A

JAPANESE-ENGLISH

AND

ENGLISH-JAPANESE

DICTIONARY.

BY

J. C. HEPBURN, M. D., LL. D.

FOURTH EDITION.

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Z. P. MARUYA & Co., LIMITED.
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PREFACE.

During the fourteen years which have elapsed since the publication of the last edition of this Dictionary, the Author has kept it constantly before him, correcting errors, improving and enlarging the definitions, and adding new words and illustrations, according as his time and other important engagements allowed him. But owing to the amazing changes and rapid advancement of the Japanese in every department, he has found it difficult to keep pace with the corresponding advance of the language in the increase of its vocabulary. He has endeavored, however, to collect these words, examine, classify and define them. Many, no doubt, have escaped his notice. Still there is an addition of more than ten thousand words to the Japanese and English part. He might have increased this number by almost as many more, had he thought proper to insert the purely technical terms belonging to the various branches of medicine, chemistry, botany, etc., etc., each of which should have a separate work especially devoted to it. He had to draw a line somewhere, and has limited himself to such words only as are in popular and general use. Most of these words are of Chinese derivation.

He has also inserted all the archaic and now obsolete terms found in the Kojiki, Manyōshū, and the Monogataris which have come under his notice, hoping thereby to aid those who may desire to read these ancient books. To distinguish these words he has marked them with a dagger (†).

Though somewhat against his own judgment, but with an earnest desire to further the cause of the Romajikwai, he has altered to some extent the method of transliteration which he had adopted in the previous edition of this work, so as to conform to that which has been adopted by this society. These alterations are few and are fully explained in the Introduction.

The English and Japanese part he has also carefully revised, corrected and considerably enlarged.
With all his care and effort the author finds typographical errors have passed here and there undetected, especially among the Chinese characters. They are not many, however, and he comforts himself with the reflection that it is not human to be perfect, nor to produce a work in which a critical eye can detect no flaw.

The Author commits his work to the kind forbearance of the public. Advancing age admonishes him that this must be his last contribution to lexicography. He has done his best under the circumstances. He has laid the foundation upon which others may build a more complete and finished structure; and he is thankful that so much of the work has been given him to do.

The Author cannot take his leave without thanking his many friends who have encouraged him and sympathized with him in his work; especially Rev. O. H. Gulick of Kobe, and W. N. Whitney, M.D., Interpreter to the U. S. Legation, who have kindly rendered him no little aid. But above all others is he indebted to Mr. Takahashi Goro, whose assistance throughout has been invaluable.

J. O. H.

Yokohama, June, 1886.
<p>| i  | イいに以伊歳 |
| ro | ロろる況呂路 |
| ha | ハはとは波葉 |
| ba | パぱバ婆羽 |
| pa | パパパ |
| ni | ニによ次取丹 |
| ho | ホほほや保穂 |
| bo | ボぼばや菩帆 |
| po | ポボボ |
| he | ヘヘへを開経 |
| be | ベベベ |
| pe | ペペペ |
| to | トとやと登砥 |
| do | ドど啓啓桜度 |
| chi | チちちち智千 |
| ji | チチチ地地道 |
| ri | リリリ利利里 |
| nu | ヌヌ奴奴奴沼 |
| ru | ルルルふ留流 |
| wo | わをま戸員尾 |
| wa | わわきわ和輪 |
| ka | カカリが加香 |
| ga | ガがらぶ驚鹿 |
| yo | ヨよくす与代 |
| ta | タたき毎多田 |
| da | ダだまと陀駄 |
| re | レれき礼連 |
| so | ソそぞぞ浩叙存 |
| zo | ゾズズ津都津 |
| tsu | ツツづづ尖頭圖 |
| zu | ズズ子ねら松根 |
| na | ナナあめ奈名 |
| ra | ラらねす羅楽 |
| mu | ムム世羅無六 |
| u  | ウウ宇有宇卵 |</p>
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A TABLE OF JAPANESE KANA.
INTRODUCTION.

CHINESE WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

There is but little doubt that, previous to the study of the Chinese written language, and the introduction of Chinese literature into Japan, the Japanese possessed no written language or characters of their own.

According to Japanese history, the first teacher of Chinese was ATOG (阿壇岐), a son of the King of Corea, who came on an Embassy to the Court of Japan in the 15th year of the Emperor Ojin, about A.D. 286. He remained but one year, and at his instigation, WANI (壬) was invited to Japan from Corea to teach Chinese. He arrived the following year. About the nationality of Wani there is some dispute; but the best authorities regard him as a Corean, others as a Chinese from the kingdom of Go (呉), one of the three states which, from A.D. 222 to 280, included in its territory part of Fokien and most of the eastern provinces of China. It was thus that what is called the Go-on (呉音) was brought to Japan.

From this time the Chinese classics, and literature in all its branches, gradually became the study of the higher classes,—of the nobles, military class, priests, and physicians,—and extended more or less even among the farmers and merchants. Education consisted in learning how to read and write Chinese. This has had more influence than all others in directing and shaping the development and civilization of a people, peculiarly impressive, inquisitive, and ready to imitate and adopt whatever may conduce to their own aggrandizement. Thus from China were derived the knowledge of agriculture, manufactures, the arts, religion, philosophy, ethics, medicine and science generally.

The Chinese written language, without affecting at all the grammatical structure of the native language, has been a vast treasury from which to draw and enrich it with words in every branch of knowledge. Perhaps the great advantage of having such materials at hand from which to form new combinations was never more
INTRODUCTION.

apparent than at the present time, when the study of western science and institutions, necessitating a new and copious nomenclature and technology, has been entered upon with such avidity. The Chinese ideographs have been found equal to the need. With the aid of these, a new nomenclature in all departments of knowledge is rapidly forming, quite as expressive and appropriate as the words which have been introduced into the English language from the Greek and Latin, to which languages, in their influence upon the Anglo-Saxon and English mind and philosophy, the Chinese written language bears a wonderful resemblance.

Only the highest style and smallest part of Japanese literature is written in pure Chinese. The largest part, and that intended for the general reader, is written in a mixture of Chinese and Japanese Kana, called Kana-majiri, in which a large proportion of words, the agglutinating particles, and grammatical structure, are purely Japanese. Below this, there is yet a style of literature written in the Hira-kana, without any, or a very slight mixture of Chinese.

The Chinese spoken language has never been current in Japan. But in the language of the learned classes and officials, words derived from the Chinese abound; and from a false affection of learning the preference is generally given to such words, even when, in their own more beautiful native tongue, synonymous words exist. The native Japanese language seems to be spoken with greater purity by the women than by any other class.

KAN-ON.

If the Japanese had confined themselves to one system of phonetics for the Chinese characters, the study of the language would have been much simplified, at least to the foreigner. But, besides the Go-on mentioned above, and after it had been current some 320 years, another system called the Kan-on (模音) was introduced in the 15th year of the reign of the Emperor Izuko, about A.D. 605, by some five Japanese students who had spent a year at (Cho-an) (長安), then the seat of government of the Zui dynasty, now Singan, the capital of the province of Shensi. The Kan-on has gradually supplanted the Go-on, being now, for the most part, used by the literary and official classes. The Go-on is still used by the Buddhist, and is the most current pronunciation of Chinese words in the common colloquial. Neither system, however, has been exclusively used to the rejection of the other; long custom and usage seems to have settled and restricted their use to particular words. In the formation of new words and scientific terminology, the Kan-on is now exclusively used. There is still another and more recent system of sounds for the Chinese characters, called the Ta-on (雅音), which resembles the present Mandarin sounds; but this is little used.
INTRODUCTION.

JAPANESE SYLLABLES.

The Chinese characters in their entirety were the first symbols employed by the Japanese in writing their native tongue. These characters were used phonetically, each standing for the sound of a Japanese syllable, sometimes for a word. In this way it happened that the Japanese letters, instead of an alphabetic, took a syllabic form. The most ancient books, as the Kojiki (古事記), which dates from A.D. 711, and the Manyōshū (萬葉集), some fifty years after, were written in this way.

The first effort to do away with these cumbersome characters, and simplify their letters, gave rise to the Kana, a contraction of Karinna (假名), signifying borrowed names. The Kata-kana (片假名), or side letters, are the oldest and most simple. They are said to have been invented by Kibi Daiši, a man of high rank in the Court of the Emperor Kōjin, who died A.D. 776. They are derived from the Chinese characters, where, instead of the whole, only a part of the character is used; as, ㅏ from 亻, ㄹ from ㅅ, ㅏ from 㥚. Sometimes the whole character is used; as, ㅏ for ㅏ. But these characters being separated, and not admitting of being run into each other as a grass hand, they have been little used, except in dictionaries, books intended for the learned, or to spell foreign names.

The Hira-kana (平假名), or plain letters, are also Chinese characters written in a running or grass hand, and more or less contracted. Thus, ぁ is the grass hand of 亜, あ of 安, か of 近. They are said to have been invented by Kūhai, a Buddhist priest, better known by his posthumous name of Kōbōdaishi, who died in the 2nd year of the reign of the Emperor Jimmu, A.D. 585. This man is also said to have arranged the syllables in their present order of ㅏ, voie, ha, forming them into a stanza of poetry.

If the Japanese had confined themselves to a certain number of fixed symbols to represent their syllables, the labor of acquiring a knowledge of their written language would have been comparatively easy; but having such a wide field in the Chinese ideographs from which to select, they have multiplied these symbols, making that which should be simple and plain, complex and confusing, to the great annoyance and trouble of all learners, and not unfrequently even perplexing themselves. A great change, however, in this respect has been produced by the use of movable metallic types in printing and the abandonment of the old method of printing on blocks. The forms of the Hiragana syllables have consequently been reduced to two or three varieties.

THE JAPANESE SYLLABARY.

The Japanese syllabary consists of seventy-two syllabic sounds, and including the final ず, of seventy-three. Among these there are several having the same sound; as, ㅏ and ㅐ, ㅔ and ㅖ, ㅓ and ㅔ, ㅓ and ㅏ, ㅗ and ㅓ, ㅗ and ㅜ. If these be deducted it leaves sixty-eight distinct sounds.
INTRODUCTION.

These are divided by the Japanese into 47 pure (Sei-on 清音) and 20 impure (Daku-on 瀆音) syllables, not including the final う. To express these syllables they employ 48 characters, represented in the following diagram, where the syllables are arranged in their proper order, beginning at the left and reading across the page:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ㅇ i</th>
<th>ㄹ ro</th>
<th>ㅂ ha</th>
<th>ㅋ ni</th>
<th>ㄱ ho</th>
<th>ㄱ he</th>
<th>ㄱ to</th>
<th>ㄱ chi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ㄹ ri</td>
<td>ㅅ nu</td>
<td>ㄴ ru</td>
<td>ㄲ wo</td>
<td>ㅋ wa</td>
<td>ㅋ ka</td>
<td>ㅋ yo</td>
<td>ㅋ ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅂ re</td>
<td>ㅅ so</td>
<td>ㅌ tsu</td>
<td>ㅅ ne</td>
<td>ㄴ na</td>
<td>ㄴ ra</td>
<td>ㄴ mu</td>
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<tr>
<td>ㅋ i</td>
<td>ㄴ no</td>
<td>ㅋ o</td>
<td>ㅌ ku</td>
<td>ㅌ ya</td>
<td>ㅌ ma</td>
<td>ㅌ ke</td>
<td>ㅌ fu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄱ ko</td>
<td>ㆁ e</td>
<td>ㄷ te</td>
<td>ㅅ a</td>
<td>ㅅ sa</td>
<td>ㅅ ki</td>
<td>ㅅ ye</td>
<td>ㅅ me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄹ mi</td>
<td>ㅅ shi</td>
<td>ㅅ ye</td>
<td>ㅂ hi</td>
<td>ㅂ mo</td>
<td>ㅂ se</td>
<td>ㅂ su</td>
<td>ㅂ n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The impure syllables are formed from the pure, by softening the initial consonant for the sake of easy pronunciation, or in writing Chinese sounds. In writing them they use the same characters, with two dots or a circle over the right shoulder, as seen in the following diagram:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ㅇ ha</th>
<th>ㄹ ho</th>
<th>ㅂ he</th>
<th>ㅋ to</th>
<th>ㄱ chi</th>
<th>ㅋ ka</th>
<th>ㅌ ta</th>
<th>ㅂ bu</th>
<th>ㅂ bo</th>
<th>ㅋ be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ㅅ do</td>
<td>ㅈ ji</td>
<td>ㅊ ga</td>
<td>ㅌ da</td>
<td>ㅈ zo</td>
<td>ㅈ su</td>
<td>ㅈ gu</td>
<td>ㅈ ge</td>
<td>ㅈ bu</td>
<td>ㅈ go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅂ pu</td>
<td>ㅂ pi</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In books these marks to designate the impure sounds are often omitted; it being taken for granted that the reader knows for himself when a syllable is to take this sound.

Another arrangement of their syllables, which is more ancient than the ㅇ, ㄹ, ㅎ method, and to which the Japanese are very partial, is that according to the five vowels, called the Go-jū-on, or I-tsura no on, or the fifty sounds, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ㅏ a</th>
<th>ㄱ ka</th>
<th>ㅚ sa</th>
<th>ㅟ ta</th>
<th>ㅟ na</th>
<th>ㅎ ha</th>
<th>ㅁ ma</th>
<th>ㅑ ya</th>
<th>ㅅ ra</th>
<th>ㅈ wa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ㅏ i</td>
<td>ㅋ ki</td>
<td>ㅅ shi</td>
<td>ㅌ chi</td>
<td>ㄹ ni</td>
<td>ㅗ hi</td>
<td>ㅁ mi</td>
<td>ㅏ i</td>
<td>ㄹ ri</td>
<td>ㅂ i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅗ u</td>
<td>ㅌ ku</td>
<td>ㅅ su</td>
<td>ㅌ tsu</td>
<td>ㅅ nu</td>
<td>ㅅ fu</td>
<td>ㅋ mu</td>
<td>ㅋ ye</td>
<td>ㄹ ru</td>
<td>ㅌ u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅅ e</td>
<td>ㅌ ke</td>
<td>ㅅ se</td>
<td>ㅌ te</td>
<td>ㅌ ne</td>
<td>ㅅ he</td>
<td>ㅅ me</td>
<td>ㅅ ye</td>
<td>ㄹ re</td>
<td>ㅅ e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅓ o</td>
<td>ㅋ ko</td>
<td>ㅅ so</td>
<td>ㅌ to</td>
<td>ㄴ no</td>
<td>ㅎ ho</td>
<td>ㅁ mo</td>
<td>ㅗ yo</td>
<td>ㄹ ro</td>
<td>ㅍ o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To complete this table the syllables ㅏ, ㅓ, and ㅗ have to be repeated.
INTRODUCTION.

ORTHOGRAPHY

In transliterating the Japanese sounds into the Roman letter, the following system has been adopted in this work:—

a has the sound of a in father, arm.

e has the sound of ey in they, prey.

i has the sound of i in machine, pique, or like the sound of e in mete.

u has the long sound of u in rule, tune, or oo in moon, excepting in the syllables tsu, su, and su, when it has a close sound, resembling, as near as possible, the sound of u pronounced with the vocal organs fixed in the position they are in just after pronouncing the letter s.

o has the sound of o in no, so. The horizontal mark over ɔ and ū indicates merely that the sound of o and u is prolonged.

ai has the sound of ai in aisle, or like eye.

au has the sound of ow in cow, how.

ch is pronounced like ch in cheek, cheap.

sh is pronounced like sh in shall, ship shop.

f has a close resemblance to the sound of the English f, but differs from it, in that the lower lip does not touch the upper teeth; the sound is made by blowing fu softly through the lips nearly closed, resembling the sound of wh in who: fu is an aspirate, and might, for the sake of uniformity, be written hu.

g in the Tōkyō dialect has the soft sound of ng, but in Kyōto, Nagasaki, and the southern provinces it has the hard sound of g in go, gain.

r in ra, re, ro, ru, has the sound of the English r; but in ri is pronounced more like d. But this is not invariable, as many natives give it the common r sound.

se in Kyōto, Nagasaki and the southern provinces is pronounced she, and ze like je.

The final n, when at the end of a word, has always the sound of ng; as, mon = mong, san = sang, min = ming; but in the body of a word, when followed by a syllable beginning with b, m or p, it is pronounced like m, as, ban-min = bannin; mon-ban = momban; shin-pai = shimpai. Before the other consonants it has the sound of n; as, an-nai, bandai, hanjō.

The sounds of the other consonants, viz., b, d, h, j, k, m, n, p, s, t, w, y and z, do not differ from their common English sounds.

THE SYLLABLES IN COMBINATION.

The syllables commencing with the soft aspirates k and f, and y, when preceded by another syllable, for the most part lose their consonants, and their vowels combine with the vowel of the preceding syllable, sometimes forming a diphthong; as,
INTRODUCTION.

a-hi becomes ai, a-fu becomes au or ø; sometimes lengthening or reduplicating the sound of the first vowel; as, nu-fu becomes nů, to-ho becomes tů, i-hi becomes ii, yo-fu becomes yō, ho-ho becomes ø.

Sometimes the consonant of the first syllable and the vowel of the second form a single syllable, the vowel of the first and the consonant of the second being elided. This is especially the case in writing the sounds of Chinese words; as, chi-ya becomes cha; shiya, sha; chiyo, cho; shiyio, sho; jiyo, jo; kuwo, kō; chi-ya-u becomes chō; shiyau, shō; shi-yo-u, shō. Sometimes an entirely new sound is produced; as, to-u becomes chō; he-u, hyō; de-fu, jō; se-fu, shō.

As in this Dictionary the words are arranged according to their sounds, and not according to the Japanese spelling with the Kana, the following table will be found useful to those who may wish to consult it, and who may have the Kana only, without the voice of the living teacher, to direct them to proper sound.

<table>
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<th>IF</th>
<th>tuoryu</th>
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<td>Cha</td>
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The system of orthography adopted in the previous edition of this work has been modified in a few particulars so as to conform to that recommended by the Romajikwai. Thus the y is omitted before e, and words which in the former
edition began with y, in this begin with e, excepting the words yen (dollar), and ye, (to, towards). The y is also omitted in the body of purely Japanese words; and such words as were formerly written hayeru, miyuru, iye, yuye, are now written haeru, mieru, ie, yue. But in words derived from the Chinese, where the second syllable commences with = or x, the y is still retained, as being preferable to the hyphen; thus ri-en, san-etsu, sho-en, are written riyen, sanyetsu, shoyen.

Dzu is now written zu; and Chinese words formerly written kiya, kiyo, kiu, kuwa, kuwei, are now written kya, kyo, kyū, kwa, kwei.

The syllable tsu (♀), when preceding the strong consonants h, s, p, and t, is elided, and the consonant of the syllable following it doubled. as, batsu-kun becomes bakkun; matsu-sugu becomes massugu; tetsu ë, teppō, matsu-taku, mattaku.

Ku (♀), when followed by a syllable beginning with k, loses its vowel; as bakuka becomes bakka; bikako, bikko; kako-ka, kokha.

The vowels i and u are often feebly sounded; as, hito is pronounced h’to; shichi, sh’chi; shita, sh’ta; shite, sh’te; futatsu, f’tsu, futo f’to, etc.

DIALECTS.

The language of Kyōto, the ancient capital of the country, and until the restoration the residence of the Imperial Court and of literary men, has been considered the standard and of highest authority; but since the restoration and the removal of the capital to Tōkyō, the dialect of the latter has the precedence. Dialectical differences are numerous, and provincialisms and vulgarisms abound. The dialect of Satsuma is said to be so different as not to be intelligible in other parts of the country. This subject, however, has not yet been fully investigated. A few of these differences may here be mentioned.

In Tōkyō kwa is pronounced ka; kwan, kan; gwai, gai, as, gun-kwan is pronounced gunkan; kenkwa, kenka; kwai, kai; gwai-koku, gai-koku. Yui is frequently changed to i. as, yuku into iku, yuki into iki, yugamu into igamu, juku into jiku, isshu into isshi, shuku into shiku.

Hi is pronounced shi. as, hibachi is pronounced shibachi, hi-no-ki, shi-no-ki, etc.

Na is changed into ne. as, nai into nei, shiranae into shiranei, sō de nai into sō de nei.

The hard g sound is softened into ng as, kago is pronounced ka-ndo; megane, me-ngane; sugiru, su-ngiru, ne ga takai, ne nga takai, etc.

In the province of Echigo hi is pronounced fu, and i is changed into e. as, for hibachi, they say fubachi, for hiku, fuku, for hikari, fukari: for itazura, etazura.

In Izumo the syllables ha, hi, fu, he, ho, are pronounced fuwa, fui, fū, fuo: thus, ham-bun is pronounced fuambun.

In Kazusa, ka, ki, ku, ke, ko, are changed into wa, i, u, e, o.
INTRODUCTION.

Besides the above mentioned, many other differences exist; but one conversant with the Tôkyô dialect will have no difficulty in being understood in any part of the country, amongst the educated classes.

ACCENT.

The accent in Japanese words is made by a slight elevation of the tone upon the accented syllable; as a general rule, in words of two syllables it falls on the first; in words of three syllables on the penult; and in words of four syllables on the anti-penult. But the accent always falls upon the syllable that has a double or prolonged vowel sound; as, ikô, yosasô, iï-kakeru, iï-tsukeru, yûmeshi. In words of two and like syllables, the accent varies; thus ha'na, a flower, has the accent on the first syllable; and in hana', the nose, it falls upon the last. In hashi', a bridge, the accent is on the final syllable; and in ha'shi, chop-sticks, it falls upon the first. No effort has been made to mark these accents.

PUNCTUATION.

Among the difficulties which a foreigner has to meet in reading Japanese books, not the least are the want of proper punctuation, the running of words into each other, and the absence of any marks to distinguish proper names. Punctuation marks are sometimes used; but, excepting the large circle ○ and the character —, to separate paragraphs, they only serve to perplex the learner. The marks commonly used are , and . ; these often separate a noun in the possessive case from the thing possessed, the object of a verb from the verb, an attributive adjective from the noun, and an adverb from the word it qualifies.

To aid the learner in this matter it should be kept in mind that, a sentence never ends in a verb ending with te, do, domo, ba ; or in the root form of a verb, in the attributive adjective in ki, or in an adverbial ending; though these may often be equivalent to a comma or a semicolon in English.

The root form of the verb, and the adverbial adjective ending ku, always mark a continuation of the sentence.

A sentence ends with the adjective or final form of the verb, with the predicative adjective endings in shi, with the preterite verb endings in ta, nu, shi, ki, or with the words nari, bashi, ari, tari, keri.

ARTICLE.

There is no Article in the Japanese language.

NOUN.

The Noun is not subject to any changes in its syllables to designate either case, gender, or number.
INTRODUCTION.

The case or relation of the noun to the other words of a sentence is generally designated by a particle or post-position placed after it; thus, the

Nominative or subjective by wa or ga.  Hito wa, a man.
Genitive by no or ga.  Hito no, of a man.
Dative by ni or ye.  Hito ni, to a man.
Accusative or objective by wo.  Hito wo, a man.
Vocative by yo, ya, kana.  Hito yo, man; or, oh, man!
Ablative by kara, yori, de, wo motte, ni, nite.*  Hito de, by a man.

The plural is only designated when it is emphatic, or refers to a class; for this purpose various words and forms are employed. For persons, the words domo, tachi, kata, ra, nado, nazo, shu, tō, following; or by duplicating the word, as, ware-ware, hito-bito, shimo-jimo, koto-jito, reki-reki, hi-bi, tokoro-dokoro, sho-sho, etc.; or for persons or things by the words, ban, hyaku, su, sho, preceding the word.

Gender is designated by a different word; as, otoko, onna, nan, nyo; or in the case of animals and birds by prefixing the particles, me, and, o, contractions of mesu, osu, as, me-ushi, a cow; o-ushi, a bull; me-uma (pron. mem-uma) a mare; o-uma (pron. omma) a stallion.

Diminutives are formed by prefixing ko, a child, or little; as, ko-bune, a little boat; ko-ushi, a calf; ko-usa, a colt; ko-bashi, a little bridge; ko-ishi, a pebble; ko-yama, a hill.

O, a contraction of shi, great, big, is prefixed to nouns as an amplifying particle; as, o-yama, a big mountain; o-kaze, a high wind; o-bune, a large ship; o-nami, high waves; o-ame, a heavy rain; o-ishi, a large stone.

Nouns expressing abstract qualities are formed by suffixing the particle sa to the root of the adjective; as, shiro-sa, the whiteness; hiro-sa, the blackness; taka-sa, the height; omo-sa, the weight; kurushi-sa, the painfulness. Sometimes by the use of koto: as, yuki no shiroi koto, the whiteness of the snow; uni no suki koto, the depth of the sea; or by the attributive form of the adjective only.

The root form of verbs are also nouns; as, yorokobi, joy; ikari, anger; urami, enmity; nikumi, hatred; nokori, the remainder; amari, the surplus.

ADJECTIVE.

The adjective has no declension, or undergoes no change to express either case, number, gender, or comparison. To the root of the adjective the syllables i, ki, ku, shi are affixed, in order to designate its relations or character in a sentence. The syllable ki, or i,—which is but a contraction of ki,—affixed to the root of the adjective designates the attributive form, as:

*For a more particular illustration of these particles, as well as all the words used in this grammar, the reader is referred to the Dictionary.
INTRODUCTION.

Shiro, shiroki or shiroi. Shiroi kumo, a white cloud.
Samu, samuki or samui. Samui fuyu, a cold winter.
Taka, takaki or takai. Takaki yama, a high mountain.

The syllable shi affixed to the root designates the predicative form of the adjective. In the common colloquial, the terminal syllable i is also used to express the predicative, as:

Shiro, shiroshi. Kumo ga shiroshi or shiroi, the cloud is white.
Samu, samushi. Fuyu ga samushi or samui, winter is cold.
Taka, takashi. Yama ga takashi or takai, the mountain is high.

The form ending in shi is only used in books, and marks the end of a sentence.

The syllable ka affixed to the root designates the adverbial or indefinite form of the adjective, as: shiro, shiroku; samu, samuki; taka, takaku. Shiroku naru, to become white. Samuku naï, not cold. Takaku suru, to make high. This form never ends a sentence. In the colloquial, the k of the last syllable is often rejected, and the ū joined to the vowel of the penultimate; thus, shiroku is contracted to shirou, pronounced Shirō, hayaku becomes hayau, or hayō; yoku becomes you, or yō; waruku becomes warū.

The comparative degree is expressed by the aid of yori, kara or nai, as: yuki wa kono kami yori shiroi, snow is whiter than this paper; kyō wa kinō yori samui, to-day is colder than yesterday; nai yoi, better; nai warui, worse.

The superlative is expressed by the use of certain adverbs, as: mottomo, itatte, goku, shigoku, hanahada, ito, dai-ichi no, ichi-ban.

Adjectives are formed from nouns by the use of the post-position no, or by the substantive verb naru, or its contraction na, as: Makoto no kokoro, a sincere heart; uso no hanashi, a false story; ishi no hotoke, a stone idol; akiraka naru tsuki, a clear moon; hinkyū na hito, a poor man; shōjiki naru hito, an honest man.

Or, by affixing rashiki, or rashii, a contraction of aru shiki, to be like, as: Onna-rashii, like a woman; otoko-rashii, like a man; kodomo-rashii, like a child; makoto-rashii, like the truth, plausible. Sometimes by affixing gamashii, supposed to be a contraction of kamagamashii, the same as kama-bisushii, noisy and annoying; thus: iken-gamashii, jōdon-gamashii, kurogamashii.

There is a class of adjectives formed from verbs by means of shiki, or shiku, to spread or cover over, which might be called verbal adjectives; as: osoroshiki, contracted to osoroshii, fearful; yorokobashii, causing one to be full of joy, joyful; imawashii, causing disgust, odious; so also, kiwamashii, kurushii, kuyashii, negawa-shii, koishii, netamashii, etc.

Those forms of the verb which end in u, ta, taru, or shi also perform the office of adjectives; as: Ie ni sumu hito, (lit., dwelling in the house man) the man who dwells in the house; akuru toshi, the opening year, or next year; hako ni aru mono, (lit., have in the box things) the things which are in the box; teppō wo utta
hito, (lit., fired the gun man) the man who fired the gun; watakushi no wakaranu koto, (lit., not knowing of me matter) a matter which I don't know; kami ni atawasaru koto nashi, (to God impossible thing is not) there is nothing impossible to God.

The adjectives whose adverbial forms end in ku, by taking the substantive verb aru as a suffix, are conjugated like a verb. Thus yoku, good, and aru, to be, is contracted into yokaru, and assumes the following forms:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokari</td>
<td>Yokaru, is good.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokatta, yokarishi,—ki,—nu, was good.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokarō, yokaran, will be good.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yokute, being good, by being good.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yokare, let it be good.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokaraba, yoku naraba, if it be good.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokattaraba, yokattara, yoku attaraba, if, or when it is good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEGATIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokarazu</td>
<td>Yokaranu, yokarazaru, not good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokunakatta, yokarazari-shi,—ki, was not good.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokaraji, yokaranai,—maji, would, or will not be good.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yokarade, yoku-nakute, by not being good.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yokarazumba, yokunakattara, if, or when it is not good.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokaraneda, as it is not good.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yokaranedo,—domo, yokunai keredomo, though it is not good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So also naku, the adverbial form of nai, naki, with aru, to be, is contracted into nakaru, and has the following forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nakari</td>
<td>Nakaru, is not, have not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakatta, nakari-shi,—ki,—nu, was not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakarō, nakaran, will not be, or have.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakute or nôte, not being, not having.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakare, do not.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakumba, nakattara, if it is not, if I have not.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakereba, as, or since it is not, or have not.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakere-do,—domo, though there is not, or have not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

PRONOUN.

The Pronouns are divided into Personal, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Reflexive, Indefinite, and Distributive. They undergo no modifications for case, gender, or number.

Personal Pronouns.—Words used to express these are numerous, and are composed of words which, for the most part, humble the speaker and honor the person spoken to. Their use also depends upon the rank of the speaker, and whether he is addressing a superior, inferior, or equal; they are, however, seldom used except when they are emphatic, or the subject of the sentence.

1st Person.—The Emperor uses Chin, a noble, yo. Watakushi is the word most commonly used by all classes in speaking to a superior or equal. Sessha, gesetsu, kono-hō, are used by the upper classes in speaking to equals; and ware or warera, ore, mi, in addressing an inferior.

2nd Person.—In addressing the Emperor, Shujō, "your majesty," to a noble, gozen. By all classes, in speaking to a superior, anata and sonata, and the prefixes go, and on, are the common words. To equals, sono-moto, sokka, kimi, kikō, omae; and in letters, kikun, kisho, kiden, gohen. To inferiors, sono-hō, nanji, omae, kisama, sochi, temae.

3rd Person.—Ano okata, ano-hito, are, kare.

A plural is formed by affixing to these the words domo, ra, gata, tachi; as: We, watakushi-domo, ware-warera, temae-domo. You, anata-gata, sonata-domo, omae-tachi, nanjira, temae-domo. They, Ano-hito-tachi, karera, arera.

Demonstrative pronouns are: ko, this; so, that; or their formatives, kore, sore, are, of which the adjective forms are kono, sono, ano, kano.

Interrogative pronouns are: nani, what; dō, what, how; tare, or dare, who; izure, which; dochira, which; of which the adjective forms, are: nani-no or nan-no, dono, tare-no, izure-no, dochira-no.

Reflexive pronouns are: jibun, jishin, mibun, onore, waga, mizukara, jiko.

Indefinite pronouns are: nanigashi, soregashi, saru, aru, aruiwa; also formed by demo, as: nani-demo, dare-demo, dō-demo, izure-demo, dochira-demo.

Distributive pronouns are: ono-ono, mei-mei, men-men, izure-mo, dochira-mo, mina-mina.

There are no Relative pronouns in the Japanese, the person or thing being always put in direct subjection to the verb, which acts as an attributive adjective, as: Hon wo yomu hito, the man who reads books. Hon wo yonda hito, the man who has read books. Hito no yomu hon, the book which men read. Hito ni yomareru hon, a book which is read (or can be read) by men. Hito ni yomaretara hon, a book which has been read by men.
**INTRODUCTION.**

Tokoro, place, is often used as a relative pronoun, as: oya no ai-suru tokoro no ko, the child which the parent loves.

**NUMERALS.**

Cardinal Numbers.—There are two series,—one native, the other derived from the Chinese. Of the native series the numbers up to ten are now only in common use; those above ten are obsolete, though still met with in compounds and in ancient books.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAPANESE</th>
<th>CHINESE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Hitotu, contracted into Hi</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Futatsu, &quot; &quot; Fu</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Mitsu, &quot; &quot; Mi</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>4 Yotsu, &quot; &quot; Yo</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>5 Itsutsu, &quot; &quot; Itsu</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>6 Musu, &quot; &quot; Mu</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Nanatsu, &quot; &quot; Nana</td>
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<td>8 Yatsu, &quot; &quot; Ya</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Kokonotsu, &quot; &quot; Kokoro</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>10 Tō, &quot; &quot; Tō</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Tō nari hitotsu</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Tō nari futatsu</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Tō nari mitsu</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>20 Futaso</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>30 Miso</td>
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<td>50 Iso</td>
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<td>80 Yaso</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>100 Momo, or ho</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>200 Futaho</td>
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<td>500 Iho</td>
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<td>1,000 Chi</td>
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<td>5,000 —</td>
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<td>10,000 Yorosu</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORDINAL NUMBERS.

The Cardinal frequently act as ordinal numbers, as: San gwatsu, the third month; Meiji jūku nen, the 19th year of Meiji. But ordinal numbers are generally formed by prefixing dai to the Chinese numeral, as: dai ichi, the first; dai ni, the second; or suffixing ban or me, as: ichi ban or ichi ban me, the first, or No. 1; niban or niban me, the second, or No. 2; go ken me, the fifth house; san nin me, the third person; mitsuki me, the third month; nido me, the second time; itchō me, the second block of houses.

Distributive numbers are formed by adding zutsu or mae to the cardinal number, as: hitotsu zutzu, one by one, one at a time, or one apiece; futatsu zutsu, two by two, etc.; ichi nin mae, one man’s share; san nin mae, three men’s share.

For Descriptive or classifying numerals, a large number of words are employed, the principal of which are:—

Ken for houses; Chō for wagons, ink, candles, tools.
Sō, ships; Hon, pens, pencils, pillars, posts, bottles, etc.
Mai, sheets of paper, notes, quilts.
Tsujō, threads, ropes, roads, rivers.
Satsu, books, volumes.
Jō, mats, quires of 20 sheets of paper.
Hiki, animals, fish.
Wa, birds, fowls, bundles of wood.
Soku, pair of shoes, clogs, socks.
Bu, set of books.
Tsutsumi, packages.

THE VERB.

The Japanese verb has neither number nor person. They are divided into transitive, intransitive, causative, passive or potential, and negative forms.

The moods are the indicative, imperative, conditional, conjunctive and concessive.

The tenses are the past, present and future. The root form of every verb terminates in either i or e, and is also indefinite in meaning.

The various modifications in the action or state of the verb are expressed by the addition to the root form of certain syllables or auxiliary words; and also, in the first conjugation, by certain regular changes in the final vowel of the root.

The verbs might be naturally arranged into two conjugations, according as the root form ends in i or e; but as there are quite a number of verbs whose root forms end in i which take the auxiliary syllables without change, it is thought better to classify these into a separate conjugation, thus making three, the root form of the
1st and 3rd conjugations ending in *i*, and the 2nd in *e*. Besides these, there are a few irregular verbs which cannot be classed with either of the above. These will be specified below.

The Passive or Potential form of the verb is conjugated like the 2nd conjugation.

**First Conjugation.**

(*Yo-dan no hataraki.*)

To this conjugation belong the verbs whose roots end in *i*, which change the *i* into *u*, for the adjective form; into *e* for the imperative mood; and into *a* in taking the future suffix *n*, the neg. suffixes *nu* or *zu*, the caus. *seru*, and pass. *reru*.

Those roots which end in the syllables *shi, chi*, change the final consonant into *s* and *ts*, and those ending in *hi* reject the aspirate sound in pronunciation, or change it into *wa*, as may be seen in the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root. Form</th>
<th>Adj. Form</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Cause.</th>
<th>Pot. or Pass.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ki.</td>
<td>yaki.</td>
<td>yake.</td>
<td>yakan.</td>
<td>yakanu.</td>
<td>yakaseru.</td>
<td>yakor eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi.</td>
<td>sashi.</td>
<td>sase.</td>
<td>sasau.</td>
<td>sasau.</td>
<td>sas eru.</td>
<td>sasaru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi.</td>
<td>tachi.</td>
<td>tate.</td>
<td>tatanu.</td>
<td>tatanu.</td>
<td>tataseru.</td>
<td>tatar eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni.</td>
<td>shinu.</td>
<td>shine.</td>
<td>shinan.</td>
<td>shinanu.</td>
<td>shinaseru.</td>
<td>shinar eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ahi), ai.</td>
<td>au.</td>
<td>awanu.</td>
<td>awanu.</td>
<td>awaseru.</td>
<td>awas eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi.</td>
<td>(hii), ii.</td>
<td>iu.</td>
<td>iawan.</td>
<td>iawanu.</td>
<td>iwas eru.</td>
<td>iwar eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ohi), oi.</td>
<td>ou.</td>
<td>owanu.</td>
<td>owanu.</td>
<td>owaseru.</td>
<td>owar eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi.</td>
<td>yomi.</td>
<td>yome.</td>
<td>yoman.</td>
<td>yomanu.</td>
<td>yomaseru.</td>
<td>yomar eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri.</td>
<td>aru.</td>
<td>are.</td>
<td>aranu.</td>
<td>aranu.</td>
<td>araseru.</td>
<td>arar eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi.</td>
<td>yorokobi.</td>
<td>yorokobe.</td>
<td>yorokoban.</td>
<td>yorokobanu.</td>
<td>yorokobaseru.</td>
<td>—baser eru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gi.</td>
<td>shinogi.</td>
<td>shinoge.</td>
<td>shinogan.</td>
<td>shinoganu.</td>
<td>—gaseru.</td>
<td>—gar eru.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paradigm of the First Conjugation.**

**Affirmative.**

Root. and Indef. **Kiki.**

Attrib. or adj. form, present. **Kiku**, hearing, hears.

Perfect. **Kikeru, kikeri**, have heard.

Indic. past. **Kiki-ta, or kiita,—shii,—nu,—ki,—tsu,—nuru, kiitakke,** have heard.

Indic. fut. **Kikan, kikō**, will hear, would hear.

Pres. pr. or adv. **Kikite, kiite**, hearing, having heard, by hearing.

Imperative. **Kike, kiki-na, kike-yo, kiki-nasare, kikashare**, hear.

Conditional. " **past. Kikaraba, kiki-naba, kiku-naraba, if I hear.**

Conjunctive. **Kikeba, as, since, or because I hear.**
INTRODUCTION.

Conjunctive past.  Kikitareba, kiita kara, as, or since I have heard.

Concessive.  Kikedo, kikedomo, kik to mo, though I hear.

" past.  Kikitaredomo, kikishi-kadomo, kiita-keredomo, though I have heard.

NEGATIVE.

Indef.  Kikazu, not hearing.


" past.  Kikananda, kikanakatta, kikiyashinakatta, kakazarishiki, kikazariki, I have not heard.

Indic. fut.  Kikaji, kikumaji, kikumai, kikiyashimai, kikazaran, I will or would not hear.

Pres. pr. or adv.  Kikade, kikanakute, kikanaide, by not hearing, without hearing.

Imperative.  Kiku na, kiku nakare, kikazare, do not hear.

Conditional.  Kikazumba, if I do not hear.

Conjunctive.  Kikazareba, kikanba, as, or since I do not hear.

" past.  Kikanakattareba, as, or since I have not heard.

Concessive.  Kikanedo, kikanedomo, kikanai keredomo, kikanakuttemo, though I do not hear.

" past.  Kikinakatta keredomo, kikazari shi kadomo, though I have not heard.

Causative.  Kikaseru, or kikasuru, to cause to, or let hear.

Poten. or pass.  Kikareru, can be heard.

" neg.  Kikarenu, cannot be heard.

Desiderative.  Kiki-tai,—taki,—taku,—tashi, wish to hear.

Kikitagaru, to be fond of hearing.

SECOND CONJUGATION.
(Shimo-ni-dan no hataraki.)

To this class belong all verbs whose root form ends in e. These make the adjective form by adding ru to the root, and take all the suffixes without change in the final vowel.

PARADIGM OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Root and Indef.  Age.

Pres. Indic. adjective.  Ageru, or aguru, raising, raise.

Indic. past.  Age-ta,—tari,—shi,—nu,—ki,—tsu,—nuru, agotakke, I have raised.

Indic. fut.  Agen, ayeyō, I will raise.
INTRODUCTION.

Pres. pr. or adv. Agete, raising, having raised, by raising.

Imperative. Age-yo, age-nasare, age-ne, agena, raise.

Conditional. Agenaba, ageru-naraba, if I raise.

" past. Ageta-naraba, agetaraba, agetara, if or when I have raised.

Conjunctive. Ageba, agureba, agereba, as, or since I raise.

" past. Agetareba, age kara, as, or since I have raised.

Concessive. Agedo, agedomo, aguru to mo, though I raise.

" past. Agetaredomo, ageshi-kadomo, ageta-keredomo, though I have raised.

Indefinite. Agezuv.

Indic. pres. adjec. Age-nu, age-zaru, not raising.

Indic. past. Age-nanda, age-nakatta,—zarishi,—zariki, I have not raised.

Indic. fut. Age-ji, age-mai, agemaji, ageyashimai, agezaran, I will not raise.

P. pr. or adv. Age-de, age-nakute, age-naide, by not raising, without raising.

Imperative. Ageru na, ageru nakare, agesare, do not raise.

Conditional. Age-zumba, if I do not raise.

Conjunctive. Ageneba, agezareba, as, or since I do not raise.

" past. Agenakattareba, as, since I have not raised.

Concessive. Agenedo,—domo, agenai-keredomo, though I do not raise.

" past. Agenakatta keredomo, agezarishi kadomo, though I have not raised.

Causative. Agesaseru, cause another to raise.

Potent. or pass. Agerararu, can be raised.

" neg. Agerarenu, cannot be raised.

Desiderative. Age-tai,—taki,—taku,—tashi, I wish to raise.

Age-tagaru, fond of raising.

NEGATIVE.

Agezu.

Age-nu, age-zaru, not raising.

Age-nanda, age-nakatta,—zarishi,—zariki, I have not raised.

Age-ji, age-mai, agemaji, ageyashimai, agezaran, I will not raise.

Age-de, age-nakute, age-naide, by not raising, without raising.

Ageru na, ageru nakare, agesare, do not raise.

Age-zumba, if I do not raise.

Ageneba, agezareba, as, or since I do not raise.

Agenakattareba, as, since I have not raised.

Agenedo,—domo, agenai-keredomo, though I do not raise.

Agenakatta keredomo, agezarishi kadomo, though I have not raised.

Agesaseru, cause another to raise.

Agerararu, can be raised.

Agerarenu, cannot be raised.

Age-tai,—taki,—taku,—tashi, I wish to raise.

Age-tagaru, fond of raising.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

(Kami-ni-dan no hataraki.)

To this class belong the verbs whose root form end in i does not change when it takes the suffixes, and which make the adjective form by adding ru to the root, and form the Imperative by affixing the syllable yo. In these respects they are conjugated like verbs of the second conjugation.
PARADIGM OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Root and indef.  Mi.
Pres. indic. and Adjective.  Miru, seeing, sees.
Indic. past.  Mita, mi-shi,—nu,—ki,—tsu,—nuru, mitakke, I have seen.
Indic. fut.  Min, miyō, I will or would see.
Pres. pr. or adv.  Mite, seeing, having seen, by seeing.
Imperative.  Miyo, mi-nasare, mina, see.
Conditional.  Miba, miru naraba, if I see.
  " past.  Mitaraba, mitara, mita naraba, if or when I have seen.
Conjunctive.  Mireba, as, since I see.
  " past.  Mitareba, mita kara, as, or since I have seen.
Concessive.  Miredo, miredomo, miru to mo, though I see.
  " past.  Mitaredomo, mishi kadomo, mita keredomo, though I have seen.

NEGATIVE.

Indefinite.  Mizu.
Pres. Indic. adjec.  Minu, misaru, not seeing.
  " past.  Minanda, minakatta, miyashinakatta, mizarishi, mizariki, I have not seen.
  " fut.  Miji, mimai, mimaji, miyashinai, mizaran, I will or would not see.
Pres. pr. or adv.  Mide, minakute, minaide, by not seeing, without seeing.
Imperative.  Miru-na, miru-nakare, mizare, do not see.
Conditional.  Mizumba, if I do not see.
Conjunctive.  Mizareba, mineba, minakereba, as, or since I do not see.
  " past.  Minakattareba, as, or since I have not seen.
Concessive.  Minedo, minedomo, minai keredomo, minakutemo, though I do not see.
  " past.  Minakatta keredomo, mizarishi kadomo, though I have not seen.
Causative.  Misaseru, to cause another to see.
Potent. or pass.  Mirareru, can be seen.
  " negative.  Mirarenu, cannot be seen.
Desiderative.  Mitai,—taki,—ku,—shi, wish to see.
  Mitagaru, fond of seeing.
**INTRODUCTION.**

The Causative and Potential forms of the verb are conjugated like verbs of the second conjugation. The desiderative form in tai goes through the changes of the adjective verb. The forms in garu and tagaru belong to the first conjugation.

It may be observed here that several verbs whose adjective forms are alike belong to different conjugations, as: *iru* 射, to shoot; *iru* 鋳, to cast metals; and *iru* 居, to dwell, have their roots *i*, and belong to the third conjugation; while *iru* 入, to enter, and *iru* 燃, to parch, have their roots *iri*, and belong to the first conjugation. So also *kiru* 切 to cut, has its root *kiri*, and belongs to the first conjugation; and *kiru* 著, to wear, has its root *ki* and belongs to the third conjugation.

There are three irregular verbs, the honorific suffix *masu*, *suru* to do, and *kuru* to come; of which, as they are in constant use, a paradigm is here given.

### PARADIGM OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

#### AFFIRMATIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root and Indef.</th>
<th>mashi.</th>
<th>shi.</th>
<th>ki.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjective form.</td>
<td><em>masu</em> or <em>masuru</em>.</td>
<td><em>shi</em>.</td>
<td><em>kuru</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. pr. or adv</td>
<td><em>mashite</em>.</td>
<td><em>shite</em>.</td>
<td><em>kite</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative.</td>
<td><em>mase</em>, or <em>mashi</em>.</td>
<td><em>se-yo</em>, <em>shī</em> <em>na</em>, <em>shi-nasare</em>.</td>
<td><em>koi</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional.</td>
<td><em>masu</em> <em>naraba</em>.</td>
<td><em>suru</em> <em>naraba</em>.</td>
<td><em>kuru</em> <em>naraba</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; past. <em>mashita</em> <em>kara</em>.</td>
<td><em>shitareba</em>, <em>shita</em> <em>kara</em>.</td>
<td><em>kitareba</em>, <em>kitakara</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessive.</td>
<td><em>masedo</em>, —<em>domo</em>.</td>
<td><em>suredo</em>, <em>suredom</em>*, <em>suru</em> <em>tomo</em>.</td>
<td><em>kuredo</em>, <em>kuredom</em>*, <em>kuru</em> <em>tomo</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; past. <em>mashita</em> <em>keredomo</em>.</td>
<td><em>shitaredo</em>, <em>shita</em> <em>keredo</em>.</td>
<td><em>kitaredo</em>, <em>kitakaredo</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NEGATIVE.

| Indef. and adj. | *masenu*. | *senu*, *sezu*, *sezaru*. | *konu*, *k zo*, *k onai*. |
| P. pr. or adv. | *mashi nakute*. | *sede*, *shinakute*, *shinaide*. | *kode*, *konakute*, *konai*. |
INTRODUCTION.

Compound verbs are numerous. In such words the first verb always takes the root form, and is subordinate to the last, expressing the manner in which its action is performed, as: *Nusumi-toru*, to take by stealing; *kami-kiru*, to cut by biting; *aruki-kudaru*, to descend by walking,—walk down; *aruki-noboru*, to ascend by walking,—walk up; *tsuki-tosu*, to make go through by thrusting,—thrust through.

By suffixing the verb *ai*, *au*, signifying to meet, join, to the roots of other verbs, the action of the verb becomes reciprocal; thus, *hanashi*, talking, becomes *hanashi-au*, to talk together; *hore*, loving, *hore-au*, to love each other; *daki*, embracing, *daki-au*, embracing each other; and in the causative form *daki-awaseru*, to make to embrace each other; *hanashi-awaseru*, cause to talk to each other.

In order to illustrate the use of the verb in its various moods and tenses, the following colloquial examples are appended:—

**PERFECT.**

*Tó ni kiita.*  Have already heard it.

*Hon wo yonda.*  Have read the book.

*Sū itta hito wa dare?*  Who said so?

*Watakushi no mita wa shirokatta.*  The one I saw was white.

*Watakushi no mita no ni wa kuroi no ba-kari de atta.*  Those that I saw were all black.

*Watakushi mo mita ga o hanashi no tōri de atta.*  I also have seen it, and it is just as you said.
Kowareta mono wo yakamashiku itte mo naora-nai.
Kō shite mo ii to ittakara kō suru,
Mita ga dō suru?
Sō shita yori kō shita hō ga ii.

Myōnichi Tōkyō ye yukō to omōte kon-nichi shitaku wo suru.
Ashita yukō ka shiranu.
Mita ga yokarō ka?
Ame ga furu darō ka?
Hito ga kiitara warau de arō.
Mohaya hito ga kiita de arō.
Kesa hayaku tatta kara mō imagoro Tō-kyō ye tsuitarō.
Isha wo hayaku yondaraba kono byōnin tasukarō mono wo.
Dekiru ka mite yarō.

Ikusa ga aru to kiite kimo wo tsubushita.
Isoide yuki-nasai.
Samukute ike-nai.
Mite no yoi ka?
Kō shite wa warui.
Hashi wo watatte mi-yo.
Hon wo shimatte oite wa mushi ga ku.

Ame ga futte kuru.
Watakushi no me wo mite kudasare.
Sonna koto wa utchatte oite kamai-nasaru na.
Mado kara tobi-dete dorobō wo tsukamae yakunin ni watashimashita.

Hearing that there was war, I was greatly surprised.
Go quickly.
It is disagreeably cold.
May I look at it?
Don't do so.
Cross over the bridge and see.
If you lay the book away the moths will eat it.
It is beginning to rain.
Please look at my eye.
Let that alone, and have nothing to do with it.
Jumping out of the window, he seized the thief and handed him over to the officer.
INTRODUCTION.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Michi wo hika yobakke.
Mireba miru hodo omoshiroi.
Hayaku yukeba ii.
Hana ga sakebu kyaku ga ni ni kuru.
Kaze no futabhi ni fure ni noreba abunai.
Zen no tsuzukareba na wo nasu ni itarazu.

It would have been better to have inquired the road.
The more I look (at it) the more charming it is.
Better go quick.
As the flowers have bloomed visitors are coming to see (them).
It is dangerous to ride in a boat on a windy day.
By not increasing in virtue we fail to make a name.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Are wo shimattara kore wo suru ga ii.
Kono hon no koshaku wo kaitsa omoshirokoro.
Kaze ga fuitaraba hana ga chiru daro.
Yoi to shitara sumiyaka ni okonai: warui to shitara sumiyaka ni aratameyo.

When you have finished that (you had) better do this.
I think (you) will be pleased when (you) have heard a lecture upon this book.
If the wind blows the flowers will be scattered.
When (you) know a thing to be right do it quickly: when (you) know it to be wrong, promptly correct it.

CONCESSIVE MOOD.

Hito ga kiku to no hazukashii koto wa nai.
Ame ga furu to no itowanai de yukimasu.
Iku do mite mo taiakutsu shinai.
Kkedomo kikanu fure wo shite iru.
Tejami wo kaita karedomo mada todoke nai.

Even if people should hear (it) there is nothing to be ashamed of.
Even if it rains I am going (or shall go) without minding it.
Although I see it frequently I am not tired.
He hears but acts as if he does not.
I have written a letter but have not yet sent it.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ore no iu koto wo mimi no ana wo akete kike.
Goran nasai.
Jibun no ii tai koto bakari iwazu ni hito no iu koto wo kikashshare.

Open your ears and listen to what I say.
Look.
Do not say what you wish but hear what others say.
NEGATIVE.

I have not yet heard that story.
Although it is daylight he is not yet up.
This is a book which I have not yet read.
I have never even once been to Kyōto.
I did not say so.
I don't think he would have said so.
I don't think it will rain to-morrow.
I think it will be pleasant weather.
In a matter of so much difficulty, without inquiring of a learned man you cannot know it.
To make believe he had seen when he had not.
I must go to Tōkyō to-morrow, as I have important business.
If you don’t inquire you can’t know.
If you don’t go on horseback you cannot get there soon.
Although a man does not read books he instinctively knows what is right.
Though (he) eat nothing hurtful (he) became sick.
Such a thing, is not needed.
(I) have enough even if (I) don’t live in a big house.
Although he did not learn the English language he speaks very well.

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE.

Don’t cry so much. you are a troublesome child.
Don’t cry and I will give you something nice.
If you are not feeling well don’t try to get up.
INTRODUCTION.

CAUSATIVE FORM.

Omoshiroi hon wo yonde kikasueru (or kikasete oru).
Watakushi ni mo dōzo kikasete kudasare.
Ano hito ni kikasueru to jiki ni shaberu kara kikasere ru na.
Watakushi kono koto wa izen hito ni kikasere to kare no koto ni kikasaret oboe ga arimasu.
Ano hito no tame ni Tōkyō ye yukasareta.
Ano hito no uma wo watakushi ga hikaserareta.
Ano hito no yomu beki hon wo watakushi ga kawari ni yomaserareru.
Inu ni hito wo kamasete warui.
Uma ni kutsuwa wo kamaseru.

He is reading to others an interesting book.
Please let me also hear it.
Don’t let him know, for he will tell it as soon as he hears it.
I remember to have been told of this before by others.
Was sent (caused to go) to Tōkyō on account of that man.
I was ordered to lead that person’s horse.
The book that he ought to read I have to read in his stead.
Don’t let the dog bite the man.
To put the bit in a horse’s mouth.

POTENTIAL OR PASSIVE.

Hito ni kikareta toki ni komaranai yō ni yoku koto wo shirabete oku ga ii.

It is better to investigate the matter well (beforehand, oku), in order that I may not be troubled when I am inquired of by others.
The clouds having cleared away Mount Fuji can be seen.
There is nothing that God cannot see.
He has been promoted in rank.
A heavy stone has been carried up a high mountain.
The guest was invited to the feast but did not go.

ADVERBS.

These may be divided, according to their formation, into adverbs proper, as nomi, bakari, sae, ito, hanahada, mottomo, kitto, itsu, doko, dō.

Adverbs formed from nouns by the post-position ni and de, as makoto ni, jitsu ni, hon ni, shizuka ni, ato de, shimai ni, owari ni, or by reduplication, as nichi-nichi, hi-bi, toki-doki, tabi-tabi, toshi-doshi, nen-nen.

Those formed from adjectives by changing the final ki into ku, as tsuyoku, atsuku, omoku, amaku.
INTRODUCTION.

Adverbs or adverbial phrases formed by the participle of verbs, as: semete, sadamete, hajimete, kesshite, saivai ni shite, hito shite, toki to shite.

There is a large class formed by reduplicating the root form of adjectives or verbs, as: iso-iso, haru-baru, ara-ara, ari-ari, kaesu-gaesu.

Besides these there are a large number of onomatopoetic words, used adverbially, as: bori-bori, boki-boki, pon-pon, pun-pun, para-para, pachi-pachi, piri-piri, pyō, pisshari, etc.

POST-POSITIONS.

That class of words which is called Prepositions in most other languages, in the Japanese is called Post-positions, from their always following the word which they govern.

The Post-positions proper are: wa, ga, ni, ye, wo, kara, yori, de, and nite.

Besides these, many words which are properly nouns are used to express this relation between words, as: we, shita, onote, ura, ushiro, uchi, naka, soto, hoka, mae, nochi, saki, ato, aida, kata, soba, hotori, tonari, tane, mawari, kawari, also derived from the Chinese are: zen, go, chū, jō, ka.

This relation in the English language is also frequently expressed in the Japanese by means of compound verbs, or by the p. pr. form of the verb, as: Ki wo yoji-noboru, to climb up a tree, iido ni tobi-komu, to jump into a well; ie wo aruki-mawaru, to walk round the house, hako kara tori-dasu, to take out of a box; mekata ni shitagatte nedan ga aru, the price is according to the weight; na ga tokoro ni yotte chigau, the name differs with the place.

CONJUNCTIONS

Are formed by the conjunctive, conditional and concessive forms of the verb, also by the use of the same forms of the verbs kakaru, shikaru, keru, saru, and sorau, whose only use seems to be to furnish connectives of this class. Conjunctions may be divided into the following classes:

1. Copulatives, answering to,—and, moreover, besides, also, so, then: to, oyobi, narabi-ni, mo, mata, katsu, kono ni, nai, mma, nai-sara.

2. Disjunctives, answering to,—or, whether, either: ka, ya, aruiwa, mata-va, yara, yaran.

3. Inferential, answering to,—therefore, on this account, for this reason: yue ni, yotte, kara, karu-ga-yue ni.

4. Adversative, answering to,—but, still, yet, however, on the contrary: shiki-shi, shikashi-nagara, kaete, kekku.
INTRODUCTION.

5. Introducing an explanatory sentence: kedashi, tadashi, tsuketari.

6. Introducing another, or reverting to a former, subject: sate, somo-somo, shikareba, sareba, sate-mata.

7. Denoting the reason, or cause, answering to,—for, because: naze-naraba, ikan to nareba, ikanareba, kara, aida, and the conjunctive form of the verb.

8. Denoting purpose or object: tame ni, yō ni, tote.


11. Denoting time, answering to,—as long as, whilst: uchi, toki, aida, hodo, ni.


### ABBREVIATIONS.

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<td>a. or adj.</td>
<td>adjective.</td>
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<td>adv.</td>
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<td>Budd.</td>
<td>Buddhist.</td>
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<td>caust.</td>
<td>causative form of the verb.</td>
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<td>Eng.</td>
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<td>exclam.</td>
<td>exclamation or interjection.</td>
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<td>Heb.</td>
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<td>id.</td>
<td>the same.</td>
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<td>i.e.</td>
<td>(id est) that is.</td>
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<td>imp.</td>
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<td>i.q.</td>
<td>(idem quod) same as.</td>
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<td>i.v.</td>
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<td>old calendar.</td>
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<td>post-position.</td>
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<td>q.v.</td>
<td>(quod vide) which see.</td>
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<td>t.v.</td>
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<td>=</td>
<td>equal to.</td>
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<td>†</td>
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in the First Part of the Dictionary, stands for the repetition of the Japanese word; in the Second Part, for the repetition of the English word.
A

JA

PANESE AND ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

A

A  The first letter of the Japanese syllabary as arranged according to the Go-jū-on; also the first of the five vowels. It has the sound of a in father.

†A  pron. I: me.

†A  (cont. of ace) n. A dike or narrow path between rice-fields.

†A  Exclam. in replying to a question: yes.

†A  Exclam. of pain or admiration.

A A Exclam. of pain, grief, praise or admiration: ah; alas; oh: aa kanashii kana, alas, how sad! aa nasake nai, oh, how cruel! aa ureshii ya, how delightful!

Syn. ana, ari, ara, aware.

A A adv. In that way; in that manner; so: — suru, doing so: — to tori ni, in that way; — shite tru to hito ni togamerareru, if you do so people will blame you.

†Ashitaya-koshita. アシマヤコシタ Exclam. expressing the sound of laughter.

Aba  n. The weight or stone used to sink a net in fishing: — ga hanaruru.

Aba アバ n. Interj. (com. coll. used in speaking to children) Good bye. Aba-abo or Abaya, id.

Aba-au アバウ t.v. To shield; protect; to screen from danger.

Syn. kabu.

Aba-au, -au アバウ (coll. for ubaian) t.v. To seize or take by violence from one another.

Abae, -ru アベル i.v. To be broken open, as a grave; to be divulged, made public, as a secret.

*Abake, -ku アベケ t.v. To break open; to divulge, make public, as a secret: traka wo —, to open a grave or mound; hara wo —, to cut open the abdomen; hikai ga dore wo abekita, the inundation has broken open the dike; inji wo —, to divulge a secret.

Syn. hiraku.

†Abae, -ru アパル t.v. To despise, contemn: Abmeruru, to be despised.

Syn. iyashimeru, anadoru.

Abara アバラ n. The side of the chest: — ni, not close together; scattered.

Abrabone アブラボン n. A rib.

Abraya アブレア 古宅 n. A house dilapidated and in ruins.

Abare, -ru アバレール i.v. To act in a wild, violent, unruly or turbulent manner; to be disorderly; riotous: sake ni yotte abareru, to be drunk and violent; uma ga —, the horse is refractory.

Syn. rambô suru, aremawaru.

Abramono アブラモノ n. A riotous, unruly or disorderly person.

Abrari, -ru アバリ i.v. To be waste; to be in a neglected, deserted or ruined condition.

Abrari アバリ am and hari) n. A bamboo needle used in making nets.

Abata アバタ 病斑 n. Pock-marks.

Syn. hoso no ato, janko, ino.

†Abatasu, -su アバタス i.v. To bring to light; to expose.

Abatuzura アバタブラ n. A pock-marked face.

Syn. imo-gao, jankozura.

†Abeke, -ru アベケ (ari and beke) i.q. aru de arô, I think there are.

Abekebe ni アベコベニ adv. In a contrary, opposite or reversed manner; inside out; upside down; vice versa: hashi wo — moteu, to hold the chopsticks upside down; kimono wo — kireu, to wear the coat inside out.

Syn. achi-kochi, sakasama, ura-ue.

ABI アビ n. A species of wild duck.

Abi, -ru アビル i.v. To bathe; to wash the body; to pour or spill over: misu wo —, to bathe with cold water; yu-abi wo suru, to wash one's self in hot water; misu-abi ni yuku, to go in bathing.

Syn. moyoru suru, yoku suru.

Abiokku アビオクク n. The lowest of the eight hells of the Buddhists.

Aniki アニキ (ami and hiki) n. Drawing the net or seine.
Ada アピコ ニンフ n. A species of lizard.

Adinese-Ab冷静 t.v. To bathe or wash another; to give a downward blow with a sword: hito ni mizu wo —, to bathe or wash a person; mizu wo abise te ageyō, let me bathe you.

Ab エス n. A horse-fly: — hachi torazu (prov.).

Abuki あく (awa and fuku) n. Bubbles; froth; foam: mizu no —.

Abumi アブミ 鎼 n. A stirrup.

Abumikawa アブミカワ n. The large tile on the gable-end of a roof.

Abumizunara アブミツラナ n. A kind of hoo.

Abunahisha アブナヒシ n. A stirrup-maker.

Abunai アブナイ coll. cont. of Abunaki.

Abunaki-ku アブナキ 町 (coll.) Danger; perilous; hazardous; insecure: abunai, take care! look out! abunakunai, there is no danger; abunakute yukaremashī, it is dangerous and I cannot go; abunai koto, or abunai me, a dangerous affair.

Abunakaishi-ku アブナカシキ ユウ adv. (coll.) Seeming dangerous; doubtful.

Abunasa アブナサ n. The danger, peril, hazard.

Abuno アブノ adv. (coll. cont. of Abunaka) vid. abunakai: — gozarimasu, it is dangerous; take care! (polite).

Abura アブラ 油 n. Oil; fat; grease; sweat: — wo tusu, to pour oil, as into a lamp; — wo shimeru, to make oil by pressing; — wo saasu, to oil, as machinery; — de ageru, to fry in oil; — no shimi, a grease spot; — no ashi, sweaty feet.

Abura-ge アブラゲ n. Fried in oil or grease.

Abura-ashi アブラアシ n. Sweaty feet.

Aburadaru アブラダル n. An oil-tub; a barrel for holding oil.

Aburade アブラデ n. Sweaty hands.

Aburak アブラク n. An oil-painting.

Aburage アブラゲ n. Anything fried in oil or grease, especially fried tofu.

Aburagiri アブラギリ n. The Elaococcus verrucosus.

Aburahi アブラヒ n. An oil light.

Aburajami アブラジミ n. A grease spot; stained with grease.

Aburakami アブラカミ n. Oil-paper; i.q., tö-yogami.

Aburakashi-su アブラカシス t.v. To cause another to lose an engagement.

Aburakasu アブラカス n. Oil-cake (the refuse after the oil is pressed out).

Aburakawa アブラカワ n. A membrane.

Aburake アブラケ n. Oily, fatty, greasy: — ga nai.

Aburami アブラミ n. The fat, or fatty part, as of flesh.

Aburamushi アブラムシ n. The cockroach; (met.) a troublesome person, a bore.

Aburana アブラナ n. The rape-seed plant, Brassica Orientalis.

Aburunuki アブラヌキ n. A thing or person that extracts grease; the act of extracting grease.

Aburasashi アブラサシ n. An oil can.

Aburasashi アブラシ n. An oiler (of machinery).

Aburasahi アブラシメ n. An oil-press.

Aburasashi アブラサシ n. The coocx of a bird.

Aburasuto アブラスト n. An oil-jar.

Aburasugii アブラスギ n. An oil-can (for filling a lamp).

Aburatsuki アブラツキ n. A dish for holding the oil of a lamp. i.q. abura-sara.

Aburawata アブラワタ n. Fish-roe or milt; also a rag used in applying pomatum to the hair.

Aburaya アブラヤ n. An oil shop; a seller of oil.

Aburazara アブラザラ n. A lamp-cup, or dish for holding the oil.

Aburazuno アブラツノ n. The end of an axle-tree, to which oil is applied.

Abure-Abure レ Silicone, i.q. afire.

Aburemono アブレモノ n. A ruffian; a disorderly fellow.

Syd. KambuMono, Abaremono.

Aburi-Aburi ヒュス t.v. To roast: to toast; to hold or place near a fire in order to warm, or dry; or grill; to broil; to torrefy, roast: te wo —, to warm the hands at a fire.

Syd. Taku, Kawakaru, Housu.

Aburikawaishi-Su アブリカワシス t.v. To dry at a fire.

Aburiburo アブリブロ n. A gridiron.

Aburikogashii-Su アブリコガシス t.v. To char, seareh or blacken at the fire; to torrey.

Aburikoroshi-Su アブリコロシス t.v. To roast to death; to burn at the stake.

Achi アチ adv. There; that place; yonder: — ye iki na, get out of the way.

Syd. Abuko, Soko, Kanata.

Achi-kochi アチコチ 彼此 adv. Here and there; all about; more or less; about; upside down: — wo sagashite mo mizun, I searched all over but could not find it; — ni sanri arimashō, it is about three miles; fude wo — mi notta, held the pen upside down.

Syd. Soko-Koko, Abikobe.

Acbura アクア adv. There; that place; yonder; i.q. achi.

Ada アダ (used only in comp.) Vain; empty; useless; fruitless; ineffective; trifling;ickle; frivolous; transitory; frail: — na, or — naru, adj. id. — ni, adv. Vainly, uselessly; unprofitably: issyo no adakeni wo tokawaza, not spending one penny uselessly.

Syd. Itazura, Muda, Munashiki.

Ada アダ 剃鬚, — na, or — naru, adj. Charming; lovely: — naru sugata, a charming figure.

Ada アダ adv. An enemy, adversary, foe; harm, injury: — suru, to oppose; to be hostile, inimical; to do harm; wari ni adu
suru mono totemo ikuni sutsuru bekarasu, we should not take even our enemies; — wo kaseu, to revenge; to avenge; to punish; — wo mukhi, id. — wo utsu, id.

Syn. teki, karashi, urami.

Ada-Adashiki, -ku-shi あだあだしき adj. Fickle; inconstant; changeable; capricious.

Adaban あだばな n. Blossoms which bear no fruit.

Adabara あだばら n. Pain in the stomach; i.q. senki.

Adabito あだびと n. An enemy; a fickle, changeable or inconstant person.

Adabushir あだぶしり n. A light sleep, or doze; i.q. utatane.

Adadamu あだだま n. A ball or shot that missed the mark.

Adafuda あだふだが coll. — na, adj. Capricious; whimsical; fickle; nonsensical; — na hito; — na koto wo inu.

Adagataki あだおたちき n. An enemy; a foe.

Syn. teki.

Adaguchi あだぐち n. Empty, trifling, or foolish talk

Syn. mukabashi.

Adakamo あだかも adv. Just like; just as; almost like; tuuki no hikari sayaku ni etsu — hiru no gotoshi, the moonlight was just as bright as the day; adakamot nobisharu kito no youngarei gotsui, just like the coming to life again of a dead man; — yoshi, just right.

Syn. chidoso, sangamo, samo.

Adake, -ru あだかげ i.v. To be trifling, frivolous, fickle.

Syn. uwa-uwa suru.

Adakoto あだコスト n. Trifling or frivolous talk; i.q. mukabashi.

Adakubere あだくべれ n. Competition for a worthless or trifling matter.

Adamakura あだまくら n. Illicit intercourse.

Adameki, -ku あだめけ i.v. To appear fickle, frivolous or trifling; wara wa kore made budo ni kori- katamari te adameku kokoro wo motasu, until this I was absorbed in military studies, and was not given to frivolity.

Adashi あだし n. Fruit that is worthless, of no value or use.

†Adami, -mu あだめ i.v. To be offended or displeased with; i.q. uramu.

Adamimi あだみみ n. Hearing inattentively or heedlessly; — wo mukasu.

Adamono あだもん n. A worthless thing; a trifling, frivolous person.

Adana あだな n. A nick-name; a false name.

†Adanai, -ku あだない t.v. To oppose.

Adanami あだまだみ n. Trifling waves; ripples.

Adane あだね n. Illicit intercourse.

Adappo, -ku あだポン i.adj. Gay; charming; fascinating: koye ga —.

Adashi あだし 柄 adj. Another; different; foreign; — gami, other gods (not of this country); — yo, another world; — kun, another country; — hokoro, the mind of another person; or a fickle, changeable heart.

Syn. hoka, ta, betsu.

Adawaza あだわず n. Fruitless labor.

Adaya あだや n. An arrow shot in vain; an arrow that has missed the mark.

Adayaka あだやか adj. Charming; fascinating; beautiful.

Adazakura あだざくら n. A cherry tree that soon sheds its blossoms.

†Ado あど n. A juggler’s assistant; ado wo utsu, or ado-utsu, to improvise a second stanza in poetry, or follow in a dramatic theme.

Adoken, -ku-shi あだけんか adj. Simple; inexperienced; ignorant or without judgment (as a child).

Adonai あどない i.q. adokenai.

Ado あど n. A species of trout; i.q. ai or ayu.

Adoへ n. An entertainment; a feast.

Ado, -ru あど i.v. To be like; to resemble; i.q. ayakaru: aecu, (neg.) unlike; aemono, a thing similar, or like.

Ado, -ru あどへ t.v. To dress food, as a salad: — na wo, — to make a salad of greens; aemono, a salad.

Ado-gu あどへ i.v. To pant; to blow, as one out of breath: aede hashiru, to run panting.

†Aeka あえか adj. Weak; feeble; i.q. yowaki.

