
MISTAKABLE “JAPANESE INTO ENGLISH,,

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Through my teaching experience of the subject “Japanese into English” to upper class students of our Senior High School and Junior College, I have found that they made mistakes chiefly because of the great difference between the two languages. First of all, the word order is quite different. Secondly, Japanese has no such various kinds of tenses as English; thirdly Japanese sentences often have no subjects, while English ones must always have. Some English impersonal subjects show the causes of action followed, which we never have in Japanese. For example, “What brings you here to Japan?” 何のためにあなたは此の日本へ来られましたか。

“A bad cold has prevented me from attending my office for a couple of days.” ひどい風邪をひいた為に2日ほど会社へ出られませんでした。

How different the above Japanese is from English!

In contrast to the difference of the two languages, German, French, and English, are much more similar to each other. In my college days I first took French as my second foreign language, but later my study on economics necessitated my studying German. So during one summer vacation, I studied “Otto’s German Conversation and Grammar”, learning only German into English part and by the end of the vacation I finished learning the book and at the beginning of the fall season, I enjoyed reading Fichte’s Reden an die Deutsche Nation, Schnitzler’s Blinde Geronimo und sein Bruder, etc. with other students in the class. So it seems far much easier for any of those three nations to study the other two languages than for us Japanese.

Most of the mistakes Japanese students make are from their attempt in trying to put Japanese into English word for word. Thus they often

make such a sentence as "We station to going are." 私たちは駅へ行くところです。instead of saying "We are going to the station." こんなむずかしい本は読むには及びません。Such a difficult book need not to read. と訳す生徒が多い。正訳は You need not read such a difficult book. In this respect I remember the English composition made by a promising young gentleman who was graduated from Tokyo University. He was the head of a government office in this town. He wanted to develop his ability in his business by studying in England. So he applied for a scholarship given by the English Government. He filled in the application form with his own English. His English sentences were made by putting Japanese into English word for word. And he handed his manuscript to me, asking to have his English brushed up by Miss Mackenzie who was then teaching in Baiko. Though she was well versed in Japanese, yet she could not understand what he really meant in his English, simply because it was too much Japanized way of expression. As a Japanese, I could understand what he wanted to mean, so I utterly changed his English and showed it to her to have her give it a finishing touch. This may be an extreme example, yet we Japanese are quite apt to make the so-called patchwork by quoting a Japanese-English dictionary.

So the best way of making good English is first of all to memorize good English sentences as many as possible before attempting to translate Japanese into English. Jun'or high school boys and girls are said to have the best memory in their lives, so we should have them memorize as many sentence patterns, idioms, and words as possible.

The habit of keeping an English diary, that of writing English letters to pen pals or making a composition on a given or free subject, will also do a great deal toward enriching one's ability of English composition. Thinking in English is thus cultivated with the increase of stock of English words and sentences.

Then the student should begin Japanese into English exercises. And

though it is rather troublesome work for the teacher to look over Japanese into English examination papers, it is a most useful and effective way to examine and improve his students' English knowledge.

Suppose a student reads a sentence of his own making. If it sounds strange or unnatural to him, he changes it until he gets satisfied with it. If the sentence sounds strange to him, some words are perhaps placed in wrong order or a wrong preposition or a wrong adverb or adjective is used. Suppose he finds his mistake by his sixth sense without using the knowledge of grammar, it means his great progress in English composition as well as his familiarity with good English. We should aim at such a high standard of English knowledge. And in order to reach this, we should read many books or newspapers written by Englishspeaking people and if possible, memorize many sentences and phrases out of them.

The following examples are given in order to correct some of the mistakes our students are quite apt to make.

PREPOSITION

accuse ~ of 彼はその男が盗みをしたと訴えた。×He accused the man for stealing.

○ He accused the man of stealing. but-The man was charged with murder. その男は殺人罪で告発された。

Believe in …… クリスマスはキリストを信じます。Christians believe in Christ. but…… I quite believe what he says. 私はあの人の言う事をそのまま信じます。= I believe him.

boast of……彼は時々自分の富を鼻にかける He often boasts of his riches. = He is often proud of his riches.

complain of ~ 沢山の人が此の暑さで愚痴をこぼす Many people complain of the heat.

composed of 私たちのクラスは30人の女生徒で成り立っている。 Our class is composed of thirty girls. = Our class consists of thirty girls.

congratulate on (not for)おめでとう ○ I congratulate you on your marriage.
 = Congratulations on your marriage! (これは花婿に言う言葉) 花嫁には I
 hope you may have a happy home. 等

cure of ~ その人は病気が癒った。 × The man was cured from his illness.
 ○ The man was cured of his illness.

depend on or upon ~ それは彼次第でできる。 It depends on himself.
 (= rely on) その反対は

to be independent of …… He is now independent of his parents. 彼はもう
 両親から独立している。

to be deprived of ~ 彼は自由を奪われた。 He was deprived of his freedom.

