

BASIC ENGLISH
英文を書くための辞書
WRITERS'
JAPANESE-ENGLISH WORDBOOK

by

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❖ 落丁・乱丁本はお取替致します

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は し が き

この辞書は主に (1) 使用者が日本人で英文を書く時、または (2) 使用者が日本人でも他国人でも、日本語の意味を英文であらわす時に、役にたつために作られた。

そのほかに、だれでも英語をある程度まで知っている人なら、日本語を読む時にも、この辞書は参考になると思う。しかし、この用途については詳しくのべる必要はないから、ここではこの辞書を作った主な目的だけをのべる事にしよう。

この辞書には、日本語の句や単語に対し、可能な英訳(場合によっては訳語になり得る英語の語句)が使用者によってえらべるように提出してある。日本語の文を英訳する場合に、英訳に困る句か単語があれば、この辞書をひいて見て、その句か単語に対しあげてある可能な英訳(一つだけならその一つ、二つ以上ならその内の一つ)を利用すれば、その日本語の文の意味を自然にあらわす英文がつづれるはずである。

あげられた英語は皆、その用語と語法において、英語全体の一部分であり、しかも同時に、自立の言語体系をなしている Basic English と名付けられた「小英語」の範囲内のものである。しかし日本語の一つの句、一つの単語に対し、多くの句または語をあげた個所が決して少なくない。実は、どの個所においても Basic English の範囲内で、可能な英訳をできるだけ完全にそろえる方針であった。

そこで、場合によっては、可能な英訳のかずが、一から百以上にまでわたるほど幅が広がっているが、この事実はいろいろな見地から考えても興味深い事である。たとえば、その英訳のかずが、日本語の単語それぞれの意義的多様性の指数とでも取れるかも知れない。それはともかく、この辞書の主な目的から考えると、一番注意すべき点は、日本語の非常によく使われている単語のなかに、時と場とに応じて、それぞれの英訳になり得るものの案外に多いという事であろう。

辞書の話はしばらく置いて、Basic English 及びそれと日本国内外の状況との関係を、Basic English のものを使って少し説明しよう。

The chief purpose of Basic English is to be an international language—to be used, that is to say, between persons with different mother tongues and no full (unlimited) language in common. Clearly, when Basic English is used between two persons, one at least of them normally has a knowledge of English which is less than complete. Anyone who is writing (or talking) to someone from another country who has a less than complete knowledge of English will probably be wise, whatever degree of English knowledge he himself has, to make use of Basic English.

The need for Japanese to say things in writing (and talk) to persons from other countries who have a less than complete knowledge of English is becoming greater every year. This is a natural outcome of Japan's increasing part in international undertakings—in trade and science, in helping poorer countries with the development of their industries, and so on—and of the fact that more and more Japanese are going to other countries and more and more persons from other countries are coming to Japan, not only on business but for the pleasure of seeing new places and making new friends. It is no longer true, if it ever was, that almost all the other persons

Japanese come in touch with have a complete knowledge of English. So the times when a Japanese has a better chance of putting his ideas across in Basic than in full English are becoming more and more frequent.

In addition to its use as an international language, Basic English may be a first step to full English. It is my opinion that the teaching of English in Japan would have much greater effect than it generally does at present if Basic English, and only Basic English, was used for the first two years of teaching in the nation's schools. My chief reasons for this opinion have to do with the solid base which Basic English gives for later work on the language of which it is a part. But there are other supporting reasons.

The fact that Basic English has its international use is itself a reason for teaching it in the schools, and, as we have seen, the need for Japanese to have a language for this purpose is increasing year by year. So this reason has ever-greater force.

What is more, one very serious shortcoming in much of the present teaching of English might become a thing of the past if Japanese teachers had Basic English under control. That is to say, much of the present teaching is unbalanced, learners being given little or no training in writing English; and this is chiefly, it seems, because of the teachers' fear that they might be unable to put errors right in the learners' work. Teachers with a good knowledge of Basic English would be far less given to such self-doubt. They would be conscious that it was possible to give almost any desired sense without going outside that part of English which they had under control. The use of Basic English for putting errors right would not have to come to an end when the teaching was no longer limited to that part of English. It is, in fact, possible to make use of Basic English for this purpose even when learners are not given any special teaching of it at all.

日本人の英語の先生たちが、この辞書を使って、英文を書く力をのばすようにと私は希望する。もし先生たちが自信を以て英語が書けるようになるとすれば、その英語が Basic English に限られているとしても、日本の英語教育が、著しく向上すると思う。

しかし、この辞書は、先生たちだけのために作ったものではない。日本文の意味を、または自分の頭のなかで日本語の形になった考えを、英文に書きあらわそうとする時に、だれにでも参考になる目的で作ったものである。そしてまた、いうまでもない事であるが、提出した英語の語句が全部 Basic English であっても、だからといって決して、その語か句を入れて作る英文が全部 Basic English の範囲内でなければならないというわけではない。無制限な英語と、Basic English とは、性質が違うものではなくて、Basic はただその「大英語」の一部分で、しかも大切な一部分なのである。

F. J. D.

この辞書のひき方とその記号などの意味

言葉の並び方の順序

見出しの日本語は、すべて五十音順であるが、仮名づかいの順序でなく発音の順序によった。例えば、「こおる(凍る)」は「ごうれい(号令)」より前に、「ひづけ(日付)」は「ビスケット」より前に、また「いう」は便宜上「ゆう(夕)」の次にもってきた。

一つの見出しの下に、その見出し語を含んだ句をいくつか並べる時、見出し語の訳は一番最後にあげてある。句の並び方の順序は、

- (1) 見出し語のあとに言葉が続く場合——その続く言葉の五十音順による。
- (2) 見出し語のあとに続く言葉は同じだが、前に付く言葉が違う場合——(1)の順序により、そして前に付く言葉の五十音順による(不特定語が付く場合は最後に来る)。
- (3) 見出し語の前にだけ言葉が付く場合——(1)、(2)のあとに、そして前に付く言葉の五十音順による。

例えば、見出し語「うえ(上)」の下の語句の順序は次の通り——

・上へ|| 上を向く|| 酒の上がいい|| 酒の上がわるい|| 上から[二]番目|| そろばんの上からは|| ~より「三つ(年)が上だ|| 畳の上で死ぬ|| [何々した]上でなければ|| 酒の上で|| 承知の上で|| (~と)相談の上で|| 文字の上で|| [何々した]上で|| おもてを上にして|| 注意の上で注意(して)|| [だれか]の上に~の目が光っている|| おもてを上に向けて|| 注意の上にも注意(して)|| この上に|| その上に|| ~の上に|| [した]上に|| 上の人|| 上のほう|| この上の~|| 酒の上の~|| ~より上の[何々]|| (~)の上まで|| [何々した]上は||
・~から上|| この上|| 熟考した上|| その上|| 聞合わせの上|| 酒の上|| 熟考の上|| 承知の上|| (~と)相談の上|| 聞合わせの上|| [一キロメートル]の上|| ~より上|| [した]上|| 上

注意: (1) 一つの語の変化形、例えば「来る」という語の変化形「来た」「来て」「来ない」「する」の変化形「して」「します」「しよう」、「いい」の変化形「よく」「よくて」「よかった」などは、見出し語「来る」、「する」、「いい」の下では変化形を見出し語と同じように扱い、その前後に付く言葉の五十音順によって並べた。