Aemono あえもの n. Food eaten with rice; a relish; i.q. sat, awase.

Aen あえん 亜鉛 n. Zinc.

Aenai, cont. of aenaki.

Aenaki, -ku-shi あえなき adj. Frail; feeble; transient; sad: — saigo, the sad end (of life); aenaku iki wa tae ni keri.

Aenka あえんか n. Flowers of zinc.

†Aeshio あえしあ n. Soy; i.q. shyou.

†Aeshirai, -ru あえしら i.v. Same as aeshrai.

Aetagihana あてかたばな n. The bitter orange; i.q. datoidai.

Aete あて adv. Daring; venturing; presuming; making bold; positively; — aecu, would not dare to do; — iru koto yurusu, will not allow you to enter; — kikazri, would not listen.

Aez あえ子ど Added to the root of verbs signifying to be of or to wear.

Aenu あえん ies, unable, not daring, or stopping to perform the action of the verb to which it is joined: — iku wo tsuki- aecu, without taking breath; hashiri wo kiki-aecu deta, no sooner did he hear what was said till he went out; — toru mono wo tori- aecu, not stopping to take anything; sekii- aecu namida, tears that could not be repressed.

Aezukuri あえずくり n. A salad made of fish.

Afuhakashi, -su あふカラし caust. of afure, to cause to overflow.

Afu, -ru あふる i.v. To overflow; to inundate; to run over; to abound; to fail: kawa ga afureta, the river has overflowed (its banks); sake wo kao ni itta ga afureta, I went to buy some sake but failed to get it.

†Afu あふる n. Opium; i.q. ahen.

†Aoa あお pron. My; our; i.q. waga: ayako, my son; agakahoro, my heart.

†Aochi, -tsu あおち i.v. To divide, distribute, apportion, i.q. wakachi-atu. Agatazeru, caust.

Syn. wakatsu, kubaru.
Agake あがけ (cont. ami kake) n. A young falcon.
Agaki-ku あがき 階 i.v. or t.v. To paw or stamp with the feet (as a horse); to kick or move the feet (as a beetle when lying on its back); to prance; to gallop; to struggle; to exert one's self; to strive after: mushi ga aomuite agaku; agaite no moyaitte shiyo ga nai, all his kicking and contortions were of no avail; uma ga yuku zu shite chi wo agaku, the horse paws the ground but does not go.
Agaki あがき n. Pawing; prancing; galloping: uma no — wo hayameru, to make the horse gallop faster; — wo isogasu, id.
Agameru-ru あがめ る i.v. or t.v. To exalt, honor, glorify, adore, reverence: Kami te —, to adore the gods; hito teo kami ni —, to exalt a man into a god, to deify a man. Agame-uyama, id. Agamerareru, pass. Agamesaeru, caus.
Syn. ogamu, uyama, tatobu.
Agamono あがも 賦物 n. An expiatory offering; atonement; satisfaction.
Agamore あがも れ n. (cont. aga and omote)
My face, i.q. waga omote.
Aganai-au あがなう 階 t.v. To buy; to atone for; make satisfaction for; to redeem; to compensate; to make good; to ransom: kane wo motte tsuni wo —, to make satisfaction for crime with money; hito ni kawatte tsuni wo —, to make atonement for the sins of others. Aganawaneru, (pass.) to be redeemed, or ransommed. Aganawaneru, (caus.) to cause another to atone or redeem.
Syn. tsugunou, baihô suru.
Aganai あがなう 階 n. Atonement; redemption; ransomment; compensation: — wo nasu.
†Agare-ru あがれ る i.v. To be scattered; dispersed; separated, apart: agare-agare ni owashimashu, to live separated or apart from each other; i.q. chiri, wakaraneru.
Agaru-ru あがる ろ i.v. To ascend; to rise, go up, mount up, to improve; to advance; to make progress; to take (as food or drink); to enter or come into (a house); to be confiscated or taken away (by government); to be done, finished, completed; to deepen in color; to rear up (as a horse): yama ni —, to ascend a mountain; gakumon ga —, to advance in learning; nedan ga —, the price has gone up; iro ga —, the color has deepened or improved; te ga agatta, has become more expert, or, has improved in writing; o agari nasai, please come in, or, please take a seat, or, please help yourself to food; sakana ga agatta, the fish is dead; yakume ga agatta, removed from office; fushin ga agatta, the work is finished; ikura de agaru, how much will it cost; furei yori —, to land from a boat; yu yori —, to come out of a bath; kurai ni —, to be promoted or rise in rank; tobi-agaru, to fly or jump up; deki-agatta, is finished; kake-agaru, to run up; hai-agaru, to creep up; tenki ga agatta, the weather has cleared up; uma ga agari-suwa-
gu, the horse rears and prances; agaru mono ga nai, there is nothing I can eat.
Syn. noboru.
Agari あがり n. The ascent, rise; promotion; conclusion; confiscation: agari-uma, a rearing horse; agari-sagari, the rise and fall, the ascent and descent; agarikawa, an acclivity, ascent.
Agariba あがりば n. A place for landing from a boat, or for coming out of a bath; a jetty; a wharf.
Agaridenji あがりデンジ n. A ladder; steps; stairs.
Agarimono あがりもん n. The produce to a field; the crop; rent; income; a bondman (obs.): miya no —, the income of a temple.
Agaritaru あがりたる adj. Ancient; antique; old: — yo, ancient times; — hito, men of ancient times.
†Agarite あがりて no, adj. Same as agaritaru.
Agarita あがりた n. A prison; a gaol.
Syn. yûta, okuta, hitota.
Agari-tashiki あがりたしき n. A confiscated house.
†Agata あがた n. The country; a region distant from the capital; a country district or department; i.q. kôri, snaka: agata ni ni yuku, going to see the country; agata-meshi, a summons sent to district officers to appear at the capital once a year, on the 11th day of the 1st month; agata-nushi, the chief of a department.
Agatsu あがつ see agachi.
Agau あがう same as agana.
Age-ru あげる i.v. To raise; to lift up; to hoist; to elevate; to heighten; to give to a superior; to offer in sacrifice; to reckon; to count; to tell; to land; to finish; to vomit: ho wo —, to hoist a sail; koye wo agete yobu, to call with a loud voice; iro wo —, to heighten the color; na wo —, to become famous; furei no ni wo —, to land cargo; kaizu wo —, to count or reckon up the number; nedan wo —, to raise the price; kurai wo —, to raise to a higher rank; yuku wo —, to resign or give up an office; ageto ni naru, to feel like vomiting; shi-ageru, to finish doing; nuri-ageru, to finish painting; mōshi-ageru, to tell to a superior; tori-ageru, to take away, remove; hiki-ageru, to pull up. Agerareru, pass. or pot. Ageriesaru, caus.
Age-ru あげる i.v. To fry; to broil: saka-ni wo —, to fry fish.
Age あげ n. A tuck in a garment: — wo suru, to make a tuck; kata-aga, a tuck at the shoulder; kuri-aga, a tuck in the waist.
Age-ashi あげアシ n. (a raised foot), (coll.) Used mostly figuratively; as, — wo toru, to take advantage of a mistake or slip of another to get the better of him or trip him up; — toraren yōjiru wo suru.
hito no naga-banashi ni wa agumi, weared with his long story; agumi-hateru, to be quite weary; tired out.

Syd. 7-sukareri, umu, taitakusu.

Agehitsu, -mu アギヒツ i.v. To sit with the legs crossed; to cross the legs: agumi-iru, id.

Syd. ashi wo kumi, agumi wo kaku.

Agune, -ru アグネ i.v. To be satiated, surfeited, glutton: takusan tabete agunete shimau; nimotsu hakakechi ga nakute aguneru, when there is no sale for goods the market is glutted.

Agura アグラ n. Sitting with the legs crossed tailor fashion; a stool; a chair: wo kaku, id.

Syd. koshi-kake.

Aguru アグル i.q. aguru.

Ahem アヘン 阿片 n. Opium.

Ahiro アヒロ n. A domestic duck.

Ahō アホ 阿呆 n. A dunce; a fool; foolishness: na, stupid; foolish; silly; wo in, to talk nonsense; na koto, a foolish affair; meba ni noru.

Syd. baraka, or-bashon, shibemono.

Ahōshiki, -e アホシキ ad. Foolish; silly. Ahōshiku, adv. in a foolish manner; foolishly.

Ai アイ n. Indigo, blue, the Polygonam tinctorium: ai-iro, blue color; de somuru, to dye an indigo color; aoki wa ai yori idete ai yori aoshi (prov.); aibatak, an indigo field.

Ai アイ Exclam. used familiarly in answering a call: ai to henji wo suru.

Syd. hai, o, o, hei.

Ai アイ The name of a fresh-water fish, a species of trout, Salmo altilavis.

Ai アイ 哭 (kanashimi, nageki, urei) n. Grief; sorrow; sadness; lamentation: wo omou, to feel grief; to grieve; to mourn; lament.

Ai アイ 愛 (itsukushimi) n. Love; affection; attachment: suru, to love; to regard with affection; hito wo aiuru mono wa hito ni oiseraru beshi, he that loves others shall be loved; wo uzhinai, to lose one's love for anything.

Ai アイ間 n. Interval of time or space; time; during; between; leisure: ha no ai ni mono ga hawanmu, something is sticking between the teeth; fa-fu ai ga warui, the husband and wife are on bad terms.

Syd. ma, aida, aima.

Ai, Au アイ, アウ i.v. (1) To meet; to encounter; to suffer; to happen on; to find: to-chi de ari wo itta, was caught in the rain whilst on the way; hito me ni ari, met with, or suffered great trouble; au wa wakare no hujime, meeting in the beginning of parting. (2) 会 To agree, correspond, accord; to chord, harmonise; to suit; to fit; to be joined together: ki ni au, to like; to suit; to be pleased with; ki ni awanu, do not like; suru fu ga atsu, the seals correspond with each other; kono haru wa watakushi ni yoku ai-masu, this coat fits me nicely.

Syd. (1) kwa suru, (2) ozeru, gasuru, kanau, fugō suru, teki suru.
At アト n. Together; mutual (used only in compound words as a reciprocal prefix; frequently also prefixed to words in official or epistolary writings merely for elegance or politeness), as, ai-tasukeru, to help each other; ai-ai suru, to love each other; ai-kotarawan, to consult together; ai-noru, to ride together; ai-sumu, to live together.

Syn. tagai ni, tomo ni.

Ata ni アタ adv. At intervals. At various intervals of time or space; from time to time; at intervals.

Atban アタバン 相番 n. A fellow watchman; watching together.

Aibetsu アイベツ 表別 (wakare no kanashimi) n. The sorrow of parting.

Aibi アイビ n. The plank laid from a boat to the shore to land by.

Airi アイリ n. Using the same fire; cooking by the same fire.

Airi, au アイリアフ 歩合 t.v. (coll.) i.q. ayumi au.

Airi ki アアイキ 別引 n. Mutual retreat or withdrawal; no tatakai, a drawn battle.

Aisai アイスai n. A fellow chair-bearer or coolie.

Aisore アイソレ n. In love with each other; mutual love.

Aita アイタ 間 n. Interval of space or time; time; space; between; while; during; since; as, because; goma to goma no; between the mountains; oyako no; ga warui, the parent and child are on bad terms; hito toki no, the space of one hour; ichi ri no, the space of a mile; sukoshi no, a little while; kon sekki tsuni-oki, soro, as the goods were sent this evening, etc.

Syn. ma, naka, ati.

Aidagara アイダギャラ 間柄 n. Relations, connections.

Syn. shinrinu, tsubukai.

Aida アイダ 間 n. A ball of indigo.

Aidarp, ru アイダレル t.v. To caress, fondle.

Aideshi アイデシ 同円 n. Fellow pupil; school-mate.

Aidō アイドウ 哀悼 (nageki, itamun) n. Lamentation; mourning; suru, to lament, to mourn.

Aigasa アイガサ 合毬 n. Together under one umbrella; de aruku.

Aigi アイギ n. An outside garment worn by women.

Aigiku アアイギク 初見 n. The exchange of letters or verses between friends; correspondence; a love song; i.q. koika.

Aigumi アイギム 同伴 n. Belonging to the same company.

Aigusuri アイグスリ 合咲 n. A medicine adapted to the disease; a specific.

Aigwan アイグワン 哀挽 — suru, to regard with pleasure; to enjoy.

Aigyō アイギョ 哀悼 n. Amiability; charming or pleasant manner.

Aihan アイハン 相反 — suru, to disagree, contradict.

Syn. sashimi-mukade
AIM

AIRIKU アイラク adj. A color for painting. "Airiku" can be used in various contexts to refer to a color or hue, often associated with creativity and sophistication in design and art.

AIRI アイラ n. A kind of wild-duck.

AIRATSU アイラツ adv. Making a noise together, as a crowd; i.e. "airawaide." The term "AIRATSU" is often used to describe a collective or communal activity or behavior.

AIRIYA アイラヤ n. 1. A peacemaker; a mediator, intercessor. 2. The term "AIRIYA" is used to denote individuals or entities that facilitate or act as intermediaries in resolving conflicts or disputes.

AIRUKANIN アイラキナン n. A complaint, remonstrance, or petition.

AIRU アイラ n. (leg.) A complaint, remonstrance, or petition. In the context of communication, "AIRU" can be an expression of dissatisfaction or criticism.

AIRUSHI アイラシ n. Congeniality of temper or disposition; i.e. "wo miru," to tell by the horoscope whether the temperament of two persons is congenial, so as to become man and wife.

AIRIYA アイラヤ n. Congeniality; civility; courteousness; politeness; hospitality; i.e. "wo suru," to treat courteously; "wo ite," to speak civilly; "wo nai hito," an uncivil person; or "ga tsuki," to lose one's affection for anything; to be tired of; grow cold or indifferent to; to be estranged, alienated.

AIRUKU アイラク adj. In an uncourteous, uncivil, unsociable manner.

AIRUIKASHI アイラキアシ adv. Kind; civil; courteous or polite in manner.

AIRIYASHI バイラシ adv. To treat with rudeness or incivility.

AIRIKAI バイラキ adv. Exclamation of pain; it hurts! it pains!

AIRISE アイラシ adj. Uncivil; impolite; uncourteous.

AIRITAI バイライ adv. Mutually; together; with or amongst one another.

AIRITAII バイラト adv. Between themselves; without the presence or intervention of another: i.e. "de sadameru; aitajinai, dying together.

AIRITAI バイラテ adv. Spoken of the clouds spread out in strata or layers: kumo aitai to shite tanabiku.

AIRITAI-KU バイラテキ adv. 1. One who partakes of a feast with others.
2. In the context of courtship, "AIRITAI-KU" can refer to a person who shares a meal or feast with another, often indicating a intimate or social bond.

AIRITAI-TEI バイラテイ adv. To inform, communicate, make known.

AIRITAI バイラ adv. To share, to have in common, to partake of.

AIRITAIKU バイラチ adv. To share, to have in common, to partake of.

AIRITAIKON バイラチョン adv. To share, to have in common, to partake of.

AIRITAIKON-CHI バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-KI バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-KII バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-SHI バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-SHI-KU バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-SHI-KU-CHI バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-SHI-KU-CHI-KU バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-SHI-KU-CHI-KU-KU バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.

AIRITAIKON-SHI-KU-CHI-KU-KU-KU バイラチョンキ adv. The Emperor's audience chamber in the Daijokwan.
Aliyak アイヤク 同僚 n. A fellow officer.
Aliyen-Kiyen メイエンキエン 爱線, a railway line. Like and dislike; as, hito wa — de, men have different likes and dislikes, different tastes.
Aitome アトメ 妹 n. The wives of two brothers, or daughters-in-law in the same family.
Aki-zo アキゾ 女性 n. (itsukushimi, nikumi) Love and hatred.
Aizome アイズメ 藍染 n. Blue-dyed: i.q. aizuri.
Aizuru アイズル 藍紫 n. A signal: sign: — wo suru, to make a signal; — no hata, a signal flag: — no teppō, a signal gun.
Aizuzi アイズジ 相槌 n. A sledge-hammer: — utsu, replying to another's speech.
Aizumi アイズミ n. A ball of indigo used in dyeing.
Aizuru アイズル 藍紫 n. Printed or dyed in blue.
Airi アリ n. (Sanscrit word) A Buddhist priest whose office it is to attend to the discipline of the monjes under his control.
Aji アジ n. The name of a fish.
Aji アジ味 n. Taste, flavor: — wo miru, to try the flavor; — wo tsukeru, to flavor.
Ajiyama アジヤマ 味鶴 n. The spectacled teal.
Ajika アジカ 黒黄 n. A kind of basket used by farmers.
Ajinai-Aji-Ki アジナイ無情 adj. Vain; empty; useless: ajikinaku tsuki hi wo okuru, to pass the time uselessly; yo wo ajikinaku omou, to be weary of the world; mi no ajikina nasa.
Ajima 竜馬 n. A kind of trailing bean or lentil.
†Ajiwasa アジワサ n. The betel nut; i.q. bin roji.
Ajina アジナ 奇怪 adj. Strange; wonderful; surprising.
Syn. ayashti, hen-na.
Ajinai-Aji アジナイ無味 adj. Without flavor; tasteless: kaze hitte tubemono ga ajinai, when one has a cold food is tasteless.
Ajiro アジロ 綿代 n. A woven work of bamboo, rattan or grass; a wept or fish-basket.
†Ajirotama アジロタマ n. A kind of wagon used in ancient times.
Ajirai アジライ 模样花 n. The Hydrangea.
Ajirashii アジラシ n A gull, or tern.
Ajiru アジル 甜瓜 n. The musk-melon.
Syn. makuwauri.
Ajiruai アジライ味 n. Taste; flavor: — ga yoi; — ga warui; — ga nai.
Ajiruai-Aji アジライ味 t.v. To taste, to try; to examine: ajiruote miru, to try by tasting.
Aka アカ 品 n. (A Sanscrit word) The water placed by the Buddhists before their idols, and in the hollow places cut in tomb-stones; holy water.
Aka アカ湖 n. Bilge-water: — wo kayeru, to bail out a boat, or pump a ship.
Aka アカ泥 n. Filth; dirt; the dirt or grease of the body; the dirt or slime of water: yuaka, the inerteration on the inside of a teapot; — wootosu, to clean off the dirt; — ga tsuita, dirty; niimi wo —, ear wax; — ga shimita.
Aka アカ 赤. Red; naked; completely; perfectly: — no tanin, a perfect stranger: used mostly in compounds.
Akebo アケボ n. A species of rice that has a reddish ear.
†Akaroshi アカリシ n. The morning star, Venus.
Akaikiren アカイレイン 赤大根 n. A beet.
Akaikusha アカクシハ 赤玉 n. A red stone; the name of a secret medicine, made into red pills, and used for pain in the stomach.
†Akaikura アカリクラ n. The shelf or altar in the house where holy water and Buddhist idols are placed.
Akaikuru アカリヘル 赤蛙 n. A species of frog having a beautifully striped skin.
Akaigai アカガイ 赤鶴 n. The name of a species of red shell-fish.
Akaigane アカガネ 鰍 n. Copper.
Syn. dō.
Akaigao アカゴー 赤顔 n. A red face.
†Akaigari アカリカリ i.q. nokagire.
Akaigoshi アカゴシ 赤根 n. The name of a tree; lit. red oak.
Akaigoshira アカゴシラ A person with red hair; a red head.
Akaide アキデ 赤罪 n. Red hair.
Akaigusa アカクサ 麻子 n. Chaps, or cracks on the hands or feet produced by cold: te ni — ga kireta, my hands are chapped.
Akaigyo アカギョ 赤子 n. An infant; babe; i.q. akambo.
Akaigomu アカゴム 赤母 n. Red or gluttonous rice.
Akaikuhada アカクハダ 赤髪 n. Stark naked; bare of clothing: — ni naru; — de soto ye deru, to go out of the house naked.
Syn. sumakura.
Akaikujio アカクジオ 赤髪 n. Publicly disgraced: — wo kakezu; — wo kaku.
Akaikusaka アカクサカ 赤髪 n. Dysentery.
Syn. ribito.
Akaikusagi アカクサギ A red beard; a person with a red beard.
Akaikumaku アマガメ n. The well from which (aka) holy-water is drawn.
Akaikusen-Aika アカセンアカ adj. Red; (met) sincere, loyal: aki kimonos, red clothes; hana ga aki, the flower is red; aki iro, red color; — ko koro, a sincere heart.
Akaikitama アカキタマ 染血 adj. Dirty; soiled by the grease of the body: — kimonos, dirty clothes.
†Akaikochi アカコチ i.q. hōduki.
†Akaiki アキキ 明 adj. Bright; clear.
Akaikuku アカクク adv. Red: — suru, to make red; — naru, to become red; — nai, it is not red.
Akaikumamun アカコマムン n. A reddish-brown bean.
Akaikumatsu アカコマツ 赤松 n. (red pine) Pirus densiflora.
Akaikumomori アカコモモリ n. (coll.) Pulling down the lower eyelids to make faces at others, in the manner of children: — wo suru.
AKAMI-bako

Akami-bako カラサキ 明前 n. Before one's light; in one's light: — ni tateu, to stand in one's light.

AKARI-TOBI カラリスト 明灭 n. A window, or any place for letting in light.

AKARU, -ki カルイ 明 adj. Light; not dark; clear; bright; clever; skillful: — tokoro, a light place.

AKARUKU カルク adv. Light: — naru, to become light; — suru, to make light, lighten; — nai, not light; — mi no ue — suru, to clear one's reputation.

AKARUMI カラミ 明 n. A light place.

AKARUSU カラス 明 n. The lightness; the state or degree of light.

AKASHI カラシ 明. It is light. See akari.

AKARUTEA カルテア n. A garment worn by a kamushiki when worshipping a kami.

AKAZA アカザ 赤い n. The state or degree of redness.

AKASHI-bito アカシビト n. A witness.

AKASHIDE アカシデ n. Distegocarpus laxiflorus.

AKA-SU アカス赤 n. Red lines, or veins.

AKASAKA アカサカ a. Reddish.

AKASHIKI アカシキ n. The dawn of day; day-break.

AKAZA アカザ 赤い n. A thorny shrub, Cheno-podium album.

AKAZUKI アカツキ n. The vessel in which aki is kept.

AKE アケ 赤い n. A red color; crimson.

AKE-bi アケ比色 i.v. To open; to empty; to vacate; to dawn: to wo —, to open a door; kuchi wo —, to open the mouth; michi wo —, to open the way, clear the road; te wo —, to vacate a house, or to absent one's self from home; hako wo —, to open a box, or to empty a box; ana wo —, to make a hole; aida wo —, to make an opening between; yo ga —, the day dawn; nen ga —, the year or time of service is finished; toshi ga —, the new year has begun; futa wo —, to take off a lid.

AKARI-MAKO アカリマコ著 n. A skylight.

SYN. MUKISHI n.
Akeri アケリ 通草 n. The Akebia quinata, barberry.
Akerono アケロン 瞳 n. The dim twilight of the morning.

Syn. aratsuki.

Akedama アケダマ n. The rim of the vent-hole on the top of a helmet.
Akegata アケガタ 瞳方 n. The dawn.
Akegure アケグレ 明る n. The darkness just before the day begins to break; morning twilight.

Akehanare, Ru アケハナレ 明暗 i.v. To dawn (as the morning); to break (as the day.)
Akehanashii, Su アケハナス 明暗 t.v. To leave open: to wo ー, to leave the door open; ake-bonashi myōn, don't leave the door open.

Ake-kure アケクレ 明暮 n. Rising and setting of the sun; morning and evening; day and night; constantly: ー koko ni hanarezu, was in my mind day and night.

Aketatsu アケツタ 明暗 n. Six o'clock in the morning.

Akeni アケニ n. A box made of bamboo.
Akenohi アケノひ 信好 n. The next or following day.
Akenokane アケノカネ 晩鉢 n. The morning bell, struck about sunrise in bud. temples.
Akenotoki アケノトキ 明年 n. The year after; the following or succeeding year.

Akenotsuki アケノツキ 明月 n. The month after; the month following.

Ake-tate アケテ 開戦 n. Opening and shutting.

†Akettsukedori アケツクドリ n. (poet.) A cock.

Aki アキ 秋 n. Autumn, fall, harvest: ー no kure, end of fall.

Aki アキ 空 n. Satiety; fullness; enough: ー ga deru, to get tired of anything: ー ga hayai, soon weary of.

Aki アキ 空 n. and adj. Empty; vacant; unoccupied; open; lucky; favorable: ー dokuri, an empty bottle; ー bako, empty box; ー is, vacant house; ー chi, vacant or uncultivated land; ー dan, a vacant shop; ー no kata, a lucky quarter or region.

Aki, Aku, Ata アタ 明空 or 明 i.v. To be open, empty, vacant, unoccupied; to begin: ー ga aita, the door is open; ー te ga aita, the house is vacant; hako ga aita, the box is empty; aki kai no kuchii ga aita, the sale has commenced; me ga aki, eyes are open.

Syn. hiraku.

Aki, Ku or Kuru, Ata アク or 明空, 明 i.v. To be full, satiated; to have enough; to be tired of, wearied: ー aku made taberu, to eat to satiety; ー mono ni akiru, quickly tired of a thing; ー mō kiki aita, I have heard enough, I am tired of hearing; ー asobi ni akiru, tired of play; ー aku koto no hirasi, never satisfied; ー sakana ni aku, to be tired of fish; ー aku made tsuyoi, exceedingly powerful; aku made, completely.

Syn. itou, ita ni nari, itaku.

Akiaji アキジ n. (an Aino word) Salmon.
Akihito アキヒト 商人 n. A merchant, trader.

Syn. Akindo.

Akihito アキヒト 商人 n. A merchant, trader.

Akihito アキヒト 商人 n. A merchant, trader.

Akido アキド 船 n. The gills of a fish.

Akiko アキコ 船子 n. Anything produced or brought forth in the autumn.

Akizate, Ru アキハテーナ 話者 i.v. To be completely satiated; to be tired of anything; disgusted: ー kono shigoto ni wa aki-hateta, quite tired of this work.

†Akijih Akijiho 商人 n. Amaurosia.

†Akikazezuuki アキカリゲツビキ n. The Eighth month.

Akina アキナ 商人 n. Space between, as 'two open doors.

Akimekura アキメクラ 賞盲 n. Amaurosia, or glaucoma; (coll.) an ignoramus.

Akimoto アキモト 買物 n. Merchantize; goods.

Akina アキナ 商人 n. Trade; traffic; commerce: ー wo suru, to trade.

Syn. shōbai.

Akina-ayu アキナナあ n. Trade; traffic; to buy and sell; omae wa nani wo akini-nasaru, what do you trade in?

Syn. bairai suru, shōbai suru, urikai suru.

Akina-bune アキナブネ 買物商船 n. A merchant ship.

Akina-monó アキナモノ 買物 n. Merchantize; an article for sale; goods; wares.

Akindo アキンド 商人 n. A merchant, trader.

Akindo-bune アキンドブネ 商人商船 n. A merchant ship.

†Akinomita アキノミタ 商客 n. The palace of the Empress.

†Akinshimo アキシモ商客 n. A sword.

Akippoi アキッポイ 商, add. (coll.) Easily tired of anything; fickle; capricious; changeable.

Akira アキラ 商人 n. Plain, clear; intelligible; manifest; distinct; obvious; luminous: ー naru hi, a clear day; ー de nai, not plain.

Akira-kei 明ady. Clearly; distinctly; plainly; evidently; intelligently: ー kei, to speak plainly.

Syn. akihrakeri, ke-shi, ukiyake 明ady. Clear; plain; manifest.

Akiram アキラメ 話 n. Ease or relief of mind from doubt, perplexity or anxiety; resignation; satisfaction: ー no tame ni isha ni nite morau, to ask a physician to see a patient merely for one's satisfaction; ー no warui onna, a woman who will not be resigned or dismiss a matter from her mind; akiramarenu to akirameru, to be resigned to the inevitable.

Akiram, Ru アキラメ語 話 i.v. and i.v. To clear; to make plain; to understand clearly; to clear, free or relieve the mind of doubt or suspense; to satisfy, or set the mind at rest; to be resigned or acquiesce in: ー dōri wo ー , to make the truth plain, or to understand it; shikata ga nai to, finding there is no remedy to be resigned.

Syn. onokiru, kawarari suru.

Akire, Ru アキレル 話 i.v. To be astonished; dumbfounded; to wonder; to be surprised: ー akirete mono ga iwarenu, not able to speak from astonishment; akireta hito, an awful man.

Syn. odoroku, dōzentaru.
†AKISA or AISA アキサ n. A species of wild duck.
†AKISU アキス n. Bargain money; paying in advance.
Syn. TE-TSUKU.
AKITARI-RU アキタリ 餓足 i.v. To be satisfied; to have enough; contented: akitarazan, unsatisfied.
AKITSU アキツ n. A dragon-fly.
AKITSUHAKI アキツハキ n. The visible god, i.e. the Tenshi.
AKITSUSHIMA or AKITSUSU アキツシマ 秋津洲 n. An ancient name of Japan, so called from its shape resembling the dragon-fly, or, as some say, from its abundant harvests.
AKIYA アキヤ 空屋 n. A vacant house.
†AKIZE アキズ The dragon-fly; i.q. akitsu.
AKKENAI-EI-KU アケナイ adj. Not enough.
AKER-NI-TORARE-RU アケニトレラル i.v. (coll.) To be amazed, surprised, astonished, thunder-struck.
AKERUAKA アケラカ adv. (coll.) In a vacant, empty manner; having nothing to occupy one's self with; listlessly: — to shite hi wo kurasu, to spend the day in a vacant, idle manner.
AKKE アクイ 愚鬼 n. Evil spirits; a demon.
AKKI アキ ノxious vapor; miasma.
AKKÔ アッコ 息口 (waru kuchi) n. Vile, scurrilous or blackguard language: — suru, to blackguard, revile; — wo iru, id.
Syn. NONOSHI, ZÔGÖN.
†AKO アコ n. My son, i.q. waga ko.
†AKO アコ n. (poet.) A fisherman.
AKÔ アコウ adv. Contraction of akaku, red: — gozaramas, it is red.
AKOE アコエ n. The spur of a cock.
Syn. KEZUME.
AKOGARE-BU アコガレ 行狂 i.v. To be abstracted, absent-minded, or the mind deeply interested in some object and unconscious of things near; unsettled or uneasy in mind; to long after
AKOGARE-AKU アコガレアルk n. To walk in an abstracted manner.
AKOGI-MA アコギマ 阿寄 adj. Extravagant; absurd; unreasonable.
AKOGI-MI アコギミ 阿寄 adv. Extravagantly; absurdly.
†AKOME アコメ n. A woman of low rank or position
†AKOME アコメ n. The garment worn next the skin by women; a garment worn by nobles from the 1st to the 5th rank: — ginu, id.
AKOYA or AKOYAI アコヤ n. The name of a shell-fish.
AKU アク 见 or 閲.
AKU アク 灰汁 n. Lye; also the liquor obtained by skimming lime or steeping anything in water.
AKU アク (ashiki) Bad; wicked; evil; insidious; atrocious; hellish; malignant; noxious; virulent; foul: — wo suru, to commit evil; — wo korasu, to punish wickedness; — ni fukeru, to increase in evil; aku-ba, a vicious horse; aku-ba, a virago; aku-ni, an unlucky day.
AKURI アクリ欠 n. Yawning; gaping: — wo suru, to yawn; to gape.
AKURÔ アクロ マイ病 (ashiki yamai) n. A malignant disease.
AKUCHI アクチ 血 n. Bad or impure blood.
AKUCHI アクチ n. Pimples that break out on the lips.
AKURO-KE アクロイ adj. (coll.) Quickly producing satiety; cloying; palling; gross in taste; exceeding what is delicate, refined or proper; disgusting by excess; florid; verbose; prolix.
Syn. SHITSUROI, KURO.
AKURO-YU アクロウ 恶風 (ashiki narawashî) n. A bad custom; bad manners.
AKUGARE-BU アゴガレ Same as akogare.
AKUGIAKU アギャク 国悪 n. Outrageously wicked; atrocious; nefarious; diabolical or impious; treachery; treason.
AKUGÔ or AKUGÔ マクロ 恶悪 (ashiki waza) n. Evil deeds; evil reward: (Bud.) — wo tekurite aku-gô no mukuri wo ukuru.
AKUKI アクキ 恶悪 n. Evil practices; bad conduct or manners.
AKUKI アクキ 恶事 (ashiki koto) n. A bad affair; a wicked thing: — sen ri kôji mon wo idzeu, a bad thing is known a thousand miles, but a good thing goes not out of the door.
AKUKUJI アクキジ 恶念 n. The seed of the gobô, used as a medicine.
AKUKO アクコ 恶女 n. An ugly woman; a bad woman.
AKUMA アクマ 恶魔 n. A demon; a devil.
AKUMU アクム 恶夢 n. A bad or unlucky dream.
AKUMÔ アクム惡名 (ashiki na) n. A bad name or reputation.
†AKUNAI-RU アクナフ i.v. To prance.
Syn. HANERU, ODORU.
AKUNEN アクネン 恶念 n. Evil or wicked thoughts: — wo okeuazu.
AKUNIN アクニン 恶人 (warui hito) n. A bad or wicked man: — ni wa tomo oshi, a bad man has many companions.
AKURU アクル Same as akuru. The dawning or opening of the day; ensuing; following; next: — yo wo — wo matsu, to wait for the dawning of the day; — hit, the next day; — toshi, the following year.
AKURÔ アクロ 悪悪 n. A malicious spirit of a dead person: — ga hito ni toritsuku, a malicious spirit bewitches men.
AKUROSEYÔ アクロセイユ病 悪病 n. A disease of a malignant type.
AKUSAKU アクサク 癒努 酔 adv. In a busy, bustling manner: — shite hataraiku.
AKUSHÔ アクシウ 悪習 n. A bad habit.
AKUSHU アクシュ 悪宿 n. (Bud.) Transmigration to a worse condition.
AKUSHU アクシュ 援手 (te wo nigiru). Grasping the hand (as in saluting).
AKUSÔ アクシウ 悪習 n. A bad or malicious physique.
AKUTA アクタ n. Dirt; litter; filth.
Syn. GOMI, CHIRU.
Aku

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†Akuta アクタ n. An intestinal worm, Lumbricidae; i.e. kwai-chi.

Akutagawa アクタガワ n. The place where dirt or litter is thrown; a dirt-heap.

Aku-tai アクタイ n. A bad or wicked person.

Aku-tō アクト n. The heel.

Aku-omote アクオモテ n. An atrociously wicked person or company.

Akuozuku アクソク n. Evil customs.

Ama アマ n. A Buddhist nun


Ama アマ n. Heaven; the sky; used mostly in compounds: rain.

Ama-gari アマガリ n. Clearing off of rain.

Ama-ai アマアイ n. The interval between showers of rain.

†Ama-ari アマアリ n. The clear interval between showers of rain.

†Ama-bi アマビ n. An echo, i.e. yamabiko.

†Ama-bito アマビト n. An inhabitant of heaven.

Syn. tennin.

Ama-boshi アマボシ n. Sun-dried, salted, or dried persimmon.

Ama-chai アマチ n. The name of a sweet infusion, used as a medicine, and for washing the image of Shaka on the anniversary of his birth.

Ama-dari アマダリ n. The rain dropping from the eaves.

Ama-darai-uke アマダライケ n. A vessel for receiving rain water.

Ama-jin アマ津 n. A convent or nunnery (Buddh.)

Ama-ro アマロ n. Rain-door; the outside sliding doors which are closed at night or in rainy weather.

Amae アマエ n. Indulgence; humorizing or petting a child.

Amae-bi アマエビ n. To caress, fondle; cox; petted; coaxed; perfused: kodomo ga oya ni — the child caresses its parents; go-shin-setsu ni amae, induced by your kindness.

†Amae-taki アマエタケ adj. Bashful; shy.


†Amaeke アマエケ n. To walk upon the heavens or in the air.

Amae-ku アマエク n. A species of early persimmon.

Amae-gaeshi アマエガエシ n. A rain-coat.

Amae-ka アマエカ n. A rain-hat, or rain umbrella.

†Amaegata アマエガタ n. A doll or image on which the evils of children are laid and borne away.

Amae-ya アマエヤ n. Having the appearance of rain.

Amae-ni アマエニ n. Rain clothes, worn in the rain.

†Amae-ru アマエル adj. To be cloudy; foggy.

Amae-ru アマエル n. Praying for rain.

†Amae-ru アマエル n. A rain-coat.

Amae-ru アマエル n. Articles used to protect from rain; as, an umbrella, a rain-coat.

†Amae-ha アマエハ n. The sea-beach.

Syn. umbaya.

Amae-ha アマエハ n. The inner bark of a tree, i.e. amakusa.

Amae-ha アマエハ n. A box made of a net-work of wood.

†Amae-ka アマエカ n. As, like: same as gotoku.

†Amae-ka アマエカ n. Sweet: pleasant to the taste; savory; (in a way) not enough salt; (in a way) easy; loose; not tight; not strict; having too much play; (in a way) soft, as metal; foolish: satō wa amai, sugar is sweet; shito ga — there is not enough salt in it; nori ga — there is not enough starch in it (clothes); kusagi ga —, the wedge is loose; katana no kane ga —, metal of the sword is soft; chie ga — hito, has but little wit.

Amae-ka アマエカ n. Slightly salted.

†Amae-shi アマエシ n. A fishy tumor; a wen.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. The inner bark of a tree.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. To have the appearance of rain.

†Amae-ka アマエカ n. Liquorice root, i.e. kanzu.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. Adv. Sweet; see amai: — suru, to sweeten; — nai, it is not sweet; kane amakute kirenai the metal is so soft it will not cut; ko wo — sodateru, to humer a child.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. To descend from heaven.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. The name of a kind of wagon used in ancient times.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. Rain-water.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. A leaking of rain through the roof.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. A gathering of the clouds for rain: — ga suru, it is preparing for rain.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. To taste with pleasure, relish; to do cheerfully, willingly; to make peace; to pacify: shoku wo amanawa, not to relish food.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. Adj. Everywhere; universal; all; whole: hi wa — sekit wo terasu, the sun shines over the whole earth; michi wa amanekaranu tokoro nashi, the laws of nature pervade all things.

Syn. amabetsu, koko wo nai.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. To relish, delight in; to do cheerfully, willingly: shoku wo —, to relish food.

Amae-shi アマエシ n. The milky way.

Syn. chinga.

†Amanohashita アマノハシャ n. The arrows from heaven used by the gods.

Amanohashita アマノハシャ n. The heavenly plain; the sky; the original abode of the kami.
Amano-Twakura アマノイハクラ n. The (rocky) immovable throne of the kami.
Amano-Jae アマノじゃやや (coll.) A devil.
†Amanoko アマノコ n. A harlot.
Syn. asobiime.
†Amano-Masuhito アマノマスヒト n. The race of man (so called from its gradually multiplying).
Amano-Misu アマノミス n. The dwelling of a god, or of the Tenshi.
Amanori アマノリ紫箔 n. Purple laver. The pophyra vulgaris.
Syn. Murosaki-Nori.
†Amano-Nobigorotō アマノネギガタ n. The harp played by one who desired to receive a communication from the kami.
†Amano-Bakute アマノバクテ n. Striking the hands together behind the back, as in cursing another.
†Amano-Satohashi アマノサヨハシ n. The bridge across the milky way by which Kengyū and Tokuyō go to meet each other.
†Amano-Ukibashi アマノウキ橋 n. The floating bridge by which Isanagi and Isanami descended from heaven to earth.
†Amano-Asako アマノアサコ n. A demon; a devil.
Ama-ochi アマオチ n. A small court-yard in the centre of a house; the gutter or place where the rain-drops fall from the eaves of a house.
*- アマバキ雨ニ n. A covering or screen to keep off the rain.
Amaru アマル i.v. Left over; to be over and above.
Amaru-ru アマル attractive i.v. To exceed; to be more or greater than; to be beyond or above; to remain over; to be left over; too much for; toshi wa rokujī n amaru, he was more than sixty years old; kore dake amarita, there is so much over; omoi ni —, beyond one’s ability to make out; te ni amaru, too strong for, too much for one’s strength; me ni —, cannot bear to look at, cannot see patiently; wakamai ga ni mi ni —, his happiness was excessive (lit. too much for his body).
Syn. nokoru, sugiru.
Amaru アラ n. That which is left over; the remainder; excess; surplus; overplus; danu wa — wa watakushi ga itadakimasu, I receive what my master leaves.
Amaru アラ attractive adv. Very, exceedingly; more than; too; above; samui, too cold; — tanta, too much; hatsuka —, more than twenty days; — ōki, too large; — omoshirokumonai, not very agreeable.
Syn. hanabada.
Amaru na or Arami りアリナ attractive adj. Excessive; more than is common or reasonable; immoderate; inordinate; extraordinary; — kurushita ni koe wo hasuuru, cried out through excessive pain; — koto wo iru, to say that which is improper or absurd; — yatsu, an egregious rascal.
Amaru アラ attractive n. The state or degree of sweetness; see amai.
†Amaramaru アママラ attractive adj. Remote from heaven, or from the capital.
Amaishi アミシ attractive adj. Sweet; see amai.
Amaishi-su アミシ魅力 attractive t.v. To let remain; leave over: toki wo amasen, don’t let any of the enemy remain; amasen, without leaving any.
Syn. nokoru, morasu.
†Amaishibare, -ru アミシガレ attractive i.v. To die, i.e. to go under the dominion of the kami.
Amaishitari アミシタイ attractive n. Rain-drops from the eaves.
Amaishigō アミシサイ attractive n. An outside or rain door, made of sash pasted with oiled paper.
†Amaiso アミサイ attractive adj. High, reaching to heaven; the shaven head of a nun.
Amaiso na アミサイナ attractive adj. Having the appearance of being sweet, or pleasant to the taste.
Amaissai アミサイ attractive adv. Moreover; besides; still more; in addition.
Syn. sonoue ni.
Ama 阿木 attractive adj. Many; much: — tabi, many times; — no hito, a great many persons; — no kami, many countries.
Syn. oku, obitadashi, tanto.
†Ama-ari, -ru アマリ attractive i.v. To be full; complete; spoken only of the Tenshi.
†Amaterashii, -ru アマテラス attractive 天照 t.v. To shine from the sky.
Amatsu アマツ (comp. of ama, heaven and obs. gen. suffix, tei, of) — kami, gods of heaven; — hi, the sun; — otome, female angels; — yu, the wind; — misu, rain; — sore, the sky.
†Amatsuhire アマツヒレ attractive n. A cloud.
Syn. kumo.
†Amatsuhitsugi アマツヒツギ attractive n. The Imperial succession.
Amatsukitsune アマツキツネ attractive n. The name of a star, also an elf.
Syn. tengu.
†Amatsumiko アマツミコ attractive n. The son of heaven, Tenshi.
†Amatsutsu-tenmi エマツミ attractive n. A sin committed in heaven, or by a god.
Amatsuyeda アマツエダ attractive n. A scion of the Imperial family.
Amaubari アマウリ attractive n. Musk-melon.
Syn. makuwauri.
Amayadori アマヤドリ attractive n. Temporary shelter from the rain.
Amayakashi, -su アマヤカス attractive t.v. To humor, pet, indulge, as a child; to dandle or amuse a child: kodomo wo —.
Amayo アマヨ attractive n. A rainy night.
Amayoke アマヨケ attractive n. A rain screen.
Amazake アマザケ attractive n. Sweet sake, a kind of drink made of fermented rice.
Amazahashi アマザハラ attractive n. Exposed to the rain. Amazawari アマザウラ attractive n. Hindered by the rain.
Amatzumi アマツミ attractive n. Wrapped up so as to be protected from rain.
Ambei アンペイ 醍醐 n. The seasoning or taste of food; the state, condition, way,
mode, manner: — wo mire, to taste or examine into the condition of anything; wata-
kushi wa amabai ga warui, I do not feel well; kyō wa o — wa ikaga de gozarimasu, how do
you feel to-day? kono shittai no — wa yoi, this soup in nicely seasoned; kono fude wa it —
ni kakeru, thin pen writes well; byōnin no — wo tazuneru, to inquire how a sick person is.

Syn. kagen, gwai, yōdai.

Amu アンブ 安布 (nade-yasunzu) — suru. to quiet, tranquilize, pacify; to make contented
and happy: tamizayukushō wo — suru.

Amu アメ 雨 n. A kind of jelly made of wheat flour: — wo kawaeru, (prov.) to feed one with
honey, to cajole or flatter.

Amu アメ 天 n. The sky, heavens: ame tsuchi, heaven and earth; — ga shita, under the
heavens, the world.

Amu アメ 雨 n. Rain: — ga furu, it rains; — ga haretu, the rain has cleared off; — ga yanda, the rain has stopped; — ga kakaru, to get wet with rain; — ga furūsō da, it looks like rain; — futte ji katamaru (prov.).

Amu アメ-iq. ai, trout: — no use, id.

Am-, ru アメ-i. To be bailed: atama ga —.

Amefuri アメフリ 雨降 (u-ten) n. Rainy weather.

Ami アミ 蝌 n. A bright chestnut color.

Amemima アメミマ n. The grandson of the sun-goddess.

Amen 阿門 (Heb.) Explained by shikari; makoto iro: truly, sincerely.

Amenō アメノウ寿 日月 n. A kind of peach.

Ameno-ashi アメノアシ n. i.q. ameno ito.

Ameno-ito アメノイト n. Rain, seen as threads.

†Ameno-ōhite アメノお白 n. The Imperial seal.

†Amuru アムル cont. of arumeru.

Amu-ushi アムシgnit. A chestnut colored ox.

Ami アミ 钉 n. A net; net-work of any kind; a seine: — no me, the meshes of a net; — wo suku to make a net; — wo utsu to cast a net; — wo kiku, to draw a net; — wo kuru to spread a net; — ni kakaru to be taken in a net; ten no — wo nogare-patashi (prov.).

Ami-ru アミ cont. t. To net or make net-
work; to weave or bind together with strings; to compose: sudari wo —, to make a bamboo slatket, shomotsu wo —, to compose a book.

Ami アミ n. A small kind of shrimp.

Amiba アニバ 鯖場 n. A place for drying nets.

Amida アミダ 阿弥陀 n. The name of Buddha; a Sanskrit word explained by the phrase: yumyō ni kagariti nashi, eternal in life. Amida Butsu, Eternal Buddha.

Amidashi,-su アミダシ t.v. To invent.

Amedo アメド 钉穂 n. A door made of open net-work.

Amosta アミタ 钉杷 n. A hat made of braid-work.

Amihiki アミヒキ 钉引 n. A fisherman drawing a net or seine.

Ami-ishi アミイシ n. The stones used to sink a seine or net.

Ami,jiban アミジバン 網縄繫 n. A shirt made of net-work, worn in hot weather to protect the garments from sweat.

Ami-o アミヲ n. Braided cord.

Amiso アミサ 綱目 n. The cord of which nets are made.

Amu-uchi アミウチ n. A fisherman.

Amma アママ 按摩 n. Shampooing; a shampo-
poser: — wo toru, to shampoo; — wo momu, id. — ni momaseru, to be rubbed by a shampo-
poser.

Amma アンママ 按摩師 n. A shampo-
poser.

Syn. dön.

Ammin アミミン 安眠 (yasuku nemuru) Quiet sleep: — wo sumatageru, to disturb one’s sleep.

Ammochi アモモチ 捕鰳 n. A kind of cake stuffed with beans and sugar.

Ammon アモノ 萬文 n. A copy, draft, com-
position.

Syn. shittagari, sōko.

†Amo アモ = My dear; used in familiar address
to a woman.

†Amorimashi,-su アモリマス i.v. To descend from heaven.

†Amoto アモト cont. of ashimote i.v. To inquire after the health; — wo shiraseru, to inform as to one’s health.

Amppuru アンプル 擬音 (hara wo momu) Shampooing or rubbing the abdomen: — suru.

†Amu アム n. i.q. abu.

†Amune,-ru アムネル i.q. abiseru.

An アン 饗 n. A small house inhabited by a retired bidd. priest.

An アン n. A mixture of beans and sugar used for making in sakos.

An アン Opinion; thought; expectation; also the table, bar or bench before a judge; a case or action in law: kō an suku-
buru ōshi, the law cases are very many; ketsu an ni oyobu, to decide a case; — no gotoku, just as was thought or expected; — ni tagawa-
u, not different from what was supposed; — no hoka contrary to one’s expectation; — ni so suru, to be different from what was supposed.

Syn. omi, rangae.

An アン 安 (yasui) Freedom from trouble, sickness or calamity; ease, happiness, tranquility.

Syn. odayaka, ochitsukuru.

An アン 暗 (yami, kurashii) Dark; incaepable; not intelligent.

An アン 視 — suru, to examine (as a judge); to take hold of (as a sword); to halt (as troops in
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Marching; to press on anything: *rito* *wo* *anshite* *tsumi* *wo* sadameru, to judge according to law.

**Ana** アナ Adm. of joy, sorrow, surprise, disgust; how! oh! — *wresti* *ya* how delightful! — *osoroshi* *ya* how fearful! — *ya* *wo* *bakari* *sakebu*, could only exclaim, oh!

**Ana** アナ n. A hole, cave, pit, mine: — *wo* *horu*, to dig a hole; — *wo* *akeru*, to make a hole; *fushi-ana*, a knot-hole.

†**Anabira** アナビラ n. The instep of the foot; i.q. *ashi* *no* *ki*.

**Anadori** アナドリ 嶋 n. Contempt; disdain; scorn.

**Synd. Keibetsu.**

**Anadori-Ru** アナドリ溜 t.v. To despise, contempt, scorn, look down upon, disdain: *sko* *teki* *wo* *anadoru* *koto* *nakare*, don't despise a weak enemy; *hito* *wo* *anadoru* *mono* *wa* *hito* *ni* *anadorareru*, he that despises others shall be despised.

**Synd. Karonzuru, Misageru, Itashimeru.**

**Anagachii-Ni** アナガチイ 細 adv. By compulsion; right or wrong; unreasonably; necessarily; recklessly: — *tatakai* *wo* *komazaru*, not fond of war merely for the sake of fighting; — *hito* *no* *kakor* *wo* *utagawazaru*, must not be unreasonably suspicious of others.

**Synd. Shite, Mubi Ni.**

†**Anagamaya** アナガマヤ excl. in rebuking anything annoying.

**Anago** アナゴ 深釈 n. A species of eel.

**Anagura** アナフラ 鳩 n. A cellar or storehouse underground.

†**Anaguri-Ru** アナグリ溜 i.v. To inquire, search, seek, ask about.

**Synd. Sensaku, Tansaku, Motomeru.**

†**Anahitori** アナヒトリ *i.q. ayahadori.*

**Anahori** アナホリ n. One who digs holes or pits in the ground; a grave-digger.

†**Anai** アナイ 溶内 n. *i.q. annai.*

**Anachi** アナチ 溶 n. The game of pitch-penny.

**Anai** アナイ (cont. of anoyona) *i.q. anna,* like that; that kind.

**Anai** アナイ 北溶 n. Fistula in ano.

**Anai** アナイ n. North-west wind.

†**Anakama** アナカメ (cont. *ana,* excl. and haji kamashii) how noisy; = *on* yakamaashii.

**Anakashiko** アナカシコ 深釈 Exclam. of fear, deep respect, or admiration; used mostly at the close of a letter or a Buddh. sermon.

**Anakuma** アナクマ n. A cave bear; a badger.

**Nama** アナメ exclam. Hard to bear.

†**Nama** アナメ n. A scaffold, = *ashijiro.*

**Nama** アナメ exclam. *i.q. ayamiku.*

†**Namaishi** アナメイシ exclam. O how lovely! how beautiful!

†**Namaite** アナメイテ n. Beautiful; handsome.

†**Namaoto** アナメト n. *i.q. ashi* *no* *oto.*

**Nama** アナメ (cont. of ari and nareba) Since it was so; it being.

**Anata** アナタ 往者 (cont. of ano and kata) That side; there; you (respectful): *hashi* *no* —, other side of the bridge; *kawa* *no* —, on that or the other side of the river; — *honate*, here and there; both sides; — *doko* *ye*, where are you going?

**Synd. Achi, Achira, Omae, Sonata, Sochi, Kimi.**

**Anata-gata** アナタガタ plural of *anata.* You, (respectful).

**Synd. Omae-Tachi.**

**Anau** アナウ (ult. *ana,* excl. and *uki* sad) ali; how sad!

†**Anatara** アナウラ n. Sole of the foot, *i.q. ashi* *no* *uro.*

**Anazure** アナブヘ n. The end of the foot or toes.

**Anazuru** アナブル To despise, contempt; *i.q. anadoru.*

**Anchi** アンチ 勝劣 — *suru,* to install or place an idol in a temple.

**Anchoku** アンチョウ 安削 n. Cheap.

**Synd. Yasui.**

**Anchuo** アンチョウ暗中 n. In the dark.

†**Anda** アンダ 卯美 n. A basket sedan chair.

**Andara** アンダラ n. (coll.) Nonsense; foolishness: *nani* *wo* — *tsukuru* *zo* *yo,* what nonsense are you saying?

**Ando** アンドウ 後生 n. Anciently an attendant of a Buddhist priest; (he wore two swords and did not shave his head).

**Ando** アンド悠 Easy; happiness; tranquility; freedom from care or trouble: *chichi* *haha* *no* *kakor* *wo* — *saseru* *wo* *dai* *ichi* *to* *su,* it should be our principal care to make our parents happy.

**Synd. Ochitsuki.**

**Andon** アンドン 恆行 n. A lamp.

**Ane** アネ 姊 n. Older sister.

**Ane-Run** アネブン 姉姉 n. One who acts as the part of an older sister; an adopted sister.

**Anego** アネゴ n. Elder sister; used in respectfully addressing a woman or girl.

**Anermann** アネムコミ姉妹 n. Older sister's husband; brother-in-law.

**Anenmi** アメンスメ 長女 n. The eldest daughter.

**Anja** アンヤ 愛駕 n. The death of the Mikado.

**Synd. Jogo.**

**Anogoo** アンゴウ暗号 n. A signal; a sign.

**Anogoo** アンゴウ暗号 (hirazuzui *ni* *au*) — *suru,* unintentionally, or without the knowledge of each other to agree in doing or saying the same thing; coincidence or accidental agreement.

**Anogiri** アンゴリ adv. (coll.) Having the mouth open; in a gaping manner: *kuchi* — *to* *shite* *iru,* to be gaping, as in surprise, or idioxy.

**Anowai** アノウエい外 (mono ni *hoka*) Contrary to expectation; unexpectedly: — *haya-ku* *deki* *tta,* done sooner than I expected.

**Synd. Zonowai, Ano+Hoka.**

**Anoya** アノヤ行脚 To travel about from one place to another for religious purposes: — *so,* a palmier, pilgrim; — *suru.*

**Synd. Unsui.**
Exclam. always at the beginning of a sentence ending in the particle ya: ani hakaran ya, how unexpected! to one's surprise; unexpectedly: — osorezarre ya, how fearful! shall not one be afraid of.

Elder brother.

One who acts the part of an older brother; a friend or sworn brother.

Older pupils.

Brother, used in familiar address to a man or boy.

An older brother.

Brother.

Living in ease; without work; living in idleness.

Older brother's wife, or sister-in-law.

A priest who manages the secular business of a temple or monastery.

Imbecile, idiotic: — nite katoku ni tataru, being imbecile cannot inherit the estate.

Anxiety; care; concern.

To call to mind; to suddenly recollect; to plan, invent; to contrive; to exorcize.

To live in constant anxiety; to pass the time anxiously.

To ponder anxiously about; to think over carefully.

A small Budd.

temple, or dwelling of a priest.

To be anxious and disturbed about; to be in anxious suspense.

To be painfully anxious or concerned about: tkaga sen to anji-wazurai.

Living in safety, ease, or free from trouble or calamity: — suyu.

A small box in which coals are kept for warming the hands.

Free from business; without working; idly: — to shite hi wo kuru, to live as a man of leisure.

N. Meant for arithmetic.

Secret murder or assassination; killing by surprise or at night.

Exclam. used in vulg. coll. in addressing any one, or to call attention.

A species of apple.

Happiness; ease.

Meaning.

Secret murder; the method.
†Ansatsushi アンサツシ 指掌使 n. A censor, or one whose office it was to watch and report on the conduct of the people.

Ansei アンセイ 安静 n. Rest; without motion.

Asshin アシン 安心 (yasuki-kokoro) n. A mind free from care, anxiety or trouble; peace of mind; composure; ease; tranquility.

Syn. ando.

Asshi エショウ 暗向 Reciting from memory; to learn by heart.

Syn. soranzuru, chudouyo.

Assho アショー 暗号 n. A stupid or incapable general.

Asokku アソク 安息 n. Rest; ceasing from labor: — suru, to rest; — nichi, a day of rest; sabbath-day.

Syn. kyosoku, yasumi, koko.

Antai アントイ 安套 n. Same as an-ko.

Anta アンタ 映夜 (yumi noyo) n. A dark night.

Anzaihō アンザイホ 行在所 n. The place where the Ten Shiki lodges or stops to rest while on a journey.

Azan アザン 安庄 (yasuku umu) n. An easy or natural labor: — suru.

Azzen アゼン 安静 (yasuku mattashi) Completely free; safe from all evil or harm; perfect peace and tranquility.

Anzu アンズ 昔子 n. Apricot.

Ao アオ 青 adj. Green, or sky blue; used mostly in compounds.

Tao or Asahi アサ 色 n. An outside garment or raincoat.

Ao-ba アオバ 青葉 n. Green leaves.

Ao-bai アオバイ 青葦 n. The blue-bottle fly.

Aobomon ミリモン 青羽目 n. A common soldier.

Aobana アオバナ 青沼 n. The green mucus running from the nose: — wo tareru.

Aorie アオリ 根刀 n. A short bamboo sword.

Aobekure アオマレ n. Pale and swollen, as a person with dropsy.

Aogura アオガラ 青臓 n. A yellowish-green color; tea-green.

Aoda アオダ n. A basket for carrying earth.

Aodori アヲドリ n. The albatross.

Tao-shiko アサシキキ 青葉 n. A hedge made of green bushes.

Aogezu アオゲズ 青蛙 n. A green frog.


Aogi, -ou アオギ 欧 t.v. To fan; to winnow: — agi de aogu, to fan with a fan; nugi wo —, to clean wheat with a fan.

Aogi, -ou アオギ 欧 t.v. To look upwards; to turn the face upwards; to assume the attitude of veneration and supplication: ten wo —, to look upwards at the sky; aogi-fusu —, to lie with the face turned upward; aogi-egau, to supplicate with deep respect; aogi-miru, to look up at.

Aogi-kegawakuda アオギキガウカダ 欧願 adv. Most humbly or respectfully pray that.

Aogi-tate, -ru アオギタテ 欧立 t.v. To fan, stir up, excite: — wo —, to kindle a fire by fanning.

Aogumo アオグモ 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

Aomi アオミ 青鳩 n. A small green frog.

Aoniotsu アオイタツ 青人徒 n. Man-kind, so-called from their great number, as thick as grass.

Aoribako アオリバコ n. The holly-hock.

Aoriki アオリキ 青 n. Light green or blue; pale green; unripe; immature; inexperienced: — aoi budō, green grapes: — koto wo itu, to say something silly.

Aoriken アオリケン n. A kind of small bird.

†Aoki-miya アオキミヤ n. The heir-apparent.

Syn. tōgū.

Aoku アオク 青 adv. Green; see aoi: — naru, to become green; — suru, to make green; — miru, to look green.

†Aomama アオママ 青馬 n. A white or pale horse.

Aomi アオミ 青 n. A tinge or shade of green, the green part of anything.

Aomi, -mu アオム青 i.v. To become green; to turn pale.

Aomidachi, -tsu アミダチ 友立青立 i.v. To appear, or turn green; to turn pale.

Aomuki, -ku アムキ 仰 i.v. To turn the face upwards: aomuite hoshibi wo miru, to look up at the stars; aomuite neru, to lie on the back.

Aomushiki アムシキ 唐鈿 n. A caterpillar.

Aona アオナ 青 n. Greens.

Aoni アオニ 青丹 n. A bright yellow color; also variegated.

Aonidori アオンジェイ n. A light green color.

†Aonigite アオニغي青幕 n. An offering made of hemp or green branches in ancient times placed on the altar of a miya, same as hiesoku.

†Aonishi アニシヨ青青寺 n. Makura koboto, applied to the city of Nara.

Aonoki, -ku アオノキ i.v. The same as aomuki: — aonoki ni kokeru, to fall on the back.

Aonorori アノナリ n. A species of sea-weed.

†Aonoxa アノナツ青女 n. A female servant of the Ten Shiki, so called from wearing green garments.

Aori アオリ n. The gunwale of a boat.

Aonirai アオリ塩 n. The flaps of a saddle; the fan used for winnowing grain.

Aoriri アオリ n. The blast of wind made by the flapping or slaming of anything: — wo kù, to be struck by a sudden blast, as of a falling house.

Aoririkku アオリク i.v. To flap, as anything broad or loose, in the wind; to slam; to swing in the wind, as a door or shutter. (t.v.) To flap, or beat with a flap; to fan; to stir up: — ga aoru, the door slams; una wo —, to beat a horse by striking the stirrups against the saddle flaps; — ni aorete yane kara ochiru, struck by the flame he fell from the roof.

Aoridokku アリドク n. A trap-door.

Aosa アオサ 青 n. The state or degree of greenness.

Aosa アオサ 陸嫌 n. A species of seaweed used for matur.
Arake, Ru アラケル i.v. To become boisterous, tempestuous; to be dispersed; to be scattered; to be wide apart; (i.v.) to clear away, as obstructions; to remove out of the way.


*ARAKI* アラキ n. Alcohol (derived from Atrak).

*ARAKI* アラキ n. Burial of a dead body.

Araki アラキ n. Wood in its native or unpressed state.

Arake, -ku-shi アラキ荒 adv. Coarse in texture, size or quality; rough, not smooth; harsh; rude; wild; savage; boisterous; tempestuous; violent: ji no arai kinu, silk of coarse texture; *ki no arai hito*, a man of violent temper; *nani ga —*, the sea is rough; *kaze ga —*, the wind is strong; *tsuwa ga —*, the grains are coarse; *hada ga —*, the skin or surface of anything is rough; *mie ga arakute te ga areru*, the water is hard and makes the hands rough; *araku suru*, *araku suru*.

Syn. Futoi, Takeki, Hageshi.

Arakibari アラキバリ歴 n. Breaking up new soil and preparing for cultivation: *arechi wo okoshite — suru*.

Arakida アラキダ n. A kind of clay used for plastering.

Arako アラコ n. A wicker basket with coarse meshes.

Arakumashi, -ki-ku アラクマシ adj. Coarse; rough; violent.

Arakure, -ru アラクレ荒 i.v. To be rough, coarse and strong; brassy; burly: *arakure otoko*, a coarse, strong fellow.

Arakushizai, -ku-shi アラクシュキ adj. Black and coarse, brassy and burly; spoken of the body.

*ARAKISHI*, -ki-ku アラキシ adj. That which one desires might be; desirable; I would it might be so.

*ARAKAMI* アラマキ n. Straw matting in which fish or fowls were wrapped.

Arakami アラマキ n. A coarse wrapper as of straw; a present.

Arakashi アラサシ adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally; probable: *fushin ga — dekita*, the building is mainly finished. Syn. Tai-tei, Ara-Kata.

*ARAKASHI* アラサシ (cont. of arakamashi) To be desiring, or longing for.

Arakashi, -ru アラマス i.v. To anticipate or be in expectation of.

*ARAKU* アラメ (haragawari) Born of a different mother: — *imo*, elder half-brother; — *imo*, half-sister.

Arakami アラメ荒布 n. A kind of edible seaweed, Cepsa elongata.

*ARAKU* アラメ i.q. *arun*, or *arude aró*, will be; think it is; I think there are.

Arami アラミ刀 n. An unfinished swordblade.

*ARAGAMI* アラミガミ n. The visible god, i.e. the Mikado.

*ARAKI* アラキ n. The god who shuns the fox.

*ARAMISAKI* アラミサキ human society, i.e. the fox.

Arakatama アラカタマ荒神 n. The unappeased spirit of a god.

Araromi アラモミ荒幅 n. Rice in the rough state with the hulls on.

Ararono アラモノ荒物 n. Coarse-wares; a general term for such things as wood, charcoal, brooms, clogs, etc.: *ararono ya*, a shop where the above articles are sold.

Araromoto アラモト n. Coarsely ground or broken rice.

Aran アラン fut. of *ari*, i.q. *aró* of the coll. will or shall be, or would be: *kaku aran to moishi yue*, because I thought it would be so; *tocihi no aran kagiri tatakan*, to fight as long as there is life.

Ar氨基アラナチ荒波 n. A rough sea; boisterous waves.

Araneba アラベ (comp. of aranu and wa) neg. subj. of *ari*: if there be not; as there is not: = nakerueba.

*ARANTIGONOMI* アラニゴノカリ n. A god propitiated.

Arano アラノ n. A wilderness, i.q. *arena*.

Aranu アラヌ不有 neg. of *ari*. — *koto wo iu*, to say what is not so.

Aranuri アラヌリ n. The first or rough coat of plaster or paint.

Aranzuran アランズラン i.q. *arazuya* or *arude aró*.

Ara アラ n. A brave man.

*ARARA* アラ adj. Wide apart; not close together.

Arara アラ (cont. of *ara-ara*) q.v.

Ararage アラガレ荒 i.v. Rough in voice, manner.

*ARARAGI* アララギ n. The orchid.

*ARASHI* アラシ n. A Buddha, tower.

*ARASHI* アラジ n. The name of a tree, Taxus cuspidata.

*ARASHI* アラケ n. The name of a tree, Taxus cuspidata.

*ARASHI* アラカenairei 荒 adv. Roughly; rudely; harshly.

*ARARE* アラレ雹 n. Snow falling in round pellets; hail: — *wa yuki no imada hanu wo nasazaru hari*; — *no tsuwa*, hail-stone.

*ARARE* アラレ i.v. To be coarse; separated or wide apart.

*ARASESHI* アラセシ里 n. A festival celebrated at the Mikado's palace on the 16th day of the 1st month (o.c.).

*ARAREN* アラレneg. pot. of *ari*. Cannot be: *arare mo nai*, id.

*ARARE* アラレ n. The coarseness; roughness; harshness; violence.

*ARASE* アラセ pass. of *araru* To be laid waste; destroyed; desolated; spoiled.

*ARASE* アラセ令有 caus. of *ari*. To cause to be or exist; to create.

*ARASETO* アラセットウ n. The stock; Matthiola annua.

*ARASERA* アラセレ落 i.v. The same as *aru*, but used only politely: *go buji ni arase- rare sōro ya*, are you well?
ARASHI アラシ n. The open sea.
ARAWASE-ru アラワセ 響 caus. of arai.
ARATA-ku アラタ 白 n. A neat, white house.
ARATAMARI-ru アラタマリ 改 i.v. To make to appear, cause to be seen; to display, disclose, manifest; to show, make known, reveal; declare, publish; to bare, expose: ikari wo kao ni — to show anger in the countenance; makoto wo — to declare the truth; hon wo — to publish or bring out a book; mumo wo — to bare the breast; atama wo — to bare the head.
ARATAMETE アラタメ 改而 adv. Renewedly.
ARATAME アラタメ 改而 t.v. i.q. aratametu.
ARATAMA アラタマ 新 adv. New; newly; in a new manner: — suru, to do over again; to renew, reform, renovate.
ARATAKA アラタカ 新 新 adv. New; newly; in a new manner: — suru, to do over again; to renew, reform, renovate.
ARASCI アラスチ 新 新 adv. New; newly; in a new manner: — suru, to do over again; to renew, reform, renovate.
September 21

Are アレ 彼 pron. That: are wa nani, what is that? are hodo, that much; are wa dare no te, whose house is that?

Are アレ imp. of ari. Be it, whether: oide are, come here; kako —, so be it; hito ni mo are, kedamono ni mo are, mina kimi no tsukutta mono da, whether man or animals all were made by God.

†Are アレ pron. 1; i.q. are.

†Are-Ru アレル 荒 i.v. To be rough, harsh, spoiled, ruined, laid waste; to be savage, ferocious, raging, tempestuous, stormy: ta ga kii de areta, the rice-fields were spoiled by the inundation; teoi shika ga —, the wounded stag is savage; umi ga —, the sea is stormy; denji ga —, the fields are waste; areta te, rough hands.

†Are アレ 2. A storm, tempest.

Are clumsy アレア sub. of ari. If or because there is; if or because he has.

Arech チアレチ荒地 n. Waste, desolate, uncultivated land.

Arechichi アレチャ地荒立 i.v. Same as aradachi.

Areedomo アレドモ sub. mo. of ari. Although there is.

Arekashi アレカシ (comp. of are, imp. of ari and kashi) Be I pray you; I wish that: oya ni ko-kô arekashi, I pray you to be obedient to your parents; on yurushi —, I pray you to pardon me.

†Arekashi, Ru アレカシ没 i.v. To be born; to be brought forth; produced.

Areno アレノ n. A wilderness, desert.

Areta アレタ荒田 n. Waste or uncultivated rice fields; wild meadow land.

Aretsugtou アレツ多 i.v. To come down in lineal descent.

†Arewatadekoki アレハタデツキ n. The evening, — tosogare.

Ari アリ n. A dove-tailed joint.

Ari アリ n. An ant.

Ari or Arou アル gr i.v. To be; to have; to possess; to exist: aru ka nai ka wakaramasen, I don’t know whether there is or not; or, whether he has or not; kono koto wa hon ni aru, this is in a book; sekai ni aru mono, the things that are in the world; atta ka, have you found it? or got it? attemo you, no matter if there are; aru bo ga ii, it is better to have it; areba ii, I wish I had it; kono sakana wa doku ga aru, this fish is poisonous (lit. has poison in it); kuwashikku kaitte aru, it is minutely written; tare arite inochi wo suteru mono nashi, nobody was willing to throw away his life.

Syn. gozarc.

Ariitsu アリス 有合 i.v. To happen to be present; to have nu hand: sono bu ni ariette kita, happening to be at that place I heard it; soba ni ariyo bô wo totte butta, seizing a stick which happened to be near, I struck.

Syn. mochigawar.

Ari-Ari アリアリ 有關 n. A morning in which the moon is seen: — no tsuki, the morning

Moon: — no ando, a lamp which burns all night.

Ariamari アリアマール 有餘 i.v. To have or to be more than enough.

†Ari-arite アリアリテ adv. Finally; in the end.

Arihito アリヒト有 adv. Just as it was or is; plainly; distinctly: yotrei ga —, mitea, the ghost was distinctly visible.

Syn. arikara ni, harakiri.

Ariawase アリアワセ 合合 i.v. To happen to be present, or have on hand.

Arihito アリヒトあり adv. The whole number of persons at present belonging to or included in, etc.: sono joka no — wa iku nin, what is the population of that town?

Ariadake アリダケ有史 n. All there is: — motteyuke, bring all there is.

Arido アリド or Ari-dokoro アリドコ所 in所 n. The place where anything is: — ga shirenu, don’t know where it is.

Syn. arika.

Arihure アリフル存在 i.v. To be common, usual, ordinary; ari-fureta mono, a common thing.

Arihuri アリフル i.v. To live, exist.

Arihatagari アリハタガリ有難 i.v. To be grateful, or thankful; fond of expressing thanks; to regard with admiration.