to die of an illness, and not from an illness 多くの人がマラリヤ病で死んだ。

× Many people have died from malaria. ○ Many people have died of
 malaria. but…… が原因で死んだは die from weakness; die from excessive
 drinking, etc.

divide into parts, and not in parts

× I divided the cake in four parts. ○ I divided the cake into four parts.

to be dressed in, and not 'dressed with' その婦人は黒い着物を着ていた。

× The woman was dressed with black. ○ The woman was dressed in
 black. He was clothed in fine linen. 立派なリンネルの着物をきていた。

fail in, succeed in. 彼は試験に失敗した。 He failed in the examination.

to get rid of, and not to get rid from. 私は彼から離れられたら嬉しいんだが。

× I shall be glad to get rid from him. ○ I shall be glad to get rid of
 him. 風邪がぬけない I cannot get rid of the cold. to be glad of …… He
 is glad of the news. その知らせを喜んでいる。

to be good at (or to be good in) … が上手。 She is good at the piano.
 He is good at arithmetic. or He is good in arithmetic. (They both are
 right.) He is good in English. He is good at Spanish.

to be guilty of … He was found guilty of murder. 同様に She is jealous
 of her sister. 彼女は妹をしっとしている。

to be married to, and not married with …… 誰それと結婚する。

× She was married with a rich man. ○ She was married to a rich man. 彼女は金持ちの人と結婚した。(She was engaged to Mr. Smith.) He married my sister. They married for love. 恋愛結婚だ。……も正しい。

He repented of his wrong doing. but, He feels repentance for his sin. I spent a lot of time on (not, for) it. She spends much money on clothing. 衣裳にお金を沢山つかう。

to be sure of …… I am quite sure of his honesty.

to translate……into × Translate this passage to English.

○ Translate this passage into English.

Write in ink. (not, with ink) ○ Shall we write in ink? but, I write with a pen. (with a pencil, with a piece of chalk) インクで書きましようか、ペンで書きます。

on a bus, on a train (but…… I lost my pen in the train.) by bus, by train.

on the street (米) (Do not eat on the street.) in the street (英) on the campus (米) 学校などの構内で in the compounds 境内で、構内で One window looks out on the street. The door opens on the street. but, go out into the street しかし, pick up a purse in the street

to put on 着る。身につける。 to wear, …… on or in 着ている, 身につけている。 an old man with a hat on; a young man having a brown necktie on; enter the room with her shoes on; a man with dirty shoes on; a bride in white N.B. Girls and women wear dresses; boys and men wear suits (of clothes).

裏口から部屋に入る。 enter the room at (or by) the back door.

正門から入る。 come in by (or at) the front gate

戸をたたく、のっくする。 knock at (or on) the door …… Perry knocked at the door of slumbering Japan.

“By and by hard times come a-knocking at the door.

hear of ~ のことを聞く 私はその事を聞いた。 I have heard of it. hear from から便りがある I have not heard from him since. それ以来彼から便りがない。

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Give it to me. = Give it me. I have approved of it. = I have approved it.
on one's mind 何かあなたの心にかゝっているか What's on your mind?
out of one's mind…… He seems to be out of his mind. 彼は発狂しているらしい。
It has gone (or passed) out of his mind. それは彼の心から消えてしまった。
忘れられてしまった。 例. Out of sight, out of mind.

My heart pounded with fear. (私の胸は恐怖で怖いた) Is anything wrong
with this watch? この時計はどこか具合がわるいのですか。

Does he have any money with him? (or on him)

Which side is Mt. Fuji on? It is on the right. = to the…… 富士山はどちら
側に見えるの、右側です。

for…… This is for you. これをあなたに差し上げます。

Here's a letter for you. はい、あなたへ此の手紙が来ています

Will you join me for a cup of tea? ご一緒にコーヒー一杯いかがですか。

往復旅行 (a double trip) 日光往復旅行 a trip to Nikko and back 神戸
往復旅費 expenses to Kobe and back 往復の旅費 the fare for a return
trip = fare both ways 往復に二時間はたっぷりかかる。 It will take full
two hours to get there and back.

次の文は英語では普通の表現で () 内の文は却てあまり用いない。 The boy
hit him in the face. He seized me by the neck. (=He seized my neck.)
The man struck on the head. (=The man struck her head.) He caught
her by the arm. (=He caught her arm.)

VERBS

"Verbs" denoting a state have no progressive forms : "understand, know,
believe, like, love, belong, prefer, consist, mean, hear, see, feel, smell, etc.
(hold, remain, differ, include, exclude, also denote a state.)

Example…… × I am understanding the meaning now. ○ I understand
the meaning now.