(2) 順序をきめるために、[]のなかの語句は無視した。

英語(訳語、訳文)は、きまった順序はないが、前のほうにある可能な英訳は、普通、一番広く使えるもの、または一番分かりやすいものである。そして、たまには少し癖のあるものや、Basic English の範囲内か範囲外かをきめにくいものがある場合、それは後に置いてある。

小 見 出 し

■: 見出し語のかわり

例: (1) ■カー■ノ: この下にある句は、見出し語のすぐ次の語が「カ」「ガ」も含まれ

ている)というおとで始まるものから、五十音順に従って、「ノ」というおとで始まるものまでである意味

(2) (...)■: この下にある語句は、見出し語のあとに何もなく、見出し語の前に何かがあるものと、ただの見出し語とである意味

言葉のくりかえしを避ける記号

「はしがき」に説明したように、この辞書は、特徴の一つとして、可能な英訳をできるだけ多くあげた事である。従って、同じ英語を繰り返す事を節約するため次の記号を用いた。

(): このなかのものは、場合によっては、使っても使わなくても(あってもなくても)いいという意味

例: 今日 today/ (in) the day (we are now in)/ (at) the present day/ (in) these times

日本語のなかの () は、そのなかの言葉があってもなくても、英訳が同じ場合(次の例(1))が多いが、そうでない場合(例(2))もある。

例(1): 揚句(の果て)(に) (, as if that was not enough,) in the end/ as if that was not enough

この場合には、「揚句」と「揚句の果て」と「揚句に」と「揚句の果てに」のどれに対しても、“in the end/ , as if that was not enough, in the end/ as if that was not enough”の三つ共可能な英訳であるが、

例(2): (～の)そばを通る go by(～)

の場合には、可能な英訳は、「そばを通る」に対し“go by”で、「～のそばを通る」に対し“go by～”である。

[]: このなかのものが場合によってはほかの同格のものと交換できるという意味であるが、分けていえば、

(1) 日本語の句にも英文にも同じ意味の言葉を含む [] がある時は、日本語の [] のなかの言葉がかわれば、英文の [] のなかの言葉もかわるという事である。

例: [今]の有様では as things are [now]

[今]を[今日]にかえる時は、「こんにち(今日)」という見出しをひいて、そこにあげられた可能な英訳の内から適当なものをえらび、次のような英訳ができる。“as things are today/ as things are in the day we are now in/ as things are at the present day/ as things are in these times”。

(2) 日本語に、英文の [] の言葉に対して、はまる [] の言葉がない

例えば、よくある“[one]”というのは、人称代名詞のどれかを意味する。すなわち“one/ I/ me/ you/ he/ him/ she/ her/ we/ us/ they/ them”は可能な英訳である。

(3) 傾斜字(イタリック)で書いた語句のすぐあとに [] でつゝんだ語句があれば、その傾斜字で書いた語句も [] でつゝんだ語句も両方可能な英訳である。

例: ～をつれて行く go [come (to you)] with～

すなわち可能な英訳は, “go with~/ come to you with~/ come with~” である。

注意: (1) もし [] のなかに “,” (コンマ) があれば, それは語句と語句とのあいだに置いてあるもので, ほかに用いている “/” (傾斜棒) と同じ意味である。

例: 人を食った顔をする give a look as if [one] had a very poor opinion of the other [him, them, the company, me, us]||

(2) 順序についての注意 (2) も見たらいい。

[*]: 同じ見出しの下で, 前に出て来る [] のなかの “*” を末に付けた語句がここでも [] のなかに繰り返すという意味。

例: ~に持って来いだ be the very thing [place, man, woman*] for~/ be the right sort of thing [*] for~

これは次の八つの可能な英訳をあらわす

be the	{	very	}	thing	}	for~
		または		または		
		right sort of		place		
				または		
				man		
				または		
				woman		

— —: — の前の語句のどれにも, — のあとの語句のどれでも続ける事ができる。

例: あとへひける be able —, it is possible (for [one]) :— —: to go back (from [one's] position)/ —: to get out of [one's] undertaking

この例の可能な英訳は, 皆で 52 にもなるが, [one] と [one's] を入れ替えないでそのまゝにして置くと, 次の九つになる: “be able to go back/ it is possible for [one] to go back/ it is possible to go back/ be able to go back from [one's] position/ it is possible for [one] to go back from [one's] position/ it is possible to go back from [one's] position/ be able to get out of [one's] undertaking/ it is possible for [one] to get out of [one's] undertaking/ it is possible to get out of [one's] undertaking”.

《 》 のなかの英語の句は, そこに出ている日本語の語句の直訳にはならないが, その語句を含んだ, もっと広い句の意味をあらわすために使える場合があり, また直訳式よりそういった意識式のほうがすなおで忠実である場合が多いであろうという意味。

注意: この「《 》」の記号は語句の重複を節約する記号ではないが, 便宜上ここで説明をした。

敬語についての記号

この辞書では敬語の詳しい説明はしない。しかし, ところどころ, 主に動詞について, 丁寧語・尊敬語・謙遜語をあげているので, そのための記号と意味を説明する。

{¹/₁}: 丁寧語——相手, 2, を自分, 1, より上に位置付ける (自分から見上げる) 事を示す。

{²/₁}: {¹/₁} と同じであるが, 上下の差が大きい。

{¹/₂}: {¹/₁} の反対——相手, 2, を自分, 1, より下に位置付ける事を示す。

- {³/₃}: 尊敬語——書き手または話し手の意見では、直接にまたは間接に指した人や神など、3, が一般人, 4, より上に位置付けるべきで(一般人から見上げるべきで)ある事を示す。
- {⁴/₃}: 一般謙遜語——書き手または話し手の意見では、指した人, 3, が一般人, 4, より上に位置付けるべきでは(一般人から見上げるべきでは)ない事を示す。
- {¹/₁}: 一人称の謙遜語——書き手または話し手の意見では、自分, 1, が一般人, 4, より上に位置付けるべきでは(一般人から見上げるべきでは)ない事を示す。
- 例: です=だ{²/₁}
- でございます=だ{²/₁}{⁴/₃}
- おのれ=あなた{¹/₂}
- いたす=する{⁴/₃}
- 申し上げる=いう{⁴/₁}

Basic English の用語以外の単語

KAISYO, VIOLIN のように, 全部かしら文字でしるした単語は, Basic English の用語でないものであり, その傾斜字(イタリック)のは日本語で, 普通字のは英語である。Basic English を使っているからといって, 絶対にその用語以外の単語を使ってはいけないわけではない。しかし文法的構造などが Basic English の範囲内でなければならないから, その用語以外に安心して使えるのは, 専ら観念的でない物事の名前であるが, たまには性質形容詞も使ってもいい。そして, もし読み手がそういった単語の意味が分からないおそれがある場合, それを始めて使う所で, その意味を, 範囲内の用語を以て, 説明する方法があるという事を忘れてはならない。

いうまでもない事かも知れないが, この辞書に全部かしら文字で書いてある単語を文章に入れて使う時に, そのとおり全部かしら文字で書く必要はない。もし Basic English の用語でない事を明らかにしたいなら, 手でまたはタイプライターで書く場合, 下に線をひき, 印刷の場合イタリックにするのが普通である。

ついでながら, ここで Basic English の 51 の international words (国際語)をしるして置く。ほとんど世界の至る所で通じる語であるから, 用語同様にしてある。それらの内, 一つだけは形容詞で——これは“international”という語であるが——あとの 50 は名詞である。

alcohol, aluminium, automobile, bank, bar, beef, beer, calendar, chemist, cheque, chocolate, chorus, cigarette, club, coffee, colony, dance, engineer, gas, hotel, influenza, lava, madam, nickel, opera, orchestra, paraffin, park, passport, patent, phonograph, piano, police, post, program, propaganda, radio, restaurant, sir, sport, taxi, tea, telegram (telegraph), telephone, terrace, theatre, tobacco, university, whisky, zinc.