Arikaite アキテ有難 (comp. ari, and katai) adj. Not to be; not to be able; rare and excellent; exciting feelings of admiration, praise and thankfulness; grateful; thankful; gracious: tagsusuku eome-otosu koto arigatasikai, to attack and take it (castle) will not be easy; yo ni arigataki on hito, a person whose like, for estimable qualities, is seldom seen in this world; arigatai koto wo shiraiyu, devoid of gratitude.

Syn. katajikenn.

Arihataku アリハタク有難 adv. Thankful: — omou, to feel grateful; — naru, to become grateful.

Arihataa アリハタア有難 n. The state or degree of gratitude; also things to be thankful for; favors; blessings; benefactions; bliss: jôdo no arigatana, the bliss of paradise.

Arihataas アリハタアス — nu, adj. Having the appearance of being grateful: — ni, gratefully; in a grateful manner.

Arihatao アリハタオ有難 (cont. of arigatak) adv. I thank you: — zojimas, or — zojairi-masan, id.

Arijin アリジン 留存録 n. All the money on hand at present.

†Arijinu アリジュナ n. Woven silk stuff.

Arihatsuru アリハツル adj. Ending one’s existence.

Arika アリカ在處 n. The place where any thing is: — ga shiremasen, don’t know where he, or she is.

Syn. aridokoro.

Arikagiri アリカリ有限 n. All there are: — motteyuke, bring all there are.

†Arikashishi アリカホシ i.q. aramakoshi.
†ARIKAMO アリカモ n. A woven woolen carpet, i.e. orikamo.
ARIKI-ku アリク 歩行 i.v. To walk; to go; same as ariku.

Syn. AYUMU, TUKU.

ARIKI リキ 有切 n. All there is; the whole; kono abura wa — de gosamarinu, this is all the oil there is.

ARIKITARI アリキタリ 在来 n. Customary; usual; as it has been from of old: arikitari no tori, in the customary way; arikitatta mono.

†ARIRITOSHI アリコースメ i.q. areba yoi ga sō wa nai.

AREMA アレマ現存米 n. The whole quantity of rice on hand at present.

ARINASU アリアス made of aris and honorific wasu same as aru, to be, to have: arima-shita, (pret.) have got, or have found; arima-sen, (neg.) have not, or is not; arimasumai, I think there is not, or has not, or will not.

†ARIRI-NAN アリリン i.q. are kashi, it is better; preferable.

ARIRI-NASHI アリリシ 有無 n. Is or is not; have or have not; quickly disappearing; transient: — no kumo; — wo shiraburu, to search whether there is or not; — no hi, the 25th day of the 5th month (o. c.).

ARINOKUDARI アリノクダリ n. What was said or done previously.

ARINOKUMA アリノウマ 在信 n. Just as it is; truly; without concealment: — ni shite oku, let them be just as they are; — ni hanasu, to state or tell truly.

Syn. SONO-MAMA, ARAKA-SAMA, ARITEI.

†ARINOMI アリノ米鹿梨 n. A pear.

Syn. NASHI.

ARINOTOWATARI アリノトツタリ会陰 n. The perineum.

Syn. KWAI-IN.

ARISAMA アリサマ 在籍 n. The state, condition, circumstance, case, appearance.

Syn. YÔSET, YÔBAI, MÔTO, ARITÔ.

ARISASHI アリサシ n. Dove-tail (in carpentry).

†ARISHINOMI-ARAZU アリシニモアラズ adv. Unlike what it used to be.

ARISHO アリショ 在所 n. The place in which anything is: kataki no — ga shireta, enemy's whereabouts is known.

ARISHO アリショ 在所 adv. Appear to be, or to have; looks as if there is: ano hito wa kane ga — da, he appears to have money, or to be rich: — na mon da, I think it must be so; byôki no — na onna, a sickly looking woman; — no nai, improbable.

†ARISO アリソ n. A rough sea; a rough beach: — umi, i.d. no nami.

ARISUGATA アリスガタ n. State, condition.

ARISUTA-ku アリス台 有度 adj. Wish to be, or wish it were: sû aritsuita mono da, I wish it were so; kotoru mono wa oya ni kôkô aritsuki mono, I wish that all children were obedient to their parents.

ARITAKE アリタケ 有丈 n. Same as aridake.

†ARITEI アリテ伊在席 n. The truth or real facts of the case, the circumstances just as they are: — ni iu, to tell the whole truth.

Syn. ARI NO MAMA.

ARITOAARU アリトアール adj. All; all there are.

Syn. ARAKURU, ARITAKE, SUBETE.

ARITSUKA-ku アリツケ 在付 i.v. To settle a person in a place of service or business; to settle a daughter in marriage: yô-yaku mainme wo aritsuketa, have at length married off my daughter.

Syn. YOMERAERU, YENTAISERU, KATAKUERU.

ARITSUKI-ku アリツク 在付 i.v. To be settled in a place of service; to find a situation; to be married (of a daughter): hôkô ni aritsuita, settle in a place as a servant.

ARITAYA-KOBIRA アリヤコリャ adv. (coll.) In an inverse order; mixed and out of proper order: kono hon wa — ni narabeta aru.

ARITÔ アリツ在様 n. The true state of the case; all the circumstances; the facts: — wo iu, to tell just how it was.

Syn. ARISAMA.

ARIZASHI アリザシ n. Dove-tailed (in joinery), or tongue and groove: — no hozo, the tongue; — no mio, the gutter or groove.

ARIZUKA アリズカ 棵様 n. An ant-hill.

ARÔ アロウ (coll. of aruku) adv. Coarse; rough; see aru.

ARÔ アラウ coll. fut. or dub. of arî, same as aru, will be, I think it will, I think it is, or there is: arie ga furu de arô, I think it will rain; sô de arô, I think it is so; kono sake wa nai ga dôshita no de arô, I wonder how it is this sake is all gone; hito ga mondo de arô, I expect somebody drank it.

ARU アル 有 adj. ind. pr. of arî. To be; to have; a certain, some: aru hito, a certain man, or some person; aru hi, on a certain day, some day; aru toki, on a certain time; aru tokoro ni, in a certain place; aru ni mo oraren omoi wo suru, felt as if I would cease to exist; to be anxious; moshî aru nara mise-nasare, if you have it let us see it.

ARUHEITÔ アルヘイト有夫甘 n. A kind of confectionery.

ARUWA アルワ or pron. or adv. Or; either; some; other; if; perhaps; it may be; but in case that: aruwa uma ni nori — kago ni nattte yuku, some rode on horses, others went in chairs; — yuruwaten, it may be he will be forgiven.

Syn. MATA-WA.

ARUJI アルジ主人 (shujin) n. Lord; master; landlord; owner; entertainment (obs.): chôgi wo — to suru, to make fiddle the principal thing; — wo môkeru, to provide an entertainment (obs.).

Syn. NUSHI, SHU, KAMI, DANA.

†ARUJISHOE アルジシャケ n. A feast, entertainment.

ARUKATACHI アルカタチ n. i.q. ARISAMA.

AREKI アレキ n. A messenger.

AREKI-ku アレク 歩行 i.v. To walk; arute kuru, to come on foot; kago de — , to go by chair.

Syn. AYUMU, NOKÔ.
ARUKI-BERI アルギブリ n. Way or manner of walking; gait; carriage.
ARUKI-KATA アルギカタ n. i.q. arukiburi.
†ABERUMERU アルメル i.q. aru naran, or arude oru, shall be.
ARU-MONO アルモノ n. A thing that is, or exists, or has being.
ARUPE アルペ (Gr.) n. Alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet; = hajime, the beginning.
ASA アサ hemp. Cannabis sativa: — no waka no yomogi, like mugwort amongst hemp, (a prov.) illustrating the influence of good company.
ASA アサ朝 n. Morning; before 10 o'clock A.M.: asu hayaku, early in the morning; — no uchi, during the morning; — no ma, id.; asa osoku, late in the morning; — goto ni, every morning: mai —, id.
ASA アサ浅 Shallow (used mostly in compounds).
ASA-AKE アサアケ n. A light red color.
ASA-ASASHI, -KU-SHI アサアサシ 浅濑色 adj. Shallow; not deep; superficial; mean; pastry; low; dishonorable; = asahaka.
†ASA-ATO アサアト n. Morning frost, (poet.) for anything evanescent.
ASAHI-AI アサヒアイ n. To gradually become shallow.
ASA-HARI アサハリ n. The sailing of a ship in the morning.
ASA-ORAKE アサオラケ 朝亀 n. Morning twilight; day-break; dawn.
SYN. AKATSUKI, YOAKE.
ASA-DACHI アサダチ 朝雨 n. A shower of rain early in the morning.
ASADE アサデ 浅手 n. A slight or superficial wound.
†ASADE アセデ n. A fine cloth made of hemp.
ASA-GO アサゴ 奥牛花 n. The morning glory or convolvulus, Ipomea.
ASA-GO-HIME アサゴヒメ n. i.q. shokuyo.
ASA-GARA アサガラ 廃空 n. The refuse barn of hemp.
ASA-GARI アサガリ 耳鶏 (asa meshi) n. The morning lunch, or breakfast; spoken only of the Mikado.
ASA-GARI アサガリ n. Hunting game in the early morning.
ASA-GASHIWA アサガシワ n. Breakfast (of the Tenshi); in ancient times offerings of rice were made to the kami in an oak leaf.
ASA-GUMI アサグミ 朝霞 n. The morning light; or fog.
ASA-GE アサゲ n. Breakfast.
ASA-GI アサギ 浅青 n. A light green or pale color.
ASA-GURI アサグリ n. Morning fog.
ASA-GITA アサギタ n. The morning north wind; (cool and refreshing).
ASA-GITOME アサギトメ 朝霧 n. The morning washing of the face, hands and mouth; or sweeping the court-yard.
ASA-HAKA アサハカ 浅髪 adj. Ignorant; mean; shallow; superficial.
SYN. TSUCANAKI, OBOKA NA.
ASAHI アサヒ n. The morning sun.
†ASAHIKO アサヒコ n. i.q. asa-hi.
ASA アサイ coll. of asaoki.
†ASA-I アサイ n. i.q. asane. Sleeping late in the morning.
†ASAIDE アサイデ n. A shallow fall in a stream.
ASA-KAGE アサカゲ n. The long shadow caused by the morning sun; (mek.) a long and attenuated figure.
ASA-KARI, OR ASAKARAZU アサカラヌ 深赤 Not shallow; deep: — naka, deep intimacy or friendship; asakarazu kotajikenai, deeply obliged.
ASAKE アサケ 朝明 (comp. of asa and ake) n. Day break; dawn.
†ASA チア a garland or knotty stem of a tree.
ASA, -KU-SHI アサキ 浅 adj. Shallow; not deep; lately; recently; see: asai: — nat, not shallow; — suru, to make shallow.
ASA-MAKI アサマキ 朝未明 n. Before day-break; early morning.
ASA-MASHIKI, -KU-SHI アサマシキ 深紫 adj. Shallow-brained; silly; foolish; base; vile; pastry; mean; inglorious; dishonorable: = ya, how silly!
ASA-ME, -KU, OR ASAMI, -MU アサメ, -ム アサメリ v. i.q. isamu, to reprove.
ASA-MESHI アサメシ 朝飯 n. The morning rice; breakfast; i.q. asa-han.
ASAMI アサミ n. A shallow place.
ASA-MIDORI アサミドリ n. A light green.
†ASANA-ASANA アサンアサン ダ adv. Every morning.
†ASANAGI アサンギ n. The morning calm (of the sea).
†ASANAGI-NO-NAGI アサンギナファナギ n. Morning and evening.
ASA 先朝朝 n. Morning.
ASA-NANA アサンナナ i.q. asana-asana.
ASA-NANA アサンナナ朝 (asaban) n. Morning and evening; breakfast and supper.
ASA 先朝朝 n. Sleeping late in the morning: — bo, a late sleeper; — wo suru.
†ASANIKENI アサンイケニ n. Morning.
ASA-NOMA アサンオマ 朝顔 n. The morning.
ASA-NUNO アサンヌノ 茧布 n. Grass-cloth; linen; cloth made of hemp.
ASA 先朝朝 n. Hemp.
ASA-OKI アサンオキ 朝起 n. Rising early in the morning.
ASA 先朝朝 adj. Shallow.
ASA 先朝朝 n. The name of a bivalve, Lima cardiformis?
Ashi アシ足 n. The leg, foot: — no yubi, the toes; — no tsune, a toe-nail; — no kō, the instep or back of the foot; — no ura, sole of the foot; — no tachi fumaz, that part of the sole of the foot which does not touch the ground; — hi no, the rays of the sun shining through a cloud; — ame no, the appearance of rain falling in the distance; — June no, that part of a ship that is beneath the surface of the water; — ga kazureru, to lose one's footing; — ni nakasete yuku, to go not knowing where, or to go as fast as the legs can carry; — no abura, the sweat of the feet; — no ato, the print of the feet; — no orikagumi, the popliteal space.

Ashi アシ腕 n. A rush or flag.

Syn. torii.

Ashi アシ n. Small cash; money.

Ashi アシ Evil: yoshi-ashi, good and evil.

Ashi-aburi アシアブリ脚跡 n. A foot-stove, or brazier for warming the feet.


Ashiha アシハ足場 n. A scaffold; the footing; place for the feet to rest on: — wa warui, the road or the traveling is bad.

Ashihata アシハタ足早 n. Swift-footed; fleet.

Ashi-biki アシビki n. A lame person; a cripple.

Ashi-buchi アシブチ n. A horse with white legs.

Ashi-bumi アシブミ n. The manner of stepping, or of using the feet.

Ashi-dama アシダマ足拍子 n. Beating time or drumming with the feet: — wa toru, to beat time with the feet.

Ashida アシダ足跡 n. Wooden clogs: — no kō, the horizontal piece; — no ha, the two upright pieces; — no hono, the thong.

Ashidami アシダマ足留 n. A foothold; point d'appui; a base for military operations: a stand.

Ashide アシデ n. A kind of paper with Reed figures in it, used for writing poetry.

Ashidome アシドメ足止 n. A stop in going or coming; a halt: — wa suru, to stop.

Ashidori アシドリ踏歩 n. The gait or manner of walking; keeping step: — wa warui, his gait is bad.

Ashigakari アシガカ里足沿 n. A foothold; a place to step or stand on.

Ashigara アシガラ n. A three-legged pot.

Ashigane アシガネ釚 n. Fetters; shackles.

Syn. Bokutu.

Ashigaru アシガル足隠 n. The lowest kind of foot soldiers.

Syn. Zögûto, Bokutsu.

Ashigara アシガレ機 n. Stocks for confining the feet of criminals; fetters.

Ashigata アシガタ n. A kind of shoe worn in ancient times.

Ashigatame アシガタ目 n. A wooden ram used for pounding the ground for the foundation of a house.

Ashigata アシガタ n. An iron-grey color.

Ashigumi アシギミ n. Course silk.

Ashihan アシハン n. The radical of foot in a Chinese character.

Ashi人工 cont. of ashiki.

Ashijiro アシジロ足代 n. A scaffold.

Syn. ashina.

Ashika アシカ海鰭 n. The seal.

Syn. otobari.

Ashikare アシカリ n. (imp.) Let him meet with evil, or be cursed: — to negau; — to norenru.

Ashikari アシカリ (cont. of ashiku ari) To be bad, evil.
ASHIKABI アシカビ 荒牙 n. A reed-sprout or bud.

ASHIKASHI アシカシ n. i.q. ashigare.

ASHIKATA アシカタ n. The print of the foot.

ASHIKI-KEHI アシキ悪 adj. Bad; wicked; evil; wrong.

Syn. warut, aku.

ASHIKO アシコ adv. i.q. asuko.

ASHIKU アシク adv. Bad; evil; see ashiki:
— in, to speak evil of; — omou, think evil.

ASHIKU-KEHI アシク悪足音 n. The ankle.

ASHIMAARI アシマイリ n. Touching the feet of a huge or saint in adoration.

ASHIMATO アシマト足音 n. A clog, impediment, hindrance in going.

ASHIMOTO アシモト足下 p. Near or at the feet:
— ni aru, it is near your feet; — ni ki tekeru, look where you are going; — ni tori ga tatsu (prov.)

ASHIMOTSURE アシモツレ足連 n. A clog, impediment, or hindrance in going.

Syn. ashimato.

ASHINADE アシナペ n. A frying pan that has feet.

ASHI-NAK アシンナ科 n. One crippled in the legs, or feet; a cripple; a lame person.

ASHI-NAKA アシナカ長脚 n. Long-legged:
— jima, an island supposed to be inhabited by long-legged people.

ASHINAKA アシンナカ足半 n. Sandals which cover only about half the sole of the feet; slippers.

ASHINAMI アシンニ n. The line, or order of the feet, as in troops marching:
— wo sorete aruku, to walk keeping step with each other.

Syn. asinone kono n. i.q. kakke.

ASHI-OTO アシオト足音 n. The sound made by the feet in walking; sound of foot-steps.

ASHIRAI アシライ遇 n. Treatment; entertainment; decoration; that which sets off or improves the appearance of anything.

ASHIRAI-AU アシライ会催 t.v. or i.v. To treat, to behave, or act towards; to amuse; to entertain; to set off, decorate:
— tanin wo kyoidai no yo ni — , to treat a stranger like a brother;
— kyaku wo — , to entertain a guest;
— kodomo wo — , to amuse a child;
— sakuna ni amono wo — , to decorate a fish with green leaves;
— matsu no ne ni sasa wo ashiratete ueru, to plant a small bamboo near a pine tree in order to set it off.

Syn. ashtate, motenashu, sōeru.

ASHITA アシタ n. The badness; v. ashiki.

ASHITAMA アシタマ enrol adv. In a bad or evil manner:
— in, to speak evil of.

ASHITA アシタ明日 (nyūnichi) adv. Tomorrow; also earliest in the morning.

Syn. asu, ara.

ASHITAKA-KUMO アシタカクモノ n. A long-legged spider.

ASHITAZU アシタズ四鶴 n. A crane.

Syn. tsuru.

ASHITOGI アシトギ鶴 n. A stepping stool for reaching to a height.

ASHITSUKO アシツクノ n. i.q. ashikabi.
Atarashi アタラシ n. ［coll.］ very fresh, especially fruit. A turtle becomes very fresh if the turtle has not been kept, and the turtle is a very important ingredient in Japanese cooking.

Atarashiku, アタラシキ adv. 新鲜地; 新鲜. New: fresh; not stale: kimono, new clothes; －new, fresh water; －sakana, fresh fish.

Atarashi n. The freshness.

Atari, アタラ n. 瞳, アメ. The pupil; the eye, a hole, a drain, a window. The eye is a very important organ in the body.

Atashi アタラ adj. Very fresh, especially fruit. A turtle becomes very fresh if the turtle has not been kept, and the turtle is a very important ingredient in Japanese cooking.

Atashigata アタラガタ n. A disease of the abdomen, colic or cramp.

Atashita アタラナイト n. A disease of the abdomen, colic or cramp.

Atate アタレ n. t.v. To give, bestow; koi koi ni zeni wo, to give cash to a beggar; hito ni haji wo, to make a person ashamed.

Atatara アタラ adj. Profusely; liberally; a great deal; plenty; abundantly: －tsukau.

Atatsuka アタツカ adj. A gift: ten no, the gift of heaven.

Atazukue, アタツケ adv. Hodokoshi.

Atazumi アタズミ n. Price; value; worth: wa kara, what is the price? －nakhi, without price; priceless (invaluable).

Atayo, アタヤ adv. Hodokoshi.

Atayuta アタユタ adv. To commit mischief; to hurt, harm.

Ataya アタヤ adv. Yonder; there.

Atakara アタカラ n. A disease of the abdomen, colic or cramp.

Atakiri, アタクリ n. To regard as an enemy.

Atama アタマ n. Head; the head, the top, the highest part, the first: ga itai, the head pains; yama no, the top of a mountain; ki no, the top of the tree; －haru, to strike the head; to squeeze a certain percentage from the wages (as a coastie master); －karu, the number of persons; －sara, the skull, cranium.

Atama-chi アタマチ n. Large-headed; larger at the top than at the bottom: inoshishi; wa no kenadomo, the wild hog is a large-headed animal.

Atamazeni アタマゼン n. The money paid per head to government; poll tax, or money paid for entering a theatre.

Atami アタマ n. t.v. To regard as an enemy.

Atamae アタマイ adj. Anything which one regrets to lose; to be regretted, highly prized; precious; valued: －koto no, have done what I deeply regret; －hana wa kaze ga futu, the wind has blown away a highly-prized flower; －tama ni kizu da, there is a flaw in the jewel.

Atarashii アタラシ adj. 新鲜; 新鲜. New; fresh; not stale: kimono, new clothes; －new, fresh water; －sakana, fresh fish.

Atarashi n. The freshness.

Atarashiku アタラシキ adv. New; newly; fresh; not stale: －nut, not new; －dekita ie, a house newly built; －naru, to become new.

Atarashi n. The freshness.

Atarashia アタラシシ n. The newness.

Atari アタリ adv. Vicinity; neighborhood; near in place or in time; about; treatment; behavior: nono no, near the throat; kono, －ni era wa nai ka, is there a temple in this vicinity? －wo harau, to clear away those near (as with a sword); kyonen atari, about last year; －no mono, persons who were near; mamako ye no, －no hana hada yoku nai, her treatment of her step-son was also very bad; －atari, here and there.

Atari, アタリ adv. or v.i.v. To hit, strike against; to touch; to reach, attain to; to turn out, come to pass; to succeed as by chance; to happen, hit upon, fall upon; to agree with, conform to, correspond to, accord with; to be worthy of; to match, equal; to amount to, equivalent to; to be affected by: ya ga mato ni atatta, the arrow has hit the mark; fune ga two ni, the ship struck on a rock; tensu ni ataru na, don't hit the table; watakushi no atama wa ano kito no koto ni atari, my head reaches to his shoulder; kitesure ni atarimasu, it amounts to want of good manners; Nihon no ichi ri wa nazu America no ri ni han ni atarimasho, one Japanese ri would be equal to two American miles and a half; sono inu no ataru yō na kotoba, words to that effect; engawa ni hi ga atatte iru, the sun is shining on the verandah; Yoropa wa aji no nishi ni ataru, Europe lies on the west of Asia; watakushi ni wa itoko ni ataru, he stands to me in the relation of nephew; uranai ga atatta, the prediction of the fortune-teller has come to pass; sono toki ni atatte ran ga okoru, just at that time a disturbance arose; hito no kito ni, to offend a person; atsusa ni, to be sun-struck, or affected by the heat; tabemono ga atatta, made sick by something he has eaten; shihai ga atatta, the theatre has turned out a success; yama ga atatta, the speculation has succeeded; hi no ataru tokoro ni oku, lay it in a sunny place; ano kito ni kuiji ga atatta, the lot has fallen upon him; dori ni, －to, to conform to reason; shi ni, －, to be worthy of death; sendon wa atatte miyo, I will inquire about the price; kinjyo ye atatte koyō, I will go and enquire of a neighbor.
Atarimae アタリマエ 名前 n. As it should be; right; proper; according to the law of nature; natural; of course; usual; common; ordinary: kuri kane wo kaeru no wo — da, it is right to return borrowed money; mieni no shimo ye nagarera wo — da, it is natural for water to flow downwards; — no kimono, clothes such as are usually worn.

Syn. tozen, tekito, tsune.

Atatake ni アタタケ米 adv. Warm; warmly; — naru, to become warm.

Atatakei, ki-shi アタタケイ 君家 adv. Warm: hara ga —, the spring is warm; — kimono, warm clothing.

Atatatari, or Atataro アタタタライ 名前 adj. Warm; warmly; — naru, to become warm; — tenki, warm weather.

Atataranaka アタタラナカ 君家 adv. Warm: — the degree of warmth.

Atatarunai アタタラナイ 田馬 i.v. To be warm, or become warm.

Atatame-ru アタタメル 吾大 v.t. To make warm; to warm: hi wo тате helya wo —, to make a fire and warm the room.

Atatte アタテ adv. p.p. of atari.

Atou or Ato アトウ能 an imperfect verb. To be able: can: atamajii, neg. sut: atawasu, (neg.) not able; cannot; impossible: kanni ni wa atawasaru to koro nashi, nothing is impossible to God.

Atawari-ru アタワリる i.v. (coll.) To receive; to have given or bestowed on one: atawaranu kane, money not received (from heaven).

Syn. saizukaru.

Achi アチ adv. (coll. for achi) That place; there.

Achi-kochi アチコチ 名前 coll. for achi-kochi.

Ate アテ adj. Noble; honorable; elegant; refined.

Ate 食名 n. A block, or anything placed for a thing in motion to strike against; a pad for protection against a blow or friction; a mark, target, object, aim; a clew; anything to look to, rely or depend on; security; dependence, reliance; a pledge: — ni suru, to use as a block or object; to depend on; tori wo ate ni teppō wo utsu, to fire a gun at a bird; — nashi ni yukō, to go without an object, clew, or without any one to depend on; — ga hazureru, that on which reliance was placed has failed; to be disappointed; — ga chigai, to fail of one object; ano hito no yukusoku wa ate ni waranu, his promise is not to be depended on; — ga nat, there is no clew, or have no person to look to, or depend on; doru ichimanai ate ni yaru, to give one dollar to each person.

Ate-ru アテル 吾大 v.t. To hit, strike, touch; to put; to apply one thing to another; to direct; to assign, allot; to apportion; to guess: ya wo mato ni —, to hit the mark with an arrow; ya wo mato ni ate te nerau, to aim an arrow at the mark; kao ni te wo —, to put the hand to the face; hi ni —, to put in the sun; kono naka ni aru mono wo ate mi-nasu, guess what is inside of this; mono-sashi wo —, to measure with a foot measure, or yard-stick; mii ni ate te omoi-yaru, to feel for another as if it were one's self; hinoshii wo —, to iron, as clothes; yakume wo —, to allot each one his duty; hitotsu sutsu ate-te-yaru, give one an acepi.

Syn. tsuieeru.

Hate-ate アテアテ adj. Very honorable; very elegant.

Hate-uru アテブル i.v. To be haughty, arrogant.

Hate-bito アテビito 名前 n. Noble or honorable person.

Hate-dō 富多 君大 n. Object; aim; clew: — nashi ni yuku, to go without any particular object; — mo nai koto wo iu, to speak extravagantly.

Hatekoro アテコロ 君大 n. The address (of a letter), aim, object, place to apply anything.

Hategai アテガイ 聖合 n. The portion or share allotted; allowance; allotment: ateigai-buchi, allowance of rice, or rations.

Hategai-ru アテガイル 吾大 v.t. To apply, assign a portion or share; to allot, apportion: hitori mae ni nijii sutsu wo —, to allot twenty to each man: șiki ka chisai ka ate-gatte miru, to see whether it is too large or too small (by fitting one on the other).

Hateka アテカ奴 n. — na, noble; elegant;

Hateyaka アテヤカ handsome; beautiful.

Hatehame-ru アテハメル 吾大 v.t. To appropriate, allot, apportion, assign; to fit into; to apply: kono kane wa shakkin ni ate-hamete aru, this money is appropriated to the payment of debt.

Hatetii アテティ 聖字 n. A character used merely for its sound without regard to its meaning.

Hatekusa アテコサ 君大 n. A hint, rebuke, or censure administered indirectly, or by implication.

Hatekusa-ru アテコサル 吾大 v.t. (coll.) To hint a rebuke, or censure; to give an indirect hit, cut, or rub.

Hatekoto アテコト n. An indirect reproof; a hint; also anything which one relies or depends upon.

Hatene アテネ 聖目 n. An object, aim; a blow.

Hatemono アテモノ n. Betting; guessing or laying a wager on anything: — wo suru.

Hatena アテナ 職官 n. Flattery.

Syn. hetsubai.

Hatena アテナ 職名 n. The name of the person to whom a letter is addressed; the address, direction.

Hatetokai アテトチカ 君大 i.v. To apportion, allot, grant: kerai ni chi-ya wo —, to grant a portion of land to a servant.

Hatetsuke-ru アテチケル 職付 v.t. To allude to, hint at, refer to indirectly; to insinuate: hito ni ate tsukete mono wo iu, to say anything intending it as a bit at another.
ATEZU アテズ n. Opportunity; aim; object; —
gu Hazureta, to miss one's aim; to be disappoint-
ated.
Syn. KIKWAI, ATEDO.
ATEZUPPO-NI アテズポニ adv. Without in-
tending; by chance.
ATO アト n. The mark, or impression left by anything; a track, trace, clew, point, trail, scarrion, trace; that remains, left as ruins, remains, vestiges, relic; that which comes after, succeeds, or follows; the last, remainder; the estate or property left at death; the family line, posterity; with ni, de, ye or kara, behind, after, afterward, last, ago, backwards; kōjin no — wo fumu, to follow the instructions of the ancients; — ye hiku, to draw back; — wo tsukeru, to make a mark; — wo mu misu shite nigeru, to fly without looking behind; — wo tsugu, to suc-
cceed another in estate, or business; kodomo wa haka no — wo shitau, a child longs to go after his mother; sakemono ga — wo hiku, a drunkard the more he drinks the more he wants; rōshi wa — wo hiku yamai, consump-
tion is a disease which infects one's children; yobaiboshi ga — wo hiku, a meteor leaves a
train behind it; — wo tateru, to raise up an extinct family; — wo tsukeru, to search for the
trail or track; — ye yoru, to move back; hito no — ni tatsu, to stand behind or to be in-
ferior to another; — no tsuki, last month; —
ni hanashita koto, that which was just said; gozen no — de cha wo nomu, to drink tea after
dinner; — kara yuku, to go after, or afterwards; san nen ato, three years ago; tatsu tori
wa — wo nigeru, the bird that flies away
muddies the water.
ATOBE アトベ n. Behind; backward.
†ATORI アトリ i.v. i.q. kodobi.
ATORISHIRI アトリシリ adv. Shrinking back; flinching.
Syd. ATOKITASHIRI.
ATOBUSA アトブサ n. A crupper having large
tassels.
ATODACHI アトダチ 階立 n. The person standing
or walking behind another; standing on a jour-
ney after another has gone; — ni suru.
†ATOKU アトク n. Presents made at the time of
marriage; bridal gifts.
†ATOE-GRU アトグル t.v. To betroth; to marry;
to espouse.
ATOGETSU アトゲツュ 後月 n. Last month.
Syd. ATSUGETSU, SEN-GETSU, KYO-GETSU.
ATOGYOME アトギョメ 後沼 n. The cer-
emony of purifying a house after a death in the
family.
ATOHAKANASHI アトハカナシ adj. Without a
trace or clew; vanished.
ATOHARA アトハラ 後畑 n. After-pains; (met.)
after clap: — no ko, a posthumous child.
ATOHIBI アトヒビ adj. — jūgo, a drunkard who
is more and more confirmed in intemperance.
†ATOKABANE アトカバネ n. Descendants; pos-
terily.

ATEOKA アトカ 隈形 n. Mark, trace: tori
wa tonde — wo nasu, the bird flies away and
leaves no trace; — wo naki fūsetsu, a report
without foundation.
ATEOKA-ZUKER アトカツケ n. Putting things
away or in order, as after a fire, feast, etc.; —
wo suru.
†ATEOKU-YA アトコユ t.v. To leap across.
ATEOMAWARI アトオワラ麗後退 n. Going round
or turning backwards (as a wheel); to get
behind-hand: — wo suru, to turn backwards,
to go round about; asane wo suru to yōji ga
— ni naru, by sleeping late in the morning
one gets behind-hand with his business.
ATEOMAWASHI アトオマハシ n. — ni suru, to put
off the doing of anything until something
else is done.
ATEOME アトメ 隈目 adj. The estate or prop-
erty left by death; the family line: — wo
tsugu, to succeed to the place, or estate which
another has left.
ATEOMODORI アトモデドり n. Return; going back;
retrogression.
†ATEOMO-O ミトモデ t.v. To lead (as an army).
ATEOMIGAKASHI アトミギャカリ跡履 n. A
feast, or entertainment made by the friends
left behind after a person has gone on a
journey.
ATEO-OSA アトオサ n. The rear-guard of an
army.
†ATEORE-RU アトレル t.v. i.q. atsuraeru.
†ATEORE-RU アトレル i.v. To be charmed with;
fascinated; to admire.
ATEOSAKI アトオサキ 後先 n. That which is
before and behind; the past and the future;
antecedent, and consequence: — misu, to be
rash, inconsiderate; — wo kangaeru, to ex-
amine a subject on all sides.
Syd. SEN-GO.
ATEOSHIKU アテオシク跡式 n. The goods or pro-
erty left by a deceased person, or one giving
up business; succeeding to property left by
another.
Syd. ATEO-SEKI.
ATEOSHIKARI アトオシカリ退却 n. Going or
moving backwards; shrinking back, as in fear; flinching.
ATEORI アトレリ跡取 n. An heir, successor.
Syd. TOTSUGI.
ATEOTSUGI アトオツギ後裔 n. One who connects
with, and continues the family name and
estate; an heir, or successor.
ATEOTOKU アトトク n. Last month.
Syd. ATEOTOKU, SENGETSU.
†ATEOTUGATARI アトウガタラ n. Responsive
recitation in the drama.
ATEOZAN アテオザン 後姿 n. Afterbirth.
Syd. NOCHIZAN.
ATEOZONE アトオザネ n. The rear-rank.
ATESU or ATESU アスル 革 Same as ateru:
shoku ni atsuheki mono, a thing that would
do for food.
ATESU アス adv. cont. of atsu.
ATSUBAI アツバイ n. Hot ashes.
ATSUSE アツセ n. Fever; a severe sickness: — bito, one sick of a fever.
ATSUGAMI アツガミ 厚気 n. A thick kind of paper.
ATSUGAN アツガン 熱気 n. Hot sake.
ATSUGI アツギ 厚着 n. Thick and warm clothing; putting on many garments, one over the other: — wo suru.
ATSUGOR アツゴロ n. Thick; i.q. atsuki.
ATSUI アツイ coll. cont. of atsuki.
ATSU-YUU アツユウ i.v. To be sick of a fever, or very sick.
ATSU-I TA アツイタ 厚板 n. A thick board; a plank; sugi no —.
ATSUKAI アツカイ 厚辞 n. Mediation, intervention, negotiation, management: — wo suru; — wo ieru.
ATSUKAI, -AU アツカイ 投 t.v. To manage, negotiate; to transact a matter between two parties; to treat, deal with; kenkwa wo atsu-katte naka wo nusu, to mediate in a quarrel and restore friendship.
ATSUKAI, -AU アツカイ 投 t.v. To manage, negotiate; to transact a matter between two parties; to treat, deal with; kenkwa wo atsu-katte naka wo nusu, to mediate in a quarrel and restore friendship.
ATSUKAWA-ZURA アツカハズラ 厚皮面 n. Thick-skinned face; brazen-faced; impudent.
ATSUKA アツカ 中暑 (sho ni ataru) n. Affected by the heat.
ATSUKI アツキ 熱 adj. (1) Hot; ardent; fervent; fervid: — hi, a hot day; — yu ga, —, the water is hot.
ATSUKI アツキ 熱 adj. (2) Thick from side to side; not narrow; great; liberal; bountiful: kawa ga, —, the skin, bark, or rind is thick; atsuki hōbi, a liberal reward; — kokoro, kind-hearted.
ATSUKU アツク 熱 adv. (1) Hot; see atsuki: — suru, to make hot; — naru, to become hot; — nai, not hot; — te komaru, it is so hot I don't know what to do; — gozarimasu, it is very hot.
ATSUKU アツク 熱 adv. (2) Thick from side to side; plentifully, liberally; bountifully; — sewu wo suru, to render great services; pan wo — kiru, to cut bread in thick slices; — nai kami, thin paper.
ATSUMARI アツマリ 集 n. An assembly, congre- gation, collection, meeting, gathering, mixture.
ATSUMARI, -RE アツマリ集 i.v. To be assembled, congregated, collected together; shibai wo ni ni hito ga —, people are assembled to see the theatre.
ATSUMA アツマ 集 n. The Haliotis tuberculata, or "sca-on".
Awa 刀葉 n. A millet field: — ta, id.
Awa-boku 刀葉木 n. i.q. abuku.
Awa-cho 刀葉町 n. — na, frothy; foamy; full of bubbles.
Awa-gara 刀葉粒空 n. The shells, or bran of millet.
†Awa 香柏 n. Intercourse; association.

Syn. Mijwari.

Awa 刀和 n. The space between two things; between; intercourse; intimacy: yama no to — no michi, a road between the mountains.

Syn. Aidai, ma.

Awa-i 刀和伊 n. Food made of millet.
†Awa-ke-ru 刀和ける i.v. To froth at the mouth; to pant; to be dilapidated, spoiled, uncared for.

Awa-ki 刀和 緑 adj. Having a delicate flavor, or nice taste; insipid; tasteless, as water: ajiwai ga awaki mono, a thing of a delicate taste; awaku shite misu ni nitaru.

Awa-mochi 刀和もち 麹酢 n. Bread made of rice and millet.

Awa-mori 刀和毛泡空 n. A kind of strong spirits brewed from rice, used as a medicine.

Awa-nanda 刀和南ダ合残 Collapse, neg. per. of ai; have not met: hitasikku, have not met for a long time.

†Awa-o 刀和 a knotted cord: — musubi.

Awa-he 刀和呼 exclam. of entreaty, pity or admiration: — inochi bakari wo tasuke tamae, I pray you only spare my life.

Awa-he 轟 n. Pity; compassion; tenderness of heart: — wo moyō, to feel compassion; — ni omou, id.; mono no —, the sentiment or emotion excited by anything.

(See.)

Syd. Furin, Awaemi.

Awa-he-ru 刀和呼 諸過 pass. or pot. of ai can meet: dōshikata awarē darō ka, how shall I get an opportunity of meeting him?

Awa-emi 刀和緑 n. Pity; compassion; mercy: — no fukai hito, a person of great compassion.

Syd. Furin, Jhi.

Awa-emi 刀和緑 t.v. To pity, to have compassion; to show mercy: awarende ishoku wo at育儿, compassionating gave food and clothing; ware wo awa tamae, have mercy upon you.

Syd. Furin ni omou, itawashiku omou.

Awa-na 刀和長 adj. Exciting pity or compassion; pitiful: — koto.

Awa-hera 刀和緑 n. A condition exciting pity; misery.

Awa 刀葉 n. Putting up for comparison to see which is the best: hana-awase, comparing flowers; tori-awase, a cock fight; ca-wase, comparing pictures.

Awa 刀葉 粗衣 n. A garment lined or of double thickness.

†Awa 刀葉 n. Articles eaten with rice; i.q. sai.

Awa-ru 刀葉 合 t.v. To join together; to unite; to annex; to mix together; to compound (as medicine); to introduce (a person to another); to make do, make suit, or answer the purpose: kamisori wo —, to hone a razor; kusuri wo —, to compound medicines; te wo awase te hat suru, to join the hands and worship; kokoro wo —, to agree together; chikara wo —, to unite strength or do altogether; chōshi wo —, to tone; to make to agree or harmonize; ano hito ni awase te kudasare, pray introduce me to him; me wo —, to look at each other; ma ni —, to make to do; make answer the purpose.

Syd. Gassuru, soro, kuwaru.

Awasedo 刀葉合合合 n. A hone, whetstone.

Awa-gusuri 刀葉造造造造合合合 n. A medicine compounded of several ingredients.

Awaseme 刀葉合合合合 n. A joint, or seam where two things are united.

Awasu 刀葉 adj. Insipid, or of slight taste.

Syn. Tampaku, awaki.

†Awasu 刀和 n. Salt.

†Awasu 刀和性お合合 n. Insipid; of mild taste; tasteless.

†Awa 刀和 n. The kneepan.

Awa-ta 刀和 n. Awa-ta 刀和 n. i.q. awateru.

Awatade-ri 刀和田路 n. i.q. awateru.

Awa 刀葉 exclam. of alarm, agitation, excitement, or surprise: — to mitu uchi; — teki yo, there comes the enemy!

Awa 刀葉 Mitchell adj. Delicate or mild in taste or flavor.

Awa 刀葉呼 exclam. of alarm, surprise or admi-

Awa 刀葉 n. Silk damask.

Awa 刀葉 n. Cat's-cradle, a puzzle made with a string looped over the fingers played by children: — wo toru, to play cat's-cradle.

Awa 刀葉文 n. A figure, pattern, or design of any kind wrought in cloth; ornament; embellishment: — wo nasu, to ornament with figures; haru no yo no yami wa awa nashi, ume no hana ka wo tasunete zo shiru-bekari-

Awa 刀葉 n. A weaver's shuttle.

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danger; to be timid; to be fearful, suspicious; to be dangerous.

Syn. abunagaru.

Ayabori,-ru アヤボリ t.v. To form the figures or designs on cloth while in the loom, which is done by working a frame from which strings go to be attached to the warp; to embellish, ornament; to work the strings of a puppet; to play balls: hatu, ganshoku, bunsho, ningyō, tama nado wo —; hai wo —, to row.

Ayataya アヤタヤ n. na, uncertain; -na koto wo tu, to equivocate; -na heiji.

†Ayatkai アヤタケ n. A curtain.

Ayagoro アヤゴロ n. A kind of woolen stuff; lasting.

†Ayatoribori アヤトラボリ n. A Chinese weaver.

Ayakari,-ru アヤカリ t.v. To resemble, like: harami onna ga usagi wo kueba sono kô ga usagi ni ayakate mitsu-kuchi ni naru, if a pregnant woman eats hare her child will have a hare-lip; ano hito ni ayakaritai, I wish to be like that man.

Syn. nire, ruisuru.

Ayakashi,-ru アヤカシ t.v. Obscure; not plain; indistinct; doubtful; suspicious.

Ayamachi アヤマチ 通 n. A mistake, error, fault; a wrong, blunder: watakushi no — da, it was my fault; — wo kuyuru, to be sorry for a mistake; — wo aratamuru, to rectify a mistake, or reform one's fault.

Syn. ochido, machigai.

Ayamachi,-tsu アヤマチ 附 or 通 t.v. To commit a mistake, error, blunder, or fault; to miss; to offend against, transgress, or violate; to injure, unintentionally hurt: ayamatte aratamuru ni habakaru koto nakâre, having committed a mistake don't be backward to rectify it; okite wo —, to offend against the laws; ayamatte hito wo korosu, to kill a person by mistake.

Syn. machigaou, tagaeru.

Ayamari アヤマリ 附 n. A mistake, error, fault; a wrong; an apology, acknowledgment of an error: — ni kita, come to apologize; — jómou, a letter of apology.

†Ayamari,-ru アヤマリ t.v. To miss, mistake, err; to offend against; to acknowledge a fault; to apologize: michi wo —, miss the way; buri wo —, to apologize for a rudeness; ayomaramu mato wo iru, to hit the target without missing.

Syn. machigaou, waribru.

Ayame アヤメ 胴 n. The sweet flag, Calamum aromaticum.

Syn. shibu.

Ayame アヤメ 文目 n. The lines, or colors that define a figure; figure; form: mono no —, mo wakaramu yami yo, a night so dark that the forms of things could not be distinguished.

†Ayame アヤメ n. A Chinese woman.

Ayame,-ru アヤメ t.v. To hurt, wound, injure; to say: hito —.

Syn. itameru.

Ayami,-ru アヤミ i.q. ayashimu.

Ayatani,-ku-shi アヤタニ 未文 adj. Not plain or clear; without sense or meaning; unintelligible; useless.

†Ayani アヤニ 奇 adv. Unintelligible; very; exceedingly.

Ayatane アヤタネ 生敬 adv. Unfortunately; unluckily; in addition to: — rusu da, he is unfortunately out.

Syn. ori-ashiku, ainku.

*†Ayashi,-su アヤシ t.v. To let out, cause to flow out; cause to fall, or throw down; chi wo —, to let blood, to bleed; hare mono wo —, to open a boil.

Ayashi,-su アヤシ t.v. To play with or amuse a child; ko wo —, id.

Ayashihiki,-ku アヤシヒキ n. Strange; marvellous; wonderful; queer; extraordinary; supernatural; suspicious; dubious; doubtful: ayashiki wo ayashimasareba ayashiki koto nashi, even if a thing is strange, if we are not surprised at it, it ceases to be strange; ayashiki omou, to consider strange; to feel suspicious of; — nai wo not strange.

Syn. mezurasahi, fushihoi karu, kitai naru, ibukashii.

Ayashime,-ru アヤシメ t.v. To suspect; to be doubtful of.

Ayashimi アヤシミ 怪 n. Wonder; surprise; suspicion; doubt; — wo idaku, to entertain suspicion; — wo nashi.

Syn. ginen, utagai, ibukashii.

Ayashimi,-mu アヤシミム t.v. To think strange; to wonder at; to marvel at, be surprised at; to suspect: hito wo —, to suspect a person; ayashimi ni tara, not a matter to be surprised at, or to be suspicious of.

Syn. utagai, fushihoi n. omou.

Ayashisa アヤシサ 怪 n. The strangeness, wonderfulness.

Syn. ibukashii.

Ayasigai アヤサイ ni n. A small kind of cedar Juniperus procumbens.

Ayatsu アヤツ n. That fellow.

Syn. aitsu.

†Ayatsuri タヤツリ n. A loon.

Ayatsuri,-ru タヤツリ t.v. The same as ayadori: ningyō wo —.

Ayauchi,-ki-ku-shi アヤウチ キ t.v. Dangerous; perilous; unsafe; insecure; full of risk; — koro wo tasukatta, saved from great peril; — ni atta, was in a dangerous predicament; ayakki koto wo suru, to run a risk; ayakuvi nai, it is not dangerous.

Syn. arunai, kennon.

Atoh アト choisir n. Leggins.

Syn. ayarian.

Atoh,-bu アトブ n.kv. i.q. ayumu.

†Ayogi,-gu アヨギ t.v. i.q. ayuguru.

†Ayu アユ n. A river fish = ai, trout.

Ayu アユ 阿ユ n. (omoneshi hetsumaru) Flat- tery: — suru, to flatten, adulate.

†Ayogu,-gu アヨグ t.v. To shake, vibrate; to move or revolve without stopping; i.q. surugu.
Ayu あゆ n. A bandage for the legs or feet.

Ayuwaeru-ru あゆわえる pass., or pot. of ayumi.

Can walk; to be walked over.

Ayu-mi あゆみ n. Walking; going on foot; sejiru せじる - せじる hakobu tokoro, places which people are in the habit of visiting.

Ayu-mu あゆむ いつつ v.v. To walk; to go on foot.

Ayu-mi-au あゆみあう つつ合 v.v. To mutually concede or yield in settling an account; to compromise; nedan ねだん - ねだん wo 与 - お, id.

Syn. atchii, atchū, akiru, kuiru.

Ayu-mi-ita あゆミイタ つ歩 n. A board or plank for walking on; a gangplank.

Ayuno-kaze あゆの風 n. An east wind.

Ayu-bi-ru あゆびる i.v. To exude or flow out, as sweat or blood; to resemble.

Aza アザ n. Maculæ; dark or red spots on the skin; freckles; black and blue spots from a blow.

Syn. hokuno.

Aza-ru アザる t.v. To mix; to store up.

Aza-kēri アザケリ 喜 n. Ridicule; derision; scoffing; hito ひと no - ひとに wo - 与る, to be laughed at by others.

Aza-kēri-ru アザケリる t.v. To laugh at, ridicule, deride; to scoff, jeer; hito ひと no - ひとに wo - 与る.

Syn. sosiri, geri suru, baka ni suru.

Aza-kēri-ru アザケリる t.v. To relieve the mind of any care or burden; to comfort.

Aza-mi アザミ n. A thistle.

Aza-mi-mu アザミむ t.v. Same as azakēri.

Aza-mi-ru アザミる t.v. To be surprised or suddenly alarmed; agitated; - sawagū, to cry out in sudden surprise.

Aza-uki アザウキ 正 n. Deception; imposition; guile; fraud.

Aza-uki-ru アザウクリ t.v. To deceive, impose on, cheat, defraud; to beguile: hito ひと wo azaimute あざいって kane wo toru, to cheat a person and take his money; hadarē no shiroki wa yuki しろく gray mo azaimuku, the whiteness of her skin rivaled even the snow.

Syn. damasu, tabakaru.

Aza-za アザザ n. The common name by which a person or place is called; also, a field.

Aza-za-ru アザザル 喜 t.v. To twist, as a rope.

Syn. nai, na.

Azara-shi アザラシ 鳴子 n. (an Aino word)

The sea-leopard.

Azare-ru アザレル 喜 v.v. To be spoiled, tainted, stale, as fish or meat; to be disordered, deranged in dress, as a drunken man; to sport, jest, make fun.

Syn. kasare, midareru, eechiru.

Aza-za アザザ n. A lance, Buddhist bishop; id. goto.

Azawa-ru アザワル 喜 t.v. To laugh at in derision, scorn, or contemp.

Syn. seesarawarai.

Azaya-ri-ru アザヤリる 喜 t.v. To be clear, bright.

Azayaka アザヤカ 約 adj. Clear; bright; glossy; new or fresh in color; pure: kimoso
ga — koto, how bright is the color of her clothes.

Syn. azakarake, sakaari, kikyakarake.

Azayaka ni アザヤカニ 約 adv. Clearly; distinctly; plainly.

Aze アゼ n. The mound, or dyke that separates rice-fields.

Syn. kuro.

Aze アゼ 類 n. The reed of a loom through which the warp is passed.

Aze-ito アゼイト 類 n. The strings of a reed used in weaving.

Aze-kura アゼクラ n. A shed built of poles for storing grain.

Aozomen アオメオ門 類 n. A kind of frilled muslin.

Azenuro アゼヌロ 類 n. Frilled grass-cloth.

Azozo アゾゾ adv. i.q. suru-uru.

Azuchim アズチム n. A bank of earth against which a target is placed.

Azukari アズカリ n. Anything received on deposit, or in trust; a trust, a consignment: — mono, id.; — bito, a person who receives anything in trust, or takes charge of anything; a consignee; — udo, id.

Azukari-ru アズカリる t.v. To receive in trust or deposit; to have consigned or committed to one's care; to be entrusted with; to be in charge of; to take part in, partake, or participate in; to be concerned in; to be connected with; to relate to; to meddle with; to be responsible for; to be favored with: tabi-tabi たち-たち onewa おな wa azukari, I have often been favored with your kind assistance; gochisō ni azukari katajikenai, I thank you for your delightful entertainment; shichiiya wa mono wa azukarite kanen wo kawu, the pawnbroker lends money on receiving anything on deposit; otazune ni azukarite arigatō, thanks for your kind inquiry; waga azukaru koto ni arazu, it is not a matter in which I am concerned. Azukarureru, (pot.) may or can be taken on trust; azukaraseru, (caus.) to cause another to take charge of; azukari-oku, to put in the charge or keeping of another.

Syn. takusan, tadaanaberu.

Azukari-mōzu アズカリモウズ n. A regent.

Azuke-ru アズケル t.v. To give in trust; to commit to the care of another; to give in charge; to intrust; to deposit, consign: — shichi-ya しち-や mono wo azukete kane wo karu, to make a deposit at the pawnbroker's and borrow money; azukesaseru, (caus.) to cause another to give in trust; azukarareru, (pot. or pass.) may or can be given in trust; azuke-mono, anything given in trust; azuke-oku, to give in trust.

Syn. taku suru, makageru, nizuru, tadaanaberu, innin suru.

Azuki アズキ n. A small red bean, Phaseolus radiatus.

Syn. Azuma アズマ n. The eastern provinces of Japan, same as kanto.

Azumazu アズマ 祖人. A person from one of the eastern provinces; a countryman; a rustic: azuma-bito, id.; azuma-otoko, id.; azuma-numari, eastern dialect or provincialism; azumakurage, tucking up the skirts in the manner of an eastern man; azumaya, an eastern shed, open on the sides; azumagura, a kind of harp.

Azusa アズサ n. A kind of tree, the wood of which was used for block-cutting, bows, etc., the Rottiera japonica.

Azusai アズサイ n. Same as ajiisai.

Azusa-yumi アズサユミ n. A small bow used by sorcerers in their incantations.

†Azushiki, -su-shi アズシキ adj. Sick; ill.

Ba バ (impure wa.) A conjunctive particle affixed to verbs meaning—if, when, since, because, as, though; also affixed to we as an emphatic particle.

Ba 場 n. A place, arena, room; state, condition, circumstances: ba wo toru, to occupy much space, take up much room; ba ga nai, there is no room; yoki ba, a good place; kasen-ba, a field of battle; sono ba, that place, or that time.

Syn. tokoro, basho.

Ba 把 (impure wa) 把 n. A numeral used in counting bundles, fowls, or birds: maki sam ba, three bundles of wood; tori sam ba, three fowls.

Ba-ai バーアイ 資合 n. Case; circumstance; condition; predicament; occasion: sono — de wa, in that case.

Ba-ba バーバ 鳥場 n. A place for practicing horsemanship or training horses.

Ba-ba 豊母 n. Grandmother; an old woman: obamu san (oba san), a polite name in speaking to an old woman.

Ba-ba ババ n. Dung: neko no —, (prov.) something covered up, concealed.

Bachi バチ 楢 n. A drumstick; the stick used in playing the guitar; a plectrum: — wo toru, to use the drumstick.

Bachi バチ 資 n. Punishment inflicted by heaven: bachi ga ataru, to be smitten of God; oya no bachi wo kumuru, to be punished of God for disobedience to parents.

Syn. togame, tarii, keibatsu.

Bachimen バチメン 梶 n. The place on a guitar where it is played.

†Bairi バーリ 骨代 n. Horse money; the price of a horse, formerly made a present to high officials.

Bairai バーライ 祐馬 n. A horse basin, or basin used in washing horses: uma-darai.

Bai バ i negori of hae, used only in comp. words: an kibae ga suru, to look well when worn, as clothes; mibae, making a good appearance: ano hana wa yubae ga suru, that flower looks best in the evening.

Bairi バリ 骨り n. A horse, a horseman.

Bairei バイエイ 騎馬 n. Buying and selling; trade; traffic; commerce: bai bai suru, to buy and sell, to trade; kono shina wa bai bai mono ni gozaimasen, this is not an article of trade.

Syn. uri-bai, akinai, shō-bai.

Baitoku バイトク 銀取 n. Fortune-telling; soothing: baihoku suru, to tell fortunes; baihoku sha, a fortune-teller.

Syn. uranai.

Baiokoku バイクル国 n. Syphilis.

Syn. kasa, simokoku.

Baijo バイジョ ヴァル女 (mi wo uru onna) n. A harlot.

Syn. arowime.

Baijyo バイジョ 発脚 n. One who rides with another in the same carriage; accompanying one in riding.
BAI

BAITU バイジュウ 信徒 n. The attendants or retinue of a high officer.

BAI-KAI バイサイ 媒介 n. A go-between, middle-man, match-maker. Syn. NAKADO.

BAIKENJO バイケンジョウ 重要 n. A deed of sale: bai-kenjo wo tori yari suru, to give and receive a deed of sale.

BAIKI バイキ 憲気 (kasai ke) n. The feelings or symptoms of syphilis.

BAI-KWA バイクワ 梅花 (ume no hana) n. Plum-blossom.

BAIKYO バイキョ 口薬 (kaose ageru) — suru, to enumerate, number, mention one by one: — suru ni itoma arazun.

BAIMASHI バイマシ 増倍 Doubled in quantity: baimashi ni suru, to increase by doubling the quantity; to increase in geometric progression.

BAI-MO バイモ n. A species of lily, Fritillaria thurnbergii.

BAININ バイニン 貴人 (uru hito) n. The seller; a merchant; an expert.

BAIRI バイリ 貴利 n. The profit on the sale of goods.

BAI-SEKI-HAN-JI バイスケハンジ 仲介裁判人 n. An associate judge.

BAISEN バイセン 資助 (akina-bune) n. Merchant ship; also a ship for sale.

BAISHAKU バイシャク 媧週 n. Acting as a go-between; match-making: — wo suru.

Syn. NAKADACHI, NAKUDO.

BAISHAKU-NIN バイシャクニン 婧週人 n. A go-between; middle-man; a match-maker.

Syn. NAKUDO.

BAI-SHIN バイシン 信臣 n. A vassal of a feudatory; a ret-tassal.

BAISHIN-KWAN バイシンクワン 信標官 n. A jury.

BAI-SHO バイショ 餅新 n. Indemnity; compensation: — suru, to indemnify.

Syn. TSUGUNAU.

BAISHIKU バイショク 陥食, — suru, to partake of food with a superior.

BAISHU バイシュ n. A kind of sweet liquor.

BAI-SU バイス n. (math.) A factor, multiple.

BAIT バイト 女 n. A street-walker; also a hired woman; a servant of the lowest grade.

BAITOKU バイトク 女得 n. Profit from trading: bai-toku suru, to make money by selling.

Syn. MOKE, BAIKE.

BAITORI-GACHI バイトリガチ 男取摘 n. Scrambling for anything; to get all one can: — ni suru, to scramble and get the most.

Syn. TOIRI-HOAI.

BAI-U バイウ 梅雨 The June rains.

Syn. TSUYU, NUBAI.

BAIYAKU バイャク 梅薬 (urigusuri) (coll.) A nostrum, quack or patent medicine; medicines kept for sale by a merchant: baiyaku miwa, a shop where quack medicines are sold; baiyaku wo sei-suru, to compound patent or quack medicines.

BAIZUTSU バイジュツ 男飾 n. A carbine.

BAIYUTSU バイユツ 馬術 n. Horsemanship; equestrian feats.

BAK

BAKA バカ 马鹿 n. (coll.) A fool, dunce, blockhead; a kind of clam: baka wo iu, to talk nonsense; baka wo suru, to act as a fool; baka ni tekeru wa nai, there is no medicine for a fool; — ni suru, to hoax, make fun of, befoul.

Syn. TAWAKE, AHÔ.

BAKABAKASHI, -KI バカバカサイ 马鹿宴 adj. (coll.) Like a fool; stupid; foolish; useless.

BAKABAKASHIKU バカバカしか adv. Extremely; exceedingly; unreasonably: — nagai, very long.

BAKA-BAYASHI バカバヤシ n. The music of drum, file, and cymbals performed on a dashi at a festival.

BAKA-GEI, -RU バカゲイ, -ル n. To be foolish, silly, nonsensical: bakagei hito; bakagei koto wo mono ja nai.

BAKABAKASHI, -KI, -KU バカバリサイ adj. (coll.) Foolish; like a dunce; silly.

BAKAN バカ adj. Foolish; stupid.

BAKA-TSU バカツ adv. Only; about; more or less; just as: as; to the degree, extent, or measure of: hitori bakari, only one person; hyaku nin bakari, about a hundred persons; soto ni deta bakari, just as he went out; shiro wo deta bakari nite teppô ni ataru, he was shot just as he left the castle; yamai — tsuraki mono wa nashi, there is nothing so disagreeable as sickness; hito no naki ato — kanashiki wa nashi; kokoro — no miage, a present only to express one's good will.

Syn. HOO, NOMI.

BAKABARE, -RU バカラレ pass. of bakan. To be bewitched, deluded, fascinated, hoodwinked.

BAKASHI, -SU バカス 触 i.v. To cheat, delude; to bewitch, befoul; hoax: kisumou onna no katashi ni bakete hito wo bakasu, the fox assuming the appearance of a woman deludes people.

Syn. MATOWA-SU, TABERUKASHI, MADOWASHI, BAKASHI.

BAKE バケ 化 n. Transformation; deception; fraud; imposture: bake ga arawaretara, he shows the clenched foot; the deception is made to appear.

BAKE, -RU バケル 化 i.v. To be transformed, metamorphosed, changed into another form; used generally of the fox, or cat: neko ga baba ni bakkeru, the cat is transformed into an old woman.

Syn. HENZU, KAWARI.

BAKEMONO バケモノ 化物 n. An apparition, spectre; a ghost or something into which a fox or badger has transformed itself in order to bewitch people: bake mono ga dete; — ni aimashita; — yashiki, a haunted house.

Syn. HENGE MONO, KWAIBUTSU.

BAKENJO バケンジョ 馬見所 (uma wo miru to-koro) n. (coll.) The stand from which to look at horses running; the grand stand.

BAKIN バキシン 罰金 n. Fine; muleet; penalty in money: — wo toru, to fine.

BAKKE バッケ 猥辱 — suru, to act rudely, in a self-willed, or insubordinate manner.

Syn. JIMAN, HOSHI-MAMA NI SURU.
BAKUN バクン 抵群 — no. Preeminent; transcendent; surpassing others: — no tegara.
Syn. xuki-ni-ter, meni-ni-ter, hidetar.-
Baku バク　(wa-ku) n. Wheat; barley: — shu, spirits made of barley; beer; ale.
Bakku バック n. A tapir, an animal said to swallow bad dreams and make them to be good.
Baku-buki バクブキ n. — suru, to bind, tie up: ma wo, to bind evil spirits.
Bakuchu バクチュ 槍奕 n. Gambling: bakuchu wo utsu, to gamble: — ka, a gambler.
Bakuchiku バクチク爆竹 n. Fire-crackers.
Bakuchiku-chi バクチキうち爆奕打 n. A gambler.
Bakuchiyado バクチヤド爆奕宿 n. A gambling house.
Baku-eki バクエキ 爆府 n. — suru, to gamble.
Syn. baku-chi.
Baku-eki バクゲキ 善造 (naka go yo) — no, Baku-yaku intimes, familiar: — no mutiwari.
Bakfu バクフ 爆布 n. A waterfall, cataract.
Syn. takai.
Bakuretsukuni バクレツク君の The Shogun, or Taikum's government.
Bake-han バケハン 爆飯 n. A kind of food made of rice and wheat.
Bake-ryakun バケラン 爆肝 n. A horse-jockey; a dealer in horses: — suru.
Bakushu バクシュ 爆酒 n. Beer made from barley.
Bakutai バクタイ 舟大 Immense; enormous; very great; vast: bakutai na mono-iri, great expenditure; bakutai ni, adv., extremely.
Syn. taku-san, gyou-san, kouden.
Bakutou バクタウ 爆頭 (wa-gyu) n. An infusion of parched barley.
Baku-zen バクゼン 爆渾 Obscure; ambiguous; equivocal: — turu atsutsu.
Syn. batto, magawari.
Bamh バム n. The day on which one is on duty, watch or guard.
Bamu-buto バムブタ 畜夫無名 One who is not afraid of, or is a match for, ten thousand men.
Bamin バミン 畜氏 (yorozu no tami) n. All people; people generally.
Bam-motsu or Bam-butsu バンモツ物 or (yorozu no mo) n. All things.
Bampaku バンパク 畜嶶 n. Barbarian.
Syn. teki.
Bampet バンペット 畜兵 n. A sentry, guard, sentinel.
Bamto バントウ 畜方 n. Everywhere; all quarters.
Ban バン n. A kind of snake or Moor-hen, Gallinula chloropus.
Ban バン or (yorozu) n. A block, checker-table.
Ban バン n. Evening; night: kon-ban, this evening; wa ban, morning and evening; saku — last night; myo — to-morrow night.
Ban バン n. (yorozu) also pronounced man Ten thousand; all.
Bana バナ n. A guard, watch, turn, duty; the ordinal suffix to numbers: tsuuke — , on constant duty; — ni agaru, to go on duty; ban wo suru, to keep watch; ban shite iru, keeping watch; mon-ban, a gate-keeper; ichi-ban, number one; the first; ichi-ban me, the first one; ni-ban, the second; iku-ban, or nam-ban, what number? — ni ataru, to come one's turn to be on duty.
Ban バン n. A term formerly applied to Europeans in contempt: — gaku, foreign learning; — go, foreign language; — sho, foreign books.
Banban バンバン 畜篤 Ten thousand times ten thousand; very many: ban-ban medetaku sonjimasu, you are very happy.
Banbaka バンバカ 畜茶 n. An inferior kind of tea.
Ban-dai バンダイ 畜代 n. A substitute in official, police, or watch duty: ban-dai wo tanomu, to find a substitute.
Syn. bangawari.
Ban-dai バンダイ 畜代 n. All generations; all the dynasties; forever: — fi-eki, unalterable, everlasting.
Banpo バンポ 畜泊 n. A high place in a bath-house on which the person sits who watches and receives the pay.
Banpo-zuka バンポぞか 盤塚山 n. A round, flat face.
Ban-date バンダテ 畜代 n. Numerical order, ban-date shite oku, place in numerical order.
Banbo バンブ 畜木 n. All the provinces on the Tohaido east of Osaka were anciently so called.
Bane バネ n. The spring of a wagon.
Ban-gaku バンガク 昼戦 (osoku manabu). Learning late in life.
Ban-goshira バンゴシラ 畜頭 n. A captain, or chief of a guard, or watch.
Ban-gawari バンガワ 畜代 n. A substitute in office or in which duty: bangawari wo suru, to act as a substitute.
Ban-go バンゴ 畜木 n. Two blocks of wood struck together by watchmen in going their rounds, or to give the alarm in fires.
Syn. hyōshig.
Ban-go バンゴ 部族 n. The number: — wo tekeru, to affix a number.
Ban-goya バングオヤ 畜小屋 n. A watch-box.
Ban-gwai バンガイ 畜外 n. Outside of the proper number; an honorary member.
Ban-ji バンジ 警夷 (biosu) Barbarians; a term formerly applied to Western nations.
Ban-juku バン朱克 畜啄石 n. A large rock; a bowlder; the heavy weight of a trap.
Banji バン吉 畜事 (yorozu no koto). Every thing, every kind of affair whatever: — wa mina yuru no gokasho.
Banjo バンジョ 畜楽 n. The rule of ten thousand chariots; the Emperor.
Banno バンホウ 畜楽 (yorozu no katachi) Many and various forms; moniform; multi various: sen-tai —
Ban-ka バンカ 暑夏 n. (natsu no owari) The 6th month, or last month of summer (c.o.).
BANKA バンカ 握歌 An elegy, or song of lamentation; a dirge.
BANKEI バンケイ 聴景 n. Evening.
BANKO バンコ 萬古 (yorozu yo) n. Always; perpetual; ever.
Syn. FU-EKI.
BANKOKU バンコク 萬国 (yorozu no kuni) n. All countries; all nations.
BANKOKU-kōhō バンコクコウハフ 萬國公法 n. International law; law of nations.
BAN-nen バンテン 晩年 (toshyori) n. Old age.
BANNIN バニン 畳人 (mamoru hito) n. A guard, watchman, keeper.
BANNO バンノ 畳匠 (tomoto) n. Companion. Syn. NAKAMA, TOMODACHI.
BANRYO バンリョ 伴侶 n. A kind of lizard.
BAN-SAGARI バンサガリ n. Going off duty; leaving one's watch.
BANSEI バンセイ 萬世 (yorozu yo) n. All ages; all generations; — fubatsu, everlasting.
BANSEKI バンセキ 飯石 n. A slate.
Syn. SEKIBAN.
BANSHI, or BANSHO バンシウ 畳士 n. A guard, or watch.
BANSHO バンショ 畳所 n. A guard-house, watch-house, police station: — wo hanareru, to leave a guard-house.
BANSHO バンショ 畳所 (yorozu no koto) n. Every matter; all kind of affairs or events.
BANSHO バンショ 畳匠 n. Pepper.
Syn. KOSHŌ.
BANSHO バンシウ 畳匠 n. A carpenter.
Syn. DAIKU, TAKUMI.
BANSHOKU バンショク 畳敷 (tomoni kita) n. Eating in company with others.
Syn. SHOBAN.
BANSHO バンシウ 晩秋 (aki no awari) The 9th month, or last month of autumn (o.c.).
BANSHUN バンシュン 晩春 (haru no awari) n. The 3rd month, or last month of spring (o.c.).
BANSHI バンシウ 僧侶 n. The assistant of a Buddhist priest.
BANTAN バンタン 畳端 n. Everything; every particular.
BANTARA バントラ 畳太郎 n. (coll.) An inferior street watchman, who is generally an eta.
BANTO バントウ 聰冬 (fuyu no awari) The 12th month, or last month of winter (o.c.).
BANTO バントウ 畳頭 n. A clerk in a mercantile house; a commercial agent, factor, servant.
BANTA バンタ 畳屋 n. The watch-house of the fishibinborin.
BANTO バントウ 畳有 (arayuru mono) n. All things that exist; the universe.
Syn. BAMMOTSU.
BANTU-SHINRYO バントウ神教 n. Pantheism.
BANSAI バンサイ 畳古 (yorozu no toshi) n. Ten thousand years, or forever; used in salutation to the Tenshi—Long live the king! or, O king, live forever!

BANZUKI バンヅキ 畳付 n. Affixing a number; numbering.
BANZUKU バンヅキ 畳附 n. The programme at a theatre, play-bill.
BAPPAI バッパイ 畳出 n. The punishment inflicted on the losing party in a game, by making him drink a large quantity of sake: bappai wo nomasuru.
BAPTESSA バプテスマ 演習; 浸礼 n. (Gr.) Baptism: — wo hodokau, to administer baptism.
BARA バラ n. A small iron cash.
BARA バラ 畳出 n. A rose bush: bara no hana, a rose; bara no toge, the thorn of a rose.
BARA バラ A plural suffix: wakatonobara, young princes; hyakushō-bara, the farmers.
BARA-BARA バラバラ adv. In a scattered manner; in a dispersed, separated way; in pieces, or bits; also, the sound of the falling of things scattered, as the pattering of rain, of hail, etc.: — to nigeru, to scatter and flee away; — to chiru, to be scattered about in separate clusters; aji ga — to furu, there is a slight sprinkle of rain; kami wo — ni saku, to tear paper into bits; oke ga — to kusureru, the tab has fallen to pieces: toji ga kire reba hon ga — ni naru, when the thread is cut the leaves of a book fall to pieces.

SYN. CHIRI-JIRI.
BARAGAKI バラガキ n. (coll.) Scratching much, as by thorns: kenkwa shite kao wo — ni sureta, he fought and got his face much scratched.
BARA-MAKI バラマキ n. Sowing broadcast.
BARA-MON バラモン 蒜戸門 n. The sect of Brahmanism: — kyō, Brahmanism.
BARAMONJIN パラモンジン n. Satisfy.
BARARI-TO バラリト adv. The sound of tearing or cutting; also, separately in pieces: barari-to kiru, to cut in two; barari-to oku, to place separately; kami wo barari-to yaburu, to tear paper into pieces.
BARA-SEN バラセン 麻展 n. Loose money not strung together; a small cash: = hashitsuzen.
BARASHI-SD バラス t.v. To break to pieces, separate, disperse, or scatter; to render abortive or unsuccessful; to bring to naught; to cause to fail: gunzei wo — , to disperse an army; hon wo — , to break a book to pieces.
BARASHI-SD バラス i.v. (coll.) To say an unlucky word, or that which brings bad luck: saru to itte barashita, brought bad luck by saying saru.
BARAZAKI バラザキ n. (coll.) Tearing into pieces: kimono wo — ni suru.
BAR-,RO バレル i.v. To fail to pieces; to be scattered; to be abortive; to fail, be unsuccessful or ineffectual; to come to naught; sodan ga — , the conference was a failure.
BARAI-TEI-TE バライチネイ 馬破神 The god of horses and stables.
BARE バレ 韻連 n. A large and long fringe used as a banner.
BARI バリ 泌 n. The urine.
Syn. SHOBAN.
The to n. The tippikidnchi BEIKOKU (socialism). Sudden shite batsu Place; to not make a cupied saddle. BASAKEN,RU バサケル i.v. To be idle; to saunter idly about; to loaf about. BASAKEN,RU バサケル t.v. To scatter about in confusion; to put in disorder, dishevel. BASARA バサラ — ni, adv. The sound of anything shaking or rustling in the wind. BASATSURI,RU バサツケル i.v. Dry to the feel; not soft, moist or oily. BASEKI ベセキ 場席 n. Place; room; uncupied space.

