

SAITO'S
JAPANESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY



NEW 斎藤和英大辞典
新版

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PREFACE

It was my youthful ambition to write a Japanese-English dictionary that would make it a sin and a shame for a student of English to be unable to express himself in good English. I prepared myself long for the task. All my efforts were directed to that end. And the result is the present work. Whether it has realized my ideal or not, is for the competent critic to decide.

No lexicon can be complete. But an English-Japanese dictionary may approximate completeness, for it aims at explanation. Explanation is the analysis of existing forms, and there are limits to existing forms.

It was not long after I tackled my task before the conviction forced itself upon me that a Japanese-English dictionary can never attain completeness. A Japanese-English dictionary is an aid to expression, and expression is synthesis. Analysis may be final, but synthesis is infinitude. A few examples by way of illustration:—

彼の云う事はさっぱり分からぬ

I do not understand him at all.

I can not understand what he means.

I am at a loss to comprehend his meaning.

I can't make out his meaning.

I can make nothing of what he says.

I do not know what to make of his statement.

I can not make head or tail of what he says.

I am at a loss to make out what he is driving at.

What he can mean, is more than I can tell.

What he can mean, is above my comprehension.

What he is driving at, is beyond my dull comprehension.

What he can be driving at, is a mystery to me.

What he aims at, goes clean ahead of me.

I can't see what he aims at.

etc.

馬鹿な事をする	to do a foolish thing to commit a folly to do something foolish
僕は馬鹿な事をした	I have been foolish. I own my folly. I own to my folly. I should have known better.
僕はそんな馬鹿な事はせぬ	I never do such a foolish thing. I am not so foolish as to do such a thing. I know better. I am above such folly.
そんな馬鹿な事をするもの じゃない	You should know better. You should be above such folly. You should be above doing such a foolish thing.
彼は馬鹿な事をしたものだ	What a foolish thing he has done! He should have known better.
彼はそんな馬鹿な事を するはずが無い	He can not have done such a foolish thing. He can not have been so foolish. He must know better. He must be above such folly.
あの苦勞人がそんな馬鹿な事を するはずが無い	He is too much of a man of the world not to know better.
彼は自分の家へ火をつけるような 馬鹿な事をする	He is so foolish as to set fire to his own house.
君はそんな馬鹿な事をしようと 思わなかった	I did not think you were so foolish. I thought you were wiser. I gave you credit for more sense.
馬鹿の真似をする	to play the fool to make a fool of oneself
馬鹿の真似をするな	Do not make an ass of yourself! Do not make a show of yourself!
馬鹿の真似をしつくす	to do every foolish thing to leave no foolish thing undone to commit every folly to leave no folly uncommitted to commit every conceivable folly to complete the sum of follies to complete the catalogue of follies

to go through the catalogue of follies
to range over the gamut of folly
etc.

Now the question is: What sort of English is it that should be adopted in a Japanese-English dictionary? The English language may be graded as Primary, Common, and Higher.

Primary English:	┌ The Beginner's English └ Simplified English
Common English:	┌ Easy English ├ General English └ Standard English
Higher English:	┌ Practical English ├ Technical English └ Literary English

What is *Common* or *General English*? This is the question of questions, for upon the answer to it depends the whole tenor of the lexicon. It is *the Standard English*, to which the Primary English but furnishes steps leading up to it, and to which all forms of Higher English ought to be referred and reduced.

Primary English is not a completeness in itself, since it merely serves to furnish the steps leading up to the Standard English. It is the English of the schools. In the school-room, it should chiefly be taught with a view to giving a general idea of syntactical and idiomatic difference between English and Japanese. Orthography, Pronunciation, and Grammar belong to this stage of language-study. Here also the so-called methods (Guvain's method, the psychological method, and the like) may be suffered to have their place.

Common, General, or Standard English is that form of the language which naturally falls, without any sort of pressure, from the lips of an educated Englishman

or American in ordinary conversation. It also drops from the pen as the language of familiar correspondence—but not of business, for in business a man naturally resorts to the exact form of speech to be included in Practical English. What comes nearest to the Standard English in print is the average English of the average modern Third and Fourth Readers.

The Standard English should be free from all children's *patois* on the one hand, while, on the other hand, it should be clear from all technicalities. It should constitute the bony framework of the language, to which all variations and departures are but so many fleshly or artificial garments.

