shōrai, しょうらい, 將來, *n.* The future.

1. 余は君の將來 I give you this piece of を思ふて敢て此 rigorous advice for 苦言を呈するも your future. の也。

2. 人々は日本貿易の將來に付き People have now begun to entertain serious 大に憂慮を抱く anxiety about the future に至れり。 of Japan's trade.

Shōri, しょうり, 勝利, *n.* A victory; the upper hand.

1. 眞理は最後の Truth is the ultimate 勝利者なり。 victor.

2. 國民は艦隊勝利の報知に接し The nation, on receipt して殆んど狂喜せ of information as to る有様なり。 the victory of the squadron, went mad with joy.

Shōsai, しょうさい, 詳細, *n.* Minutes, particulars.

1. 詳細は御申越 As for particulars one of 次第社員參上説 our staff will go and 明すべし。 explain, when specially applied for.

2. 詳細に其事實 You must state the facts を陳述すべし。 in detail.

Shosei, しょせい, 書生, *n.* A pupil, scholar, student.

1. 彼も亦墮落書 He too has joined 生の仲間に入れ a degenerate company たり。 of students.

2. 是れ到底書生 This is no better than a の論たるを免れ mere student's argu- ず。 ment.

Shosen, しょせん, 所詮, *adv.* In the end; after all; by all means.

1. 所詮損失の外 Losses will be inevitable あらざるべし。 after all.

Shoshiki, しょしき, 諸色, *n.* All kinds of commodities.

1. 近來諸色騰貴 In recent years all kinds して十年前と比 of commodities have 較せば殆んど二 risen to double what 倍に上れり。 they were ten years ago.

Shoshiki, しょしき, 書式, *n.* A written form; or proper method for writing; an application, petition, etc.

1. 此書式の通り Application should be 願書を認めたる made according to this 上送出すべし。 form.

Shōsho, しょうしょ, 證書, *n.* A deed, certificate.

1. 或る物品を輸 In exporting certain 出するには税關 commodities a certifi- 官吏の證書を要 cate must be obtained ず。 from the customs authorities.

Shōsoku, しょうそく, 消息, *n.* Tidings; message.

1. 昨日在倫敦の Yesterday I recived a 友人より消息あ message from my たり。 friend in London.

Shotoku, しょとく, 所得, *n.* income; revenue; earnings; perquisites.

1. 所得税を拂ふ My revenue does not yet 程にまだ余の所 come up to such a 得は増大せざる large amount as to be

なり. imposed with income tax.

Shōtotsu, しやうごつ, 衝突, *n.* Collision.

1. 余は自転車未熟にして数々通行人又は人力車の衝突を免れず. As I am yet a poor cyclist, I cannot avoid collisions with foot passengers or jinrikisha.

Shōyō, しょうよう, 従容, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

1. ソクラテスは従容として死に就けり. Socrates quietly met his death.
2. 彼は其父の死を聞きしも従容として事務を執りたり. He was calmly on duty even when he received information as to the death of his father.

Shōyō, しょう, 商用, *n.* Mercantile business.

1. 商用の爲め往後一週間の見込にて余は近日大阪に出張すべし. I will shortly start for Osaka on mercantile business, the period for going there and back being estimated at one week.

Shoyū, しょうゆう, 所有, *n.* Possession; property.

1. 其地面は三菱の所有に販せり. The whole land passed into the possession of the Mitsubishi.

Shōzoku, しやうぞく, 装束, *n.* Dress; apparel; uniform.

1. 役者の装束は借用品なり. Actors' dresses are usually loaned.
2. 又市は獵装束にて余に面會を求めたり. Mataichi in his hunting apparel sought an interview with me.

Shozon, しょうぞん, 所存, *n.* Idea; opinion; intention.

1. 固より借金を返済せぬこの所存ではなし. I have not the least intention of holding the payment of my debts.
2. 此事に就ては I should like to know

如何なる所存なるや承りたし. your opinion on the subject.

Shuchō-suru, しゅちよう, 主張, *v. t.* To insist upon; to assert.

1. 彼は頑然として其持説を主張せり. He obstinately insisted upon his own views.

2. 余輩は余輩の主張の爲めに固より身命を賭する者なり. We are of course resolved to sacrifice our lives for the sake of our own convictions.

Shudan, しゅたん, 手段, *n.* Plan, method; scheme, way, device, expedient, means.

1. 目的を達する爲には手段を撰はざるは小人の事なり. To choose no means for the attainment of an end is virtually an act of the vulgar.
2. 手段を替へて更に之を試むるも亦可なり. You may try to do it again by changing your plan.

Shūfuku-suru, しゅうふく, 修復, *v. t.* To repair.

1. 家屋は年々多少の修復を要す. Houses must be repaired every year to a certain extent.

Shugi, しゅぎ, 主義, *n.* Principles; rules of action.

1. 余は一定の主義なき政治家に従ふ能はず. I cannot follow the politicians who are devoid of definite principles.

2. 主義を標榜して宜しく天下を横行すべし. We should prevail over the world by the declaration of our principles.

Shūgi, しゅうぎ, 衆議, *n.* A general consultation or deliberation; the whole council.

1. 衆議一決遂に進軍の準備に懸れり. After general consultation it was decided to make preparations for attack.

Shūgi, しゅうぎ, 祝儀, *n.* Congratulation;

felicitation; compliment; a present made on any joyful occasion.

1. 彼等は祝儀として鯛一籠を贈り來れり。 They have sent us a basket of sea-bream by way of congratulation.
2. 痴漢は莫大の祝儀を投じて藝妓の一笑を買へり。 A dissolute man has purchased a smile of a geisha by giving her a large amount of money as a present.

Shūgyō, しゆぎやう, 修行, *n.* The practice; study; cultivation of virtue, science or accomplishments.

1. 昔時武士は武藝修行の爲めに日本國中を巡回する風ありき。 The samurai of old were in the habit of travelling through the country with a view to study or practice the art of fencing.
2. 醫學は獨乙にて修行するに限る。 Medicine can be efficiently studied in Germany alone.

Shūi, しゆうい, 周圍, *n.* Environs; surroundings; circumference.

1. 井の周圍には柵を設くるを要す。 Fences should necessarily be constructed around a well.
2. 周圍の事情は彼をして勉強するを許さざらしむ。 His surroundings did not allow him to engage in study.

Shu-ju, しゆじゆ, 種々, *adj.* Various; divers.

1. 金を儲くるに種々の方法あり。 There are various ways of making money.
2. 種々手段を盡して彼を殺さんご謀れり。 He has attempted to kill him by various means.
3. 彼は種々に思を廻せしも其目的を達すること能はざりき。 He has reflected in various ways, but has failed to attain his end.

Shukaku, しゆかく, 主客, *n.* Host and guest.

1. 主客歡を盡して退散せしは午後十時過ぎなりし。 It was past ten o'clock in the afternoon that both host and guests broke up company after the utmost diversion.

Shūki, しうき, 臭氣, *n.* offensive smell; stink.

1. 夜中朝鮮の市街を通行するときは臭氣鼻を刺くこと云ふ。 It is said that an offensive smell assails the nose when we have to pass the streets of a city in Korea.

Shukkin, しゆつきん, 出勤, *n.* Attending one's office.

1. 午前九時出勤午後四時退廳は一般官衙の執務時間なり。 The hours of duty in government offices in general are from 8 a.m. to 4. p.m.
2. 午前十時迄に出勤せざるものは欠席と見做さるべし。 Any one failing to attend the office by 10 a. m. shall be regarded as an absentee.

Shukkwa, しゆつくわ, 出火, *n.* The breaking out of a conflagration or fire.

1. 今曉泉町に出火全焼五戸半焼三戸なりき。 This morning a fire broke out at Izumi-cho and 5 houses were entirely and 3 partially destroyed.

Shukō, しゆかう, 趣向, *n.* Plan; contrivance; design.

1. 日の出煙草看板の趣向は甚だ面白し。 The design of a sign board for the "Hinode" cigarettes is extremely interesting.
2. 趣向淺くして成効尠末なし。 The plan is too simple to secure success.

Shuku-suru, しゆくす, 祝, *v. l.* To celebrate; to congratulate.

1. 謹んで君の衆議院議員當選を祝す。 I respectfully congratulate you upon your success in being elected as a member of the Diet.

Shukubun, しゆくぶん, 祝文, *n.* A congratulatory address.

1. 開校式には生徒を撰抜して祝文を読ましむ。 At the opening ceremony of the school we select students to read congratulatory addresses.

Shukuhō, しゆくほう, 祝砲, *n.* Guns fired in honor of any one, or to celebrate any occasion.

1. 品川沖の軍艦は何れも二十一枚の祝砲を放てり。 The men-of-war at anchor in Shinagawa have each fired twenty one gun salutes.

Shukuryō, しゆくれう, 宿料, *n.* The price paid at a hotel for food and lodging; expenses; hotel bill.

1. 目下宿料の支拂も困難なる有様なり。 He seems to be embarrassed even for paying the hotel bill.

Shukusho, しゆくしよ, 宿所, *n.* Dwelling place; residence.

1. 品物は残らに僕の宿所まで届けて貰いたい。 I wish to have all the articles sent to my residence.

Shūkwai, しゅうかい, 集會, *n.* An assembly; a meeting, congregation.

1. 君は今夜の集會に出席するか。 Do you intend to attend this evening's meeting?

2. 各生徒は一昨集會の場所に入ること禁ぜられたり。 All students were at one time forbidden to enter any place of public meeting.

Shūkwaku, しゅうくわく, 收穫, *n.* The crop; harvest.

1. 米の收穫は三割方の減少なり。 The rice crop is estimated to have decreased by

さいふ, 30 per cent.

Shūkwan, しゅうくわん, 習慣, *n.* Habit; custom.

1. 習慣は第二の天性なり。 Habit is the second nature of man.
2. 悪習慣は容易に除き難し。 Bad habits cannot easily be discarded.

Shukyō, しゅうかう, 酒興, *n.* Being under the influence of liquor; being exhilarated with wine.

1. 酒興の上の事なれば何分御勘辨を願ひたし。 I wish you would excuse me as I have done it under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Shūkyoku, しゅうきよく, 終局, *n.* End; close; termination.

1. 人生終局の目的は神の榮光を彰すに在り。 The ultimate object of man is to manifest the glory of God.

Shunin, しゆにん, 主任, *n.* Special business, office, or duty; a man in charge; a chief officer.

1. 山田は博覽會事務主任を命ぜられたり。 Yamada was appointed a chief officer for the conduct of the affairs of the Exhibition.
2. 雑誌獨立評論の主任は山路君なり。 The manager of the magazine "Independent Review" is Mr. Yamaji.

Shūnyū, しゅうにゅう, 收入, *n.* The revenue, income.

1. 目下余の收入は一ヶ月三十圓に過ぎず。 My income at present does not exceed thirty yen a month.
2. 國庫の收入は昨年二億八千萬圓に達せり。 The revenue of the Treasury had reached 280 millions of yen last year.

Shuppan, しゅうつぱん, 出版, *n.* Publishing; printing.

1. 出版事業は將來大に有望なり。 The publication enterprise is very hopeful for the future.

Shuppatsu-suru, しゅつはつ, 出發, *v.t.* To set out; to start on a journey.

1. 昨日余の友人は香港に向けて出發せり。 Yesterday my friend started for Hongkong.

Shuri-suru, しゅり, 修理, To repair (as a building).

1. 村社修理の爲め神主は戸毎に寄付金を募り廻れり。 The Shinto priest went round from house to house to obtain contributions for repairing the village shrine.

Shurui, しゅるい, 種類, *n.* Kind; class; species.

1. 梅には三百餘の種類あり。 There are over 300 kinds of plums.
2. 他の種類紙を見せて呉れ。 Please show me another kind of paper.
3. 猿は人間の種類なりと論じたる者あり。 Some asserted that the ape is a species of human being.

Shuryō, しゅりやう, 首領, *n.* The chief; head; leader.

1. 板垣伯は到底政黨の首領たるを得ざるか。 Is it impossible for Count Itagaki to be the leader of a political party after all?

Shusei, しゅせい, 修正, *n.* Amendment; —**suru,** To amend.

1. 民法の修正は昨年を以て脱稿せり。 The drafts of the Civil Code were completed last year.