また英語で手紙を書く必要の大半は商業通信文であるから, Ogden は貿易実務用語として特に 50 語を選定している。巻末の「Basic English で書いた手紙の見本」参照。

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あ

ああ【aa】

■カ一■ス・ああ考える have that (sort of) idea|| ああした〜=ああいう〜1|| ああして in that way/ like that|| ああする do it [things] (in) that way/ do it [things] like that/ do that||

■ユ・ああいう次第で for that reason/ in that way|| ああいう風をまねる do [one's] best to be like that/ make [oneself] like that/ take [him] as [one's] guide|| ああいう風な〜/ ああいうような〜=ああいう〜1|| ああいうわけだ that is the reason [why]/ that is the way things are|| ああいう〜 (which [who] is) like that/ that sort of (a(n))〜/ ~of that sort/ ~such as that (is)|| ああいう say so/ say that (sort of thing)/ say something [anything, things] of that sort/ say things [be talking] like that||

■・ああ as that/ (in) that way/ like that/ that (sort of thing)

アーチ【aati】 an arch

アール【aaru】 an are/ a hundred square meters

あい【愛, ai-「愛される」「愛すべき」「愛する」「愛らしい」は別】 love .

あいかわらず【相変わらず, aikawarazu】・相変わらず【貧乏】だ be as [poor] as ever|| 相変わらず (the same) as ever

あいきょう【愛嬌, aikyoo】・愛嬌を売る make [oneself] pleasing/ (say and) do the pleasing thing to everybody/ give pleasure (all round)|| そこが愛嬌だ that's where the attraction is/ that's what makes [it] so pleasing/ that's where the humour comes in|| 愛嬌に (simply) to make good sport/ (simply) to give pleasure all round/ (simply) as a sign of good feeling|| 愛嬌のある〜 ~who has an attraction about [him]/ ~who has a way of putting everybody into a good humour/ pleasing~/ ~which has an attraction about [it]/ good-humoured (sort of)~/ ~which has humour in [it]|| 愛嬌のない〜 ~who has no attraction about [him]/ (cold and) unsmiling (sort of)~/ unpleasing~/ ~which has no attraction about [it]|| 愛嬌 an [a quality of] attraction/ a pleasing quality/ something pleasing (about [someone, something])/ a way of putting everybody into a good humour/ being full of smiles and pleasing words/ being good-humoured/ humour

あいこう【愛好, aikoo】

〜を愛好する be a lover of~/ have a love for~

あいこく【愛国, aikoku】・愛国(の情熱) (a burning) love for [one's] country/ (having [one's] heart fired with) love of country

あいさつ【aisatsu】・年始のあいさつをする一ねんし|| あいさつ(を)する say how-do-you-do/ say good-day [good-night]/ make a sign (of respect)/ say a

word or two (of respect)|| 年始のあいさつ一ねんし|| あいさつ (saying) how-do-you-do/ (saying) good-day/ (saying) good-night/ a word or two (commonly used at meeting [parting])/ (saying) a word or two of respect/ the right thing to say (at [a special time])/ (making) a sign of respect/ small talk

あいされる【愛される, ai-sareru, ai-sarete】・〜に愛される be loved by~/ have~in love with [one]|| 愛される be loved

あいじやく【愛着, aizyaku】・〜に愛着を覚える/ 〜に愛着を感じる (come to) have a feeling of love [warm feeling] for~/ (come to) be in love with~/ ~becomes [is] dear to [one]|| 愛着 (a feeling of) love/ warm feeling

あいじょう【愛情, aizyoo】・愛情をこめて in a warm-hearted way/ lovingly|| 愛情のある〜 loving~/ warm-hearted~/ 愛情のない〜 cold (and unfeeling)~/ cold-hearted~/ 愛情の深い〜 very loving~/ very warm-hearted~/ 愛情 love (for one another [someone])/ [one's] love/ desire for one another's [someone's] well-being and comfort/ being warm-hearted/ loving care

あいじん【愛人, aizin】 a [the] person (whom) [one] is in love with/ [one's] love/ a boy [girl] friend (who is very dear to [one])

アイス【aisu】 an ice

あいず【合図, ai-zu】・〜を合図に at the sign of ~|| 合図 a sign (fixed by agreement)/ giving the sign (fixed by agreement)

アイス・ウォータ【ice-water】

water with ice in it/ iced water/ ice-water

アイス・クリム【aisu-kurimu】 =アイス

あいすべき【愛すべき, ai-subeki】 愛すべき~ good~/ ~who has (some) [any] good in [him]/ ~who has [his] good points/ sweet (little) [old]~/ pleasing~/

あいする【愛する, ai-suru (ai-sinai/ ai-sanai, aisiyoo/ ai-soo), ai-site-「愛される」「愛すべき」は別】 ((人)を)愛すること loving ([a person])/ (having) love (for [a person])/ being in love (with [a person])|| ~を愛する have (a) love for~/ ~is dear to [one]/ (come to) be in love with~/ be a lover of~ あいそ【aiso】・〜にあいそが尽きる be disgusted with~/ be disgusted at~|| あいそのいい〜 ~who is pleasing in [his] behaviour (to [one])/ pleasing~|| あいそ pleasing behaviour/ something to make [someone] pleased/ making much of a person/ good feeling

あいそ【理想, aisoo】 =あいそ

あいだ【aida】

■オ一■テ・〜のあいだを往復する go (back and forward) between~|| ~と~のあいだを調和させる get~and~to have better relations with one another/ make~and~get into (a condition of) harmony

(with one another) 〓 ~と~のあいだを調和する *get* [have] better relations between~and~/ *get* [have] (a condition of) harmony between~and~ 〓 あいだがすく become separate/ (come to) have spaces between them/ be no longer tightly (massed) together/ become thin in places 〓 ~と~とのあいだがもめる there is trouble between~and~ 〓 ~と~(と)のあいだだ be between~and~ 〓 ~のあいだだ be among~/ *be* [take place] while~is taking place/ (*be* [take place] while~is [doing something]) 〓 (お)たがいのあいだで between (the two of) [them] 〓

■ニ・(A)と~のあいだに [B]をはさむ一はさむ~のあいだに相違(する所)がある ~are different from one another/ ~are not in agreement (with one another)/ there is a division between~ 〓 ~と~(と)のあいだにはさまる一はさまる 〓 ~のあいだに水をさす be (responsible for) attempting to make trouble between [among]~/ make an attempt at turning ~against one another/ put (cold) water (in) between~ 〓 ~のあいだに密接な関係がある there is a near connection between~ 〓 ~のあいだに理解がない ~do not [are unable to] see one another's point of view/ ~have no clear idea of one another's purposes 〓 ~と~とのあいだにはある距離を感じる be conscious that there is not complete agreement between~and~/ be conscious of something separating~from~ 〓 長いあいだに for a long time 〓 少しいあいだに for [in] a short time/ in a small [narrow] space/ in a short distance 〓 ~と~(と)のあいだに between~and~/ 二人のあいだに between the two of [them]/ between [them] 〓 よるのあいだに in the night (hours)/ by night 〓 [一月]のあいだに for (the space of) [a month] 〓 ~のあいだに among~/ between~/ while~is taking place/ (while~is [doing something]) 〓 while it is~(time) 〓