"live" usually denotes a state like, "I live in Tokyo." But "I am living in

Tokyo.” might mean “living at present in Tokyo ” and does not always mean ‘permanent abode’

“Verbs” followed by cognate objects.

In English the use of a cognate object is restricted to only a few expressions such as “to sing a nice song”, “to fight a brave fight”, “to dream a dreadful dream”, “to live a happy life”, “to die a miserable death”.

借りる “borrow” does not necessarily mean “borrow” literally.

明日この部屋をお借りしたいのですが、 × May I borrow this room tomorrow? ○ May I use this room tomorrow? or May I have the use of this room tomorrow? (The latter is better.)

何かご用ですか (客に向って) × What do you want here? ○ May I help you? or What can I do for you?

or Is there anything I can do for you ?

お願いしたいことがあります、お頼みを聞いて頂きたいのですが May I ask a favor of you ? = May I ask you a favor ? = Will you do me a favor ? = Will you help me ? (街頭で通行人へ言うと米国では乞食と思われる。)

お役にたてないで残念です Sorry, I could not help you.

おうちへ着いたら電話を下さいませんか ○ Will you call me when you get home ?

(下さいませんか……は必ずしも否定形にしない) Won't you call me when you get home ? の否定形も間違えではないが

お名前をきかせて下さいませんか ご住所はどちら、 ○ May I have your name ? May I have your address ? = May I ask……

But Won't you have a chair ? or Will you have a chair ? or Have a chair, please.

しつける、育てる……をつとめる “bring up” -He took pains in bringing up the child.

私がしんがりをつとめましょう。 I will bring up the rear.

会議に案を提出する bring up one's plan at a meeting

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Article "a" "the" and the omission of the article

一年の今頃 at this time of the year (not……of a year)

一年の四季 the four season of the year (not……of a year)

Nouns which are usually without articles…… breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper.

No article is also used before the name of disease such as : Cholera is a dreadful disease.

So with the names of games, like "football, tennis, hockey, volley ball, basket ball.

After "kind of, sort of" the article "a" is also omitted.……What kind of book do you want ?

木曜日から not "from Thursday" ○ Examinations begin on Thursday.

We are to begin at page 30. but-from Monday through Saturday (米)

to make a noise; to make a mistake; to make a fortune (財産をつくる)

to make a will = to draw up a will 遺言状をつくる to make an impression;

to make an experiment; to make a man of him (一人前の男にする) I told

them not to make a noise. to make great progress (あがないことに注意)

Article "the"

Bravery is a great virtue. But……The bravery of the Spartans was renowned. Likewise……Tokyo Bay = the Bay of Tokyo. New York City = the City of New York. Gold is a precious metal. But- The gold of South Africa is exported to many countries. He speaks English very well. But……He speaks the English language very well.

How about; What about……好きか嫌いか……は如何 How do you like the movies you saw last evening? 昨晚ごらんになった映画はどうでしたか, How about going on a picnic? 遠足にでかけるのはどうですか, How about your children? How about going on a hike? How long has he been gone? = How long is it since he was gone? How often do the buses leave here?

ここからバスは何回出ますか What do you think of it? それをどう思いますか、
 What about bed? = Suppose we go to bed. 寝ることにはどうですか。
 What about inviting him here? あの人をここへおよびしたらどうでしょう。

VERB+GERUND, VERB+PREPOSITION+GERUND,
 VERB+ADJECTIVE+GERUND

- (1) avoid + gerund × You can't avoid to make mistakes.
 ○ You can't avoid making mistakes.
- (2) enjoy + gerund × I enjoy to play outdoor games.
 ○ I enjoy playing outdoor games.
- (3) finish + gerund × Have you not finished to speak?
 ○ Have you not finished speaking?
- (4) mind + gerund × Would you mind to open the window?
 ○ Would you mind opening the window?
- (5) remember+gerund × I do not remember to have seen him.
 ○ I do not remember seeing him. (or having seen him.)
- (6) stop + gerund × The wind has almost stopped to blow.
 ○ The wind has almost stopped blowing.
- 以下 (7)……(10) は verbs followed by prepositions
- (7) object to+gerund × I object to be treated like this.
 ○ I object to being treated like this.
- (8) think of + gerund × I often think to go to America.
 ○ I often think of going to America.
- (9) used to = gerund × She is used to get up early.
 ○ She is used to getting up early.
- (10) go on + gerund × The music went on to play all day.
 ○ The music went on playing all day.

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- (11) give up + gerund × He has recently given up to smoke.
 ○ He has recently given up smoking.
- (12) busy + gerund × My mother was busy to prepare our dinner.
 ○ My mother was busy preparing our dinner.
- (13) worth + gerund × The place is worth to visit.
 ○ The place is worth visiting.
- (14) no use + gerund × It's no use to cry over spilt milk.
 ○ It is no use crying over spilt milk.
- (15) no good + gerund × It is no good to get angry so easily.
 ○ It is no good getting angry so easily.
- (16) have the pleasure of + gerund
 × I had the pleasure to see him.
 ○ I had the pleasure of seeing him. But…… He
 takes a great pleasure in helping the poor.