The standard English is trite, hackneyed, and commonplace English, which we constantly hear in conversation, but rarely see in print. When a man takes pen in hand, he seems to feel bound to vary his expressions from the ordinary commonplace. So that what we find in the course of reading are all variations from the standard form. The lexicographer must have come across the greatest number of variations in the course of his reading, but he must not give the variations as they are. He must generalize, and present his generalizations. For instance, one may *pick up a scanty livelihood* or *starve on scanty pay* or *scratch along*, but one must *get one's living* or *gain one's livelihood*. So that quotations may have their place in an English-Japanese dictionary, but not in a Japanese-English dictionary.

Higher or *Literary English* is the language of scholars and writers. It consists in the use of varied forms of speech—departures from the Standard English, for the sake of beauty, effect, or dignity. *Le style est l'homme*—so many men, so many styles.

Higher English must be distinguished from *Practical English*, which is the exact language of definition and description, and of business. This is the language of practical life, and admits of no individual style. It is the business-man, the official, and the journalist, who should be master of this form of English.

It will thus be seen that the English of the Japanese-English dictionary should be the Standard English and Practical English, with a slight and occasional intru-

sion into the domain of Higher English.

The first step of language-study is imitation. The student of English must be a good mimic. He must think and say things in the foreign way. He must learn to pronounce, gesticulate, emphasize, and even blunder in the English or American way. In short, he must make a foreigner of himself. A Japanese gentleman just returned from America excused himself from attending a meeting *in honour of its being his aunt's birthday*. I have known another Japanese gentleman hesitate in his speech *à l'Anglaise*.

But language-study must not stop with imitation. Each language has a flavour of its own, and this flavour must be preserved. Japanese is a unique language, and awaits rendering into another unique language, the English. The mastery of a language has for its final object the expression of the exact light and shade of meaning conceived by the speaker. In a word, the Japanese speaker of English should be original. It was this originality that made Lafcadio Hearn what he was. It is humiliating to think that Japanese art should have been understood and appreciated by the Westerner before it had found its exponent among the Japanese. In short, the English of the Japanese must, in a certain sense, be Japanized.

And all these requirements a complete Japanese-English dictionary has to fulfil!

In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the scrupulous, conscientious, religious care with which Mr. Iwao Yamada has had the goodness to read my final proofs.

H. Saito.

Jan. 1st, the 3rd Year of Showa.

「NEW斎藤和英大辞典」の刊行にあたって

本書は「斎藤和英大辞典」(斎藤秀三郎著、日英社、昭和3年刊)の覆刻です。

原典は、日本の英語辞典史上に残る大著として広く利用されてきましたが、すでに初版の刊行から70年以上が経過し、こんにちでは多少使いづらい点も見られます。本書の刊行にあたっては、単純な覆刻ではなく、現代において、より使いやすいものとなるよう、いくつか編集作業を行いました。この作業の責任は、日外アソシエーツ辞書編集部にあります。

まず全体的に、旧漢字を新字に、旧仮名遣いを現代仮名遣いに改めました。誤字や脱字も確実に判別できるものは修正しました。ただし、送りがなや漢字の使い分けなどは厳密に統制せず、原典の用字を尊重しつつ調整しました。

また原典では、見出しはローマ字表記となっており、アルファベット順に排列されていますが、今回、これを仮名に改め、五十音順に再排列しました。その際、現代語との間に差のある見出しなどについては、適宜、参照用の見出しを追加しました。

なお、見出しは、できるだけ原典どおりの用字やヨミを使用するようにしました。これは、見出しと用例をともに現代式に調整すると、刊行当時の用字(当て字なども含めて)やヨミを示す手がかりが無くなってしまい、妙味に欠けると判断したためです。従いまして、見出しと用例中の用字や送りがな等が異なる場合もありますので、ご注意ください。

用例の英文は、誤植の修正以外手を加えていません。ただし、ハイフン付きの単語で、現在ハイフンなしで通用するものを一部調整しました(例:“to-day”)。

また、「用例が文の場合は末尾にピリオド」「句の場合はピリオドなし」という原則で調整をしましたが、言い換えなどによって構造が複雑なものについては原則をはずれる場合もあります。

原典の巻末にあった「ADDENDA(追加)」は、本編中にデータを再配置しました。

このような編集作業により、ここに原典の“新・覆刻”を試みることができました。名著が新たな息吹を吹き込まれたかどうか、読者各位のご判断に委ねるしかありませんが、本書が少しでも英語研究や日本語表現に役立つツールとしてお役に立てば、この上ない幸いです。