2. 規則を修正するには會員三分二以上の賛成を要す。 In amending the regulations of the society the approval of over two thirds of its members is necessary.

Shusen, しゅせん, 周旋, *n.* Rendering service or assistance to another; help.

1. 余は金借の周旋だけは眞平御免を蒙りたし。 I want really to be excused from rendering any service to you for obtaining a loan of money.

2. 善き縁あらば何卒愚息に御周旋被下たし。 You will assist me in finding out a good bride, if any, for my eldest son.

Shusha, しゅしゃ, 取捨, *n.* Taking or rejecting; selection.

1. 品物の取捨は君に一任すべし。 You are entrusted to select the articles at your discretion.

Shussan, しゅつさん, 出産, *n.* Parturition.

1. 荆妻今朝出産男子分娩せり。 My wife was delivered of a child—a boy—this morning.

2. 出産は十ヶ月を期ごす。 Parturition takes place after a period of ten months.

Shussel, しゅつせい, 出世, Rising in the world; rising in rank, dignity, or fortune; making one's way; success in life.

1. 彼の出世の早きは全く其伯父の威光に因るなり。 His rapid promotion in rank was virtually owing to his uncle's influence.

Shusseki, しゅつせき, 出席, *n.* Going to a place of assembly, or meeting; attending a meeting or an office.

1. 今日の會合には小生も出席すべし。 I too am resolved to attend to-day's meeting.

Shūtai, しゅうたい, 醜態, *n.* Offensive or disagreeable appearance, scandalous conduct.

1. 兵士は酒に酔ひ大道に横臥して醜態を極めたり。 The soldier, being intoxicated, lay prostrate on the ground, and thus displayed a conduct offensive to the public.

Shutchō-suru, しゅちょう,出張, *v.t.*
To proceed to any place for official duty.

1. 學術研究の爲め神奈川縣に出張を命ず。 You are directed to proceed to Kanagawa prefecture for purposes of scientific investigation.

Shutō, しゅたう,種痘, *n.* Vaccination.

1. 何人ご誰も一回の種痘を要す。 Every person is required to undergo vaccination.

Shutsubotsu-suru, しゅつぱつ,出沒, *v.i.*
To appear for a while and then suddenly disappear; to be seen at intervals.

1. 稲妻強盗は眞は出沒常ならざる曲者なり。 The notorious burglar Inazuma is a fellow whose appearance or disappearance is very sudden in every case.

Shutsu-nyū, しゅつにう,出入, *n.* Going out and coming in; making a visit; expenditure and income.

1. 彼は海軍省内に知己ありし爲め常に之に出入せり。 Being acquainted with some one in the Naval Department, he was in the habit of visiting that Department.

2. 深津氏の事業は出入相償はざる由。 Mr. Fukatsu's enterprise is said to be far from being profitable.

Shuttatsu-suru, しゅつたつ,出立, *v.t.*
To leave, start, or set out on a journey.

1. 山田は本日午前十時米國に向け日本丸にて出立せり。 Yamada started for America by the *Nippon Maru* at 10 a.m. today.

Shuttō-suru, しゅつこう,出頭, *v.t.* To appear at a government office.

1. 御用有之明後十三日午前十時に當廳に出頭すべし。 You are required to appear at this office on official business at 10 a.m. on the day after

to-morrow, the 13th.

Shūzen, しゅぜん,修繕, *n.* (修理を見よ)

Sōan, さうあん,草案, *n.* A rough draft or copy of writing.

1. 民法の草案は昨年中既に脱稿せり。 A draft of the Civil Code was already completed during last year.

Soba, そは,側, *n.* Side; neighborhood; near.

1. 火薬は火の側に近付くべからず。 Do not put gunpowder near the fire.

Sōba, そうは,相場, *n.* The current or market price, exchange.

1. 米相場に手を出したるが最後一文も残らず取られて仕舞つた。 Having speculated in rice, I have lost all my money without leaving even a penny.

Sōban, さうはん,早晚, *adv.* Sooner or later.

1. 山内と木村は早晚落第を免れざるべし。 Yamanouchi and Kimura are destined to fail in the examination sooner or later.

2. 此醜事は早晚發覺すべし。 The scandal will be brought to light sooner or later.

Sōbetsu, そうべつ,送別, *n.* Bidding farewell to one going away.

1. 青山君の送別は何時何處にて催さるや。 Where and when is Mr. Aoyama's farewell meeting to be held?

Sobō, そほう,粗暴, *adj.* Rude; Careless, vulgar; unrefined in manner.

1. 學生は粗暴に流れ易し。 Students are apt to be rude towards others.

Soburi, そぶり, *n.* Manner; deportment; behavior.

1. 今井の近來の素振りは余之を解すること能はず。 Imai's recent behavior is so strange that I can hardly understand the cause of it.

Sōchi, さうち,裝束, *n.* Arranging or putting in order; arrangement.

1. 寫眞器の装置は實に巧妙を極めたり。 The photographic apparatus is really delicate in its arrangement.

Sodachi-tsu, そだつ, 育, *v.i.* To grow up; to be reared up, or brought up.

1. 彼兒は育つに従つて益愚になる。 That child seems to become more stupid as it grows older.
2. 筍は育つほき旨くなくなるものなり。 Bamboo sprouts become less delicious according as they grow up.

Sōdan, そうだん, 相談, *n.* Talking together; consultation, conference.

1. 相談したきこそ有之今夕六時御入來を乞ふ。 As I have something to consult with you, I beg to request you to come to my house at 6 p.m. to-day.

2. 彼件に就いては目下親族共々相談中なり。 The matter is now under consultation with my relatives.

Sodate-ru, そだてる, 育, *v.t.* To raise; to bring up; to rear up; to cultivate.

1. 木村は犬の兒を育つるに妙を得たる男なり。 Kimura has acquired unusual experience in rearing up a pup.
2. 牛馬を育つるは東北地方尤も之に適す。 The north eastern districts are eminently adapted for raising cattle and horses.

Sōdō, さうさう, 騷動, *n.* Disturbance; riot; tumult; uproar; war; commotion.

1. 元來此度の騷動は一朝一夕のことにあらず。 The present disturbance seems to have arisen from no momentary circumstances.

2. 君は相馬家の騷動の原因を知て居るか。 Do you know the origin of the commotion that occurred to the house of Sōma?

Soe-ru, そへる, 添, *v.t.* To annex; to add; to subjoin; to append.

1. 國光社より書籍に添へて金百圓を送り來れり。 The Kokkōsha has sent me a book together with 100 yen in cash.

2. 元金に利子を添へ今日中に返すべし。 You must return within to-day both principal and interest.

3. 手紙には趣意書が添へありて業務擴張の計畫を附せり。 Subjoined to the note is a circular showing the plan to be adopted for the extension of the business.

Sōgaku, そうがく, 奏樂, Musical entertainment; music.

1. 式は奏樂を以て始めり。 The ceremony was commenced with music.

Sogeki-suru, そげき, 狙撃, *v.t.* To aim and shoot at; to fire at; to take a deliberate aim at.

1. 賊あり昨夜首相を其營邊に狙撃す。 Last night there was a ruffian who fired at the Premier whilst the latter was on his way home.

Sogo-suru, そご, 齟齬, *v.t.* To disagree; to contradict; to become disconcerted; to be thwarted.

1. 妾の病の爲め余が年來の計畫全く齟齬せり。 The plans which I have formulated during many years past became disconcerted on account of my wife's illness.

Sōi, さうい, 相違, *n.* Difference; discrepancy; mistake, inconsistency.

1. 彼は案に相違の無學者なり。 He is, contrary to my expectation, a man of utter ignorance.

2. 余の陳述に相違あらば余は何時にも辯解せん。 If there is any inconsistency in my statements, I will make it clear at any time.

Sōji, そうじ, 掃除, *n.* Cleaning; sweeping, or dusting.

1. 毎朝室内を掃 除すべし。 You must sweep the room every morning.

Sōjite, そうじて, 總, *adv.* In general; for the most part, commonly; universally; all.

1. 總じて人間は 正直ならざるべからず。 All men ought to be honest.

Sojō, そじやう, 訴状, *n.* A written complaint to the authorities or to a court of law.

1. 昨日余は裁判所に訴状を提出せり。 Yesterday I presented a written complaint to a court of law.

Sōken, さうけん, 壯健, *adj.* Strong; robust; healthy.

1. 人は壯健ならざれば何事も成効難し。 Unless a man is healthy, he can hardly hope to succeed in anything he undertakes.

Sōkin-suru, そうきん, 送金, *v.t.* To send money; to remit.

1. 至急送金を乞ふ。 Please remit money at once.

2. 急送金無之に於ては當方にも斷乎たる考へ有之候。 I am thinking of taking decisive measures in case you fail to make a remittance to me.

Sokukin, そくきん, 即金, *n.* Ready money; cash.

1. 即金ならんに五十圓にて賣拂申すべし。 If you are to buy it for cash, I will sell it for 50 yen.

Sokonai-au, そこなう, 害, *v.i.* To injure, hurt, impair, damage; to wound; to spoil; to mistake.

1. 村田は大食の爲めに胃を害ひたる由なり。 Murata is known to have impaired his stomach by gluttony.

2. 此る少事の爲 It is sincerely to be

めに相互の感情を害ふは余の遺憾に堪へざる所なり。 regretted that we should have hurt one another's feelings on such a trifling matter.

Sokotsu, そこつ, 粗忽, *n.* Rude; rash; careless;

1. 客ご食事申に欠伸をするごは彼も頗る付きの粗忽家なり。 He must indeed be a very rude man to yawn while taking a meal with a guest.

Sokubaku, そくはく, 束縛, *n.* Bond; restraint; bondage.

1. 余は君の爲めに束縛せらる。義務あらず。 I am in no way under obligation to restrain myself for your sake.

2. 其自由を束縛すれば愚者ご雖も尙ほ憤怒す。 Even a fool will get angry if his liberty is restrained.

Sokuin, そくいん, 惻隱, *n.* Pity; commiseration; compassion; sympathy; a fellow-feeling.

1. 余は乞食の老嬰を見る毎に惻隱の情禁ずる能はず。 I cannot restrain my compassion on seeing an old beggar woman.

Sokuji, そくじ, 即時, *adv.* At once; immediately.

1. 即時に此家を明渡されたし。 The house should be evacuated at once.

2. 彼は治安條例により即時東京より退去を命ぜられたり。 He was ordered to leave Tokyo immediately in accordance with the Law of Premonition.

Sokuryō, そくりやう, 測電, *n.* Surveying; survey; measuring.

1. 市街鐵道會社は昨日を以つて外環線の測電を了へたり。 The Street Railway Company completed the survey of the routes outside the moat yesterday.

Sokuseki, そくせき, 即席, *n.* Extempore;

at once; immediately; on the spot.

1. 村木は即席演説の爲めに諸處の宴會に常に喝采を博す。 Muraki, well versed in making extempore speeches, is always hailed with applause at every dinner party to which he is invited.

Sokushi, そくし, 即死, *n.* Dying on the spot, *or* at once.

1. 昨夜兩車の衝突あり即死六名、重傷十五名。 Owing to a collision of the trains last night, 6 persons were killed on the spot, while 15 were severely injured.

Sokushū, そくしゅう, 束脩, *n.* A present made to a teacher on entering his school; entrance-fee.

1. 私立學校の束脩は一圓より二圓を超へず。 The entrance fees for private schools do not exceed one to two *yen*.

Sokutō, そくとう, 即答, *n.* Immediate answer.

1. 此件に就いては即答はなし難し。 I cannot give you an immediate answer on this matter.

Sokuza, そくざ, 即座, *adv.* On the spot; immediately; at once.

1. 余は即座に彼の申込を謝絶せり。 I declined his proposal at once.

Sokwan, そうくわん, 壯觀, *n.* A grand *or* magnificent, sight, *or* scene.

1. 昨曉英米獨佛の軍艦十五隻、英、米、獨逸、佛國の艦隊、相率んで馬關海峡を過ぐ、天下の壯觀たり。 Yesterday morning the English, American, German, and French warships—15 in all—passing the Shimono-seki strait, one after another, presented a magnificent scene.

Sombō, そんぼう, 存亡, *n.* Existence *or* destruction; life *or* death.

1. 國家の存亡此。 The existence of the

一身に繫る。 state now hangs upon my person.