Bassen ベッセン 馬理 n. The back part of a saddle. Bashia バシヤ 馬掌 n. A wagon, carriage; any vehicle drawn by a horse: ippikidachi no —, a one-horse carriage; ni-hiki-dachi no—, a two-horse carriage. Bashiake バシヤケ 馬借 n. An office where horses are hired; a livery stable. Basu バシ A euphonic particle of no meaning: yudan bashi ni shitamo na, don't be negligent; yudan shite hito ni bashi ubaire na, let no one seize it through carelessness. Basuto バショ 場所 n. A place.

Syn. BA, TOKORO.

Basu バサウ 芭蕉 n. The bananas, or plantain.

Basu 部セウ 芭蕉布 A kind of cloth made of the bark of the plantain.

Batsu バッつ酒 n. Wine forfeited in losing a game.

Bassare,RE バッサラレ pass. of batsu, to be punished.

Bassari-TO バッサラ adv. The noise made by anything soft in falling, as a mat, book, etc.

Batsasu バッサッ 享禄 n. The accusation, or paper on which the crime of a person to be executed is written.

Syn. ZAI-JU-GAKI.

Basseri ベッセリ 末席 n. The lowest seat.

Bashe バッシ 家子 (ue no ko) n. The youngest child.

Syn. OTOGO, SUEKO.

Bashe, Basshii バッシち t.v. To punish.

Syn. TSUMI-SURU, KIRIATSU-SURU.

Bashe バッシ 武鞍 (aruki mawaru) — suru, to go about, travel about.

Syn. HEMEGORI.

Basson ベッソン 末孫 n. A descendant; the posteriety.

Syn. SHISON, BASSHITOU.

Basu バッッつ馬鞍 (nuki-atsumeru) n. Things which are preeminent; extracts: — suru, to make and collect extracts, as from books.

Bata バタ (Eng.) n. Butter.

Bata-bata バタバタ adv. The sound of the flapping of the wings of a bird flying, of the feet running, or the sound of flat things strik-
BENSHO ベンショ 便處 n. A priy.

BENTATSU ベンタツ 錬搬 — suru, to whip, scourge, as a criminal.

BENTO ベンツョ 餐富 n. A small box for carrying boiled rice; also, the food contained in the box: — wo motsu; — wo tsukau.

BENZAITEN ベンサイテン 餐財天 n. The name of a Buddhist idol, the goddess of wealth.

BENZETSU ベンゼツ 餐辞 n. Fluency and cleverness at talking; elocuence: — misu no nagaruru ga gotoshi.

BENZUN zu ベンズンユウ See benji.

BEPEI ベペイ 別拠 (wakare no sakazuuki) n. An entertainment given by one who is going away: — wo kumi-kawaus, a farewell dinner.

BEPPIN ベピン 別任 n. Anything especially fine in quality, or handsome.

BEPPUKU ベプク 別腹 n. A different mother, but the same father; step-children.

BEPPU ベププ 別腹 n. A different mother, or the same father; step-children.

BEPPAI ベペイ 別派 (betsu no kumi) n. Another paper; a different or separate sheet of paper; an enclosure; an accompanying document.

BEPPAI ベペイ 別番 (betsu no kokoro). Another, different, or divided mind; alienation of heart; besshin naku, with an undivided mind; without reserve.

BEPPHITEN ベッピテーン 別任 adv. Especially; particularly: kaze ga aru kara besshiten hi no moto yū-jin shiro, as it is windy it is especially careful of fire.

BEZU ベズゥ 別所 (hakura no toko). Another, different, or separate place.

BEZU ベツュ 別所 n. A pleasure-house; a summer-house, villa.

BEZU ベツュ 擬子 n. A short sock or stocking without an extra sole, only worn with a shoe.

BETAI ベタイ adv. Sticky; gluey; adhesivé; glutinous; viscous; coquettishly: nori ga beta-beta tsuku, the gum is sticky; — suru, to act coquettishly.

BETAI-CHIMEN ベタイチメン n. All over without intervals; completely; entirely: ano hito no kou wa — ni abata ga aru, that man's face is completely covered with the marks of small-pox.

BETATSUKU, - ギ ベタツク i.v. To be sticky, adhesive, glutinous; to stick; to be coquettish.

BETO ベト adv. Sticky; adhesively; glutinously.

BETSU ベッス (hoka) n. Separation; distinction; difference: — no, adj. Another; different; separace; — ni, adv. Separately; — no hito, another person; betsu wo tatsu, to make a distinction.

BETSUBARA ベッサラ 別魔 n. Having the same father but different mother: — no kyō-dai, half-brothers.

BETSU-BETSU ベッスベッス adv. Separately; apart; asunder: betsu-betsu ni suru, to separate, put apart.

BETSUBAN ベッサン 别段 n. A different case, different affair, another matter; different from others; separate; distinct; special; exceptional; particular: kore wa — ni ogen, give this over and above; — ni, particularly, especially.

BETSUYEI ベッスエイ 别依 n. Other or different intention or opinion; especially, strange, different from what is common: — sara ni nashi, no difference of opinion.

BETSUI ベッスイ 别事 (hoka no koto). Something else; another, or different matter.

BETSUJO ベッスヨウ 別條 n. Different matter; anything special, unusual or exceptional: kono yamai wa inochi ni wa — ga nai, this disease will not endanger life; — kore naku sōro (in letters), there is nothing unusual — all are quite well.

BETSUJI ベッスジ 别地 n. (wakare) Parling; separation.

BETSUKE ベッスケ 別客 n. A descendant.

BETTAKU ベッタク 別宅 (hoka no te). A separate or different house: — suru, to live in a house separate from the principal family.

BETTARI-TO ベッタリト adv. Sticking fast to; applied close against: — tsuku, to stick fast to; daī ni — yori-kakaru, to lean tightly against the table.

BETTÔ ベット 別他 n. The title of the government superintendent of schools; formerly a title of the Shōgun.

BETTO ベット 別他 n. A hostler, groom.

BEU ベュ See byō.

Bi ビ n. or adj. (umashi, yoshi, uruwashi, utsukushi: used only in comp.): Beautiful; elegant; fine; nice; good; delicious; pleasant; excellent: — na mono, a beautiful thing; — wo kiewamu, to be most beautiful; bi-fu, a beautiful woman; bi-fuku, a great fine clothes; bi-gyoku, a most precious stone; bi-nan, a handsome man; bi-jin, a handsome woman; bi-jo, a beautiful woman; bi-kei, — a beautiful scenery; bi-mei, — a good name; bi-mi, — a delicious taste; bi-sei, — a fine voice; bi-shoku, — a beautiful color; bi-shoku, — a delicious food; — a, — a good physiognomy.
Bimoku ビモク眉目 (mayume) n. Eyebrows and eyes;  wo kazaru, to adorn the face.
Bimur ビモウ微妙 なる, abstruse, recon-
dite.
Syn. shimumu, onyo.
Bimyo 美弥 Beautiful; gaku, science of the
beautiful, aesthetics.
Bin ビン n. The temples; the hair on the
temples;  wo haru, to slap a person on the
person;  wo kaki-agaru, to smooth back the
hair on the temples;  no hotsure, the loose
hair hanging from the temples.
Bin ビン旅 n. A philial; a small bottle.
Bin ビン便 n. Opportunity; convenient time
or way;  wo wakau, to seek for an oppor-
tunity; go bin, a future opportunity; kōbin, a
fortunate opportunity.
Syn. tsuine, tayori, ori, tsugō.
Binanseki ビナノセキ n. A hair brush.
Bingakō ビンガクョ類似鳥 n. A fabulous
being of the Buddhists, having a human form
covered with feathers, supposed to live in
Paradise.
Bingo ビンゴ便宜 n. Opportunity; conven-
tient way or time; message; tidings; word;  
no chi de katte kudasare, buy it wherever it is
convenient; en- to yu ni  ga maru, because
it is far, opportunities are seldom.
Syn. benri, tayori.
Binbatsu ビンバツ五 adj. Pitiable; pitiful;
to be compassionate.
Syn. awarena, fubun-na.
Binbōgi ビンボギ摂子 n. The betel-nut.
Binbōko 摂博士 n. Gambir, or Terra japonica.
Binbashī ビンバシ摂執 n. A hair-pin.
Bisenn ビセン便乗 (tayori bune) n. A ship
about to sail, to place where one wishes to go.
Bishō ビショ便急 - na, keen, sharp, or
quick in discernment or understanding.
Syn. satoiki.
Bisooji ビソジ n. Shaving the hair off the
temples of children.
Bisent ビセン登所天 n. Merciful heaven;    
nai kebu;  ware wo awarenasu.
Bisutu ビシュ圖油 n. Pomatum, or
ointment for the hair.
Binzasara ビンザサラ 拍板 n. A kind of
dance.
Bizen ビゼン黴然 - na, pitiable; worthy of
compassion; pitiful.
Syn. aware naru.
Bira ビラ n. A handbill, placard, or notice
posted up;  wo haru, to post a handbill.
Bira-bira ビラビラ adv. With a waving, flut-
tering motion (same as hira): hata ga  
ugoku, the flag waves; suso wo  fuki-ageru,
to blow up the skirts of a dress.
Biran ビラン混帳  suru, to be red and sore,
inflamed: kizu ga  suru, the wound is in-
flamed.
Syn. tadarebi.
Birarato ビララト same as bira bira.
Bira-tenki ビララック i.v. To wave and
flutter, as a flag in the wind.
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BIRUI 美麗 (utsukushii). Beautiful; elegant; graceful; — na kimono; — kekiihi.

BIRUI・ジリ adv. Like the sound of anything dry tearing or cracking open; a smarting, gripping or prickling pain; chapped, cracked, split; — to wbararu; — sakeru; — to itamu.

BIRITSUKI・キ ピリツキ i.v. To smart, prick, gripe; to be banded, as a thread.

BISHO 義士 adj. Indecent; indecile; something of which one is ashamed to speak; mostly used apologetically: — nagara go-ran kudasare, excuse the indecileacy, but please look at this (something offensive or unsightly); — na furumai, indecent behavior.

BISO サマ adj. A trifling adv. memoria

The nureru. Thmortify—karada & drenched. A

BISHO-BISHO 義士義士 adv. Thoroughly wet; drenched.

BISHO-NURU 義士ヌル adv. Getting thoroughly wet; drenched: karada ga — ni nuru.

BISO ビユシ微n. The author, inventor, originator.

Syn. SWANSO.

BISHO・ユシ adv. Thoroughly wet; drenched; — nururu.

BITA ビタ 錬n. An iron cash: — ichi mon, one cash; — sen, id.

BITAKC ビライコス 尾骨骨 n. (med.) The coccyx.

BITO ビトウ 鼻頭 (hana no atama) n. Tip of the nose.

BIWA ビワ 梅 n. A lute with four strings: — wo hiku, to play the lute.

BIWA ビワ 柄把 n. The loquat, Eriobotrya japonica.

BIWANON ビワバノノ葉琴 n. A kind of wind-instrument; pandean pipes; a syrinx.

BIWASHI ビワハシ 琵琶師 n. A strolling player on the lute.

BIWA・UCHI ビワうち 琵琶打 n. A player on the lute.

BITAKU ビタク 嬉篤 (hore-gusuri) n. Aphrodisiac medicine.

Bō ギョウ n. A hat.

Bō ギョウ 蔷 n. A fabulous bird of monstrous size.

Bō ボう望 n. Full of the moon; the 16th day of the month (o.c.): tsuki wa bō ni mitesuru, the moon is full.

Syn. MOCHI.
Bonsha ボンシュ (uonai-ja) n. A fortune-teller.

Bonsha ボンシュ 像者 n. A shepherd, cowherd; a pastor.

Boshu ボッシュ 像者 n. A pastor (of a church).

Bonshu ボンシュ 像 t.v. "To tell fortunes; to soothsay, prophesic.

Syd. uonai.

Bonno ボンノ 仏刀 n. A wooden sword.

Bokusai ボクサイ 剣竹 n. Bamboo rods used in fortune-telling; divination.

Bonshu ボンシュ 色 n. Bamboo rods.

Looking on from the side; neutral; not participating in.

Bōkyakku ボーク抜き 奉却 — suru, to forget.

Syd. wasukeru. Shitsuren nen suru.

Bonro ボロン 犬柄 n. Violent conduct; riotous proceedings: bakuto ga — wo kudadera-
teru.

Bombari ボンバリ 霧洞 n. A candle, or lamp-shade made of paper.

Bonsha ボンシャ 丸柄 (tada no hito) n. A man; a human being; an ordinary man: (Bud.) hotoko no moto wa — nari, — wo satoreba, hotoke nari, Amid a originally was only a man, a man also by fully knowing all things becomes a god; — no uchi nite — ni arazu, being in the form of a man, yet not a man.

Bonrei ボーレイ 無念 (kake-ochi) Running away; absconding.

Bonmatsuri ボンマトリ 菩薩祭 n. The feast of lanterns, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of the 7th month (O.C.).

Bonshin ボンシン 仏身 n. The wife of a priest of the Monto sect of Buddhists; the keeper of a Buddha temple.

Bonshi ボンシ ユ再 n. A vulgar person.

Bon shōn 直刀 n. A wooden tray; a waiter.

Bon shō 篭筒 n. The feast of lanterns.

Bonshin ボンシン 造形 (arai takeka) adj. Fierce; violent; cruel; temperamental: — hito.

Bonshi ボンシ 知哲 n. Ordinary wisdom or talent; human wisdom.

Bonshin ボンシン 般天 n. Brahma; or paper cut in a certain form and hung under the eaves of a house to keep off evil demons.

Bonsho ボンショ 般語 n. The Sanscrit or Pali, the sacred language of the Buddhists.

Bonsho ボンショ 識 n. A guide-post (to show the way).

Bonji ボンジ 知字 n. The sacred written character used by the Buddhists; Sanscrit or Pali letters.

Bonke ボンケ 相供 n. Offerings made during the feast of lanterns to the spirits of the dead.

Bonke ボンケ 像 n. A Buddhist temple (with the idea of being a holy place).

Bonjin ボンジン 仏人 n. A human being; a common person; an ordinary man in talent or ability: — ni arasu, not a common man, or not a human being.

Bonzo ボンゾ 仏事 n. The lusts, cares, passions and desires of this world: (Bud.) bon-nō wo sukī, to save from sinful lusts; bon-nō no okorī, the rousing up of sinful desires; bon-nō no kizuna wo tatsu, to be free from the trammels of earthly passions; bon-nō no inu o edomo sarazun, though lust, like a dog, be driven away it will not leave.

Bonkuro ボンクロ 仏ろう n. (coll.) The hollow on the back of the neck.

Bonrō ボンロ 仏ろ n. Ordinary human judgment: bon-ryo no yoyobu tokoro ni arazu, that which men of common minds cannot attain to.

Bonetsu ボネツ仏製 n. A Buddhist temple.

Syd. bonkū.

Bonshin ボンシン 仏身 n. Ordinary human body.

Bonshin ボンシン 仏心 n. Common or ordinary human intellect.

Bonshō ボンショ 仏鐘 n. A temple bell; sacred bell.

Bonsho ボンショ 仏僧 n. A common priest; an ignorant priest.

Bonshō ボンショ 仏僧 adv. Dim; obscure; cloudy; hazy; dull; vague: me ga — shite yoku miten, my eyes are dim and I cannot see well; — shita hito, a person of dull perception.

Syd. uttori, botto.

Bonshō ボンショ 仏僧 n. Common or ordinary persons, of ordinary ability.

Bonshō ボンショ 仏僧 adv. as opposed to sei-jin. Common people; the common herd; the laity: — no mi wa fugū ni shite kami ni chika-
yoru koto awazu, the common people being unholy cannot approach the kami.

Bōoku ボーキ 仏屋 (waruya) n. A thatched house; used in speaking humbly of one's house.

Dora ドラ 鴨 n. Species of mullet, Mugil japonicus.

Bon-su ボンスレ サの n. To be old and child-
ish; decrepit.

Borei ボレイ 亡魂 n. A ghost; manes; the spirit of one dead.

Borei ボレイ 怨魂 n. Lime made by burning shells, used as a medicine.


Bonerimo-to ボネリート (coll.) adv. The sound of clashing, or crushing any hard sub-
stance with the teeth: inu ga — hone wo ka-
mu, the dog is gnawing a bone; — nuzumi ga
nuki ka kīte iru, that rat is gnawing at some-
thing.

Boro ボロ n. Horse.

Boroboro ボロボロ n. i.q. boroni.

Boroboro-to ボロボロ adv. In a crumbling or ragged manner; the sound of a flute: ishi-
ci ga — ochiru, the dirt falls crumbling down.

Boroke ボロケ i.v. To be old and de-
crepit; to be raged.

Boronji ボロンジ 論論 n. A person who goes about with his head and face concealed in a basket-hat playing on a flageolet.

Syd. kōzō.
Borotsuchi ボロツチ n. Loose, crumbling earth.

Bōtaku ボウリャク 鐘略 n. An artifice, trick, stratagem: — wo okonau, to use a stratagem.
Syn. Bōkei, Hakanigoto.

†Bōsa ボサ 病者 n. A sick person.

Bōsai ボサウサイ 病 妻 n. Deceased wife, or late wife.

Bōsaki ボサキ 持光 n. (coll.) Squeeze-money, or percentage, charged by a servant on purchases made for his master; black-mail: — wo kiru; — wo toru.
Syn. Kasuiri, Uwamae.

Bōsō 外出次男 n. Loud-sugar.

Bosatsu ボサツ 英 像 n. The Sanscrit word Bodhisatutta, meaning he whose essence has become intelligence; a being that has only once more to pass through human existence before it attains to Buddhahood; a class of Buddhas who are not yet perfected by entrance into Nirvāṇa.

Bōsai jizō 石 n. A tombstone.

Bōsen ボーセン 墓戸 (fusugi-tatakau). To resist, repel, fight off.

Bōshia ボーシャ 墓会 n. A thatched house.

Bōshia ボーシャ 墓院 n. The house near a Bud. temple where the priest resides.

Bōshi ボシィ 墓 窝子 (hitomi) n. The pupil of the eye.

Bōshi ボシィ 墓 帽子 n. A cap or bonnet worn by old men or priests; also a white cap made of raw cotton worn by the bride at her wedding, and by the women at funerals; a hat or cap.

Bōshin ボシン 亡親 (naki oya) n. Deceased parents.

Bōshō ボショ 墓葬式 (itewari no shōko) n. False witness; perjury.

Bōshō ボショ 墓葬式 n. Crude saltpetre.

Bōsho ボショ 菩題 n. A forged letter, or writing; forgery; — ni, a forger.

Syn. Bōsān.

Bōshoku ボショク 菩題食 Eating voraciously, or glutonously.
Syn. Muchigul.

Bōshi, Bōsō ボシィ ボスル 没 i.v. To die, end, perish; to set, as the sun: chi-chi bosshite sono okonai wo miru, when the father is dead (the son) should observe his ways; ki wa nishi ni, the sun has sunk in the west.

Syn. Shinshū, Oware.

Bōta ボタ 赤飯 n. A kind of cake made of glutinous rice dusted over with sugar.

Botan ボタン 赤 n. The peony, Peonia montana.

Botan ボタン (Eng.) n. A button.

Botanx ボタニキ バル倉杏 n. A species of plum.

Botanna ボタンナ カブ n. Cabbage; cauliflower.

Bottefuri ボテフリ 載築築 n. A hawk; a pedler of goods in the streets; a luckster.

Bōto ボト 募従 n. Insurgent; rebel; brigand.

Bōtoshi ボトスギ n. The woodcock (Scolopax rusticola).

Bōtsu-botsu ボツボツ 募勧 adv. Little by little; slowly: doing a little at a time: — to kusu wo mushiru, to pull up weeds little by little; — to uroku.

Bōtsu-deki ボツデキ 没消 n. Drowning: — shita, drowned.

Bōtsukai ボツカイ 借手 n. One skillful in the use of the club; also a pedler of quack medicines, who, to attract buyers, exhibits his skill in the use of the club.

Bōtsu-raku ボツラク 没落 n. Ruin; failure; fallen or broken in fortune; bankrupt: ka-nenochi no muri ga aru to — shimaru, a man though he be rich will be ruined by dishonesty.


Bōtsuen ボツセン 募勧然 adv. In a sudden burst, or flash, as of anger; in an angry manner.

Bottari ボタリ i.q. bottori.

Bottari ボタリー 募勧然 adv. (coll.) Fleshly; corpulent: — to jutu iro, to be large and corpulent.

Syn. Kote, Futarite.

Botto ボット adv. Insensible; mazed; dull; dim; stupid; flat; lifeless or sluggish in manner; obscure: me ga — shita, eyes have become dim.

Botomi ボトミ adj. (coll.) In a soft, quiet or silent manner; or like anything soft and wet falling: — to shite iro, to be quiet; yuki ga — oshiru.

Bo-ウボウ ボウ暴雨 (hageshii ame) n. A violent rain.

Bōta ボタ (same as bo) A child, baby: — wo kokoi ye yokose na, bring the baby here.

Boyakasuit, -bu ヨカード k.v. To make obscure, or unintelligible; to confuse.

Boyaku, -ru ヨカラ i.v. To liquify; to run or be reduced to a thin state; to dilute; to be tamed and confused.

Boyakuj ヨカク (coll.) Grumbling, complaining, or murmuring with discontent: nani wo hara wo tatete sono yo ni — da, rō, what are you angry and grumbling about? kono yo ni boyakui de mo ita.

Syn. Tsubayaku.

†Bōza ボサ病者 n. A sick person; a patient.

Bōz-en ボゼン 病然 adv. Stupified; thunderstruck; astounded; aghast: — to shite iro.

Syn. Akibete.

†Bōzoku ボソク 募然俗 n. i.q. Bonzoku.

Bōzu ボッズ 始主 n. A bonze or Bud. priest; one whose head is shaved; a servant in a dainyō's house.

Bu ブ 始 — amu, to pat, stroke; to soothe; to console, pacify: ken wo —, to handle a sword hilt; senaka wo —, to pat the back.

Bu ブ 歩 n. A land measure, same as trubo, = 6 feet square; interest; hi bu, daily interest.

Bō ボウ (coll.) Hot water used for drinking (used by children).
Bu 武 Military: — wo ararę, to dispute about military affairs.
Bu 武分 n. A part, fraction; the tenth of an inch: ichi — one, one part, one per cent; san — two-thirds; hyaku — one hundredth part; isun-go — one inch and a half.
Bu 武校 A class, set, group, kind, order, genera; head or subdivision; section: kono wa san satsu wo matte ichi — to suru, this book is complete in three volumes; ko no ji wa man no — ni aru de arō, what is the radical of this character? sore wa nan no — ni aru ka, under what head shall I find sora.
Bu 武熊: 不 A syllable of negation: no; not; is not; not existing; (only used in composition.)
Bu 武-歩歩 Percentage: — wo toru.
Bu 武アタイ 武不接授 (coll.) Answering rudely, or ill-humorishly; impolite.
Bu 武Index 不愛憎 n. (coll.) Ill-treatment; uncteious; inhospitable.
Bu 武処理 武不相 n. (coll.) Military treatment.
Bu 武人 n. The quarter of a ryō.
Bu 武安, -RU 武安 武張 i.v. To display, boast of, or show off one's military accomplishment: buhatta hito, one who is fond of making a show of his military accomplishments.
Bu 武兵 武典 n. The military class; a samurai.
Bu 武用 武備 n. Military or warlike preparations: — genjii ni suru, to make strong military preparations.
Bu 武魂分引 n. Small reduction in price: — wo suru, to make a small reduction of price.
Bu 武 (coll.) Same as bu.
Bu 武部分 n. A part; a portion, fraction.
Buchi 後ち 慣 adj. Of various colors; pie-bald: — umu, a piebald horse.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To strike; beat; hit; knock. This word is a coll. form of atou, and much used joined with other verbs. Syn. Yon. suru, chōchāku suru, tataku.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To knock; beat open; to empty out, as a bag, box, etc.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To shoot at; hit; to strike; to hit.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To knock or beat out.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To win, or overcome, in a fight.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To drive into; to hammer into.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To beat to death.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To break down by beating; to strike and break; to beat to pieces.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To beat or knock into pieces.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To empty and scatter, as water or grain from a bag; to dash and scatter about.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To be beaten, or lose in a fight.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To drive, or hammer, one thing through another.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To knock down, as a man, or anything standing.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To hit; strike; to torment, torture.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To hit and kill anything in motion.
Buchi- 打ち打つ, -tou, -tou, -tou, -tou. To tear or break by beating.
Buchō 武道 武不調 Ignorant; awkward; clumsy; bungling; inexperienced; stupid; foolish; bad; (used mostly apologetically of one's self): — wo suru, to do a foolish or awkward thing; sake wa — de gozaimas, in (declining to drink) I am inexperienced at drinking wine; — mono sanbun yoroshiku o tanomi nishimashas, as I am inexperienced, please help me all you can.
Syns. so-so, fu-tszukka.
Budan 武丹 武楽 n. Military decision: — seifī, a government conducted according to military rule.
Budda 菩陀 菩陀 n. Buddha.
Budō 武道 武道 n. Grapes: — suru, grape-vine; — shu, grape-wine.
Budō 武道 武道 n. (michi nashi) adj. Devoid of principle; impious; vicious; unreasonable; tyrannical.
Budō 武道 武道 n. (samurai no michi) n. Military sciences.
Buen 武美 武美 n. Unsalted; fresh; zakana.
Buen 武美 武美 n. Without difference; without backwardness, or restraint; forward; bold; pert; impudent.
Buru 武楽族 n. Pumice stone (?).
Syn. karu-bisu.
Buru 武楽族 n. A soldier; warrior.
Syns. samurai, mononofu, heishi.
Bugaku 舞楽 武楽 n. Pantomime or dancing and music; opera.
Bugaku 舞楽 武楽 n. Military science.
Bugai 武破 武破 n. The military arts or sciences; the accomplishments of a soldier, of which the Jap. reckon 18, such as the use of the sword, spear, bow, club, musket, horse, etc.
Bugen 武根 俊言 Rich; wealthy; a rich man: buzen-ja, a rich man.
Bugen 武根 步 部 n. Percentage or profit from exchange or trade = bu-ai.
Bucu 武具 n. Military arms and accoutrements.
Bukkō-butsukō 書法 史迹 堪. An arsenal.

Bukkō 抹茶 意味 n. A superintendenter; a governor, chief: — sho, superintendent’s office; — suru, to manage, control, superintend.


Butō 番根 武威 n. Military power, or glory.

Butō 書法 (kawaru koto nashi) Without anything strange, or unusual; without accident; safely.

Syn. buti.

Butō 専門 (sodateru) — suru, to bring up; — to rear up, support, nourish: kodomo wo — suru.

Butō 書法 無音 (tayori ga nai) No letter; no word; no communication: makoto-ni go buin tsukamatsuri soro, I have not written to you for a long time.

Butō 書法 無事 (suni goto mo nai) Without accident; without anything unusual occurring; safe; free from trouble: Tōkyō karu buji ni uchi yे kaerimashita, has returned home from Tōkyō in safety.

Syn. soku-sai, tutsuganaku.

Buzuki 抹茶 夫者 n. Family consumption of food (of a farmer).

Buzoku 抹茶 納米 (nonoshiru) n. Speaking disrespectfully before any one; contemptuous words or conduct: kwani — no tsuni, contempt of court.

Buzutsu 抹茶 巫術 n. Witchcraft; sorcery.

Syn. ma-utsu.

Buzutsu 抹茶 巫術 n. Military art or tactics.

Bukke 書法 武家 (samurai) n. The military class, or gentry.

Bukko 書法 無稽 adj. Untrue; fictitious; unfounded; fabrication: — no setu.

Buki 書法 武器 (samurai no utsuwa) n. Military arms.

Buki-dera 書法 武器 庫 n. An arsenal; a place where arms are kept.

Bukin ソミ 書法 無名色 (coll.) Homely; ugly; not handsome.

Buka 抹茶 物価 (mono no nedan) n. Price of things: — hyō, a price-list; price-current.

Bukakō 書法 僧侶 n. A Buddhist temple.

Syn. tera.

Bukke 書法 僧侶 n. Buddhists; believers in Buddhism.

Bukkō 書法 僧侶 (hotoke no utsuwa) n. Utensils used in the worship of Buddha.

Bukkōka 書法 僧侶 (hotoke no utsuwa) n. Utensils used in the worship of Buddha.

Bukkōka 書法 僧侶 (hotoke no utsuwa) n. Utensils used in the worship of Buddha.

Bukkō 書法 物故 n. Death of a person: — suru, to die.

Syn. zenkyo.

Bukkomu 書法 See buchikomi.

Bukkōsetsu 書法 詩集 See buchikoroshi.

Bukkōsai 書法 仏化 See buchikowashi.
person, or place, as its origin; branch, off-shoot: hashū wa mina tenjiku no shaka no bumpa de gozaimasu, the Buddhist sects all came down from the Indian shaka.

**Bumpai** 分配 - suru, to divide, apportion.

**Bumpitsu** 分離文法 n. Literature and writing: - ni tasshita hito, one accomplished in literature and the art of writing.

**Bumpitsu** | 分泌 n. (med.) Secretion: - suru, to secrete.


**Bumpu** 分付 - suru, to command, order, bid, conjoin; to charge. Syn. **Meirei**.

**Ben** 学文 (fumi) n. Writing; letters; composition: - ni tassuru hito, an accomplished scholar.

**Ben** 学分 (wakachi) n. A part, portion, division, share; duty; station, in life, circumstances, ability; rate: kore wa watakushi no bun, this is my share; bun no hoka, besides one's proper part, duty or place; bun ni suguru, to exceed what is proper to one's station, or one's ability; - ni koi ru, id.; oya-bun, the part of a parent; ichi gu no moshū-bun gozurimasu, had not a word to say; tadaima no - de, at the present rate.

**Bena** ベナ n. The beach tree.

**Bun-an** 無難 (nayami nashi) Free from trouble; without accident or harm; safety.

**Ben-bun** 学分 adv. Divided into portions, shares or pieces; separately; apart; asunder: bun-bun ni oku, to place in separate portions; bun-bun ni suru, to apportion out; to divide into shares or pieces; - kiru, cut to pieces.

**Bunchin** 分類文類 n. A paper-weight.

**Buncho** 学堂 n. The name of a bird.

**Bun-dai** 学堂文 n. A support or rest for holding a book.

**Bundo** 分科 n. A kind of bean, Phaseolus radiatus.

**Bunō** 分当文宣 (fumi no michi) n. Literature; learning; letters; belles-lettres: - wo shiranu shite budō tei ni shōri wo esantu koto, military science alone, without a knowledge of literature, can never give success.

**Bundō** 締募 n. Seizing the spoil of the vanquished: - suru, to seize by violence; to spoil; to loot; - mono, spoils, loot, plunder.

**Bunen** 学念 n. Carelessness; heedlessness; inattention; forgetfulness.

**Bunō** 分野 n. - na, chaste; genteel; classical; refined in taste; cultured.

**Bunjaku** 学楽 n. Literature; literary studies; especially the Chinese classics.

**Bunō** 分限 n. Condition; place; social position; circumstances; station in life: - wo hakaru, to consider one's circumstances; - shi-ara hito, a person of good position, or even circumstances; - shā, a rich man.

Syn. **Miben**, **Bunkai**.

**Bunmō** 分毛 The least particle; a bit, mite: - wo shiranu.

**Bunmō** 分外 n. Above one's circumstances, or condition in life.

**Bunmō** 分業 Division of labor.

**Bunzaku** 学斎文 - na, weak, effeminate or unwarlike from a predominance of literary taste.

**Bunjī** 学士文 n. Literature; belles-lettres; letters: - ni wo yudaneru, to devote one's self to literature.

**Bunjī 分時 n. A minute.

**Bunjin** 学士文人 n. A person of refined taste; one fond of poetry, beautiful penmanship, drawing, etc.

**Bunkatsu** 分割 - suru, to divide, partition, (as a country).

**Bunka** 分家 n. Leaving the paternal home to set up house for one's self, as a younger son: - wo suru.

**Bunkin** 学術見 n. To survey, or measure the height, or distance: - suru.

Syn. **Sokuhō**.

**Bunkendō** 学術分見道具 n. Surveying instruments.

**Bunkenshu** 学問分見 n. The chart of a survey.

**Bunko** 学文 n. A library or place for keeping books; a box for keeping books in; a trunk.

**Bunko** 文句 n. (gram.) A sentence.

Syn. **Monku**.

**Bun-kwan** 学問文官 n. A civil officer (not military).

**Bunetsu** 分裂 - suru, to be rent asunder, cracked open: kuni ga - suru; chi ga - suru.

**Bunri** 学理 n. The style in writing; the tenor of a composition.

**Bunri** 分理 n. The smallest particle, mite.

**Bunri** 分離 (wakachi hanasu) Analysis; assay; separation: - suru, to separate; to asunder; to analyze, assay.

**Bunri** 分離文類 n. Classification; class; genera: - suru, to classify.

**Bunryō** 分類 (wakete osaneru) - suru, to divide and rule over.

**Bunryō** 分類量 n. Weight; proportion; quantity: kono kusuri wa ichi do ni - ituwa nomimashō ka, how much of this medicine shall I take at one time? Syn. **Mekata**.

**Bunryō** 分類 n. Branch, division, as of a stream.

**Bunsai** 学 sai n. Ornamentation; embellishment; decoration: - wo hodokou, to embellish, adorn.

**Bun-san** 学散 (wakare chiru) n. To break up and scatter, as a family from poverty; bankruptcy: konki ni tsuki bunsan itashimashita; gunzei shihō ye bunson suru, the army broke and scattered in all directions; - mono, the assets.

**Bunsiki** 学険 n. Analysis; decomposition of a compound into its constituent parts; assay: - suru, to analyze, to assay.
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<th>外来語</th>
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Buddhist temple; butsuna — a room in which a Buddhist idol is kept, and where religious services are performed; a chapel; butsue — 仏 衣 clothes worn by Buddhist priests; butsue — 仏 衣 pictures of Buddha; Buddhist pictures; butusyo — 仏 像 an image of Buddha; a Buddhist idol.

Butsu 仏 打 See buchi, to strike.

Butsu 仏 物 (mono) n. A thing: bambutsu, all things; 一切, one thing.

Butsu-bachi 仏 仏 衣 罊罚 n. Punishment inflicted by Buddha.

Butsu-butsu 仏 仏 仏 衣 adv. (coll.) The noise of water boiling; bursting of bubbles; grumbling: — waki-tatau, to boil up with a bubbling noise; — kobuto wo itu, to grumble and scold to one's self; — to itu.

Butsuga 仏 意 物我 (mukau kochira) External things and self: — no kubetsu nashi, making no distinction between things and one's self.

Butsu-gei 仏 意 物 i.e. butsu-ron.

Butsu-su 仏 意 佛供 n. A Buddhist image.

Butsu-ya 八 鎧 n. A Buddhist image.

Butsu-yu 仏 意 佛供 f. Making a Buddhist image.

Butsu 仏 (butsu) n. Buddhist image.

Butsu 仏 (butsu) n. A Buddhist temple.

Butsu 仏 (butsu) n. A Buddhist idol.

Butsu 仏 (butsu) n. A Buddhist festival.

Butsu 仏 (butsu) n. A Buddhist monk.

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BYA 50

BYAKURO チャバスコ 茶袋 n. A small hempen bag used for holding the tea in boiling it.

CHABURO チャブクロ 茶袋 n. A small hempen bag used for holding the tea in boiling it.

BYAN チャブクロ 茶袋 n. A small hempen bag used for holding the tea in boiling it.

CHABUKURO チャブクロ 茶袋 n. A small hempen bag used for holding the tea in boiling it.

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CHA-IRO チャイロ 茶色 n. Tea-color.
CHAJAWAN チャイダウアン A tea-cup.
CHAIJIN チャイジン 茶人 n. A master in the art of preparing powdered tea; an eccentric person.
CHAKASHI-SU チャカス 喜系 t.v. (coll.) To hoax; to baffle; to trick; to impose on, banter, humbug.
SYN. GEBS SURU, AZAKERU.
CHAKASU チャカス 茶色 n. Tea grounds.
CHAKI チャキ 茶器 n. Utensils for preparing tea.
CHAKIN チャキイン 茶巾 n. A tea-towel or napkin.
CHARKOH チャコウ 茶漉 n. A tea strainer.
CHAKU チャク 茶着 — suru, to arrive; to wear: — shidai, upon arrival; as soon as he arrives; kon-nichi Tokyo kara — shimashita, I arrived from Tokyo to-day; haori wo — suru, to wear a coat.
SYN. TSUKU, KITU.
CHAKABO チャカボ 嫡孕 n. The principal wife or mother of the house.
CHAKAI チャカイ 茶財 — suru, to arrive at the capital.
CHAKEGAN チャケガン 茶岸 n. Arrival in port; landing: — suru.
CHAKUGAN チャクガン 茶眼 (me wo tsukeru), — suru, to look attentively at, fix the eyes upon.
CHAKUYO チャクイヨ 茶御 — ni naru, to arrive at (spoken of the Emperor).
CHAKUJITSU チャクジツ 茶着実 n. Sober-minded; thoughtful; prudent; not flighty or speculative.
CHAKUNAN チャクナナ 茶男 n. The eldest son.
CHAKURU チャクル 茶娘 n. The eldest son's line, or descent through the eldest son of each generation.
CHAKUBAI チャクバイ 茶女 n. The principal wife.
CHAKUSEN チャクセン 茶鉄 Ship arrival: kon-nichi — tiashimashita, the ship arrived to-day.
CHAKUSHI チャクシ 茶子 n. The eldest son; the heir.
SYN. CHOUSHI, SOTETU.
CHAKUSHI チャクシュ 茶着 — suru, to put on the hand to, commence to do.
CHAKUBUN チャクブン 茶婦 n. A descendant in the regular line of the eldest son.
CHAKUTU チャクトウ 茶到 n. Arrival; coming: — suru, to arrive, reach, come; nurukō no — wo shiraberu, take account of the number of coolies at work; gunezō no — wo tsukeru, take account of an army, of the chiefs, and their clansmen who compose it.
CHAKUTU チャクトウ 茶着具 To wear; put on: kimono wo — suru, to put on clothes.
CHAKUSA チャクサ 茶着着 (za ni tsuku) To sit down; tsuku a keta; — suru.
CHAMAGA チャマガ n. i.q. chagama; (Tokyo dialect)
CHAMAME チャマメ n. A kind of confectionery made of beans coated with sugar.
CHAMASHI チャマッシ 茶穂 n. Rice boiled in tea.
CHAMISHI チャミッシ 茶助 n. A tea-house; a shop where tea is sold.
CHAN チャン 茶 (coll.) n. Futher (said only by the lower classes).
CHAN チャン 茶油 n. Tar; resin; pitch.
CHANGANBEZU チャンガンベンズ n. (vul. coll.) A Chinaman (from the resemblance of his head to a poppy capsule).
CHANFU チャンフ 茶蒲 n. A tea-price-current.
CHANOKO チャンコ 茶子 n. Cake, sweetmeats, or anything eaten with tea.
CHANOMA チャノマ 茶間 n. The dining room; tea room.
CHANOU チャヌ チャヌ 茶濁 n. Tea-making or tea party, (said only of powdered tea).
CHAN-TO チャント チャンイント adv. (coll.) Well; correctly; straight; right; perfectly; completely; full: kimono wo — suru, to settle, or rectify one's dress; — shita nari, precise, or exact in dress and behaviour; — sumi-mashita, it is completely finished; — shite ore, sit straight.
SYN. SHIRA-TO.
CHAPPORO チャッポロ 女線 (coll.) The cloth worn around the body by women.
CHARI チャリ 茶里 n. A buffoon; buffoonery.
CHARI-BANASHI チャリバンナシ n. Humorous talk.
CHAREISHI チャリシ チャリシ テイ f. Comedy; farce.
CHUMERA チュメラ 妻人 n. A trumpet, bugle: — fuki, a trumpeter.
CHASEKI チャセキ 茶席 n. A place where a tea-party assembles.
CHASEN チャセン 茶筅 n. A tea-stirrer made of bamboo.
CHASHAKU チャシャク茶杓 n. A tea-spoon, or ladle.
CHASHI チャシ 茶師 n. A tea-grower.
CHASHIBU チャシブ 茶布 n. The deposit from tea, as on an old teapot or towel.
CHASHITSU チャシツ 茶室 n. A tea-room; a room for drinking tea.
CHASHI チャシ 茶事 n. A small building separate from the house for tea parties; an inn.
CHASEN チャセン 茶筅 n. A tea-house.
CHATTO チャット 茶托 n. Offerings of tea made to idols.
CHATTO チャット adv. Quickly.
CHATSUBO チャツボ 茶壺 n. A tea jar.
CHATSUMI チャツミ 茶椀 n. A tea-cup.
CHATSUKI チャツキ n. A tea-cup.
CHATSU チャツ チャツ 茶植 n. A person who gathers tea leaves from the tree.
CHATTO チャット adv. (coll.) Quickly; instantly; well; perfectly.
CHAU-NU チャウヌ 茶ぬし n. A tea mill for pulverizing tea; a rice-bowl.
CHAWAN チャワン 茶碗 n. A tea-cup.
CHAYEN チャイエン 茶園 n. A tea garden, or plantation.
CHAZOME チャゾメ 茶緑 n. Dyed of a tea color.
CHAZUKI チャズキ 茶蓄 n. A food made by mixing boiled rice in tea; lunch.
CHI チ n. A flesh hook; i.q. turibari.
†Chi チ n. Wind. Only used in compounds, as ko-chi, hau-chi.
†Chi チ n. A reed or tall grass.

Syd. Kaya.

Chi チ (ten) A thousand; — tose, a thousand years; — tabi, a thousand times.

Chi チ n. A loop; — wo tsukeru, to fasten a loop to anything.

Chi チ地 n. The earth; a place or region of country; the blank space at the foot of a page; ten —, heaven and earth; to —, this part or region of country.

Syd. tsuchi, tozoro.

Chi チ血 n. Blood; — wo haku, to vomit blood; — no namida, tears of blood; — wo toru, to take blood, to bleed; — no meguri, the circulation of the blood; — ga sayawu, derangement of the menses; — ga kudaru, discharge of blood; — wo tomeru, to stop the flow of blood; — ga deru, it bleeds.

Syd. ketsu.

Chi チ乳 n. Milk; the breasts.

Chi チ智 n. Wisdom; shrewdness; cleverness; knowledge: — no aru hito, a clever person; nu —, ignorant.

Syd. kashikori, satinori.

†Chi チ adj. Contraction of toshi, year; used only in numerals, as hatachi, misojo, etc.

Chian チアン 消安 n. Peace; tranquility: — wo samatageru, to disturb the peace.

Chian-saibansho チアンサイバンショ 治安裁判所 n. The Court for the preservation of the peace.

†Chiarre チアレ n. A miscarriage, abortion.

Chibanare チバナレ 妊娠 n. Weaning: — wo shita, to be weaned; — wo sarezuru.

Chibare-mono チバリモノ n. A swelling of the breast.

Chibashiri-ru チバシリ 血走 i.v. To bleed; to run with blood: chibashiri manako, blood shot eyes.

Chibiru チビリ 赤 vr. To waste away little by little; wear away; grow less and less; mai nichit tsukakata kara toishi no hōchu no chibita, the whestone and knife from daily use waste away; noki amadare de ishi ga chibita, the stone is worn away by rain dropping from the eaves; chibi-fude, a pencil the point of which has been worn off.

Syd. hetsu.

Chi-chiri チビリ 微微 adv. Little by little; a little at a time; in small quantities; in driblets: kane wo — wasatsu, to pay money a little at a time; — sake wo nomu.

Syd. sukoshi-zutsu.

†Chibiki チビキ n. — no ishi, a rock so large that it takes a thousand men to move it: — no tsuara, a very strong rope.

Chiibō チイボ 聪穏 n. Clever at planning; fertile in expedients.

Chikurutu チクルツ 血絹 n. The shivering of lying-in women; the cold stage of milk fever; dizziness.

Chivirusu チノサ 乳房 n. The nipple of the breasts: — wo fukumeru, to give a child the breast.

†Chi チ n. Father: — haka, father and mother; — kata no shiru, relations on the father's side; — nashi go, a child whose father is dead.

Syd. tateya, to-to, o-tottsan, chan.

Chi チ子 n. Milk; the breasts; a nurse: — ya deru, the milk flows; — ga haru, the breast is swollen; — wo amasu, to throw up milk (as an infant); — wo nomasuru, to give suck: — wo sakiboru, to milk; — kusai, smelling of milk, babyish; — no haremomo, abscess of the breast: — wo hanasu, to wean.

Chi チ遞遞 Tardily; slowly: — to s MPU, to advance slowly.

Syd. ojuzu-guzu shite, himadorite, soro-soro to.

Chikikku チクッ 腋鬱, — suru, to ride or pursue on horseback.

†Chiinchimi チンニミ n. The fruit of the ichō.

Syd. oinnan.

†Chiinchikawa チイツカハ adv. Variously: — hito wa iu tomo.

Chichid チチウ 頭部 (tachi motoru), — suru, to be slow; to hesitate; to delay: — naku, without delay.

Syd. chichiko suru, tamerau.

Chi-chi-ku チチウケ 地中海 n. The Mediterranean sea.

Chi-dake チダケ adj. Smearable with blood.

†Chidari チダリ n. A chimney.

Syd. kemuridashi.

Chidome チドメ はを n. A styptic.

Chidori チドリ 千鳥 — na, slow to understand; stupid; foolish.

Chidori チドリ 千鳥 n. A snipe or plover: — shi ni aruku, to walk with steps crossing each other, as a snipe, or to totter: — ni nü, to cross-stitch.

Chie チエ智慧 n. Wisdom; intelligence; talent; cleverness; ingenuity: — futaku hito, a very intelligent person; — asaki mono, a person of little cleverness; — aru hito, a wise man; — no nai otoko da, a man of no talent; — no wa, a puzzle made of rings; — no ita, a kind of game or puzzle.

Syd. kashikori, riko, saichi.

Chi シ子 n. A thousand-fold.

Chi-en チェ恩 延递; to be late; tardy: — ni oyobu, to be delayed.

Chien-no チエノ n. Wisdom which, like fire, purifies the heart from passion and lust. (Bud.)

Chiezuki チエツキ adv. To grow in intelligence, or knowledge; dan-dan chiezuite otona ni naru.

†Chifuri チフリ n. チフリ n. The god of roads, who protects travelers.

Syd. dosojin.

Chifusu チフス (Eng.) Typhus: chō —, typhoid fever; hasshin —, eruptive typhus.

Chifusu チフス adv. To make to differ, or different; to distinguish; to vary: koronde ude no suji wo —, I fell and put my arm out of joint.
The appearance of a person in childhood.

Extra-territorial jurisdiction.

The estate of a lord, or noble:

The horizon (on land).

A thousand fathoms; very deep.

A thousand other.

Locality; local; district; province:

Degree; grade; measure; station; pitch; point; position; extent.

An intimate friend, or acquaintance.

A thousand thousand

The chief magistrate of governor of a ken, han or fu.

Chijika (a thousand thousand) Very many:

To shrink; to contract; to shrug: sarukute chijikamatta, shrunk with cold.

To be curly, frizzled; i.e. chijireru.

The axis of the earth.

To shrink, contract, diminish in size, shrug up; to be corrugated; to shorten.

To be contracted, shrunk, corrugated, shortened.

A kind of corrugated cloth.

The hair is curled; chijireru, curly hair; woolly hair.

Foolish love, affection, or attachment.
Chikazuki Chakubē 相識 n. An acquaintance, companion, friend.

Syn. Tomodachi, hōyō.

Chikōchō Chakai 地形 (tochi no katachi) n. The shape or contour of a country.

Chikemuri Chakemuru 血霧 n. Vapor which rises from blood: chikemuri tatete tatakau.

Chikken Chikei 知見 n. Knowledge.

Chikken Chiketsu 知根 n. A deed for the sale or transfer of land.

Chikishi Chikisho 知止 n. An intimate acquaintance, friend.

Syn. Chikazuki, hōyō.

Chikimari Chikimari 樹木 n. A weaver’s beam.

Chikiri-jime Chikirijime 森緊 n. A piece of wood let into two boards to bind them together; a wooden clamp.

†Chikirimokumé Chikirimakura 樹木ウム n. The white bonnet worn by women at funerals.

Chikkyo Chikkyō 課居 n. Confinement in one’s own house for some offence: — saiseru, to imprison in one’s house.

Syn. Oshikome, haimon, yennyo.

Chikururi Chikururi adv. (coll.) A little, in time, degree, or space; — magatta, a little bent.

Chikko Chikko 紙筋 n. A person of small stature; a dwarf: chisagō.

Chikō Chikō 紙川 (cont. of chikakuhō; see chikai) adv. Near: — gozarimau, it is near.

Chikō Chikō n. A priest whose duty it is to entertain the visitors at a temple.

Syn. Shika.

Chikobu Chikobu n. (coll.) A bloody tumor, aneurism.

Chiku Chiku 駄駄 — suru, to ride or drive (a horse).

Chiku Chiku 竹 (take) s. Bamboo, mostly used in compounds words.

Chikuba Chikubu 竹馬 n. A bamboo horse; stilts: — no tomo, a playfellow.

Chikubi Chikubi 鼻頭 n. The nipples; teat.

Chiku-chiku Chikuchiku adj. (coll.) Prieking; sticking: — itai, a pricking pain; — suru, to prick, stick.

Chikudaru Chikudaru 下血 (geketsu) n. A bloody flux.

Chikufujin Chikufujin 竹夫人 n. A flea trap, made of split bamboo.

Chikuhaku Chikuhaku 竹髪 n. Record.

Chikui Chikuichi 一いち adv. Minuteley; particularly; each and every one: — ni hanashi wo suru, to tell minutely, tell every particular; — ni shōchū itashimashita, I understand all the particulars.


Chikurinin Chikurinin 竹林林 n. A bamboo-grove.

Syn. Sasa-yabu.

Chikurin Chikurin 竹利 n. A beast, animal.

Chikurin Chikurin-kun 竹利君 n. Smelling of milk; young, babyish.

Chikuri Chikuri 染次 (dan-dan) — n, successively; in order.

Chikushin Chikushin 竹稚 n. A comic newspaper, punch.

Chikushin Chikushin 竹雉 n. A very thin kind of paper made of bamboo.

Chikushō Chikushō 雀生 n. A beast, brute, animal. This word includes also birds and insects: — barami, giving birth to a litter, or triplets.

Chikushō Chikushō 雀生道 n. A place of torment in the Buddhist infernum.

Chikuten Chikuten 雀電 Abandoning: — suru, to abscond; to run or flee away; — kuni wo suru, to abscond from one’s country.

Syn. Nogesu, shuppon suru.

Chikwan Chikwan 雀魂 — suru, to delay, procrastinate; to be tardy, slow.

Chikyū Chikyū 竹葉 n. Wine; ardent spirit; sake.

Syn. Sasa.

Chikyō Chikyō 地魂 n. An isthmus.

Chikyō Chikyō 地魂 n. One nursed by the same nurse, or at the same breast; foster brother.

Chikyū Chikyū 地魂 n. The globe; a terrestrial-globe: — no zu, a map of the world.

Chimaki Chimaki 鞄穂 n. A kind of rice cake.

Chimakura Chimakura 鞄囲 n. Wound around with the chī grass.

Chimame Chimame n. A blood blister.


Chimanako Chimanako 血眼 n. Blood-shot eyes, or eyes reddened (as with anger).

Chimata Chimata 鞄た n. Forks of a road; a street; a town; a place: kaseen wo, a field of battle.

Chimatsuri Chimatsuri 鞄里祭 n. The offering of the blood of the first one of the enemy slain in battle to the Kami, to insure victory.

Chimayoh Chimayoh 血流 n. Deranged in mind from rush of blood to the head.

Chimbara Chimbara (coll.) Lame: kara —, lame in one leg.

Syn. Bikko.

Chimbi Chimbi 竹実實 n. (coll.) Spinning cotton thread by the job.

Chimbo Chimbo n. The male member (used by children).

Chimbotsu Chimbotsu 洗田 (chizumi iru) — suru, to submerge; to be lost, ruined, destroyed.

Chimbu Chimbu 鎮撃 (tori-shizumeru) — suru, to calm, subdue, settle, quell.

Chimbutsu Chimbutsu 獣物 (mezurasu mono) n. A rare thing; unusual and excellent; a curiosity.

Chimera Chimera n. Eye red from inflammation; conjunctivitis.

Chimimiru Chimimiru 繁媚 n. An elf, satyr, dryad, nymph of the woods.

Chimichi Chimichi 繁地 (earth food) n. Food produced by the earth itself without human labor (an ancient fiction).

Chimimono Chimimono 繁物 n. Smear with blood.

Syn. Chidaraake.

Chimomi Chimomi 繁門 adv. Abridged; condensed; reduced in size; in miniature: — to shitsu yori da, a small and neat house.

Chimomochi Chimomochi 繁持 n. (coll.) Carrying goods or burdens of any kind by the job.
シントウ テンテイ 鎖止 n. A governor or chief civil magistrate formerly appointed by the Shogun to Nagasaki.

ChiNTAI テンタイ 喬居 n. A governor or chief civil magistrate formerly appointed by the Shogun to Nagasaki.

CHINTEI テンテイ 喬定 — suru, to settle, repress, subdue, quell (as an insurrection).

CHINTS テンツ テッシ (itami shizume) n. (med.)

Anodyne: — zai, id.

CHINURI-BU チュル t.v. To smear with blood; concurrate with blood.

CHINUSHI チヌシ n. A wet-nurse.

Sym. UBA, MNOTO.

CHINZA テンザ 写力 — To dwell, as a kami in a miya: — mashimasu.

CHINZEN テンゼン 珍趣 n. Delicacies; dainties.

CHINZU テンツ ディズ n. Valuable property: kono hon wa soregashi niji no — de gozaimasu, this book is the exclusive property of Mr. —.

CHINZUKI チンヅキ 章塚 n. Cleaning rice by the job or quantity

CHINZURO テンツロ 章楽 n. To state, relate, narrate, explain: — ni kotoba nakaru beshi, you cannot deny it.

Sym. KOREBU, TSUGURU.

CHIRE 日中 日中 n. A wet-nurse.

Sym. UBA.

CHIRIPO チリポ (coll.) — na, small; little; diminutive; tiny.

CHIRABARI-BU チラバリ i.v. To be scattered.

CHIRABA チラバ adv. In a flickering, fluttering, or scattering manner; twinkling; dazzling: yuki ga — to furu, the snow falls with a fluttering motion.

CHIRAHORA チラホラ adv. Few; dispersed; scattering: yuki ga — ochiru, the snow falls scattered flakes.

CHIRAMEKI-KU チラメキ adv. To flutter, flicker; to move with a quick jerk; to flap; whisk; to scatter.

CHIRAN チラノ 治亂 (asamuru midaruru) Tranquility or disturbance; peace or war; order or riot.

CHIRARI チラリ 赤 adv. A glimpse; glance; a short transient view or sound: — to miru, to glance at; — to kiku.

CHIRASHI チラシ チラシ adv. To scatter.

CHIRASHI-SU チラシ adv. To scatter; to disperse: kaze ga huna wo fuki-chirasu, the wind scatters these flowers; hibana wo chirashite tatakau, they fought making the sparks fly.

CHIRASHI チラシ n. The act of scattering; dispersion.

CHIRATSUKI-KU チラツク adv. To flicker; to twinkle; to be dazzled; to flutter: hoshi ga —, the stars twinkle; kaze ga fuite hi —, the light flickers in the wind, iri-hi ga saishite me ga —, the eyes are dazzled by the setting sun; yuki ga —, the snow falls in a fluttering manner.

Sym. HIRAMEKI.


CHIRI, KU チリ, ク adv. To be scattered; to be dispersed, dissipated: sumi ga —, the ink spreads (as in porous paper); momiji ga —, the red leaves of autumn are scattered.

Sym. ANZURU.

CHIRII チリ利 n. Dirt; rubbish; litter; dust: a little; least bit; (met.) for the busy world: — wo hurau, to clean away dust; yo no —, the affairs or things of this world (Bud.); — tsumorite yama no toru, dust piled up becomes a mountain; — ni tsugu, to study ancient books; — no hoka ni oru, to live secluded from the world.

Sym. GOMI, ARUTA.

CHIRI チリ 哲学 n. Chili (country).

CHIRIBAMI-MU チリバメ adv. To be covered with dust; become dusty.

Sym. BORI, YERU.

CHIRIBAI-MU チリバメ adv. To be covered with dust; become dusty.

Sym. BORI, YERU.

CHIRIBAI チリバメ adv. To be scattered; dispersed.

Sym. BABA, SANYAN.

CHIRIKAI-KU チリカ adv. To fall in confusion; to be scattered, as flowers blown by the wind.

CHIRIKI チリキ 手柱 n. Nape of the neck.

CHIRIMEN チリメン 紙細 n. Crape: — goro, mousseline de laine.

CHIRISHA チリシヤ 地理者 n. A geographer.

CHIRITORI チリトリ 境取 n. A dust pan.

CHIRIZUKA チリブカ adv. A dirt-heap; heap of dirt.

CHIRÔ チロ 手血 n. (med.) Menorrhagia.

Sym. NAGACHI.

CHIRÓ-CHIRO チロチロ adv. In a flickering manner; with a short, irregular motion — moeru, to burn in a slow and flickering manner.

CHIRO チロ 灯下 n. A metal pot for warming sake.

CHIRYAKU チリヤク 智略 n. Discretion; wisdom and sagacity in planning, or contriving.

CHIRYOKU チリヨク 智力 n. Intellect; intelligence; intellectual power.

Sym. CHIE, SATORI.

Sym. CHISHA 仕者 n. The ancient form of chisha.

CHISAGO チサゴ adv. A dwarf.

CHISAN チサン 山参 (osoku mairu) — suru, to be late or tardy in coming.

Sym. CHISATO 千里 n. A distant country.

CHISAI チセイ 地枝 (tochi no ikoku) n. The advantages of a region, as for military purposes.

Sym. CHISAI 仕興治路 n. The effects of government or administration upon a country.
A wise man; a sagacious or ingenious person: — mo sen yo ni takitsu ari, even a wise man will sometimes err.

Dan-dan tardiness: rate

Chiwa-genka "i.q. lineage

Syn. chisa.

Chiwa 故仕 (tsukae wo itashi) — suru, to resign office. Syn. jishoku.

Chiwa 地子 n. Rental of land paid in kind.

Chi-shi 地子 n. A child.

Syn. osanago.

Chi-shiru 地顯 n. Petroleum.

Chi-shio 地潮 n. Foretelling the time of death by a diagram.

Chi-shiru 地潮 adv. Thousand times or fold; exceedingly; very: — kurenai, very deep scarlet.

Chi-shiro 地潮血 n. Blood.

Chi-shiru 地潮乳汁 n. Milk.

Chi-shitsu 地主ガク 地質學 n. Geology: — sha, a geologist.

Chisu 土税 n. Land tax.

Syn. nengu, chizel.

Chisō 土壇 卷走 n. A feast, entertainment, amusement, pleasure: — wo suru, to make a feast; kyakuchi ye — ni yotsuka wo yobu, to call a ballad-singer for the amusement of guests; oke ni go — ni nurimashita, I have greatly enjoyed your entertainment; dan-dan go — ni ni-nurimashite kotojikenaku sonjimashu, I am much obliged to you for often entertained by you.

Syn. furumai, kyo-o, motenashi.

Chisō 土壇地壌 n. The strata of earth.

Chisoku 土壌 爱些 n. (ososhi hayashiki) Slow or fast; tardy or quick; rate of moving; velocity.

Chisoku 土壌知足 (taru koto wo shiru) n. Contentment; satisfaction: — suru, to be contented.

Chisshin, Chisshuru 土壌蓄 i.v. Imprisoned or confined to the house for crime.

Syn. chikko.

Chisso 土壌 素 n. Nitrogen.

Chisso 土壌 素血 n. Family line; lineage: — ga tenzui iru, the family line is unbroken.

Chisai 土壌 寄送 (todoroku) n. Slowness; delay; procrastination; tardiness: — naku, without delay; promptly and in time.

Chitsukoku 土壌県 飲酒 — suru, to promote or degrade: kunsu wo — suru.

Chitsu 土壌 n. A cover, or case for books (in the manner of the Chinese).

Syn. fumaki.

Chitsu 土壌 (med.) The vagina.

Chitsu 土壌 教序 n. Order; regular arrangement; good order: shakunai — wo midasu.

Chitsu 土壌 n. A wet-nurse.

Syn. ura, chomo.

Chitsu 土壌 n. One who gives temporary suck to an infant.
CHO

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CHO

Chō チョウ n. A butterfly.
Chō チョウ 偶 An even number: — han, even and odd numbers.

Syn. gu.
Chō チョウ (nagai) Long; old; senior; chief; principal; eminent; superior: — suru, to grow, increase; shi-shi wa hyaku-ju no — nari, the lion is the chief among beasts; sake wa hyaku yaku no —, wine is the best of medicines.

Syn. osa, kashira.
Chō チョウ 唯 n. A court; a government office, as kenchō, fuchō.
Chō チョウ 櫃 (kiku) Hearing: — suru, to hear.
Chōai チョウ気 機合 n. Book-keeping; balancing or comparing account-books; to audit accounts: — no shikata.

Syn. chōmen no hiki-awaseri.
Chōai チョウ愛 窩愛 (itsukushimi) Love; affection: — suru, to love; to be fond of.

Syn. kawagaaru, ai-suru.
Chōashī チョーサシ 畜牧 n. Butterfly-legs, as, — zen, a table with legs like a butterfly.
Chōba チョーバ 丁場 n. The ground, field, or sphere where one labors (spoken mostly of laborers); also a stage or distance between resting-places.

Chōba チョーバ 倫場 n. The place or office where the accounts and account books are kept.
Chōbami チョーバ米 什米 n. Dice.
Chōbatisu チョーバ刑 懲罰 n. Punishment by imprisonment.

Chōbo チョーボ 澤基 adv. Morning and evening.

Chōbo チョーボ 高望 n. A view, prospect, landscape: — suru, to look at a landscape; kono yama no — wa yoi, the view from this mountain is fine.

Syn. mi-watashi, nagame.
Chōno チョーヌ 点 n. A dot, point, speck; also a numeral for a string of twenty-one very small fish called shira-uno: — wo utsu, to make a dot.

Chōno チョーヌ 撃 (meshitsunoru) — suru, to levy, raise, enlist (as troops, laborers, etc.).
Chōno チョーヌ 人 n. A game played with dice; 1. chō-bo-chi.

Chōno-chō チョーヌ様 チョーヌ様 点點 adv. Dotted; the sound of the dropping of raindrops: amadare ga — ochiru.

Syn. fuchi-pochi.
Chōno-uchi チョーヌ目チョーヌ目 標志 n. A kind of gambling played with dice: — wo suru.
Chōnokure チョーノクレ n. A kind of song sung by a beggar who goes about beating a wooden bell.

Chōnov チョーノ夫 陳本 n. A ringleader, chief; cause, occasion, germ or first appearance of any event; tozoku no —, chief of bandit; — nin, a ringleader, chief.

Syn. hōtō-kin, kashira.

Chōneku チョネク 暴伏 n. Enchantment, or incantations used to bring evil on an enemy: — suru, to use incantations in order to injure an enemy; — no inori, incantation.

Syn. kōbori, suru.
Chōbutsu チョブトゥス 長物 n. That which is superfluous, needless, unnecessary.

Syn. mudamon, zebutsu.
Chōbyō チョビョウ 長病 (naga-yanai) n. A long and chronic disease; a severe sickness.
Chōchaku チョチョウ 亀鶴 打ゝ (coll.) — suru, to beat, whip, strike, thrash: kodomo wo —, suru, to whip a child.

Syn. uchi-tataku, butsu.
Chōchi チョチ 誹書 n. — suru, to spy out.

Syn. ukagai shiru.
Chōchikan チョチョク キャッテン 欺治監 n. House of correction; a reformatory.
Chōchiku チョチョク 殄畜 (takuuee), — suru, to store up, preserve, to keep, lay by: — ginkō, a savings-bank.
Chōchin チョチン 畳児 n. A lantern.
Chōchō or Choto チャチョウ チャチョウ 打ゝ adv. The sound or appearance of striking; clashing; noisy: — utsu; — kiri.

Chōchō チョッフ 嘯 adv. Garrulous; noisily: — to ronzuru, to dispute noisily.
Chōchōshi-nki チョチフシ シキ 秘技 adj. Talkative; loquacious; garrulous: ano hito wa ama-ri chōchōshi kuchi no kiki yō da; chōchōshiki suru.

Chōdai チョウダイ 頂戴 — suru, to give; to receive from a superior; — itachi-tai, I would like to have this; kono hon wo — narimamesu ka, will you give me this book?

Syn. itadaku, morau, haitō.
Chōdai チョウダイ 頂戴 n. A curtained bedstead; a higher seat for honorable persons.
†Chōdai チョウダイ 頂戴 町代 n. An officer or superintendent of a ward, next below a na-nashi.

Chōdan チョウダン 長談 (naga banashi) n. Long talk: ano hito no — wa komaru, annoyed by his long-talking.

Chōdensu チョウデンス 長顧 n. A chest or bureau in which account books, or registers are kept.

Chōdensu チョウデンス 長顧 n. A chest or bureau in which account books, or registers are kept.

Chōdensu チョウデンス 長顧 — suru, to make up or collect together a sum of money: konnichi-jū ni ichi man doru chōdensu senene narumu, I must to-day make up ten thousand dollars.

Syn. totonoeki, sakaike suru.
Chōdo チョド 調度 n. Utensils; things suitable for the purpose: azuki no —, articles to be used in traveling; yome tri no —, articles necessary for a bride going to the house of her husband: also, bow and arrow (obs.).
Chōdo チョド 恭 adv. Just; exactly; precisely: — yoi, just right; — yoi tokoro ye kita, have come just at the right time.

Syn. adakamo.
Chōdō チョド 鳴鳥 n. A narrow path.

Syn. homodōchi.
Chōdō チョド 鳴鳥 鳴鳥 n. (med.) The auditory canal.
Chôeki, Chô-en.

**Chôeki**  
亜威 小役  n. A convict.

**Chô-en**  
ちょうえん 奏炎  ン. (med.) Inflammation of bowels; enteritis.

Chôetsu, Chôetsu  
ちょうetzu 朝誦  n. (mamieru) — suru, to have an audience with the Emperor.

Chôetsu, Chôetsu  
ちょうetzu 超越  — suru, to transcend, surpass — gaku, transcendentalism.

Chôfuku, Chôfuku  
ちょうふく 瓦 染  n. (kasanaru) — suru, needlessly repeating or doing anything over again.

Chôga, Chôga  
ちょうか 朝賀 n. Congratulating the Emperor, as on the birth of a son.

Chôgaku, Chôgaku  
ちょうがく 朝客 n. Mechanics.

Chôo, Chôo  
ちょう 朝議 n. Decision of the government.

Chôoin, Chôoin  
ちょういん 匣銀 丁銀 n. A silver coin weighing 37 monme.

Chôokafu, Chôokafu  
ちょうかふ 調合  n. A prescription; making up or compounding medicines; — ba, a place where patients are prescribed for; — suru, to compound medicines.

Chôoon, Chôoon  
ちょうん 朝臣群 n. Eminent; excellent others; prééminent.

Chôowai, Chôowai  
ちょうわい 慕外 n. Erased from the register; not written in the register: gokuraku-zumai no — mono, one whose name is not written in the book in which the name of the inhabitants of heaven are recorded; — mono, a vagabond.

Syn. mushiku.

Chôozai, Chôozai  
ちょう在 朝拜 n. Congratulating the Emperor, as on new year’s day.

Chôo-kan, Chôo-kan  
ちょうかん 朝半 n. Odd and even; gambling — suru, to gamble.

Chôoatsu, Chôoatsu  
ちょうあつ チョウハハ チョウハハ チョウハハ 長髪 n. Long hair; the hair suffered to become long in parts that should the shaved.

Chôoatsu, Chôoatsu  
ちょうあつ チョウハハ 錬髪 (mesarete deru) — suru, to levy on the property for public service.

Chôkai, Chôkai  
ちょうかい 稲穂纸 méshikai n. Paper-money.

Chôkai, Chôkai  
ちょうかい 円兵 n. Enlisted soldier; conscript; —rei, conscription laws.

Chôkai, Chôkai  
ちょうかい 朝聘 — ni ōsuru, to receive a summons or invitation to court.

Chôkō, Chôkō  
ちょうの チョウハハ 重貴 Convenient; useful; serviceable; precious; — na mono; — suru, to value.

Syn. benri.

Chô-in, Chô-in  
ちょういう 用印 (in wo osu) — suru, to affix a seal, or signature.

Chotto  
ちょっと 一寸 (same as chotto) adv. For a moment, instant, little while; — o mise kudasare, let me look at it; — o yori nasai, come in for a moment.

Chôja, Chôja  
ちょうじゃ 将着 n. A rich man; one in good circumstances; — tomi ni akazu, the rich man is not satisfied with his riches.

Chôji, Chôji  
ちょうじ チョウジナス 丁子 n. Cloves.

Chôji, Chôji  
ちょうじ チョウジナス 丁子停止 n. suru, to forbid for a season; to stop; cease temporarily.

Syn. kirei, tomarumuru.

Chôji, Chôji  
ちょうじ チョウジナス 長寸 t. v. To grow long or large, grow up; to increase; to excel, become great, surpass; to be more and more addicted to; — suru, to excel in literature and polite accomplishments; — osobi ni —, to be more and more fond of pleasure.

Syn. noburi, ōki, nari, sugukuru.

Chôji-Awaeru, Chôji-Awaeru  
ちょうじ阿舞る 柴舞る 試合 i.v., To play together; to agree upon a plan.

Syn. sódan suru.

Chôjihairu, Chôjihairu  
ちょうじがる・ チョウジがる 試合 n. The charred foot, resembling a glove, which forms on the wick of a lamp.

Chôjitsu, Chôjitsu  
ちょうじっツ 素日 (nagai hi) n. A long day.

Chôjo, Chôjo  
ちょうじょ 綱 Pazuzu-nase-ance adv. Over and over again; very many; — medetai.

Chôjo, Chôjo  
ちょうじょ 素長上 (me-ue) n. A superior in rank.

Chôjo, Chôjo  
ちょうじょ 素長上 n. The highest point; the summit, top: — yama no —, top of a mountain.

Syn. tadaki, zezō.

Chôjoku, Chôjoku  
ちょうじょく 少女 n. Eldest daughter.

Chôjukki, Chôjukki  
ちょうじょく 朝吉 n. Long life.

Chôjushû, Chôjushû  
ちょうじゅしょ 調述 — suru, to write or compose a book; — shu, an author, editor.

Chôka, Chôka  
ちょうか 朝家 (lit. morning house) The country of Japan, as used by a Japanese—my country; — no tame ni inochi wo otou, to die for one’s country.

Chôken, Chôken  
ちょうケン 素長 n. A long-sleeved coat worn by a kugo.

Chôken, Chôken  
ちょうケン 朝見 (mamieru) — suru, to visit the Emperor.