1999年8月

日外アソシエーツ辞書編集部

新版刊行にあたって

近代英語学の大家、斎藤秀三郎(1866~1929)が Idiomology (慣用語法学)の集大成として1928(昭和3)年に完成させた大著「斎藤和英大辞典」を、かな見出し五十音順、新字・新かなに再構成した新・覆刻『NEW斎藤和英大辞典』として小社が刊行(1999年刊、普及版は2002年刊)してから20年余りになります。本書は日本語の慣用表現を多数収録したユニークな英語表現辞典として、今日でも多くの利用者の支持を得ています。ことに近年では、海外から日本を訪れるインバウンド需要の高まりにより、日本文化を英語で表現する和英辞典である本書の利用価値が高まっていると言えます。

20年ぶりの新版では、前版刊行後に判明した誤字等を修正し、本文表示を見やすいレイアウトにあらためました。見出し語や用例は原典通りとし、新・覆刻版で小社が新たに付与した、和歌・俳句・ことわざ・都々逸などの個性的な表現箇所の区別、外来語の宛字箇所の区別は、新版でも継承しました。

なお、本書には、今日では差別的で不適切とされる語句や表現がありますが、昭和初期の古典的名著の覆刻という性格から、原典通りの内容を収録しています。本書が原典の価値を再認識できる辞書として、新たな利用者にも広く活用されることを願ってやみません。

2022年6月

日外アソシエーツ

1. 本書の内容

本書は、斎藤秀三郎著『斎藤和英大辞典』(1928 日英社刊)の覆刻版です。

見出し約5万語、用例約15万件を収録しています。

2. 見出し・排列

原典のローマ字見出し、アルファベット順を、かな見出し、五十音順に再構成しました。

3. 記載事項

見出しよみ〔見出し表記〕〈品詞〉／語義番号／語義／用例／注記

(1)見出し表記に漢字がない場合は〔見出し表記〕を省略しました。

(2)外来語の当て字は〔 〕内に漢字、その後〈 〉内にカタカナ表記を示しました。

(例)あふりか〔阿弗利加<アフリカ>〕

(3)語義番号は①～③の丸付き数字で示し、語義が一種のみの場合は省略しました。

(4)用例は、▷に続けて、日本語、英語の順に示しました。

(例)▷秋の七草 **the seven flowers of autumn**

(5)和歌・俳句・ことわざ・都々逸など日本語の個性的な表現約1000件は ▶に続けて

示し、通常の実例と区別しました。

(例)▶男心と秋の空 **Men are as fickle as autumn weather**

(6)注記は、〔注意〕に続けて示しました。

(7)参照は、→に続けて、参照先の見出しよみ・表記を示しました。

*〔2〕外来語の当て字のヨミ、〔5〕先頭▶の日本語表現の区別は、原典にはない、本書独自の識別です。

あ

あ〔啞〕〈名〉 A dumb person; a mute; a deaf-mute

ああ〔指摘代名詞〕 That ▷こうもああも言う Some say this, others say that. ▷ああ言えばこう言う(女は口が減らぬ) If I say this, you say that—You will have the last word. ▷あしなけりゃこうならない You must do that before you can be this—No cause, no effect.

〈指摘副詞〉 In that manner; (in) that way; like that; so ▷あれ御覧、ああやってするのだね Look there! They do it that way—You should do it like that. ▷ああでもないこうでもない It's neither this way nor that. ▷ああなのも皆自分が悪いからだ He is alone to blame for coming to that. ▷ああは言うものあれは口ばかりさ He talks like that, but it is only talk.

ああ〔ああ、嗚呼、嗟〕〈間投詞〉 ①Ah!; Oh!; Alas! ▷ああ、そうか Oh! is that so? ▷ああ分かった Oh! I see. ▷ああ、嬉しい Oh! I am so glad. ▷ああ、怖かった Oh! I had such a scare. ▷ああ痛い Ouch! ▷嗚呼忠臣捕氏之墓 Ah, Here Lies the Faithful Kusunoki! ▷嗟、では彼も果敢なくなったか Alas! He is gone, then. ②〈呼び掛け〉I say ▷ああ君 I say, Jack! (は英、米は) — Say, Frank!

ああいう〔形〕 Such; that sort of (persons or things) ▷僕はああいう本は読まぬ I do not read such books—that sort of books.