■ノ一■ワ・あいだのすかないように without any spaces/ between/ tightly (massed) together/ tight 〓 長いあいだの~ ~which goes [has been going, went, had been going] on for a long time/ ~which is [has been, was, had been] in existence for a long time 〓 [何々する] あいだは始終 [ほかの事を] [do some other thing] all (through) the time (while) [something is being done]/ keep on [doing some other thing] while [something is being done] 〓

(...) ■このあいだ this space/ the way (between)/ this distance/ this (space of) time/ at that time/ the other day/ these relations 〓 長いあいだ (for) a long time 〓 少しいあいだ (for) a short time/ a small [narrow] space/ a short distance 〓 ちよっとのあいだ (for) a very short time/ (for) the shortest possible space of time 〓 ~と~(と)のあいだ the distance [space] between~and~/ the (space of) time between~and~/ the relations between~and~ 〓 二人のあいだ the relations between [them] 〓 二人のあいだに 〓 よほどのあいだ (for) quite a long time/ quite a long distance (between)/ quite a wide space (between) 〓 [一月]のあいだ the space of [a month]/ = [一月]のあいだに 〓 久しいあいだ = 長いあいだ 〓 あいだ a space/ a way (between)/ a distance/ a (space of) time/ relations (between) persons [bodies of persons, organizations] 〓

あいだから 〓 [間柄, *aidagara*] the relations (between two persons)/ [one's] relations (with a person)/ the relation (which) [a person] is to [one]

あいだぐい 〓 [*aidagui*] = かんじよく

あいちゃく 〓 [愛着, *aityaku*] = あいじやく

あいて 〓 [相手, *aite*]・相手をして [何々する] [do something] (in company) with [one]/ be with [one] in [(doing) something] 〓 酒の相手をする一さけ 〓 相手を見る get an idea of the sort of person [man] (whom) [one] has to do with [is (up) against]/ take the measure of [one's] man 〓 ~を相手に(して) ~を相手に 〓 ~を相手にする get into competition [a fight, play, a talk] with~/ put [oneself] against ~/ put on the gloves with~/ have (anything) to do with~/ give~[one's] company/ go about (in company) with~/ give (any) attention to~/ be interested in~ 〓 ~の相手になって [何々する] [do something] in~'s company/ [do something] with ~ 〓 相手になる (be strong enough to) have a competition [a fight, some play] (with [someone]) 〓 be strong enough to give competition/ be strong enough for [to put up a fight against] [someone]/ have it in [one] to make a fight (of it)/ (be ready to) see which is the stronger [better man]/ (be ready to) put up a fight (against [someone]) 〓 be ready for [someone]/ take a chance (against [someone]) 〓 take sides/ get [someone's] ear/ (be able to) get [someone] to [oneself] 〓 ~を相手に with~(for a hearer)/ in competition with~/ against~ 〓 相手 the person [man] (whom) [one] is in competition with [is (up) against, has to do (things) with]/ the person [man] (who is) against [in competition with] [one]/ the other (person [one]) 〓 [one's] man/ [one's] opposite number/ the one to go with [something] (as its opposite number)/ a person [someone, anyone] (who is ready) to have a competition [have a fight, put on the gloves, have some play, do something, be, go about (in company), have a talk*] with [one]/ a person [someone, anyone] who is ready for [to put up a fight against] [one]/ a person [someone, anyone] who is ready to give [one] [his] company/ someone [anyone, a person] to have a competition [*] with/ someone [anyone, a person] who does something [is in competition, is playing, is working, goes about (in company)] with [one]/ an equal/ (someone [anyone] for) company/ (the company of) someone of the opposite sex

あいにく 〓 [*ainiku*]・おあいにく様一おあいにくさま 〓 あいにくの雨 the rain has come at the wrong time 〓 あいにくの~ ~which comes at the wrong time/ unhappily timed~/ unhappy~ 〓 あいにく unhappily/ by an unhappy chance

あいのこ 〓 [合の子, *ainoko*]・~と~との合の子 the son [daughter, offspring] of~and~/ a person who [thing which] is half~and half~/ something between~and~ 〓 合の子 a person of mixed blood/ the son [daughter, offspring] of a mother and father who are not of the same blood/ the offspring of mothers and fathers who are not of the same blood/ the offspring of widely different forms/ something which is not clearly one thing or the other

あいまい 〓 [*aimai*]・態度のあいまいな~一たいど 〓 あい

あかがね【*akagane*】=どう(鋼)
 あかこ【赤兒, *akago*】=あかんぼ
 あかす【明かす, *akasu, akasite*】・夜を明かす have a night without sleep [up] see the night out (and the day in) 〓 ~を明かす give away [let out] the secret of~/ let out~/ give~(away) (to [someone]) give away~/ do not keep~to [oneself]
 あかつき【*akatuki*】・~のあかつきには when~ comes (about)/ in the (happy) event of~ 〓 あかつき the start of the day/ the early morning/ the opening day
 あかぼう【赤帽, *aka-boo*】 a (station) porter
 あかみ【赤み, *akami*】 a suggestion [touch] of red
 あかみ【赤身, *akami*】 red meat/ the harder, inner part (of the wood)/ heart-wood
 あかり【明り, *akari*】・明りを消す put the light out/ put out the light/ let the light go out/ get the light turned off/ be turning the light off/ be turning off the right 〓 身の明りをたてる一み 〓 明りをつける put [have] the light on/ put [have] on the light/ get the light turned on/ be turning the light on/ be turning on the light 〓 明りが暗い the light is poor 〓 ~の明りで by the light of~ 〓 明り (the) light/ a light
 あかりとり【明り取り, *akaritori*】 an opening [a window] to let in the light/ a skylight/ the lighting (of a room) (from outside)/ the way the windows are placed
 あがる【*agaru, agalte*】
 ㊦ 一〜。二〜。あがって行く go [come] up 〓 種はあがっている一たね 〓 あがって来る come up 〓 あがったり下がったりする go [keep going] up and down 〓 おおがりなさい (please) come up [in]/ (please) take some [one, it]/ (please) have some [one] 〓 ~をおおがりなさい/ ~をおおがりになる = ~を食べる (?!)/ 一たべる = ~をむ (?!)/ 一のむ 〓 へからあがる [利益] [the profit] produced by~/ [the profit] from~
 ...㊦・階段をあがる一かいだん 〓 へにうちわがあがる一うちわ 〓 男があがる一おとこ 〓 男振りがあがる一おとこぶり 〓 月給があがる一げつきゅう 〓 手があがる get [be] more expert/ [one's] handwriting gets [is] better 〓 名があがる一な 〓 値打があがる一ねうち 〓 値段があがる一ねだん 〓 熱があがる一ねつ 〓 能率があがる一のうりつ 〓 ふうさいがあがらない/ ふうさいがあがる一ふうさい 〓 ふらふらあがる一ふる 〓 まくらもあがらない一まくら
 ㊦・あがる go [come] up/ be produced/ make headway/ be increased/ be ended/ be over/ =いく (?!)
 あかるい【明るい, *akarui, akarukute*】・~を明るくする make~bright [light]/ make~brighter/ make~lighter 〓 明るくなる get [be] light/ get [be] brighter 〓 明るい~bright~/ light~/ well lighted ~ 〓 ~に明るい have a good knowledge of~
 あかんぼ【赤んぼ, *akanbo*】
 [one's] baby/ a (little) baby
 あき【秋, *aki*】・秋の~ ~in [for, of] the fall/ ~in [of] fall/ fall~ 〓 [今年]の秋 the fall (of) [this year] 〓 秋 the fall (of) the year
 あき【秋】・~にあきがる have had (more than) enough of~/ get [be] tired of~
 あきかせ【秋風, *akikaze*】 the fall wind/ the wind of the fall/ a wind with a suggestion of the fall in it/ getting a little cold
 あきち【空地, *aki-ki*】 (a bit of) unused land
 あきっほい【*akippoi, akippokute*】・あきっほい~ ~