2. 一身の存亡は此問題によりて決せらる。 With me this is a question of life or death.

Someru, そめる, 染, *v.t.* To dye; to color.

1. 此縮緬を黒に染め此羽二重を淺黄に染めさせよ。 Get the crape dyed black and the *habutae* light green.

Sōmei, そうめい, 聰明, *adj.* sagacious; intelligent; very clever.

1. 彼は幼少より聰明の聞あり。 He had the reputation of being very clever from his childhood.

Sommō, そんもう, 損亡, *n.* Loss of money; loss.

1. 此損亡は一兩年中には辨償難東なし。 It is hardly possible to make good these losses in a year or two.

Sompi, そんぴ, 尊卑, *n.* Honorable and mean; noble and ignoble.

1. 人賢には尊卑の別なし。 There is no distinction between honorable and mean in respect of human rights.

Somuki-ku, そむく, 背, *v.t. & v.i.* To turn the back on; to turn away from; to act contrary to, to oppose; to disobey; to transgress; to break.

1. 長者の誨めに背くは子弟の道にあらず。 To act contrary to the advice of elders is a violation of the principles which youths ought to follow.

2. 汝等誓つて此遺言に背くこと勿れ。 You should pledge yourselves not to break this will of mine.

Sonae-ru, そなえる, 備, *v.t.* To set before an honorable person; to offer; to array; to provide; to prepare; to furnish.

1. 余は拳銃を購。 I bought a revolver by

ひ置きて万一の
用に備ふ。 way of providing
against unforeseen
events.

2. 平年少菴の糶
を貯へて饑饉に
備ふるは美事な
りといふべし。 It is a fine thing in ordi-
nary times to store a
little quantity of grain
as provision against
famine.

Sonawari-ru, そなはる, 備, *v.t.* To
have or to be endowed with; to be fully
furnished or equipped; to be perfect, or
complete.

1. 彼は天晴大將
軍の威風備はれり。 He is endowed with the
dignity of a general.

Sondai, そんだい, 尊大, *adj.* Proud; ar-
rogant; haughty.

1. 彼の尊大に構
ふることは即ち
彼の欠點なり。 That he always assumes
an arrogant demeanor
is virtually a defect in
his character.

Songai, そんがい, 損傷, *n.* Damage; loss;
risk.

1. 過日來の暴風
雨は米作に大に
損害を興へた
り。 The continued storm of
the past few days has
considerably damaged
the rice crop.

2. 忍知十の下婢
は電流に驚れ其
父數千圓の損害
要償を電氣會社
に求めたり。 The maid servant at
Echiju having been
killed by a shock from
electric current, her
father claimed several
thousands of yen as
damages from the
Electric Company.

Sonji-zuru, そんずる, 損, *v.t.* & *v.i.*
To injure, hurt, damage, spoil, impair;
to mistake; to be damaged, or injured.

1. 余は近來夜深
せし爲め痛く腦
を損じたり。 Having been awake till
late during the past
many nights, I have
impaired my brain to
a serious extent.

2. 急いでは事を
仕損ずる。 Impatience is the source
of failure in everything.

Sonkyō-suru, そんきやう, 尊敬, *v.t.* To
honor and respect; to reverence; to esteem.

1. 生徒は教師を
尊敬すべし。 Students should honor
and respect their
teachers.

2. 余は君の學殖
の爲めに君を尊
敬せず君の徳望
の爲めに尊敬す。 I do not honor you for
the increase of your
learning, but for your
personal virtue.

Sonryō, そんりやう, 賃料, *n.* Price paid
for things hired; rent; hire.

1. 自転車の賃料
は一時間四十錢
なるが通例なり。 The charges for hire of
a bicycle are usually
40 sen an hour.

Sō-ō, さうおう, 相應, *adj.* Suitable; fit;
becoming; tolerable.

1. 彼は相應の學
問あり。 He has a suitable amount
of knowledge.

2. 山川の賢家は
相應の財産家な
る由。 The family in which Ya-
makawa was born is
of good standing.

Soranjiru-zuru, そらんずる, 誦, *v.t.*
To recite from memory; to commit to
memory.

1. 普公は三歳に
して四書を誦ん
ぜり。 Kwanko at the age of
three could recite the
four Chinese classics
from memory.

Sore-ru, それる, 外, *v.i.* To glance, or
fly off.

1. 鉄砲の丸外れ
て定九郎を斃せ
り。 The musket ball, having
glanced off, killed
Sadakuro.

Soroe-ru, そろへる, 揃, *v.t.* To equa-
lize, to arrange; to make even; to
complete; to make perfect; to furnish or
supply with anything requisite.

1. 國民讀本一巻
より六巻まで揃
へ置かれよ。 Make the national Read-
ers complete from No.
1 to No. 6.

2. 五十圓耳を揃へて勘定しろ。 Pay fifty yen in one sum.

Soroi-ou, そろふ, 揃, *v. i.* To be equal, even, or uniform; to accord; to be in union; to have the full number; to be complete.

1. 何れも揃ふて才物なり。 They are all intelligent men.

2. 是れで悉皆今月の買物が揃った。 With this the purchases for this month are completed.

Soryaku, そりやく, 疎忽, *adj.* Careless; neglectful; treating with disrespect.

1. 彼は疎忽にすべき人物にあらず。 He is not a man to be disrespectfully treated.

2. 両親を疎忽にする者は嚴罰に處せらる。 Any person treating his parents with disrespect shall be severely punished.

Sōsai, そうさい, 總裁, *n.* The chief or head of an official board; Superintendent-General.

1. 目下赤十字社の總裁は何人なりや。 Who is the Superintendent General of the Red Cross Society at present?

Sōsaku-suru, そうさく, 索捜, To search for; to scrutinize.

1. 投身せる男の死体は今に捜索中なり。 The corpse of the man who committed suicide by drowning is still being searched for.

Sosei-suru, そせい, 蘇生, *v. i.* To be restored to life; to revive.

1. 毒害されたる人は蘇生の見込みなし。 There is little hope of the poisoned man being restored to life.

Soshi, そし, 素志, *n.* Earnest, hope; one's cherished desire; original intention.

1. 君は素志を貫徹せざれば誓て故國に歸らぬ積。 Are you resolved not to return to your native province until you

りか。 have attained your cherished desire?

Soshiki, そしき, 組織, *n.* The tissues of the body; system; organization.

1. 支那兵の弱きは其軍隊の組織に大欠點あるが故なり。 The weakness of the Chinese troops is owing to the existence of great defects in their organization.

Soshiri-ru, そしる, 誹, *v. i.* To speak ill of; to decry, vilify, backbite, slander, or calumniate.

1. 人を誹るは惡徳なり。 To speak ill of another is certainly a vice.

2. 善人にして新聞記者に誹らるる者少なからず。 Many good men are slandered by newspaper writers.

Soshō, そしょう, 訟訴, A lawsuit; accusation.

1. 徳太郎は善兵衛に對して廿年前の借金に復利返済の訴訟を提起せり。 Yokutaro instituted a law suit against Zembei for the recovery of a loan made 20 years ago, with compound interest on it.

2. 訴訟は民事と刑事に區別す。 Law suits are divided into two classes,—civil and criminal.

Sossen-suru, そつせん, 卒先, *v. i.* To go in advance; to take the lead.

1. 日本は卒先して支那分割の議に反對せり。 Japan took the lead in opposing the suggestion as to the dismemberment of China.

Sōtō, そうとう, 相當, *adj.* Suitable; proper; according to.

1. 官吏の夜勤するものには相當の手當を給す。 The government officials who are on duty at night are granted a suitable amount of special allowances.

Sotsugyō, そつげふ, 卒業, *n.* Finishing

or completing a course of study; graduation. (from school).

1. 国民英學會の卒業式は本月十二日青年會館に於て舉行せられたり。
The graduation exercises of the Kokumin Eigakukai were held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the 12th instant.

Soyen, 遠慮, *adj.* Not visiting or writing to a person for a long time; without communication or friendly intercourse.

1. 久しく御挨拶に打過ぎて何事も申語がない。
I have no word of apology for not visiting or writing to you for a long time.

Sōzō, さうぞう, 想像, *n.* Fancy; imagination; supposition.

1. 月の世界にも人間の棲息し居ることは想像の及ぶ限りに非ず。
It is inconceivable that the moon should also be inhabited by human beings.
2. 想像に富まざれば詩人たることを得ず。
No man can be a poet unless he has ample imagination.

Sōzoku, そうぞく, 相続, *n.* Succeeding to or inheriting an estate.

1. 松村は其父の死後家督相続をなせり。
On the death of his father Matsumura succeeded to his estate.

Sū, すふ, 吸, *v.i.* To suck; to sip; to absorb.

1. 酷吏は民の膏血を吸ふ。
The oppressive officials of the government suck the blood of the people.
2. 海綿は水を吸ふ。
A sponge absorbs water.

Subekaraku, すべからく, 須, *adv.* Necessarily; properly.

1. 人は須らく私慾を離るべし。
Men ought to relinquish all selfish motives.

Suberi-ru, すべる, 滑, *v.i.* To slide; to slip; to be slippery.

1. 東北地方にては冬中いたく道は冬中いたく道
Roads are very slippery in winter in the north

がすべる。 eastern districts.

2. つい口が滑て彼につかまつた。
I was caught by him on a slip of the tongue.

Subomeru, すはめる, 窄, *v.i.* To close; to pucker, to shut.

1. 婦人は口をすはめるを愛嬌の一端となす。
To keep the lips puckered is considered by women as a sort of loveliness.

Sude, すて, 素手, *n.* Empty-handed.

1. 素手にて巨富の窟を造れるものは都下數人に過ぎず。
Few men in the city are known to have amassed immense wealth with empty hands.

Suo, すゑ, 末, *n.* The end; termination; the ultimate branch of a tree; a descendant; the future.

1. 年の末には何人も極めて忙し。
At the end of the year every man is extremely busy.
2. 世の末は近けり。
The end of the world is near.
3. 両親は其子の末を案じて特に祈る處あり。
The parents, anxious for the future of their children, offer special prayers.

Sugari-ru, すがる, 籠, *v.i.* To cling to; to hold fast; to lean upon; to rely or depend upon.

1. 老人は杖に籠りて九段坂を上れり。
The old man, leaning upon a staff, went up the Kudan Hill.
2. 子は母の袂に籠りて其家出を止めたり。
The child, clinging to the sleeves of its mother's dress, asked her not to go out of the house.

Sugata, すがた, 姿, *n.* Form; figure; looks; shape; appearance; image; condition.

1. 婦人の美顔は其姿のみならず
The beauty of a woman does not lie simply in

す。 her form or appearance.

2. 彼の子(女)は君の姿に其儘だ。 She is the very image of you.

Sugi-ru, すぎる, 過, *v.t. & v.i.* To exceed; to pass or go beyond; to pass over; to go too far; to be in excess, to excel; to be superior.

1. 日本の歳入は五億萬圓に過ぎず。 The revenue of Japan does not exceed 500 million yen.

2. 今や村を過ぎて山路に入らんとする時日は方に没せり。 When I was about to enter a mountain path, just after passing through a village, the sun set.

3. 食ひ過ぎと飲み過ぎは人の免れざる通弊なり。 Eating and drinking to excess is a bad habit to which all men are liable.

Sugoi-ki-shi, すごい, 凄, *adj.* Inspiring fear; lonesome; dismal; gloomy; dreary.

1. 夜中墓場を過るはなにぞなく凄きものなり。 We feel fearful without any special reason when we pass through cemeteries at night.

2. 子供は凄い話を聞くを喜ぶ。 Children are delighted at hearing dismal tales.

Sugoshi-su, すごす, 過, *v.t.* To do anything in excess; to transgress; to pass the time in vain.

1. 懶惰ものは徒らに時を過ごして身の老るを和らさず。 Idle persons, passing the time in vain, care nothing about growing old.

2. 婦人は兎角言ひ過ぎず辭あり。 Women are apt to talk too much.

Sugure-ru, すぐれる, 勝, *v.i.* To be preeminent; to excel; to surpass.

1. 譽嗜の勇は萬人に勝れたり。 Hankwai surpassed all others in his courage.

2. 彼は級中に勝れて作文を能せり。 He was preeminent in his class in composition.