あい〔応答詞〕 Aye; yes

あい〔哀〕〈名〉 ①(=悲しみ) Sorrow; grief ②(=憐れみ) pity; mercy ▷哀を乞う to appeal (to the Throne) for mercy—appeal to the Throne for clemency

あい〔愛〕〈名〉 Love; affection; fondness; the tender passion: (=する) to love, like, be fond of, have a love for, take kindly to (a person or thing) ▷神は愛なり God is love. ▷我は国を愛す I love my country. My country is dear to me. ▷誰でも名を愛さぬ者はない Everybody loves fame. Fame is dear to every heart. ▷博く衆を愛す to love all men—love mankind—be philanthropic—be a philanthropist ▷あの先生は我が子のように生徒を愛する She has a mother's affection for her pupils. ▷日本の妻は献身的に夫を愛す The Japanese wife is devoted to her husband. ▷海国民は船を愛す An insular people will take kindly to the sea. ▷身体弱い少年は往々学問を愛する A boy of weak constitution will take kindly to his books. ▷女は美服を愛す Women are fond of finery. ▷男が美服を愛す(のは可笑しいから) He has a weakness for fine clothes. ▷老人は一人の娘を掌中の玉と愛した The old man loved her as the apple of his eye. ▷彼は誰にでも愛せられる He is beloved of all. ▷あの少年は愛すべき性質だ The boy is of an amiable disposition. ▷〈お前は可愛らしいことを言う〉愛すべし Bless you! ▷親の愛 parental love—paternal love ▷母の愛 maternal love ▷子の愛 filial love (子を愛するの意味なら) love for one's children ▷夫婦の愛 conjugal love—conjugal affection ▷男女の愛 sexual love ▷精神的愛 spiritual love—Platonic love ▷愛の神 Cupid

あい〔間〕〈名〉 Interval (of time or space); space (between things); (=の) coming between (two things) ▷机と机との間を明ける to leave spaces between the desks ▷仕事の間読書する I read in the intervals of business. ▷(いくらか) 間を置いて at intervals (of...) ▷木が二間ずつ間を置いて植えてある The trees stand at intervals of twelve feet. ▷電車は五分ずつ間を置いて出る The cars leave at intervals of five minutes. ▷間の宿 a half-way town a half-stage (between two stages) ▷間の狂言 an interact ▷間の子 a half-breed a half-caste

あい〔香魚〕〈名〉 The (Japanese) trout

あい〔相〕〈副〉 ①Mutually; reciprocally; each other; one another ▷二人相愛す They love each other. ▷朋友相信ず Friends should trust each other. ▷両雄相知る Great men know each other—“Like knows like.” ▷二者は水炭相容れず They are antagonistic to each other. ▷宮殿と獄屋と相対している The palace and the prison stand opposite each other. [注意]含蓄の場合多し。▷同病相憐れむ They are companions in misery—“Misery loves company.” ▷同気相求む “Like draws to like.” ▷夫婦相和す Husband and wife should live in concord. ▷悦びと悲しみと相半す to feel mingled joy and sorrow. ▷功罪相半す His merits offset his faults. ②(Prefixed to verbs in ornate style without any particular meaning.) ▷相済みません I am very sorry. ▷不用に相成り候 It has become unnecessary.

あい〔藍〕〈名〉 Indigo ▷青は藍より出でて藍よりも青し The pupil has outdone the master—The son has eclipsed the father—The daughter outshines the mother. ▷藍草 The indigo plant. ▷藍玉 an indigo-ball ▷藍墨 an indigo cake ▷藍甕 an indigo dye-vat ▷人造藍 synthetic indigo

あいあい〔鶯籠〕〈形〉 Harmonious ▷和氣轟々たる一家の団樂 a harmonious household a happy family fireside ▷和氣轟々の裡に一同解散した The meeting broke up in perfect amity We parted on the best of terms.

あいあいがさ〔相相傘〕〈名〉 (Two persons) being under one umbrella ▷相相傘で行こう Let us go under one umbrella.

あいいくする〔愛育する〕〈他動〉 To bring up (a child) with tender care; to cherish (a child)

あいいれぬ〔相容れぬ〕〈自動〉 To be contrary to each other ▷(氣長と氣短のように)相容れぬ性質 contrary natures ▷二者は水炭相容れぬ They are antagonistic to each other—preclusive of each other.

あいいん〔合印〕〈名〉 A tally

あいえんきえん〔合縁奇縁〕〈名〉 Selective affinity; one's likes and dislikes; a matter of taste ▷二人が惚れ合ったのは合縁奇縁だ They fell in love with each other through affinity. ▷合縁奇縁だからこの事ばかりははたでできる事はできない One can not decide for another in this matter, for everybody has his likes and dislikes. ▷合縁奇縁だから仕方がない It can not be helped, for it is a matter of taste.