日本語で過去か現在完了形なのに英語では常に現在形である文例。

What part of America do you come from? = What part of America are you from? アメリカはどの地方からお出でになりましたか。どこからいらっしやいましたか、Where are you from? 彼は貴族の出身だ He comes from a noble family.

"Discuss" is a transitive verb.

- × They warmly discussed about the matter.
○ They warmly discussed the matter.

お名前は何と仰しやいますか。

- × what's your name? (丁寧でない)
○ May I have your name? May I have your
address? or, May I ask your address?

"put on" is a temporary or simple act, while "wear" means to have on the body as an ornament. "to dress" has nearly the same meaning as "to put on", but the object of "dress" is a person : as "He dressed himself and went out." "The mother dressed her baby."

At the telephone

彼に電話をかける to call him (cf: call on him 彼を訪問する) フロントへつないで下さい。 Give me the front desk. お気の毒ですがお話中です。 Sorry, the line is busy. そのままお待ち下さい。 Hold the line, please. 今駅から電話をかけています。 I am calling from the station. 受話器を手にとる take the receiver in one's hand 受話器をはずす take off the receiver = unhook the receiver 受話器を耳にあてる。 apply (=put) the receiver to the ear 受話器をかける hang up the receiver 公衆電話 a public phone (赤電話 a red phone は日本のみ) 電話口へよび出す call him up ニューヨークへ電話をかける call up New York 電話をかける make a phone call = get on the phone

行われる × to be taken place ○ to take place (=to be held)

病気にかゝる × take ill ○ to be taken ill (=to fall ill = to become ill)

試験をうける × receive an examination ○ take an examination but, give an examination (先生が試験をする)

彼は英語でよい点をとった。 × He took a high mark in English.

○ He got (or received) a high mark in English. 暗くなる get dark

暗い is dark 疲れる get tired 疲れている is tired, 忙しくなる get busy, 忙しい is busy. 持ってある carry — He always

carries his umbrella, rain or shine 降っても照ってもいつも傘をもって歩く。 to be supposed to do = to be to do……する筈である。……することになっている。

He is supposed to graduate from college next spring. You are not supposed to wash your body on the bath floor. (風呂場の床で体を洗ってはいけないことになっている)

Something is wrong with this television set again and it is supposed to be the best one on the market. 此のテレビはまたどこか故障だ、市販品では最高級品である筈なのに

take advantage of……を利用する。……につけこむ。

此の機会を利用せよ Take advantage of this opportunity. 商人はその女の

無知につけこんでその絵を非常に高く売りつけた。 The dealer took advantage of the woman's ignorance and sold the picture very dear. 彼らは決して旅行者につけこむようなことはしない。 They never take advantage of the tourists.

ADVERB

非常にひどく、一生懸命に……非常に働く work hard; 一生懸命つとめる try hard; ひどく雨がふる rain hard; 非常に考えこむ think deeply; ひどく怪我をした was badly hurt = was seriously injured だんだん、次第に × by and by (means soon or after some time やがて) ○ gradually

The position of "not" in a compound verb is after the first auxiliary.

× I should have not gone. ○ I should not have gone.

But with the present or perfect participle, "not" is placed at the beginning.

○ Not having done his work, he was punished.

○ Not being rich, he could not afford it.

The position of "not" in the negative infinitive is immediately before the word "to" and not after it.

× I told him to come not on Monday.

○ I told him not to come on Monday. "never" also comes right before the infinitive.

○ I told him never to come on Monday.

Correlative conjunctions, that is, conjunctions used in pairs like "neither……nor", "not only……but also" should be placed before words of the same part of speech.

× He neither speaks English nor French.

○ He speaks neither English nor French.

Ordinal numerals should come before the cardinal.

× I have read the two first chapters. (There cannot be two first chapters.)

○ I have read the first two chapters.

Likewise,

× the two last days of the vacation

○ the last two days of the vacation (最後の二日間)

2. POSITION OF ADVERB

(1) adverb of indefinite time ... “ever, never, always, often, seldom, soon, still, sometimes” and “almost, scarcely, hardly, nearly, even” are placed before the principal verbs.

× They come always late to school.

○ They always come late to school.

But ○ He still does not know how to write English letters.

(2) When “to be” is the principal verb, the adverb of indefinite time comes after the verb.

× They always are late. ○ They are always late.

(3) Adverbs or adverbial phrases of definite time like “yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, two months ago” are usually placed at the end of the sentences.

× I last night went to the cinema.

○ I went to the cinema last night.

But if we wish to emphasize the time, we place the adverb at the beginning. ○ Yesterday I was very busy.