Suguri-ru, すぐる, *v.t.* To pick out the good from the bad; to choose, or select.

1. 老婆は袋の中より善き栗をすぐりて余の前に出せり。 The old woman having picked out better walnuts in the bag, laid them before me to eat.

Suibi, すいび, 衰微, *n.* Decay or decline.

1. 國の衰微は人々の徳義を守ること守らざるに基因す。 The decline of a country comes from the non-observance of morality on the part of its people.

2. 北海道の開くるに随ひアイヌ人種益々衰微の兆を顯はす。 The Ainu race shows signs of decay according as Hokkaido becomes more civilized.

Suikyo, すゐきよ, 推挙, *n.* Recommendation.

1. 木村氏は殖民大臣の推挙にて今日の地位に上れり。 Mr. Kimura was promoted to his present position through the recommendation of the Colonial Minister.

2. 会社に入るには重役の推挙を要す。 In obtaining service in a company the recommendation of its director or directors is necessary.

Suiren, すゐれん, 水練, *n.* Swimming; exercises in swimming.

1. 水邊に住する者は皆能く水練の術に通ず。 The people living near a sea or river are all well versed in the art of swimming.

Suiryō, すゐりやう, 推量, *n.* Conjecture; surmise; supposition.

1. 余の推量に違はず彼は目下放。 As I conjectured, he has lately begun leading a

落を初めたり; dissolute life.

Suisatsu, すゐさつ, 推察, *n.* Conjecture; surmise; supposition. [推重を見よ]

1. 推察する處彼 I suppose he will be
は此學期試験に unable to pass the
落第するならん. term examination.

Suisoku-suru, すゐそく, 推測, To infer; to conjecture; to suppose.

1. 青森縣の飢饉 The seriousness of the
の劇烈なる事は famine which now
諸種の報告によ prevails in Aomori
りてに推測する prefecture can easily
を得. be inferred from the
various reports on it.

Sukashi-su, すかす, 透, *v.i.* To separate things that are dense, or crowded, to thin out, to open; to look through; look along the surface of anything.

1. 紙幣をすかし If we hold any paper
見れば必らず之 money up to the light
を發行せる銀行 and look through it,
の名あるを認め we shall notice that it
ん. bears the name of the
bank by which it was
issued.

Sukashi-su, すかす, 慰騙, *v.i.* To coax; to wheedle; to persuade by soft words; to dodge away; to give one the slip; to cheat with fine words.

1. 子守は菓子を Nurses soothe crying
以て小供を癒かす. children with cakes.
2. 或る宿引は田 Some hotel runners
舎漢を癒かして exact money by cheat-
金を奪ふ. ing country folks with
fine words.

Sukima, すきま, 透間, *n.* Opening; interval; crack, chance; opportunity; leisure.

1. 近頃は繁忙に Being very busy at
て手紙を書く透 present, I have no
間もない. leisure even to write a
letter.

2. 風は戸の透間 The wind, coming in

より入りて寒さ through a crack in the
が彌増せり. door, has [greatly in-
creased the cold.

Sukitōri-ru, すきこる, 透過, *v.i.* & *v.i.* To pass through; to shine or appear through; to be transparent.

1. 光線は硝子を The light passes through
透過りて入る. the glass.
2. 部屋の物は硝 Everything in the room
子戸より透過り was visible through
て見へたり. the glass door.

Sukoburu, すこぶる, 頗, *adv.* Considerably; very; a good deal.

1. 米價頗る騰貴 The price of rice having
して細民困難を risen considerably, the
訴ふ. poorer classes of the
people complain of
distress.
2. 彼の學力は頗 He has considerably ad-
る上達せり. vanced in his learning.

Sukui, すくひ, 救, *n.* Salvation; protection; aid; relief; rescue.

1. 靈魂の救は悔 The salvation of the
改の外之を得る soul can only be at-
道なし. tained by repentance.
2. 破船の水夫は The crew of the wrecked
海岸より救を得 ship, having obtained
て一同上陸する aid from the shore,
を得たり. were all enabled to
land.

Sukui-u, すくふ, 救, *v.i.* To save; to rescue; to aid, help.

1. 彼は少女の溺 Having saved a little girl
るを救ひて金 from drowning, he was
牌を得たり. awarded a gold medal.

Sukui-ū, すくふ, 掬, *v.i.* To scoop; to dip; to ladle out; to skim.

1. 小僧は汁の身 The shop boy, having
を掬ひておさん ladled out the soup,
に怒罵られた was scolded by the
り. maid servant.
2. 鬼ヶ嶽は金剛 Onigataké, tripping up

の兩足を掬ひて both feet of Kongo,
之を投倒せり。 knocked him down.

Sumai, すまひ, 住居, *n.* A residence;
a dwelling house; habitation; abode.

1. 君の住居は目 Where is your residence
下何れにありや。 now?

Sumashi-su, すます, 濟, *v.i.* To fir-
ish; to end; to settle. (際) To cleanse
or purify.

1. 用事を済まし We shall play a game
て後園藝に取掛 of go after finishing
らん the business on hand.

2. 此家の主人は The master of this house
いつも澄まして always assumes a cool
居る。 attitude towards others.

Sumi, すみ, 隅, 角, *n.* A Corner; angle.

1. 犬は戸の角に The dog is lying down
伏して居る。 in the corner by the
door.

2. 判檢事出張し The judges and public
て家の隅々まで procurators came and
も捜索せり。 searched every part of
the house.

Sumi-mu, すむ, 住, *v.i.* To dwell, reside
or live; to inhabit.

1. 山に住む行者 Hermits who live on
は木實を食とし mountains subsist on
て露命を繋ぐ。 fruit.

2. 都會に住む童 Boys living in a town
子はは地方に住 or city are much
む童子よりも發 quicker in the develop-
達早し。 ment of their intellect
than those who live
in the provinces.

Sumi-mu, すむ, 濟, *v.i.* To finish; to
conclude, close, settle; (澄) to be clear;
to be freed of sediment.

1. 勘定は皆済ん The accounts were all
だ。 settled.

2. 油が澄んで来た。 The oil is clear.

Sumō, すまふ, 相撲, *n.* Wrestling; a wres-
tler.

1. 相撲は日本人 The Japanese are very
の最も好む所なり。 fond of wrestling.

Sumpō, すんぽふ, 寸法, *n.* The dimensions;
measurement.

1. 箱の寸法は何 Ascertain the dimensions
程あるか測て見 of the box.
給へ。

2. 仕立屋は寸法 The tailor has come to
を取りに来た。 take my measure.

Sunao, すなほ, 質直, *n.* Honest; simple;
artless; gentle.

1. 老處女には質 We seldom find gentle
直な者は少な women among old
い。 maids.

2. 隣家の下女は The maid servant next
至て質直だ。 door is very simple.

Sunka, すんか, 寸暇, *n.* A moment of
leisure.

1. 此兩三日は寸 I have not had a moment
暇も得ない。 of leisure during the
past two or three days.

Suppai-ki, すつはい, 酸味, *adj.* Sour in
taste.

1. 此梅は酸はく The plums are too sour
て食べられない。 to be eaten.

2. 醋は酸きもの Vinegar is sour, but
にして味淋は甘 mirin is sweet.
きものなり。

Sure-ru, すれる, 磨, *v.i.* To be rubbed,
or chaped; to be worn by friction; to
become saucy.

1. 自轉車のゴム The India rubber ring
が磨り切れた。 of the bicycle is worn
out by friction.

2. 三助も近頃は Sansuke has also become
餘程磨れて来た。 very saucy of later.

Suri, すり, 掏見, *n.* A pickpocket, pilferer,
thief.

1. 上野淺草の如 Pickpockets are mostly
き勝集の場所に found in such crowded
は掏見最も多 places as Ueno and
し。 /sakusa.

Suri-ru, する, 磨, *v.t.* To rub; to file; to print.

1. 一万枚の端書
を磨るには一時
間以上を要す。 It requires more than
two hours to print
10,000 post cards.
2. 彼は米相場で
元も子も皆溜て
しまった。 He lost all his funds by
speculation in rice.

Suri-kaeru, すりかへる, *v.t.* To stealthily substitute one article for another. (usually of bad quality).

1. 蔵に貯蔵せる
品物は悉くすり
換へられたり。 The goods were entirely
changed for others
(of inferior quality)
while they were stored
in the godown.

Surudo-i-ki, するどい, 鋭, *adj.* Sharp; keen; acute; penetrating; piercing; quick of discernment.

1. 盗賊は其効せ
る旅人に對し鋭
き眼光を放てり。 The robber cast a
piercing glance upon
the traveller whom he
attacked.
2. 樹見は鋭き眼
を以て車中の人
を見廻せり。 A pick pocket, with
sharp eyes, looked at
each of the passengers
in the car.

Susamashi, or **Susamaji-ki**,
すさまじい, 凄, *adj.* Fearful; dreadful;
frightful; dreary; terrible.

1. 一天俄かにか
き曇りて凄まじ
い光景を呈せり。 The sky being suddenly
downcast, presented a
dreadful scene.
2. 横濱より神戸
に航行中凄まし
い暴風雨に出遇
へり。 We had a terrible storm
while sailing from
Yokohama to Kobe.

Susugi-gu, すぐ, 清, *v.i.* To cleanse;
to wash; to rinse.

1. 日本人は朝起
きて顔を洗ひ口
を漱ぐ。 The Japanese, rising in
the morning, wash
their faces and mouths.

2. 茶器茶碗をす
すいでこい。 Bring the tea cups
washed.

Suzumi-mu, すむ, 涼, *v.i.* To cool,
or refresh one's self in hot weather.

1. 夏は公園に出
て、涼む者多し。 In summer many p r
sons go to the park to
cool themselves.
2. 酋長は大木の
下に涼みて喫煙
し居れり。 The chief of the savages
was smoking a pipe,
cooling himself under
the shade of a large
tree.

Suzushii-ki, すずしい, 涼, *adj.* Cool;
refreshing; airy.

1. 余は冬は暖か
く夏は涼しき土
地を撰んで別荘
を築かんぞす。 I intend to build a villa
in a place warm in
winter and cool in
summer.
2. 濱邊に出で、
涼しき風にあた
るは如何に心地
よからずや。 How delightful it must
be to enjoy cool breeze
on the shore!

T

Tabakari-ru, たはかる, 誑, *v.t.* To
cheat, deceive, defraud, or impose on.

1. 他を詐る者は
必ず他に誑からる。 He who deceives another
will also be deceived.
2. 年來の朋友を
誑かる者は何た
る非道漢ぞや。 What a cruel fellow he
must be to cheat a
friend with whom he
has been intimate for
many years past!

Tabaneru, たはねる, 束, *v.t.* To tie or
make into a bundle; to bundle; to tie up.

1. 稻は束ねて之
Rice plants are made

を倉に藏む。 into bundles and stored
in a godown.

Tabasamu, たはさむ, 挟, *v.t.* To hold
in the hand, or under the arm.

1. 往昔の武士は 皆腰に兩刀を挟
みたり。 The warriors of old car-
ried two swords at
their waists.

Tabi, たび, 旅, *n.* A journey; traveling; tour.
1. 旅にて金の欠
乏する程心細き
はなし。 Nothing can be more
sorrowful for us than
to become short of
money while travelling.

Tabi-tabi, たびたび, 度々, *adv.* Many
times, frequently, often.

1. 度々の無心に
主人の機嫌よろ
しからず。 As he asks for a loan so
frequently, his master
is somewhat displeased.

Tabō, たほう, 多忙, *adj.* Busy.

1. 拙者多忙の折
柄に候間代人を
出席せしめ候。 Being very busy, I beg
leave to send some
other man as my repre-
sentative.

Tabun, たぶん, 多分, *n. & adv.* Many
parts; a great deal; for the most part;
perhaps; probably; likely.

1. 昨日の書状は
多分今頃到着せ
しとならん。 My letter of yesterday
may probably have
reached its destination
by this time.

Taburakashi-su, たぶらかす, 誑, *v.t.*
To deceive, cheat; to seduce; to bewitch.

1. 狐狸が人を誑
かすとは如何に
しても信じがた
き話なり。 That foxes and badgers
are able to bewitch
men is a story in
which no credence
can be placed.

Tachi-tsu, たつ, 立, 起, *v.i.* To stand up;
to be erect; to rise up; to start; to pass,
or elapse; to be nominated.