あいおい〔相生〕〈形、名〉 (Two stocks) growing together; (two stocks) growing from the same root ▷相生の松 twin pines

あいおい〔相老〕〈形、名〉 (A couple) growing old in company

あいか〔哀歌〕〈名〉 An elegy; a dirge

あいかぎ〔合鍵〕〈名〉 ①(=共鍵) a duplicate key, a pass-key (to the same lock) ②(=家中のすべての戸に合う鍵) a master-key; a pass-partout ③(=偽鍵) a false key

あいがさ〔相傘〕〈名〉 (Two persons) being under one umbrella ▷誰と相傘をする to be under one umbrella with some one

あいかた〔相方〕〈名〉 One's partner

あいがも〔間鴨〕〈名〉 The (domestic) duck: (數密に言えは) the cross between a wild duck and a tame one

あいかわらず〔相変わらず〕〈副〉 As usual; as of old: (形容詞、副詞に伴えば) as...as ever ▷相変わらず飲んでいるね You have

been drinking as usual. ▶相変わらず酔っているね You are drunk as ever. ▶君はいつも相変わらずだね You are always as of old. ▶相変わらずお進者ですね You are in good health as usual—enjoying your usual good health. ▶相変わらず御勉強ですか Are you working as hard as ever? ▶いくら稼いでも相変わらず貧乏だ For all my labours, I remain as poor as ever. (以下特例) ▶何卒今年も相変わらず I beg you will let me remain the same this year as last. ▶彼は医者への注意も聴かずに相変わらず飲んでいる He keeps on drinking in defiance of his doctor's warning. ▶不相変御愛顧の程奉願上候 We solicit your continued patronage.

あいがん〔哀願〕〈名〉 Appeal; supplication: (＝する) to appeal (to the Throne for clemency); to supplicate (God—to God for mercy, etc.)

あいがんする〔愛玩する〕〈他動〉 To fondle (a child); to pet (a dog, etc.)

あいがんぶつ〔愛玩物〕〈名〉 A pet.

あいぎ〔間着〕〈名〉 (A coat or a suit for) spring wear

あいぎやく〔相客〕〈名〉 A fellow-guest: (下宿屋なら) a fellow-lodger; a fellow-boarder

あいきよう〔愛嬌〕〈名〉 Attractiveness; charm: (a beauty's) smiles; (a business-man's) courtesy: (＝ある) attractive (person); charming (woman); engaging (manner); winning (ways); winsome (smile); taking (address); pleasing (countenance); pretty (eyes); prepossessing (appearance); genial (nature); debonaire (woman about town); amiable (fault); humorous (attack, etc.) ▶あの人はどこか愛嬌がある There is a certain charm about him—a something about him that attracts you. ▶あの女は愛嬌がある She is charming. ▶僕は美人より愛嬌のある女の方が好きだ I prefer a charming woman to a beautiful woman. ▶愛嬌こぼれるよう She is brimming over with charm—overflowing with smiles. ▶美人が愛嬌を振り撒く She is profuse of her smiles. ▶誰にでも愛嬌を振り撒く She has a smile for everybody. ▶あの人は様子に愛嬌がある He has an engaging manner—a taking manner. ▶様子に無限の愛嬌がある His manner has infinite charm. ▶あの娘はにっこりと実に愛嬌がある She will smile a winning smile—a winsome smile. ▶目に愛嬌がある Her eyes charm you She has pretty eyes. ▶偉人は愛嬌があるものだ Great men will have genial natures. ▶さすがは老練の政治家だけあっていつも愛嬌たっぷりだ Like the veteran politician that he is, he is always genial and pleasant. ▶(好色などを評して)欠点は欠点だが愛嬌のある欠点だ It is a fault, to be sure, but yet an amiable fault. ▶彼は人を攻撃はするが愛嬌のある攻撃だ He does attack people, but his attacks are tempered with humour. ▶(常に澄ましている人が馬鹿げた失錯などすると)そこが愛嬌だ There lies the humour of it. ▶愛嬌を売る to court favour ▶芸人は愛嬌を売る商売だ It is the business of the artiste to court public favour. ▶あの娘さんは仕切りに愛嬌を売る She is always doing the pretty. ▶お愛嬌に五銭も引いて置きましょう I'll take five sen off the price for the sake of courtesy—for luck. ▶愛嬌のない人や風 a cold—frigid—freezing—frosty—icy person or manner

あいきようげ〔愛嬌毛〕〈名〉 A love-lock

あいきようび〔愛嬌日〕〈名〉 Days of grace

あいぎんする〔愛吟する〕〈他動〉 To love to recite (a certain poem) ▶愛吟する詩 one's favourite poem

あいぐすり〔合薬〕〈名〉 A specific medicine; a specific remedy; a specific (for some disease)

あいくち〔匕首〕〈名〉 A dagger; a poniard; a knife ▶あの男はいつも匕首を呑んでいる He always carries a knife in his bosom.

