



SAITO'S
IDIOLOGICAL
ENGLISH-JAPANESE
DICTIONARY

(Revised Edition)

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本位
熟語

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PREFACE

THE following proposition was made at the Second English Teachers' Conference :—

“That an Ideal Dictionary be compiled. Words are nothing in themselves, and everything in combination. In the case of words, combination comprises construction and association. A verb without its constructions is no verb (動詞、不動詞); and association is what makes the most significant words what they are. By association are meant the *idiomatic*, *proverbial*, and *conventional* expressions in which each word usually occurs. The dictionary required is one that shall be the *ne plus ultra* of accurate translation, with the definitions in rational, systematic, genetic order—each word being presented in all its idiomatic, conventional, and proverbial associations.”

Whether or no the present work fulfils the above exacting conditions is a question which I must leave to competent critics to decide; but this much I shall reserve for myself to say, that the work has been of absorbing interest to me, and that I consider myself one of the most favoured of men in being thus privileged to break ground in an all but virgin field of investigation. The comparative study of English and Japanese can not but be interesting. Each is a composite language, rich with the spoils of time. The two represent the extreme phases of human culture, and yet the student of the two languages frequently comes upon an expression that causes him to exclaim—“One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.” For extremes meet. However, it always remains a difficult task to give exact renderings that are brief and to the point (一見直チニ要領ヲ得ル露語). Here I quote from the same paper :—

“Chemistry is an interesting study—many chemists grow old and die with all the enthusiasm of young students. Now,

what is chemistry? I will not insult your scholarship by telling you that the science professes to concern itself with the properties of some seventy or eighty or ninety elements—I can not, for the life of me, be sure of their number, they increase so fast. But, in point of fact, it has to deal with the properties and combinations of some thirty elements. These thirty odd elements, with their affinities and antipathies, can engross the lifelong attention of intellects of the first order. Now, suppose these thirty odd elements were to multiply by one hundred, what sort of a chemistry should we have? Dr. Divers, late professor of chemistry at the Imperial University, was one of the busiest men I ever knew, and yet he had only thirty odd elements to deal with. We—at least some of us—have hours to spare every day over the *goban* with our colleagues after our duties at the school are done, and yet we have thousands of elements to deal with. What wonderful men we must be! For, must I tell you that the study of English is just such a chemistry—a mighty chemistry which has to deal with thousands of elements, whose combinations know no limits or bounds? Ordinary chemistry has to do with dead matter, and yet its subtlety frequently defies analysis. Our chemistry, on the other hand, deals with living mind, with the action of the human soul, which now shows itself as intellect, now assumes the form of emotion, and now asserts itself as volition. The Proteus soul often visits you in the shape of the intellectual man, the man of thought, the philosopher, and challenges you to understand him. You grapple with him, and, after mighty efforts, succeed in grasping his sense. You now feel ready to face the whole world of English literature. Not so fast! Proteus next confronts you in the form of the man of emotion and sensibility, the poet. Here you have a hard tussle, and generally get the worst of it. But even if you conquer here, you are not yet done with all of your possible antagonists. For you have not long been trium-

phant and exultant and jubilant over your conquest of English poetry, before you come into the region of will, of morality, of religion. Here you encounter many abstruse questions, which you must get all cleared up and decided before you can face your tormenting devils, the students, with whom nothing will go down but the word of conviction. What Shakespeare has imagined, you must be able to imagine—what Plato has thought, you must be able to think—what Christ has felt, you must be able to feel—before you can with confidence call yourselves adequate teachers of English, in whose teaching the students are to repose implicit confidence. For us Japanese, the study of English covers all these regions of Western thought, for English is to us the representative language of the West, and comprehends all Western culture. A Japanese teacher of English must be at once a philosopher, a poet, and a sage—and sometimes a business man, too, for it not unfrequently happens that he is requested to translate a business letter or make up a newspaper advertisement, and—Woe to the teacher who fails to do it! And with all these tasks on his hands, he must not lose sight of another fact—a wonderful fact with which I ought to have commenced—a fact which is indeed startling in its simplicity, and becomes still more startling when we come to think how some of us seem to ignore it entirely—I mean the fact that *language is made up of words*, which *words* are to the structure of the *language* what the material *elements* are to *chemistry*. These word-elements of ours—their name is legion; and each of them has its special meanings and functions, each its own combinations and constructions and associations. And we have got to learn the value of each in itself and its value in its manifold combinations. Just think of it! Thousands of elements, and no limit to the combinations of each! What a chemistry! It is a science well worth making a speciality of; for, what is the most divine poetry or the grandest prose but a skilful

combination of these word-elements?—what but a product of our magic chemistry?