who gets tired of anything [things] quickly
 あきない【高い, *akinaï*】
 高いをしている be in trade 〓 高い trade/ business
 あきばれ【秋晴, *akibare*】
 秋晴の空 a clear fall sky 〓 秋晴 clear fall weather
 あきびより【秋びより, *akibiyori*】
 (clear) fall-like weather
 あきびん【空びん, *aki-bin*】
 a bottle with nothing in it
 あきま【空き間, *akima*】 a room with nothing in it/ a room which is not being used/ an unused room
 あきめくら【明言, *akimekura*】 a person without a knowledge of reading/ a person who sees only the outer form of things
 あきや【空家, *akiya*】
 a house with no-one (living) in it
 あきらか【明らか, *akiraka*】・火を見るよりも明らかな~ ~which is as clear as day [daylight-clear] 〓 明らかな~ clear~/ bright~ 〓 態度を明らかにする一たいど 〓 ~を明らかにする make~clear 〓 明らかに clearly
 あきらめる【*akirameru, akiramete*】・~をあきらめる give up the idea of~/ give up troubling about~ 〓 仕方がないとおきらめる see that there is no way out 〓 ~とあきらめる see clearly that (it is)~/ put [one's] mind at rest about (the fact that)~/ get used to the idea that~/ be certain that~
 あきる【*akiru, akite*】 =あきが来る一あき
 あきれる【*akireru, akirete*】・[何々]にあきれた~ ~who is shocked at [something] 〓 あきれた~ shocking~ 〓 ~にあきれる be shocked at~
 あきんど【*akindo*】 a trader/ a tradesman
 あく【悪, *aku*】
 being bad/ bad ways/ wrongdoing/ wrong
 あく【明く, *aku, aite*】・あなが明いている there is a hole 〓 手が明いている be free/ have nothing to do 〓 明いた口がふさがらない the position is still open/ be open-mouthed (with surprise) 〓 明いた口にぼたもちだ it is a (most) happy surprise (for [one]) 〓 be something quite unlooked for, which is the very thing for [one] 〓 明いた口にぼたもちと (being) happily surprised/ with the thought that it is a (most) happy surprise (for [one]) 〓 明いた~ open~/ ~which is not being used/ ~which has nothing in [it] 〓 口を明く get [have] [one's] mouth open/ be opening [one's] mouth 〓 明く come [be] open/ be not being used/ become [be] ready for use/ be given up (by [its] user)/ become [be] free/ 《one has [there is] [something] free》
 あくい【悪意, *akui*】・悪意があつて/ 悪意で with a bad purpose/ with the desire to do damage/ on purpose/ because of some [any] bad feeling 〓 悪意 a bad purpose/ a desire to do damage/ bad feeling/ a bad sense
 あくえき【悪疫, *akueki*】 a (serious) disease which makes a general attack
 あくじ【悪事, *akuzi*】・悪事を働く do (something) wrong/ do a wrong act/ give [oneself] to crime [wrongdoing] 〓 悪事 wrongdoing/ a wrong [bad] act/ a crime
 あくしゅ【握手, *akusyū*】・~と握手する give ~'s hand a shake [grip]/ be shaking hands with~ 〓 握手 shaking hands/ a handshake/ a grip
 あくせく【*akuseku*】・(~に)あくせくする give [oneself] a great amount of trouble (about~) (let

[oneself] be over-troubled (about~) あくせく(と)
働く *be working hard* [do nothing but work] from
morning till night/ have no time for anything
but work|| あくせく(と) without any rest

あくどい【*akudoī, akudokute*】・あくどい~ over-
strong~ / ~which has an overpowering effect/
overpowering~ / ~which has been overdone/
overdone~ / ~which has been taken farther than
is pleasing / ~which is unpleasing because there
is so much of it/ loud (and unpleasing)~

あくどく【*悪徳, akutoku*】
wrongdoing/ bad behaviour/ a *wrong* [bad] act
あくにち【*悪日, akunichi*】 a bad day/ a day when
chance is not smiling (on [one])

あくにん【*悪人, akunin*】
a bad (sort of) man/ a wrongdoer

あくび【*akubi*】・あくび(を)する give a sign that
[one] is tired/ let [one's] mouth come open (be-
cause [one] is tired)|| あくびが出る (be so tired
that) [one] is unable to keep [one's] mouth from
coming open|| あくびする~あくび(を)する|| あくび
a sign that [one] is tired/ a wide-open mouth

あくひょう【*悪評, akuhyoo*】・悪評を受ける get a
bad name/ have bad things said about [one]||
~の悪評をする give~a bad name/ say bad things
about~|| 悪評 a bad name/ (saying) bad things
about [someone]/ talk about [someone] which is
not to [his] credit

あくま【*悪魔, akuma*】 a bad Unnatural Being
あくまで【*akumade*】・あくまで~だ be~through
and through/ be~from top to toe|| あくまで to
the (very) end/ to the last degree/ without (any)
limit

あくゆう【*悪友, akuyuu*】・悪友と交わる go about
with a bad group of friends/ keep bad company||
悪友に遠ざかる keep out of bad company|| 悪友
a bad friend/ a bad group of friends/ bad company

あぐら【*agura*】・あぐらをかく *have* [take up a position
with] one leg across the other (with the
knees out and the feet pulled back)/ *be* [get]
seated with one leg across the other

あくろ【*akuru*】・あくろ~ the~after (that [this])

あけく【*揚句, age-ku*】・~の揚句(の果て)(に) after~
(, as if that was not enough,) at the end of
(, as if that was not enough)/ after [at the
end of] all~|| [何々した]揚句(の果て)(に) after [do-
ing something] (, as if that was not enough,)
[did something] and, as if that was not enough,
[did something] and in the end (, as if that was
not enough,)|| 揚句(の果て)(に) (, as if that was
not enough,) in the end/ as if that was not enough

あけくれ【*明け暮れ, akekure*】 day and night/ early
and late/ at all times (of the day)

あげしお【*上潮, agesio*】・上潮だ the sea is coming
in|| 上潮 the time between low and high water/
(the time) when the sea is coming in

あけっぱなし【*akeppanashi*】・あけっぱなしだ be not
shut [put to] be still open/ be open (to danger)||
~をあけっぱなしにして置く let~keep open/ go
away without shutting~ / go away without put-
ting~to|| ~をあけっぱなしにする keep~open

あける【*akeru, akete*】
■イ■モ■目をぼ~ちりあけている~め|| ~をあけて
置く let~keep open/ do not get~shut/ keep~

open/ do not let~get shut|| あけましておめでとう
(ございます) a happy New Year (to you)|| 手をあ
けて待つ~ あけても暮れても=あけくれ||