あいくるしい〔愛くるしい〕〈形〉 Lovely; sweet; charming; attractive; piquant

あいけい〔愛敬〕〈名〉 Love and respect: (＝する) to have a regard for (a person) ▶彼は私の最も愛敬する人だ。 I have the highest regard for him.

あいけん〔愛犬〕〈名〉 A pet dog

あいこ〔形〕 (＝互角) (To be) even, quits (with one's man) ▶あいこだ We are quits. ▶これであいこになる This will make us quits.

あいこ〔愛顧〕〈名〉 Favour: (店に対してなら) patronage; custom: (＝する) to favour, patronize (a shop, etc.) ▶不相変御愛顧の程奉願上候 We solicit your continued patronage. ▶倍旧御愛顧の程奉願上候 We solicit your redoubled patronage.

あいこくきよう〔愛国狂〕〈名〉 Chauvinism; jingoism

あいこくしゃ〔愛国者〕〈名〉 A patriot

あいこくしん〔愛国心〕〈名〉 The love of one's country; patriotism; patriotic sentiment ▶愛国心のある人 a patriotic man ▶愛国心の無い人 an unpatriotic man

あいことば〔合言葉〕〈名〉 A password; a watchword; a countersign ▶合言葉を言う to give the password—give the watchword—make a countersign ▶合言葉を言わなければ通されぬ You are not allowed to pass unless you give the word.

あいざつ〔挨拶〕〈名〉 ①(＝返答) an answer; a reply: (＝する) to answer (a question); to reply (to a speech, etc.) ▶挨拶に当惑した I was at a loss for an answer. ▶本で鼻を括ったような挨拶 a curt answer a dry answer a sharp answer a snappish answer a tart rejoinder ▶本で鼻を括ったような挨拶をする to snap one's nose off—bite one's nose off ▶けんもほろろの挨拶 to give one the cold shoulder—show one the cold shoulder—turn the cold shoulder on one ②(＝会釈) greeting; salutation; welcome; civilities; courtesies; compliments; respects; a formal speech or address: (＝する) to greet, salute (a person); to welcome (a visitor); to make one's honours (to the master); to present one's compliments (to a person); to pay one's respects (to a superior); to make a formal speech; to give a formal address; to pass the time of day ▶帽を取って挨拶する to take off one's hat—raise one's hat—lift one's hat—to any one ▶主人に挨拶する to greet—salute—make a bow to—make one's honours to—pay one's respects to—the master of the house ▶亭主が挨拶する The host makes a speech to welcome the guests—welcomes the guests in a speech—bids the guests welcome. ▶ちよっとご挨拶を Gentlemen, (you will allow me to speak) a word of welcome. ▶ちよっとご挨拶までに In conclusion, I must thank you for gracing the evening with your presence. ▶校長が職員一同に代って挨拶した The principal delivered an address on behalf of the teaching staff. ▶パリ到着早々大使館へ挨拶に行った Immediately on arrival in Paris, I went to pay my respects to my flag. ▶挨拶を交わす to exchange civilities—exchange courtesies ▶一通りの挨拶が済むと早速例の問題を持ち出した After the usual greetings were over, I lost no time in introducing the subject in question. ▶朝夕の挨拶、曇い寒い挨拶 the common civilities of life ▶朝夕の挨拶をする to pass the time of day—give each other the time of day ▶時候(新年などの)挨拶をする to present the compliments of the season ▶初対面の挨拶をする to introduce oneself to a person ▶二人は初対面の挨拶をした They introduced themselves to each other—exchanged courtesies on the occasion of their first meeting. ▶改めて初対面の挨拶をするとはあるまい You need not introduce yourself formally. ▶任官の挨拶をする to give an inaugural address ▶つげたりの挨拶 empty civilities ▶御挨拶痛み入る Not at all!—Don't mention it! ▶(本を評して紙薄とは)そりや御挨拶だ You put it strong ▶That's putting it strong. ③(＝謝罪) an apology: (＝する) to apologize ▶一言の挨拶くらいはあっても然るべきだ He ought to apologize. ▶(武士の騎合)挨拶さっしやい This is a breach of etiquette on the part of a samurai. You ought to apologize You owe me an apology.