1. 島田氏は横濱
の議員候補に立
らたり。 Mr. Shimada was nomi-
nated as a parlia-
mentary candidate for

Yokohama.

2. 右側往來止の
札が立つて居る。 The notice "No thor-
oughfare on the right
side" is posted here.

3. 伯父は昨朝大
坂へ立ちたり。 My uncle started for
Osaka yesterday morn-
ing.

4. 咽喉に魚の骨
がたつた。 The bone of a fish has
stuck into my throat.

Tachi-tsu, たつ, 断, *v.t.* To cut off; to
leave off; to abstain from.

1. 君は某商會と
關係を断ちしや。 Have you cut your con-
nection with that com-
pany?

2. 胃病を根治せ
むごて全く食物
を断ちたり。 Being desirous to have
the stomach perfectly
cured, he abstained
from food altogether.

Tachiai-au, たちあふ, 立合, *v.i.* To meet;
together; to be present as a witness.

1. 検屍には検事
の立合を要す。 In examining the corpse
the presence of a public
procurator is necessary.

2. 童子の外科手
術を受くるごき
親族悉く立合た
り。 All the relatives were
present at the surgical
operations recently
made on the little boy.

Tachidokoroni, たちさころに, *adv.*
Immediately; on the spot; at once.

1. 靈藥の効によ
り余の病立ちさ
ころに癒たり。 The efficacious medicine
which I have taken
has had the effect of
curing the disease im-
mediately.

2. 千言萬語立さ
ころに成る。 His brain is so prolific
that he can write
lengthy articles on
every subject at once.

Tachigie, たちぎえ, 立消, *v.i.* Quickly
extinguished; to drop of itself.

1. 娘の不品行
露して養子の沙
露して養子の沙
girl being known, the

次も立消さなれ *talk about a bridegroom*
り。 *has dropped of itself.*

Tachi-iri-ru, たちいる, 立入, *v.i.* To enter; to meddle with; to interfere.

1. 他人の内事に 立入るは宜しか
らず。 *It is quite improper to interfere in the domestic affairs of others.*
2. 此柵内に立入
るべからず。 *No admittance within the fences.*

Tachinoki-ku, たちのく, 立退, *v.i.* To leave, quit; to depart from; to flee.

1. 甲助は乙藏を 殺して其郷里を
立退けり。 *Kosuke, having murdered Otsuzo, fled from his native province.*
2. 市區改正のため
に立退きを命
ぜらる。 *I was ordered to quit the place on account of city reform.*

Tachiyori-ru, たちよる, 立倚, *v.i.* To call at or stop in passing.

1. 明朝學校へ行
く途中一寸御立
寄を願ふ。 *Please call at my house for a moment on your way to school tomorrow morning.*
2. 近傍御通行の
節は御立寄被下
度候。 *Please call on me when you happen to pass this neighbourhood.*

Tachi-yuki-ku, たちゆく, 立行, *v.i.* To get along; to support or maintain one's self.

1. 今日の如き薄
給にては一家の
會計たちゆかず。 *I can hardly support my family with the meagre salary which I receive at present.*

Tadachini, たぢちに, 直, *adv.* Immediately, directly, straightway.

1. 盛政の滞陣を
きくや, 秀吉は直
に駿馬にて馳出
せり。 *Being informed of Morimasa's presence in the camp, Hideyoshi rushed out immediately, riding on a swift horse.*

Tadaima, たぢいま, 只今, *adv.* Now;

just now; presently.

1. 只今歸京致候
同脚報申上候。 *I beg to inform you that I have just arrived in the capital.*
3. 只今の話は他
言無用に願候。 *You must keep to yourself what I have told you just now.*

Tadani, たぢに, *adv.* Only; merely; simply; in vain.

1. 營に金銭上の
損失のみならず
併せて名譽をも
失ふに至らん。 *The matter involves not merely the loss of money, but also the loss of fame.*

Tadareru, たぢれる, 癢癢, *v.i.* To be inflamed; to be sore and irritated.

1. 火傷のため工
女等の皮肉たぢ
れざるものなし。 *There was not even one among the female-operatives who was not covered with irritating burns.*

Tadashi, たぢし, 但, *conj.* A word used in introducing some explanatory remark; a note or proviso; however.

1. 但十才以下は
此限に非ず。 *Note—Persons under ten years of age are excluded.*
2. 但婦人は帽子
を被るも妨なし。 *Women, however, are allowed to put on their hats.*

Tadashi-su, たぢす, 糾正, *v.t.* To examine into; to inquire; to judge; to ascertain; to adjust; to rectify.

1. 事情を糾さず
して徒に叱責す
る勿れ。 *Do not reproach or censure any person before enquiring into the circumstances.*
2. 縁談には必ず
双方の素性を糾
す。 *Negotiations for marriage are necessarily followed by an effort to ascertain the lineage of the families of both sides.*

Tadashii-ki, たゞしい, 正, *adj.* Upright; just; correct, honest; straight.

1. 正しき人も艱難に遇ふとあり。 Even upright men meet with calamities.
2. 瓦斯問題に正しき處断を下せしものは獨り時事新報あるのみ。 The *Jiji Shimpo* alone has the credit of forming a correct judgment with regard to the gas-works question.

Tadayoi-ou, たゞよふ, 漂, *v.i.* To float or drift about; to be adrift; to wander about.

1. 我舟は暴風のため海上に漂ふこと十日間なり。 Our ship was kept drifting on the sea by the storm for ten days.

Tatazumi-mu, きたゞむ, 佇立, *v.i.* To stand still; to stop or pause.

1. 予は昨夜物怪い怪しき男の佇むを見たり。 Last night I saw a suspicious fellow standing behind something.

Tadori-ru, たゞる, *v.i.* To feel one's way; to grope.

1. 一人の僧淋しき山路をたゞりゆく。 A priest was seen groping his way through a lonely mountain path.

Taeru, たゑる, 絶, *v.i.* To terminate; to cease; to be extinct; to be exhausted.

1. 戦亂のため國元よりの音信頓は絶わたり。 Communications from my native province has suddenly ceased on account of the war.

2. 彼れ死して系統終に絶わたり。 With his death his lineage became extinct.

Taeru, たへる, 堪, *v.i.* To bear; to endure; to hold out; to be worthy.

1. 甲吉の孝心は感ずるに堪わたり。 Kokichi's filial piety is worthy of admiration.
2. 乙藏は能く困苦に堪わて其業を成切せり。 Otsuzo, having completely endured all his hardships, succeeded in his pursuit or occupation.

Taezu, たへず, 不絶, *adv.* Unceasingly; constantly; perpetually; without interruption.

1. 事物に精通せんご欲せば絶えず其れに注意するにあり。 If any person desires to be versed in anything, he must direct his attention to it without interruption.

2. 絶えず祈るべし常に謝すべし。 Pray constantly; be always grateful to the Lord.

Tagai-ni, たがひに, 互, *adv.* Mutually, reciprocally; each other.

1. お互のためを思へば此祭斷念するに如かず。 Considering our mutual advantages, we had better give up the thing altogether.

2. 兄弟は互に助け合ふべし。 Brothers should assist each other.

Tagai-au, たがふ, 違, *v.i.* To differ; not to conform to or accord with; to break; to act contrary to.

1. 違ふ者は違警罪に處す。 Offenders against this law are liable to a police fine.

2. 日本人は約束に違ふこと西洋人の非難を受く。 The Japanese are frequently blamed by foreigners as being apt to break their contracts.

Tagai, たがい, 多藝, *n.* Many polite accomplishments.

1. 佐久間象山は多藝なる人物にありし。 Sukuma Shozan was a man of many polite accomplishments.

Tai-suru, たいする, 對, *v.i.* To be opposite; to face; to answer; to agree with; to correspond; against; towards.

1. 慈造は善次に對して二萬圓の暴利を請求せり。 Yokuzo claimed from Zenji the exorbitant sum of 20,000 yen as interest.

2. 謀偵は水を背にし敵軍に對して陣を布けり。 Kanshin encamped against the enemy with a river behind him.

Tal, たい, 隊, *n.* A company of soldiers.
1. 山賊等は隊をなして村落を掠めまはれり。 The robbers having formed themselves into a company, plundered the village.

Taidan, たいだん, 對談, *n.* Meeting and conversing together; direct conversation.
1. 彼は對談に於て人を魅かしめざる技能あり。 In his direct conversation he has the ability to make every person enchanted with him.

Taigai, たいがい, 大概, *adv.* For the most part; generally; generally speaking; nearly.

1. 僕の推察は大概はづれぬつもりだ。 I suppose that my conjecture is nearly correct.

2. 双方の交渉も大概纏りたり。 Negotiations on both sides were nearly concluded.

3. 北海道は大概到る處に山あり。 The Hokkaido is, for the most part, hilly.

Taigen, たいげん, 大言, *n.* Big words; bragging; boasting.

1. 大言を吐くなかれ遠からず我前に哀を請ふの時來るべし。 Do not utter such big words, for you will soon have occasion to ask a favor of me.

Taigū, たいぐう, 待遇, *n.* Treatment; entertainment.

1. 僕は待遇さへよくは要多きを厭ふものでない。 If the treatment is good, I do not care for the amount of labour to be imposed.

2. 彼は奏任侍遇にて大藏省に奉職せり。 He took service in the Finance Department, as an officer of *Sonin* rank.

Taihen, たいへん, 大變, *n. & adj.* A serious affair; an extraordinary event; terrible; extraordinary; wonderful.

1. 且那樣! 大變な事が起りました。 O, my lord! a terrible event has occurred.

2. 先日途上に出會したる時君は大變心急ぎの様に見受けたり。 When I met you the other day on the road, I saw you were in a great hurry.

Taii, たいい, 大意, *n.* The principal meaning; the substance; gist; epitome.

1. 新聞論説の大意を抄出するは随分困難の業なり。 To epitomise newspaper articles is a matter of no small difficulty.

2. 今日君の望の大意を語られよ。 Tell me the substance of your ambition today.

Taikaku, たいかく, 體格, *n.* Bodily make; natural constitution.

1. 高等學校の入学試験には體格検査甚だ嚴なり。 At the entrance examination held at a higher school, the physical constitution of a candidate is strictly examined.

Taiketsu-suru, たいけつ, 對決, *n.* To try a matter at law, by making the plaintiff and defendant confront each other; cross examination.

1. 仁木彈正と伊達外記左衛門は大岡越前守の前にて對決を命ぜられたり。 Niki Danjo and Date Gekizaemon were ordered to undergo cross examination before Judge Ooka Echizen-no-kami.

Taiko, たいかう, 退校, *n.* Dismissal, or expulsion from school.

1. 川井三助は不品行の罪を以て昨日退校を命ぜられたり。 Sansuke Kawai was yesterday dismissed from the school on a charge of dissolute conduct.

2. 余は病氣を癒し I have made up my

の見込なきにより
り學校を退校す
ることに決した
り。

Taikō, たいこう, 大功, *n.* Great or praise-worthy deeds.

1. 彼は日清戦役
に大功を立てた
るを以て一躍し
て將官の列に入
りたり。
- Having done great deeds
in connection with the
late Japan-China war,
he was promoted by
leaps and bounds to a
general officer.

Taikutsu, たいくつ, 退屈, *n.* Weariness; ennui; tedium.

1. 下手の長談義
は聴衆を退屈せ
しむ。
2. 二時間餘も待
つて暫に退屈に
耐へない。
- An inexperienced speak-
er by his long dis-
course only makes the
audience weary of him.
- Having waited more
than two hours, I am
so tired that I can
hardly bear to wait
any longer.

Taikyo-suru, たいきょ, 退去, *n.* Going away, withdrawal; quitting.

1. 壯士は豫戒令
によりて東京市
外へ退去を命ぜ
られたり。
- The *soshi* were ordered
to go outside the limits
of Tokyo, in accord-
ance with the Law of
Premonition.

Taimen, たいめん, 體面, *n.* Honor; reputation.

1. 紳士の體面を
重んずべし。
2. 汝如何なる場
合にも自己の體
面を汚さるよ
う力むべし。
- The honor of a gentle-
man should be respect-
ed.
- You should under no
circumstance allow
yourself to impair your
personal honor.

Taimen, たいめん, 對面, *n.* Interview; meeting face to face.