(4) When adverbs of time and place are used in a sentence, the adverb of place must come first. × Our boys will be tomorrow here.

○ Our boys will be here tomorrow.

(5) With a transitive verb the adverb generally comes after the object of the transitive verb. × He wrote careffly his exercise.

○ He wrote his exercise carefully.

(6) “only” should be placed immediately before the word which it modifies.

I saw him only once after that. (一度だけ)

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I saw him once only after that. (そのあとでだけ) I only saw him once after that. (見ただけ) Only I saw him once after that. (私だけが)

I saw only him once after that. (彼だけを)

But when it comes at the head of a sentence, it modifies the whole sentence: Happily he did not die. cf. He did not die happily. …… Here the adverb "happily" modifies the verb "die" right before it.

"enough" is placed after the word which it qualifies and not before it.

× Is the room enough large for you two?

○ Is the room large enough for you two?

But the adjective "enough" may come either before or after the noun.

○ We have food enough for all of us. = We have enough food for all of us.

something like = about, somewhat

The factory produces something like a hundred thousand tons of steel a month. Something like a ten thousand people gathered there.

cf. The man carried something like a dagger in his pocket. (Here "something" is used as a pronoun. ……のようなもの)

anybody else; anything else

誰よりも強い。 × He is stronger than anybody. ……と直訳し易い。

○ He is stronger than anybody else. = He is the strongest of all.

go up north; go down south 北へ行く。南へ行く。 どの位北の方迄 How far up north?

just about (American) = 1. barely 2. quite

1. He will just about win. 辛うじて(やっと)勝つ

2. just about everything 全く何でも

2. I've had just about enough of you. 君にはもううんざりした。

1. just about crazy 殆んど気狂い沙汰

2. just about the craziest 正心正銘の気狂い,

that (American) = as much as that それ程

He can't be that foolish. それほど馬鹿な筈がない She was not that sick. それ程病気ではなかった。Was the trip in Hokkaido that good? 北海道旅行はそんなによかったのですか、

“Here” と “There”

只今帰りました。Here I am. はい、これを。Here you are. or Here it is. お帰りなさい。There you are. おや、そこにいるぢやないか
There you are !

Here you are wrong. この点がまちがっている。Here again. = In this respect, too. 此の点もまた。

“Home” …… go home, phone home, stay home. うちへ帰る。うちへ電話する。家にいる。

“a day off” 一日の休暇を求める, ask for a day off = take a day off

明日は私の休日です。Tomorrow is my day off.

“must, ought” in indirect speech can be used as past tense.

He said he must do it. = He said he had to do it. He told us that we ought to obey our parents. = He told us that we should obey our parents.

Don't indiscriminately use “let”, “have”, and “make”, when they all mean the same meaning “させる”.

I'll let you go with her. (“let” here means permission.) 行かせて上げよう。

I'll have him come. (“have” here means the favor of his coming.) 来てもらう

I'll make him go whether he'd like or not. いやでもおうでも行かせる。(obligatory)

“ahead of”-She is far ahead of her class in English. 英語では級中で断然群をぬいている。

That truck ahead of us 前方のあのトラック The bus left ahead of time. バスは時間前に出発した。Go ahead of me. 先へゆきなさい。

The prediction was made 24 hours ahead of the event. 予言はその出来事の24時間前になされた。 A Stanford man a couple of classes ahead of him 彼より2年上級のスタンフォード大学出身者 He pushed straight ahead with his plans. 彼は自分の計画を掲げて断固邁進した。

ADJECTIVE

“some” と “any”

Do you have any paper? 紙は少しでもありますか Do you have some paper? 多少は問わず只ありますかの意 Will you have some tea? お茶をおのみになりませんか(ものを人にすすめる時は some を用いる)

“easy” と “easily”

此の本は楽によめる。 × This book is able to read easily. (と直訳しがち)
○ This book is easy (for us) to read. = We can read this book easily.

“next” と “the next” (此の二つを学生はよく混同する)

来年 next year その翌年 the next year 来週 next week その次の週 the next week But, next day = the next day next morning = the next morning

“large” と “small” “strong” と “weak”

広い部屋	× a wide room	○ a large room
狭い部屋	× a narrow room	○ a small room
こいお茶	× thick tea	○ strong tea
うすいお茶	× thin tea	○ weak tea

“tough” と “tender”

かたい肉	× hard meat	○ tough meat
やわらかい肉	× soft meat	○ tender meat

NOUN AND PRONOUN

こんな事を言っても仕方がない

× Though we say such a thing, it cannot be helped.

○ It is no use saying such a thing.

○ There is no use in saying such things.

“each other” is a noun and not an adverb.

× They talked each other. ○ They talked with each other. (or to each other) ○ They sent presents to each other.

“trifle” is also a noun and “trifling” is the adjective. But many students say “trifle things”, when they should say “trifles” or “trifling things”. つまらないもの

The word “I” comes after other persons and not before them.