...■■本を一枚一枚あける get the pages of a [the]
book turned over (one by one)/ be turning the
pages of a [the] book over (one by one)/ be turn-
ing over the pages of a [the] book (one by one)||
あなをあける make a hole|| 家をあける~いえ|| うちを
あける~うち|| 口をあける~くち|| (~の)錠をあける~
じょう|| (~のために)場所をあける~ばしょ|| ~をあける
get [have]~clear/ get [have] everything out of
~ / make room in~ / make~ / get [have]~open/
be opening~|| 勤務があける~きんむ|| 当番があける
~とうばん|| 入梅があける~にゅうばい|| ねんがあける
~ねん|| 夜があけた/ 夜があける~よ|| ~をこわしてあ
ける~こわす|| ~でなくては夜も口もあけない~よ||
■・あける be over/ get light/ give place to day/
become [be] clear/ *come* to [be at] an end

あげる【*ageru, agete*】

■スー■ナ・~をあげたり下げたりする put [keep put-
ting]~up and down/ say first good and then bad
(things) about~|| 例をあげると for example/ if it
is a question of giving examples|| しやくくりをあ
げてなく~しやくくり||

...■・~にうちわをあげる~うちわ|| ~で男をあげた~
おとこ|| 声をあげる~こえ|| ~の実をあげる~じつ|| (~
のために)祝杯をあげる/ 祝杯をあげて~しゅくばい|| た
こをあげる~たこ|| (~の)調子をあげる~ちようし|| 名
をあげる~な|| 値打をあげる~ねうち|| 値段をあげる
~ねだん|| 能率をあげる~のうりつ|| 旗をあげる~はた||
花火をあげる~はなび|| 悲鳴をあげる~ひめい|| ふうさ
いをあげる~ふうさい|| まくらをあげる~まくら|| ~をあ
げる put [get]~up/ get~lifted (up)/ be lifting~
(up)/ be lifting up~ / make~higher/ put~for-
ward/ put forward~ / =~をやる (1/3)~やる|| しおが
あける~しお|| [何々して]あげる=[何々して]やる (1/3)
~やる||

■・あげる come up [in]

あご【*ago*】 (the bones forming) the frame of the
mouth/ the lower part of [one's] mouth/ the
lower part of the mouth/ [one's] chin/ the chin

あさ【*朝, asa*】・朝おそくまで till late in the morn-
ing|| 朝から晩まで from morning till night|| [十
日]の朝に on the morning of [the 10th]/ on [the
10th] in the morning|| 朝の~ ~in the morning/
morning~|| 朝早く early in the morning|| 昨日
の朝~いっさくじつ|| 昨日の朝~さくじつ|| 明日の朝~
みようにち|| 朝 (in the) morning/ the start of the
day

あさ【*麻, asa*】 (a plant which gives) the material
from which canvas is made/ canvas/ cloth (of
the same material as canvas)/ cord (of the same
material as canvas)/ thread (such as is used for
making canvas)

あさい【*浅い, asai, asakute*】・浅い~ ~which is not
deep/ ~which does not go (very) deep/ low-sided
~/ ~which is only skin-deep/ skin-deep~/ short
~/ thin~/ early~/ ~which is not far gone|| [何々
して]から(まだ)日が浅い/(まだ)日が浅い~ひ|| (まだ)夜
が浅い~よ

あさいと【*麻糸, asaito*】 thread such as is used
for making canvas/ canvas thread

あさおき【*朝起き, asaki*】 =はやおき

あさぎり【*朝霧, asagiri*】 (early) morning mist

あざける【*azakeru, azakette*】・～をあざける (do [one's] best to) make~seem foolish/ be laughing at~/ put~down with a laugh/ make little of~/ be unkind about~

あさせ【*浅瀬, asase*】 a place where the water is not deep/ a place where there is little water (over the river-bed [sea-bed])

あさって【*asatte*】=みょうごにち

あさなご【*朝なご, asanagi*】 the morning quiet (of the sea)/ (the flat sea in) the quiet hour before the (day) sea-wind has [had] got up/ (the time) when the wind has [had] gone down in the early morning

あさね【*朝寝, asane*】・朝寝(を)する get up late/ go on sleeping till late|| 朝寝 getting up late (in the morning)/ oversleeping

あさねぼう【*朝寝坊, asane-boou*】 a person who is bad at getting up (in the morning)/ a late sleeper

あさはか【*浅はか, asahaka*】・浅はかな~ foolish~/~(which [who] is) not to be taken seriously/ feather-brained~

あさはん【*朝飯, asa-han*】 =あさめし

あさばん【*朝晩, asa-ban*】 early and late (in the day)/ in the early and late parts of the day/ in the morning and when night is coming on

あさひ【*朝日, asahi*】 the (early) morning sun

あさましい【*浅ましい, asamashi, asamasakute*】・～を浅ましく思う have a low opinion of~/ have a feeling that~is a sad thing|| 浅ましい~ sad~/ ~ which is in a sad way/ poor~/ low~

あさめし【*朝めし, asameshi*】 a [one's] morning meal/ the first meal of the day

あざやか【*azayaka*】・あざやかな~ clear~/ bright~/ beautiful~/ first-rate~

あさゆう【*朝夕, asayuu*】 =あさばん

あし【*足, asi*】

■オー■カ・～と足をそろえる *get into* [keep in] step with~|| ~に足をそろえる keep in step to (the sound of)~|| 足を選ぶ (take the trouble to) go/ (take the trouble to) come/ go [come] round|| 足を早めて歩く *go* [be walking] (more) quickly|| 足を早める *go* more quickly/ take quicker steps|| 足を引きずって歩く *go* [be moving] (forward) without lifting [one's] feet|| ~に足を踏む put [one's] foot [feet] down (hard) on~/ get [one's] foot [feet] planted on~/ be planting [one's] foot [feet] on~/ 足を踏む put [one's] foot down (hard) on [some-one's] toes [foot]/ *get* [keep] [one's] feet moving up and down in turn (on one place)/ be marking time (with [one's] feet)|| 足がそろう *keep* [be] in step (with one another)|| (~に) 探偵の足が付く~たいてい||

■テー■モ・～へ行くその足で~いく|| その足で~その|| 足の裏 the under side of [one's] foot/ the under side of the foot|| 足のおそい~ who is slow on [his] feet/ ~who is a slow walker/ slow-footed~|| 足の甲 [one's] instep/ an instep|| 足ののろい~ = 足のおそい~|| 足の早い~ who is quick on [his] feet/ quick-footed|| 頭から足まで~あたま|| 手も足も出ない~て|| 足の指 (one of) [one's] toes/ a toe|| (...)

■ズボン■の足~ズボン|| 足 [one's] leg/ a leg/ [one's] foot/ (one of) [one's] legs [feet]/ a foot/ feet/ a footstep/ a step/ [one's] steps/ walking

あじ【*味, azi*】・～の味を知っている the taste of~

is nothing new to [one/] have had *experience* [a taste] of (being)~/ be able to say [conscious] from experience what~is like/ be able to say [conscious] from experience what it is (like) to be~|| ~に味をしめる get a taste for~|| ~の味を見る have a taste of~/ see what the taste of~is (like)|| ~の味がする *have* [there is] a taste of~ (about [it])/ *have* [there is] a(n)~taste|| (妙!) 味がする *have* [there is] a [strange] taste (about [it])|| 味のいい~ ~which has a good taste/ good-tasting~/ ~which is pleasing to the taste|| 味の悪い~ ~which is without any taste/ uninteresting~|| 味のわるい~ ~which has a bad taste/ bad-tasting~/ ~which is displeasing to the taste|| 味 a taste/ what [something] is like/ a special quality (about [it])