1. 政友會の總務 The general committee

委員は昨日桂首
相に對面せり。

of the Seiyukwai held
an interview with the
Premier Katsura yes-
terday.

2. 彼に對面して
余は其誤謬を論
證せり。
- Meeting him face to face,
I convinced him of his
error.

Taimō, たいまう, 大望, *n.* Great desire, hope, or ambition.

1. 徒に大望を懷
くは身を誤るの
源なり。
2. 彼に大望あれ
はこそ今日の如
き境遇を忍耐す
るなれ。
- To entertain a great
ambition with no fixed
purpose is sure to lead
to ruin.
- It is his ambition that
makes him endure the
hardships of his pre-
sent situation.

Tainō-suru, たいなふ, 怠納, *v. t.* To neglect to pay (as taxes).

1. 租税を怠納す
るものは法律に
よりて處分せら
るべし。
- Any person neglecting
to pay taxes shall be
dealt with according to
the law.

Taisan-suru, たいさん, 退散, *v. t.* To withdraw; to disperse; to break up (as an assembly).

1. 閉會の時來り
たるがため會衆
は一同退散せり。
- The closing hour having
come, the members
have all dispersed.

Taisha, たいしゃ, 大赦, *n.* General amnesty.

1. 皇太后崩御の
故を以て大赦令
を發せられたり。
2. 大赦を行ふ權
は天皇に属せり。
- In consequence of the
death of the Empress
Dowager, an order for
a general amnesty was
issued.
- The power of granting
amnesty rests with the
Emperor.

Taishoku, たいしょく, 大食, *n.* Eating much; gluttony, gormandizing.

1. 大食すれば必 Gluttony brings stom-

予胃病を患むに 至る。 ach trouble.

2. 無藝大食. Men of no accomplishments are always characterized by gluttony.

Taisoku, たいそく, 大息, *n.* A long breath; heaving a sigh.

1. 由井正雪は忠 彌の縛せられし を聞き天を仰ひ て大息を發したり。 When Yui Shosetsu was informed of the arrest of Chuya, he looked up to heaven and heaved a sigh.

Taitel, たいてい, 大抵, [大概を見よ].

Taiyō, たいやう, 大要, *n.* [大意を見よ].

Taizai, たいざい, 大罪, *n.* A great crime.

1. 馬子は執逆の 大罪を犯したり。 Umako committed the great crime of regicide.

Taizai-suru, たいざい, 滞在, *v.i.* To stop; to stay.

1. 用事の終了せざるため尙ほ一週間東京に滞在せん。 As I have not yet completed my business, I have to stay in Tokyo a week more.

2. 滞在と寄留とは區別ありや。 Is there any difference between sojourn and temporary residence?

Tajō, たじやう, 多情, *n. & adj.* Affectionate disposition; full of sympathy, kindness or love; lascivious; fond of the other sex.

1. 多情なる余は 工女虐待の話に 泪の落つるを覺ねざりき。 I, full of sympathy, could not forbear my tears on hearing the story of the cruel treatment of female operatives.

2. 彼は如何に老ゆるも其多情の癖を改むることなし。 Aged as he is, he does not seem to give up the habit of licentiousness.

Taka, たか, 額, *n.* Income; produce from a farm; revenue; amount; sum.

1. 収納多くして 其高を知り難し。 The harvest being excessively plentiful, it is difficult to ascertain its amount.

2. 拾圓や貳拾圓の額の知れた金銭のために心配するを止めよ。 Do not trouble yourself about such an insignificant sum as 10 or 20 yen.

Takaburu, たかぶる, 倣, *v.i.* To be haughty, proud, or arrogant; to be puffed up.

1. 眞の智者は倣ぶらざるもの也。 One truly wise can never be arrogant.

2. 倣ぶることを好む者は自己の淺識を示すに等し。 The desire to be haughty in any man is virtually the betrayal of want of knowledge in him.

Takai-ki-shi, たかい, 高, *adj.* High; loud; dear in price; expensive; exalted; honorable.

1. あの店の品物は直段か高い。 Every thing in that shop is dear.

2. 位の高き人は國家に功勞ありし人なり。 Those who are enjoying high official rank are men who have rendered meritorious services to the state.

3. 高き人を羨む勿れ寧ろ自己の天職のある所を考へよ。 Do not be envious of exalted personages, but rather consider the duty assigned to you by Heaven.

Takara, たから, 寶, *n.* Wealth; riches; treasures.

1. 多くの才能を有しながら之が用を爲さざるは寶の持腐れと異ならず。 If any person, while possessing great ability, does not exercise it, he may be regarded as "keeping the treasure to no purpose."

Takenawa, たけなは, 旗, *n.* Being at the height; beginning to flag.

1. 宴將に酣ならんこす。 The feast is just beginning to flag.
2. 夜將に酣ならんこす。 The night is getting late.
3. 議論酣にして各人の口角に涙をのはせり。 The argument being at its height, each of the persons involved in it was keenly excited.

Taki-ku, たく, 焼, *v.i.* To burn; to kindle; to cook.

1. 香をたくには六ヶ敷作法あり。 There is a difficult ceremony to be observed in burning incense.
2. 暖爐には石炭を焚くべし。 Coal should be burnt in a stove.
3. 飯をたくは容易なるが如くにして容易なる者にあらず。 It may seem easy to cook rice, but it is not so easy as it looks.

Takumi, たくみ, 巧, *adj.* Skilful; adroit; dexterous; ingenious.

1. 左甚五郎の作物は何れも巧に出来たり。 The works of Hidari Jingoro are all ingeniously made.
2. 此家は東京にて最も巧なる大工の手に成れり。 This house was built by the most skilful carpenter in Tokyo.

Takumi-mu, たくむ, 巧, *v.i.* To devise, plan, or contrive; to invent.

1. 此は人を陥れんごとく巧みたる事ならん。 This was evidently contrived to entrap me.
2. 臺灣には土人にて今尚ほ謀反をたくむ者あり。 In Formosa there are still some natives who are disposed to plan an insurrection.

Takuwaeru, たくわへる, 貯, *v.i.* To lay up; to store up; to accumulate.

1. 凶年のために米穀を貯ふ。 Rice is stored as a provision against failure of crops.
2. 非常の用意に We put by money to

金貨を貯ふ。 meet the contingency.

Tamai-au, たまう, 賜, *v.i.* To give; to bestow (said of honorable persons only.)

1. 朝廷は彼の勞を認めて勲章を賜べり。 The Imperial Court in recognition of his meritorious services bestowed upon him a medal.

Tamamono, たまもの, 賜物, *n.* A gift, (from an honorable person.)

1. 余の今日あるを得たるは皆社長の賜物なり。 The success I have so far attained is virtually the gift of the President of the company.
2. 昨日青森の飢饉地に送りたる金一萬圓は天皇陛下の賜物なりき。 The sum of 10,000 yen which was sent to the famished districts in Aomori was the gift of His Majesty the Emperor.

Tamari-ru, たまる, 溜, *v.i.* To collect; to accumulate; to bear; to stand.

1. 塵せずして溜るものは塵芥のみ。 Dust is the only thing that collects itself without exertion.
2. 金持は溜るほど汚くなる。 A rich man becomes miserly according as money accumulates to him.

Tamashii, たましひ, 靈, *n.* The soul; spirit; ghost.

1. 体は滅するも靈は滅せず。 The body may perish, but the soul never perishes.

Tamatama, たまたま, 偶, *adv.* Occasionally; seldom.

1. 彼が移轉したる後はたまたま出會するとあるのみ也。 Since his removal I seldom meet him.

Tame, ため, 爲, *n.* Sake; account; motive; reason

1. 親のために身
を賣る娘あり。 Some girls sell them-
selves for the sake of
their parents.

2. 哀むべし高田
は失敗の餘り命
を捨てたり。 What a pity! Takata
has killed himself on
account of his failure.

Tameru, ためる, 溜, *v.t.* To save; to
collect; to accumulate. (矯) to straighten;
to bend; to correct; to reform.

1. 金を溜めるに
は兎己を以て第
一義とす。 In saving money self
denial is to be the
fundamental principle.

2. 曲りたる性情
を矯めんとする
は學徒學に属す
ること多し。 An attempt to reform a
depraved character has
in many cases ended
in failure.

Tameshi, ためし, 例, *n.* Example; pre-
cedent; instance; usage; custom.

1. 異國は知らず
我朝には此の如
き例なし。 I do not know how
things are in foreign
countries, but in our
country there is no
such instance.

2. 物はためした,
ヤツて見るもよい。 Everything may be done
for trial, so do it.

Tameshi-su, ためす, 試, *v.t.* To try;
to test; to experiment.

1. 彼が怒りたる
は眞に怒れるに
非ず虚言をため
さんが爲めなり
き。 His anger was not real,
but he only pretended
to be angry in order
to ascertain the facts.

2. 予は新刀を試
さんために犬を
斬りたり。 I cut a dog to test the
quality of the new
sword.

Tamochi-tsu, たもつ, 保, *v.t.* To keep;
to protect; to preserve; to possess; to
defend; to sustain; to support; to main-
tain; to endure; to last.

1. 彼は死するま
で其人望を保ち
たり。 He preserved his reputa-
tion until his death.

2. 彼は今後十年
は尙ほ其命脈を
保ち得べし。 He will be able to main-
tain his life for ten
years to come.

Tampo, たんぽ, 擔保, *n.* Security; guar-
antee.

1. 現今の如き信
用のなき時代に
は擔保なくして
金を貸す者なし。 In a generation like the
present where there is
little credit among the
people, no one dares
to lend money without
security.

2. 彼は家屋敷を
擔保として金千
圓を第百銀行よ
り借受けたり。 He obtained a loan of
1,000 yen from the
100th Bank on the se-
curity of his house and
lot.

Tanabiki-ku, たなびく, 彌引, *v.t.* To
be spread about in the air (as clouds, fog,
haze, or smoke).

1. 今や春霞は山
々にたなびきた
り。 The spring having come,
clouds are now seen
spreading over the
mountains.

2. 櫻の花の咲き
にはへるは白雲
のたなびくに似
たり。 The cherry trees in full
bloom appear like
fleecey clouds spreading
in the sky.

Tanaoroshi, たなおろし, 店卸, *n.* Tak-
ing an account of stock, of goods; speak-
ing of others fault.

1. 年末となりた
れば商家は皆店
卸をはじめたり。 The end of the year be-
ing in sight, the mer-
cantile houses have
begun taking an ac-
count of the stock in
hand.

2. 彼は他人の店
おろしを好む。 He takes interest in
speaking of the faults
of others.

Tangai-suru, だんがい, 彈劾, *v.t.* To
bring an accusation against an official, to
impeach.

1. 他人を彈劾せんとする者は己が身の潔白なるを要す。 He who desires to impeach another must himself be blameless.
2. 或る議員は暴言を發して彈劾されたり。 A certain member of the Diet was impeached for having uttered rude language.

Tangwan, たんぐわん, 歎願, *n.* A petition, entreaty.

1. 罪人の妻は夫の助命を得んことを將軍に歎願したり。 The wife of a criminal petitioned the *shogun* to spare the life of her husband.
2. 銅毒地の人民は免租の歎願をなしたり。 The inhabitants of the copper poisoned districts made a petition asking for the exemption from the land tax.

Tanji-ru-zuru, たんずる, 歎, *v.i.* To sigh; to lament; to mourn; to admire.

1. 萬事此の如く翻結するは身の不運を歎ずる外なし。 Things having taken such an unexpected turn, I cannot but lament my own misfortune.
2. 老翁歎じて曰く今や社會は墮落の極に達せんぞ。 An old man with a sigh said, "Society is now sinking into the worst form of degeneracy."

Tanki, たんき, 短氣, *adj.* Quick-tempered; passionate; irascible; impatience; fretfulness.

1. 諺にいはずや「短氣は損氣なり」ぞ。 Does not the proverb say, that "impatience is the source of loss?"
2. 老人は概して短氣なり。 Old men are generally quick tempered.

Tanō, たのう, 多能, *n.* Great talents; many accomplishments.

1. 多能なる人は却て無能なり。 Men of great talents are sometimes liable to be

- の評をうくることあり。 criticised as having no talents at all.
2. 萬事に多能ならんより一事に熱心せん事を努むべし。 Strive to be well versed in one thing rather than become a man of many accomplishments.