× I and my brother were present. ○ My brother and I were present.

But in confessing a fault, “I” comes first.

○ I and my brother broke the window.

館内はその試合にわきたった。

× The hall (or the auditorium) was excited by the game.

○ All the spectators in the hall were excited by the game.

Noun used as singular :

baggage (米) = luggage (英)

× All his baggages have arrived home safe and sound. 荷物は全部無事に到着した。

○ All his baggage has arrived home safe and sound.

damage

その火事では大損害がでた。 × The fire caused many damages.

○ The fire caused much damage.

But ○ The insurance company paid the man damages. (Here “damages” denotes money paid to make good a loss.) 保険会社はその人に損害額を弁償した。

fruit, fish, news, hair, character, are also used as singular.

But : 私の食物の中に長い毛が二本入っていた。 I found two long hairs in my food.

“Characters” as plural is used in the sense of the letters of the

alphabet or in that of the persons in a play or a story. (Chinese characters 漢字) (登場人物)

"Riches". "Wages" take plural verbs :

It is said that riches have wings. お金は羽が生えて飛ぶと言われる。

He complains that his wages are low. 彼は給料が安いと不平である。

But "Billiards" is always plural but followed by singular verb.

"avail"……avail oneself of……unavailing 役立つ。を利用する。無駄な。

あらゆる努力も全く(殆んど)役立つなかつた。 Every effort was of no(or little) avail.

そうすることは大いに役立つであろう。 It will be of much avail to do so.

どんな言葉も彼女を慰めるには役立つない。 No word will avail to comfort her.

泣いても役立つない。 Crying does not avail you.

この沙漠の中では黄金も何にもならない。 Gold avails you nothing in this desert.

努力の甲斐もない。 unavailing (fruitless) efforts

欠席常習者 an habitual absentee

From daily papers

Traffic paralysis obstructed the fire engines and delayed them in getting to the scene. 交通麻痺のため消防車の現場到着が妨げられて遅くついた。

a lean year for salmon trout fishing ます漁の不良の年。 a poor catch 不漁。 a big (or heavy) catch 豊漁

a factional squabble conducted under the cloak of (in disguise of) debate 討論にかこつけて行われる派閥の紛争。

a trial examination (a sham examination) 模擬試験。 farewell greetings 送辞

a valedictorian speech (expression of school experiences) 答辞 (卒業式の)

The exhaust fumes of cars 車から出る排気ガス。 soft drink ソーダ水などの軽い飲物。 hard drink (such as whisky) ウイスキーなどの強いアルコール飲料。

タクシー a cab (a taxicab, taxi) to take a cab, to go by cab タクシーに乗る。

タクシーで行く。 近距離往復のバス a shuttlebus 近距離往復の汽車 a shuttle train

“Service”

There is a bus service between those towns. その町と町との間にはバスが通っている。

There good hotels are at the service of the visitors. そこへ行くときよいホテルに泊れます。

He retired after 40 years' service with the firm. 彼はその会社に四十年勤務してから引退した。

The machine will give long service with minimum attention. その機械は極くわずかの注意さえすれば永く使えます。

The hospital has a service of 560 beds. その病院には五百六十の病床が備わっている。

The company will discontinue its ferry-boat service. その会社は連絡船を廃止する。

There is a regular service of launches between …… の間にはランチの定期往復がある。

to hold an all-night service of street cars 電車は終夜運転をする。

improve mail service 郵便業務を改善する。 render service (=to perform service, to do service) (a valuable service, a precious service, a service of inestimable value) 奉仕をする, 実に貴重な奉仕をする。

“serve”

It will serve for something (or for nothing 何にもならぬ) 何かの役に立つだろう。

喜んで無給で働く。 They willingly give their services free.

これは私にとってよい時計でした。 I have received good service from this watch.

此の汽車では食事ができるかしら。 I wonder if they serve any food on this train.

mail(米), mailman, by mail, air mail, outgoing mail 出す郵便物。

MISTAKABLE "JAPANESE INTO ENGLISH"

incoming mail 配達される郵便物 to put the charge on the bill 料金は請求書につけておく。

It's a shame = It's a pity. ((恥と云う意味でなく用いる例))

It's a shame that he hasn't been feeling well. あの方はお具合がわるいとはお気の毒です。

OMISSION OF CONJUNCTION

It is so small (that) you cannot see it. (米) あまり小さいので見えません。

ONOMATOPOEIA 擬声語

In most of the English text books, "onomatopoeia" is not referred to, but is nevertheless important and convenient to know some of them.

clang (clangor) からん, からん (刀, 金槌, 鐘の音など) clank (がちゃん clang より鈍い音) clink ちりん, がちり (clankより鈍い音) コップ, 銀貨などの。clash がちゃん, がちん(金属, 同志のぶつかる音) click がちっ。がちり(鍵, かけがねなどの音)