Chôkumei, Chôkumei  
ちょう刻 朝子船 n. A kind of small and fast river-boat.

Chokkin, Chokkin  
ちょうきん 鎖金 (takumae-gane) n. Money which is treasured up, or laid by; — azukari-doko, post-office savings-bank.

Chôkin, Chôkin  
ちょう金 朝親 (san-dai) — suru, to go to court; visit the Emperor.

Chôkin, Chôkin  
ちょう金 朝親切 n. Erasing the name from the town-register.

Chokkaku, Chokkaku  
ちょうかつ チョウカフク 直角 n. (lit.) A right angle; — sankaku, a right-angled triangle.

Chokkan, Chokkan  
ちょうかん チョウカン 直線 (tadachi ni isamu) — suru, to reprove a superior to his face.

Chokkai, Chokkai  
ちょうかい チョウケイ 直理 n. Diamètre; calibre.

Chokkai, Chokkai  
ちょうかい チョウケイ n. (derived from Eng. jacket) A vest, jacket.

Chokku, Chokku  
ちょうく チョクく adv. (coll.) Just; merely; in a light, easy way; — itte kuru, will come in a moment; — dashite miru, just look and find it (as a word); — itte miyo, just take out and see.

Syn. chotto, chotto.

Chôkô, Chôkô  
ちょうこう チョウコウ 朝覬 n. (matsugi wo tetamatsuru) — suru, to pay tribute.

Chôkô, Chôkô  
ちょうこう 朝覬 n. (med.) The symptom of disease; sign; omen.

Chokokoko, Chokokoko  
ちょうこくこ チョッコチョッコ adv. (coll.) Frequently; often; — macimu, to go frequently.

Syn. shiba-shiba, taiki-tabi.

Chôkoku, Chôkoku  
ちょうこく チョウコク 彫刻 n. Carving; engraving; sculpture; — shi, an engraver, carver, sculptor.

Chokokai, Chokokai  
ちょうこかい チョコクサイ (coll.) Pediatric; affected; having a smattering of learning; pretending to learning; — na yatsu.

Syn. koshaku, kuvasu.
CHO

Chōkyū チョーキュ n. Long time; eternal; ever: — fūki.
Chōman チョーマン n. (med.) Drop of the abdomen; ascitis.
Chōmatsugumi チョーマツグミ n. The name of a bird; a species of fieldfare (Turdus fuscatus).
Chōbōri チョーボリ adv. A dot, speck; the least quantity: suzuri ni misu vo — tete kudasai, just give me a speck of water on this inkstone.
Chōmei チョーメイ n. (akira) — na, clear; plain; manifest; evident.
Syn. meihaku, arawa.
Chōmei チョーメイ n. Imperial command.
Chōmei チョーメイ n. Long life.
Chōmon チョーモン adj. A little; small
Chōmon チョーモン n. (lit. bird's eye) A small cash, from its resemblance to a bird's eye; money.
Syn. owashi, zeni.
Chōmon チョーモン n. To attend, as preaching, or a sermon.
Syn. kiku.
Chōna チョーナ n. An adz.
Chōnai チョーナイ n. (machi no uchi) In the town: kono hito wa wataukuse no — ni orimasu, this man lives in the same town with me.
Chōnai チョーナイ n. Oldest son.
Syn. chakunin, soryo, chakushi.
Chōnetsu チョーネツ n. (med.) Exacerbation or increase of fever.
Chōnen チョーネン n. (med.) Towns-people; citizens of a town; common people; not a samurai.
Chōshō チョーショウ n. iq. chōna.
Choppōri チョップポリ adv. (coll.) A little; small
Chōppōri チョップポリ n. in quality or size: — bana, a little nose.
Chōren チョーレン n. Drill; parade; military exercises: — suru, to parade; to march; gusei vo — suru, to drill an army; — ba, parade ground.
Syn. sōen, jindate.
Chōri チョーリ n. Name given to an eta or hi-nin; in vulg. col. chōrimbo.
Chōri チョーリ n. A horse doctor.
Syn. dai, hakuraku.
Chōrin チョーリン n. Eminent; excelling others.
Syn. bakkun, zettu-bin.
Chōrö チョーロ n. The superior in a monastery of the Zen sect of Buddhists; an elder.
Chōro チョーロ n. The superior in a monastery of the Zen sect of Buddhists; an elder.
Chōro チョーロ n. To mock, ridicule, jeer: hito vo — suru.
Syn. azakeru, onró suru, naruku.
Chōrokōsi チョーコサキ i.v. To cheat; play foul.
Chōro-kyōkai チョーロウケイクタイ n. The Presbyterian church.
Chōryoku チョーリョク重力 n. Gravitation.
CHO

CHOYU チョウユ 立 — suru, to stand still; to stand on tip-toe.
Syn. tsu-mata-bu.

CHÔZA ちゃん 澤 n. Imperial judgment or decision.

CHÔSAI チョサイ 拭ean (toseki wo kousu) To pass from the old to the new year.
Syn. tsunen.

CHÔSAI チョサイバ n. A fool, dunce: hito wo — ni suru, to make a fool of a person.

CHÔSARU チョサル 著作 n. A composition: — suru, to write, or make a book.

CHÔSA チョサ三 重 n. A holiday on the third day of the third month (o.c.).

CHÔSEI チョセイ 朝政 n. Imperial government.


CHÔSEI チョセイ朝鮮 n. Corea: chôsen-bi, a kind of grain sometimes like millet.

CHÔSEI-ASAMI チョセイアザミ n. Artichoke, Cynara scolymus.

Syn. chôjutsu-nin.

CHÔSHI チョシ長子 (uigo) n. Eldest son.
Syn. chûkôshi, sôko, chûnan.

CHÔshi チョシ 銀子 n. A kettle or jug used for pouring sake.

CHÔSHI チョシ 銀子 n. Tone of voice, or of an instrument; tune; (fig.) spirits: — hazure no koe, a voice that does not chord with others; — ga hazureru, to be out of tune; — ga awaseru, to chord; to put in tune; — ga warui, spirits are bad; to be out of tune; — ga ku-rutte ittu, to be out of one's mind.

CHÔSHI-OASHIWA チョシオアシハ The box in which musical instruments were kept.

CHÔSHI チョシ朝臣 n. A servant or minister of the Emperor.

CHÔSHI チョシ 銀鶏 (totonoe susumuru) — suru, to prepare and offer to a superior.

CHÔSHI-KEN チョシケン 銀神経 n. (med.) The auditory nerve.

CHÔSHI チョシ 銀鶏 (maneku) — suru, to invite, call.
Syn. shôgai.

CHÔSHI チョシ 銀雀 n. A book, publication; literary works: koshiden wa Hirata no — nari.

CHÔSHI チョシ 銀鶏 (nomoko) n. A severe wound.
Syn. itade.

CHÔSHI チョシ 銀鶏 聽衆 (kiku mono) n. Hearers; audience.
Syn. chô-mon-nin.

CHÔSU チョス浮 長条 n. Ascending the throne the second time.

CHÔSU チョス浮 長条 n. A long sigh, deep sigh.

CHÔSU チョス浮 影acle (migaku) — suru, to polish.
Syn. tou-ku.

CHÔTAN チョタん 長嘆 — suru, to heave a deep sigh.
Syn. tansoku, nageku.

CHÔTAN チョタん 長嘆 (nagai mijikai) Long and short.

CHÔTEN チョテン 朝庭 n. The Imperial court; the Emperor.

CHÔTEN チョテン朝庭 (kasane tadao) Going over a book or writing, in order to correct or improve.

CHÔTEN チョテン朝庭 n. A rebel; an enemy of the Emperor; a traitor to one's country.
Syn. mohonin.

CHÔto チョト 長途 (naga michi) n. A long journey.

CHÔto チョト 長途 (same as chôchô) adv. Sound or appearance of cutting and thrusting.

CHÔTO チョト 長途 (same as chôko) adv. (coll.) A little while: a moment.

CHÔTSEGAI チョ特斯伽 諸番 n. A hinge, joint.

CHÔYA チョや 朝野 (kuni-shimo) The government and people: — tomo ni odoroku.

CHÔYA チョや 朝長夜 (naga yo) n. Long night.

CHÔYAKUNIN チョヤク民 町役人 n. Town-officer; ward-officers, including manushi, toshi-yori, kuni-gashîra.

CHÔYÔ チョヨ 朝陽 (otona kodom) n. Old and young.
Syn. rôaku.

CHÔto チョト 朝陽 (n. 3rd day of the 9th month (o.c.).

CHÔZEN チョゼン 朝顔 (uriuru katachi) adv. Sad; sorrowful manner: — tanoku suru.

CHÔZU チョズ 手水 (hando) n. Water used for washing the face or hands: — wo tekan, to wash the face or hands: — wo suru, make water.

CHÔZU チョズ 手水場 n. A privy, water-closet.
Syn. kawaya, betsu-in, kôka, habakari.

CHÔZU-BAI チョズバイ 手水鉢 n. The basin of water for washing the hands kept near a privy.

CHÔZUNERU チョズウル 長流 n. Sausage; a puddling made by stuffing an intestine with meat.

CHÔZURU チョズウル 長 (i.v. See chôji.

CHÔ チョ n. Cancer of the breast.

CHÔ チョ (naka) n. Middle; centre; middling in quality; medium; in; within; during; whilst; in the course of; throughout: — ge, superior, middling, and inferior; koku, in, — in the country.

CHÔ チョ n. Commentary; notes: — wo kaku, to write a commentary on a text.

CHÔ チョ (oosorora) n. Empty space; air: — wo tondér nijeta, flow away: — ni burarito sagatta, hung dangling in the air; chûnori wo suru, to ride in the air; — ni aguru, to ascend in the air.

CHÔ チョ点 n. Fidelity to a master; patriotism; loyalty: — wo tekkun, to be faithful to the utmost; — gen mon ni sakur, faithful words are unpleasant to the ears.

CHÔ チョ n. Commentary; notes: — wo kaku, to write a commentary on a text.
CHU

CHU ちゅ 語 — suru, to kill a criminal or a guilty person; to slay; to punish with death.
Syn. Korosu, Tsuemaru.

CHU ちゅ 行 n. Day; day-time: cha-ya, day and night.
Syn. Hiru.

CHUBATSU ちゅばつ 諏問 n. Punishment: — suru, to punish with death; to slay.
Syn. Tsuemaru.

CHUBU ちゅぶ 中部 (naka no tokoro) n. Middle part.

CHUCO ちょう 卓著 — suru, to hesitate; to be in doubt or uncertainty.
Syn. Tamerau, Yuyo suru, Guzu-guzu suru.

CHÜDA ちゅだ 中道 (naka michi) n. The mean; medium; half-way; in the midst of, or while doing anything: — ni shite haiteru, to give up when only half done.

CHUDOKU ちゅどく 中毒 n. Poison, or affected by poisoning.

CHUDÔRI ちゅどり 中通 n. Medium quality; just medium.

CHUOGEN ちゅうがん 忠言 n. Faithful words.

CHUOGEN ちゅうがん 中間 n. Inferior servants of the samurai.
Syn. Orisuke.

CHUOGEN ちゅうがん 中元 n. The 15th day of the 7th month; the middle and last day of the Feast of Lanterns (o.c.).

CHUKI ちゅき 忠義 n. Fidelity; patriotism; loyalty; allegiance: — wo tsukuru.

CHUGO ちゅご 中宮 n. The same as chágu.

CHUGOKU ちゅごく 中国 n. The eight central provinces of Japan, viz., Harima, Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchu, Bingo, Aki, Suwó, Nagato.

CHUE-CHIÓN ちゅえ-ちょん 中小姓 n. The name of an officer who walks next to a noble in going out.

CHUE-CHIÓN ちゅえ-ちょん 中宮 n. The Empress, queen; wife of the Tenno.

CHUCHAN ちゅかん 中央 n. — nano, a thing that will not fit anywhere; either too long or too short: — na monoshiri, a half-learned person.

CHUCHAN ちゅかん 中飯 (hirumeshi) n. The noon meal; dinner.

CHUCHÔ ちゅか 朝 n. A person of the middle class, or in middling circumstances.

CHUCHÔ ちゅか 朝 n. A military officer or general of a rank next below taisô, anciently subdivided into sakone no chûjo and ukone no chûjo.

CHUCÔ ちゅこ 忠孝 (kokoro no uchi) n. The heart, mind: — wo toro suru, to speak unreservedly.

CHUKUJUN ちゅくじゅん 中旬 (naka no tsu-ka) The middle decade of the month, from the 10th to the 20th day (o.c.).

CHUKAI ちゅかい 中夏 n. The middle of summer; 7th month (o.c.).

CHUKAI ちゅかい 註解 A commentary, annotation: — suru, to comment on, to explain with notes, illustrate, annotate.
Syn. Toki-akashii.

CHUKAN ちゅかん 中間 (aida) n. That which is between; the medium; the mean; middle in quality or degree.

CHUKAN ちゅかん 中源 Same as cháujun.

CHUKAN ちゅかん 忠隷 n. Faithful reproof from a servant; advice or remonstrance.

CHÜKEI ちゅけい 折砥扇 n. A kind of fan carried by priests or nobles, also attached to presents sent by the bride’s parents to the son-in-law.

CHUKI ちゅき 中氣 n. Palsy.

CHUKIN ちゅきん 忠臣 n. Loyal or faithful service.

CHUKO ちゅこ 中古 (naka mukashi) n. Middle ages; the time previous to the usurpations of the Shôguns.
Syn. Chûyô.

CHUKO ちゅこ 忠義 n. Restoration to power; restored to authority: — no kimi.

CHUKO ちゅこ 中毒 n. Bed-chamber: — no koto wo ittekaranu.
Syn. Neta.

CHUKO ちゅこ 忠者 n. Fidelity to a master, and obedience to parents.

CHUKOKU ちゅこく 忠徳 n. Advice: — suru, to reprove, or advise, as a faithful friend.
Syn. Edo, Susume.

CHUKON ちゅこん 忠魂 n. Loyalty; fidelity; patriotism.

CHUKODAI ちゅこだい 中在外 n. A presbytery.

CHUMITSU ちゅみつ 中密 n. — na, dense; close together; jinkô —, a dense population.

CHUKÔ ちゅくお 中口 (me wo tsukeru) — suru, to look at with attention.

CHUKÔ ちゅくお 中門 n. The inner door, gate-way of a court.

Syn. Asubekai.

†CHUMUSHÔ ちゅむしょ 中務省 n. That department in the government which had the control of all the household affairs and attendants of the Mikado. The chief officer was called chámu-kyô, and was selected from the Imperial family.

†CHUNAGON ちゅうがん 中務 n. The name of an officer in the Mikado’s court next in rank below Daiinagon and one of the council of state.

CHUNIN ちゅいん 中年 n. Middle age of life.

CHUNCHÔ ちゅねつ 中熟 n. (med.) Sun-stroke; insolation.
CHUNIN 中人 n. A middle-man; mediator; go-between.

SYN. NAKADO, AIHATSU-NIN, ATSUKAI-NIN, BAI-SHAKU, KUCHI-KIKI, CHU-RÔ.

CHUNRÔ 中朝 n. Walking in the air; a play-actor who appears to walk in the air.

CHU-Ô 中央 n. The centre, middle.

SYN. NAKARA, MANNKA.

CHURU Shibutsu 諏請— suru, to slay; to kill; to punish with death.

CHURÔ 中老 n. Assistant prime-minister.

†CHURÔ 中老 n. Anciently a female officer in the Mikiado’s palace.

CHURAKU 中興 n. Omitting the middle of a writing; contracting the middle of a word; syncope.

CHURÔ 中立 [Neutrality; neutral] — koku, a neutral state; yoku-gai —.

CHURÔ 中流 (nagara no naka). The middle of a river, or stream.

CHUSA 中佐 n. (mil.) Lieutenant-colonel.

CHUSAI 中尉 仲裁 Arbitration: — suru, to settle a dispute; to act as umpire; to arbitrate: — nin, an umpire, arbitrator.

CHUSAKU 中策 n. A stratagem, plan, scheme.

SYN. HAKARI-GOTO, SAKE-RYAKU.

CHUSEKI 中世 前 n. Yesterday.

CHUSEN 中森 祥顕 (kuji wo hiku) — suru, to draw lots.

CHUSETSU 中丞 忠節 n. Fidelity; loyalty; patriotism.

CHUSEIKU 中興 意図 A commentary: — suru, to explain or illustrate with notes; to comment upon.

CHUSHI 中止 (nakayore do tomeru) — suru, to stop one in the midst of his work, or discourse; to interrupt: enetsu wo — suru.

CHUSHI 中死 n. Dying as a loyal, faithful, or patriotic servant.

CHUSHI 中死 障止 (todomaru). To stop at a place in traveling.

CHUSHIKO 中司 n. A plane used by carpenters for middling kind of work: see arashiko and jôshîko.

CHUSHIN 中心 (mannaka) n. The centre; middle; the heart; focus.

CHUSHIN 中進 Report; communication; message or statement of facts (to a superior); saikoku yori hikaku wo mette Tôkyô omote ye — ni oyobu, to report from the western provinces to Tôkyô by a courier.

SYN. TODOKERU, SHIRASERU.

CHUSHIN 中心 忠心 n. Fidelity; loyalty; patriotism.

CHUSHIN 中心 忠臣 n. A faithful or loyal servant: — ji kun ni tsukaeru, a faithful servant will not serve two masters.

CHUSÔ 中将 n. (mil.) Lieutenant-general.

CHUSÔ 中痘 n. Palsy.

CHUSAI 中尉 仲介 The 7th month; middle month of autumn (o.c.).

CHUSAI 中将 春 n. The second month, or middle month of spring (o.c.).

CHUSÔ 中将 桂 n. A foundation, basis.

SYN. MOTOI, ICHIZUKE.

CHUTAI 中隊 n. (mil.) A company of infantry, four of which make a doittai or battalion.

CHUTO 中條 n. Middle or second class: — shitsu, medium quality.

CHUTÔ 中途 adv. During, or while engaged in doing anything; only having half completed; half-through: — de yameyarete wa komaru, I shall be sorry if you give it up before completing it.

SYN. CHU-DÔ, NAKARA, HAN-TO.

CHUTÔ 中候 仲冬 n. The 11th month, or middle month of winter (o.c.).

CHUTÔ 中始 前 To reside; to be stationed (usually spoken of an ambassador).

CHU-Ô 中有 The dark space intervening between earth and hades (Bud.): — no yami ni mayô, to wander about in outer darkness.

CHUTÔ 中夜 (yonaka) n. Midnight.

CHUTÔ 中夜 息夜 (hiru yoru) n. Day and night.

CHUÔ 中相 中居 n. The doctrine of the mean; the proper middle path; not inclining to one side or the other.

CHUÔ 中敷 中敷 (naka-goro) n. The middle ages.

CHUZEI 中巻 中巻 (naka tae) n. Giving up; easing to do, or breaking off anything before being fully learned; interruption: kei-ko wo — shite heta ni natta, being interrupted in my study, I have become rusty.
D.

DA  

DA 6 (coll. contr. from de aru). It is often used in the colloquial as a substitute for a sentence, or something understood: nan da, what is it? are wa dare da, who is that? matenri wa itai da, when is the festival? kore wa nan da, what is this? fude da, it is a pen; sayo da, it is so; kyo wa atsu hi da, this is a hot day; sore da kara watakushi iya da, so then I don't want it; or, da kara iya da, id., da to inte (or datte mo) sonna warui koto wo dekinai, even if it be so, I cannot do such a wicked thing, da ga ne, still; granting it to be so; be it so; but; me no warui hodo kuru shii koto wo nai, there is nothing so painful as a sore eye, da ga ne, ha no itai no mo kuru shii yo, granting all that, the toothache is also painful.

†DA 6 n. A kind of game played with cash: — wo utsu.

DA 6 Inferior in quality; mean; low; common; poor; cheap; coarse; — mono, an article of inferior quality; da-guashi, low-priced confectionery; da-yakusha, a low play-actor.

SYN. somatsu, yasuo.

DA 6 n. Numerical for horse-load, about 225 cattles or 300 pounds: nimotsu ichi da, one horse-load of goods.

DAIBI (Bud.) n. (a Bud. word) Burning the bodies of the dead; cremation: daibi wo suru; daibi-sho, the place where dead bodies are burned.

SYN. kwasō.

†DAIBI 6 n. A picture painted in thin colors.

†DAIBARA 6 ribara — na, flat; level; plain.

SYN. hirattai, tairaka.

DACHI 6 i.q. dochi, of which it is a corruption.

DACHIN 6 n. Fare for transportation on horses or cooies.

DACHI 大軸 n. (med.) Hernia: — tai, truss.

DACHI 大軸 n. The ostrich.

DADA 6 n. Freeliness; petulance; crossness, as a child: dada wo itu, to fret and whine (as a child cross); dadake, — dadake i.v. To fret; to be cross, ill-tempered.

SYN. jiberu, suneru.

DADAKKO 6 n. A cross, fretful child; cross-patch.

DADAKKORU 6 ru — dake i.v. To be cross, ill-tempered, fretful: ano ko wa tsune —.

SYN. suneru.
DAIDAI ダイダイ 代代 adv. For generations; from age to age.

DAIDAI ダイダイ 檜 n. A kind of bitter orange.

DAIDO ダイドウ 大道 (ōji) n. Highway; main-road: — nise, selling goods on the street spread out upon the ground; — goshaku, a story-teller.

DAIDOKU ダイドク collar. cont. of daidokoro.

DAIDOKORO ダイドコロ 西所 n. A kitchen.

SYN. KURI-YA, KATTE.

DAIFUKUCHO ダイフクチョ 大黒署 n. A merchant's account book in which the sales are entered; day-book.

DAI GAKU ダイガク 大学 n. A great learning, one of the four books of Confucius.

DAI-GAKURYO ダイガクリョ 学校 n. The Imperial university at Kyoto.

DAI-GASA ダイガサ 厨房 n. A large umbrella carried before high officials.

DAIGAWARI ダイガワリ 代替 n. Change of dynasty, reign, or headship of a family.

DAIGENIN ダイゲンニン 代言人 n. A lawyer, attorney, advocate.

DAIGENSHU ダイゲンシュ 大元帥 Generalsismo.

DAIGI ダイギ 警本 n. The stump, or stem on which a graft is fixed.

DAIGI-KEN ダイギケン 代議人 n. A representative.

DAIGISHI ダイギシ 卒発, delegate, deputy.

DAIGO ダイゴ 国 n. The name, or title of a book. SYN. OEDAI, KYOJAN.

DAIGOWAN ダイゴワン 大願 (ōnegai) n. Earnest prayer; petition; great desire: issho no —, the desire of one's whole life; — wo kakeru, to offer up prayer.

SYN. NENGAI.

DAIHACHI-OUBUMA ダイハチオブーマ 大八幡 n. A car, or dray for hauling goods.

DAIHANJU ダイハンジュ 大判事 n. The chief judge.

DAIHANNYA ダイハンニャ 大般若 n. The name of the six hundred Bud. sacred books: — kyō wo tendoku suru, to chant these books through, reading only a little here and there at one sitting by a general assembly of priests.

DAIHITSU ダイヒツ 手代筆 n. Writing for another; a secretary, amanuensis.

DAIHYO ダイヒョ 手代 n. To act as a representative.

DAI-ICHI ダイいち the first; the principal; the best: — ban, the best.

SYN. ITASAKI.

DAI-JI ダイジ 大解決 n. The preface of a book.

SYN. JORU, HASHIGAKI.

DAI-JI ダイジ 大事 n. Important affair; of consequence; danger; harm: daiji-nai, no importance; no matter; — ni kakeru, to regard with care; careful of; — o ni wasure, take care of yourself; — no shiwa de gozarimasu, it is a thing of great consequence, or highly valued.

SYN. TAISETSU.

DAIJIN ダイジン 大人 n. A great man; a rich man.

DAIJIN ダイジン 大臣 n. The title of a member of the Council of State, or Privy Council.

DAIJINGO ダイジングオ 大神宮 n. A temple dedicated to the Sun-goddess, Tenshōdaijin or Ama terasu ōmi kami, from whom the Imperial family has descended.

DAIJIN-KE ダイジンケ 大臣家 n. A family at Kyōto from which the high officers were formerly chosen.

DAIJIN 立ち頭 n. The breech or butt of a gun.

DAIDO ダイドウ 大道 n. The great conveyance; a system of Buddhism; i.e. Mahayana.

DAIJO-BU ダイジョーbu 大夫 adj. (coll.) Strong; firm; solid; well fortified; able to resist; able, tough, sound in body; fixed; settled; safe; secure; certainly; surely.

SYN. TASHIMA, SHIZAKARI TO SHITTA.

DAIOCHIN ダイオチヒン 大臣 n. A lantern suspended from a pole fixed to a pedestal.

DAIJO-DALJIN ダイジョーDaljin 大政大臣 n. The title of the highest officer in the Council of State; the Prime Minister.

DAIJO 立ち大官 n. The ceremony of offering rice to the Kami by the Ten shi, to announce to them his ascension to the throne, or coronation.

DAIJO-TENNO ダイジョーTenno 太上天皇 n. The title of a Mikado who has retired or abdicated the throne; also called dajōtei or jōkō.

DAI-JUN ダイジュノ 大君 n. A kind of shovel fixed on a stand, used for carrying fire.

DAIKA ダイカ 代弁 n. Price; cost; value.

SYN. NEDAN, ATAI.

DAIKAGURA ダイカグラ 大神倉 n. A kind of dancing in the street, by a person wearing a mask like a lion's head; ball-playing.

SYN. SHISHIMAI.

DAIKAI ダイカイ 大海 n. The ocean: — no ittekii, a drop in the ocean (prov.); — wo nite sekku, to dam up the ocean with the hand; — wo chirī wo erabasu, the ocean does not mind the dust.

SYN. AONINARA, SOTO-UMI.

DAIKAN ダイカン 大 kannst n. The period of greatest cold, one of the 24th terms, extending from about Jan. 21st to Feb. 6th (o.e.).

DAIKICHINAN ダイキチナン n. A kind of confectionery.

DAIKIN ダイキン 代金 n. Price; value; money paid in exchange for goods.

SYN. ATAI, NEDAN.

DAIKOKU ダイコク 坊 n. The mistress of a Buddhist priest.

DAIKOKUSHIBA ダイコクッシャ ダイコクバンバ 大福柱 n. The large pillar in the centre of a house.

DAIKOKUTEN ダイコクテン 大黒天 n. The god of wealth, Fuku no kami.

DAIKON, OR DAIKO ダイコ 大根 n. A kind of large radish, Raphanus sativus.

DAIKU ダイク 大工 n. A carpenter: funa-daiku, a ship-builder; jūme no —, a ship's carpenter.

DAIKUWAI ダイクワイ 大会 (o atsumari) n. (chr.) A synod, council.
same ike: a large crest worn by nobles, before the times of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Daimoku ダイモク 題目 n. The name or title of a book; also, the title of the prayer of the Nichiren sect of Buddhists, viz., nanmu myohyo renge kyo.

Daimon ダイモン 大門 n. A kind of long robe worn by a large crest worn by nobles, before the times of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Daimyo ダイミヨ 大名 n. The name of a feudal or military chief whose income was over 10,000 koku of rice.

Dainagon ダイアゴン 大関言 n. The title of an officer in the court of the Mikado next below naidaijin.

Dainiki ダイニキ 大内記 n. The chief private secretary of the Mikado.

Dainan ダイナン 大難 (o wazawai) n. Great calamity, or affliction.

Dainashii ダイナシイ 無弟 (coll.) adv. Spoiled; dirty: -ni naru, to be spoiled; kimono gu - ni furukunatta, the garment is old and spoiled.

Dainin ダイニン 代任人 (kawari no hito) n. A substitute, proxy, deputy.

Dainin ダイニン 內裏 n. The palace of the Mikado; also the Mikado: -sama.

Dairi ダイリ 代理 n. A substitute, agent: -nin, id.; -kiitsu, acting minister or chargé d'affaires.

Dairi ダイリ 内裏 n. The palace of the Mikado; also the Mikado: -sama.

Dairin ダイリン 火力 (t-chikara) n. Great power; great strength: -bu-yo.

Dairi ダイリ 内裏 n. The palace of the Mikado; also the Mikado: -sama.

Dakou ダコウ 大黒 n. Rhubarb.

Dakon ダクオン 大音楽 (ogs) n. A loud voice.

Daisu ダイス イ 子 n. A stand with a furnace on it, used in making tea.

Daitai ダイタイ 大隊 n. The main body or substance; general principles, essence: bukkyo no, the main doctrines of Buddhism.

Daisen ダイセン 大僧人們 n. The title of the highest grade in the Buddhist priesthood; an archbishop.

Daitsu ダイス ユ代数 n. Algebra: -gaku, id.

Syn. Tenzen.

Daitsu ダイス 子 n. A stand with a furnace on it, used in making tea.

Daitai ダイタイ 大隊 n. The main body or substance; general principles, essence: bukkyo no, the main doctrines of Buddhism.

Syn. Tai-tai.

Daitai ダイタイ 大隊 n. (mil.) Battalion (of infantry).

Daitsu ダイス 大僧人们 n. The title of the highest grade in the Buddhist priesthood; an archbishop.

Syn. Mikubai.

Daitoku ダイトoku 大徳 n. An honorable title.

Daitoku ダイトoku 大徳 n. An honorable title.

Dai-keikyô ダイケイキョ 大貴香 n. Star-anise.

Daiza ダイザ 塔堂 n. The base or pedestal of a tomb-stone, or image.

Daizai ダイザイ 大罪 (gimaru tsuu) Great crime: -nin, a great offender.

Daizenshiki ダイゼンシキ 大聖職 n. The officer in the Mikado's court who controls the food of the Emperor, and feasts and entertainment of guests.

Daizô ダイソウ 大齢 n. i.q. daizô.

Daizu ダイズ 大呪 n. Curse; imprecation.

Syn. Shinso, nohoto.

Daizu ダイズ 大豆 n. A kind of large white bean, Soja hishibuki.

Daizô ダイソウ 大齢 n. i.q. daizô.

Daizô ダイソウ 大齢 n. i.q. daizô.

Daizô ダイソウ 大齢 n. i.q. daizô.

Dakou ダコウ 大黒 n. Rhubarb.

Dake ダケ 大隈 n. Infirm, or weak in body, indolent; imbibe: -nite yakunimatezu.

Syn. Hinta, jukaku.

Dakó ダコ 大頼 n. The title of a Teuchi, who has ascended the throne and retired into private life.

Dakókwan ダコクワン 大隈院 n. The office of the privy council or council of state.

Dakusu ダクセス 大政院 n. The office of the privy council or council of state.
Dakashi,-su ダカス caust. of daku. To cause or let another carry in the arms, etc.: watakushi ni ko wo dakashite okure, let me carry the child.

Dare ダケ i.q. take.

Dake ダケ 丈 n. Much; quantity: kore ─, so much; dore ─, how much? ari ─, all there are; watakushi ─ wa, as for me.

Syn. hodo, gurai.

Daki,-ku ダキ 捜 t.v. To hold or carry in the arms; to embrace; to hug; to sit upon eggs, as a fowl; to brood: kodomo wo futokoro ni daku, to carry a child in the bosom.

Syn. idaku, kakearu.

Daki-ai,-au ダキアフ 抱合 i.v. To embrace or hug each other.

Daki-kakun, -ku ダキカカヘル 懐抱 t.v. To embrace; to hold in the arms.

Daki-komi,-mu ダキコミ 捜抱 t.v. To carry into; to gain over to one's party or interest; to make friends of; to subsidize: mainai wo motte hito daki-komu, to gain over a person with bribes; daki-komareru, pass.

Daki-ookuri,-su ダキオコス 帯起 t.v. To lift up in the arms, as one who is lying down.

Syn. kake-ookose.

Daki-sime,-ru ダキシメ 衣摺 t.v. To hug tightly; to embrace closely.

Daki-toge,-ru ダキトゲ 衣着 t.v. To throw the arms around another and hinder him from doing anything, or from going.

Daki-tsuki,-ku ダキツキ 被着 i.v. To cling to with the arms; to hug up to; kodomo wa oya ni ─, the child clings to its parent.

Dakko ダッコ 売駄 n. (med.) Prolapus ani.

Dako ダコ 罵壺 n. A spittoon, spit-box.

Syn. hai-fukuri.

Daku ダク 眠 ─ suru, to assent, consent, to answer, or respond to a call.

Syn. nomi-komu, ubenac, shochi-suru, gatsu-ren-suru.

Daku ダク 眠る n. To sleep in the afternoon: wo noru; wo kakeru.

Daku-kei ダクケイ 言声 adv. (coll.) Full of ups and downs, or hills and hollows; uneven: michi ga — shite arukarenu, the road is so uneven it can't be traveled. Syn. taka-bikku.

Daku-on ダクオン 湟音 (nigori koe) n. The impure sounds of some of the Japanese syllables, as ba, bi, bu, da, ji, su, etc.

Daku-shu ダクシュ 混音 (nigori-sake) A kind of inferior sake.

Dakwan ダクワン 愚発 (hiki kaeru) Convertible: ─ giken, convertible paper money.

Dakü ダクwald 野球 n. A game of ball played on horseback: wo suru, to play the above game; ─ suji, a pole armed with a net with which the ball is caught.

Damakashi,-su ダマカシ t.v. (coll.) To hoax, humbug; to take in, cheat, deceive, impose on, trick: damakasareru, (pass.) to be taken in, or hoaxed.

Syn. dama-suru.

Damarase,-ru ダマラ塞 caust. of damaru. To cause another to be silent; to silence, hush.

Damarari ダマラ裏 n. Silence; without speaking: ─ de suru, to do anything without telling; ─ no makute, a theatrical scene where the actors are silent; pantomime; ─ de kiku, to hear in silence.

Syn. damarai,-ru ダマラ裏 隠 i.v. To be silent, still; not to speak: damatte iru, to be silent; damatte tie kudasare, please say nothing about it; damare (imp.), o damari nasare, id., be still.

Syn. mokusen, modasu.

Damarare,-ru ダマラレ 殺欺 (pass. of damasu) To be deceived, cheated.

Damasu ダマス 欺 t.v. To cheat, hoax, take in, deceive, circumvent, beguile, impose on; to divert, amuse: hito wo damashite kane wo toru, to cheat a man out of his money; katari wa hito wo — mono da, the impostor is one who deceives men; kodomo wo — , to divert a child.

Syn. azamuku, itsusawaru, tabarakasu.

Damashimi,-ko ダマシコ 欺類 t.v. To take in, cheat, overreach, victimize, inveigle.

Damasu-o ダマシオ 欺取 t.v. To take by cheating.

Dama-su ダマス 男 n. The pieces lost in a game of checkers; omission; anything overlooked; refuse: ─ wo shiraberu, to examine if anything is omitted.

Dami,-mu ダミ i.v. (coll.) Rustic; coarse; hoarse: damitaru koe, a coarse voice.

Syn. inarame.

Dami-goe ダミギョ n. The coarse or hoarse voice of a boar, or countryman.

Dama ダマ 鵝 n. A pack-horse.

Syn. damma, dammarare.

Damauchi ダマオチi 鶏 n. A pack-horse.

Syn. dammarare.

Damatsukuma ダマツクマ 斷尾魔 n. Articulo mortis, hour of death (Bud.).

Syn. matsudo, myou, hino.

Dammetsu ダメツ フ断滅 Destruction; extinc tion; extermination: ─ suru, to cut off and exterminate; ─ ni kisuru, to be extinct.

Syn. horobosu.

Damo ダモ cont. of dani mo. adv. Even; only.

Syn. denu, sare.

Dampman ダンバン 談判 n. Conference; consultation; deliberation.

Syn. dankor, souden, kakeai.

Dampatsu ダンパツ 断髪 (ke wo kiru) n. Cutting the hair: ─ no hito, a man who has his hair cut.

Dampu ダムプ 捨方 n. The parishioners of a temple.

Syn. danke, danna, dan-otsu.

Dankō ダンク 羅段 n. A step; a raised platform.

Dankō ダンク 羅段 n. Grade; rank; step; a section
DAN

ダン n. A man, son; 5th order of nobility—baron.

†ダン 男 n. A light-green color.

SyN. mokei.

Danchi 暹町 n. A warm place, or country.

Danchō ダンチ暖町 (atatakai tokoro) n. A exceedingly or afflicted: — no omoi, felt great grief.

Dandarデダンデ役 adv. In ranks; step by step; gradually; by degrees; great; many; various: —te ga agaru, gradually a better hand at; —atsui ooshimeshi, how great is your kindness. Syn. oyoi, shidai-shidai ni.

Dandara ダンデラ n. Checkered; striped crosswise; marked or crossed in sections; irregular: — no hata, a flag with cross stripes; —ni teru, dyed with cross stripes; —byoshi, irregular sounds, loud and soft.


Dangō ダングーン図 n. A dumpling, or bread cooked by boiling: hana yori, (prov.) a dumpling is better than flowers.

Dangohoku ダングォ湖岸 adv. Judging a criminal.

Dangi ダギ adv. Even; only; as much as; at least; at any rate: nani to kotaen totoha — naku, had not even a word to answer; oto — seki ba, if only there be no sound. Syn. bars, demo, suba.

Danki ダンキ暖気 n. Warm weather; the heat; warm.

SyN. atatakasa.

Dankin ダンキング暖金 (hore wo kiru) — no maitowari, strongest friendship.

Dankan ダンカ暖言 (hanteki-te) Consultation conference: — suru, to talk together, consult about, confer together.

SyN. sōdan.

Dankoku ダンコク暖地 (atatakai kuni) n. A warm country.

Dankotsu ダンコク暖帯 n. (med.) Fracture of a bone.


Dannara ダナラ暖那 n. The temple of which a person is a parishioner.

Danren ダレン暖林 n. (omoi-kira) — suru, to cease to think about, or mind.

Dansu ダンス暖越 (San.) The parishioners of a Bud. temple.

Danpira ダンピラ n. A sword.

SyN. katana.

Danbak ダンパク暖林 n. A section, chapter.

Danrin ダレン暖林 n. A Buddhist monastery.

Dansu ダンス暖越 n. A stove, furnace.

Danron ダルン暖論 n. Discussion; argument. Syn. danwa.

Dansen ダエン暖森 n. Masculine gender.

Danshi ダンジ暖書 n. A fan that does not open and shut. Syn. chisara.

†Danso ダンソ n. Tax on land. Syn. chu, demo, nengo.

Danshi ダンジ男 n. A male, man; a male child, boy.

SyN. danji.

Dantou dai ダントウイ暖導頭多 n. The block on which criminals are beheaded.

Danwa ダン和暖和 (atatakai ni yasawaru) Warm and pleasant. Used only of the second and third months (o.c.).

Danwa ダン和暖和 n. Conversation; talking; speaking.

Danso ダンツ暖導 n. Ammunition; powder and balls.

Danza ダンツ暖導 (kurutsuu) n. Capital punishment: — ni showaru, to punish with decapitation.

Dansu ダンツ暖那 — suru, to cut off, destroy, exterminate, annihilate; to become extinct; to cease, fall: kamei wo — suru, to cut off the family name.

SyN. tatsu, mesuru, horobosu.

of a book; an act or play in a theatre; thing or affair; subject: kono — no kokoro wa, the meaning of this section; — ga chigai, of different grades; ichi-dan, one act; one grade; hashigo no — the steps of a staircase or ladder; — wo kizuku, to throw up a platform (of dirt or stones); buten-dan, an altar.

Dan タン男 n. A man, son; 5th order of nobility—baron.
DANZUKU ダンズク。See danji.

DARA-DARA ダラ巴拉 adv. (coll.) In a slow, sluggish manner; little by little; drop by drop; chi ga — to nageru, the blood flows drop by drop; — orí, gentle deactivity.

DARAKE ダラケ (coll.) Used only in combination with nouns—covered with, filled with, smeared with: kao ga sumi darake da, face is smeared over with ink; te ga chi-darake ni natta, hands are covered with blood; kuni wa akunin darake da, the country is filled with bad men; yama-darake, mountainous.

Syn. MABURE.

DARAKU ダラク<uck, (ochiru) — suru, to fall; to: to fall away; to apostatize; to fall to degenerate (Bud.); figokta ni — suru, to fall into hell; daraku-ös, an apostate priest; medan ga — shita, the price has fallen; — shite bimbo ni natta, to fall and become poor.

Syn. OGENZUKU, OCHIREKE.^

DARAN ダラン 陀羅尼 n. Magic formulas taken from the Bud. sacred books and written in the Sanskrit character.

DARANLUKE, OR DARABUKU ダラヌスケ 陀羅尼 介 n. A kind of bitter medicine.

DARTHOSHI-NI ダラヒョウシナ (vul. coll.) adj. Disorderly; slovenly; irregularly.

DARASHINAI-KU ダラシナイ (coll.) adj. Slovenly; loose; disordered; careless: obi wo — musubi, to tie the belt in a careless manner.

DAN ダン (coll. same as tare) pron. Who; whom: — ga itashita, who did it? — nite mo or dare-demo, anybody, everybody, whoever; soko ni i ru wo wa dare da, who is in there? — mo shitta mono wo nai, nobody knows it; or, I don't know anybody; kore wa — no hon da, whose book is this? — ni yarimashō ka, to whom shall I give it? — ka saki ye kita, somebody has come before us; — mo, with a neg. verb.—nobody, no one; with an aff. verb, — everybody.

DARE-RU ダレル t.v. (coll. same as tareru) To fall in price; to be putrid: waata mo sukoshi daretta, cotton has fallen a little; kome-soba mo chitto dare-kuchi da, the price of rice has begun to fall a little; sakana ga daretta, the fish is putrid. Syn. SAGARI, KABARI.

DARO ダロ cont. of de arō. Naze sonna ni yennyo suru darō, why are you so different? nagasa wa roku ru sun darō, it was about six inches long; ikusa ga okoru darō, I think there will be war.

DARU-KI-SHI ダルキシ adj. Languid; sluggish; dull; heavy; lifeless; weak and indisposed to exertion; flabby: ashi ga —, my legs are weak.

DARUKU ダルク adv. Same as daru; haru saki wa karada ga — nanu, in the latter part of spring the body becomes languid.

Syn. KITTARUKU.

DARUMA ダルマ 速摩 n. A follower of Shaka, and teacher of Buddhism who came to China in A.D. 520 and founded the Zen sect.

DARUMAKI ダルマキ 速摩基 n. A festival in honor of Daruma on the 5th day of the 10th month (o.c.).

DARUMI-MU ダルミム t.v. (coll.) Same as tarumu.

DASARE-RU ダサレル (pass. and pot. of dasu). To be put out, sent away: ano onna wa yome ni itte dasareta, that woman was married but has been divorced; isen mo dasarenai, I cannot give a penny.

DASASE-RU ダサセル (caust. of dasu). To make or let another put out, pay out.

DASUSU ダスス (coll. pot. of dasu) Same as dasureru. kane wo daseru ka dasenai ka, can you pay the money or not?

DASHI ダシー 蕎 n. (med.) Salivary gland.

DASHI ダシー n. A sauce or flavoring for soup: katsuo-bushi no —, a sauce made of dried katsuwa.

DASHI ダシー 蕎 n. An ornamental car drawn at festivals and used for theatrical performances, dancing and music.

DASHI ダシー 蕎 n. Pretext; pretense; excuse: yamai wo — ni suru, to make sickness an excuse.

Syn. KAKOTSUKU.

DASHI-SU ダスス t.v. To put out, take out, drive out, bring out, lead out, pay out, find out; to show; to cause to go out: cha wo dase, bring the tea; dashiite miru, to take out and look; kane wo dashte kau, to pay out money and buy; te wo —, to put the hand to; to keep; to begin or go at anything; ka wo —, to show the teeth; byōga ga aruki-dashita, the child has begun to walk; mesurashii koto wo kiki-dashita, I have heard a strange thing; ji wo mi-dashita. I have found the word; mise wo —, to set up a new store; kaze ga fuki-dashita, the wind has sprung up.

Syn. IDASI.

DASHI-AI ダシアイ 蕎 n. Contributing; contribution; paying out together; investing in shares: ikura sutsu no — de kono mise wo o dashi-nasatta, how much capital has each person invested in this store?

DASHI-AD ダシアド t.v. To contribute.

DASHI-KE ダシケ 蕎 n. Expenditures and receipts; the taking out and putting in: kane wo — ga ści, to take in and pay out a great deal of money.

DASHI-NUKERI ダシヌケリ 蕎 t.v. Suddenly; by surprise; abruptly; at unawares: — hito wo totaku, to strike a person at unawares.

DASHINUKERI ダシヌケリ 蕺 t.v. To elude; to stealthily get ahead of one; to steal a march, or get an advantage; to circumvent: hito wo —, to steal away from one.

DASSEKI ダッセキ 蕺 n. Dismission from the register.

DASSHI, DASSHU ダッシュ, 蕺 t.v. To escape from, flee from; to leave; to abandon: kutsu wo —, to take off the shoes; yo wo —, to
DEIKAN, -AU デイガフ 出逢 t.v. To miss by going out; to be out when another calls and so miss seeing each other.

DEI デイ n. A branch-shop; an agency.

DEIKASHI デイカシし 端牛 n. A snail.

DEIZA ディザ n. The pierced cocoons after the moth has left it; also tea-grounds.

DEKE デケ n. A small porcelain spoon with a short handle.

DEKAI デカイ n. One who dislikes to go out; fond of staying at home.

DEKIRE デキレ 劇切 n. Scraps of cloth left after cutting; a remnant.

DEKISHI デキシ出格子 n. A projecting framework outside of the window.

DEHA デハ出場 n. A place for going out; a place of exit: — ga rai, there is no place of exit: — wo ushinatta, have forgotten how to get out.

DEHARAI, -AU デハラフ i.v. To be all out, all sent out, clean sent out: kuruma ga deharatta, the carts are all out.

DEHODAI デホダ出放題 adv. (coll) Speaking off-hand, at random, without reflection: — ni iv, to speak at random.

SYN. DETABANE.

DEIKI デイキ 混 (doro) n. Mud; a kind of paint: — chi no hochisou no gotochi, like a lotus flower growing in the mud, (prov.) of one who leads a pure life among bad companions.

DEIDEI デイデイ n. A class of people of very low grade who make their living, the men by mending shoes, the women by playing the guitar in the streets, the same as hinin, or eta, so called from uttering the sound of deidei, as they walk the streets.

DEIKEN デイケン Same as kindei.

DEIRAI デイラ入 n. Going out and in; expenses and receipts; a dispute, quarrel, suit at law: kane no — ga i, the income and expenditures are large: — ga aru, to have a dispute; de-iri-guchi, a door, common passage way: — no mono, one who is employed about a house.

DEIRISHI デリシ入者 n. A lawyer; a person who manages a lawsuit—kijishi.

DEITO デイト土 (doro tsuchi) n. Mud and clay.

DEITISO デイト土町 n. An out-town; one besides the main castle, erected in another place.

DEIKARAI, -RU デカル出 i.v. Ready or about to go out; to be about to do, about to appear: de-kakatte oru karu noshikodo o me ni kakari-masho, as I am about to go out I will see you by and by.

DEIKASHI, -RU デアク出 i.v. To cause to become, or to succeed in doing; to bring about; to manage to do; to make: kore wa dekashita, how well you have succeeded in doing it! tenda koto wo dekashita, done a bad business; dekashi gao, a countenance expressive of success; triumphant countenance.

DEKASU デカシ出 n. Business, or employment away from home: — ni yuku, to go away from home to work.

DEKATA デカタ出方 n. A constable or spy.

DEKAWARI デカハリ出替 n. Change in going out to service; doing duty in the place of one whose time has expired: — no mae, before one's time of service is up; — ga kuru, time of service is up; shibai no —, the exchange of play-actors from one theatre to another.

DEKI デキ出 n. The product; what is done, or finished: — ga warui, it is badly made, or done; wani de dekita mono ka, what is it made of? kome no — ga yoi, the rice crop is good; shiino to — ga o, the work done is great; deki fu-deki ga aru, sometimes it is good, sometimes bad; good and bad; irregular; — shidai mottokei, bring it as soon as it is done.

DEKI-RU デキル 出来 i.v. To do, make; to produce; to finish; can, able: dekira-ke dekinu-ko, can you do it, or not? dekinai, can't; dekinneba dekinakute mo yoi, if you can't, never mind; te ga dekita, the house is finished; kotoshi wa kome ga yoku dekita, this year the rice has done well; are wa yoku dekita hito da, that is an honest man; nubuto ga dekita, have got a bolt; kane ga dekita, have made money; ko ga dekita, has brought forth a child.

SYN. SHUTTARI SURU, JOSU SURU, SURU, ITASU, NASU.

DEKI-AGARI デキアカリ n. The work, production; the finish.

DEKI-AGARI-RU デキアカル出替上 i.v. To be done, finished, completed; all done: te ga —, the house is finished.

DEKI-AI デキアヒ n. Ready made articles; articles on hand: — de gozen wo dasu, to set out just such food as there is at hand; — no kinomo, ready-made clothing; — no tsukue ga gozarimassu ka, have you any tables ready made? — fyu, marriage without a go-between.

SYN. ARI-AI.

DEKI-AL, -AU デキアフ出替会 i.v. To be ready made; at hand; on hand: saiwai dekiatta shina ga gozarimashu, fortunately I have one ready made.

SYN. ARI-AU.

DEKIDAI, OR DEKINAI デキバイ出替名 n. That which is done, or produced; work; production; workmanship; the effect, result: — ga ii, it is beautifully done; — ga warui, it is badly done.

DEKISUGEN デキブゲン暴富 n. Riches acquired suddenly, or one who has suddenly become rich.

DEKIKOKORO デキココロ出替心 n. Sudden notion or fancy; sudden desire: futo shita — de tsui warui koto itashimashita, seized with a sudden notion I did wrong.

DEKIKOTO デキコト n. Anything that happens or comes of itself without apparent cause; an affair which was unseen and unavoidable; an accident.

DEKIJINSHI デキジンシヤウ n. Suddenly acquired riches.

SYN. DEKISUGEN.
DEKIMONO デキモノ 疽癤 n. A sore; an ulcer: — ga dekita, I have an ulcer; it has ulcerated.

SYN. SHUMOTSU, HAREMOMO.

DEKISHI デキシし 淤死 n. Drowned: kesa hito ga — shita, this morning there was a man drowned.

SYN. OBORE-JINTU.

DEKI-SOKONAI-AD デキソコナフ 出来拡 i.v. To be spoiled, or injured, in making; to be badly made: kore wa deki-sokonai da kara tada agemasu, as this is badly made I will not charge for it.

DEKI-TAKA デキタカ n. The amount of production, produce.

DEKAI, KU デッカイ adj. (coll.) Big; great; large: dekkaku natta, he become large.

DEKO, or DEKU デコ木人 n. A puppet or person with a projecting forehead.

DEKUKORI デックオリ adv. (coll.) Having ups and downs; uneven; full of hills and hollows: — to shite iru; — no chit.

DE-KUCHI デックチ 冒口 n. Place of exit: the hole, orifice, nozzle, or door by which anything passes out; outlet.

DEKUKU 子デックウ n. A puppet.

DEKUKURAI デッククカリ n. A puppet-showman.

DEKUWASE, -RU デクハサル 巛呂 i.v. To meet unexpectedly.

DEMAA デマア出前 n. Food cooked in a restaurant and supplied to order.

SYN. SHIDASHI.

DEMARU デマル別堡 n. A fortress, or castle in another place, separate from the principal one.

DEMASU デマス (de and honorific masu: coll. same as demu, pret. demashita, fut. demasho, neg. demase, fut. demasumari) i.v. To go out, issue from, proceed from.

DEMATA デマタ 田舎 (ta hatake) n. Rice and wheat fields; fields.

DEMORO デモロ a low, vulgar fellow; a bully; one who takes things without paying for them: — de saka wo nomu.

SYN. AGRA.

DEMORU デモル n. A kind of food made of raw fish, or beef.

DEMORU デモル 傳聞 (tsutae kiku) To know by hearsay; to hear from others; a report: — de wa jiseitsu ga shirenai, knowing merely by report I am not sure of it.

DEMORU デモル 通文 n. A telegraphic communication.

DEMORUTSU デモルツ 養物 (odomi mono) n. (chem.) A precipitate (from a solution).

DEMORU-JAYIN デモルヤジン 日打野人 n. A rustic; a clownish, ignorant fellow.

DEMORU 潮害 n. Projecting eyes.

DEMORU デモル出店 n. A branch store, agency.

DEMORU デモル出水 n. An inundation, flood; — ga oru.

DEMORU デモル (de and mo) conj. Either; both; or; whether; even if; soever. Found in compounds, as, mando, tomodemo, dochido, daremodo (which see): inu demo neko demo ni nai kari wo toru ku shiranu, it may be that both dog and cat catch the fowl; ame demo furu ka shiranu, it looks as if it was going to rain; yuki demo furaneba yot ga, I fear we are going to have snow; uso demo itte dumashite toru ga yoi, if it is even by lying, better cheat him out of it; sore demo yosu da, I won’t even for that; nezumi demo hisita so da, it looks as if a rat had taken it; ocha demo agare, take some tea; yama ye demo agatte miyo ka, would you not like to go up the hills and look about? yuku to demo yuukanai to demo ii yo, say whether you will go or not (it doesn’t matter which).

DEMORU デモル (same as demo, conj., but used as an adj.) Any kind; ordinary; common; mediocre; middling kind: are wa — isha da, he is an ordinary doctor: — gakusha, a scholar of common ability: charatata, pedant.

DEMORU デモル電報 n. A telegram.

SYN. DENSHIN.

DEMPY デンプー 僧法 n. Traditional religious rites, doctrines or rules; the bringing and introducing of a new Bud. sect: — no so, a priest who introduced Bud. religion.

DEMPO デンポ伽師 n. A secretely transmitted receipt, said of quack medicine.

DEMPU デンプ夫 n. A farmer, husbandman.

SYN. NYAKUSHO.

DEMPO デンプー 職手 (odomi ko) n. Starch.

DEMPURAI デンマキ比出進 n. Going out to welcome a guest; going out to meet: — ni yuku, to go out to receive a friend.

DEMPU デンプう事定 (tsutae) n. Anything handed down, transmitted, or received from others; tradition.

DEMPU デンプ電 (inabikari) n. Lightning.

DEMPU デンプう殿 (miya) n. The temple of a kami; the palace of the Tenshi: hon —, the main temple.

DEMPU デンプう殿 (ta) n. Rice-field: — tipp, one field.

DEMPU デンプう殿中 n. In the dwelling-place of the Shogun or in the palace.

DEMPU デンプう殿堂 n. A palace.

SYN. ETUDEN.

DEMPU デンプう儒傳道 (michi wo tsutaeru) n. Preaching the Gospel: — sha, an evangelist; preacher of the gospel; missionary: — kwaisha, a missionary society.

DEN-EN デンエン田園 n. Farm; plantation.

DENKAKU デンカク楽楽 n. A kind of food made of baked tōfu; also a kind of ancient music.

DENGON デンゴン假言 (tsutae kotoba) n. Word; verbal message; transmitted from one person to another: — wo uteru, to be informed of, or receive a message; go — kudaruwakubekusoro, please inform others.

SYN. KOTOKUTE.

DENJU デンジュ土地 n. Rice-field; a farm; plantation.

DENJU デンジュ殿上 n. In the Mikado’s palace; — hito, persons who have the privilege of visiting the palace; the huge, or nobles of the Mikado’s court above the rank of fūjō.
DEN RU デンユ 傳授 (tsutae sazuke) n. Delivering, or teaching; instruction. — suru, to instruct, teach; — wo shokeru, to receive instruction.

DENKA デンカ 田家 n. A farm-house.

DENKA デンカ 殿下 n. The title used in addressing the prime minister or a prince=your highness.

DENKI デンキ 傳記 (tsutae shiruru) n. Records; history; chronicle: tetsu no — ni kawa-shiku nozete aru, it is minutely related in the records of the temple.

DENKI デンキ 電気 n. Electricity.

DENKIKOU デンキキウ電気学 n. Electric light.

DENKWA デンクワ 電気 n. Flash of lightning.

Syst. Inazuma.

DENSHOW デンショウ 傳教 n. Introducing and teaching religion.

DENSHOWSHI デンショウシ テキョウシウ 傳教師 n. A missionary; evangelist.

DENRAI デンライ 傳來 (tsutae-kitaru) Transmitted; handed down, inherited: senso yori — no hoken, a valuable sword inherited from one's ancestors.

DENRAN デンラン 電撃 — suru, to hunt (game).

DENSAN デンサン 傳染 Infectious, contagious, catching; as disease: — byō, an infectious disease; — suru, to be infectious.

Syst. Utsuru.

DENSETSU デンセット 電信 n. Telegraph wire.

DENSETSU デンセット 傳説 (tsutae-banashi) n. A tradition, story, saying, or report transmitted from one to another: — nite kikimashita, I know it only by report.

DENSESHA デンセシア 田舎 n. A farm house; the country.

DENSHE デンシエ 傳書 (tsutae utsusu) — suru, to copy.

DENSHU デンシュウ 電信 n. Telegraph: — Byō, telegraph office.

DENSUKE デンスケ 傳信機 n. The telegraph.

DENSUKO デンスコ 傳授 — Suru, to transmit.

DENSEI デンセイ 傳授 n. Tuition; instruction: — yō, the price of tuition; — suru, to learn, be instructed.

DENJO デンジョ 電税 n. Land tax paid by farmers.

Syst. Nenju.

DENSEI デンセイ 電蔵 n. Electric battery.

DENTATSU デンタツ 傳送 — suru, to deliver a message, to forward or transmit it from one to another.

Syst. Tsudatsu.

DENTAIKOU デンタイイ DRIVE n. Telephone.

DERTAIKO デルタイコ デラレル 製出 pass. or pot. of deru, can go out; neg. derarenai, cannot go out.

DERO ドロー (coll. imp. of deru) Get out; go out.

DESUKARI デスカカリ 傳送 n. The time of being out in greatest numbers: yatsu doki wa hito no —, the greatest concourse of people is at two o'clock; hōō ga —, the height of the eruption of small-pox.

DESUKARI-RU デスカカリ 口 i.v. (coll.) To rudely interrupt others while talking; to interrupt, or interfere in speaking: tenae wa deshaboru ni wa oyoobanai, there is no need of your interference.

Syn. Sashideru, Desuguru.

DESHI デシ デジ子 n. A pupil, scholar, disciple, learner, apprentice: — domo, pupils.

Syn. Monjin, Montei, Shoushi, Shindo.

DESHIHOAI デシホオガイ 同門 n. Fellow-pupils; school-mates.

Syst. Aideshi.

DESHIREI デシリ入門 (nyū-mon) n. Entering school as a pupil; becoming a pupil in anything; — wo shuru, to enter as a pupil; — wo shü, tuition fee; — kin, entrance fee.


DESHI KOYODAI デシキョウダイ デシキョウダイ 師兄弟 n. Pupils of the same teacher; fellow pupils.

DEBOS デボ n. Having the appearance of going out; looks like going out: kase ga desō na tenki, it looks as if it would blow.

DEBOSORU-OU デソロフ 出過 i.v. To come out fully; every one to appear: hōō ga deshō, the small-pox eruption is fully out; ine ni ho ga deshō.

DESU デス (coll. cont. of de gozaimasu) present. deshita, fut. deshō: do desu, how is it? kore wa oirayō desu ka, do you want this? are wa kitesume deshita ka, was that a fox? inada kikimashita deshita, I have not yet heard; are wa jishin desu wa arimasu, deshitoru ne, was not that an earthquake?

†DESU デス 鎮司 n. A mint.

Syst. Ginza.

DESOUL RU デソール出過 i.v. To interrupt; to meddle, interfere; to intrude: — mono, a meddler, intruder.

Syst. Deshaboru.

DETACHI, T.SU デタチ体立 i.v. (coll. of detachi). To start out; to start off; to set out: kese mutsû doki ni detachi-mashita, he started at 6 o'clock this morning.

Syst. Shōtatsui, Masyoku.

DETACHI デタチ 体立 (same as ide-tachi) n. Air; appearance; manner; style of dress.

DETAGARI, RU デタガール i.v. Disposed to do, or in the habit of uttering.

DETATAME デタタメ n. (coll.) Speaking at random; saying anything that comes first without reflection; off-hand: — wo iu, id.

Syst. Dehoidai.

DETTU デッつ 小奴 n. A shop boy.

DETCHI デッチ 口 i.v. (coll. as dough): detchiyō ga varui, it is not well kneaded.

Syst. Koneru, Neyasu.

DETO デト The coll. fut. of deru: — to omote ittara kyaku ga kita, a guest came just as I was thinking of going out; — to omote ittara one ga furi-daishita, it began to rain just as I thought of going out.

DETOO デトオ デトオ 吏斐生 n. Leaving home on account of health: — suru, to go abroad for health.

DEXU デク温泉 n. Hot springs.

Syst. Onsen, Tôjiru.
Do
dō

n.
A degree in geometry, or division of a thermometer; right or just measure.
time: — wo hakaru, to count the degrees;
kō-nichi no atsusa wa iku do, how high is the thermometer to day? — wo sugiru, to exceed the proper degree; in shōki no do uki, not regular in eating and drinking; ichi-do, once, or one degree; ni-do, twice; san-do, three; maida, often; iku do, how often, or what degree? do do, frequently; — wo ushinai, to lose presence of mind, or to be disconnected; Genu-rok no — in the era of Genuroku.

Syn. tabi.

Do
dō

n.
A small conical basket used for catching eels: — wo fusern, to set eel-baskets.

Do
dō

n.
suru, to save: (Bud.) shijō se — suru, to save all creatures.

Syn. sai-do.

Dō
dō

n.
The trunk; the body; that part of a coat of mail which covers the trunk: — no ima, middle part of a ship between the fore and mizzen masts; — no sugatā hito, a person of a phlegmatic temper, not easily excited or moved; tai ko no —.

Dō
dō

n.
(michi) n. A road, way; virtue; reason; doctrine; principle; truth. Used only in comp. words.

Dō
dō

n.
A temple, public hall; a chamber, church.

Dō
dō

n.
(aikane) n. Copper.

Dō
dō

n.
(ouji) Alike; the same; together; — jitsu no, same day; — nen no, same year; — getsu no, same month; — chō no, same street; — butsuri no, same thing, alike.

Dō
dō

adv. (coll.) How; in what manner; for what reason; by what cause; in what state; why; what; — suru de arō zo, what will he do? — naru darō, what will become of him? Takahashi wa shite tru ka, how is Takahashi doing? — shita, how was it done? how was it? — shītara yokarō, what had I better do? — demo yoi, any how will do, or no matter; — wari tomo itashinshō, I will do it any way you like; — shiyō, what shall I do? or, how shall I do? — shite mo dekinai, I can by no means do it; kyō wa — shite konai, why don’t he come to day? — shita mono de arō ka, or, — darō ka, what had we better do? or, what has become of him, or it? — shite mite no omashiroku nai, let me try as I will, it is disagreeable; — shītō koto yara nune ga taitai, my breast pains me, I don’t know why; — de gosurimashu, — desu, or — da, how is it? (in meeting) what’s the news? or how are you? — do ka obozukana, I am doubtful about the result; — iu wa, for what reason; — in hito, what kind of a man.

Syn. ikan, dono-tōni.

Dōba
dōba

n.
A worn-out useless horse: — ni otōru, worse than a useless horse (prov.).

Dōnchi
dōnchi

n.
A copper bowl.

Dōnō

n.
Dōban 鎮牌 n. Copper-plate.

Dōnō

n.
Dōban 鎮牌 n. The keeper of a temple.

Dōban
dōban

n.
Dōban 鎮牌 n. Companion suru, to go together, accompany.

Dōbashī
dōbashī

n.
A bridge, the floor of which is made of earth.

Dōbato
dōbato

n.
Pigeons that are kept about Bud. temples.

Doni
doni

n.
The white rose.

Dobin
dobin

n.
An earthen tea-pot.

Dōnō
dōnō

n.
An inferior servant or buffoon of a noble.

Dōshu
dōshu

n.
Brehiren; compatriots.

Dōshu
dōshu

n.
A servant boy.

Dōshu

n.
Dōshu ドッシュ土壇 n. Work; building; construction: — kwan, department of works.

Dōsu
dōsu

n.
A ditch, trench, drain: — wo horu, to dig a ditch; — wo sarar, to clean out a drain.

Dōshu

n.
Dōshu ドッシュ adv. (coll.) The sound made by a liquid flowing from a bottle, or of a small thing falling into water.

Dōshu

n.
Dōshu ドッシュ道歯 n. A kind of coat worn by philosophers, etc.

Dōshu

n.
An inferior kind of sake, in which the grounds have not been strained off: same as nigorizake.

Syn. moromi-zake.

Dōshu

n.
Dōshu ドッシュ シキ ヌル 槌歯 n. Shivering; trembling: — ga suru, to tremble.

Dōbu

n.
Dōbu ドブサル (coll. and provin. i.v. To lie down, go to bed; to sleep.

Dōbu

n.
Dōbu ドブ adv. (coll.) A fat and silly person.

Dōbusu
dōbusu

n.
Dōbusu ドブサン 動物園 n. Things that have life and motion; an animal.

Syn. iri-mono.

Dōbutsu
dōbutsu

n.
Dōbutsu ドブッサン 土壇 n. A clay image of Buddha; clay idol.

Dōbutsu
dōbutsu

n.
Dōbutsu-EN ドペット 聖地 n. Zoological garden.

Dōbutsu
dōbutsu

n.
Dōbutsu-gaku ドペット ガク動物園 n. Zoology.

Dōbu
dōbu

n.
Dōbu ドブヤマ同病 (ouji yamai) Same disease; same sickness.

Dochaku
dochaku

n.
Dochaku ドチャク 土壇 n. — nohe, a soldier who cultivated the soil in time of peace.

Dochi
dochi

n.
Dochi ドチ士共 Same as dōshi: together; in between; amongst.

Dochi
dochi

n.
Dochi ドチ童共 n. A child; a young person under ten years of age.

Syn. warameki, kodomo, osanagō.

Dochi
dochi

n.
Dochi ドチ何地 pro. (coll.) What place; where; which; — ye ittaka shireni, I don’t know where he has gone; — no michi wo ikinashō ka, which road shall we take? — kara oide nasatta, where have you come from? — ni inasaru, where do you live? — ga yoi, which is the best? — deme yoroshi, either will do; — mo yoroshi, they are both good.

Syn. izukata, doko, izure, izuko.

Dochi
dochi

n.
Dochi ドチ士壇 n. A diploma given to a Bud. priest when ordained.

Dochi
dochi

n.
Dochi ドチ道中 n. In the road; on a journey; traveling: — suru, to travel; — de shina.

Dochi
dochi

n.

Dochi
dochi

n.
Dochi ドチ士壇士中者 n. Porters or coolies who carry burdens on the highway; a guide.
DODAI ドダイ 土壇 n. The foundation silt of a house; the foundation; ground-work of a frame.

Dōdan ドダン 同断 A word used to save repetition, ditto: *miyi*—same as before.

Dōdan ドダン n. Enkianthus japonicus.

Dōdo ドドウ 同道—suru, to travel together; go—*misshinau*, I will go with you.

Dōdo ドドウ adv. The sound of rushing water, or wind; roaring: to *hibiku*, the rushing sound of water; *umi-ga*—to *suru*.

Dōdōji ドドージ 由于—n. A kind of popular song.

Dōdon ドドン 墓代 (oroka) — na, stupid, dol- tish: — na mono, a dolt, ass.

Dōna ドナ n. Local customs, or manners.

Dōka ドカ道徳 n. Moral philosophy.

Dōka ドカ 同道, Learning, or studying together with the same teacher, the same studies; a school-mate.

Dogama ドガマ n. Soft charcoal.

Dōgame ドカメ n. A snapping-turtle.

Dōkan ドカ腕 (oroka) n. A metal band, as around a sword-seaboard, or package.

Dōgi ドギ腕 n. A corset, or short jacket, worn outside of the other clothes in winter.

Dōgi ドギ 動静 n. A motion (parliamentary).

Dōgikaku ドギガク道義學 n. Moral philosophy.

Dōgiri ドギ里 肠切 n. Cutting the body in two by a side blow.

Dōgu ドク具 n. Tools; implements; utensils; furniture; arms; weapons.

Dōgude ドクダ道具立 n. The scenery or decorations of a stage or theatre.

Dōgusu ドクス利火薬 n. Gunpowder.

[Dyn. enshi, tamagusuri.]

Dōgusuri-bire ドクスリ利 火薬瓶 n. A powder flask.

Dōgū ドグ具 道具屋 n. A shop where second-hand furniture is sold.

Dōgai ドガイ 度外 n. (*iyashime kateri-nizu*)—ni oku, to put aside as not worthy of consideration.

Dōyō ドヨ行 n. (*onajiku yoku*). Traveling together; fellow-travellers; going together.

Dōnai ド Napoli 同行 (onajiku tomogara) n. Same rank or social position, equals:—*no aisatsu no suru*, to salute as an equal.

Dōhan ドハン 銅版 n. Copper plate for printing; engraved on copper plate: — *no e*, a copper-plate engraving; *i.q. dōben*.

Dōhan ドハン 同籍 n. Fellow servants of the same *dainyū*, same clan, clansmen.

Dōhan ドハン 同伴 (onajiku tomonan) n. Going along with, accompanying: go—*ita-shiushō*, I will go with you.

[Dyn. tsume.]

Dōhen ドヘン 同癡 n. In the same state, condition; without change (said only of a sick person).