Tanomi, たのみ, 頼, *n.* Request; solicitation; petition; reliance; dependence.

1. 正成は帝の頼を承り感涙に噤んで笠置の山を立いでたり。 Having received a special request from the emperor, Masashige shed tears of gratitude and left the Kasagi hill.
2. 彼は地位を頼みて種々不正を働けり。 Relying upon his position he committed many unjust things.

Tanomi-mu, たのむ, 頼, *v.t.* To rely upon; to request; to solicit; to depend on; to give in charge.

1. 御頼み申上置候件は如何に相成候や。 How was the matter settled to which I have solicited your attention?
2. 此上頼むは神佛の外になし。 We have now no alternative but to call for help to the *Kami* or *Hotoke*.

Tanoshimi-mu, たのしむ, 樂, *v.i.* To delight in; to take pleasure; to rejoice in; to enjoy; to anticipate with pleasure.

1. 親は皆其子の成長するを樂む。 Parents delight in the growth to their children.
2. 酒を樂むは罪惡を樂むに等し。 To take pleasure in debauchery is the same as delighting in the commission of sins or vices.

Tanren-suru, たんれん, 鍛練, *v.i.* To practice thoroughly.

1. 予は生來大力なるに非ずこれ。 I am not gifted with any remarkable strength,

鍛練の結果なり。 and this is but the result of my thorough practice or training.

Tanryo, たんりよ, 短慮, ㄩ. Quick-tempered; irritable. (短氣を見よ).

Tansaku-suru, たんさくする, 探索, ㄩ. To search for; to scrutinize; to inquire after; to ascertain.

1. 予は朋友の行 榭を探索せんため諸所に書状を發したり。 I have sent letters to various places in order to ascertain the whereabouts of a friend of mine.

2. 警官は澁澤男に生腕を郵送せる本人を探索しつゝあり。 The police officers are searching for a man who sent a human arm to Baron Shibusawa.

Tansel, たんせい, 丹誠, ㄩ. Diligent exertion; pains; sincere assiduity; utmost care.

1. 母親の丹誠にて娘を立派に嫁がしめたり。 The mother having taken the utmost care of her daughter, was enabled to give the latter in marriage as an object of admiration.

Tansoku-suru, たんそく, 歎息, ㄩ. To sigh; to lament.

1. 療養の効なしは歎息の至りならずや。 Is it not lamentable that the medical treatment he received was quite ineffectual?

Tantel-suru, たんてい, 探偵, ㄩ. To spy out; to detect; to investigate secretly.

1. 今回の殺人犯を探偵したる人の苦心は察するに餘りあり。 We can easily imagine how great was the anxiety of the man in detecting the recent murderer.

Taoreru, たをれる, たふれる, 倒, ㄩ. To

fall over; to fall down (as anything standing erect); to lose money by lending.

1. 大風雨のため 大木の倒れるもの多し。 Many large trees were uprooted by a violent storm of wind and rain.

2. 經濟界の恐慌のため小銀行の倒るもの多し。 Many minor banks were ruined in consequence of a financial panic.

Taoshi-su, たをす, ㄩ. To throw down anything standing; to prostrate; to overthrow; to defraud.

1. 豊臣氏を踏すは家康一生の目的なりし也。 To overthrow the house of Toyotomi was the avowed object of Ieyasu.

2. 彼は其品行の結果其家を倒すに至りたり。 As a result of his dissolute conduct he brought complete ruin upon his family.

Tarashi-su, たらす, 滴, ㄩ. To drop; to let fall, or run down.

1. 此薬は一度に二滴を水にたらしめて飲むべし。 This medicine should be taken by dropping two drops into water.

2. 小兒が鼻汁をたらして居るは見隠きもの也。 It is quite unpleasant to see a child with mucous running down from the nose.

Tare-ru, たれる, 垂, ㄩ. & ㄩ. To let hang down; to be suspended; to bestow (to an inferior); to show.

1. 家の一隅には紫の幕を垂れたり。 One end of the house was hung with a purple curtain.

2. 神よ恵を垂れたまへ。 O, god! have mercy upon us.

Tarumi-mu, たるむ, ㄩ. To slacken; to be loosened; to become remiss, relaxed, or negligent.

1. 此様にたるむ The fact that this is so

のは紐の長がす
ぎる故なり。 easily loosened is be-
cause the cord is too
long.

2. 君は睡眠不足
ご見へて目がた
るむでいる。 Your eyelids are sla-
ckened, and this
shows that you have
had no sound sleep.

Tashi-su, たす, 足, *v.t.* To make up a
deficiency; to add; to extend; to fill up.

1. 此切れはモー
壹尺足されはな
らぬ。 This cloth must be ex-
tended one foot more.

2. 辭書を買ふの
ですから五圓だ
け足して下さい。 Please add five *yen* more
as I have to buy a dic-
tionary.

Tashikana, たしかな, 随, *adj.* Certain;
sure; positive; safe; secure; reliable.

1. 此人は身元随
かなる人なり。 This man belongs to a
respectable family.

2. 随なる返事を聞
かしてもらいたい。 Please give me a posi-
tive answer to it.

Tashikani, たしかに, 随, *adv.* Certainly;
assuredly; surely; positively.

1. 御返金は随か
に受取申候也。 I have certainly received
the money which you
paid back to me.

2. 御依頼は随に
承知致候也。 I have positively made
up my mind to comply
with your request.

Tashō, たしやう, 多少, *adv.* More or less;
many or few.

1. 多少に拘らず
御寄附を願ふ。 I wish you would kindly
make more or less of a
contribution.

Tasshi-su, たつす, 達, *v.t. & v.i.* To be
thoroughly versed in; to notify; to report.

1. 學校までは二
時間以内に達す。 I can reach my school
in less than two hours.

2. 己れ達せんご
欲せは先づ人を
達せしめよ。 If one desires to attain
one's object, one must
first make others attain
it.

3. 彼は數學に達
せり。 He is well versed in
mathematics.

Tasū, たすう, 多数, *n.* Majority; largest
number.

1. 多数の勢力を
恃んで非理を貫
かんとする惡黨
あり。 There is an unprincipled
party which, relying
upon the strength of
its majority, attempts
to carry out gross in-
justice.

2. 議會の多数は
地租増徴に反對
せり。 The majority of the Diet
has opposed the bill
for the increase of the
land tax.

Tasuke, たすけ, 助, *n.* Succor; help; aid;
assistance.

1. 人に助けを請
ふはさつらいこ
ごはなし。 It is a very hard thing
for any person to ask
favor or assistance
from another.

2. 之に反して人
に助けを與ふる
ほご愉快なるは
なし。 On the contrary nothing
can be more pleasant
for a man than to give
assistance to another.

3. 彼は飢饉に遇
へる宛民を助け
て大に其徳を顯
はせり。 He showed himself a
man of virtue by res-
cuing famished people
from starvation.

4. 人殺し! 助けて
くれー! O, help! help! murder!

Tataikai-au, た・かう, 闘, *v.t. & v.i.* To
fight; to contend; to engage in battle.

1. 謙信は信玄と
川中島に闘へり。 Kenshin fought with
Shingen at Kawanaka-
jima.

2. 砲兵なくして
戦ふもの之を無
謀の擧ごいふ。 To engage in battle
without artillery may
be called a rash act.

Tataki-ku, た・く, 叩, *v.t.* To strike;
to beat; to knock; to hash; to hammer;
to inquire.

1. 子供は叱るご
You may scold your

も叩くとなかれ。 child, but you must not beat him.

2. 松陰は渡米の可否に就て象山の意見を叩けり。 Shoin enquired the opinions of Shozan as to the propriety or impropriety of sailing to America.

3. 鳥の骨は叩きにして食ふ。 The bones of a domestic fowl are eaten after being hashed.

Tatami-mu, た・む, 態, *v. l.* To fold; to close.

1. 衣服はた・みて之を箆笥に収むべし。 Clothes should be properly folded and put in a chest of drawers.

2. 諸君本をた・んで仕舞ひ給へ。 All of you, close your books.

Tatan, た・ん, 多端, *adj.* Busy; eventful; having much on hand.

1. 國事多端の折柄なれば國民の一致は片時も欠く可からず。 As the country's affairs are growing to be complicated, the union or cooperation of the people must not for a moment be neglected.

2. 経費多端の折柄冗費を節減するこそを務むべし。 The expenditures having increased in various ways every effort must be made to curtail unnecessary outlays.

Tatari-ru, た・る, 祟, *v. l.* To inflict evil or calamity; to smite with a curse.

1. 迷信家は何等の怪事をも神の祟といふ。 Superstitious people regard every extraordinary event as a curse of God.

2. 子持狐を殺すときは必らず祟る云ふ。 A pregnant fox, when killed, is supposed to inflict injury upon its enemy.

Tate-ru, たてる, 立, *v. l.* To cause to stand; to set up; to build; to raise; to

fix; to establish.

1. 五月の節句には家々に標をたてる。 On the 5th of May—a fete day known as *sekku*—flags are raised at each house.

2. 尊氏は光厳天皇を立て、北朝をつくれり。 Takauji having placed the emperor Kogen on the throne, established the northern dynasty.

3. 慶應教塾は福澤氏の立てたるもの也。 The Keio Gijuku was organised by Mr. Fukuzawa.

4. 一家を立つるには種々の器所道具を要す。 To keep a house various kitchen utensils are necessary.

Tatekae-ru, たてかへる, 立替, *v. l.* To erect anything in the place of another; to pay out for another; to rebuild.

1. 予は本年中に此家を建てかへる心組なり。 I intend to rebuild this house within this year.

2. 君が此支拂を立替へてくれるか。 Can you pay out this bill for me?

Tatoe, たてへ, 譬, *n.* Parable; illustration; comparison; allegory; instance.

1. 基督は奥近なる譬を以て高尚なる教理を説明したり。 Christ explained the high tenets of his religion by means of simple parables.

2. 予れ此世を何に譬へんや。 What shall I liken this world to?

3. 子が此事業を成功せんごとく経過したる種々の困難は實に譬へやうなし。 I have really nothing to compare with the difficulties or hardships which I have suffered in securing success in this enterprise.

Tatoi, たさひ, 假令, *adv.* Supposing that; in case that; although; even if.

1. 假令萬金を得ても邪道には異。 Even if I should acquire a large sum of money,

しがたし。

I cannot follow a wicked path or principle.

2. 假令余は生命を失ふとも必らず君の依託を全ふすべし。 Although I may happen to lose my life, I will thoroughly carry out what you have entrusted to me.

Tattobi-bu, たつとぶ, 尊, *v.i.* To honor, respect, or reverence; to value; to prize.

1. 神を畏れ王を尊ぶべし。 Fear God, and honor your king.
2. 我が最も尊ぶ所は名譽なり。 What I value most is reputation.

Tawameru, たわめる, 繞, *v.i.* To bend; to curve.

1. 竹をためるに。 In bending bamboo it is first heated over the fire.

Tawamureru, たわむれる, 戯, *v.i.* To play; to sport; to make merry; to joke.

1. 猫が珠にたわむれたる所を畫きたるもの多し。 There are many pictures in which cats are represented as playing with balls.
2. 遊治郎は娼妓にたわむれて二日間流連せり。 A dissolute man, making merry with a prostitute, stayed with her for two days.
3. 戯にも虚言をいふべからず。 One should not tell a lie even in joke.

Tayashi-su, たやす, 令絶, *v.t.* To eradicate; to cut off; to put an end to; to exterminate.

1. 数年の勞苦漸く麥圃の雜草をたやすを得たり。 I have at length succeeded in eradicating the weeds in the wheat fields after many years hard toll.
2. 余必ず彼の子孫をたやすん。 Surely I will cut off his posterity.

Tayori, たより, 便, *n.* Message; tidings;

support; reliance; help; assistance; opportunity.

1. 母親は其一人娘に對してお前はかりが便になるこいへり。 The mother said to her only daughter: "You are my only prop."
2. 風の便にもきかず。 Nothing have I yet heard of him.
3. 國元からのたよりがない。 No message has come from my native province.

Tayori-ru, たより, 便, *v.i.* To look for aid; to rely on; to trust in.