“The story of Benkei and the temple acolyte is a case in point. They held a wager as to which of them should be the first to knead an *ohachi*-ful of rice into rice-paste. You must all know that rice-paste is made by crushing the grains of boiled rice with a sort of bamboo ferule on a piece of board. The story runs how the redoubtable hero went about his task truly Benkei-fashion, and emptied all his *ohachi*-ful upon his *nori*-board, and how in his eager hurry he tried to knead all the rice at once. On the other hand, our incipient bonze, who, like the proverbial acolyte, seems to have been a cute chap, proceeded business-like to knead the grains one by one. One grain at a time looks like slow work, but that is the best and surest way to do it. By the time the sun went down, his *ohachi*-ful of rice was a beautiful mass of paste. The boy then looked to see how his heroic competitor was getting along, and there knelt Benkei kneading with might and main—panting and puffing and wheezing—all in a glow and perspiration—Benkei in a glow, just mark that!—with great beads rolling down his fiery face. His task was not half done—he had made a glorious mess of it. He was striving with his *ohachi*-ful, as if each grain of the rice were a Heike warrior. In a word, Benkei was out-Benkeiing Benkei in his struggle to effect the impossible.

“Let us turn from the old-time hero to one of the Meiji heroes, of whom Japan boasts many, and pay our homage to the memory of the late Gen. Nogi. The hardest nut to crack in the Russian War fell to his share in the shape of Port Arthur. The general was charged with the task of reducing the “impregnable” fortress. It was a point of honour with Japan to take Port Arthur, and Japan’s honour was given into the safe-keeping of the great strategist. That he was a consummate master of modern strategy goes without saying,

but yet he could not rid himself entirely of the old samurai notions in him; and so he must go and set about it after the fashion of the gallant old cavalier. He attempted to carry the Russian Port Arthur at one assault—thereby sacrificing Heaven knows how many lives—which unfortunate circumstance, by the way, perhaps constituted one of the motives that actuated him in resolving to attend on his Imperial Master beyond the grave. The general, however, at once rectified his error, if error it were, and now proceeded on the regular scientific method—he cut his way, inch by inch, into the rock-bound fortress, and achieved a feat which will be remembered as long as the world shall endure.

“Not everybody can be a Nogi, but everybody may rectify his error. If Gen. Nogi sacrificed his thousands, we have sacrificed our hundreds. For my part, I have murdered His British Majesty’s English all my life—murdered hundreds of candidates in the examination-hall—murdered thousands of students in the class-room. If the gallows had its due, perhaps none of us would be here to celebrate our own inefficiency!

“But, gentlemen, it is never too late to mend. Let us cry ‘*peccavi*’ and begin anew in the right way. The ‘impregnable’ fortress fell to science and method; neither can the English tongue be impregnable to a scientific method and a resolute will. Let us have the fact impressed on our minds, that the English language is made up of English words, and that they have got to be kneaded each in its turn.”

Yes, all English words must be kneaded each in its turn, or else one’s English will remain a lifelong imperfection. For the rest, I shall let the book speak for itself.

In conclusion, I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the thorough and conscientious care with which Mr. Sagawa has been good enough to read the first half, and Mr. Yamada the second half, of the volume, which the needs of the times induce me to send to its account with all its imperfections on

its head. For any sins—few of commission, I hope, but I much fear not a few of omission—that may have been committed in these pages it shall be the business of the succeeding volumes to atone. Meanwhile, my sole justification for sending out the work to the world with such precipitation is the hope that it may prove a ready help to the enthusiastic teacher and the hard-working student.

H. SAITO.

June, the 4th Year of Taisho.

凡 例

(1) 名詞は集合、物質、抽象の各種名詞を普通名詞(等)に用ひて其意味に變化を生ずる場合に限りて分類名稱を記す、其略語次の如し

【普名】	.....	普通名詞 (Common Noun)
【固名】	.....	固有名詞 (Proper Noun)
【集名】	.....	集合名詞 (Collective Noun)
【質名】	.....	物質名詞 (Material Noun)
【抽名】	.....	抽象名詞 (Abstract Noun)

(2) 動詞は必ず

【自動】	.....	自動詞 (Intransitive Verb)
【他動】	.....	他動詞 (Transitive Verb)