Dōhō ドホ ドヒュウ 土壇 n. Bags filled with earth.
DOKKAI 感嘆 n. Exclamation used in lifting or making excretion.
DOKKO 感嘆句 (hitori oru) Living alone: — suru, to live alone.
DOKKORI 感嘆句 i.q. dokon-kyō.
DOKO 感嘆 n. A copper boiler.
DOKUO 感嘆 adv. Where: — no hito da, where is he from? what country is he of? kono hon wa — de dekimashita, where was this book made? — ye yoku, where are you going? — made mo, to every place; to what place soever; — kara, from whence; — ni mo, from every where; with a neg. verb, nowhere; — ni te mo, wherever he is; — no kuni, what country? — no hito, what person? uchi wa — da, where do you live? — ye mo yoku no wa iya da, I won't go any where; — demo yoi, any place will do; hi wa — demo ataru, the sun shines everywhere; — so ni arn de arō, I think they are in some place; — to mo mashi ni yoku, to go, not knowing where; — ka ni or dokka ni, some place or another.
Syn. izuku, dochina.
DOKO 感嘆同行 (onajiku yoku). Going together: — suru, to accompany, to go togethert.
DOKUO 感嘆同志 (hitomi) n. (med.) The pupil of the eye.
DOKUO 感嘆土公神 n. The god of the ground.
DOKUO 感嘆同國 (onajii kuni) n. Same country: — jin, a person of the same country; compatriot.
DOKUO 感嘆 Poison: — ni ataru, to be poisoned; — wo kesu, to counteract poison; — na, poisonous, hurtful; — wo kurawe ha sara made nebure (tovro); — doku-ju 毒酒, a venomous snake; — doku-yo 毒魚, poisonous fish; — doku-mushi 毒蜂, poisonous insect; — doku-shu 毒酒, poisonous liquor; — doku-yaku 毒藥, poisonous medicine; — doku-ya 毒牙, poisonous arrow.
DOKUO 感嘆 Alone; by one's self; single; solitary (only used in compounds).
DOKUO 感嘆毒 cru. The poisonous tooth of a snake; a fang.
DOKUO 感嘆毒類 n. Kind of plant, the Houttuynia cordata.
DOKUO 感嘆歯 (hitori-sadame). Deciding a matter one's self, alone, without conferring with others.
DOKUO 感嘆毒類 n. Abstaining from hurtful food; regulating the diet: — wo suru, to diet, to abstain from hurtful food.
DOKUO 感嘆毒音 (hitori manabu) Studying or learning by one's self; self-taught.
DOKUO 感嘆獨唱 (hitori uta) Singing alone or by one's self; humming.
DOKUO 感嘆独宿 Avoiding hurtful food; dieting.
Syn. doku-ate.
DOKUO 感嘆讀書 Reading the Buddhist sacred books.
DOKUO 感嘆讀音 (kyo wo yomu) Reciting the Buddhist sacred books.
DOKUO 感嘆試験 Testing to prove whether a thing is poisonous or not.
DOKUO 感嘆插花 (hitori tanoshimu) Happy by one's self.
DOKUO 感嘆器 (atama Bone) The skull (of a dead person).
Syn. sharikei.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 (hitori tachi) Standing alone; independent; free from the control of another: shō-koku da kara — wa dekinu, it is too small a country to become independent.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 (hitori sabaki) n. Absolute rule.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 (hitori kuni) Drinking wine alone, or pouring out wine for one's self.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 (hitori ni) Single person; unmarried; living alone; celibacy.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 (hitori wo yomu) Reading books: — suru, to read books.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 n. Dieting or abstaining from hurtful food.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 (hitori suwari) Sitting alone.
DOKUO 感嘆樹立 (hitori suwari) Copper coin.
DOKYO ドウキョ 崇 居 Living together in the same house; boarding together.
DORYO ドウキョウ (coll.) Native of the same place: — no hito.
DOMA ドマ 丁門 n. The small unfloored court at the entrance of Japanese houses; the pit in a theatre.
DOMARI ドマリ 越込 n. A long wallet (tied around the body) for carrying money.
DOMURUTU ドマリト 焚絵 n. A porcelain bowl; the sound of a body falling or plunging into water.
DOMUTSU ドムト 弾物 n. A blockhead; a dunce.
DORATSU ドラツ 納豆 n. n. Japanese soy beans.
DORO ドロ サッ n. A farmer.
DOMETSU ドメツ 子流, (nomi horobosu) — suru, to seize or take violent possession of.
DOMO ドモ 細見ieces; A plural ending: watatsukishidomo, we; onna-domo, the women; nusunie-domo, the girls; omae-domo, you; fushigi no koto —, many wonderful things.
SYN. na, tachi.
DOMO ドモも 共属ine suffix to verbs, though, although but: miremomodo kikedomo kikoen, they look at but do not see, listen but do not hear; ame wa furu keredomo mairumushta, he went although it rained.
DO sho ドショ (comp. of dō, how, and ma, even) adv. or interj. expressing admiration, difficulty, doubt, quandary: — nyū ma, how wonderful! — shigō ma nat, there is no help for it, (do as I may); — mienai, I can't see it (do as I may).
DOMO ドモも 僚編 n. Children, the young.
DOMORI ドモリ 僚 breakup. Stutterer, stammerer.
DOMORI ドモり n. The watchman of a tera.
DOMSUI ドムスイ ぶる i.v. To stutter; to stammer: ano hito wa kuchi ga —, that man stutters.
DOMPEI ドンペイ 恭付 (awase nomu) — suru, to annex, encroach on; to absorb, as an adjoining country.
DOMYAKU ドミャク 動脈 n. Artery: — ryū, neuritis.
DOMYO ドミヨ 同音 n. Having the same family name.
SYN. dōseiru.
DOMYOTO ドミヨト ドミヨト ドミヨト n. A kind of food made of rice steamed and dried.
DON ドン (nihitsu) Dull; blunt; stupid: don-tō, a dull knife; don-na hito, a stupid person.
DON ドン (cont. from dono) A common title of address to servants, or inferiors, as Kiu don, Mr. Kin; Kame don, Mr. Kame.
DONABE ドナベ 土鍋 n. An earthen pot.
DONAN ドナナ 男男 n. A boy, young man.
DONARI, -NO ドナリ i.v. (coll.) To speak and cry out with a loud voice, vociferate; to speak angrily: donari man eru, to go about talking in a loud voice (as one scolding); somnai ni donarazu tomo yoi, you need not speak so angrily.
DONATA ドンタ 阿譲 pron. (coll.) Who; whom: kore wa —, no houn de gozariwashō, whose book is this? donata-demo kette kudasure, please one of you come here (in speaking to several persons at once); — de gozariwashō, who is there? who is who?
SYN. daere.
DONCHIAN ドンチス n. Confused sound; a noise of disorder, or tumult.
SYN. watari, sawaru.
DONDON サンドン 撃撃 adv. The sound of beating a drum, or rolling of a wagon, of a person running: wata wo Yokohama ni — hakobu, cotton is brought to Yokohama in frequent and large quantities; hito ga — krette kuru; tai-ko — to hibiki wataru.
DONGAME ドンガメ 流矢 n. (coll.) A large kind of tortoise.
DONURI ドンリ ドンリ an (coll.)
DONKAI ドンカイ 細釘 n. An obtuse angle.
DONNA ドンナ (contr. of donyo ni) What kind? how? — mono de gozariwashō, what kind of thing is it? — ni bimbō darō, how poor he must be! — ni katai kote de atte mo, however difficult a matter it may be.
DONO ドノ 殿 (same as tono) n. A title, same as sama, used in bonds and documents, also in speaking to inferiors.
DONO ドノ (coll.) Which? what? how? — hito, which person? — kun, which country? — yō ni, in what way? dono-kurai, how much? dono yō ni yoku arūte mo, fūjō ni gozaru, how well sooner you may wash it, it is still dirty.
SYN. tsubo, ikumaru.
DONSAI ドンサイ 仏釈 n. Stupid; dull-witted; dotted: — na hito, a stupid fellow.
DONSU ドンス 劍子 n. A kind of silk fabric of which belts are made; damask: ke —, woollen damask.
DONJAKU ドンジャク (a word derived from the Dutch) n. Sunday; a holiday.
DONTEM ドンテン 霞天 n. Cloudy; gloomy weather.
DONJO ドンジョ 女女 n. A girl, young woman.
SYN. ME NO WARAWA.
DONZAI ドンサイ 学習 (kuni wo suru) — suru, to kill by biting; to destroy.
DONZUMARI ドンツマリ (coll.) n. The end, upshot, conclusion, final issue: — ye itte komaru darō.
DONZON ドンゾン 同音 (onaji koe) n. One voice; same sound: — ni, with one voice.
DOPPO ドッポ 獨歩 To walk out alone; to take a walk alone; to be alone in talent or ability; above all others: ko-kon ni — suru no sai avi.
DONRA ドラ 剣鉄 n. A kind of gong suspended before idols and struck by worshippers to arouse the attention of the god; also used at funerals.
DORU ドル (coll. contr. of dōraku) Dissolute; profigate; vicious; abandoned: — musaku; — musunne; dora-neko, a cat given to stealing.
Dōsaka ドサカ 終邪 (coll.) Given to vice and dissipation; dissolve; vicious; profligate; — mono, a dissolute person.
Syn. nōtō.

Dōsan どう散 動乱 n. Disturbance; commotion and confusion such as is caused in a country by war.
Syn. sōbō, buisō.

Dōshara どうさら 錦日 A leather bag or wallet; knapsack; satchel; cartridge box.

Dōre どれ A word used in answering one calling at the door; i.e., dare.

Dōre どれ Which: — ga ii, which is the best, or which do you prefer? — mo omujikoto, they are both alike; — demo yoroshii, either will do; kono hon no uchi — ni aru, in which of these books is it? — no hikidashi ni aru, in which drawer is it? — hodo, or — dake, how much?

Syn. dochira, izure.

Dōre どれ exclam. — hai-ken itasō mise-nasare, I wish like to see it, show it to me.

Dōrōi どろうい 妓婦 n. A laborer, coolie; a slave.

Dōsai どうさい 理理 (michi) n. Reason; right principle; truth; doctrines; cause or reason; a natural rule or law: tenchi no —, the laws of nature; chū-ki wa hito no okonau beki —, loyalty and obedience to parents are natural laws which men should obey; — wo somuku, to act contrary to what is right; —tō — de dekita mono ka shiranu, I should like to know for what reason it was done.

Dōro どろ 汚 n. Mud; — no uni, a sea of mud; — koneru, to mix mortar; — no naka no hakiru, the lotus growing in the mud (prov.); — no yō ni yōta, drunk as mud (dead drunk); doro-mabe, smeared with mud; — Mizu, muddy water; prostitution; — misu ni shizumu, to become a prostitute.

Dōro どろ 道路 n. A way, road, highway.

Syn. michi.

Dōro-tō どろ盗 n. A thief, robber.

Syn. nurigoto.

Dōro-dō どろど 偽般 adv. (coll.) Rumbling sound, as of distant thunder, or cannon, or of persons walking: zuutsu no oto ga — to hibiku, the rumbling sound of distant cannon.

Dōro-kone どろこね n. Mixing or working mortar.

Dōrotō どろた n. Very wet rice-fields.

Dōrotōke どろとけ n. A splasher, or guard to keep off mud.

Dōru どる n. (Eng.) n. Dollar.

Dōrubaru どるバル [Eng.] n. Dollar.

Dōsai どうさい 同類 n. Same kind; same class or sort; an accomplice, confederate: — ai-atsumaru, people associate with those of their own kind.

Dōsakō どうさか 智量 n. Talent; ability; capacity; measure.

Dōtō どと前土 n. A mole.
Syn. muggaramochi.
DOSHI-UCHI ドシウチ n. Same as doshi-ikusa.

DOSHIKU ドシク同官 (onaji tsutome) n. In the same office or employment; colleagues.

DOSHIGUN ドシガイ миров с. The ministers of the Mikado who are privileged to enter the palace—kuge.

DOSHUKU, or DOSHUKU ドシュク同官 n. Stopping or lodging together at the same inn: — suru, to lodge together.

DOSO ドソ同窓 (onaji mado) n. Fellow-students; alumni of the same school: — kumi.

DOSO ドソ同窓 (tsuchi ni honmaru) n. Burying in the ground; inhumation.

DOSOKU ドソ同足 n. Dirty or muddy feet: — no mano de uchi ye hairu, to enter a house with muddy feet.

DOSO太り adv. Much; very many;

DOSHINNO ドッシンノ adv. abundant; koko ni ichi ga — aru, the stones are thick here.

SYN. TAKUSAN.

DOSU ドス n. Leprosy.

SYN. RAIYUO.

DOSU ドス度数 n. The degree, as of heat, or latitude; the number.

DOSU-AKAI ドスアカイ adv. A dirty red; too deep a red, or exceeding what is proper.

DOSU-GOZ ドスゴゼ A fierce, excited, harsh voice.

DOSU-GOZOR ドスゴゾロ伊 adj. Of a dirty or too deep a black.

DOZE ドゼ n. A mound, or bank of earth; a dyke, embankment: — wo kizuku, to throw up a dyke; — wo kiru, to open a dyke.

SYN. TSUTSUMI.

DOTEN ドテ n. A long wadded coat worn in winter.

DOTE ドテ同官 n. (onaji kurai) n. Same rank, class, or grade; coëqual.

DOTEKU ドテク道德 n. Morality; — gaku, moral science.

DOTO ドト adv. Sudden burst of noise from many persons; as: — warau, to burst out laughing; — homeron, burst out in praise; — yobu, all cried out at once.

DÖWA ドワ道話 (michi no hanashi) n. Religious, or moral discourses; — wo chō-mon suru, to listen to religious discourses.

SYN. SHINGAKU-BANASHI.

DÖ-WASEURE ドワワスレ偶然 n. Suddenly forgetting; not able to recall what one knows well; — wo shite omoi-dasenn.

DOYA-DÔA ドヤドャ adv. The sound of the feet of many persons walking: — kuru.

DÖYAKU ドヤク同役 (onaji tsutome) n. Same office, same public service; colleague.

SYN. DÖ-KIN.

DÖYASHI-SU ドヤス t.v. (coll.) To strike, hit, smile.

SYN. BUTSU.

DÖYÔ ドエ艶 (ugoku) n. Motion; agitation; excitement: — suru, to move; to be shaken; to be agitated, disturbed.

DÖYÔ ドウ用 n. A period of some 20 days in each of the four seasons, especially of greatest heat in summer.

DÖRO ドロ同役 Same way; same manner; alike; same.

SYN. ONAJIKOTO.

DÔYÔ 頃 と土曜日 n. Saturday.

DÔYÔSHI ドヨシ n. Drying things likely to mildew in the döyö period of summer.

DÔTOKU ドトク同族 Greedy; covetous; avaricious: ammari — na mono, a very covetous person.

SYN. MUSABORU, YOKUBARU, TONYOKU.

DÔYÔMORI-KU ドヨメク i.v. To make a noise, DÔYÔMORI-MU | a loud sound; to reverberate, resound: yama no döyomu shôka no koe, the cry of a stag reverberating among the mountains.

SYN. HIDIKU, TOOGRU.

DÔZAI ドザ同罪 (onaji tsumi) n. The same crime or offence; same punishment.

DOZAI-MON ドザメノ n. The name of a man who was celebrated for giving a decent burial to the bodies of drowned persons; hence the name came to be used for a drowned person.

SYN. DEKISHININ.

DÔZER ドセ同属 n. The crowd or company; a retinue.

DOZEN ドセ同属 (mae ni onaji) Same as before; alike; ditto.

SYN. DÔKAN.

DÔZO ドザ同属 n. A mud fire-proof building; a storehouse, godown.

SYN. KRÀ.

DOZO ドザ adv. (coll.) Of intreating, beseeching or supplicating; please, I pray that: — kashite kudasare, please lend me; — oshite kudasaremase, I intreat you to do so.

SYN. DÔKA, NANTOZO.

DÔZOKU ドザ同族 n. Priest and people; clergy and laity.

DÔZOKU ドザ同族 (onaji yakara) n. Same family, or stock.
E.

**EBU**

E = Eldest brother; elder.
E = 識 n. The placenta; i.q. enga.
E = 繫 n. Affinity; relation; i.q. en.
E = 識 n. A handle: kuke no —, the handle of a hoe.
E = 綴 n. A picture, drawing: — wo kaku, to draw a picture; — ni kaku, to picture, or draw a likeness of.

Syn. owa, ezu.

E = 江 n. A river; an arm or inlet of the sea; a sound, frith, ford: horie, a canal.
E = Used in comp. as, e-otoko, a handsome man; e-otome, a beautiful woman.
E = 株 n. i.q. edu. Branch of a tree, member of the body: me ga e, branch of a plum-tree; hotine, topmost branch.
E = 餌 n. The food of animals, birds or fishes; a bait: tori ni e wo yuru, to feed the birds.
E = 糧 n. The name of a tree: eno-ki, the Celtis willadowiana.
E = 株 n. The name of a plant, from the seeds of which oil is obtained.
E = 儀 (kegare) n. Defilement, pollution, or ceremonial uncleanness: — ni fureru, to be defiled.
E = 会 (kai) n. A meeting, assembly: nembutore; bushōe.

E = 重 n. A fold, layer, ply, sheet, or thickness; hito e, a single thickness, fold, or layer; futsu e, double thickness; tku e, how many folds?

E = coll. exclam. of interrogation, or doubt: eho ka, is it so? or indeed? shite iru ka e, do you know?
E, or Eb. Exclam. of grief, repentance, anger, dislike, etc.: kuyashii.

E = 緘 i.v. To get, obtain; to receive: can, able; ri wo —, to get profit; saiwai wo —, to be fortunate; miru koto wo —, to get to see; shiru koto wo esu, could not find out or obtain the knowledge of; me atte miru koto wo eru, having eyes we are able to see; man to mo e iwaru, could not say anything; shi-tai mo na mo e esu, could not do as one would like to; e idezu, could not go out.

Syn. eru, motomeru.

E (used only of animals, birds or fishes): tori ga ebande iru, the birds are feeding.

Syn. tsuhimatu.

E = 旨 n. A shrimp, prawn: — de tai wo tsuru (prov.).
E = 旨 n. The grape: — zuru, a wild grape-vine.

Syn. budō.

E = 魷 i.v. To burst open, as ripe fruit: kuri ga ebita.

Syn. hazeri.

E = 旨 n. Club-foot; also called kuma-ashi.
E = 旨 n. Bent in the back like a lobster.
E = 旨 n. Grape-color; reddish brown.
E = 章 n. A kind of padlock shaped like a fish.
E = 鉄 n. A kind of wild grape.
E = 旨 n. A mat made of bamboo on which silkworms are fed.
E = 旨 n. A kind of quiver.

Syn. yaxacii.

E = 旨 n. A barbarian, savage.
E = 旨 n. The god of wealth, and guardian of markets.
E = 旨 n. A leaf of a book, which, in binding, by being folded, has escaped being trimmed by the bookbinder.
E = 旨 n. Savage; cruel; barbarous.
E = 旨 n. i.q. shakuyaku.
E = 旨 n. A festival celebrated in honor of the god of wealth.
E = 旨 n. A kind of edible sea- weed; i.q. koubu.
E = 旨, ku = 旨 i.v. To be barbarous, savage.
E = 旨, ru = 旨 i.v. To burst or split open, as ripe fruit.
E = 旨 i.q. ibo.
E = 旨 鶴 a bronze n. A kind of cap worn on the crown of the head by nobles, also by Mauzei and Kamuiishi.
E = 旨 鷲 a bronze n. The crop, or ear of rice; the first stomach of some animals.
E = 旨 a bronze n. An instrument like a scraper used by farmers for breaking hard clods and leveling the ground.
EDA ×' 技 n. A branch, bough, or limb of a tree; a limb or member of the body; a branch of a river, of a family, or of a sect, used as a numeral in counting bows: hanashi no tochi ni — ga suku, to branch off to another subject; yumi hito —, one bow.


†Edachi エダチ n. Government or public service.

Syn. kwayaku.

†Edagami エダゲーム n. A small or branch Shintō temple.

Eda-gawa エダ川 技川 n. A branch of a stream or river.

Eda エダ 技 n. Branches and leaves; subdivision, or branches of a sect.

Edamichi エダミチ 技道 n. A branch road.

Eda-toni エダトニ n. Inferior to other branches or to the main stem of a tree (used met. of a branch of a family).

Edashima エダシマ n. A peninsula.

Eda-wakare エダワカレ n. Branches of a tree or family, or branches separated and scattered.

Edazashi エダサシ n. Putting forth branches (of a tree); i.q. edaburi: — ga ii; — ga warui.

Eido エイド 御良土 (kagreta kuni) n This unclean, or sinful world (Budd.).

Syn. shabaseki.

Edo-ru エドール t.v. To paint; to color: kao wo —, to paint the face, as play-actors do.

Syn. irobori, saishiki suru.

Ee エイ interj. See e.

Efu エフ 御府 n. A guard-house.

Efu エフ n. A basket for keeping fish alive.

Syn. tekusu.

Efu エフ 御符 n. A sign-board attached to the baggage of officials, or persons on public business; a charm.

†Efu エフ n. (Pali) This world; i.q. embu: — no mi, a mortal, human being.

E-yude エイユデ 御筆 n. A drawing pencil, or paint brush.

Efurik エフリク n. A tool used by farmers for leveling the ground.

Egachi エガチ — ni, in a pedantic or ostentatious manner: — mono itaku inu.

Syn. kokorokago ni, monoshirigao ni.

Egahara エガハラ n. A child’s belly-ache, or colic.

Egaki-ku エガク 筆 t.v. To draw, delineate; to picture: honu wo —, to draw a flower.

Egao エガオ 笑顔 n. A laughing or smiling face.

Syn. warai-gao.

Egatai-ki-ku-ssi エガタイ 難得 adj. Difficult to obtain; hard to get; unable to get.

Ego エゴ 阿弥 n. A dock for repairing ships.

Egozak エゴザキ adv. (coll.) Walking in a waddling manner, as a goose: — shite aruku, to waddle.

Egomata エゴマタ n. (coll.) Bandy-legged.

Egut-ki-ku-ssi エグシ 酔 adj. Bitter and sour in taste; rankid.

Eguri エグル t.v. To cut with a twist-
Eikō エイコ England n. The mind, opinion, or thought of the Mikado.

Eikō エイコ英国 n. England n.

Eikyo エイキョ 盛度 (michi kake) Waxing and waning; increase and decrease; ebb and flow: tsuki no —

Eikyo エイキョ永久 (nagaku hisashī) Long; lasting; enduring; everlasting: — no majiwari, long intimacy.

Eime エイメ 有名人 (muguretaru na) n. An illustrious name; fame; celebrity.

Ein エイイン The eyes, notice, or seeing of the Mikado.

Eiyo エイヨ 筆廻 n. The mind, opinion, or thought of the Mikado.

Eisai エイスイ 染武士 (kashikoki) n. Cleverness; smartness; ability.

Eisame エイサメ 酔醒 i.v. To recover from intoxication; become sober.

Eisai エイセイ 永生 (kaiginai inochi) n. Eternal life.

Eisai エイセイ衛生 Hygiene: — suru, to preserve health; — kyokun, the Board of Health.

Eishike エイシケ 醉過 i.v. To become foolish or silly from intoxication.

Eita エイータ 永代 (nagaki yo) Long ages; forever; always.

Ei エイ 秋, autumn.

EI エイ イートル, RU イータトル 醉倒 i.v To fall down from intoxication.

Eita エイタ Exclamation, used by a number of persons in exerting their strength all together.

Eitenn エイトェン 永辰 (nagashi) Eternal; everlasting; — ni masuki-masu; — oru; — no nai umi.

Eito エイート 晃耀 (eikae kagayaki) Glory; magnificence; splendor; pomp; luxury: ningō na — wa fi xen no chirī, human glory is like the dust before the wind: — gui, luxurious eating.

Ei エイ (eikai) The Mikado.

Eitokyo エイトコ 皇族 (eikai kaizai) Glory; magnificence; splendor; pomp; luxury: ningō na — wa fi xen no chirī, human glory is like the dust before the wind: — gui, luxurious eating.

Ei エイ (eikai) The Mikado.

Ei エイ 外交官 n. An architect.

Eizen エイゼン 極楽 (nagaku tsuzuku) — suru, to continue or last a long time.

Eizuru エイツル 酌 or 映. See eiji.

Eizuru エイツル 衛士 n. A servant in the Mikado’s palace.

Ejiki エイキ 餌食 n. The food of birds, fishes, or animals.

Ejiku エイキー 驢馬 n. A post-horse, or horses kept at a post-station for public use.

Eikyō エイキョ病疫 n. An epidemic, pestilence.

Eki エキ 驛亭 n. An inn or tea-house on a post-road.

Eki エキ 北部 n. Profit; advantage; benefit: — wo hai, unprofitable.

Ekin エキン 賢愚, 爱愚, 賢愚 n. A Letter post.

Ekitei エキテイ 護国局 n. Post office department: — niuka, entered at the P. O.

Eikuma エイクマ 銀座 n. Money paid to Buddhist priests for the dead, as Buddhist priests do; praying for blessings upon others: — suru.

Ekor エーコル n. Old brother.


Ekon エーコン 銀座 n. Money paid to Buddhist priests for the dead, as Buddhist priests do; praying for blessings upon others: — suru.

Ekor エーコル adv. Positively.

Ekor エーコル n. A dimple in the cheek when laughing.

Enama エンマ 騒馬 n. The pictures (especially of a horse) hung up in Shinto temples as votive offerings.

Emai エマ伊吹 n. To smile; to laugh.

Syn. warau.

Ema エマ 鴨 n. The cattle (especially of a horse) hung up in Shinto temples as votive offerings.

Syn. warau.
EMAKI-MONO エマキモノ n. Pictures in rolls.
EMBAN エンバン 鉛板 n. Stereotype plates: — ni toru, to stereotype.
EMBUKE エンブク 閉鎖 n. A swallow-tailed coat; dress coat.
EMBU or EMBUDAI エンブイ 開閉 n. This world: — no chiru (Bud.).
EMBUN エンブン 行文 n. A redundant or superfluous phrase.
EMI エミ 笑 n. A smile, laughter: — wo fuku, to smile; — no uchi ni yatia wo fukuuma (prov.), to conceal a sword under a laugh.
Syn. WARAI
EMI-MU エミ笑 i.v. To laugh; to smile.
Syn. WARAI
EMI-MU エミ笑 i.v. i.q. ebi, to be ripe.
EMIMURI エミムリ n. An opening chestnut burr.
EMISHI エミシ 同様 Same as ebish.
EMIWARE, RU エミワレ i.v. To split open, like a ripe fig or chestnut burr.
EMMA エマ col. for ema, which see.
EMMA or EMMA-ō エンマ 聚魔王 n. The king of Hades, who judges the souls of the dead, and according to their conduct in this life punishes them: — no chō, the judgment seat or court of Emma.
EMMAN エンマン 開溝 (madoka ni mituru) Lit. round and full; perfect; complete; deficient in nothing; used by the Buddhists in speaking of Hotoke, who is said to be Mankoku em-man, complete in every virtue, all perfect.
EMMON エンモン 聚門 n. The head-quarters of a general.
EMO-IWAZU エモイワズ 不得言 adj. Un-speakable; inexpressive; ineffable: — utakushiki tokoro, a place of ineffable beauty.
EMON エモン 衣敷 n. The clothes or dress; — wo tsukurau, to adjust or smooth one's dress.
EMON-MO エモンモ 批物 n. Game taken in hunting or fishing; hunting or fishing tackle.
EMON-MO エモン物 n. The leaking along the handle of an umbrella.
EMPKI エンパイ 撥兵 n. Auxiliary troops; a reinforcement.

SYN. KASEI

EMPEN エンペン 縁邊 n. Relations; connections.

SYN. SHIRU

EMPITSU エミチツ 笠筆 n. A lead-pencil.
EMPÔ エンポ 遠方 (tōt tokoro) n. A distant place: — kara kita, came from a distant place.
EMPUN エンブン 笋粉 n. Carbonate of lead; white lead.

EMUSHIRO エムシロ n. A variegated mat.
EN, or YEN エン (nakamori) n. A feast, entertainment.
EN, or YEN エン 碍 n. The Japanese dollar.
EN, or YEN エン 阻 n. Relation; affinity; connection; secret cause, influence, or combination of circumstances; the ties, bonds in which man are held; fate: — fâ fu no —, the relation of husband and wife; — wa nuanbu, to form a connection; — no en no hito, a person who has no relations or friends; — wo kuru, to sever a connection or relationship; — no de koko ni kite iru, what strange concatenation of causes has brought you here? fashigi na — de fâ fu ni natta, became husband and wife by a strange providence; — ga araba mata aimasho, if fate permit we will meet again; — ni hikaru, to be bound or constrained by ties or obligations: — naki shujô wa doshi-gataashi (Bud.).

EN 或 YEN 縁 n. A veranda; porch; balcony: — ochi-ken, a low porch close to the ground; — agyên, a porch which can be raised or let down.

EN or YEN 聚 n. The placenta.

ENBAN | エナバ n. Ex. Extraordinary; un
ENBANZU | エンバンツ n. Indescribable: — nitoi.

ENCHOOKO エンチョウコ 霊中華 n. Lead-poisoning.

ENDAH エンダウ 情談 n. A consultation about or proposal of marriage: — wo wakki-komu.

ENDO エンドウ 茛豆 n. A kind of pea (Pisum sativum).

ENDOI, KI, KO, KHI エンドウヒ 縁邊 adj. Late in forming a marriage relation (used only of a woman): enoi omo, an old maid; enoi mono, an article for which there is no demand. Enawa エナガ縁側 n. A portico, verandah, porch, balcony.

ENGEKI エンゲキ 演劇 n. Theatrical performance; a play: — wo miru.

ENI エニ n. A model of the male member, made of paper or clay, and formerly sold in the streets at new year, and kept in prostitute houses to be worshiped: — yengi-dama.

ENJ エンジ 縁起 n. The historical record of the origin of a Miya or Tera.

ENJ エンジ 縁起 n. Omen; sign; prognostic; luck: — ga yoi, a good sign, lucky; — ga warui, a bad sign, unlucky; — no warui koto wo iu, to say something which will bring bad luck. Syn. ZEMPTO.

ENJ エンジ 演義 n. Commentary; exposition.

ENJU-MU エンジュ 輪婚 n. (coll.) To be betrothed, affianced; to be contracted in marriage.

ENJU エンジュ 縁締 n. Marriage relation; matrimony: — wo suru, to contract a marriage.

†EN エ n. i.q. enishi.
†EN エ n. i.q. ezu. Cannot; impossible, = dekina: ieba-e, impossible to describe.

EN-JI エンジ 諭引 See eunin.

ENISHI エニシ縁 n. The same as en; relation.

ENISHIDA エニシダ金雀花 n. A shrub of the broom species.
ENJ 85 ERA

ENJ エンシヤ縁者 n. Relations by marriage; connections.

Synt. shinsetsu, en-bun.

Enkaku エンシヤ縁者 n. The wagtail.

Enjo エンシヤ縁者 n. (uramun) To be displeased or offended with; to complain.

Enji エンシヤ縁者 n. A redundant or superfluous word.

Enjin エンシヤ縁者 n. An eunuch.

Enjyo エンシヤ縁者 n. 炎べる, to be burnt, consumed (only of the Mikado's palace).

Enkur エンシヤ縁者 n. The history or successive changes; development:

— we tarnabiraka ni suru.

Enke エンシヤ縁者 n. (marui katachi) n. A circle.

Enken エンシヤ縁者 n. (tomi) n. A distant view: anything seen from a distance.

Enke エンシヤ縁者 n. 延延 (tagiri wo nobasu) — suru, to postpone to another time; to adjourn.

Enken エンシヤ縁者 n. 遠近 (tōi chikai) Far and near.

Enkei エンシヤ縁者 n. Breaking off the conjugal relation; divorce.

Enko エンシヤ縁者 n. A long-armed ape; baboon.

Syn. saru.

Enko エンシヤ縁者 n. 遠行 Going far away, or to a distant place: — suru.

Enkwan エンシヤ縁者 n. An eunuch or chamberlain.

Syn. gi-jin.

Ennaka エンシヤ縁者 n. 熱熱, Extreme heat of weather.

Syn. sukei.

Ennichi エンシヤ縁者 n. A fixed day of the month, when the god is supposed to be especially propitious to worshippers visiting his temple; a fete day.

Ennin エンシヤ縁者 n. Postponement; procrastination; adjournment; delay; tardiness; lateness; dilatory; slow: — suru, to be late, slow; to postpone, adjourn.

Syn. nobe.

Ensou エンシヤ縁者 n. Paints used in drawing; also toilet articles: — saru, the cups in which paints are mixed.

Enoki エンシヤ縁者 n. See e.

Ensoko エンシヤ縁者 n. A young dog; a pup.

Enn エンシヤ縁者 n. Glory; honor.


Enna エンシヤ縁者 n. 延長 (itoi kanaruruk) Disgusted, as with the world, and separating one's self.

(Bud.): — no kokoro wo okoru.

Enro エンシヤ縁者 n. 遠路 (tōi michi) n. A long road, or journey.

Enrei エンシヤ縁者 n. Remote relations.

Enryo エンシヤ縁者 n. (toki omomukari) n. Thinking of and providing against future contingencies; provident; reserve; self-restraint; backwardness; diffidence; confinement to one's house as a punishment or in mourning; hito — naki toki wa kanarazu kinyū ari,

when a person does not look well to the future trouble is near; — naku mōsare yo, speak without restraint.

Synt. ōfû, habakari.

Ensai エンシヤ縁者 n. Muriatic acid.

Ensha エンシヤ縁者 n. An eunuch.

Ensho エンシヤ縁者 n. Hot weather; the heat.

Synt. atsusa.

Enshō エンシヤ縁者 n. Gunpowder: — ire, a powder flask.

Synt. kwa-yaku.

Enshū エンシヤ縁者 n. A love letter.

Syn. chuu-bumi.

Enshōgura エンシヤ縁者 n. A powder magazine.

Enshū エンシヤ縁者 n. 演習 — suru, to drill; maneuver (as troops).

Entai エンシヤ縁者 n. A round or globular body; a ball.

Entan エンシヤ縁者 n. Red lead.

Enten エンシヤ縁者 n. 熱天 (atsui sora) n. Hot weather: — ni mizu ga karetu.

Entō エンシヤ縁者 n. Transportation or banishment to a penal island.

Syn. ruijari, shimana-nagashi.

Entō エンシヤ縁者 n. Sugar of lead.

Entu エンシヤ縁者 n. Disgusted, from e-ru.

Enyen エンシヤ縁者 adv. In a hot or flaming manner: — to mō-agaru; — taru.

Enza エンシヤ縁者 n. Involved in trouble through the crime of another.

Enza エンシヤ縁者 n. A round cushion for sitting on.

Enze エンシヤ縁者 n. 悔罪 (mushitsu no tsuni) n. Punishment inflicted on an innocent person, or a crime of which one is innocent: — wo kimuru, to be punished for a crime which one has not committed.

Enzhetsu エンシヤ縁者 n. Oration; lecture; address: — suru, to tell; to speak; to address an audience; to lecture: — ni oyaburu, no need of speaking about; — kewai, a meeting to listen to a lecture or sermon.

Enzuke-ru エンシヤ縁者 n. To form a marriage alliance; to give in marriage.

Enzukaku エンシヤ縁者 n. To be affiliated or contracted in marriage; in mercantile language, to meet with a buyer, or be in demand: — wakarite ma mada ensukiaisen, my daughter is not yet betrothed.

Enzuki エンシヤ縁者 n. Betrothment; given in marriage.

Enzuru エンシヤ縁者 n. To complain of ill-treatment; to express pain, uranite mono wo in.

Enzuru エンシヤ縁者 n. To exercise, perform, practice: — bu wo —, to parade or exercise troops; — shibai wo —, to perform theatrical plays.

Jōeo エンシヤ縁者 n. Father's elder brother, — chi- chi no ari.

Eppuku エンシヤ縁者 n. (yorokobi shitagau) — suru, to render cheerful obedience.

Era エンシヤ縁者 n. The gills of a fish = agito.
Era 86

Era-bare-ru エラバレル 被 迷 pass. or pot. of eru, to be chosen; can choose.
Erama-ru エラマル 得迷 t.v. Same as era-mi.
Erami-ku エラミュ 被迷 Extraordinary; wonderful; remarkable; very: — hito da, a remarkable man; — おame ga futta, a very great rain has fallen.
Syn. osorosshi, taisō.
Era-ku エラク adv. Very much; exceedingly: — atsu, very hot.
Eramare-ru エラマール 被迷 Same as era-bare-ru.

Esara-ru エサラル 被迷 pass. or pot. of eru, to be obtained; can be obtained, or can obtain.
Esarera-ru エサラーレ 不迷 neg. of erara-feru, cannot be obtained; cannot obtain.
Esu-eri エスエリ adj. (col.) Electricity: eriki-kikai, electrical machine; — つ hibana, electric spark.
Er-ru エル t.v. To choose, select, pick out; to elect.
Syn. yoru, eru.
Er-ru エル 彫 t.v. To engrave, carve: じ wo ishi ni —, to engrave letters on stone.
Syn. chibam, horu.
Eri エリ n. The collar of a coat; a shirt collar.
Eri-eri エリエリ adj. The loose hairs on the back of the neck.
Eri-dashi エリダシ t.v. To pick out, choose, select; to elect.
Syn. yoridashi.
Enge エンゲ n. The loose hairs on the back of the neck.
Eirikazari エリカザリ n. A neck-tie.
Eri-xuni エリクビュ n.pl. The nape of the neck: — つ tsukamui, to take one by the neck.
Eri-kuri エリクリ adj. Winding; tortuous (as of a road): — michi.
Eri-maki エリマキ n.pl. A tippet, muffler, scarf, or comforter worn around the neck; scarf: — つ suru.
Eri-warake エリワラケ t.v. To choose, select.
Eri-wake エリワケ n.pl. The nape of the neck, to pick out and separate, as the good from the bad.
Ero エロ n. A painted candle, such as are placed on Bud. altars.
Ero エロ 彫 or 彫 See eri, or e.
Esa エサ n. A bait, for catching fish.
Syn. era.

Esaraku エサラク ~. adj. Cannot get rid of; indispensable: surigataki.
Erase-ru エラセる 得迷 caus. of eru, to cause to get, or receive; to let another have; to give, bestow.
Esashi エサシ 指 n. A person who catches small birds with a pole armed with bird-lime.
Esashi-zao エサシザオ 起事 n. A pole armed at the end with bird-lime for catching birds.
Syn. mokki-zao.
Ese エセ adj. Bad; mean; vile; infamous; wicked; false; weak; unskilful: — mono, a vile fellow; — ushi, a weak ox; — suaitei, prosperity unjustly obtained; — katachi, false appearance.
Syn. uso, yokoshima.
Esaku エサク adj. A painter or drawer of pictures.
Esashi エサシ 御師 n. An assembly; meeting (of Buddhists).
Esahito エサヒト (e and shimo expletive): — wassurenchu, since I cannot forget.
Esasu, Esashu エサスル 説 t.v. To visit a superior.
Syn. mamituru, toburai.
Eshida エシダ n. The likeness or figure of a person drawn or painted: — つ oganan.
Eta エタ n.pl. A class of persons occupying the lowest social position. They follow the occupation of leather-dressers or buriers of dead animals; they are compelled to live separate from others and not allowed to enter the house, to sit or cook at the same fire with persons out of their own class. (This distinction of caste has recently been abolished by the imperial government.)
Eta エタ n. Prot. of eru, have got; have obtained: kiki-eta, have succeeded in hearing.
Ete エテ pp. of eru.
Ete エテ 待手 n. (coll.) That which one is most expert in doing; skillful or versed in; specialty: teppō ga — da, an adept in the use of a gun; wen-zo — ga aru ka, is there anything at which you are expert; — kote wo suru, to do what one is best at or likes best, or is most convenient; — つ ho wo aguru (prov.), to give sails to dexterity.
Syn. tokui.
Ete-ru エテル 待手 (contr. of ete and eru) i.v. (coll.) To be skilled or versed in; to be an adept at, expert in, experienced in: ete koto da kara shiyanishi, as it is a thing I have experience in, it is easy to do.
Etō エトウ 待つ — suru, to give, bestow; go — つ shima, something you gave me.
Syn. chōdai.
Eto エト n. 无限. The ten stones used in naming years, days, etc.
Etoki 量詞性 (coll.) Explanation; illustration: — wo suru, to illustrate or explain. Syn. kenjûki.
Etoku 量得 — suru, to comprehend, understand. Syn. nomi-komu, gaten suru.
†Etoki 量得 猶取 n. The same as eta.
Etsu 悅 (yorokobi) n. Joy; gladness; tai — ni zojii noro, shall be greatly delighted.
Etsudo 愚笑 n. Laughter; amusement, used only in the phrase: — ni iru, to laugh, be amused.
†Etsu 悅 n. The rafter (of a roof); ribs of an umbrella; lathes of a plastered wall.
†Etsuyu 悲笑 Cannot get=uru koto wo eru. Exclam. Indescribable.
Eyami 悪疫 n. Pestilence; plague.
†Eyawa 悪哈 exclam. Indescribable.
Eyō 悪疫榮 n. (coll. for ei-yó) Luxury; grandeur; magnificence; splendor; wa ga ni no — wo koto to nau, made luxury in living his chief business. Syn. eigwa, ogori.

EZARU ゼザル n. 不得 neg. of eru, cannot get or Ezu エズ obtain; unable to do; yamu koto wo eru, indispensable; necessary.
EZō ゼぞ 繪像 n. A portrait, likeness (drawn with a pencil).
EZō ゼぞ蝦夷 n. The island of Yesso.
EZu エズ 繪図 n. A chart, map, plan (of a building); a picture, print: — wo hiku, to draw a plan, or picture; — wo kaku, id.; — hiki, a drawer of charts; an architect. Syn. hinagata.
†Ezuki エズキ n. i.q. edachi.
Ezuki-ku エズキ島 i.v. To gage, reach, or make an effort to vomit; to be sick at the stomach. Syn. mukatsuku.

F.

Fu フ生 n. Plot of ground covered by trees or grass (used only in comp.).
Fu 笛 n. A charm, spell.
Fu 腹 n. The abdominal viscera; roppu, the six abdominal viscera; — nuke mono, a dunce.
Fu 歩 n. A pawn in the game of chess: — wo utu, to place a pawn; — wo teku, to move a pawn.
Fu 斑 n. A spot, speck, mark: — ga aru, to be spotted; — iri, spotted, speckled; tora no —, the spots on the tiger.
Syn. madara.
Fu 背 n. A kind of food made of wheat flour: — ya, the shop where the above is sold.
Fu 服 n. A woman, a wife: — jin, a woman; fasc., husband and wife.
Fu 府 n. An imperial city, of which there are three only in the empire, viz., Kyōto, Ōsaka and Tōkai.
Fu 聲 n. A music book; musical marks or notes: — wo mite utu; — wo yomu; — ga chīganu.
Fu 不 A negative prefix, used only in compound words.
Fu Exclam. of anger or contempt; pooh! pahaw! Rel.
Fu or Fu フ夫 n. A husband: — fu, husband and wife.
Syn. otto, teishu.

Fub フ捕 n. The closing of a letter; an envelope, seal, or enclosure: — wo kiru, to break a seal; — wo hiraku, to open a letter; ippu, one enclosure.
Fub 風 (kaze) n. The wind; manner, department, customs; style, fashion, way: — u, wind and rain; tai-fu, a typhoon; koku-fu, customs of a country; sei-yō —, European fashion. Syn. narawashi.
Fu-amai フアンバイ n. Unwell; ill.
Syn. fukwai.
Fu-annai フアンナイ 不満内 Unacquainted with, especially with the roads of a country, locality, house, etc.; a stranger to; not familiar with: kono kuni wa — de gozarimasu, I am not acquainted with this country. See annai.
Fubako フバコ文箱 n. A box used in carrying letters.
Fubasmu フバスミ n. i.q. fusue.
Fubatsu フバツ不抜 (ugokanai) adj. Unalterable, unchangeable: — kokorozashi.
Fubin フビン 不便 Inconvenient, inconvenient, unsuitable.
Fuben フベン 不便 Not eloquent; slow of speech; not good at talking: — na kōjo wo motte in.
Fubenri フベンリ 不便宜 Inconvenient.
Fubin フビン不聰 (sakamaru) Not clever; not possessing much ability (used only in self-deprecation): were — naredomo.
FURIN フリイン 不便 adj. Feeling compassion, pity; hito no yonai wo — ni omou, feeling compassion for the afflictions of men: — ni yotsuba da, a pitiable fellow.
Syn. aware, kindhearted, binzen.
FUBINGARI,—buti フビンガリ i.v. To feel pity; to compassionate; to be pitiful.
FUBITI フビティ n. One who keeps a record of events; a chronicler, historian: — be, the office of.
FUBU フブ父母 (chichi halu) n. Father and mother; parents.
FUBON フブー不犯 Not breaking the Buddhist commandments; living a holy life.
FUBUKI フブキ吹雪 n. A snow-storm.
FUBUKI フブキ n. Gray (of the hair): — ni haru.
FUBON フブゥ蓬風閣 n. A report, rumor
Syn. hyōban, uwasan.
†FUBU フブイ翼筆 n. Colic.
FUDÔ フド鬱持 Rations in rice paid to officials, or soldiers = five go, — about 1 quartz daily: ichi nin —, rations for one man; go nin —, five rations; — nin, a person in government employ; — mai, rice served out for rations; fuchi-kata, the officer who serves out rations.
FUCHIN フチ۠會浮洗 (uki shizu mi) Float and sink; vicissitudes; ups and downs of life: mi no —, toki naraz.
Syn. utsuri-kawari.
FUCHÔ フク雄府觀 n. The municipal office of a Japanese city.
FUCHÔ フク雄符桿 The marks or symbols which merchants use for marking the price of goods: — wo tsukuru, to affix a price mark; — fuda, a ticket having the price written on it.
FUCHÔ フク雄不忠 Unfaithful to a master; disloyal; dishonest.
FUCHI フチイぶ注意 n. Carelessness; heedlessness.
FUDA フダ札 n. A card, ticket, label: kifuda, a wooden ticket; — tsuki, labeled, ticketed; — bukuchi no, — playing cards; — wo tsukuru, to label.
FUDAI フダイ 施代 For successive generations: — no kerai, a hereditary vassal of the Tokugawa family.
FUDAN フダ examinations Uninterrupted; constant; continual; (coll.) usual; common: — sakura, a camelia that blooms the whole year; — no tieri, the usual way; — gi, everyday clothes.
Syn. itsumo, heizui, tsuine.
FUDANOTSUKI フダノツキ 札付 n. A place in the confines of a city where the konatsu or the imperial edicts are posted.
FUDASHI フダシャ仕札差 n. A licensed merchant who exchanged the rice rations of government officials for money.
Syn. kurayado.
FUDA-shô フだしょう 札造 n. A temple where Kwan-on is worshipped, and resorted to by pilgrims; of these there are 33 in the western and 33 in the eastern provinces.
FUDAZUKAI フダツカイラ n. A letter-carrier.
Syn. tegamizukai.
FUDÔ フド筆 n. A pencil, pen; — no jiku, the handle of a pen; — no saya, or — no kasa, the sheath of a pen; — no tsukuru, to make a pen; — wo ireru, to correct with a pen; — wo orosu, to break in a new pencil; — suru, to write.
Syn. xitsu.
FUDÔ-RAI フドヲラ 筆洗 n. A cup for washing pens in; cleaning a pen.
FUDÔBAKO フドヲバコ筆匣 n. A box for keeping pens in.
FUDÔGUSA フドヲグサ a species of reed, the top of which resembles a pen.
FUDÔKE フドケ筆架 n. A pen-stand.
FUDÔKASHI フドヲ出不来 n. (coll.) A mistake, blunder.
FUDÔKI フドヲ不出来 Badly made; a poor crop: kono da i wa — de gozaimasu, this stand is badly made; the ga — da, the rice crop is poor.
FUDÔKAME フドヲクマ筆架 n. A pen-stand.
FUDÔKASHIN フドヲ不出来 n. A box of bamboo, or porcelain, for holding pencils or pens; first writing on the new year.
FUDÔ-YA フドヲ筆屋 n. A pen store; also a maker of pens.
FUDÔ-YUTI フドヲヒ筆工 n. A pen-maker.
†FUDÔZUKA フドヲカ n. The handle of a pen; also, a monument erected by the pupils in memory of a teacher.
FUDÔZUKAI フドヲカイラ 用笔 n. Penmanship or way of writing: — no arai, the penmanship is coarse.
FUDÔ フド不同 (omajikara) Unlike; different; uneven.
FUDÔ フド不同 n. The name of an idol.
FUDÔ フド風土 n. The nature or kind of country.
FUDÔKU フドク風俗 n. Rheumatism.
FUDÔMÔTO-Ô フドヲミャカヲ不動明王 n. The name of a Buddhist divinity.
Syn. funô.
†FUDÔNO フドヲ n. A library.
Syn. bunô.
FUDÔSHI フドヲツ積仏 Same as fundoshi.
FUFU 管箭 n. A flute, pipe, whistle: — wo fuku, to play the flute; to blow a whistle; — wo ana, to blow the mouth of a flute: — wo fukikuchi, the mouth or embouchure of a flute.
FUJI 日本 n. A cold, cattarrh: — *nīte hikikōmu*, confined with a cold.

Syn. HIK-IZAKU.

FUJI 日本 不(nī-kanaru) n. Out of season; out of time; inopportune; fortuitous; contingent; casual; incidental: — *no nyū-yō*, contingent expenses; — *na hen*, accidental affair: — *gōto*, chance affair.

Syn. BUNJII.

FUJI 日本 膠 *n.*. Wistaria chiensis.

FUJI-RU 日本 封 To enclose or seal up a letter; to prohibit, forbid: *tēgami wo fūjiiru*, to seal a letter; *fōji-kōneru*, to inclose and seal up something inside of another; to shut up by incantation: *bakuchi wo* — , to forbid gambling.

FUKINAMA 日本 巴カマ n. The Valericana villosa; valerian.

†FUJINASHI 日本 卒營 n. A bow.

Syn. YUMI.


†FUJI-GOROMO 日本 稿殻 n. A kind of coarse cloth.

FUJIMAME 日本 フジマメ n. A species of bean, Dolichos cultratus.

FUJIN 日本 華 n. Insensible to pain: — *da kara buttenu itagaranai*.

FUJIN 日本 華不(華) n. (med.) Insensibility; paralysis: — *te ashi* — .

FUJIN 日本 妻人 n. The wife of a noble.

FUJIN 日本 風(風) (yo no chiri) (Bud.) Secular affairs; worldly affairs: — *yo ita*.

FUJIN 日本 不(不) (usa ke wo nai) Unkind; insensible; coarse; insensible: — *na hito*; — *na koto*.

FUJIN 日本 婦人 n. A woman.

Syn. ONNA.

FUJINA 日本 華 n. The dandelion.

Syn. TAMPOPO.

FUJIN-NOHI 日本 無加之 n. Paste or mucilage for sealing letters, etc.

FUJI-RÔ 日本 業 Stable n. Sealing-wax.

FUJITSU 日本 氏 Gold False; untrue; insincere; hypocritical; confined; undefended; unimportant; unhuman; — *nihito*.

Syn. MAKOTO NO NAI, FUKINSHŌ.

FUJITSU 日本 住不 (koto naku) In a short time; in a few days; soon: — *ni dekimashō*, I will do it in a few days. Syn. TÖKARASE.

FUJITSU 日本 駄不 (koto kara) Free not; not as a person would like; disagreeable; uncomfortable; scarce: — *na koto*; — *ni*, not freely.

Syn. MAMA NI NARANAI.

FURO 日本 搀助 Help; aid; assistance; support: — *suru*, to help; to support.

Syn. TASUKERU, MITSUOGU.

FURO 日本 駄不 (suda marazu) Uncertain; not fixed; (mostly used of the length of life): *tō-shō* — , *yo* *ya* *no* *narit*.

FURO 日本 駄不 Green; dirty; foul; defiled: — *na mono*, an unclean thing; — *yo shi* — , to keep off an offensive smell, or uncleanliness; — *yo no zoku*, to purify one's self, to abate a nuisance.

Syn. KAGARE, KIYORAKA-NARANAI, OE.

FUJIN-pā 総大上 Hokkai shukō. A charm, spell, to keep off evil spirits.

FUJU 日本 現舞 (kuvaru jusha) lit. a rotten confucianist) A bigoted confucianist.

FUJUN 日本 不順 (shitaragawa) Unfavorable; contrary; adverse; irregular; disobedient: — *oya* — .

FUKA 日本 富家 (tomeru te) n. Wealthy family; rich house.

FUKA 日本 錦 n. A species of shark.

Syn. SAME.

FUKA 日本 不可 (shikarazu) Not right; should not be; impossible: *sono koto* — , nari.

FUKADA 日本 大 iq. fuketa.

FUKADA 日本 錦 n. Rice-fields, in which there is much water.

FUKAKU 日本 腹不 (unokaze) A long boot, used generally for walking in the snow.

FUKAI-. 終-著-富士 納深 Adj. Deep; profound; intimate; hard to understand: *fukai ka ashi ka*, is it deep or shallow? *uni ga fukai*, the sea is deep; *ano onna* *kono otoko* *fukai*, the day is spent; — *tsuki-aimesa*, not intimate.

FUKAKU 日本 不知 (n.) Loss; injury; defeat, or disaster caused by negligence: — *yo toru*, to suffer defeat; to be worsted; — *no namida*.

FUKAKU 日本 不知 (n.) Lack of forethought or preparation; careless; heedless; improvident; negligent. Syn. TÖJIN-NASHI.

FUKAME-. 終-著-富士 t.v. To deepen; to dredge.

FUKAMI 日本 仏 n. A deep place; the depth.

FUKAMI-DUSA 日本 仏没 n. The botan.

FUKAN 日本 仏念 (mono ni yosaete isamuru) To improve a superior indirectly, as by a parable: — *suru*, to hint.

FUKANNIN 日本 仏念不勤 n. (coll.) Impatience; without self-restraint.

FUKARE-. 終-著-富士 t.v. To make or let blow, wipe or roof; as, *wakasuki ni fu wo fukahite kudusare*, let me blow your flute; *kami sumu wa kaze wo fukureru*, God makes the wind blow; *wakasuki ni fukahite kudusare*, let me wipe it, or (in speaking of roofing), let me roof the house.

FUKASHI-. 終-著-富士 t.v. To do anything late at night; *yo wo* — , to sit up late at night.

FUKASHI-. 終-著-富士 t.v. To cook by steaming; *neshi wo fukaseru*, to steam rice.

Syn. MUSU.
Inj^lm
Duty: indiscreet
heretical
insurrection
imprudent
7
wet extinguish;
na
to:

FUK

FUKASHIGI 不可思議 n. Incomprehensible; inconceivable: (Bud.) — nyorai; — na koto.

FUKASHIROO フカリゴ 不可思議論 n. Agnosticism — shan, an agnostic.

†FUKA-ROO フカロウ n. The ceremony of shaving the head of a child for the first time, from the age of 3 to 5 years.

FUKAZUME フカズメ 深爪 (coll.) — toru, cutting the fingernails very close down to the flesh.

FUCE フセ n. Rice-fields, in which there is much water.

Syn. fusada, dorota.

FUSKE フスケ 頭垢 n. Dandruff; scurf on the head.

FUSE フセ n. Mildew.

FUKERU フケル i.v. To grow old; to grow late; to become stale: toshi ga fuketa, has grown old; ano hito wa yohodo fuketa, he has grown quite old; go ga fuketa, it is late in the night; nishi-bai ga fuketa, the lime is air-salted; komen ga —, the rice is stale.

Syn. takuru.

FUKAI フケイ 草履 i.v. Placed on a roof; roofed; can roof: nokiba ni fukeru ayame, the sweet flag placed on the eaves; kono yane ichi ni fukeru ka, can you roof this house in a day?

FUKAI フケイ i.v. To be mildewed; musty.

Syn. komekoro.

FUKAI フケイ 不敬 (nyamaawaru) Disrespectful; irreverent; impolite: — na furumai.

Syn. shitsurei, shikkei.

FUKAI フケイ 不経 Not consistent with the classics; heretical; unfounded; absurd: — na setu.

FUKAI フケイ風景 (keshiki) n. Landscape; scenery; view: — ga yoi, the landscape is beautiful.

FUKAI フケイ 風情 Looking dull; no business or trade; no bustle; still; quiet; plain; coarse: kono setu Tôkyô mo — da sôna, there seems to be little now doing in Tôkyô; Kamakura mo — na tokoro da, Kamakura is a dull place; akina — da, trade is dull; fuketki no nari wo shite kita, he wore coarse clothes.

Syn. samishiki.

FUKAI フケイ不耐 (kashikoku nashi) adj. Unwise; indiscreet; indirect: — wo mite wa uchi ni mishikura kaeriinio, if you see in discretion in others look within yourself; ken —, the wise and unwise.

FUKAI フケイ i.v. To be addicted to; given up to; absorbed or immersed in; fond of: tro ni —, addicted to venery; shu-shoku ni —, fond of eating and drinking.

Syn. oobkeru, sebamu, hamaru.

FUKAI フケイ這樣化 n. A kind of strolling musician, same as komai.

FUKAI フケイ 深田 n. Marshy, swampy land; rice-fields having an excess of water.

FUKAI フケイ 無薬 Dirty; unclean; foul; impure: — no misu, dirty-water; — na koko.

Syn. fubo, kitanai.


FUKAI フキ 枯冬 n. A kind of vegetable, the Narikonna japonica.

FUKAI フキ風邪 n. Flatulence.

FUKAI フキ不義 (hodaseirei) Unfeathered; free: — doku-ryû, free and independent.

FUKAI フキ火 t.v. (1) To blow: kaze ga fuku, the wind blows; sue wo fuku, to blow a flute; iki wo fuku, to blow with the breath; misu wo fuku, to sprinkle water with the mouth; tane ga wo —, the seed sends forth a sprout.

(2) To roof; to cover with a roof: yane wo fuku, to put on a roof.

(3) To wipe: tenegi de te wo fuku, to wipe the hands with a towel; fuki de chawann wo fuku, to wipe the cups with a napkin.

†FUKAI フケイ i.v. To shake, brandish.

FUKAI-AGARI フケイアガリ i.v. To blow upward, rise up, upbear; to spit out (as a jet of water).

FUKAI-AGE フケイアゲ n. A machine for spouting up water; a jet d’eau.

Syn. fun-sui-ki.

FUKAI-AGE, -RU フケイアゲ吹く t.v. To blow up; to cause to ascend by blowing.

FUKUDA フクダ氏 n. Bubbles blown in the air.

FUKUDASHI フクダ吹き吹く i.v. To blow out; to spurt or spout out; to burst out: kaze ga fuki-dashita, the wind has begun to blow.

FUKUNAGASHI フクナガシ i.v. A flapping

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FUKUDE-MONO フクデモノ 吹物 n. An erup
tion on the skin.

FUKIGATAI フキガタリ n. Roasting; braa
ging.

†FUKIOGAWA OF FUGAWA フキガハ n. A bellow;

FUKIEMI フキイエミ n. An erup
tion on the skin.

FUKUURA フクウラ吹く t.v. To put on a new roof: yane wo fuki-kaeru, or fuki-kae wo suru, id.

FUKUHARA フクハラ吹く t.v. To blow away, blow off, scatter.

FUKUHARA, -SU フキハラ吹く t.v. To not in good spirits; out of temper; out of humor, angry; displeased.

FUKUHARA, -SU フキハラ吹く t.v. To blow away, blow off, scatter.
FUKOKU フコク 皇帝 n. Prussia.
FUKOSSO, or FUKOTSU フコッソ 附骨癌 n. (med.) Caries of the bones; neerosis.
FUKORO フコロ 鳥 (bun) The tarsal or metatarsal bones.
FUKU 風 (kur) Used in the titles of officials in the sense of, assistant adjutant, vice: as: fuku-shōgun, adjutant general.
FUKU タ 亀 (kurai) n. The belly, abdomen: dō fuku no kyōdai, children of the same mother; — chū ga itamun, have pain in the belly.
FUKU 風 (kaeru) — suru, to restore, return; to repeat, do over again: kuwan rōko wo —, to restore one to his office and salary; hon wo —, to read a book over again.
FUKU タ 亀 (saiwai) n. Prosperity; luck; good fortune; earthly good; wealth; happiness: — no kami, the god of wealth, or luck.
FUKU タ 亀 (kimono) n. Clothing; the numerals for doses of medicine, smokes of tobacco: imihoku or mofuku, mourning clothes; ifuku, clothes; kusuriippuku, ni fuku, sanbukan.
FUKUBA 風 拭の for pictures, maps, etc.: hakemonoippuku, one picture.
FUKUBE 風 植 n. A calabash, gourd.
Syn. HYOTAN.
†FUKUKE 風ケ羽 Same as fagu.
FUKUBIKI 風吹き 狐引 n. A kind of game in which prizes are drawn; a lottery.
FUKURATSU 風幡 薄浅 (kutsugae) — suru, to be up, capsize and sunk; fine-ya —, the ship has founded.
FUKU-BUKUSHI-KE 風ブクシキ adj. (coll.) Having the appearance of being wealthy.
†FUKUBUKUSHI 風ブクシキ n. The lungs.
FUKUHEI 風飛 n. An ambush; troops lying in ambush.
Syn. FUSEIZEI.
FUKU-I 風仮発 (moto no yaku ni naru) To return to one's former office.
FUKU-IKU 風イ候 稔都 n. Fragrant: — tanrōkōki; — to niou.
FUKIN 風音 幅員 n. Area; width; breadth; extent: kimi no — wa ikura.
FUKU-IN 風音 音信 (yorokobinoo ototose) n. Glad tidings; good news; gospel: — shō, the gospels (books).
FUKU-CHI 風智 智事 n. Submission; obedience, as to a teacher, or one of eminent virtue: — suru.
FUKU-CHI 風智 智神 n. The gods of happiness, of which there are seven, viz.: Ebisu, Daibokkō, Bishamon, Benzaitei, Hotel, Jurojin and Fukurobō. 
FUKU-CHI 風習 従服 (tsuki shikataon) Subjection: obedience: — suru, to follow, adhere to, obey, as a teacher; to submit to.
FUKUUSHI 風吹習 股毒 The name of a flower; the Adonis sibirica.
FUKUEN 風恩 復権 n. (leg.) Restoration of rights.
FUKUSHIN 風潮りん 鳴行疹 n. (med.) Herpes.
FUKU-KATSU 福寿　復活 (yougaieri) n.  Resurrection; return to life.
FUKUMAKU 福丸 鳥肌 n. (med.) Peritonitis: — yen, peritonitis.
FUKUMASU-RU 福まる 造出 of fukumun. To make or let anything put anything in his mouth as: hito ni kuni wo — to make a person take medicine in his mouth.
FUKUMU-RU 福む 搬入 t.v. To put into the mouth; to feed with the mouth, as a bird its young; to tell another what to say: tsukame ko ni e wo —; ji wo —, to put a word into another’s mouth; tell what to say.
Syn. KUKEMEGU.
FUKUMU-RU 福む 搬入 t.v. To cause to contain; to dip into so as to take up, or absorb a fluid; to wet: fude ni suwi wo —, to cause the pencil to take up ink; to take ink upon the pen; tenugni ni nizu wo —, to wet the towel in water; (lit.) to take up water with the towel.
FUKUMI 福美 復命 (kaeri-goto mōshi) Bringing back an answer or report of what one has said, as an embassy.
Syn. HAMMARU.
FUKUMEN 福門 覆面 Covering the face with a veil; a veil: — suru, to veil the face; — yoh kakeru, — zuin, a cloth mask.
FUKUMI-MU 福美 i.v. To be enclosed or shut; unopened: fukumittaru hana, an unopened flower.
FUKUMI-MU 福美 合 t.v. To hold in the mouth; to keep or hold in the mind; to entertain; to comprehend; to contain; to include; to absorb, as a sponge: ikari wo —, to be angry; kuchi ni nizu wo —, to hold water in the mouth; karai, or emi wo —, to smile; ikon wo —, to cherish hatred; fukun de oru, to understand and keep to one’s self; to include; kaze wo —.
Syn. KUKUMU, OBIRU.
FUKURABO 福楽宝 脆肉 n. The calf of the leg.
Syn. KOMURA.
FUKURABA 福楽巴 adj. Blasted; fat.
FUKURASHI-MU 福楽華 i.v. To be inflated, distended by the wind, blown up: ko ga kaze ni —, the soil is distended by the wind.
FUKURAPAKU 福楽拍撲 i.q. fukurahanagi.
FUKURASHI-MU or FUKURAKASHI 福楽華 鼻出 of fukurani. To inflate, distend; to cause to swell: kikyu wo —, to blow up a balloon.
FUKURE-MU 福麗 形或或或或 i.v. To be inflated; to distend; swollen; puffed up; to expand; to be angry: pan ga fukureta, the bread has risen; fukure-teura, an angry countenance.
Syn. HARENGU, BÔCHÔ-MU.
FUKURE 福麗 復禄 — suru, to return an act of courtesy, or a salutation.
FUKURO 福路 賣輪 n. An ornamented border; a belt; a roll border.
FUKURU 福る n. A bag, sack, poch: kobukuro, a small bag; the womb; o-fukuro, mother; te-bukuro, a glove.
FUKURO 福る 蛇 n. An owl.
FUKUROBI-MU 福羅布 i.v. To rip open; to rent, come apart.
FUKURO-DANA 福羅丹 a. A closet, cup-board.
FUKURO-TODANA 福羅東丹 a. a. Board.
FUKURODO 福 ROAD 紙袋 a. A closet.
FUKUROGO 福羅谷 n. A child born enveloped in the membranes.
FUKURO-MACHI 福羅町 萬三 a. A street closed at one end.
FUKURO-TATARI 福羅々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々々_HPPUKURO 福虫 塔 n. A silk cloth used for wrapping, or covering.
Syn. FURUHISI.
FUKU-SAISHU 福紫術 副齎主 n. Assistant-master of ceremonies.
FUKU-SERI 福紫 副々 i.kihaieri) n. Resurrection; return to life.
FUKUSEKI 福発 重箱 — suru, to be re-registered as a citizen of a place which once was left.
FUKUSHI 福氏 副氏 (gram.) An adverb.
FUKUSHI-SU 福氏 仏 (chittagan) t.v. or i.v. To be hidden, concealed; to submit, yield, acquiesce in; to cause to submit; to subjugate; to bring into obedience; to convict; (to) take medicine: tsuni ni —, to yield, or acknowledge one’s guilt, or submit to punishment; dori ni —, to submit to reason; tenku wo —, to subjugate the empire; kusuri wo —, to take medicine; netsu ga fuku shite ite hoshirai, the fever is inward and does not come out.
FUKUSHI 福氏 副使 n. Vice ambassador.
FUKUSHI 福氏 n. Food; viands; delicacies.
FUKUSHIMOHO 福氏モノ n. Anything eaten with sake or rice.
Syn. SAKANA.
FUKUSHIN 福氏 服心 adj. Faithful; constant; obedient: — no keru, a faithful servant.
FUKUSHO 福寺 副将 n. Adjutant general; the second in rank to a general in chief.
FUKUSHI 福寺諦発 Leaving the Bud.-priesthood and again returning to the former dignity (used only of a noble).
Syn. GEN-ZOKU.
FUKUSHI 福寺 塔 (kataki wo utu) — suru, to take vengeance on an enemy; to revenge.
FUKUSO 福尾 塔尾 (mato no kuri ni karu) — suru, returning again to the throne once abdicated.
FUKUSO 福尾 畜数 (gram.) n. The plural number.
FUKUSUKI 福尾 畜助 n. A person of short stature and large head; a dwarf.
FUKUTAMA-MU 福タマ i.v. To be inflated, distended by the wind; to be disheartened.
FUKUTEN-TAHA 福天瞬 n. The rut in which a wagon has been upset; the road which led to a former failure or mistake: — wa kuma, pursue a course which has led others to ruin.
FUKETSU フケツ リープ (hara no itami) n. Colic; pain in the abdomen.
†FUKETSUKERI, -KU-SHI フケツケア adj. Addicted to the pleasures of the world; to love the world: covetous; avaricious.
FUKETARU フケタ ラ服 (kunuri wo nomi) to take medicine; — suru.
FUKUYO フケヨ リ服 (nu ne ataru) — suru, to clasp to one's heart; to keep in mind; — shite wawaren.
†FUKUYOKA フケヨカ adj. Happy; thickly wadded (as a garment).
†FUKUYOSHI フケヨシ n. A leper.
Syn. NARI-MI.
FUKUZOU-NAKU フクツナック 隔離 (ot kakush koto mushi) adj. Without concealment; without reservation: — o hanashi nasai, speak without concealment.
FUKWA フクワ 風化 n. Reformation: — suru, to be changed, altered in character, reformed. Syn. KAWARU, ARATAMARI.
FUKWA フクワ 好性 n. Fдол show: — koo kison.
FUKWA フクワ不良 (kakoro yokozan) Unwell; indisposed; sick; out of humor; displeased; to be on bad terms; — de gozaimasu, do not feel well; go — de arimasshita yo da, you look as if you had not been well; — onmou, to feel hurt or offended.
Syn. BYOKI, AMIWA WARI, FUKOKEN.
FUKWA フクワ会会 n. The assembly of a fair, city.
FUKWA フクワ附属 n. A forced comparison or analogy; straining or wresting the meaning of words; a fancy, conceit: — suru; — no sezu. Syn. KOJITSUKE.
FUKWA フクワ反面 n. Inconvertible: — shihei, paper money.
FUKYO フヨョ有強 (touite tsuyoki) adj. Rich and powerful: — kou, a powerful country.
FUKYO フヨョ俯仰 Looking down and up: tenchi ni — suru.
FUKYO フヨョ不顧 n. Dullness; infestivity; absence of mirth or gayety; ill-humor; spleen; go — wo kominu, to incur the displeasure of one's lord.
FUKYO フヨョ不括 (kuchizen) Undecaying; indestructible; incorruptible: bansei —.
FUMAN フダメン不満 n. Dissatisfaction: — wo idaku, to feel dissatisfied.
FUMAHE, -RU フマヘル t.v. To tread on; to step on; funmante ngokasanai, tread on it and keep it from moving.
†FUMAKI フマキ n. A letter-envelope.
Syn. UWARUTSUUMI.
FUMASE, -RU フマセ令踏 caus. of fumun. FUMASHI .MESSAGE: To cause to walk on, tread, or step on.
FUMBARU フマバール踏張 i.v. (coll.) To spread out the legs; to straddle; to strut: funbate aruku, to walk with long steps.
FUMBATAGARI, -RU フマバタカール踏憑 i.v. (coll.) To straddle; to strut; to walk with a proud gait; to swagger.
Syn. BAKKO SUGU.
FUMI-KUDAKI,-KU フミキダク ショウ t.v. To break by treading on; to stamp to pieces.
FUMI-MAYOI,-OU フミマヨフ ダンシュ t.v. To wander from the way.
FUMI-MIMOKU フミモチ 不身持 n. (coll.) Misconduct; misbehaviour.
FUMI-NAOKI,-SU フミナオキ ダンョウ t.v. To regain one's footing; to correct a misstep.
FUMI-NARASHI,-SU フミナラシ ダンキ t.v. To make a noise with the feet in walking; (shoe) to level by treading on.
FUMI-NINJIN,-RU フミニンジン 踏踊 t.v. To crush, or grind with the foot or heel; to trample on. 
SYN. "FUMI-NAOKI,-SU".
FUMI-OSAKI,-SU フミオサキ ダンギ t.v. To tread upon (of something dangerous or careless of injury): yaita we ━, to tread upon a sword (regardless of injury).
FUMI-OISHI,-SU フミオイシ ダンガ t.v. To throw down by treading on, as anything from a height.
†FUMI-SAKUMI,-MU フミサクミ t.v. To tread upon and read: sua we ━.
FUMI-SASHI フミサシ n. A frame or rack for holding papers.
FUMI-SHIKI,-KU フミシキ t.v. To tread upon and spread out, or level.
FUMI-SHITAKI,-KU フミシタキ t.v. i.q. fumishiku.
FUMI-TAISHI,-SU フミタイシ ダンジ t.v. To throw over by stepping on, as anything standing.
†FUMITE フミテ i.q. yade.
FUMI-TODOMARI,-RU フミトドマリ ダンマ t.v. To halt, make a stand: ━ te tatakan.
FUMI-TSUBASHI,-SU フミツバシ ダンウシ t.v. To break, crush, or mash with the foot; to stamp to pieces.
FUMI-TSUKI,-RU フミツク ショゴ t.v. (coll.) To tread on, step on, treat with contempt; to trample on: hito ко fumitukuki ni suru, to trample on others.
FUMI-TSUTORI,-RU フミツトロ ダンrors t.v. To plant one's feet against anything to resist violence.
FUMITE フミテ 甚醜 n. A picture, or metal image upon which foreigners landing from their ships as well as all natives residing in Nagasaki were required in the time of the Shōguns to tread, in order to prove they were not Christians.
FUMIZUKA フミズカ n. A monument erected in honor of a scholar.
FUMIZUKI フミズキ 文月 n. The 7th month (o.c.).
†FUMIZUKU フミズク エ n. A writing table; i.q. fusuke.
†FUMAKI フマキ エ n. A roll; volume (of a book).
FUMAMO フマモ 明潮 Clear; plain; distinct.
SYN. "AKINAKE".
FUMO フモ 不毛 Waste; uncultivated; barren; sterile: ━ na chi, uncultivated land.
†FUMOASHI フモアシ ショウ n. Shackles; fetters=
FUMON フモイON 風門 n. (med.) The sore made by mumps.
FUMOTO フモト 脇島 n. The base or foot of a mountain: ━ no chaya, tea-house at the foot of the hill.
†FUMONASHI フモノナシ エ n. A spring=
FUMOASHI フモノアシ 脇島 Zeal; eagerness; exertion; enthusiasm: ━ suru, to become ardent, eager, zealous, enthusiastic; to be excited, or roused to action from idleness, or inactivity; ━ shite gakoumon suru, ardent in the pursuit of learning.
SYN. "FUMOTO, FUMOASHI".
FUMPEN フンペン 粉粉 丸 adv. In a confused manner; in a dispersed manner; scattered here and there: ki no ha ga kaze ni fumpen to echiru, the leaves fell scattered by the wind; hana ga fumpen to nigen, the fragrance of flowers was diffused all around.
FUN フun 分 n. The tenth part of a momme= 5.80 grs. Troy; a minute; one fun furu, two fun, go tener, five minutes.
FUN フン 粉 (ko) n. Fine powder: kimpun, gold-dust; powdered gold; ginpun, powdered silver; mempun, wheat-flour; teppun, powdered iron.
FUN フン 餅 n. Dung; feces: kono neko wa fun-shi ga warui, the cat is filthy in her habits; tort no ━.
SYN. "KUGO".
FUNA フナ 鳥 n. A kind of river fish, like a carp; Carassius longisorii.
FUNA-ETERO フナエキド n. A merchant who traffics on ship-board, or by boat.
FUMA-ASHI フマアシ n. Ballast.
FUMA-ASOBI フマアソビ 船遊 n. Boating for pleasure; a boat excursion.
FUMA フマ 船 n. A place where boats or ships are used; a sea port; a place where ships can touch.
SYN. "MINATO".
†FUNABARA フナバラ n. The hull of a boat or ship.
FUNABASHI フナバサヒ 船橋 n. A bridge of boats; a pontoon bridge.
FUMABATA フナバタ 浪 n. The gunwale of FUMASHI a boat, or bulwarks of a ship.
FUMABITO フナビト舟人 n. (poet.) Sailors; boatmen; a passenger.
SYN. "SANDO".
FUMACHIN フナチチョウ 船時 n. Passage money; boat fare; freight.
FUMADACHI フナリョッ 船派 n. Setting sail; ━ suru.
FUMADAIKU フナダイク 船大工 n. A ship-carpenter; a ship-builder; boat-builder.
FUMADAMA フナダイマ 船玉 n. The god of ships, worshipped by sailors.
FUMADANA フナダナ 船 n. A shelf, closet, or bunk of a ship.
FUMADAYOI フナダヨリ 船便 (bisen) n. Ship-opportunity; opportunity to go or send by a ship: Osaka ye ━ ga aru, there is an opportunity of going or sending to Osaka by ship; or, a ship is about to sail for Osaka.
FUMADE フナデ n. Setting sail=shippun; ━ suru.
FUNAOYA フナオヤ 舟問屋 n. A commission house for goods brought by ship; a shipping merchant.
Syn. kaisen-doya.