1. あの青年は九州地方から遙々叔父をたよりに來た。 That young man has come from Kyushu such a long distance, thinking that he might rely upon his uncle for aid.
2. 他人にたよるは必ず失敗する基なり。 Reliance upon another is certainly the source of failure.

Tayumi-mu, たゆむ, 弛, *v.i.* To be slack; to relax; to become careless or inattentive.

1. 怠まず勉めよ。 Push on diligently, and your efforts will be crowned with success in the near future.

Tazuneru, たづねる, 尋, *v.i.* To inquire; to ask; to search; to hunt; to call upon; to visit.

1. 道を尋ねる人に逢ひたり。 I met a man who inquired of me the way.
2. 人を尋ねるは午後四時より五時までが宜しからん。 The proper time to call upon any person is between 4 and 5 in the afternoon.
3. 疑問を尋ねんとて教師の許に往けり。 He went to his teacher's house to ask some questions.

Tazusaeru, たづさへる, 携, *v.t.* To carry

in the hand; to hold; to lead; to take along with.

1. 老人は多く杖を携へる。 Most of the old men carry sticks with them.
2. 彼は美人を携へて花見に行けり。 He went to see the flowers in company with a damsel.

Teate, てあて, 手筈, *n.* Treatment; preparation; provision; supplies; equipment; allowance of money.

1. 毎月拾圓の手當を給與せらる。 I am receiving an allowance of ten yen a month.
2. 此の病氣は手當のよきため早く癒へたり。 The disease was soon cured on account of better treatment.

Tebanashi-su, てはなす, 手放, *v. l.* To let go the hold; to remove the hands.

1. 相場が安ければ何れも手放しかねる。 I cannot dispose of my stock if the market value is low.
2. 若年の者を都下に手放すとは懸念の至りなり。 It is a matter of no small concern to let a young man go to the capital without any restraint.

Techigai, てちがひ, 手違, *n.* A mistake; blunder.

1. 今回の損失は相方の手違ひより起れり。 Recent losses have arisen from mistakes on both sides.

Tedate, てだて, 術, *n.* Device; plan, scheme; means; way.

1. 予は敵を翳さんために種々の術をめぐらしたり。 I have formed various schemes to overthrow the enemy.

Tegakari, てがり, 手掛, *n.* A clew; trace.

1. 数年尋ねる甲斐もなく今に何の手掛りもなし。 In vain I have searched for it several years; there is no clew to its discovery.
2. 刑事は犯人の The police detective was

手掛りを得て大に喜びたり。 extremely delighted at having procured a clew for the discovery of the culprit.

Tegiwa, てぎは, 手際, *n.* Workmanship; dexterity; skill.

1. あの手際では事業の成就幾東なし。 With his present degree of skill he can hardly hope to be successful.
2. 此手際を見てもらひたい。 I want you to look at this work.

Tehazu, てはづ, 手筈, *n.* Plan; arrangement; scheme; project.

1. 馬車鐵道會社は目下品川線を延長する手筈をして居る。 The Tramway Company is now making arrangements to extend its Shinagawa line.

Tehon, てほん, 手本, *n.* A copy book, a sample, pattern, model; a specimen, example.

1. 外人の徳高きは基督を手本とするによる。 That foreigners are characterized by their high virtue is simply the result of their taking Christ as their model of life.

Teichō, ていちょう, 鄭重, *adj.* Serious; courteous; polite.

1. 某家の婚姻には諸方より鄭重なる祝詞を贈りたり。 At a wedding which took place in a certain house, polite congratulatory addresses were received from various quarters.

2. 日本人は到る所鄭重なる取扱を受く。 The Japanese receive courteous treatment wherever they go.

Tegaku, ていかく, 定額, *n.* Fixed amount of money.

1. 今後定額の外は一切送金致さず。 Hereafter no more money shall be remitted except the fixed

amount.

Teika, ていか, 定價, *n.* Fixed price.

1. 此書の定價は 壹圓なれども特別八拾錢に賣拂ふべし。 Though the fixed price of this book is one *yen*, I will, as a favour, sell it for 80 *sen*.

Teiki, ていき, 定期, *n.* Fixed time; stated periods.

1. 上海神戸間には定期航海の航船あり。 There is a regular steamship service between Shanghai and Kobe.
2. 本校の定期試験は毎年二回あり。 We have two terminal examinations every year in our school.

Teiraku-suru, ていらく, 低落, *v.i.* To fall in price, or value.

1. 物價格々低落するの傾向あり。 Prices show a tendency to fall.
2. 華族の價値は近來大に低落せり。 The personal status of the nobility has considerably degenerated of late.

Teisai, ていさい, 体裁, *n.* Appearance, manner; form.

1. 予は体裁をつくらふ人を好まず。 I do not like persons who make an outward show.
2. 若き學生が少女と手を携へて公園を徘徊するは如何にも不体面なり。 That a young student should walk with a girl, hand in hand, in a park is anything but decent.

Teisel-suru, ていせい, 訂正, *v.i.* To revise; to correct.

1. 何分拙作に候間御遠慮なく御訂正被下度候。 This being my poor writing, I beseech you to correct it as you like.
2. 校則は近頃訂正せられたり。 The school regulations were lately revised.

Teisoku-suru, ていそく, 抵觸, *v.i.* To hit against; to conflict.

1. 新民法中には There are many points

日本従來の習慣と抵觸する所甚少なからず。 in the new Civil Code which are known to conflict with the former customs of Japan.

2. 民法に抵觸する従前の法律命令は總て廢止す。 All the former laws and ordinances which conflict with the present law are rescinded.

Teitai, ていたい, 停滞, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness; indigestion.

1. 某官衙の事務停滞せるは吏員の怠惰なる故なり。 It is owing to the negligence of the officials that the affairs of a certain government office are always in delay.
2. 鐵道不通のため貨物一時に停滞せり。 The railway interruption has caused goods to accumulate considerably for a while.

Teitō, ていとう, 抵當, *n.* Security.

1. 抵當物とは借金の保証に供したる物件なり。 A security is something given as a guarantee for payment of debts.
2. 銀行は目下貸金をなすべき相當の抵當なきに苦めり。 Banks are now perplexed about the want of proper securities for the issue of loans.

Tejun, てじゆん, 手順, *n.* (coll.) The order or method of doing, anything; procedure; process.

1. 手順の狂はぬ用心肝要なり。 It is of vital importance not to depart from the order previously arranged.
2. 萬國漁業會社は方に改立の願書を政府に呈出すべき手順に至れり。 The International Fishing Company is now in a position to present an application to the government for its organization.

Tekazu, てかず, 手数, *n.* Much labor, or trouble.

1. 乍御手敷御一 報願上候。 I beg to trouble you to let me know of it.
2. 扱もお前は手 敷のかゝる小供 だね。 What a troublesome child you are!
3. 烟草の製造は 随分手敷のかゝ る業だ。 The manufacture of tobacco requires much labour.

Tekichū-suru, てきちゅう, 的中, *v. i.* To hit the mark.

1. 名人の射撃は 扱の中せざるも のはなかりし。 Being a good marksman, he never missed the mark in shooting.

Tekigi, してき, 適宜, *adv.* According to circumstances; in a suitable way.

1. 水を適宜に混 ずべし。 Mix as much water as is needed.
2. 彼の適宜に任 ずべし。 Leave him to his convenience.
3. 彼地へ到着の 上適宜に處置す べし。 On your arrival at your destination you may act according to circumstances.

Tekimen, てきめん, 靦面, *adj.* Quick and manifest; immediate and obvious; in a striking manner; at once.

1. 天罰は靦面に 報ひたり。 He was quickly smitten with heavenly punishment.
2. 悪事の報ひは 靦面なものだ。 Retribution for evil deeds comes quickly and surely.

Tekin, てきん, 手金, *n.* Earnest money, bargain money; advance money.

1. 質買成立の証 據に手金をうつ。 Earnest money is paid as a guarantee for the settlement of a bargain.

Tekiyō, てきやう, 適用, *n.* Application; adaptation.

1. 不敬罪には刑 法第何條を適用 す。 With regard to offences against the Imperial family, Article—of

- the Criminal Code is applied.
2. 裁判官にして 法律の適用を誤 るものなしとせ す。 Judges cannot all be expected to be free from error in the application of law.

Tekkyo-suru, てつきよ, 撤去, *v. i.* To make away with; to remove.

1. 改正條約の實 施と共に治外法 權は撤去せられ たり。 With the carrying out of the revised treaties extra-territoriality was done away with.
2. 彼は自家の障 壁を撤去したり。 He removed the walls of his own house.

Tekubari, てくはり, 手配, *n.* Distribution of troops or hands for any kind of work; division of labor; preparation.

1. 犯人の逃遁せ ざらんため警官 の手配り嚴重に なされたり。 Policemen were carefully distributed, to prevent the criminal from running away.

Tema, てま, 手間, *n.* The time spent in work; labour.

1. 此仕事には手 間のかゝること 夥だし。 Much time is required for this work.
2. 職人は兎角手 間を省かんこと する傾きあり。 Workmen are usually disposed so as to spare labour in doing anything.

Tembatsu, てんはつ, 天罰, *n.* The punishment of heaven.

1. 天罰は實に恐 しいものだ主人 の財産を横領し たる奴は癩病に 罹つた。 The punishment of heaven is dreadful. A servant, who had deprived his master of his property has been afflicted with leprosy.

Temmatsu, てんまつ, 顛末, *n.* Particulars; circumstances.

1. 事の顛末は巨 The particulars of the

細に書面に認めたり。 affair have been precisely stated in the letter.

Temmei, てんめい, 天命, *n.* The will or decree of Heaven; fate; providence; divine will.

1. 彼が殺されしは天命の然らしむる所ぞいふべし。 We may say that it was the will of Heaven that he was killed.

Temoto, てもと, 手許, *adv.* Near at hand; on hand; within reach.

1. 金拾圓只今御手許に有之候は手許に有之候は御貸し被下候。 If you have ten yen on hand, I beg you will kindly lend it to me.

2. 只今手許不都合に候。 I have no money on hand.

Tempu, てんぷ, 天賦, *n.* Natural; inherent; inborn; innate.

1. 蜀山人の蓄識は天賦の才なり。 Shokusanjin's pleasantry was but a manifestation of his natural ability.

Tempuku-suru, てんぷく, 顛覆, *v.t.* To subvert, overturn, or upset; to be capsized.

1. 馬車の顛覆したるため乗客一同路頭に投出されたり。 The carriage having overturned, all the passengers were thrown over in the street.

Temdō, てんだう, 天道, *n.* The laws of heaven; Heaven; Providence.

1. 天道は人を殺さず。 Heaven kills no man.

Temtō, てんたう, 顛倒, *v.i.* Turning upside down; to be overthrown, capsized.

1. 此文草は前後を顛倒してある。 This sentence is out of order.

2. 君の箸の持ち様が顛倒して居る。 You hold your chopsticks upside down.

Tenarai, てならひ, 手習, *n.* Learning to write; penmanship.

1. “手習は坂に草を押す如し”は非常に名言なり。 There is much truth in the saying; “Learning to write is like drawing a cart up hill.”

Tengyō-suru, てんげふ, 轉業, *v.i.* To change one's business or occupation.

1. 甲助には毎年一度は必ず轉業する癖があり。 Kōsuke is in the habit of changing his occupation once a year at least.

Tenka, てんか, 天下, *n.* Under heaven; the world; the whole country.

1. 關ヶ原の一世は徳川の天下となりけり。 The one battle of Sekigahara brought the country under the sway of the Tokugawa family.

2. 國治て天下太平なり。 The country being well governed, the nation is at peace.

Tennen, てんねん, 天然, *adj.* Natural; produced by nature; spontaneous; of itself.

1. 生物は天然に生育するもの也。 The living grow of themselves.

2. 人は天然の道理に従ふ外なし。 Man cannot but conform to the laws of nature.

Tennin, てんにん, 轉任, *n.* Change of office, post, or service.

1. 彼は東京に轉任せんとを希望せり。 He desires to be removed to another position in Tokyo.

2. 視學官は広島より大阪に轉任を命ぜられたり。 The Educational Inspector was ordered to change his post from Hiroshima to Osaka.

Tensai, てんさい, 天災, *n.* A natural calamity.

1. 天災は避くるに途なし。 There is no way of escaping natural calamities.

2. 祭祀を輕んずる國には天災交々。 Natural calamities follow one another in a