アジア【*Asia*】・アジアの~ ~in [of, from] Asia/ Asian~/ Asiatic~/ Asia's~|| アジア Asia

あしあと【*足跡, asiato*】 a footprint/ a footmark
あしおと【*足音, asioto*】・足音を盗んで with soft footsteps|| 足音 (the sound of) footsteps/ (the sound of) a footstep/ the noise of feet

あしかげ【*足掛け, asihake*】・足掛け [x年] from some time in a certain calendar [year] till some time in the calendar [year] [x-1 year(s)] later/ from some time in [y*] till some time in [y*+x-1] between [x-2] and [x years]/ about [x-1] year(s)

あしくび【*足首, asikubi*】 the part joining the foot to the leg

あした【*asita*】 =みょうごにち

あした【*asida*】 a (Japanese) wet-weather (flat wood) shoe (with specially high supports)

あしどめ【*足留め, asidome*】・足留めを受ける/ 足留めを食う be kept in/ be ordered not [unable] to go away|| ~の足留めをする keep~in/ do not let~go out [away]/ keep~from going away

あしどり【*足取り, asidori*】・よろめく足取りで~よろめく|| 足取り (one's) way of walking/ how [one] puts [one's] feet down/ the [what] sort of steps [one] takes [is taking]/ [one's] steps/ (the changes in) the level of (market) prices

あしば【*足場, asiba*】

a place for [one's] foot/ a stage

あしもと【*足元, asimoto*】 (the place) where [one's] feet are/ what is under [at] [one's] feet/ (the place) where [one] is/ what is about [one]

あじわう【*味わう, aziwau, aziwatte*】・～を味わう get the taste of~/ take (a) pleasure in~/ have experience of~

あずかり【*預り, azukari*】・～を預りにする let~go without a decision|| 預り keeping/ safe-keeping/ looking after [something] (for [someone])// what [one] is looking after (for [someone])// being let go without a decision

あずかりにん【*預り人, azukari-nin*】 a person who is looking after [something]/ a person who has [something] (for safe-keeping)// the person

*y は事の最初の年である。たとえば y が 1950 年であり、x 年が 10 年であるとすれば、'足掛け十年'の英訳の一つは from some time in 1950 till some time in 1959 となる (y+x-1=1950+10-1=1959 であるから。なお年代の英訳は 1950, 1959 のように数字だけではない)。

in whose hand [something] is
あずかりもの【預り物, *azukarimono*] something (which) [one] is looking after (for [another])/
 what is under [one's] care/ another's property (which [one] is looking after)
あずかる【*azukaru, azukatte*】・留守をあずかる=留守番をするーるすばん|| けんかをあずかる get the *fight* [(angry) argument] stopped by agreement|| 預をあずかる *become* [be] responsible for~/ be looking after~/ have~in [one's] care/ take care of~/ keep~(safe)|| (〜の)特典にあずかるーとくてん|| への引立にあずかるーひきたて|| へにあずかる take part in~/ be given (a part of)~
あずけ【預け, *azuke*】 having [something] *looked after* [kept safe, taken care of]
あずけきん【預け金, *azuke-kin*] money which is being kept safe for [one]/ money (which) [one] has let someone have for a time/ money which has been let out (in exchange for interest)
あずけにん【預け人, *azuke-nin*] the owner (of [something handed over for safe keeping])
あずける【預ける, *azukeru, azukete*】・銀行に預けてあるーぎんこう|| へにけんかを預ける give [one's] word to~not to go on with the *fight* [(angry) argument]|| へを預ける have~looked after/ have~kept (safe)/ have~taken care of/ put~away (for safe keeping)|| [何々]をへに預ける have [something] *looked after* [kept (safe), taken care of] by~/ get~to keep [something] (safe)/ put [something] away in~ (for safe keeping)/ make~responsible for [something]/ let~have [something] (for a time)|| へを銀行に預けるーぎんこう
あすこ【*asuko*】 =あそこ
アスベスト【*asbestos*】 ASBESTOS/ (a soft grey-white substance made into) a material on which fire has no effect
あせ【汗, *ase*】・汗をかく (have) heat-drops come out (on [one's] skin)/ have [one's] skin become wet/ [one's] skin becomes wet/ become covered with wet|| 汗を流して [何々する] [do something] by *working very hard* [very hard work]|| 手に汗を握ってーて|| 汗が出る heat drops come out (on [one's] skin)/ [one's] skin becomes wet|| 汗 drops of water (which come out) on [one's] skin/ heat-drops/ (having) a wet skin/ being covered with wet
あせる【*aseru, asette*】・~をあせる be unable to go on waiting quietly for~/ *get* [be] worked up in [one's] desire for~|| あせる *get* [be] worked up/ *get* [be] over-heated/ be unable to go on waiting quietly
あそこ【*asoko*】・あそこへ行く途中(で) on *the* [one's] way there|| あそこへ there/ to that *place* [point]|| あそこを there/ that *place*|| あそこが [何々する場所] that is [where something is (going to be) done]|| あそこを there/ *in* [at] that *place*/ at that *point*|| あそこに there/ *in* [at, to] that *place*|| あそこを there/ that *place*/ that *point*
あそび【遊び, *asobi*】・遊びに for pleasure/ not on business/ as [for] a change (from business)/ for some *amusement* [play]/ for (talk and) company|| 遊び (things done for) pleasure/ a change (from business)/ play/ (a form of) amusement/ sport
あそぶ【遊ぶ, *asobu, asonde*】・遊んで暮らす give all

[one's] time to *pleasure* [amusements]/ do no work for a living|| 遊びにーあそび|| へと遊ぶ go about with~ (for pleasure)/ keep company with~/ have a *good* [happy] time with~/ go to places of amusement with~/ have some play with~|| への門に遊ぶ go to~for teaching/ be a learner under~|| ゆっくり遊ぶ take a *good* (long) [one's] time over [one's] amusement/ have a good long time at play/ be playing for a good long time/ have (quite) a long and happy time (here [there])|| give [someone] (the pleasure of) [one's] company for a good long time/ have a good long time away from business|| 遊ぶ have some [any] *amusement* [play]/ be playing/ have a *good* [happy] time (here [there])|| give [someone] (the pleasure of) [one's] company/ have a change from business/ give [oneself] up to *pleasure* [amusement]/ have no work (to do)
あだ【*ada*】・あだを返す get equal (with [someone])|| give back wrong for wrong/ give punishment|| 恩をあだで返すーおん|| あだ (a person who is) no friend to [one]/ a person who has done wrong to [one]/ bad feeling/ a (private) war/ a wrong
あた【備, *atai*】
 ■**カー・ズ**・~は読むだけの価値があるーよむ|| [何々する] だけの価値があるー[何々する](だけの)価値(充分)ある|| への価値がある have a value of~/ would not be dear at (the price of)~|| へは読む価値があるーよむ|| [何々する] 価値があるー[何々する](だけの)価値(充分)ある|| へは読むだけの価値(充分)あるーよむ|| [何々する] (だけの)価値(充分)ある it is (most) *certainly not* [will] (most) *certainly not be*, would (most) *certainly not be** a waste of time to [do something]/ [doing something] is (most) *certainly not* [*] a waste of time/ [doing something] is [will be, would be] a (very) rewarding experience/ (([something] is such that [doing something to it] is [will be, would be] a (very) rewarding experience)/ (([something] is (fully) *good* [important] enough to [do something to]))|| へは読む価値が充分あるーよむ|| [何々する] 価値が充分あるー[何々する](だけの)価値(充分)ある|| へに価値する have a right to~/ take~
 ■**価値** a price/ a value
あだうち【*adauchi*】 =かたきうち
あたえられる【与えられる, *ataerareru, ataerarete*】
 へにいい印象を与えるられる/ へに深い印象を与えるられる/ へにわるい印象を与えるられるーいんしょう|| へを与えるられる have~given to [one]|| 与えられる *be able* [it is possible (for one)] to give/ *get* [have] a chance of giving/ =あたえる(%)
あたえる【与える, *ataeru, ataete*】-「与えられる」は別
 ■**カー・ズ**・だれに~を与える(の)へに~だれ||
 ..■・~に慰安を与えるーいあん|| (へに)いい印象を与える(へに)深い印象を与える/ へにわるい印象を与えるーいんしょう|| (へに)影響を与えるーえいきょう|| へに解決を与えるーかいけつ|| へにいい感じを与える(へに)深い感じを与えるーかんじ|| (へに)感動を与えるーかんどう|| へに好感を与えるーこうかん|| へに刺激を与えるーしげき|| へに損害を与えるーそんがい|| へに打撃を与えるーだげき|| だれに~を与えるーだれ|| へに[何々する]便宜を与えるーべんぎ|| へを与える give~/ be the cause of [someone's] having~