FUNADORIYA フナドリヤ n. Stopping by ship at a place for a short time: Kobe minato ni suru, to touch at Kobe.

FUNA-DOME フナドメ n. Stopping ships from entering; a blockade.
[Funado-no-Sama フナドノサマ] The god of roads, who protects the roads against evil spirits.

FUNAGAKARI フナガカリ 舟喰 n. Anchoring, or making fast a ship or boat: — wo suru, to anchor; — shite oru, to be at anchor.

FUNAGASSEN フナガッセン 総合戦 n. A naval battle.

FUNAGI フナギ n. Timber for building boats or ships.

Funaoyoi,ou フナギオイ i.v. To race or emulate in going by boat.

FUNAGO フナゴ n. Sailor=aka, shiitsu.

FUNAGOTA フナゴタ 鋤小屋 n. A house or shed under which ships or boats are built or kept.

FUNAGU フナガ n. The rigging or furniture of a ship.

FUNAGURA フナグラ 鈑庫 n. A dock for repairing ships or boats.

FUNAHIRI フナヒリ n. One who tows a boat: — race, a tow-line; — michi, a tow-path.
[Funai フナイ] Anchoring a boat or ship.

FUNAJI フナジ 鋤器 n. The way, or distance by ship; the route of a ship: — wa ogyo tku sen ri, about how many thousand miles is it by ship? Shanghai ye no — wa dochira wo yaku, by what route does a ship go to Shanghai?

FUNAJIRUSHI フナジルシ n. A ship's ensign or flag.

FUNAKA フナカ n. Not on good terms; disagreement.

FUNAKE フナケ n. A boat-race.
Syn. keshi.

FUNAKATA フナカタ 舟力 n. Sailors; boatmen.
Syn. sendo.

FUNAKAZI フナカジ n. Decorating or embellishing a ship: — suru.

FUNAKO フナコ 舟子 n. A sailor, boatman.

FUNAKOBORI フナコボリ 鋤浴 n. A person saved from shipwreck.

FUNAKUBABE フナクラベ n. A boat-race = funakake.

FUNAMANDU フナマンダ 鈑頭 n. (coll) A ship's prostitute.

FUNAMICHI フナミチ n. The course of a ship; also, the wake of a ship.

FUNAMOCI フナモチ 鋤持 n. A ship-owner.

FUNAMOTO フナモト n. Preparing a boat or ship for sailing.

FUNANISHI フナニシ n. A kind of wood louse that infects boats.

FUNANI フナニ n. Cargo.

FUNABOSHI フナボシ 舟卸 n. Launching a ship.

FUNAOYA フナオヤ 館長 n. The captain of a ship.
Syn. senchō.

FUNATAKE フナタケ 館蔭 n. Anchoring; anchorage; a place where boats or ships stop, or anchor.
Syn. minato, funaba.

FUNAYA フナヤ 舟宿 n. A boat song.

FUNAWATA フナワタ n. Oakum.
Syn. mihada.

FUNAWATASHI フナワタシ 舟渡 n. A ferry.

FUNAYADO フナヤド 館宿 n. A sailor's inn; a boat-house; a person who keeps boats for hire.

FUNAYAKATA フナヤカタ n. The house or pavilion on a pleasure boat.

FUNAYAMOI フナヤモイ Sea-sickness

FUNAYAMA フナヤマ n. Sea sickness

FUNAYAIBI フナヤ伊 n. Calling a boat, as at a ferry.

FUNAYOBI フナヨビ 異 n. Fitting out or preparing a ship for passengers, or for a battle.

FUNATU フナタ n. Bilge-water=aka.

FUNATUSAN フナタサン 銀座山 n. A boat excursion for pleasure.

FUNAZA KUN フナザ くん A ship's bottom; a kind of covering for the head.

FUNAZUMI フナツミ 舟漁 n. Loading a ship: kon-nichi — wo tsukimamu, I shall put in cargo to-day; kon-nichi — de gozaimasu, this is the day for loading cargo.

FUNDE フンデ n. i.q. fude.

FUNDEI フンデイ 墨泥 n. A kind of gilt paint.

FUNDO フンド 川筋 n. The weights of vondon a weighing beam, or scales.

FUNDO フンド 墨土 n. Dung.

FUNDO フンド 墨意 n. Anger; indigation.
Syn. ikido, haratachī, irami.

FUNOSHI フノシ 銀箔 n. The cloth worn around the loins; a waist-cloth.

Syn. yumoi, ita-obi.

FUNES フネス 鋤 n. A boat, ship; a vat; the large tub in a bath house: — no kō-ita, the deck of a ship; — no hogata, the yards of a ship; — no hosuma, the halyards of a ship; — no kaji, the rudder of a ship; — no tomo, the poop of a ship; — no omote, the bow of a ship; — no ho, the sail of a ship; — no hokushira, the masts of a ship; — no akka, bilge water; — no koyu, to scull a boat; — no moyau, to lash boats together; — wo kakemur, to anchor a ship; — wo maguru, to tack; — wo itsu goro demasu, when does the ship sail?

Fune goro = ga kochira te tsukimashō ka, when do you think the ship will arrive? — wo yureru, the boat rocks; — ni noru, to embark, or sail in a ship; — ni yu, to be seasick; — de yuku, to go by ship; — ni wo — ni tsumi, to load cargo; — no kawara, the flat bottom of a boat.

FUNEKHI-MICHI フネキミチ 舟道 n. A path on which men walk in towing boats up a river; tow-path.

FUNEI フネイ 不は pr. I, in speaking humbly of one's self.
Syn. sessha.
Fure-gaki フレガキ 偶書 n. A proclamation; a public notice.
Furei フレイ 布令 Notification: — suru, to notify, publish, make known publicly.
Syn. furoku.
Furei フレイ 不例 (tsune narau) Not in usual health; unwell: — go — ni watarae-tamau, id.
Furen フレン 不懲 adj. (coll.) — naru, high in price; dear: kono shina wa — da.
Furenagashi フレナガシ A proclamation, notification.
Fure-nansu フレナス 長書 t.v. To issue a notice correcting or countermarking a previous order.
Furesase フレスセ A proclamation, notification.
Furei フレイ 国手 to make another to publish; to make another to publish.
Fureshare フレスヘ A proclamation, notification.
Furi フリ vt. To shake off; shake loose.
Furi フリ n. A pendulum.
Furi フリ n. Manners; behavior; deport-
ment; air; gait; carriage: furi no warui hito, a person of bad manners, or awkward gait; nari furi, the dress, style of dress; minu furi wo suru, to act as if not seeing.
Syn. yōshi, katachi, sugata, nari.
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FURó フウロウ 蝲黛 n. Sealing wax.
FURóBA フロバ 黒唇場 n. A bath-room.
FURóSHIKI フロシキ 黒唇吹 n. A kind of food made of boiled radishes.
FURóKU フロック t.v. To cleanse the body by means of a hot air bath.
FURóKU フロック 附録 n. An appendix to a book; supplement; extra to a newspaper; codicil to a will: kotoba wo shi'i shite — suru.
FURóSHI フロシ 敬称 n. Furoshiki. Respectful.
FURóSHI フロシ 敬称敬 n. A cloth used for wrapping.
FURóSHI, -SU フロシ スュ i.v. To become old and faded; to be time-worn; to grow old.
FURóSHI フルシュ光血 (lit. old blood) n. The lemmorrhage after parturition.
FURóSHI フルシュ古道具 n. Old furniture; second-hand furniture; — ya, a shop where old furniture is sold.
FURóSHI フルシュ 古衣 n. Old clothes; second-hand clothing.
FURóSHI フルシュ 古切 n. Old rags.
FURóSHI フルシュ n. Old or second-hand books; — ya, second-hand book store.
FURóSHI, -SU フルシュ スュ i.v. or t.v To shake; to sift; to tremble, shiver, shudder; to exercise power or influence over others; to stir up, arouse; to be aroused; to flourish: kimono wo —, to shake one's clothes; samukute furu, to shiver with cold; oorete furu, to tremble with fear; tya de mi-bururi ga suru, to shudder with disgust; undoke wo —, to sift flour; ji ga furu, the earth quakes; ikioi wo —, to exercise authority; i wo tenka ni —, to make one's power felt over the whole empire; kuni no ikioi futatabi furuwasu, the state did not regain its power.
FURó フル n. A seive.
FURó フル戦慄 n. A trembling tremor; shaking, shivering: ga okoru, to have a trembling; misukara furu, to encourage one's self.
FURó, -KI-SHí フル キシュ adj. Old; ancient; stale; decayed by time: — te, an old house; — kimono, old worn-out clothes; furuki wo tanumete atarashiki wo shiru (prov.).
FURóKAI, -SU フルケイ スュ t.v. To separate; to sift.
FURóKANE フルカネ 銀 n. Old metal.
FURóKURI フルクリ n. The saddle; saddle skin: — no kasagini, garment of —.
FURóKOKO フルココ n. An ancient thing; ancient custom, or way; antiquities.
FURóKU フルク n. An ancient thing; ancient custom, or way; antiquities.
FURóKU フルク t.v. or adj. Furukku natta, has become old; — gozarimashu, it is old; — suru, to make look old and faded.
FURóKUSAI, -KI フルサイ キシュ adj. Old fashioned; antiquated; ancient; obsolete; — uta, an old fashioned song.
FURóMAI フルマ伊 n. Department; behaviour; conduct: tachi-furumai, id.
Syn. Okonai.
FURóMAI, -SU フルマ義 TV. To entertain; to treat; to feast: chō shite hito ni —, to give a feast to a person; umai mono wo —, to treat one to something sweet.
Syn. Chiiso suru, Motenasu.
FURóMAI フルマ伊 n. Feast; entertainment.
Syn. Chiiso, Shuyen, Kyo-o.
FURóMAKISHI, -KI-KU フルメカシキ adj. Old; antiquated; ancient; obsolete.
FURó-NÁ フルナ n. The name of one of Shaka's ten disciples who was celebrated for his eloquence: — no ben demo ikuen.
FURóSA フルサ n. The oldness; antiquity.
FURóSAT0 フルサト 古亭 n. Native place; place of one's birth; an ancient place.
Syn. Koyō.
FURóSHI, -SU フルシュ スュ t.v. To use for a long time; to cast away, or be tired of, as an old worn out thing: sumi-furusshita te, a house in which one has lived a long time; wore wo furusu na, don't cast me away.
FURóSU フルス n. (poet.) The old nest; old home; ancient haunt.
FURóTE フルテ 古手 n. Second-hand article of any kind: — ya, a second-hand clothing store; — kau, to buy second-hand.
Syn. FURóGI.
FURóWASHI, -SU フルワシ スュ i.v. To cause to shake or tremble: mi wo furuwashite iru, was trembling; koe wo —, to make the voice tremble (in anger).
FURóKÔ フロノ CLOSE (omowaau) Contrary to one's expectations; sudden; unexpected: — no tatken; — no wazawari.
FURóKÔ フロノ 失落 n. A prisoner; captive; = toriko.
FURóKÔ フロノ 不良 (yokaranu) Not good; bad; evil.
FURóKÔNEN フロノケン 不良見 n. False judgment; mistaken opinion; erroneous view or notion: — wo dasu, to form —.
FURóKÔ フロノ 花流 Gentile; refined; elegant; classical; clastic.
Syn. Miyabiyaka, Sharaku, Ikina.
FUSA フサ n. Hemp.
FUSA フサ n. A tassel; the corolla of a flower; numeral for flowers, bunches of grapes, etc.: buddo hito fusa, one bunch of grapes; kaki hito —, one cluster of persimmons; — no oki hana.
FUSAI-FUSA フササ adv. Luxuriantly; in clusters.
FUSAGARE, -SU フサガレル pass. of fusagu. Ano akindo wa Yokohama wo fusagaretta, that merchant has been shut out of Yokohama.
FUSAGARÉ, -SU フサガレ伊 i.v. To be shut, closed, obstructed, blocked up; to be filled up or occupied: cha-wo wo mina fusagatte oru, the cups are all in use; kuchi ga —, the mouth is shut; michi ga — te oru, the roads are obstructed; ki ga —, to be heavy at heart, gloomy; te ga —, hands are full.
Syn. Tsukaré.
FUSAGARI フサカリ n. The state of being closed; obstructed; unlucky.
FUSAI, -SU フサイ t.v. To shut, close; to stop up, block up, obstruct; to plug up; to dam
up; to be in low spirits; gloomy: me wo —, to shut the eyes; kuchu wo —, to shut the mouth; nezumi no ana wo —, to stop up a rat hole; kamata wo —, to dam up a river; ki ga fusaide oru, to feel gloomy.

Syn. tsusenmu.

FU-SAI フサイ 夫妻 (me-oto) n. Husband and wife.

FU-SAI フサイ 不才 Without talent; no ability; stupidity: — no ko.

FU-SAI フサイ 負債 n. A debt; indebtedness: — ya takusan aru; — ga kasamau.

Syn. ome, kei.

FU-RAIL-RAU フサ サ i.v. To suit, match; to agree; to be becoming: minben ni —, to suit one's station; (neg.) fusawasu, not suitable; not becoming.

FUSAN フサ不審 (kitarazu: coll.) Not come.

FUSANE-URO フサヌル t.v. To include; comprehend; comprise: ban-ji wo —, to comprehend everything.

Syn. subeku.

†FUSANI フサナ adv. Numerous; abundantly.

Syn. sawani, obitsubashiku.

FU-SAI TO, or FU-SARI TO フサラ adv. Luxuriantly.

FUSARIKURA フササクラ 荷桜 n. The verbena.

FUSASE-BU フサセ布 caus. of fushit.

FUSASHIME-BU フサシメ布 To cause to lie down; to put to sleep.

FUSAWANU フサハヌ 不相応 Not suitable; not appropriate; uncongenial; not good: — iro; — fuyu.

FUSAWASHIKARAZU フサハシカラズ Not suitable; not becoming.

FUSAYA フサヤ n. Luxuriant; abundant.

FUSE フセ 布絞 n. Alms given to priests: — wo suru, to give alms; fuse-motosu, alms.

FUSE-RU フセル t.v. To turn bottom up; invert: chawon wo —, to turn a cup bottom up; te wo —, to lay the hand prone.

†FUSE-GANSE フセガシ n. A hasp or metal-hook for fastening a door.

FUSEG-OU フセオ防 t.v. To ward off, shut out, fend off; to resist; to repel, oppose, guard against; teki wo fusegu, to set to music; to make the musical marks; take no —, to ward off the hand with.

Syn. nōyō suru.

FUSEG-TATARA-RAU フセガタタラ防戦 t.v. To fight off; to fight and oppose.

Syn. nōsen suru.

FUSEGO フセゴ 麦籾 n. A large basket for drying clothes.

FUSEI フセイ 不精 Indolent; slothful; lazy; inactive; indisposed to exertion.

Syn. fusô.

FUSEI フセイ 学問 (uki-yo) n. This transient world.

FUSEI OR FU-SHI フエイ不正 (tadashikaran) adj. Unjust; incorrect; improper: — no okonai, improper conduct.

FUSEISHI-TSU フセイシauce 不世出 A noneuch, which has not its like; extraordinary: — no sat, a wife who had not her like.

†FUSEIWO フセイホ n. A cottage, hut.

FUSEKI フセキ 附着 — suru, to take into one's family, or number another in one's family.

FUSEN フセン 漂浮 n. (lit. air ship) A balloon.

FUSELU フセル 伏録 n. A hem; to lay and sew a hem.

FUSERI-RO フセリ株 i.v. (coll.) To lie down, recline; to sleep: fuseite oru, is lying down; is in bed.

Syn. neru, fasumu.

FUSE-TOKU フセトク n. A pipe buried in the earth to drain off water; drain-pipe.

FUSETSU フセツ符節 n. Two pieces of bamboo or parts of a seal, used as a tally; credentials; proof.

FUSETSU フセツ 師承 (uitaru hanashi) n. A rumor; a saying that has no foundation.

FUSETSU フセツ 風証 n. A rumor, report.

Syn. fubun, hyōsan, wusa.

†FUSEYA フセヤ n. A bed-chamber; cottage.

FUSEZEU フセイ薩 n. An ambuscade.

Syn. fukuei.

†FUSHI フシ希 n. Brushwood; fagots; firewood.

FUSHI FUSURU フスル i.v. To reprove in directly.

FUSHI-RO フス株 i.v. To lie down, recline; to bend down; to stoop; to lie in ambush; (臨) to be prostrated: kodomo ga fusite oru, the child is lying down; ki ga kaze de fusishinshita, the tree was thrown down by the wind.

Syn. neru, yokotawaru.

FUSHI フシ子父 (oya-ko) n. Father and child.

FUSHI フシ不死 Immortality; never dying; immortal: — no kusuuri.

FUSHI フシ五谷子 n. Gall-nuts.

Syn. goraishii.

FUSHI フシ節 n. A joint, knot; notes, or tones of music: fusih-bushi, the joint; fushī and, a knot hole: — wo tsukeru, to set to music; to make the musical marks; take no —, the joint of a bamboo.

FUSHI フシ根子 n. Teacher; master (used in addressing).

FUSHIAKE フシアセ不仕会 Unfortunate; misfortune; bad luck; calamity: — ni au, to meet with misfortune; — na hito.

FUSHIDACHI-ITU フシダタ i.v. To be rough, uneven; full of knots.

FUSHIDO フシド宿房 n. A bed-chamber; the lair of a wild beast.

FUSHIYAKI フシガイ n. A hedge of brushwood.

FUSHIYERI フシギ不思議 Strange; wonderful; surprising; marvellous; miraculous; supernatural: — na koto da, it is a wonderful thing; — na koto wo suru, to work a miracle.

Syn. ayashii, kumyō.

FUSHIYOTO フシイト fukute n. Uneven silk thread; that which is full of knots: — or, silk stuff woven with —.

FUSHI-KAEN-RO フシガヘル i.v. To change one's position in sleep; to turn over.
FUT

Fushōフシヤウ 不祥 (saga nashi) adj. Unlucky; ill-omened; inauspicious: — na tori, bird of ill-omen.

Fushōchiフショウチ 不承知 Not consenting; not acquiescing; unwilling; not conscious of: — wo tu; — da.

Fushokuフショク不食 n. Loss of appetite or disinclination to eat; anorexia.

Fushonショソン不所存 Erroneous opinion or judgment. Syn. fushoku.

Fushuフシウ俘囚 n. A captive, prisoner.

Fushuoフウシオ風習 (kuse) n. Habit; propensity.

Fushubiフシユビ不首尾 Same as bushubi.

Fusuokフサウクワ n. Chinese hybiscons.

Fusókokuフサウク国扶桑國 n. Japan.

Fusokuフスコ不足 (taranai) Insufficient; deficient; not enough; inadequate; wanting; discontent: — suru, to fall short; to be insufficient; — no kokoro, discontented; — wo itu, to complain, find fault; hitotsu — suru, to want one, deficient in one; nani no — mo nai, to be wanting in nothing; to be contented.

Fusonフソン不隠 Not humble; haughty; proud.

Fusōフサウオ不相応 Unsuitable; unbecoming; incongruous; inconsistent with: bungen ni —, unbecoming one's station.

Fusuriフツリ花言葉 n. A black spot.

Fusubしゅうペ n. A black spot.

Fusubeしゅうべ t.v. To smoke; to expose to smoke; to fumigate; to be jealous: ka wo —, to smoke out mosquitoes.

Fusuriフツリ花言葉 n. A black spot.

Fusubiroしゅうべろ n. Smoky color.

Fusubiしゅうべ t.v. To smoke; emit smoke; (met.) to feel angry.

Fusuboriしゅうべろ i. v. To be smoked; to be fumigated; color changed or made dirty by smoke; smoky: te ga fushubotta, the house is tarnished with smoke.

Fusureしゅうれ n. A black spot.

Fusumaフスマ帳 n. Unjust; improper: — na koto.

Fusumaフスマ帳 n. Sliding screens covered with wall paper; also a bed quilt.

Fusumaフスマ帳 n. Bran.

Fususaフスサ adv. Luxuriantly; abundantly.

Futaフタ板 n. A lid; cover: — wo suru, to cover with a lid; — wo toru, to take off the lid.

Futaフタ板 n. A scab.

Kabataフタ板 Two (used only in comp. words): futamichi, two ways.

Futakeフタケ Hai paly; double; two layers: — mawari, to wrap round twice; make two turns (of a rope); — goshi, bent in the loins, as old people with age.

Futagariフタガリ i.a. juwagari.

Futagoフタゴ 縦 n. Twins: — wo umu, to beget twins.
FUTAGOMORI フタゴモリ n. Double cocooned-
=tama mayu.-
FUTAHO フタホ n. Double-faced; hypocritical;
wicked.
FUTA フタ型形 n. The tare of goods;
the tassels of a picture: - wa tkuru,
how much is the tare?
FUTA-TOKO フタトコ 二従弟 n. Second
cousin.
FUTAMATA フタマタ二股 Divided into two
branches; forked: - daikuton, a forked radish;
- yari, a double-headed spear.
FUTAME フタメ 不敬 Not for one's interest or
advantage; prejudicial; unhealthy; impolitic:
- ni waru.
FUTAMERU-RU フタメル i.v. To pant with
alarm or excitement; to be flushed, agitated:
- wa-te, to be flustered, alarmed, agitated.
FUTANARI フタナリ一形 n. A hermaphrodite.
FUTANO フタノ 座布 n. A cloth worn by women
around the loins.
FUTA-OTA フタオヤ 徒親 n. Father and
mother; parents.
Syn. NAI-SHIN.
FUTARI フタリ 二人 n. Two persons; both
persons: - sure de yuku, to go together.
†FUTA-SAYANOE フタザヤノイヘ n. A house
enclosed within another; a double house.
†FUTASHI フタシヘ i.q. futae.
FUTA-TAII フタタイ再 n. Twice; again.
Syn. NI-DO, MATA.
FUTATSU フタツ 二 n. Two.
Syn. NI.
FUTATSU フタツ 布達 n. A notification: -
swru, to notify.
Syn. FUKURO.
FUTE- RU フテル i.v. (coll.) To be offended
and moody; to be sulky; to pout, or be in a
pet; to be miffed: kozuki ga donna ni shika-
ravete futete katarakanai, the servant being
scolded by his master is sulky and does not
work; kozuki ga fute-te wo suru, the boy is
lying down in a sulky fit; futete sora-byoki
wo tsukan, he is sulky and feigns sickness.
FUTEGIWAA フテギハ 不手際 (coll.) Badly
made; coarsely finished; unskilled; bungling.
Syn. BOSAIKE, HETA.
FUTEI フテイ 不適 Not submitting to authority;
insubordinate: - no to.
FUTEI フテイ風像 n. Manner; deportment;
appearance: - ga okashi.
Syn. NARI-FURI.
FUTEKI フテキ 不敵 Fearless; bold; having
no fear of man; daring; audacious (always
in a bad sense): - na mono da.
Syn. DAIKAN.
FUTEMAWARI フテマハリ 不手際 (coll.) Not
active in doing; not turning the hand to all
the work that is required of one; not able to
do perfectly, completely or thoroughly: -
de komarun.
Syn. FUTUKITODOKI.
FUTEN フテン 昔年 (amega shita) n. Everywhere
under heaven: - sotto, the whole
world.
FUTEN フテン風潦 n. Mental derangement;
lunacy; insanity; madness: - ska, or - no
mono, a crazy person.
FUTO フト 不適 adj. Suddenly; unexpectedly;
by chance; accidentally; casually: - de aii-
shita, met unexpectedly; - shita koto,
accidental affair.
Syn. HAKARAZU, OMOWAZU.
FUTO フト浮図 n. Shaka; Buddha; a pagoda:
- shi, Shaka; a Bud. priest.
FUTÔ フター 不當 Improper; unbecoming;
unsuitable; unreasonable: - na koto wo iu.
FUTODOKI フトドキ 不當 Audacious; daring;
despising the restraints of law or decorum;
ruke: - semban; - na yatsu da.
Syn. FURACHI.
†FUTOKING フトギミ n. A coarse kind of silk
stud.
FUTOKI, -XI-HI フトキ太 adj. Thick or large
in diameter; big; coarse; daring; audacious:
- ito, coarse thread; ashii ga, his legs are
big; futoki koto wo suru otoko da, one who
does a daring thing; kimosu ga, bold;
courageous: - ki, a large tree.
FUTOKOKO フトココ 慮 n. The bosom or
pocket made by the folds of the clothes about
the breast: - ni iru, to put into the bosom;
oya ni futokoro ni ite nani mo shiranu, he
always being in his mother's bosom is a dunce;
- go, a pet child.
Syn. KWAI-CHU.
†FUTOKOBO-GAMI フトコボガミ n. Nose-paper.
=bara-gami.
FUTOKU, or FUTOR フトク太 adv. Same as
futoi; futoku natta, has grown large; futo-go-
zarimasu, it is thick.
FUTOKU フトク 不適 Of little ability or worth.
FUTOKU-I フトクイ 不得意 (coll.) Unskilled;
not an adept in; not versed in.
FUTOKUSHIN フトクシン 不心得 (coll.) Without
consent; not assenting; not thoroughly un-
derstanding.
Syn. FUSHCHEI.
FUTOKU-TAKUMASHIKI, -RU フトクタクマンスタ
太遅 Spirited; meetlesome; fiery (of a horse
only): - uma ni noru, to ride a spirited horse.
FUTOMAE フトマエ n. The august presence
(of the Deity).
†FUTOMI フトミ n. Divination by burning
the seapulp of a stag.
FUTOMO フトモ 太鼓 n. The thigh.
FUTOMOKO フトモコ 太物 n. Coarse goods,
especially cotton goods, or cotton clothes.
FUTON フトウン 地団 n. A mattress; a quilted
bed cover; a cushion: zabuton, a cushion for
sitting on.
†FUTO-NORITO フトノリト n. A Shinto prayer;
(futo is honorific—august).
FUTO-ORI フトオリ 太織 n. A thick kind of
coarse silk goods.
FUTORASE, -RU フトラセ (caust. of futoru)
To fatten, enlarge; make big or coarse.
FUZOKU フオク 属 n. (gram.) - suru, attached to; suffixed; affixed.
FUZOKU フオク 属 n. Appurtenance; appendage; - suru, to belong to.
FUZOKU フオク 風俗 n. Customs; manners; usages.

FUZOKU フオク n. A kind of sweet cake.
FUZOKU フオク n. A writing table or desk.
FUZOKU フオク i.v. To be angry.
FUZOKUMI-i フオクム i.v. Neglect of duty; indolent; - wo suru, to be indolent.

G.

GA ガ (nirimon) n. A carriage, or norimono (used now only in letters, without retaining the original meaning): - wo dodomeru, to stop; - wo unagasu, to go; - wo mageru, to come; (said only to persons of rank).

GA ガ (1) Sign of the genitive case, of: watakushi ga tome ni, for my sake; kare ga yoro-kobi, his joy; soregashi ga mono, my thing.

(2) As designating the subject of an intransitive verb, having also an indeфиниtive sense; as: ame ga furu, it rains; fune ga deto, a ship has sailed; to ga aita, the door is open; sake ga agatta, the price of sake has risen; hito ga nai, there is nobody; anata no koto ga kurō ni natta, I was troubled about you; watakushi wa sono koto ga anjiraremashita, I am concerned about that.

(3) As an adverive particle, -but: itte mo yoi ga itanai hi ga yoroshii, you may go, but it would be better if you did not; watakushi wa yoku ga nani ka go-yō wa nai ka, as I am going can't I do something for you? hōba wo tasunemashita ga Gen-san wa imasen yo, I have inquired about all, but I cannot find Mr. Gen; tenn ka Nihon go de kiru yō ni nureba ii ga, I hope I shall be able to talk Japanese some day (but I am not sure).

(4) Sometimes as designating the object of a transitive verb, same as wo: chi-chi ga nomimai, I want to nurse (said by a child); hanashi ga kikita, I want to hear the story.
GACHI n. The boar fish, a species of equula.
GACHI 雞 攻 n. Good taste; style; elegance; delicate or graceful appearance; artistic: kono horimono ni wa — ga aru.
GACHÔ GAIYÔ 鹿鳴 n. A tame goose.
GAIZENRÛ ガイセンル 言い i.v. To consent, assent; to be willing; — ya ina ya, are you willing or not? I came...
GAIZEN GAIYÔ 結言 (miyabi kobota) Correct; genteel or classical language, or word.
GAHYÔ GAIYÔ 斬殺 (yuki-daore) n. Persons dead from starvation.
GAI n. (med.) A cough; disease of the throat.
GAI=i i.q. kai. Use; advantage; profit (used only in comp. words), as: yoshimi-gai ni, for friendship sake; tanomi-gai ga nai, not to be depended on; yuki-gai ga nai, no use in going.
GAI=i 我意 (waga kokoro) One's own way, own will; own opinion; selfish ends; — wo hoshii-mama ni nasu, obstinately to follow one's own opinion.
GAI=sai n. Injury; hurt; evil; damage: — suru, to injure, afflict; to kill, murder: — ni-naru, to be hurtful; injurious; — wo nosoku, to abuse an evil; gai-shin 罪心 murderous intentions. Syn, sokonai, kousou.
GAIBEN GAIYÔ 見聞 See gaiubun.
GAIGUN GAIYÔ 見分 — som-bun. To one's heart's content; as much as one please.
GAIGUN GAIYÔ 見風 n. An army returning from war in triumph; triumphant army.
GAISA GAIYÔ 髪矢 n. A song of victory.
GAISE GAIYÔ 喊叫 n. (med.) Bronchitis.
GAITOKU GAIYÔ 見骨 n. The bones of dead persons; skeleton.
GAIRYAKU GAIYÔ 見略 (aromashi) adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally (not minutely).
GAI=SAI 見吹 (nirami) n. A fierce look; angry look; glaring at.
GAISHI GAIYÔ 爲子 n. An electric insulator.
GAISHI GAIYÔ 新新 Impeachment, or accusation of a high official to the Emperor.
GAIZEN GAIYÔ 騭然 (bikkuiri) adv. In a started or frightened manner.
GAIZEN GAIYÔ 慷然 adv. Excited to resentiment or indignation.
GAIZEN ガイZen 佳人 n. A handsome woman; a female lover.
GAKI GAIYÔ 剃発 n. Precipice; a steep place: — michi, a road cut along a precipice; — kara ochira, to fall from a precipice. Syn, zeppferi.
GAIKU GAIYÔ 摂aux, affix. While; when; as, kaeri-gake, while returning; ki-gake ni nojisho ye yorimashita, as I came I called at the custom-house; torigake, while passing; thi-gake ni, as I went, or while going.
(2) Quantity: as, sammai-gake, three times as much (in sheets); three-fold; gurai koku no kami no atsua wa nippon no kami no nai-gake aru, foreign paper is twice as thick as Japanese.
GACHTA NISHA, TSUISE-NI.
GAKI ガキ 蠟鬼 n. (uteru oni) A hungry spirit, or devil; the spirit of the dead punished with hunger in the Buddhist infernum: gakido, one of the eight divisions of the Buddhist hell.
GAKARI GAKU GAIYÔ adv. (coll.) Tired; exhausted; startled; shocked; — shite oru, to be exhausted.
GAKI ガキ 樂器 n. A musical instrument.
GAKO ガクカウ 学校 n. A school, academy.
GAKO-sö ガクコウソウ 鳥口護 (med.) Aphtha of the mouth.
GAKURI GAKU GAIYÔ adv. (coll.) Suddenly sinking down or losing strength, like a person fainting: — ojo wo shita, died suddenly.
GAIKWA ガクワ 学科 n. Subjects taught in a school; the different branches of learning; course of study; curriculum.
GAKU GAIYÔ 学葉 n. Tablets with painted figures or inscriptions on them, suspended in houses for ornament, or in temples as votive offerings; a picture; a door plate; price: charge; — wo kakeru, to hang up a tablet; kin —, price, charge; tei —, fixed price; zei —, tax-money.
GAKU GAIYÔ 学 n. Learning; literature; science: — ga aru, to be learned; — sai, literary talent.
GAKU ガク 音 n. Music (especially of drum and file): — wo shiraberu, to make music; gakumin, a musician; saru-gaku, a musical exhibition or opera.
GAKUBOKU ガクボク 学者 n. A poor scholar who, desiring to learn, becomes a servant to a learned man.
GAKUBO ガクブオ 学堂 n. A small temple in which votive offerings of pictures are hung; a picture gallery.
GAKUGI ガクギ 学堂 n. Arts and sciences.
GAKUHA ガクハ 学派 n. A school, sect or denomination in philosophy.
GAKHIN ガクヘン 落片 n. The sepals of the calix of a flower.
GAKUBUJUTSU ガクブジュ 禅術 n. Science and arts.
GAKUMON ガクモン 学問 n. Learning; literature; science: — suru, to study; to read; to apply one's self to learning; — jo, a schoolhouse; — ga agatta, to make progress in learning.
GAKUREI ガクレイ 学齢 n. The age at which children should enter and attend school.
GAKUBUKI ガクブキ 学校 n. School record, or report.
GAKURÔ ガクレウ 学校 n. A literary institution; a school or seminary.
GAKURYOKU ガクリョウ 学力 n. Literary ability or attainments.
Gakusha  ガクシューハ学者 n. A scholar, learned man.
Gakushi ガクシーハ学者 n. A scholar; a professor; a learned man.
Gakushiki ガクシキ学識 被. Learning.
Gakusho ガクショーハ学生 n. A student.
Gakusei ガクセイ 学校 n. Scholar.

Syn. Shorel.

Gakuso ガクス 夜所 n. A music-chamber, music-hall.
Gakutai ガクタイ集団 n. Band of music.
Gakuto ガクトウ学院 n. President of a college; the head pupil of a school; a tutor, or usher.
Gakuzen ガクゼン力値 adv. In an alarmed, startled manner; shocked.

Syn. Birekuri.

Gama ガマ 蛤 n. A bull-frog.
Gama ガマ態 n. The bullrush or cat's-tail: — meshito, a mat made of rushes.
Gaman ガマン省略 n. (coll.) Fortitude; patience; endurance; self-denial: — suru, to bear patiently, endure; — shite t-nusare, be patient; — no tsuyoi hito, a person of great fortitude.


Gamanozō ガマンゾウ n. A countenance like a driver-out of evil-spirits; a hideous countenance; i.e. ōma-no-so.
Gamashii ガマシイ個階敷 An affix similar to — fushiti-like to d, in the manner of: kuro-gama-shiki, troublesome; jōdan-gamashiki, waggish, mischievous; fujin-gamashii, unkind.

Syn. Sō-na, Yō-na.

Gamatsu ガマツ蝦物 (nise mono) n. Counterfeit, or spurious articles: kore wa da — da, this is counterfeit.

Ganbō ガンボ眼病 (me no yamai) n. Disease of the eye; ophthalmia.
Gami-gami ガミガミ adv. — tu, to scold, grumble, find fault in an angry manner.

Gammoku ガンモコ翳目 (manako) n. The eye; (met.) an important place or point: — wo tankeru, to aim at, fix the attention on; — na tokoro, an important place; kono ron no —, the point of the argument.

Gamachii ガマンチイ n. A kind of fish of the Seriola genus.

Gami ガミ磷皮 n. A kind of thin paper; i.e. nuiyū.

Gan ガン鰐 n. A wild goose.

Syn. Kari.

Gan ガン類 (manako) n. The eye: niku-gan, fleasly eye; shin-gan, spiritual eye (Bud.).

Syn. Me.

Gan ガン類 n. A covering of wood, in which the coffins of persons of rank are placed to convey them to the grave.

Gan ガン類 (nise) Counterfeit; spurious: — yon, — book; — kin, — coin; — pitsu, — writing; — buten, — thing.

Gana ガーナ (impure ka of doubt, and na of desire) exclam. of doubt and desire — areba ii: nani gana agetai, I wish I had something to give him; ano hito no te ni koto gana areka-

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shi, I wish some evil might befall his family; tori-kaeru mono ni no gana ya, I would I could bring (him) back.

Ganari,-ru ガナル i.v. (coll.) To cry out; vociferate; talk in a loud voice. Syn. Donaru.

Ganchi ガンチ瞳 n. (coll.) Blind of one eye.

Syn. Katame, Meikachi.

Gandō-chochin ガンドウチチューン n. A dark-lantern.

Gane ガーネ A euphonic particle affixed to proper names, as Mikado-gane; kimi-gane; muko-gone.

Gangasa ガンガサ暗示 n. An eruption on the legs which, like the wild goose, appears in the fall and disappears in spring; ecthyma (?). Gangi ガンジ創付 n. Zig-zag.

Ganozai ガノザイ n. A spook, ghost, hobgoblin.

Gani ガニ i.q. hodo ni, or yū ni, or ka mo shi-Gane ガニ 脇人. To that degree or extent; as if; so as; like as: shimo okini gani, to feel as if it would be frosty weather; koe no karn gani, so as to become hoarse.

Ganzō ガンゾウ (coll. for genjū) Strong; firm; secure; solid: — na shiro, a strong fortress; — ni dekita, strongly made.

Ganka ガンカ眼 下 (me no shita) Beneath or below the eye: — ni hito wo mikudasu, to look down on, or despise others.

Gankan ガンカン 眼拜 (mabuta) n. The eyelids.

Gankin ガンキん暗示金 (nise-gane) n. Counterfeit coin.

Ganke ガンクル眼孔 n. The orbit or socket of the eye.

Gankubu ガンクブ眼頭 n. The bowl of a tobacco pipe from its resembling a goose's neck.

Gankutsu ガンクツ眼富 (iwa ya) n. A cave in the rocks.

Ganrikī ガンリキ眼力 n. Strength of eye; sharpness of sight: — no tsuyoi hito, a person of strong eyes.

Gansaku ガンサク暗示作 - suru, to counterfeit.

Gansado ガンサド暗示札 n. Counterfeit banknote.

Ganshoku ガンショク眼色 (kao no iro) n. The complexion, or color of the face; the countenance: — wo kaete hara wo tatsu, changed color and became angry; — wa tsukuru, to assume a pleasing expression of face.

Syn. Keshiki.

Gansōzai ガンゾウサイ含唾剤 n. (med.) A gargle, or medicinal wash for the mouth.

Ganzeki ガンゼキ蘸石 n. Rocks.

Ganzen ガンゼン眼鏡 (me no mae) Before the eyes; now; the present time: — ni mieru.

Ganzō ガンゾウ際造 (nise-goshirae) — suru, to counterfeit; — no satsu.

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GAPPRI ガッペイ n. Union; partnership; company; — suru, to unite; to go into partnership.

GAPPRA ガッペリ n. A near neighbour; one separated only by a partition.

GAPPI ガッピ n. Day; date; — wo kaku, to write the date.

GAPPONGWAATA ガッポンワサイマ合会本社 n. Joint stock company.

GARA ガラ n. Kind; quantity; appearance; figure: hito-gara ga yoi, a person of good appearance; shina gara ga warui, stripes of that kind are ugly; — ga yoi, of good quality.

GARA-GARA ガラガラ adv. (coll.) The sound of rattling, like the falling of tiles, or of a wagon rattling over stones: kasaara ga — to oshiru.

GARAKUTA ガラクラ tuner (zoga) or — dōyu, the various articles of household furniture, spoken of those that are old and worn.

GARAN ガラんな n. (Sans.) A Buddhist temple.

GARANCHO ガラナンチュ n. The cormorant.

GABANDO ガランド (coll.) Empty; hollow: naka ga — da, it is hollow inside.

GARASU ガラス glass (Eng.) n. Glass: — ki, glass-ware; — ya, glass-maker, or seller of glassware.

GARI ガリ n. House; residence.

GARI-RU ガリル The terminal form of adjectival verbs, formed from ku, the last syllable of the adverbial form of an adjective, and the subjunctive of the verb, to be; as: samuku aru, contracted into samukaru, to feel cold; taku aru, into takagaru, to feel pain; hoshiku aru, into hoshigaru, to be desirous of. Mitagaru is formed from mi, to see, taku, adv. form of tai, wishing, and aru, to be, desirous of seeing; so also kikitagaru, to be desirous of hearing, formed from kikitaku-aru.

GABON ガボン (Eng.) n. A gallon; — Eng. 2 sho 5 go 1 shaku (2.51867 sho); U.S. 2 sho 9 shaku (2.50883 sho).

GARU ガル Own peculiar style or manner; self-taught method or style: kenjutsu wo — ni tensu; ji wo — ni kaku.

GASU ガス gas (Eng.) n. Gas: — kyoku, gasworks; — gama, gas meter; — gawaisha, gas company.

GATA-GATA ガタガタ adv. (coll.) The sound of rattling, slapping: to ga — suru, the door slams, or rattles in the wind; — furu, to rattle.

GATAPISHI ガタピシ adv. (coll.) The sound of feet or wooden clogs; a pattering, or rattling noise: — to aruku.

GATARI-TO ガタリト (coll.) Same as gata-gata.

GATE ガテ = (kataku shite, used as an affix) Hard; difficult: idetachi-gate ni; kaeri-gate.

GATEN ガテン n. -suru, to consent, to assent, to allow; to forgive; to understand, perceive: gaten ga yaku, cannot understand; unintelligible; strange, suspicious; — senai, cannot endure, or bear.

GATECHI ギテキ, KIKI-WAKERU, TURUSU, NATTOKU.

GATERA ガテラ A suffix to verbs, same as nagura, — while; at the same time that; by way of: harumi gatera, while looking at the flowers; yuki gatera, while going.

GATEKU ガテク adv. Like-minded; agreeing together: — suru.

GATTEN ガテン Same as gaten.

GAYA-GAYA-TO ガヤガヤト adv. The noise and confusion of many men and horses preparing to leave a castle.

GAZAMI ガザミ n. A kind of sea crab.

GAZKE ガゼ n. The sea-urchin.

GAZEN ガゼ adv. Suddenly.

GA-ZOKU ガソク雅俗 n. Refined and vulgar; good and bad taste; elegant and homely.

GE ゲ气 Impure ke, used only as a suffix, having the meaning of, looks like, manner, appearance; as: urashige wo kau, a joyful countenance; samage, looking as if cold, or a cold appearance; oshige mo naku, not appearing to regret, or grudge.

GE 仏 n. Buddhist verse: — wo yomu.

GE (shino, shita; coll.) Below; beneath; down; inferior; under; to descend: — no shina, an article of inferior quality; — no maki, the last volume.
An altercation between two sumo wrestlers, Lowest A. Suru. Troublesome heterodox Shiruto. A kind of insect of the family of Miriapoda.

A servant girl.

A kind of insect of the family of Miriapoda.

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Genkei ゲンケイ 靑線 (kibishii はせ) Strict or severe orders.
Genpō ゲンパブ 減法 Rules of subtraction.
Genpon ゲンボン 原本 n. The original book, or copy.
Gen ゲン 現 (ima) Now; at present; the visible world; — to, present and future (Bud.); — to ni sei, the two worlds, present and future.
Gen sensual (met.) Subtraction.
Gen ゲン 刺 (coll.) Beneficial result, or effect; virtue: ryūji no tsuku to iedomono sono gen sura ni naku.
Gen 習う (ichiban) Adv. Original copy, or manuscript.
Genkōhan ゲンケイハン 行犯 n. The actual commission of a crime: — nite toraeraru, to be arrested in the very act.
Genkōhin-in ゲンコクシン 原告人 (uttaeru hito; leg.) The plaintiff; accused; prosecutor; complainant.
Genkon ゲンコン 保全 (ima) adv. At present; present time; now.
Genkotsu ゲン科つ adv. (coll.) The knuckles, fist: — wo yaru, to give a blow with the fist; — wo utsu, to box.
Genkun ゲンクン 元気 n. Highest merit; most meritorious.
Genkwa ゲンクワ 原則 (omoki togo) Severe punishment: — ni shōru.
Genkwan ゲンクワン 於難 n. (same as genka) The porch at the front entrance of a house.
Gen- ヘン 保全 adv. Evidently; manifestly; obviously; visibly; before one’s eyes: — aru.
Genro げんろ 約束 n. A large hammer.
Genri ゲンリ 原理 (kotowari) n. Principle; a fundamental truth or tenet; keizai no; —, the principles of political economy.
Genroin ゲンロイン 元老院 n. The Senate house: — gi-kwan, a senator.
Genron ゲンロン 言論 (kotoba no ageru) Speech; uttering one’s sentiments; expression of opinion: — jiya, freedom of speech.
Genrei ゲンリ 原子 n. An atom; an ultimate particle of matter.
Genrei ゲンリ 原理 The beginning, origin.
Syn. HAJIME.
GENSHŌ ゲンセ に 少 To lessen, diminish: — suru.
Syn. HABUKU, HERASU.
GENSHŌ ゲンシヤ 現象 n. Phenomena; visible changes.
GENSHŌ ゲンノ 原書 n. Original book or manuscript.
GENSHO ゲンノ 蕾暑 (kibishiki atsua) Severe heat.
GENSO ゲンソ 素元 n. The essence, element, active principle, extract (of medicine); an atom; ultimate particle.
GENSON ゲンソン 原宿 n. Great-great-grand child.
Syn. HITAMAGO. GENSUI ゲンス 井月聲 n. A general.
GENTO ゲント や季冬 n. The coldest season of winter; extreme cold.
GEN-UN ゲンウン 総豪 n. Dizziness; vertigo: — suru, to be dizzy.
Syn. KURUMEKI, MEMAI.
GEN-TU ゲント 原由 n. The cause, origin: — wo tsukuru.
Syn. GENIN, MOTO.
GENZAI ゲンザイ 現在 n. The present time; the present tense: — no haka, the mother one now has.
GENZAN ゲンザン 見参 — suru, to meet, see, present one's self to a superior; — ni iru.
GENZE ゲンゼ 現世 n. The present world; the present life (Budd.)
Syn. IMA NO TO.
GENZEN ゲンゼン 現然 adv Manifest; visible; plainly.
GENZOKU ゲンゾク 選囲 To return to the world; to abandon the priesthood: — suru.
GENSU ゲンス ボ画 n. The original picture, drawing, map or chart.
GEPPAKU ゲッパク 月迫 n. (coll.) The last part of the 12th month (o.c.)
GEPPÔ ゲッポ 月腰 n. The monthly wages or pay.
GEPPU ゲップ モ月賦 n. Monthly payment, or installment.
GEPPU ゲップ 增給 n. (coll.) Belching: — suru, to belch; — ga deru.
Syn. OKUJI.
GEPPYO ゲッピョ 月払月表 n. A monthly tabular report.
GEKAKU ゲッカク 下落 (coll.) — suru, to fall in price.
GEKI ゲキ 下痢 n. Diarrhea.
Syn. HAKAOKABARI.
GERO ゲロ 下腸 n. A low, vulgar fellow; formerly a servant in a noble family.
GERO ゲロウ 下字 n. A dungeon.
GERYAKU 下症 n. Omitting the last part of a writing; contracting the end of a word; apocalypse.
GESAN ゲサン 下山 (yama wo kudaru) To descend a hill: — suru.
GESU-RO ゲセル郎 i.v. To understand, comprehend, know.
Syn. WAKEBU.
GESŌ ゲソ 下障 Vulgar; low; mean; base: — na mono. Syn. YASHII.

GESETSU ゲセツ 下锚 per. pron. 1; me (humble).
GESHIKU ゲシク 下栖 n. The elder son of a concubine, who cannot inherit the estate if there is a son born of the true wife.
GESHI ゲシ n. (coll.) Going to bed; retiring to rest: *dan no — ni maskanashita, the master has gone to bed.
GESHI ゲシ主旨 (toku, kodokeru) t.v. To GESHIKU, unloose; to dissipate, disperse, dispel; to stop; to explain; to comment on; to understand: kono uta no kokoro wo gesu-bekarazu, it is impossible to understand the meaning of this song.
GESHI ゲシ夏至 n. The summer solstice.
GESHIKU ゲシク 夏栖 n. Lodging; boarding: — suru, to lodge, board; — ya, a boarding house.
GESHINARI-BU ゲシンナリブ n. (coll.) To go to bed; to lie down; to sleep: — tte o, he is asleep.
GESHININ ゲシンン 領死人 n. One who is arrested, or who appears in the place of the real murderer: — ni torareru; — ni deru; — wo dasu.
GERIESEN ゲリシ ゲリシ 仲夏至線 n. Tropic of Capricorn.
| GESHO ゲソウ adj Manifest; plain.
Syn. ARAWA.
GESHO ゲソウ 下性 n. Wetting the bed: — wo raasu, to cure one of.
GESHOKU ゲショク 下職 n. Low, mean, or ignoble employment.
GESHUNIN ゲシュニン 下手人 n. A murderer, or one who is the principal in a murder.
GESOKU ゲソク 下足 n. Taking off wooden clogs and leaving them at the doors of theaters, etc.; — ban, the person who takes care of the clogs; — dai, the price paid for keeping the clogs.
GESOKU ゲソク 仲根月潮 n. First day of the month.
Syn. TSUKUJI.
GESHA ゲッシャ 月義 n. Monthly pay to a teacher: mu — , not paying a teacher; gratuitous instruction.
GESHOKU ゲッシュョウ 月館 n. Eclipse of the moon; i.q. gusshoku.
GESU ゲス 下司 n. (coll.) Low fellow; vulgar.
GESUBARI-BU ゲスバルブ i.v. (coll.) To be low; vulgar; mean; vile; base.
GESUI ゲスヰ 下水 n. The menses.
GESUI ゲスヰ 下水 n. A drain, ditch; dirty water; the water of a drain or spittco.
GETA ゲタ 下階 n. Wooden clogs: — no ha, the two pieces of wood under the sole.
GETO ゲトウ 下等 Lower class; inferior kind.
GETSU ゲツ月 (tsukki) n. The moon, month. This word is only used for reckoning time by months; as, ichi getsu, one month; ni ka getsu, two months.
GETSU-YA ゲツユヤ 月屋 n. A moonlight night.
Syn. TSUKI-YO.
GETSU-KYO ゲツキョ 月曜日 n. Monday.
GEYA ゲヤ 下屋 n. A house or apartments built to connect with the main building.
キョウダイン キタクヤマ義兄弟 The same as brothers.

ギクエン キクワン 議官 n. A member of the Senate, also of the Sanjii-in.

ギムミ キンキ味噌 n. Examination; trial; inspection; judging; inquiry; choosing: tsumi bito wo gimmi suru, to examine a criminal; — wo shikeru, to be judged.

ギモン 悔悶 (utagatte tō) n. A question, interrogation.

ギマリ ギマリ銀箭 n. Silver leaf.

ギムギム 履歴 n. Duty; obligation: subeki — wa nai, under no obligation to do so; saya na — wa nai, no such duty.

ギン ギン金 (shihokane) n. Silver; — de koshairete, made of silver.

ギンギン キンギン銀泥 n. A kind of silver paint.

ギンキ ニンキ銀錠 n. (taguwo omoi) n. Doubt; suspicion; — wo shizaru, to beget doubts.

ギノ ギノ鉄河 n. The milky-way

ギンツウ ギンツウ銀燈 n. A bank; — shihei bank note.

ギンクウ キンクウ銀貨 n. Silver coin.

ギンナン キンナン銀 n. A small white nut, the fruit of the ichi tree (Gingo biloba), poisonous when eaten raw.

ギンテイ キンテイ銀泥 n. The gums.

ギンセイ キンセイ銀界 n. Ground covered with snow.

ギンシ ニンシ銀主 n. A capitalist, or one who advances the money.

ギンザ キンザ銀子 n. Silver money.

ギンザ キンザ銀鍍 n. The mint where silver money is coined.

ギンザウ キンザウ銀飾 n. Silver ware.

ギンサツウ ギンサツウ銀舎 n. To sing.

ギリ ギリ義理 n. Right, just; that which is proper, just or reasonable; meaning; signification: — aru haka, step-mother; foster mother; — wo shirame hito da; — ni kanu; kono ji no — wa nani ka, what is the meaning of this word?

ギリョウ ギリョウ義理立 n. (coll.) Doing justly, or acting kindly to others: — wo suru.

ギロギロ ギロギロ義毛 n. and adv. (coll.) The crown of the head; the very lowest price: atama no — kara ashi no tsunamaki made, from the crown of the head to the end of the toes nails; — ikura made make nasaru, what is the very lowest you will take?

ギロクリ ギロクリ義字 n. Bright, shining; glittering: — hikaru.

ギロキョウ ギロキョウ議論 n. Debate; discussion; reasoning; argument.

ギナ ギナ義経 n. (coll.) Be bright shining, glittering.
GISEI ギセイ 慷性 (ikienie) n. A sacrifice: ni ni — ni kyō suru, to offer one’s self as a sacrifice.

GISHI ギシ義士 n. A faithful or patriotic soldier.

GISHIKI ギシキ 儀式 n. Rite, etiquette; forms of ceremony; celebration: — wo mamoru.

Syn. hōshiki, sahō.

GISHIN ギシン 嫌心 (utagau kokoro) n. Doubt; suspicion: — ga harenu anki wo shōzu (prov.).

Syn. ginen.

GISHIHI ギシヒ adv. Tightly; closely; snugly.

GISU ギスュ n. A councillor of state (sanju).

GISU-gisu ギスュ・ギスュ adv. (coll.) In a haughty, proud, un courteous manner: — oruku, to walk haughtily; — suru, to act proudly.

GIREDO ギレド y. A left-handed person.

†Giron ギロン adv. A toy shaped like a wooden mallet; a game of ball.

Syn. dakyō.

GIWAKU ギワク 古懲 (utagai) n. Doubt; suspicion; unbelief: shinchi ni — wo shōsuru, to beget suspicion.

GIZA-GIZA ギザギザ vulg. coll. for kita-kida: — ni kiri, to cut into pieces.

GIZENSHA ギゼンシャ 儀善者 n. A hypocrite.

GIZETSU ギゼツ 雅綬 n. Breaking off friendly relations or intimacy.

Syn. zekkō.

Go ゴ 部 (kotoba) n. Word, language, speech; saying, sentence, adage;

Go ゴ 侭 (nochi) After in time; behind: sono go wo ootose ga nai, after that there were no tidings; san nen go, after three years; zen go, before and behind; sono go wa ikaga desu, (used as a salutation),—how have you been since we last met?

Go ゴ 部 A term of respect or politeness used in addressing a superior, prefixed to Chinese words, — honorable, excellent; but frequently only equivalent in English to, you, your: go-yō 御用, government service; go-hatto, government prohibition; go kanai, your (honor’s) wife; go shisoku, your son; go chīsh, your entertainment; go kigen yoroshū gozarimasu ka, are you in good health? go-men nasare, I beg your pardon; chīni go kurō, I am much obliged to you for your trouble; arigatō gozaimasu, I thank you; go shinsetsu, your kindness; go-zunaka de gozarimasu ka, are you at leisure? go setsu wo go motto no de gozarimasu, what you say, sir, is quite true.

Syn. oyo, on, o, mi.

Go ゴ 午 n Noon: — go, afternoon; — zen, forenoon.

Go ゴ 九 n. Beans mashed into paste for making tofu; also used by dyers to limit colours: mame wa —, bean paste.

Go ゴ 五 Five: jūgo, fifteen; gojū, fifty; go bu, five parts; half an inch; go bu-ichi, one-fifth; go nin, five persons; go tabi, five times; go quatu, the fifth month; go ka getsu, five months.

Syn. iratsu.
An excessive amount of paper on which a sentence from the Buddhist sacred books is written by a priest; it is sometimes rolled up, thrown into water and burned, in order to cure disease. Syn. Manioki.

The reward of conduct.

Rape: — suru, to ravish; to violate a female.

Syn. Oken.

Intemperance in drink; excessive drinking of ardent spirits; gleich shu.

The five musical notes.

The night heron.

Rape; to guard, protect, defend, keep.

The rear ranks of an army; the rear part of a camp.

A future day; subsequent day.

The five cardinal virtues, viz., jin, gi, rei, chi, shin; humanity, uprightness, propriety, wisdom, and sincerity; — no michi ni tagawasu.

The command of a superior.

Obstinate; headstrong; strong self-will: — wo haru, to be obstinate.

An imperial edict or proclamation published and hung up for the public.

Suffocated; suffocating; obstructed; headstrong.

Fifty: — ichi, fifty-one.

Entering the palace (spoken of a princess first entering the palace of the Mikado to become his wife).

A wealthy or powerful house or family.

The lugworm, Arenicola pescatorum.

A drawn game: — no tatakui, a drawn battle; shōbu ga da, victory was undecided.

A pentagon: gokakukkai, a pentagon (diagram).

The secretary of the treasury or superintendent of accounts in the Shōgun's government.

A widow.

A. gka-ku i.e. goka.

The sum; total; whole amount.
Go-koku 五穀 n. The five Chinese classics.
Go-koku 五穀 n. (coll.) A drone, idler.
Go-kutei 五箇庭 n. (coll.) A jail; prison.
Go-kyo 五脚 n. The five senses.
Go-kyu 五經 n. The five Chinese classics.
Goko 五橋 n. Stout-hearted; courageous; boldness: — ga nai hito; — na hito.
Gokoku 五穀 n. A wooden bowl: — inu no —, a bowl used for feeding a dog.
Gokoku 五穀 n. The five senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch: — no zoku no osoru beki koto shiyo no hanahadashi.
Gokoku 五穀 adv. (coll.) Superlative degree; extremely; eminently: — warui, extremely bad; — yoi, the best; — ateni, extremely hot.
Syn. TCHIBAN, HANAHADA, INO, ITATE.
Goku のく n. A jail, prison; criminal cases; litigation.
Syn. KÔ, BÔTA, HITUÔ, GOKUTA.
Gokudô 五斗 n. A dissolute, profligate person. Syn. HÔBÔTE.
Goguketsu 五穀極月 n. The last month of the year.
Syn. SHIWASU, JU-NI GATSU.
Goku-hin 五穀品 n. An article of the very best quality; superfine.
Goku のく n. The important or essential principle; chief; chief point; object; gist; pith; mystery.
Syn. goi, kō, OKU, OKU-NO-TE.
Goku-nô 五穀極上 n. The very best, or highest kind; superfine: — no shina.
Gokumon 五門 n. The scaffold on which the head of a criminal is exposed to the public; also, exposing the head.
Gokuraku 五樂楽 n. Supreme bliss; the place of highest happiness; Paradise of the Buddhists: — sekai, Paradise; — sekai nî wâwûru, to enter Paradise; — no shijô, the inhabitants of Paradise; kane sae areba itsumo — (prov.).
Goku-satsu 五穀数卒 n. A jailer; the person who looks after prisoners in a jail; a rascal.
Goku-tsubushi 五穀空風 n. (coll.) A droner, idler.
Gokuta 五切 n. (coll.) A jail; prison.
Syn. BÔTA.
Gokwan 五穀上五官 n. The five senses.
Gokyo 五脚五輪 n. The five Chinese classics.
Gosho ゴシード御所 n. Imperial pardon; amnesty.

Gosho ゴシード 後詞 (ato-kotoba) n. (gram.) A post-position; also called shi-shi-gen or sashi kotoba.

Gosho ゴシード 君子 n. A wooden bowl or cup.

Gosho ゴシード 御親し n. Your honour's wife; mistress, when addressed by the servants.

Goshō ゴショ 待生 n. The future life of happiness (Bud.): — negau, to pray for future happiness.

Gosho ゴショ 御所 n. The Mikado's residence; the palace.

Gosho ゴショ 小殿 (itutu no sawari) n. (Bud.) The five hindrances to a woman's becoming a Hotoke.

Gosho ゴショ 強食 n. Eating voraciously; intemperate in eating; — taisokuhon.

Gosho ゴショ 强酒 n. Intemperance in drinking; — shōn.

Gosu ゴス n. Camlet.

Gosho ゴショ 御所 n. The Council of State at Yedo in the reign of the Shōgun.

Gosui ゴーシュム n. A cobble stone.

Gosui ゴシュ 五 n. Camlet.

Gosho ゴショ 五 n. The five decays in the condition of the Tenjin, when their period of happiness is completed (Bud.).
Gota-gota ゴタゴタ adv. (coll.) Confused; mixed; jumbled together; mingled: — shite iru.
Gotai ゴタイ五段 n. The five members of the body, as the head, arms, and legs; the whole body.
Gotanou ゴタノナ助太夫 n. The prime minister of the Shogun.
Gotaku ゴタク助前 n. (coll.) A foolish or silly word: sonna ni — wo tsuku na, don't talk such nonsense.
Gotamaze ゴタマゼ n. (coll.) Jumbled together; mixed together in confusion: — ni naru.
Gota-ni ゴタニ助 n. (coll.) A hodge-podge; medley of different kinds of food boiled together.
Gotsuku-ku ゴツッケ初 i.v. (coll.) To be jumbled; confused; mixed together; discordant.
Goten ゴテン助前 n. A palace; residence of the Emperor.
Goto ゴト助 adv. Every; each: hi — no koto, a daily occurrence; hito — ni, every body; kuni — ni, every country; hi — ni, every day; — ni, adv.
Goto-goto to ゴトゴト助 adv. The sound of water flowing from a bottle; gurgling: — oto ga suru, to make a gurgling noise.
Goto-kii ゴトキ二助 adv. Like to; similar to; same manner; same kind; as, so: konotokoto, thus; in this manner; hito no gotokai, like a man; moshik mosuku tokoro no gotokuma, if it be as you have said; ware gotoki mono no oyobu tokoro de wa nai, it is a matter to which such an one as I cannot attain.
Syn. そくい, そく.
Gokoku ゴクク助 n. A three-legged iron stand used in boiling a tea kettle, etc.; tripod.
Gosuru ゴスッガ助 adv. The sound of hard things striking together; harsh in sound: — to tatakui.
Gotta ゴッタ助 adv. Same as goto: — kaetsu, to be exceedingly confused.
Gotori ゴトリ助 adv. (coll.) Sudden: — shinu, to die suddenly.
Goya ゴヤ夜夜 n. The night from 12 to 3 o'clock.
Goyaku ゴヤク番番 n. Gunpowder: — suru, to use interchangeably.
Goya ゴヤ騎衛 (mamori yuku) n. Escort; guard; Daijin no one.
Goyo ゴヨ助用 — suru, to use interchangeably.
Goyo ゴヨ狀務 Mibuse; erroneous use.
Goyo ゴヨ助用 n. Government service.
Goyoku ゴヨク助用 Strong lust; exceedingly covetous; greedy, or avaricious.
Goza ゴザ席 n. A mat; common matting.
Goza-fune ゴザ船子御座船 n. An Imperial yacht.
Go-zanoma ゴザノマ御座間 n. The room in which a lord or master generally sits.
Gozari-nu ゴザル助 i.v. (coll.) I.q. kwareu. To be pauper; rotten.
Gozarun ゴザル助 i.v. To be; to have; (respectful for aru): gozarimasu, I have; there is; gozarimashita, I have not; there is not; gozarimashita ka, have you? is there? gozarimashita, I think there is, or I think I have; sayo de —, it is so.
Gozai ゴサイ助女 n. A blind woman who goes about singing and playing on the guitar.
Gozen ゴゼン御前 n. Boiled rice, or food generally.
Syn. MESHI, GOHAN.
Gozen ゴゼン助前 n. The presence of the Emperor; also, “your excellency,” in speaking to or of an honorable person.
Gozen ゴゼン午前 n. Forenoon.
Gozoro ゴゾロ五郎 n. The five viscera, viz., the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys.
Gozoku ゴウク助族 n. A powerful or influential family (on account of wealth).
Gozume ゴツメ後従 n. A body of troops kept in reserve in case of need; a reserve.
Gozumezu ゴツメズ牛頭馬頭 n. Demons having heads like the ox and horse, said to act as jailers in the Bud. hades.
Gu ガ倶 suru, to accompany; go or take along with: tomo wo suru — suru, to take a servant with one.
Syn. TOMONAU, TANAU, SASO.
Gu ガ Tools; implements; a complete set, or suit of utensils, instruments, furniture, armor, etc.: kami-shimo ichi gu, one suit of dress clothes: — suru, to furnish, make complete, arrange; to have; ikuse no —, implement of war; yori tachi —, one suit of armor.
Gu ガ (oroka) Foolish; stupid (used often as an humble word for one's self): gu-na kito, a dune; gu-na koto wo in, to talk nonsense; gu-sai, my (stupid) wife; gu-toku, my (stupid) son; gu-an, my (stupid) opinion; gui-i, my (stupid) mind. Syn. BAKA.
Gu ガ偶 Even numbers: ki-gu, odd and even numbers; — sū, even numbers.
Syn. chō.
Guai グアイ助合 n. The state, condition; the fit; the working or movement of things which are adjusted to one another; as: kono hiki-dashi no guai wa yoi, this drawer works neatly and smoothly; shōji no guai ga waru, the screen does not work smoothly; guai wa dō da, how are you? — wo naaru, to adjust or regulate.
Syn. AMBAI, CHOSHI.
Gu-REN グレーン供奉人 n. The attendants of the Emperor in going out, or of a Kami when carried out in procession.
Gu-arasu グアラス助術 n. (oroka naru mono) A dunce, stupid fellow, blockhead.
Guchi グチ助術 n. Nonsense; foolishness; silliness: — wo kodosu, to talk nonsense; onna wa — na mono, women are silly beings. Syn. OROKA.
Guden-Guden グデングデン adv. (coll.) Stupid; insensible; (said of persons dead drunk): — ni watta.
Gudo-Gudo グドグド adv. (coll.) The sound of complaining, grumbling: — ti, to grumble.
GUDON グドン 俗書 (oroka ni nibuki) adj. Foolish and dull; ignorant and stupid.
GUDOTSUKI-KU グドツキ Iv. (coll.) To loiter; to dilly-dally; to be slow and dilatory; to grumble, complain: nani wo gudotsuite iru, nani wa koyaka ike, what are you dilly-dallying about?—if you are going so quick; nani wo —, what are you grumbling about?
GUDEN グデン 寄言 n. Metaphor; parable; fable. Syn. TATOK.
GUGU グギ 供物 n. The food of the Tenshi.
GUNG グング 引法 (hou wo hironren) To disseminate or propagate religious doctrines.
Syn. SEFPO.
GUMAI グマイ 映画 Ignorant; stupid: — na watakushi.
GUMBAI グンバイ 鉄砲 n. A fan used by military officers in giving a command: — wo furu, to give an order.
GUMBYO グンビョウ 鐵兵 n. Soldiers; troops: an army. Syn. GUNZEI.
GUMU グム 萩線 n. A small edible red berry; a species of dogwood, Elaeagnus.
GUMU グム 映衆 Ignorant; stupid uneducated; foolish: — no mono, ignoramus.
GUMU グム 映協 n. A swarm of bees.
GUMU グム 鉄砲法 n. Military tactics, or rules; martial law: — kwaigi, court-martial.
GUMPUE グンプエ 鐵兵服 n Military clothes; uniform.
GUN グン 郷 (kori) n. The largest subdivision of a kuni, or ken; a county.
GUN グン 章 (ikusa) n. An army; war; military: — cha, in the army; taigun, a large army.
GUNGO グンゴ 鐄守 n. The chief officer of a county.
GENDAI グエンデイ 郷代 n. The superintendent of a county under the Shogun.
GENDAN グエンデン 軍線 (ikusa no hanashi) n. War-stories.
GENGAKU グエンガく 軍歌 n. The art of war; military science: — ni tashita hito.
GUNIN グニン 愚人 (oroka naru hito) An ignorant person; a fool.
GUNITA-GUNITA グニタグニタ adv. (coll.) Limber; soft; pliant; fleshy.
GUNIYARI グニヤリ adv. Soft; pliant; limber.
GUNIN グニン 軍神 (ikusa no kami) n. The god of war.
GUNJIN グンジン 军隊 n. An encampment; military camp.
GUNKAN グンカン 軍艦 (ikusa-bune) n. A ship of war.
GUNKEN グンケン 鉄砲 n. The form of government opposed to the feudal system (ho-ken), in which the officials of every province and district are appointed by the central or Mikado's government, and hold their office at his pleasure, and where the revenue, naval and military power are under the control of the central government; a monarchical form of government.
GUNKO グンコ軍功 n. Military services, or merit.
GUNREI グンレイ 軍令 n. An order, or command given to an army.
GUNRITSU グンリツ軍律 n. Martial law.
GUNROKU グンロク軍果 n. Military power.
GUNSAN グンサン 軍参 (muragari mairu) To flock together; assemble in droves.
GUNSHI グンシ 軍師 n. An army or military officer.
GUNSHIN グンシン 軍臣 n. The whole crowd of servitors; servants of the Tenshi.
GUNSHO グンショ 軍曹 n. A history of wars.
GUNSO グンソ 軍卒 n. A sergeant.
GUNTSU グンツ 軍卒 n. Common soldiers.
GUNTO グント 軍用金 n. Army or war expenses.
GUNZAI グンゼイ 軍戟 n. An army.
GUNZOKU グンゾク 軍団 n. An army-follower.
GURA グラ adv. (coll.) Unsteady, rocking, shaking, or unsettled in manner: fune ga — suru, the boat rocks; to go jishin de — suru, the house is rocked by an earthquake; ha ga — suru, the tooth is loose.
GURASHI, OR GURAKASHI-SU グラス t.v. (coll.) To cheat, defraud; swindle by petty trick or artifice, or making out a false account; to fail in one's engagements and disappoint by continued delay (as a workman): kane wo gurase- rete kanjo ga aveamu; shigoto wo gurasi.
GURASHI-MONO グラシモノ n. (coll.) An article in the purchase of which one has been cheated, or swindled.
GURATSUKI, KU グラツク i.v. To be fickle, vacillating, unsteady, shaky, unsettled, wavering; tuakage ga gurase-nite kaki-nikui, the table shakes so that I cannot write.
GURE, SU グレ n. To be deranged; out of tune: yakusoku ga gureta, the engagement has failed; ki ga — suru, to be crazy; shokki ga — suru, to be out of tune. Syn. CHIGAI.
GURU グル愚弄 n. Ridicule; derision; jeer- ing; teasing; making sport; mocking: — suru. Syn. AZAKERU, NABERU.
GURON グロン愚論 n. Foolish argument; inconclusive reasoning.
GUROSU グロス n (Eng.) n.—144 pieces.
GURU グル n. (coll.) Accomplice or confederate in crime: fuji — ni natte maotoko wo sasen. In German: — zu —, around the house; — zu mawaru.
GUSA グサ adv. The sound of stabbing: abara wo gusu to tetu, stabbed him in the chest; nodo wo — ireru, shot him in the neck with an arrow.
GUSHI グシ愚者 n. An ignorant person; a dunce, fool, simpleton: — ni mo itiku aru (prov.), even a dunce sometimes does a good thing.
GUSHI グシ髮 n. (wom.) The hair (only used with o or ni preceding), as: migushi, your (honor's) hair; ogenoshi wo agemasho, let me do up your hair. Syn. KAMI.
GUSU グソウ 具足 n. A coat of mail; complete armor: — ya, armorer.
GUSU グソウ 具足 — mru, to be complete, perfect, entire; completely furnished; to have.
Syn. sonawaru.
GUTA-GUTA グタグタ adv. (coll.) In a flabby, limber manner.
GUTARU グタラ adv. (coll.) In a flabby, limber manner.
GWATSUKI グタタ i.v. (coll.) To be limber; flabby.
GUTTO グット adv. In a flash; in an instant: — nomi-komu, swallowed it in one gulp, or, understood it at once.
GWATE-N-FUNE グセイノフェ フ次之舟 n. i.q. Nori-no-fune.
GWATEN グタEN 偶然 By chance; fortuitously; contingently; accidentally: — naru koto, a chance affair; — ni atatta, hit by chance; — ni dekita, came by chance.
Syn. totsuguen.
GWAT グワ n. An image, idol, statue: — ni tsukau mono, an idolater; — kyō, idolatry.
GWAT グワ 弘道 (hiroumon) — suru, to spread abroad; propagate by preaching.
GWATU-GUU グワググ adv. The sound of grumbling, complaining; loitering; idly; lazily: — to shite oru, to be idle and loitering about.
GWATSU-RU グワル i.v. To tease, vex, annoy.
Syn. nedaru.
GWATUKU-E グワクタ i.v. (coll.) To grumble, complain.
GWABI グバベイ 霉菌 n. A picture of rice, (met.)=useless and disappointing.
GWAI グアイ 外 (hoka, soto) Besides; above; beyond; outside; foreign; alien: chikara — no kataraki wo suru, to do something for which one had not the strength (but does by slight); kokoro — no koto wo in, to say something which one does not feel or believe; shūkyō wo ri — no ri wo toku, religion teaches of matters above what is natural—the preternatural.
GWABUN グワブン 外間 (hoka no kikou) n. Publicity; notoriety; reputation; fame; honor: — ga warui, ashamed to have others know it; yose — ga warui, stop, it is a matter to be ashamed of; ie no — ni kakawaru, to be injurious to the reputation of a family; — wo ushiharu, to lose reputation.
GWABUNSU グワブンス外物 (soto no mono) n. External things or objects; things outside of one's self; — ni moyowasawaru.
GWALIN グワリン 外人 n. An outsider, stranger; one who does not belong to the family, company or party.
GWAIKEN グワケン 外見 (soto no mie) n. External appearance; outside; showing anything to others; — wo kazaru; — ga warui, don't let it be seen.
GWAIKU グワク エ外僕 n. A foreign country: — jin, a foreigner, alien.
GWAIKEN グワケン 外僕 n. A foreign country; — jin, a foreigner, alien.
GWAIDU グアイド 外務 n. Foreign affairs: — kyō, minister for.
GWAIDU-SHI グアイドシ 陶外務省 n. Department of foreign affairs.
GWAISO グアイス 外祖父 n. Maternal grandfather.
GWAITO グアイト 外用 n. (med.) Local or external treatment of disease.
GWA-KU グウキ 化器 n. Earthware.
GWA-KO グウコ 料工 n. A picture painter, artist.
GWA グワ 頃 (negai) n. Desire; request; prayer; supplication; vow: — wo tateru, to make supplication, or offer up a prayer; — wo kakeru, id.; — wo hatsuu, to perform one's vow; — hodoki wo suru, id.; — ga kuniya, the prayer has been heard.
GWAJAKE グワジャケ n. Making a vow: — wo suru.
GWAU グウ 頽恨 — na, adj. Narrow-minded and obstinate; bigoted; stupid.
GWAJITSU グワジツ 元日 n. New Year's Day; the first day of the year.
GWATKO グワトキ 頑頑 (katakana) — na, bigoted; narrow-minded and stubborn; obstinate.
GWANIN グワニン 頑人 (kito hito) n. A begging person, petitioner; begging priest.
GWANRAI グワライ 外来 (moto yori) adv. Originally; naturally; anciently; from the first; from the beginning; always before this; heretofore: kono hito — yowai, this man has always been weak; — tuyoi kuni naredomo ima wa yowaku-natta, it was originally a powerful state, but it is now weak.
Syn. zentai, honrai.
GWA-N グワニ 外元 n. Principal and interest.
GWAISHO グワイショ 頃書 (negai-sho) n. A petition in writing: — wo sakki-aguru, to hand up a petition.
GWANNO グワノ 外柔 n. Progenitor, forefather; founder; inventor.
GWANKU グワンク サト建 (hokai) n. A pill.
GWANSEI グワンセイ 暗昧 Ignorant; inexperienced, without understanding; gwane no waikyoku demo yoi wo warui wa chan to shiru, even a child knows well the difference between right and wrong.
GWAPI グワプビ 月見 See gappi.
GWASHOKU グワショク 月食 n. Eclipse of the moon.
GWATSU グワツ 月 (tsuki) n. Moon, month; shō-getsu, the first month; ni — , the second month.
Syn. getsu.
GYAKU ギャク 逆 n. Intermittent fever.
GYAKU ギャク 反 n. Counter, opposite; rebellious; traitorous: — no koto, a matter the reverse of what it should be; — ni kazocchi, to count backwards; — ni nagarezu, to flow backwards; — suru, to oppose; to be adverse.
Syn. sakasama, sowuku.
GYAKUFU ギャクフ マ風 n. A contrary wind.
Syn. mukai-kaze.
GYAKU ギャク 異 n. Treason; treachery; rebellious; perfidy.
Gyakushi. The Emperor.