1. rattle 2. clatter 3. chatter がたがた がらがら。

1. The wind rattled the windows. = The windows rattled in the wind.
風で窓ががたがたいった。

A cart rattled past our house. 荷車ががたがたと家の前を通って行った

2 がちやがちや(皿, 馬, 機械の音) clatter along がたがたと進む clatter down がらがらと落ちる。

3. べちゃくちゃしゃべる(人, 鳥, 猿など) chatter (cf. murmuring stream)
My teeth chattered with fear. (or with cold.)こわくて(寒くて)がたがたいった。

rumble……Thunder rumbling in the distance 遠雷の音 cf. a crack of thunder 近くて鈍い雷鳴

The tram car rumbled along the street.……rumble-tumble がたがたと動くこと, patter; pat ことこと歩く, ことこと戸を叩く, rap (= knock) on (=at) the door 水車がコトコト行ってまわっている。The mill is running with a

pitapat sound.

1. thump 2. plump 3. bump 4. thud

1. The girl fell with a thump. その少女はドシンと倒れた。 2. sit down
plump ドスンと腰をおろす。 plump refusal 肘鉄砲=a flat denial 3. It fell
bump on the floor. それはバタンと床の上に落ちた。 cf. It was so dark that
I bumped against the wall. あまり暗かったので頭をドカンと壁にぶった。

The car bumped along the rough road. 車はでこぼこ道をガタガタ音をたて
て通った。 4. The mass of snow fell off the roof with a thud. 雪の塊が屋
根からドサッと落ちた。 がちゃん (大音響をたてて) crash…… The dishes fell
with a crash. cf. The cause of the plane crash was still unknown. その
飛行機の墜落原因は未だ不明。

The train crashed into a goods train. (“crush” つぶす。砕く。壊滅させる
と混同しないこと。) その汽車は貨物列車と衝突した。

He crushed the enemies. 彼は敵を壊滅させた。 They crushed into the
front seats. 前の席へと殺倒した。 Our hopes have been crushed. 希望は
くじかれた。 He was crushed with grief. 悲しみにうち沈んでいた。

dash = rush 突進する (crash と crush) の spelling の a と u を混同する者が
多い。注意を要する。 ずどん a bang (鉄砲, 大砲などの)

The gun went with a bang. = Bang! went the gun. 鉄砲はずどんと鳴った。
ちりん, ちりん (bellなど) tinkle-tinkle; ting-ting; ting-a-ling; jingle; clink.

The bell tinkled. = “Ting-ting”, went the bell. ベルがちりんちりと鳴った。
ごーん, ごーん。じゃんじゃん (鐘) dingdong

びゅうびゅう whiz(z)……An arrow whizzed past his head. 矢がビューッと頭
をかすめた。 pit-a-pat…… pattering パタパタ The child went pit-a-pat along
the floor. 子供がパタパタと足音をさせて床を歩いていった。

the pattering of rain 雨のパタパタいう音

ぱかぱか (馬の蹄の音) clop-clop the clop-clop of horses' hoofs

ぶうぶう (汽笛) hooting. 自動車 honking, a honk……The car gave off its
'honk-honk'. 車はブウブウと警笛を鳴らした。 buz; hum; humming ぶーん,
ぶーん (蜂など)

Mosquitoes buzzed about my ears. A top spins with a hum. 蚊が耳の辺でブーンブーンいていた。こまがブーンブーンまわる。

There came a drone (away) from a distant plane. 遠くから飛行機のブーンブーンいう音が聞えた。

めりめり, きーきーと云う音 creak; crack; with a crack…… The new shoes creaked. 新調の靴がキーキーと鳴った。

(鼠) squeak; bow-wow (犬, わんわん) cluck cluck (雌鶏がココココ) cock-a-doodle-doo (雄鶴がコケッコウ). 時計がカチカチ, 心臓がドキドキ ticktack = ticktock

雨垂れの音, ポタンポタン tap, tap…… Rain is dripping, "tap, tap, tap." 雨だれがパタンパタンと落ちている。

日本語では擬声語であっても英語ではそうでないもの。(上記の例にも一部混入) カラカラと笑う to laugh aloud (=loudly); プッと吹き出して笑う。burst into laughter ポタポタ dripping; trickling; drop by drop ポタポタと音がした。Drip! drip! went the sound. fall in drops; drip; trickle; pitter-patter ピシャリ, パタンと, tight; tightly; closely. パタンと戸を閉じる。shut the door tight = slam the door パタンと本を閉じる。to shut a book with a snap (=clap) ピシャリと顔を叩く。slap a person on the face ペチャペチャしゃべる。chitchat

Interjection

おやおや, あらまあ, Oh; Oh, dear! Dear me! Oh, my! Bless my soul! Good Heavens! Gracious! Good gracious! My gracious! (gracious = gracious God 従って下線部は基督教徒はあまり使わない。)

あゝ, あゝ (悲しみの時) Alas! 喜びの時は Bravo! Well done!
怒った時出る言, Shame on you! (What a shame! は What a pity! の意味にとられて不可) What a nuisance! What a bore! Ouch アゝ、いたい

POPULAR PROVERBS

Proverbs well-known to English speaking people express the soul of wit

in brief words and add a great deal to our English knowledge.