あたかも **[atakamo]** = あだかも
 あだかも **[adakamo]** ・あだかも～のようだ be like～
 あだかも～のような事をいう say things as if [one]
 was～/ be talking as if [one] was～
 あだかも [何々した] ようだ be like [something] which has
 [been done]/ be as if [something] had [been done]
 あだかも (at) that very minute/ then

あたたかい **[暖かい, atataki, atatakute]** ・～に對して暖かい友情を持っている be a very good friend to～
 暖かい友情を持っている be a very good friend to have/ be very warm-hearted
 暖かい～ warm
 ～ ふとこが暖かい have much money (with [one])
 be well off

あたたかさ **[暖かさ, atatakasa]**
 how warm [something] is/ a warm feeling
 あたまる **[暖まる, atatamaru, atamatte]**
 get [be] warm

あたためる **[暖める, atatameru, atamate]**
 ～を暖める make～warm/ give～a warming (up)/
 have～made warm

あだな **[adana]** a (special) name/ a name given in play/ a by-name

あたま **[頭, atama]**
 〇一〇力・頭を痛める give [one's] brains some hard work/ take much thought
 頭を刈る give [someone] a haircut/ get [have] [one's] hair cut/ get a haircut
 頭をはねる take off a part (of the profit) for [oneself]
 頭をひねる take [some [any]] hard thought/ be using [one's] brains hard
 頭がはげる [one's] hair comes out
 頭が古い [one's] ideas are those of an earlier day
 頭が乱れている [one's] thoughts are not under control
 [one's] hair is out of order [not kept in its place, loose, all over the place]
 頭から足まで from head to foot

〇二一〇ノ・頭に霜をいただいている be grey-haired/ be white-haired
 [one's] hair has gone grey [white]
 頭のさえ the (cold, clear-cut quality of [one's] thought/
 [one's] reasoning powers/
 [one's] expert brains
 頭のさえた～ clear-brained～
 ～ who has uncommon powers of reasoning/
 ～ who has expert brains
 頭のハチ (the bones covering the top part of [one's] head)

(…) 〇・冷静な頭 a mind (which is) not controlled by feeling/
 a balanced [quiet] mind
 つちの頭 a hammer-head
 鼻の頭～はな マッチの頭～マッチ
 [数学]の頭 the right sort of brains for [mathematics]
 a head for [mathematics]
 [mathematics] brains
 頭 [one's] head/ a head/ [one's] hair/ the hair of the [one's] head/ a head of hair/ (one's) brains/
 [one's] ideas/ [one's] thought

あたら **[atara]** ・あたら～ it is a sad thing that～/ how sad it is that～
 (such) (a) highly valued～
 (such) (a) dear～

あたらしい **[新しい, atarasii, atarasikute]** —「新しさ」は別
 ・新しい空気 a change of air
 ～を新しくする make～like new (again)
 make～as good as new/ get～changed for a new one [some new (ones)]
 get [put in] a(n) [some] new～ (in place of the old one(s) [old])
 新しい方面にはいる take the first step into a new line of country/ take a turn in a new direction
 新しい～ new～/ newly made
 ～/ newly formed～/ ～which has been made [formed, put up, taken] quite lately/
 ～which is

still in good condition/ ～which has not been used/ (still) unused～

あたらしさ **[新しさ, atarasisa]** how new [something] is/
 something [anything] new about [it]/ an air of being new

あたり **[atari]** ・あたりを=あたりに
 ～のあたり(に) round～/ (in) the part of the country [town] round about～
 somewhere [anywhere] about～
 somewhere [anywhere] near～
 [この]あたり(に) round [here]/ (in) [this] part of the country [town]/ (in) [these] places/ somewhere [anywhere] about [here]
 somewhere [anywhere] near [(here)]
 あたりに about [(one)]
 このあたりの～ この～のあたり～のあたり(に)
 [この]あたり～ [この]あたり(に)
 ～あたり in and [or] about～
 ～and [or] places near (it)/ or not far off [(it)]
 あたり the persons near [(one)]/ the persons having a connection with [something]/ places near [(one)]

あたり **[当り, atari]** ・～に当りがいい get on well with～
 ～に当りがわるい do not get on (well) with～
 ～当りだ be feeling the effects of～
 当り getting to the mark/ being right/ doing well (being) an attraction/ a touch/ the way [one thing] goes [comes] against [another]/ the effect of [something] (on [another thing])
 a damaged place (caused by a blow [being placed tightly together])

あたりまえ **[当たり前, atarimae]** ・当たり前 naturally!
 there is nothing strange [wrong] about that
 当たり前 normally/ in the normal way/ like other persons/ naturally (enough)/ in the right way
 当り前の～ (quite) natural (and right)～/ ～which is in the natural order of things/ right～/ normal～/ common～

あたる **[ataru, atatte]**

〇ト一〇E・日のあたる所で/ 日のあたる所で/ 日のあたる所に/ 日のあたる所に一ひ
 実地にあたって見る→じっく 局にあたるもの→きよく

…〇・～にかぜがあたる→かぜ 推量があたる→推量があたる→すいりょう ばちがあたる→ばち
 ～に日があたる→ひ 見込みがあたる→みこみ くじが～にあたる→くじ (～)局にあたる→きよく 事実にあたる be in agreement with the facts/ be true
 図にあたる have the desired effect
 血筋にあたる→ちすじ ～の任にあたる/ [する]任にあたる→にん [だれか]の～にあたる be (in the relation of) ～to [someone]/ be [someone's] relation through being [his]～
 ～の[西]にあたる be (to the) [west] of～
 ～が[何々する]番にあたる/ ～の番にあたる→ばん 火にあたる→ひ
 ～の左にあたる→ひだり 福引にあたる→ふくびき
 ～の右にあたる→みぎ 無尽にあたる→むじん 八つ当りにあたる make trouble for everybody [one] comes across
 ～にあたる go [come] (straight) to～/ go [come] against～/ come up against～/ make connection with～/ come [be] face to face with～/ come on～/ be tight against～/ be touched by～/ be out in～/ be in the rays of～/ be feeling the effects of～/ be made ill by～/ put up a fight against～/ make trouble for～/ be (about) equal to～/ have the same value as～/ be (the same as)～/ have the same (range of) sense as～/ be right for～/ be in place in connection with～/ it is～'s turn (to [do something])
 it is～'s business (to [do