と區別し、又之に續く前置詞及び他の附屬構文は必ず括弧 () 内に之を示す、而して動詞と副詞との結合は自他動詞を一括して其項の終りに之を掲ぐ。

(3) 形容詞は概して之に“-ly”を加ふれば副詞と成り、“-ness”を加ふれば名詞と成るものにて其意味の變化は

Kind (カインド) 【形】	親切ナル
Kind'ly (カインドリィ) 【副】	親切ニ
Kind'ness (カインドネス) 【名】	親切(ナル事)

と殆ど一定したるものなれば一々項を設けずして形容詞の項の終りに略記して紙面を節約する事とせり。但し其副詞、名詞に特別の意味有る時は別項を設く。

(4) 前置詞の動詞、形容詞に續くものは其動詞、形容詞の項に概して abc 順の番號に之を求む可し、例へば

Look (ルック) 【自動詞】見ル。㊟ (after a person or thing) 世話スル。㊠ (at anything) 眺メル。㊡ (into anything) 調べる。㊢ (on anything) (何) 視スル。㊣ (over anything) 改メ見ル。㊤ (to anything) 注意スル。

(5) 見出し語中の單 ハイフン (-) は綴りの切れ目を示し、二重 ハイフン (•) は複合詞たる事を示す。

(6) 複合詞 (Compound Word) は概して其始めの語の項か又は其別項に之を求む可し。

發音記號

母音の發音符號は特別又は不規則の場合の外は之を付せず。

發音符號	規約假名	例	注意
ā	エーイ	ape (エーイブ); breāk (ブレーイグ)	(ア)の符號は本書之を略してアとす
ă	ア	cat (カット); rat (ラット); bāde (バッド)	
ä	アー	fä'ther (ファーツァー)	
är	アール	ärt (アールト); fär (ファール); äre (アール)	
à	ア	ask (アスク); ask (カスク)	
a	オー	all (オール); talk (トーク)	
aw, au	オー	awe (オー); saw (ソー)	
ough	オー	ought (オート); daugh'ter (ドータ)	
a	ア	was (ウォズ); want (ウォント)	
âre, âir	エーア	âir (エーア); câre (ケーア)	
bu	ビュー	bu'gle (ビューグル)	カ スィ グ セ コ チキチ チュチエチヨ グ デイ ドウ デ ド
c	カ、サ行	cat (カット); cent (セント)	
ch	チイ行	child (チャイルド)	
dū	デュー	duke (デューク)	
ē	イー	he (ヒー); kēy (キイー)	= ēre = âre, âir = ēre = âre = ā = ā
ē	エ	end (エンド); lend (レンド)	
ēr	ア〜	hēr (ハ〜); tēr (タ〜)	
ēre	イーヤ	hēre (ヒーヤ); mēre (ミイーヤ)	
ēre	エーア	thēre (ツエーア); whēre (ホウエーア)	
ee	イー	eel (イー)	
ēa	イー	mēat (ミイー); rēad (リイード)	
ēa	エ	hēad (ヘッド); rēad (レッド)	
ēar	イーヤ	ēar (イーヤ); tēar (ティイーヤ)	
ēar	エーア	bēar (ベアー); tēar (テアー)	
ēarn	ア〜ン	lēarn (ラ〜ン)	
ei, ey	エーイ	rein (レーイン); they (ツエーイ)	ファ フィ フ フエ フォ ガ (ギダ) ク (グダエ) エ ハ ヒー フー ヘー ホ
eigh	エーイ	eight (エーイト); neigh (ネーイ)	
f	ファ行	fish (フィッシュ); fōr (フォー)	ファ フィ フ フエ フォ ガ (ギダ) ク (グダエ) エ ハ ヒー フー ヘー ホ
g	ガ、ダ行	get (ゲット); gin (ギン)	
h	ハ行 (フ)	hook (フック); hoof (フーフ)	
i	アイ	fine (ファイン); pile (パイ)	