あいし〔愛子〕〈名〉 A beloved child; a favourite child; a pet child; a darling

あいじ〔愛児〕〈名〉 A beloved child; a favourite child; a pet child; a darling (child)

あいぢやく〔愛着〕〈名〉 →『あいぢやく(愛着)』

あいしょう〔愛妾〕〈名〉 (One's) concubine, mistress, favourite (girl)

あいしょう〔相性〕〈名〉 ①Affinity, congeniality (between two persons) ▶二人は相性がいい、相性が悪い They are congenial—uncongenial—in temper or disposition. ②(＝夫婦の相性) matrimonial destiny ▶相性を見る to cast a horoscope to see whether a couple will make a happy pair or not

あいじよう〔哀情〕〈名〉 Sadness; sorrow; grief

あいじよう〔愛情〕〈名〉 Love; affection ▶夫婦の愛情 conjugal love—conjugal affection ▶愛情ある人 a loving person—an affectionate person

あいしよか〔愛書家〕〈名〉 A bibliophile; a lover of books

あいしよへき〔愛書癖〕〈名〉 Bibliophilism

あいじるし〔合印〕〈名〉 A tally; a countersmark ▶合印が合う The tallies agree with each other—The marks tally with each other.

あいしん〔愛心〕〈名〉 Love; affection

あいじん〔愛人〕〈名〉 (男なら) a lover; (女なら) a sweetheart; a mistress

あいず〔合図〕〈名〉 A signal; a sign: (＝する) to give a signal; to make a sign ▶ピストルを—発放つのを合図に群集が暴れ出した The firing of a revolver was the signal for the mob running riot. ▶合図の鐘 the signal-bell ▶合図の旗 the signal-flag

あいづち〔相槌〕〈名〉 A companion hammer (in sword-making) ▶相槌を打つ to chime in with a remark ▶「もちろんさ」と相槌を打った He chimed in with "Of course."

あいすべき〔愛す可き〕〈形〉 Lovable; amiable ▶あの少年は愛すべき性質だ This is boy of an amiable disposition. ▶(お前は可愛らしいことを言う)愛すべし Bless you!

あいずり〔相掏摸〕〈名〉 An accomplice, a confederate (of a pickpocket)

あいする〔愛する〕〈他動〉 →『あい(愛)』

あいせき〔愛惜〕〈名〉 Lamentation; grief; sorrow: (＝する) to lament (one's death); to grieve, sorrow (over one's death) ▶氏の訃音に接し愛惜措く能わず The news of his death has filled me with sorrow—plunged me in grief.

あいぜん〔霽然〕〈形〉 Harmonious ▶和気霽然たり Harmony reigns.

あいそ〔哀訴〕〈名〉 A complaint to the government; a petition to the government: (＝する) to complain (to the government of some public nuisance); to petition (the government for the reduction of taxes, etc.)

あいそ〔愛想〕〈名〉 ①(＝愛想が好い)愛想)civility; courtesy; affability; amiability; sociability ▶愛想の好い人だ He is a civil man—a courteous man—an affable man—an amiable man—an agreeable man—a sociable man. ▶愛想の無い男だ He is an unaffable man—a morose man—a sullen fellow—a surly fellow. ▶愛想の無いふうだ He has a cold manner—a frigid manner—a freezing manner—a frosty manner—an icy manner. ▶愛想の無い返事 a curt answer—a dry answer ▶愛想無く断る to refuse flatly—refuse point-blank to do anything ②(＝愛想を言うの愛想)civilities; courtesies; compliments ▶愛想を言う to pay one compliments—speak one fair—say agreeable things ▶あの人は愛想がうまい He is fair-spoken—complimentary. ▶誰にでも愛想が好い He has a kind word for everybody. ③(＝愛想をするの愛想)entertainment; hospitality ▶何のお愛想もございせん We have nothing to entertain you with. ▶婦人が客人にお愛想をしている The lady is doing the amiable to her guests. ▶西洋では男が婦人にお愛想をする In foreign countries, a man does the agreeable to the ladies. ▶愛想の無い景色 an inhospitable country—in hospitable

shores ④(熟語) ▶愛想が尽きる to be disgusted with—out of love with—a person or thing ▶あの男には愛想が尽きた I am disgusted with the man. ▶彼の欲張るのには愛想が尽きた I am disgusted at his avarice. ▶さすがの豪傑も莫連(ばくれん)には愛想を尽かした様子だ The great man himself seems to be disgusted with the Jazel. ▶あれじや愛想もこそも尽果てる One can not but be thoroughly disgusted with him. ▶何事をしてもうまくいかないのに世に愛想が尽きた My constant failures have put me out of love with the world. ▶自分ながら愛想が尽きた I am angry with myself. ▶彼は友達にまで愛想を尽かされた He was given up by his friends even.