A bird in hand is worth two in bush. 明日の百より今日の五十。

A bolt from the blue. 青天のへきれき。

A burnt child dreads fire. 燙(あつもの)にこりて膽(なます)をふく。

A burthen of one's own choice is not felt. = A willing burthen is no burthen. わが物と思えば軽しかさの雪。

A drowning man will catch at a straw (=a rush). 溺れる者はわらをもつかむ。

A friend in need is a friend indeed. まさかの時の友こそ真の友。

A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody. 八方美人は頼むに足らず。

An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一日一つりんごを食べれば医者はいらない。

A good appetite does not want sauce. = Hunger is the best sauce. ひもじい時に不味いものなし。

A hedge between keeps friendship green. 親しき仲にも礼儀あり。

A joke should not be carried too far. 冗談にも程がある。

A lion at home, a mouse abroad. 内弁慶。

A little knowledge (or learning) is dangerous thing. 生兵法は大怪我のもと。

A little pot is soon hot. 小人は怒り易し。 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 勉強ばかりして遊ばぬ子供は却て馬鹿になる。 A man of all trades is a master of none. 何でも知ってる人は何一つ真には知らぬ。

A cat has nine lives. 猫を殺せば七生たたる。 A precipice in front, a wolf behind. = Between the devil and the deep sea. 前門の虎, 後門の狼。

A rolling stone gathers no moss. やたらに居所を替えたり, 商売を替えたりする者には金がたまらぬ。 A short cut is often a wrong cut. 急がばまわれ。

A stitch in time saves nine. 今日の一針は明日の十針。 After the death, the doctor. = After meat comes mustard. 泥棒を捕えて縄をなう。

Art is long, time is fleeting. 少年老い易く, 学成り難し。

Beauty is but skin deep. 美人も一皮むけば只の人。

Better late than never. 遅くともしないよりはよい。

Birds of a feather flock together. = A man is known by the company he

keeps. 類は友をよぶ、類をもって集まる。

Every cloud has a silver lining. = Every bitter cup has a sweet ending.
雲の裏側は太陽で銀色に輝いている。どんな不幸中にも幸がある。苦は楽の種。

Every dog has his day. 誰にも栄える時はあるもの。

Evil does not come single. = Misfortunes seldom come singly. = Misfortunes never come single. 泣きつらに蜂 (悪いことは仲間をつれてくる。)

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

早起きは三文の徳。 He who would search for pearls, must dive below. =

Nothing venture, nothing win (=get or gain). 虎穴に入らずんば虎児をえず。

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. 誰にも得にならないような風は吹かぬもの。(世の中には全く無益なものはない) 甲の徳は乙の損。

Let not the sun go down upon your wrath. (Eph. 4:26) 怒りを日の入るまで続けるな。 It is no use crying over spilt milk. 覆水盆に返らず。

Many a mickle makes a muckle. = Little and often makes a heap in time.

= Many drops make a shower. ちりも積れば山となる。点滴穴をもうがつ。

Make hay while the sun shines. 日の照っている間に草を干せ (好機を逃すな)

Out of sight, out of mind. 去る者日々とうとし。

to put a cart before the horse 本末を誤る。本末顛倒。

Pride goes before fall. 驕る平家は久しからず。

Rome was not built in a day. ローマは一日にして成らず。大器晩成

See a pin and let it lie, you'll want a pin before you die. 一円を笑うものは一円に泣く。

Spare the rod, and spoil the child. 笞を惜しむと子供は駄目になる。可愛い子には旅をさせ。 Seeing is believing. 百聞は一見にしかず。

Sound mind in sound body. 健全なる精神は健全なる身体に宿る。

Speak of the devil, and the devil will come. うわきをすれば影

Strike while the iron is hot. 鉄は熱いうちに鍛えよ。

The child is father to the man. = As a boy, so the man. 三つ子の魂百まで

The early bird catches the worm. 早起きは三もんの徳

There is nothing new under the sun. (Ecc1.1:9) 天の下には新しきものなし。

Two of a trade seldom agree. (or never agree.) 同商売の人は折合がわるい。

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 郷に入っては郷に従え。

Where there is a will, there is a way. 精神一到, 何事か成らざらん。

When the cat's away, the mice will play. 鬼のいぬ間の洗濯。……等投拳にいとまがない。

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