發音符號	規約假名	例	注意
i	イ	ink (インク); kiss (キス)	
ir	ア〜	fir (ファ〜); bird (バ〜ド)	= ēr, ūr
ī	イー	ma-chīne' (マシィーン)	= ē
igh	アイ	high (ハイ); right (ライト)	= ī
ign	アイヤ	sign (サイン)	= ine
ie	ズイ	die (ダイ); lie (ライ)	= ī
iē	イー	field (フィールド)	= ē
ion	ヨン	na'tion (ネーイション) 注意 II'on (ライオン)	ion 單綴の場合。
j	ヂヤ行	Ja-pan' (ヂャパン)	ヂャ ギ ヌ ヌ ヌ
k	カ行	kick (キック)	カ キ ク ケ コ
l	ヲ行	lake (レイク); will (ウィル)	ヲ リ ル レ ロ
m	マ行	man (マン[ス])	マ ミ ム メ モ
n	ナ行	no (ノーウ)	ナ ニ ヌ ネ ノ
-n		sin (スイン[ス])	(ス)は發聲せず。
-ng		sing (スインガ)	(長崎の)ガ(行)。
ō	オーウ	no (ノーウ); old (オーールド)	
ō	オ	on (オン); hot (ホット)	
ōr	オール	fōr (フォーール); bōrn (ボールン)	= awr
ōr	オーウル	pōrt (ポールト); fōrce (フォーウルス)	
ōre	オーア	fōre (フォーア); mōre (モア)	
ō	ア	oōme (カム); sōn (サン)	= ū (アの符號は本書之
ō	ウー	dō (ドゥー); mōve (ムーヴ)	= ōō [を略してアとす]
ō	ウ	wōlf (ウルフ); wōm'an (ウマン)	= ōō, u
oa, oe	オーウ	toe (トウ); boat (ボート)	= ō
oi, oy	ズイ	boy (ボイ); boil (ボイル)	
ōō	ウー	soon (スーン); noon (ヌーン)	
ōō	ウ	bōok (ブック); fōot (フット)	= u, o
ou	アウ	out (アウト); loud (ラウド)	
ough	アウ	bough (バウ)	
ought	オート	nōught (ノート); bōught (ボート)	= aught
ow	アウ	bow (バウ); now (ナウ)	= ou
ōw	オーウ	bōw (ボウ); lōw (ロウ)	= ō
p	パ行	pen (ペン)	パ ピ プ ペ ポ
ph	ファ行	pho'to (フォートウ)	= f
qu	クワ行	quite (クワイ); quail (クワイ)	クワ クワイ クウェ クウォ
r	ラ行	rule (ルール); rude (ルード)	リューと成らず。
s	サ行	sit (スイット)	サ スィ ス セ ソ
sh	シャ行	shine (シャイン)	シャ シ ヌ ヌ シェ ショ

發音記號

發音符號	規約假名	例	注 意
t	タ行	tin (ティン); till (チイル)	タイ トゥ テ ト
th (清音)	ツチ行	think (ツィンク)	ツァ ツィ ツエ ツォ
th (濁音)	ヅ行	this (ヅィス); that (ヅァット)	ヅァ ヅィ ゅ ゅェ ゅォ
u	ユー	use (ユース); du'ty (ヂューティ)	(テの符號は本書之を = ōō [略してアとす])
ū	ア	us (アス); bug (バク)	= ōō, o
ru	ルー	rude (ルード); rule (ルール)	= ēr, ir
u	ウ	put (プット); pull (プル); full (フル)	
ūr	ア〜	fūr (フア〜); tūr (タ〜ン)	
v	ヴァ行	vēr'y (ヴェリイ); vis'it (ヴィズィット)	ヴァ ヴィ ヴェ ヴォ
w	ワ行	wait (ウエーイト); will (ウィル)	ワ ウィ ウェ ウォ
war	ウォール	warm (ウォールム)	
wōr	ワ〜	work (ワ〜ク); word (ワ〜ド)	= wūr
wōn	ワ〜ン	wōn'der (ワンダ〜)	= wūn
wh	ホワ行	what (ホウァット); why (ホワイ); who (フー)	ホワ ホワイ フホウエホウォ
aw	オー	saw (ソー)	= ㄹ
ew	ユー	mew (ミュー)	= ㄹ
ow	アウ	bow (バウ)	= ou
ōw	オーウ	bōw (ボーウ)	= ō
x	クサ行	ox (オックス)	クサ クス クセ クソ
y	イー行	year (ユイーア); yes (イエス)	ヤ ヌイ ヌ ヌェ ヌォ
ȳ	アイ	fly (フライ); try (トライ)	= ī
ÿ	イ	du'ty (ヂューティ); kind'ly (カインフリイ)	= ī
ay	エーイ	say (セーイ)	= ā
ey	エーイ	they (ヅエーイ)	= ā
oy	オイ	boy (ボーイ)	
uy	アイ	buy (バイ)	= ī, ŷ
z	ザ行	zink (ズィンク)	ザ ズィ ズ ズェ ズォ

二綴以上の英語には必ず強音 (Accent) あり、之を示すには強音節の始めの子音假名を黒文字とす。

dic'tion-a-ry ディクシヨナリイ

gram'mar グラムマ

con-ver-sa'tion コンヴァーセイション

Ju-ly' ジュライ

en'ter エンタ〜

in'ter インタ〜