あいぞう〔愛憎〕〈名〉 Love and hatred; one's likes and dislikes; partiality ▶彼は部下に対して愛憎がある He shows a partiality towards his subordinates. ▶すべての人を愛憎無く扱う I treat all men impartially I do not discriminate between people.

あいそづかし〔愛想尽かし〕〈名〉 ①Harsh words, hard words, unkind words (spoken with intent to make one's lover cut connections with the speaker) ▶女が男に思い切らせようと思つて愛想尽かしたと言った She said unkind things to her lover, that he might have done with her. ②(＝勘定書) a long bill

あいた〔間投詞〕 It hurts! Ouch!

あいた〔愛他〕〈名〉 Altruism ▶愛他心, 愛他主義 altruism ▶愛他主義者 an altruist ▶愛他的 altruistic ▶釈迦やキリストの教は愛他主義である The doctrines of Sakyamuni and Christ are altruistic.

あいた〔明いた〕〈形〉 ①(＝開いた)open (mouth) ▶びつくりして開いた口が嘩がらぬ to be in open-mouthed surprise to gape and stare ▶開いた口に牡丹餅だ It is a godsend—a windfall. ▶そんな相談なら開いた口に牡丹餅だ I would jump at such a proposal. ▶開いた口に牡丹餅は落ちて来ぬ "Larks do not fall ready-roasted into your mouth." ②(＝空な)empty (bottle); unoccupied (room, seat, chair); vacant (hour, position); disengaged (hand); blank (space) ▶この室は空いているか Is this room unoccupied? ▶君の時間はどこがあいているか Which of your hours are vacant? ▶学校にあいた地位は無い There is no vacant position in the school. ▶電話があいているか Is the telephone disengaged? ▶あいたところに書き入れ to fill in the blanks

あいだ〔間〕〈名〉 ①(＝間(ま))interval (of space or time) ▶柱と柱の間 intervals between the posts ▶食事と食事との間には物を食べない事にしている I make it a rule never to eat (in the intervals) between meals. ▶仕事の間に読書する I read in the intervals of business. ▶間を置いて at intervals ▶暫く間を置いて at short intervals ▶長く間を置いて at long intervals ▶(いくら)間を置いて at intervals of... ▶二間ずつ間を置いて木が植えてある The trees stand at intervals of twelve feet. ▶五分ずつ間を置いて電車が出る The cars start at intervals of five minutes. ②(＝距離)space; distance ▶東京と横浜の間は二十五マイルある The distance between Tokyo and Yokohama is twenty-five miles. ▶家と壁との間が六尺ある There is a space of six feet between the house and the wall. ▶間を開ける. 間を透かす to leave spaces between ▶この間が明き過ぎている The space is too wide. ③(＝時)time; while ▶久しぶり間であった It was a long time. ▶暫くの間であった It was a short time—a little while. ▶彼は東京へ来て間がない It is only a short time since he came to Tokyo. ▶汽車が出るまでだいぶ間がある It will be a long while before the train starts. ▶船が出るのはもう間がない It will not be long before the ship sails. ▶ついでこの間の事だ It happened the other day. ▶ついでこの間逢ったばかりだ It was only the other day, that I met him. ▶その間に(話あって) Meanwhile,—In the meantime,—In the interim,... ④(＝間柄)relation ▶夫婦の間 the relation between husband and wife ▶日本では親子の間が隔つてように見える In Japan, the relation between parent and child seems to be distant. ▶二人の間を裂く to estrange two friends—alienate two friends—come between two friends

(前置詞相当) ①(＝二者の間)Between ▶名古屋は東京と京都の間だ

NEW 斎藤和英大辞典 新版

2022年8月25日 第1刷発行

著 者／斎藤秀三郎

発 行 者／山下浩

編集・発行／日外アソシエーツ株式会社

〒140-0013 東京都品川区南大井6-16-16 鈴中ビル大森アネックス

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URL <https://www.nichigai.co.jp/>

電算漢字処理／日外アソシエーツ株式会社

印刷・製本／株式会社平河工業社

不許複製・禁無断転載

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ISBN978-4-8169-2934-2

Printed in Japan, 2022

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