Gyokuten. Coagulation; congealing.

Gyoke. A lapislazuli; one who cuts and polishes stones.

Gyo. Fish: tai-gyo (large fish).

Gyoju. A fisherman.

Gyosha. A driver, coachman, charioteer.

Gyosho. Sleep (only used of the Emperor).

Gyoushi. A mode of writing the Chinese character more contracted than the Kaisho.

Gyoushi. Bathing with warm water.
Gyotai ギョタイ 魚袋 n. An ornament, bag or badge of rank worn by nobles.
Gyotai ギョタイ 魚袋 n. Congelation; solidification; (med.) a tumor, or hard swelling; — suru, to harden, congeal; stiffened; to adhere; to be stubborn.
Gyotai ギョタイ 依頼 n. (coll.) Business; occupation: on — wa nani wo nasarimassu, what is your occupation?
Gyoten ギョテン 仰天 (coll.) — suru, to be amazed, astonished, surprised.
Syotu ショト adv. In an astonished, surprised manner: — orodote nigeru.

Ha ハ (coll.) The odd number, or that which is over and above a round number, as: sunbayaku ha, three hundred and odd, or the amount above three hundred; go-jū yon no ha dono kurai, how much is there over fifty yen? ha dake makeru, I will deduct the odd number.
Syn. AMARI.

Ha ハ n. Wing, feather (used chiefly in compounds); a large umbrella; carried over noblemen: ha-oto, the sound of the wings; ha-iro, color of the feathers; o ha uchi-karu shita ro-nin (prov.), a poor and miserably looking vagrant.

Ha ハ n. (coll.) Place; i.e. ba: yuki ha ga nai, no place to go to; awatete nige ha wo ushinai.
Ha ハ n. (coll.) A rake with iron teeth, used by farmers in breaking up clods.

Ha ハ n. Seet; denomination; party; school: muni ha, what seet?
Syn. suishin, suyu.

Ha ハ n. A tooth; (口) the cutting edge of a knife, sword, etc.: — wo kui shibaru, to close the teeth tightly; kuruma no —, the cogs of a wheel, also the rim or felloo.

Ha ハ n. A leaf: ki no —, a leaf of a tree; kono ha, id.

Habiri ハブリ 式嬪 n. A winged ant.

Haba ハバ n. The breadth: — wa ni shaku, the breadth is two feet; huba wo suru, to take up all the room; to crowd others out; mae-haba, the breadth in front; yokaba-habak, breadth.

Habakawashiki, KU ハバカラハシキ adj. Ashamed; backward; exciting awe, reverence: habakaru beki; — omou, to feel reverential.

Habakari, KU ハバカリ 淫い v. and t. To fear, dread; to be backward, ashamed: aya-matte aratamuru ni habakari koto nakare, having committed an error, don't be afraid to correct it; habakari nagara, I fear, or I consider it rude to say so, but (a respectful phrase used in apologizing for what one is about to say, or do),— excuse me, beg pardon for; habakari de gozarimasu, much obliged to you; thank you; habakari ni yuku, to go to the priy.

Syn. osoreru.

Habaki ハバキ 彦裘 n. The metal ring which fastens the sword-blade to the handle.

Habaki ハバキ 腹巻 n. Leggings.

Syn. KYAHAN.

Habami, MU ハバミ 静 v. To oppose, prevent, resist.
Syn. KOKAMU.


Habatsuki ハバツキ n. Flapping the wings: — suru.

Habatai ハバタイ (coll.) Filled full; too large for the mouth: kuchi ni —, the mouth stuffed full.
To attend or wait upon; to serve (used only as a substantive verb; to be, to have, same as "soro"); *ware sel-fin no sober ni haberite*, I being at the side of the sage; *haberin, pret.; haberan, fut.*

A two (met.) drawer to take or put, that man is puffed up, or makes a swell; *shishigata — the sect spreads.*

**Syn.** FUKURO, HIGOGARU.

†HABUKI哈布キ矢倉 n. A feather brush.
†HABUSHI哈布シ n. Drying the feathers (as a wet bird).

HABUハブ n. A kind of snake common in Leu-keu.

**HABUKERU哈布ク除 pass. of habuku: ano hito wa nakama wo habukaretara; that man has been left out of the company.

HABURIハブリ t.v. To lessen, diminish, curtail; to shorten; to reduce in number or quantity; to deduct, subtract; to abbreviate; to elide, abridge, cut off, insulate: *kazu wo — to lessen the number; teite wo — to reduce expenses; ni no kaku wo — to abbreviate a word (in writing); ogori wo — to curtail extravagance in living; nakama wo — to dismiss or turn out of a company.*

**Syn.** HERASU, GENVU, GENSHO SHRU.

†HABUKI哈布キ n. A bellows.

**Syn.** FUIGO, FUKGAWA.

†HABUKI-kuハブタ t.v. To flap the wings (as a bird in flying).

†HABURASE-kuハブラセル cause of haburi; to transport to an island (as a criminal); to throw one's self away.

HABURA哈布拉羽羽 n. The flapping of wings; (met.) power, influence, authority: *ga yokunatta.*

HABURU哈布拉翼羽 n. The form or appearance of a leaf: *kono tabako no — wa warui.*

HABURU-kuハブル t.v. To flap the wings; to overflow (as a river).

HABUSHI哈ブシ n. The teeth, in respect to size, arrangement, color, etc.: *ga tonari, strong teeth; ga yoi, fine teeth.*

†HABUSHI哈ブシ n. Wing: *ni kai-komu, together under the wings.*

HABUTAE哈ブタ飛羽二童 n. A kind of white silk fabric.

HACHI哈チ adj. Eight: *hachi-ju, eighty; jahachi, eighteen; — tabi, eight times.*

**Syn.** YATSU.

HACHI-ku哈チ筋 t.v. (met.) Used in the phrase, *hachi ni euru, to turn off or dimiss from employ; to break an engagement: *hachi ni eureru, to get turned off; to have an engagement broken; hachi wo cutta, id.*

HACHI哈チ鉄 n. A bowl, pot, basin: *atama no — the skull; ueki no — a flower-pot; hibachi, a brazier; kibachi, a wooden bowl; ueki ni — two pots of flowers; — awase wo eru, to bump heads.*

HACHI哈チだけ n. A bee, wasp: *mitsu-bachi, the honey-bee; kuma-bachi, a bumble-bee; — no su, a bee-hive; — no hari, the sting of a bee.*

HACHI-BAI哈チ大八 n. Eight-fold.

HACHI-GANE哈チ鶴子 n. Frontlet of a helmet.

HACHI-GNATハチグナフ八月 The eighth month; August.

HACHI-KU哈チ筷子 n. A kind of bamboo.

HACHI-KU哈チ筷 n. The splitting of a bamboo: *ikoi hachiku wo gatoku, a force or power which breaks whatever opposes it as easy as splitting a bamboo.*

HACHIMAI哈チマキ n. A handkerchief tied around the head; a turban.

HACHIMAN哈チマン八幡 n. Eight myriads; eighty thousand.

HACHIMANハチマン八幡 An Emperor of Japan of the 16th dynasty (about a.d. 275), in whose reign the Chinese classics and art of weaving were introduced into Japan. He is now worshiped as the god of war.

HACHIMAN-DA哈チマン大 The topmost part of the helmet, where the god of war was supposed to dwell. *Syn. Then.*

HACHI-MITSU哈チミツ飛鳥 n. Honey.

HACHI-MODORI哈チモドリ平字 The character for eight (ハ); *— wo funi, to walk with the toes turned in; parrot-toed.*

HACHI-MONO哈チモノ n. Grilled, stewed or roast meat.

HACHIN-IN哈チニンダイ八人筋 n. A ventrilouquist; ventrilouquism.

HACHISU哈チス n. The Lotus.

**Syn.** RENGE, HARI.

HACHI-TATAKI哈チタタキ鉺印 n. A begging priest who goes about beating a metal bowl, or a bell.

HADA哈ダ筋 n. The naked body; the bare surface of the skin; the shoulder: *katanaha nuide shigoto wo eru, boring one shoulder to work; mora-hada nugi, both shoulders bare; katana no hada, the naked blade of a sword; ki no hada, the body of a tree (the bark removed); hada no kuroi hito, a man with a black skin; moto yori otoko no — wo furerai, never lend carnal intercourse with a man.*

**Syn.** HADA, KAWA.

HADA-HI哈ダヒ n. The texture of the skin; (fig.) temper; disposition: *— no arai hito, a bad tempered person.*

HADA-da哈ダダ筋 n. The human skin (same as *hada): kin no hada; a beautiful skin.

HADA-NA哈ダナ筋 n. A garment worn next the skin; the shirt.

**Syn.** JIBA.
HADE, RU ハデ な. To grow, as grass, to sprout up, shoot up: *kuza ga haeta, the grass has sprouted; *hiyoko ga haeta, the chick has come out of the shell; *kami ga haeta, the hair has grown out (where it once was shaved off); *kabi ga haeta, it has moulded; *ha ga haeta, has cut its teeth.

Syn. oiro.

HAE, RU ハエ な. To pile up; to arrange in a pile: *tawara wo —, to pile up bags (of rice); *nimotenu wo —, to pile up goods.

Syn. tsunu.

HABASHIKI, RU ハバシキ 靴匠. Bright; brilliant; splendid.

HARIWA ハライワ 靴際 n. The edge or border of the hair.

Syn. regiwa, kamigiwa.

HAE-SAGASHI, RU ハエサガシ 生産 な. To grow downward.

Syn. hetsuki: hi ga haetsukuru.

HAFU ハフ 様 n. The gable of a house.

Syn. fururi-, ru フラフス i.v. To disregard; to cast away.

Syn. furure-, ru フラフル i.v. To become poor, or mean; to deteriorate.

Syn. ochiburei.

HAFURI ハフリ 様 n. A priest of a Shinto temple: — ko, id.; — me, a priestess.

Syn. fururi-, ru フラフル i.v. To move or clap the wings (as a bird in flying).

Syn. fururi-, ru フラフル i.v. To flow, overflow: to spread over (as a river).

Syn. fururi フラリ n. A funeral.

Syn. fururi-, ru フラフル i.v. To bury, inter.

Syn. fururi-MONO フラリモノ n. Articles used at a funeral.

HAGAE ハガエ n. Shedding the feathers, or leaves; moulting.

HAGAI ハガイ 鳥 n. The wing or feather of a bird.

Syn. hane, tsurara.

HAGAI ハガイ 端書 n. A memorial; a note; also 記書 a postal card.

Syn. hazukashigari.

HAGANE ハガネ 鋼 n. Steel.

Syn. hagane, tsurara.

HAGASHI, RU ハガシ 被差 pass. of hagu. To be stripped of clothes, or bark: *tozoku ni kimonon no hagaretu, to be stripped of clothes by thieves.

Syn. hagashiki, ru ハガシキ i.v. To strip off, flay, pull off, denude, make bald: atama wo —.

Syn. hagashiki, ru ハガシキ i.v. The dace of clothes, or bark: *tozoku ni kimonon no hagaretu, to be stripped of clothes by thieves.

Syn. hagusho.

HAGASUMI ハガスミ 滅菌 n. The dirt which collects on the teeth.

Syn. hagashiki.

HAGATAME ハガタメ 灰囲 n. Hardening the teeth; a cake of mochi, made in the shape of a mirror, eaten on new year’s day: — no kusuri, medicine good for the teeth.
HAGAYU, -RI-RU SHI ハガユイ歯磨 adj.itching of the teeth; setting the teeth on edge; the excitement felt in beholding a contest of any kind, and desire to help the weaker party; the desire to try one's hand at what others are doing; itching to interfere: hagayuku omo, hagayukite narau.

Syn. MODOKASHIKU OMOU.

HAG, -RU ハガル t.v. To fix the arrow to the bow.

HAGE, -RU ハガル i.v. To be bald, bare, denuded, stripped, divested of covering; to peel off; to clear off: atama ga hageta, head has become bald; neta iru uchi ni futon ga hageta, while sleeping the cover got off; uso ga hageta, the lie is exposed; urushi ga hageta, the varnish has peeled off; kabu ga hageta, the plaster has fallen off; hi ga —, the sun has come out.

Syn. AMERU.

HAGE-ATAAMA ハガアタマ n. A bald-head.

HAGMASHI, -SU ハガマース 謙 t.v. To urge on, incite, stimulate, quicken, rouse up; to animate, encourage: ki wo hagenasu, to rouse the spirits; kosu wo —, to speak with a loud and stern voice.

HAGEMI, -MU ハゲミ 陰 i.v. To exert one's self; to strive at; to be diligent, assiduous, ardent, zealous in doing: shigoto wo hagemu, to be diligent in business; hagende gakumon wo suru, to study with zeal.

Syn. FUMATSU SURU, SEI wo DASTU, TSUTOMERU.

HAGEMI-AI, -SU ハゲミアミ 諦合 i.v. To strive together for anything; to vie with each other; to contend for.

HAGISHI, -RI-KU ハガシイ類 adj. Violent; vehement; furious; severe, as of wind, rain, fire, waves, anger, etc.

Syn. TSUTSU, KIBISHI, ARAI.

HAGUMA ハガマ名 n. A mountain bare of vegetation; bald-mountain.

HAG 天 n. The Leopedeza, or bush clover.

HAG 胡 n. The shin: fukura-hagi, calf of the leg; — no hono, the tibia, shin-bone.

HAI, -GU ハイ t.v. To skin, flay, peel off, denude; to strip off the skin or clothes: kawa wo —, to skin; kurai wo —, to deprive of rank; kimono wo —; mi no kawa hitade mo ageru ki ja, though I have to strip off my own skin I will give it.

Syn. MUKU, NUGASEKU, MEKURU.

HAI, -GU ハイ t.v. To patch; to join flat things together; to venerate; to face with different materials: ita wo —, to patch, or join boards together; hagi-hagi wo kimono, clothes made of patch-work; tate wo —, to make a shield.

Syn. TACHIU.

HAI, -GU ハイ t.v. To feather an arrow: ya wo —; tenu wo —, to fasten the string to the bow.

HAGIKO ハギコ n. (coll.) Patched clothes; patch-work.

HAGIMO ハギモ n. Trousers; leggings.
HAIH ハイ n. Mother: haha-bun, like a mother, the part of a mother; haka-kata no shiron, relations on the mother's side.

Syn. okasan, o-fukujo.

HAIHAN ハイハサン n. Father; (used only by children in speaking of the mother) — no go-suigo, the death of our mother.

HAIKAI ハイかい n. A broom; same as hoki.

HAIKIKI ハイキキ n. Kochia scoparia.

HAIKIGI ハイキギ n. Mother; (used only by women in writing).

HAIKON ハイコン n. An imperfect book; an incomplete or broken set of books.

HAIKI ハイキ n. A fly: — no hana, the proboscis of a fly; — ga amai mono ni takaruyo, the flies collect on sweet things; — wo ou, to drive away flies.

HAIKIYUKI ハイキユキ n. Exclam. used in answeing; same as he, —; to henji suru.

HAIKIREI ハイキレイ n. Ashes: tiki-bai (stone ashes) lime; hai wo kakinansuru, to level the ashes (in a brazier).

HAIKUREI ハイクレイ n. The lungs: hai no zu, the lungs; kinsuru, inflammation of lungs.

HAIKURI ハイクリ n. A wine cup; full; everywhere; all over: ippai, one cup; ni hai, two cups; saibai, three cups; chauan kin-bi no miyu, four tea cups full of water; — wo fukumu, to drink wine; tai-hai, a large cup; ippai ni tsugu, to fill it; — ni naru, to become full; tsuki ippai, one full month; Tōkyō ippai ni hirogaru, to spread all over Tōkyō.

HAIKUSUKE ハイクスケ n. To bow reverently; to worship: — wo suru, to bow, worship.

HAIKUSUKE ハイクスケ n. To bow reverently; to worship: — wo suru, to bow, worship.

HAIKUSUKE ハイクスケ n. To be defeated; to be broken, discomfited, routed: teki no gansu ga haishita, the army of the enemy was routed.

Syn. yabureru, mokeru.

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HAIKUSUKE ハイクスケ n. To match, equal, compare to; to mate, join together: sono toku wa hi no hikari ni hai-su, his virtue is equal to the light of the sun.

†HAIKUSUKE ハイクスケ n. The root: haru no —, lotus root.

Syn. benron.

HAIJAN ハイジャン n. 蛤蜊 i.v. To creep, crawl: hatte kuru, to creep and come; mimizuru ga mitsu wo hatte koeta, the worm has crawled across the road; hai no kuri, a creeping thing.

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HAI 126 HAK

HAITORI ハイトリ n. Fly-poison; fly-trap.
HAI TOUROUMO ハイトリモモ n. The garden spider.

HAITSUKUBARI ハイツクバリ i.q. heitsukubari.

HAYAKU ハヤク adj. (yaku ni somuki) — suru, to break a promise, covenant or engagement.

HAIJO ハイヨ 潮騒 (med.) n. Pulmonary abscess.

HAIYO ハイヨ挺樋 (waiza-okishi) n. A paint actor.

HAIZAI ハイザイ配剂 n. Dispensing medicines; consultation of doctors: — suru, to dispense medicines; — suru, to consult together; isha ga atumatte haizai shita, the doctors met and prescribed.

HAIZUMI ハイズミ灰塚 n. Black paint made of powdered charcoal.

HAJHA ハジャ破邪 Destroying the false (doctrines): — kenshô, destroying the false and bringing out the truth.

HAJAYA ハジャヤ n. A tea-shop; tea-store.

HAJI ハジ n. Shame; disgrace; reproach: — wo kaku, to be put to shame; to be ashamed; to be disgraced; — naki, without shame; — zuoku wo haji suru, considered thieving to be disgraceful; — wo susuyu, to wipe away a reproach; — haji wo kakanu, to hide one's shame; hito ni — wo kakanu, to insult, or put another to shame; haji wo haji to omoraneba haji kaitaru taweshi nashi (prov.), if a shame is not considered shameful there is no need to be ashamed.

SYN. CHIKJU.

HAJI ハジ (coll.) i.q. hashi.

HAIJIRAI ハジラル i.v. To be ashamed; to feel ashamed; to be abashed: ano hito ga hajita, he is ashamed; kajite kuni wo chiketen shita, ashamed, he absconded from his country.

SYN. CHIKJU NI OMOUT.

HAIJOGASHIKI, KU ハジガマキ adj. Shameful; disgraceful.

HAIJIROMI, RU ハジリモノ i.v. To be bashful, diffident, shy.

HAJIKAMI ハジカミ生姜 n. Ginger.

SYN. SHOQA.

HAJIKARI, RU ハジカリ i.v. To be burst open; to be expanded, spread open: hajikari mata de aruku, to walk with the legs spread apart.

HAIKAKE, RU ハジカセ caus. of hajiku. To cause to or let jerk, etc.

HAIKRE, RU ハジケル i.v. To burst or split open from inside pressure: meshi wo tanto kute hara ga hajite sō da, I have eaten so much I feel ready to burst; tawara ga hajiketa, the bag has burst.

SYN. HAZERU, SABARERU.

HAKARI ハカリ n. A spring; a jerk, snap; a kind of game played with the fingers.

HAKRE, RU ハクレ t.v. To jerk; to snap; to cause to move with a sudden spring: yubi wo —, to fillip; to snap the finger; soroban wo —, to move the balls of the abacus with a quick motion; misu wo hajiku yō ni abura wo hiku, grease it so that it will turn off water; ito wo —, to swing a string.

HAJIKIGANE ハジキガネ弹金 n. The hammer or cock of a gun-lock; a spring.

HAIMARI ハジマリ始 n. Beginning; commencement; first state or condition; origin: toshi no —, beginning of the year; fushin no —; ningen no —.

HAJIMARI, RU ハジマル始 i.v. To be begun; commenced; originated: fushin ga —, the building is commenced; ima yomi-hajimata, has just now commenced reading; hajimaranu (coll.), to be of no use; funside otteno hajima in, being cast down won't mend it.

HAIMERU, RU ハジメル始 i.v. The beginning; the first of any process; the origin; the commencement: toshi no — wo gan-jitsu to iu, the beginning of the year is called gan-jitsu; kore wo — to su, to begin here, or do this first; hajime-owari, beginning and ending; first and last.

SYN. SHITE, SAIKU.

HAIMERE, RU ハジメレ始 i.v. To begin; to commence; originate; to set about, to enter upon: fushin wo hajimeta, have commenced to build; yomi-hajimeta, has begun to read; kore kara hajimetesu, begin at this place to look.

HAIMERUSE, RU ハジメレス caus. of hajimeru, to cause or let another begin or commence to do.

HAIMETE ハジメテ adv. For the first time; at first: o me ni kakaru, I see you for the first time; — Yokohama ye kita, this is my first visit to Yokohama.

SYN. HATSU NI.

HAIMERE, RU ハジメレ始 i.v. To make another feel ashamed.

HAIJO ハジョ n. Tartar that collects about the teeth.

HAIJIRAI, RU ハジライ合葉 i.v. To feel ashamed; bashful.

SYN. HAZUKAISHIGARU.

HAJIRU ハジル羽白 White winged.

HAJIRU-KAITSUMURI ハジロカイツムリ n. The eared grebe, Podiceps auritus.

HAJIRUHAI, RU ハジライハ i.v. To be bashful; shy; diffident.

SYN. HAZUKAISHIGARU.

HAJISHI ハジシ n. The gulls.

HAJISHIRE, RU ハジシレ (coll.) To make another feel ashamed; to disgrace, insult.

SYN. HAZUKAISHIGERU, HAJI WO KAKASURO.

†HAKA ハカ (ate do) n. A place to go to; wandering about without aim or object: izuko to naku, no place to go to.

HAKA ハカ集 n. A grave, tomb, sepulchre; — wo horu, to dig a grave; — wo abaku, to break open a grave.

HAKA ハカ n. This word is only used in compounds, as: — ga yuku, to be rapid, or efficient in doing; to be expedientious; — ga yukanu, to be slow; not doing rapidly, or expeditiously; hitori shigoto wa —, ga yukanu, when work is done by a single person it is slow.

HAKABARA ハカバ墓壇 n. A cemetery, graveyard.
HAKARASHI, -ki-ru 拔刀夏日 adj. Quick; active; speedy; expeditious; rapid: — ku nai, to be slow, tedious.
HAKACHI 拔刀墓地 n. A cemetery, grave-yard, burying-ground.
Syn. hakaba, hakawara.
HAKADORASI,-ru 拔刀相使 caus. of hakadoru. To hasten, quicken; to forward; to accelerate; cause to do with dispatch, or rapidly.
HAKADORU,-ru 拔刀 i.V. To be quick; make speed; to be prompt, active: shigoto ga taisō hakadorimashita, you have done a great deal of work in a short time; hakadoraazu, (neg.) to be slow.
Syn. rachi ga aku, haka ga yuku.
HAKAI 拔刀破戒 (isainishimo yo yaburu) Breaking the commandments of Buddha: — no sō, a priest who transgresses the commandments.
HAKAIJIRUSHI 拔刀墓標 n. A tombstone, monument, or anything that marks a grave.
HAKAMI 拔馬 n. Pantaloons; the loose trousers formerly worn by samurai: — wo haku, to wear trousers; — no nachi, the crotch of the trousers; — no koshi, the board on the back of the trousers; wara no —, the sheath around the stem of wheat.
HAKAMIJIRUSHI 拔馬墓標 n. The ceremony of putting on the hakama for the first time, at the age of 5 years, always celebrated on the 15th day of the 11th month (o'C).
HAKAMUHI 拔馬墓碑 n. Visiting the tombs for worship.
HAKAMUJIRUSHI 拔馬墓標 n. The cloth of which hakama are made.
HAKAMOURI 拔馬墓碑 n. The keeper of a cemetery; a sexton.
HAKANAI,-ki-shi 拔刀無 adj. Frail; weak; perishable; fleeting; evanescent; transient; insignificant; mean; trivial: hakana koe, feeble voice; natsumushi no hi ni iru yori hakana kara wa nari, it was more evanescent than the life of a summer insect flying into the fire; — inochi, fleeting life.
Syn. wazuka, kineshime, chotto, yowai, mori.
HAKANAI 拔刀無 adv. id. — naru, to die, or pass away quickly; — kiyuru, to vanish quickly away.
Syn. moroku.
†HAKANAMI,-mu 拔刀無 t.V. To regard as evanescent, transient or fleeting.
HAKABARU 拔刀計 n. Management; administration; transacting; direction: watakushī no — ni dekimasu, I cannot do it.
HAKABARU 拔刀計 t.V. To transact, manage; to do, deal with, direct.
Syn. tori-hakaru, atsukau.
HAKABARU 拔刀セ (caus. of hakaru) To make or let another weigh, measure, etc.
HAKABARU 拔刀セ (caus. of hakaru) To make or let another transact or manage.
HAKARASU 拔刀不思議 (futo) adv. Suddenly; unexpectedly: — au, to meet unexpectedly.
Syn. omowazu.
HAKARI 拔刀計 n. A weighing beam, balance; scales; steelyard: — no fundō, the weight of a steelyard; — no sō, the beam of a steelyard; — no o, the cord by which scales are suspended; — no me, the marks on a steelyard; — no hoki, id.; — ni hakete miru, to weigh and see how much.
HAKARI,-ru 拔刀歳 or 拔刀属 t.V. To weigh; to measure; to estimate, calculate; to reckon; to plot, contrive; to conspire against; to consult, commune with; to deceive, take in, cheat, impose on: umi no fuuka wo hakaru, to measure the depth of the sea; hoshi no kazu wa hakari-shire nai, the stars cannot be numbered; kome no masu de hakaru, to measure rice; tsunomori hakaru, to estimate, reckon; hito wo —, to deceive a person; teki wo —, to plot against the enemy; tsunomi ni —, consult with one's wife.
Syn. tsusmori, sōdan suru, damasu.
†HAKARIICHI,-tsu 拔刀放 t.V. To deceive, impose upon, delude.
Syn. azamuku.
HAKARIIGOTO 拔刀計 n. A plan, scheme, artifice, stratagem: — wo megurasu, to devise a plan.
Syn. tōkeri.
HAKARI-KIHI,-ru 拔刀計規 n. To level off the top of anything measured; to make it even with the measure; to strike.
HAKARIKOMI,-mu 拔刀計 (t.V. To measure anything and put it into something else; to measure out more than is proper; over measure.
HAKARI-MUSHI 拔刀彌シ尺鎌 n. A kind of caterpillar.
Syn. shakutori-mushi.
HAKARIYA 拔刀計匠 n. A maker or seller of scales.
HAKASE 拔刀剣刃 n. A sword.
HAKASE,-ru 拔刀セ t.V. (caus. of haki) To cause to vomit or spit out; to make flow out; to discharge, sell off; to make put on the feet, or legs; to make another sweep: ike no mitu wo —, to let out the water from a pond; kusuri wo nomasete hakasaneru, to vomit a person with medicine; nimogotu wo —, to clear out goods (by selling off); tabi wo —, to make one put on his stocking.
HAKASE 拔刀博士 n. The title of a learned man; a professor.
Syn. monoshiri.
HAKAWARA 拔刀墓地 n. A cemetery, burying-ground.
Syn. hakachi, musho.
HAKAIE 拔刀 (the potential mood of haki) Can spit, or vomit: towarz wo nonden mo hakemasen, although I have taken an emetic I cannot vomit.
HAKAIE 拔刀 (pot. mood of haki) Can wear, or put on: kono tabi wa chisum e hakanemasen, these socks are too small, I can't wear them; kono niwokkii wa hakaru ka, can you wear these trousers?
HAK-KU サキガタ n. The first sweeping of the house after new year's day, generally on the second day.

HAKKA ハッカ 漢詩 n. Peppermint: — ゆ, oil of —.

HAKKAKU ハッカク 漢覚 (araraweru) Revealed; disclosed; known; come to light: — suru; kyう a ku — shita. Syn. ROKEN.

HAK-KAN ハッカン 楠鶴 n. The silver pheasant.

HAK-KAN ハッカン 浪渦 — suru, to spew, perspire: — sai, diaphoretic medicines.

HAK-KE ハッケ 漢渦 n. The eight diagrams.

HAK-KE ハッケイ 漢渦 n. The eight celebrated views in a particular region.

HAKKEN ハッケン 漢見 (mi-idasu) First finding out; discovery.

HAKREN ハッケン 漢見 (mi-idasu) 漢見 (mi-idasu) Platinum.

HAKKIN ハッキิน adv. (coll.) Clear; plain; distinct; clean; perfectly: kōn han wa — to shite iru, these type are very distinct; — to shite mieru, clearly seen; — to shita tenki, clear weather; mada — to naorimase, not yet perfectly well.

HAKO ハイク パルクルクルクルクル n. sweep, to become prevalent; come into fashion; to inaugurate; to set a going, for issue, put into circulation, publish: kōrera ga — shinshasu, cholera is, prevalent; hade-na nari ga — suru, gay clothing has become fashionable, shi-wei wo —, to issue paper money.

HAKO ハイク 航空 n. Flying: — suru, to fly, ferment.

HAKO ハイク 旅立 n. Fermentation: — suru, to ferment.

HAKO ハイク 旅立 (yuken: coll.) Going, starting for any place: Tōkyō ye ite — ita-shimasu ka, when are you going to Tōkyō?

HAKO-WETSU ハイクウセキス 被熟 n. (med.) Yellow fever.

HAKO ハイク 輪捻 The white colt (spoken poetically of the sun): — hashirite yamasu.

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HAKONE ハコネ 繁榮 n. A medicinal plant, chickweed.

HAKOBE ハコベ n. Celery.

HAKOBU ハコブ 運 t.v. To transport; to convey; to go or move from one place to another; to progress: niumotsu wo fune de —, to transport goods by ship; ashi wo —, to walk.

Syn. okuru, tsuru, unsu suru.

HAKU ハク 運 n. Transportation; conveyance; movement; progress; settlement of accounts: ashi no — ga warui, walking is difficult; ichi nin de ichi nichii hokobi wo dono kuri, how much can one man carry in a day? — ga tsukau, does not progress; chi no — ga nui, the circulation of blood is languid; — teuku no, to settle; to arrange, bring about.

HAKUHEI ハクヘイ 運夫 n. A porter, carrier; one who carries.

HAKU-FUGU ハクフグ n. The trunk-fish, Ostracion immaculatus.

HAKUMUNE ハクムネ n. The ridge of a roof.

HAKUMO ハクモ n. The Achillea or millefoil.

HAKUSKO ハクソ n. A paper veil (used only by women).

HAKUYA ハクヤ 駄姑射 n. — no yama, fairy land; elysian mountain.

HAKUYA ハクヤ n. A box-maker, or seller; the attendant on a dancing-girl (getsuka); chaperon.

HAKU ハク 伯 n. An earl; the 3rd order of nobility.

HAKU ハク 白 (shiroi) White; clean; shining: haku-hata, gray hair; haku-mai, cleaned rice; haku-ye, white clothes.

HAKU ハク 箔 n. Foil; leaf; as: kim-paku, gold-leaf; gin-paku, silver foil; susu-haku, tin foil; kin wo haku ni nzu, to beat gold into leaf; — wo ohi, to plate.

HAKU ハク 紙 n. White silk.

HAKU ハク — suru, to argue against, contradict, oppose by reasoning: hito no setsu wo — suru.

HAKU ハク 紙白箔 n. Mineral chalk.

HAKU ハク 誉愛 (hiroku aishu) Universal good will, or love to men; philanthropy: — wo jin to in.

HAKUBO ハクボ 誨基 n. (usu-kure) The dusk of the evening; twilight.

Syn. TASOGARE.

HAKUBU ハクブ 伯母 n. Aunt.


HAKUBUKU ハクブク 色白 n. (lit. white ink) A chalk-pencil.

HAKUBUHAKU ハクブワク 博物館 n. Natural history.

HAKUBUSHU-OKU ハクブワク 本博物館 n. A museum.

HAKUCHI ハクチ 白飾 n. An idiot, fool: — ni wa tebeyo wo yuruazu, an idiot is not permitted to vote.

HAKUCHO ハクチョ 白飾 n. White clothes, such as were worn by the servants of a kuge, or at festivals.

HAKUCHO ハクチョ 仮面 n. The swan.

HAKUCHO ハクチョ ハクチョ n. A white porcelain bottle.

HAKUCHU ハクチュ 白漏 n. Noon; middle of the day; broad daylight.

Syn. HIRU.

HAKUCHU ハクチュ 仮仲 (ami ato) Alike; equal; no superiority of one above another: futuri no gaku — ato, the two (men) are equally learned.

HAKUDAKU ハクダク 白濁 n. (med.) Gonorrhea.

Syn. RIKYUBO.

HAKUGA ハクガ 増援 Very learned; erudite: — no kuni.

HAKUGAI ハクガイ 追害 n. Persecution: — suru, to persecute.

HAKUGAKU ハクガク 学樣 (hiroko manabu) n. Extensively learned; versed in literature: — na hito.

Syn. MONOSHIRI, HAKURAN, HAKUSHIKI.

HAKUGAN ハクカ n. The show goose.

HAKUGEKI ハクゲキ 驅撲 n. Opposing, contradicting, controverting.

HAKUHYO ハクヒョ 白渓 (usuki kiri) n. Thin ice; — wo funu ga gotoku, like walking on thin ice; dangerous.

HAKUJIN ハクジン 赤眼 n. A naked sword: — wo hiramekusu, to brandish a sword.

HAKUJITSU ハクジツ 白日 n. Daylight; day time.

HAKUJU ハクジュ 白状 (coll.) Confession: — suru, to confess, acknowledge; tsumi wo —, to confess a crime.

Syn. ZANGE SURU.

HAKUJYU ハクジュ 白渾 (shiroi kome) n. White rice; rice from which the hull has been cleaned by passing through the mortar.

HAKUMAKU ハクマク 白(paren.) (med.) The sclerotic coat of the eye, or any white membrane.

HAKUMEI ハクメイ 薄命 n. Unfortunate; unlucky.

HAKUMEN ハクメン 白面 n. White-faced; green; inexperienced; a tyro: — no shouei, a greenhorn.

HAKUNAI ハクナイ 李牙白 (shiroi kome) n. White rice; rice from which the hull has been cleaned by passing through the mortar.

HAKUOAKU ハクオオク 無奥 n. Foreign; — en, foreign productions; articles brought from foreign countries; koru wa — de gosaimaru.

HAKURAN ハクラン 男産 n. The name of an ancient Chinese horse doctor, a horse doctor: sen-ri no uma wo aredomo iichi nin no — wa nashi (prov).

Syn. BA-I.

HAKURAN ハクラン 博覧 (hiroku miru) Extensively acquainted with books and things; very learned.

Syn. HAKUGAKU, HAKUSHIKI.

HAKURANKWA ハクランクワイ 博覧会 n. An exhibition; an exposition; museum.

HAKUSETSU KO ハクセツカウ 白雪� n. A kind of confectionery.
HAKUSHI ハクシ 白紙 (shiroi kami) n. White or blank paper.

HAKUSHI ハクシ 白紙 (hakkutsu shiru) n. Learned: wise: — no hito, learned man; a philosopher.

HAKUSHI ハクシ 紙 (shie Homeru; — kassai no koe ten ni hibiku.

HAKURO ハクロー i.q. haiguno.

HAKUTAI ハクタイ 白帯 (med.) A bandage.

HAKUTAI ハクタイ 白帯 (hitobito no dolomite.

HAMAKERI ハマクレイ jikusa

HAMA 5 15

HAMAMOTO ハマモト

HAMABE;N-T^

HAMACHI-DORI ハマチドリ n. The name of a small water-fowl that frequent the sea coast; (met.) letters: — ato todomu.

HAMAGURI ハマグリ 赤 clam*

SYN. UNGU.

HAMANASHI ハマナシ n. A cranberry.

HAMANASHI ハマナシ n. Roso rugosa; hawa.

HAMARI-RU ハマリル i.v. To be put, fitted, or entered into anything; to be fallen into, immersed in, addicted to: wa ga yubi ni hamatun, the ring is put on the finger; shōji ga shikki ni —, the sash is put in the groove; mizu ni —, to fall into the water; nezumi ga mizu-game ni —, a rat has fallen into the water-jar; bakueki ni —, to be addicted to gambling; sake ni —.

HAINURU, OBORERU.

HAMARI ハマリ n. The fitting of one thing into another.

HAMARI-KOMI-MU ハマリコミ i.v. To be plunged in, immersed in, addicted to.

HAMASHI-DORI ハマシドリ (caust. of hamu) To make or let another bite, or eat.

HAMATE ハマテ 浴手 n. (coll.) The sea beach.

HAMAYUMI ハマイユミ 魁 Middleton. A bow for driving evil spirits away; also a small bow used as a toy by children.

HAMAZAKI ハマザキ n. The name of a bitter plant.

HAMADERU ハマデる See haberu.

HAMADERU ハマデる n. Judgment; decided: — suru, to judge, decide upon.

SYN. HANDAN.

HAMBITSU ハンビッチ n. A small trunk.

HAMBÔ ハンボ 鼈 (isogashii) Busy.

HANBUSU ハンブス 半分 n. Half: — ni kuru, cut into halves; cut in two; — wo chōdaī, give him half. SYN. SAKABA.

HAME-RO ハメる t.v. To make bite.

HAME ハメる n. A weather-board, clapboard: — wo huru, to weather-board; — wo hakuho shiwag.

HAME-RO ハメる t.v. To fit anything in its place; to put into (as a screen, door, drawer, etc.); to inlay; to set (as a jewel); to immerse, or plunge into; to cheat, take in: shōji wo hameru, to put a screen in its place; yubi ni wa wo —, to put a ring on the finger; hito wo —, to cheat a person; inu wo kawa ye —, to put a dog into the river; sōge wo —, to inlay with ivory (coll).

HAMEDE ハメデ n. (coll.) Trick; deception; hoax: — ai atta, to be hoaxed.

SYN. YOMOYA.

HAME-ITA ハメイタ n. Clap-board; wainscoting.

HAME-KOMI-MU ハメコミ浸す t.v. (coll.) To fit into; to put into; to take a person in; to cheat; to implicate or involve in trouble.

HAMESE-RO ハメセる (caust. of hameru) To make or let another put or fit into, etc.

HAMESU ハメす 破滅 n. Ruined; destroyed: shinobu, to become bankrupt; — suru, to destroy; ruin.

HAMI ハミ 嫌な n. A poisonous snake, viper.

SYN. MAKUSHI.

HAMI ハミ 嫌 n. That part of the bit which enters the horse's mouth.

HAMI-MU ハミ食用 t.v. To eat, swallow; to live upon; to consume: meshi wo —, to eat rice; sakana ga e wo —, the fish takes the bait; wawamari hito wo —, the anaconda swallows men; toru wo —, to live on one's salary.

SYN. KURAD, TEBERU.

HAMI-DASHI-RO ハミダシル t.v. To project, or be forced out from between two surfaces, or from inward pressure.

HAMI-GAKI ハミガキ 牙齒 n. Tooth-powder; a tooth-brush.

HAMI-KARU-RO ハミカルル i.v. To return or recure (as a sickness).

HAMMAI ハンマイ 餌米 (mesi gome) n. Rice for the family eating; half a bushel, as of paper.

HAMMEI ハンメイ 反忌 (kaerigoto) — suru, to bring back an answer, or report (to the Emperor. SYN. FUKUNE.

HAMMEN ハンメン 半面 (kataura) n. Half the face: — no esu, a profile, likeness.

HAMMICH ハンミチ 半路 n. Half-way, half a mile.

HAMMO ハンモ 繁茂 (shigeki tuome) — suru, to grow luxuriantly, exuberantly: kusa ga — suru.

HAMMON ハンモン 煩悶 ( moyakuya) n. Trouble; perplexity; grief: — mune ni taen.

HAMMU ハンム 燃焼 (wawarashihiki tuome) n. Troublesome occupation.

HAMMU ハンム 燃焼 (shigeki tuome) Pressing engagements; pressure of business: — no yoka ni, in the intervals of —.
HAMMYO ハンメウ巡遊 n. The Spanish fly, Cantharidis.
HANGU ハング n. A kind of eel, or mullet.
HANMUKI-KEI KU ハモンギ adj. Feeling bashful, or ashamed: ohamojū gozarimasu, I am ashamed.
HANMUKI ハンモン破門 - suru, to expel from school; dismiss a scholar; to break off the relation of teacher and pupil.
HANMUKI ハンツ破物 n. Edged tools; cutting instruments: - zammat, using edged tools.
HANMO-SEI ハモノセ物 n. A cutler.
HANMO ハモノ n. Guardian of trees or plants: - no kami, the god of trees.
HANPA ハンパ 半端 n. A part, fragment, fraction.
SYN. HASHITA.
HANPAKU ハンパク 頭白 Grizzled; a mixture of white and black hair: - no mono, an old man.
SYN. SHIRAGA-MAJIRI.
HANPEI ハンペイ 腰佩 n. A wall, enclosure.
HANPEI ハンピ半臂 n. A kind of coat with short sleeves.
HANPO ハンポン 反喫 (lit. to return a feeding) Spoken of a young crow when it becomes strong, refiguring the care of its parent by feeding her with food from its own mouth: kara ni - no kō ari.
HANPOKE ハンpoke半掛 n. Half-way up, or the side of a mountain: - ni noboru.
HANPOKU ハンポク 反掟 (kuri keasu) - suru, to do over and over; to repeat, reiterate: - shite teinei ni oshieru.
HANPOKU ハンポク振掛 n. suru, to turn traitor; to betray or act treacherously.
HANPOKYAKU ハンポヤク丸百 All: - no hito, all men; the public; - no kunishi, all gentlemen.
HANUKI-KEI ハムク i.v. To growl or snarl, as a dog.
HANUKI-KEI ハムク遮蔽 t.v. To oppose, resist.
SYN. SAKARU, TECUHU.
HANUSHI ハンシユ 端武者 n. Common soldiers.
HAN ハン 奇 Odd: - no kan, an odd number; chū-han, even and odd; - no teki, the odd months; - no hi, odd days.
SYN. KEI.
HAN ハン 半 Half: ichi ri han, a mile and a half; han-michi, half a mile; han-ya, half the night; han-ishi han-shō, half dead and alive; - nen, half a year; - kiu, half a pound.
HAN ハン 反 (kaeru) - suru, to return, go back; to be contrary, opposed to; to turn traitor, rebel; to betray.
HAN ハン HEAD (lit. a fence, hedge, or enclosure) A daimiote; a name given to the territory of those military nobles who, under the Shōguns, were called daimyo, but now hanichi, or kwanoku. They were divided into three ranks: Daimiō were those Han where the revenues exceeded 400,000 koku of rice; Chū-han were those where the revenues were between 100,000 and 400,000 koku; Shō-han were those where the revenues were from 10,000 to 100,000 koku.
HAN ハン 判 n. A seal, stamp; (拝) a block for printing: - wo suru, to print; - wo osu, to stamp, seal; - wo toru, to require one’s seal to a paper; - ni okoru, to cut in blocks for publishing; - wo horu, to cut a seal or stamp; to cut characters on blocks.
SYN. IN.
HANA ハナ 紅 (hajime) n. The first; beginning: kono nashi wa hana da, this is the first pair of the season.
HANA ハナ 花 n. The nose; mucous of the nose; snout; a promontory, head-land: - no ana, the nostrils; - no atama, the tip of the nose; - suji, the contour of the nose; - wo kamu, to blow the nose; kotoba ga - ni kakaru, to speak through the nose; - wo suuru, to snuff up the nose; - wo kuiru, to pick the nose; - wo nejiru, to pull the nose; - wo tsukamu, to hold the nose; - wo sogu, to cut off the nose; - wo tsuku, to strike the nose against; - ni kakeru, to put on the nose; to vaunt one’s self; - ga takeru, to run at the nose; - ga takai hito, a proud, boastful person; - no izao, the raphae under the nose; - ga fusaagaru, the nose is stopped up; yama no - , a bluff or spur of a mountain.
HANA ハナ 花 n. A flower, blossom; the plumpia of malt: - no neta, the calyx of a flower; - no tsunobumi, a flower bud; - no kuki, the stem of a flower; - no jiku, the stem of a flower; - wo tsu, to pluck a flower; - wo kuzaru, to dry flowers; - no fut, a botanical work; - wo tikaru, to keep flowers alive in water; hana no, adj., like a flower; - no kambase, beautiful face; - no sugata, a beautiful shape.
HANA ハナ 橋頭 n. A present of money, clothes, etc., made to a wrestler, player, actor, musician, dancing girl, etc.: - wo yoru.
HANA-ARASHI ハナアラシ n. Forcing the air violently through the nose; sniffing (used only of animals, as horses, cows, etc.): - wo fuku.
HANABAKAMA ハナバサマ n. The calyx of a flower.
HANA-HANASHI-KEI KU ハナハナシイ花花 adj. Beautiful; handsome; glorious; splendid; admirable; (mostly of actions): - ikusa, a glorious battle. SYN. RIIFA, KAREI, MIITO.
HANABANA TO ハナバナト adv. Beautifully; gloriously; splendidly; fragrantly.
HANABASAMI ハナバサミ花矢 n. Flower scissors.
HANABASHIRA ハナバシラ n. The septic or partition which separates the nostrils.
HANA-BI ハナ比花火 n. Fireworks: - wo ayeru, to set off fireworks.
HANA-BIRA ハナビラ花 n. The petals of a flower.
HANABITAKA ハナビタカ adj. Beautiful; flowery; gay; splendid.
Hanabusa ハナブサ n. A flower, blossom; the calyx. Syn. utena.

Hanachi-Tsu ハナチ 子 (same as hanashi) t.v. To let go; set free, liberate, to banish.

Hanada ハナダ n. A deep blue color; i.e. hanato.

Hanadachi-Tsu ハナダチ 子 iv. To bloom, blossom; to flower.

Syn. sakur.

Hanafuki ハナフキ n. A nose-wiper, handkerchief.

Hanagari ハナガリ n. A fading or change in color of anything dyed a deep blue.

Hanagai ハナガイ 鼻縁 n. The nose ring for oxen.

Hanagaki ハナガキ n. A flowery hedge.

Hanagami ハナガミ n. Paper for wiping or blowing the nose; nose-paper.

Hanagami-Bekuro ハナガミ ブクロ 鼻紙塔 n. The wallet in which nose-paper and money are carried. Syn. kame-ike.

† Hanagatami ハナガタミ n. A flower-basket.

Syn. hanakago.

Hanagawa ハナガワ 御成 n. The part of the bridge which crosses the nose; the nose strap.

Hanage ハナゲ 鼻毛 n. Hair in the nostrils; — wo yomureta, to be taken in; deceived; — wo nuku, to pluck out; — (coll.) to wheedle, delude.

Hanagi ハナギ n. A nose ring for oxen.

Hanagoro ハナゴロ n. A nasal sound; a snuffling voice; — de mono wo ii, to speak with a nasal tone.

Hanagokoro ハナゴコロ n. Wanton or lascivious feeling.

Hanagumori ハナグモリ n. The cloudy weather in spring, supposed to be useful to the blossoming of flowers.

Hanagusuri ハナグスリ n. (coll.) A bribe, = mainai.

Hanaguwashi-ki-ku ハナグワシ 木調 iv. Bearing beautiful flowers; — no; — sakura.

Hanahada ハナハダ 甚 adv. Very; extremely; exceedingly; — hatasi, very hard; — yoi, very good; — ibukashi, exceeding strange.

Syn. ito, itate.

Hanahadashiki-ki-ku ハナハダシキ 甚調 adv. Extreme; utmost; greatest; most: jado kore yori hanahadashiki wa nashi, there is no more pernicious way than this; itami wa —, the pain is extreme.

Syn. gokro, shigoku, hidoku.

Hanahiki-ku ハナヒキ 鼻流 iv. To sneeze.

Syn. kusame wo suru.

Hanahigusa ハナヒグサ 茎 n. Coriander(?), = twaki.

Hanahitu ハナヒト 五色見 n. The portulaca.

Han-ai ハナアイ 涙愛 n. Universal love; philanthropy.

Syn. harai.

Hanaike ハナイケ 花瓶 n. A vessel for holding water and flowers to keep in latter in bloom; a flower vase.

Syn. kwa-bin.

Hanaike ハナイキ 鼻息 n. Breathing through the nose; — ga arui, breathes loud through the nose.

Hanairo ハナイロ 緋色 n. A deep blue color.

Hanaji ハナジ 鼻血 n. Bleeding at the nose; — ga deru.

† Hanajirimu ハナジリム 組 iv. To blush; turn red in the face.

Hanakago ハナカゴ 花籠 n. A flower basket.

Hanakami ハナカマ 組 iv. To blow the nose with the fingers, in paper, or in a handkerchief; (mostly used in the form of hana wo kuru).

Hanake ハナケ 鼻欷 n. A cold in the head; coryza; calarth.

† Hanakazura ハナカズラ n. A garland of flowers worn on the head on festive occasions.

Hanako ハナコ n. The pollen of a flower.

Syn. kwafun.

Hanakoji ハナコジ 花枝 n. Small, or oxide of cobalt.

Hanaku ハナク 花模 n. The earth mucous which collects in the nose.

Hanameki-ku ハナメケ iv. To be flourishing, prosperous.

Syn. tokimeiku.

Hanami ハナミ 薔薇 n. Arrangement of leaves or foliage, of a plant or tree.

Hanami ハナミ 師井 n. The order or arrangement of the teeth; — ga warui, the teeth are irregular; — ga yoi, has a fine set of teeth.

Syn. habeshi.

Hanami ハナミ 花見 n. Looking at flowers; pleasure excursion or picnic; — ni mairi-mashita, gone on an excursion to see the flowers.

Hanamizo ハナミゾ n. The furrow in the upper lip under the nose.

Syn. nincu.

Hanamori ハナモリ 花寺 n. The keeper of a flower garden.

Hanamoto ハナマト adv. Near the nose: — shian, a short-sighted view.

Hanamuke ハナムケ 銷別 adv. A present to a bride leaving her father's house, or to a person settling out on a journey.

Syn. semetsu.

Hanamuko ハナムコ 花郷 n. A bridegroom.

Hanana ハナナ n. A cord put in the nose of oxen to lead them by.

† Hanano-ani ハナナア n. (lit. the eldest brother of flowers) n. The plum tree.

† Hananoto ハナノト (lit. the youngest brother of flowers) n. The chrysanthemum.

Hanao ハナオ 鼻涛 n. The thong, or strap by which sandals are fastened to the feet; — wo sugeru, to fix the thong in the sandal; — ga kireta, the strap is broken; — sure, a sore made by the rubbing of the sandal thong.

Hanare-ku ハナレ 略 adv. and t.v. To be separated, removed, or parted from; sundered; to be apart; to be loose; to leave; to separate from; to part; uma ga hanaretu, the horse is loose; teusime ga —, the joint is parted; oya ni hanaretu, to be left by one's parents; oya
wo hanarete hōhō wo suru, to leave one's parents and go out to service; te wo hanarete hi wo take yo, kindle the fire away from the house; hanare-gatashi, hard to part; hanare-naka, indissoluble relation.

Syn. hegedateru, waazeru.

Hanare-banare ハナレバナレ 離散 adv. Separately; apart; scattered; — ni mutte oru, to live apart or separately.

Hanare-Jima ハナレジマ 孤島 n. A solitary island; an island far away from the main land.

Hanare-uma ハナレウマ 放馬 n. A stray horse; a loose horse.

Hanare-ya ハナレヤ 養母 n. A house apart or distant from others.

Hanashi ハナシ n. Hair parted and hanging down, as in childhood; a young girl who wears her hair long. Syn. kaburo.

Hanasaki ハナサキ 鼻前 adv. Near the nose; chikame de — no mono ga nai.

Hanasese, -ku ハナセセ, -ク (must of hanashi) To let or make another speak; also to make one let go or let loose: hanasesete o kikinasare, listen to me while I tell you.

Hanaseseri ハナセセリ n. A species of butterfly, Hesperia.

Hanashi ハナシ n. A saying, talk, story; a tale; mukashi no — , an ancient story; okashi — , a funny story; usobanashi, a lie; a fiction; otsoshi-banashi, a comical story, an anecdote.

Hanashi, -ku ハナシ, -ク adv. To let; go to set free; to separate; to loosen, liberate, let off; to discharge, let fly; to except; to banish; teppō wo — , to fire a gun; ya wo — , to let fly an arrow; uma wo — , to set a horse loose; te wo — , to let go the hand; me wo hanasazu miru, to look without taking off the eyes; hanashi o kure, let go; shio wo misu ni — , to sprinkle salt in water; kore wo hanashite wa hoka ni nai, there is no other except this.

Hanashi, -ku ハナシ, -ク adj. To say; to utter, speak, talk, tell; mukashi no koto wo — , to tell an old story; byōin no yōdai wo hanashi nanare, tell me how the sick man is; hahā ye itte hanase, go and tell your mother.

Syn. kataru, iu.

Hanashi-ai, -ai ハナシアイ 談合 i.v. To talk together; to converse; to consult.

Hanashigame ハナシガメ n. Tortoise which are sold to devout persons, who let them loose to gain merit.

Hanashika ハナシカ n. A story-teller; one who makes a living by narrating stories.

Syn. koshakushī.

Hanashiru ハナシル 喉渇 n. Thin mucous from the nose.

Hanasho ハナショ n. The Judas tree, Cercis chinensis.

Hanatake ハナタケ 鼻茎 n. A nasal polypus.

Hanatate ハナタテ 鼻袋 n. A snotty nose.

Hanatareru, -ru ハナタレル pass. of hanatari.

Hanatashimi, -mu ハナタシメ caus. of hanatsu To cause or let escape, or fly off.

Hanatsu ハナツ See hanachi.

Hanatsuki ハナツキ n. Striking the nose against, or running against each other.

Hanatsukuri ハナツクリ花匠 n. A maker of artificial flowers; a flower gardener.

Hanatsumi ハナツミ n. Plucking flowers; an excursion into the country for gathering flowers to offer to hotoke.

Han-uta ハナウタ 鼻歌 n. Singing in a low voice; humming a tune: — wo utau, to hum a tune. Syn. tsuzushint.

Hanawa ハナワ n. A nose-ridge.

Hanawa ハナハ n. A hill.

Syn. oka, takami.

Hanaya ハナヤ 花師 n. A florist; a seller of flowers.

Hanayagi, -gu ハナヤガ i.v. To be beautiful; i.e., hanayaka na.

Hanayaka ハナヤカ 雅美 adj. Beautiful;妥善; elegant; gay; showy; gorgeous: — na shōzoku, gay clothing.

Syn. rippa, kirei, hade.

Hanaya-ya ハナヤヤ 花次 n. A flower garden.

Hanayome ハナヨメ 花姪 n. A bride.

Hanazakari ハナザカリ 花愛 n. Full-bloom: — ni natta, to be in full-bloom; fūkoku shichi no musume wo — to ti, a young lady of sixteen or seventeen is said to be in her full bloom.

Hanazyuru ハナザユ ヌ 鼻振る The long-nosed monkey.

Hanazome ハナゾメ n. Trained or dyed by rubbing with flowers (as in ancient times); dyeing clothes in imitation of the color of certain flowers.

Hanazono ハナゾノ n. A flower garden.

Hanazuna ハナツナ n. A cord or thong put in the nose of oxen.

Hanazura ハナツラ 花鼻 n. Tip of the nose, or before the nose; nose-ridge (obs.).

Hanchi ハンチ 唇知事 n. The chief magistrate of a han or daimyō. The title was given to the daimyō for a short time after the restoration.

Handa ハンダ 徒 n. A basket chair (same as kago).

Handa ハンダ 盤陀 n. Tin (in block).

Handai ハンダイ 飯堂 n. A dining table.

Handai ハンダイ n. A tub used for carrying fish.

Handan ハンダン サ袋 n. Half a piece of cloth.

Handan ハンダン 判断 — suru, to judge and decide upon; to try a case at law; to explain, solve, interpret: kikisō wo — , to determine whether any event is lucky or unlucky; yume wo — , to interpret a dream; nazo wo — , to solve a riddle. Syn. toku, kangaeru, hajiru.

Handō ハンドウ 飯舎 n. A bucket for carrying rice.

Handō ハンドウ 豊動 n. Reaction: — ryoku, id.

Hanke ハンケ 羽 n. A wing; a feather; the paddle of a paddle-wheel: — wo hirogeru, to expand the wings.

Hanke ハンケ Ended; closed (as a theatre); shibai gu — ni suru, the theatrical performance is over.
Hanki ハンキ 半年 n. Half year; half of a fixed term.
Hankin ハンキン 半金 n. Half the money or price of anything.
Hankiri ハンクリ 半切 n. A kind of letter paper.
Hankou ハンコ 反顔 (ushiro wo kaerimite) Looking back on the past; retrospection; re-examination.
Hanro ハンコ 半版 n. A block used in printing; — suru, to print, publish.
Hankoku ハンコク 創刻 (hori-nawosu) — suru, to recut blocks for printing; to republish.
Hankon ハンコロン n. Semicolon.
Hankoya ハンコヤ 版行屋 n. A printing office; a block-cutter.
Hane ハンタ 半工 n. Half a day's work of a workman; — kakarimashita, has required half a day's work.
Hanawa ハナンツ繁栄 n. Prosperity; thriving, bustling, (of places); — na tochi, a flourishing place.
Hankai ハンカイ 半開 n. Semi-civilization.
Hankyo ハンキョ 半弓 n. A small bow.
Hanzen ハンゼン 半年 n. Half a year.
Hanichi ハンチチ 半日 n. Half a day.
Hannin ハンニン 賞人 n. An inosor; surely; a bondsman; security.
Syn. ukai nin, shōnin.
Han-nin ハンニン 判人 n. Appointment to office by the heads of public departments.
Hannoki ハンノキ 興隆 n. A kind of tree, black alder, the Alnus japonica.
Hannya ハンニャ 根行 n. (Sansc. Pradhipa) Wisdom, one of the six Bud. virtues; the name of a canonical book of the Buddhists.
Hanri ハンリ 華陽 n. A wall, enclosure.
Hanru ハンルー 器物 (wazuruawashi) n. Pains; trouble in behalf of another; nanji no wo shanuru, I thank you for your trouble.
Hanru ハンルー 繁栄 (hono-ori) n. Labor.
Syn. rōkō.
Hansei ハンセイ 染祭 (yaki sonaemono) n. Burnt offering.
Hanban ハンバン 半縁 n. An abortion; miscarriage.
Hansei ハンセイ 飽食 (sakan) Flourishing; thriving; (of trade; of a city).
Hansei ハンセイ 反省 (misukura kaerimire) n. Self-examination; introspection; mi wo suru, to examine oneself.
Hansei ハンセイ 反正 (tadashi ni kaesu) Restoring order (of a country); hataran hanei.
Hanseki ハンセキ 臨籍 n. The census of a han or daimâte.
Hanzen ハンゼン 半領 n. Half a cent.
Hanson ハンソン 言説 (hiroku iu) n. A general expression or statement, not particular or minute.
Hansetsu ハンセツ 半析 n. A small kakimono containing a maxim, or motto; specimen of chirography.
Hansa ハンサ 反射 (ikaeri) Shooting back (an arrow); reflection (as of light); — suru, to reflect, shoot back.
Hanshi ハンシー 半紙 n. A kind of paper.
Hanshi ハンシー 賞士 n. A vassal or retainer of a daimyō.
Hanshin ハンシン 反臣 n. A rebel; revolted servant.
Syn. mohon nin.
Hanshin ハンシン 反心 (somoku kokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion; — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.
Hanshita ハンシタ 版下 n. The copy used in cutting blocks.
Hanshita-kai ハンシタカイ 版下書 n. The person who writes the copy by which blocks are cut.
Hansho ハンショ 半鐘 n. A small bell; a fire-bell.
Hansho ハンショ 反照 (teri-kae) n. suru, to shine back, reflect.
Hanshoku ハンショク 着落 — suru, to increase, as property, animals; to multiply, abound.
Syn. fuku.
Hanshu ハンシュ 賞主 n. The lord of a han; a daimyō; feudal lord.
Hanku ハンク ハンク 反面 (somoku koto) Turning over from one side to the other; rebellious conduct.
Hansurī ハンスリ 半巻 n. A printer; or one who takes the impression from the blocks; a pressman.
Hanta ハンタ 繁多 Busy; actively employed; hard at work; full of business; — ni tori-magireru, to be distracted with a press of business; hanta ni tsuki hatato shitsuen itashimashita, I have so much to do that I quite forgot it.
Syn. isogashī, sewashī, tayō.
Hantai ハンタイ 反對 Opposite; contrary; antithesis; contrast; — suru, to oppose, act contrary to; kitesu to kyō wa hantai nari, lucky and unlucky are the opposites of each other.
Syn. ura-omote, ura-hara.
Hantai ハンタイ 反對 n. The place where a daimyō resides in the capital.
Hantai ハンタイ 判定 n. (leg.) Decision; judgment; — suru, to decide, pass judgment upon.
Hantai ハンタン 半顔衣 n. A kind of short coat, worn by workmen.
Hanto ハント 半土 n. (chem.) Alumina.
Hanto ハント 半途 adv. Halfway; halfdone; half-through; ikusa wo hanto de yameru, to stop fighting while only half through; shigoto wo hanto de yameru, to stop work when only half done.
Syn. chūto.
Hanke ハンケ 齿抜け n. (coll.) A person who has lost his teeth.
Hankekitori ハンケトリ 羽脱鳥 n. A moulting bird.
HANUKI ハヌキ 腫脅 n. Tooth forcepts; a person who extracts teeth.
HANTō ハンチョ 部属 n. Busy; full of business.
Syn. HANTA, TATō.
HANZA ハンザ 半塩 Half a seat; part of my seat, as in the phrase: gokuraku de — wo wakete machi oru zo. I will have part of my seat (on the lotus flower) waiting for you in paradise, (as a dying husband says to his wife).
HANZa ハンザ 攻撃 n. Bringing back upon one's self the punishment of a crime of which he had falsely accused another.
HANZAI ハンザイ 招罪 (tsumi wo okasu) n. (leg.) Commission of an offense or crime.
HANZATSU ハンザツ 論争 (shigeku aru) n. Dis- confusion; disorder; complex; busy; bustling.
HANZEN ハンゼン 密然 (hirugaeru) adv. Turning about; changing one's course of life: — to ayu machi wo arutamenru.
HANZEN ハンゼン 窒然 (bakkiri) adv. Plainly; clearly; distinctly: — to wakaru; — to nobunru.
HANZō ハンゾ 半量 n. A small wooden tub; wash-basin.
HANZOKU ハンゾク 扇腰 (muhon-nim) n. One engaged in rebellion or treason against the government or prince; a rebel, traitor, insurgent.
HANTUBU ハンツブ 密会 Same as hanjiru.
HARHI ハリオ 羽織 n. A coat: — wo kiru, to put on a coat; — no eki, the collar of a coat; — no sode, the sleeve of a coat; — no mauchi, the gore of a coat; — no himo, the cord which fastens a coat.
HARHI-RE ハルネ t.v. (coll.) To put over loosely (as a coat).
HAROTO ハロト n. The sound of wings, or of flying.
Happy ハップ Eight times eight; sixty-four.
Happy ハッピ 半رات n. A kind of coat worn by the followers of nobles; i.e. hampi.
Happō ハッポ 八方 Eight sides; all about: — shi-hō happō, all sides; every side.
Happō ハッポ 槌柄 n. Firing a gun.
HAPPU ハップ 殺着 (kami to hodaeki) n. Hair and skin; shi-tas happu kore wo fubo ni uku, our whole body is gotten from our parents.
HAPPU ハップ 料布 — su ru, to issue, publish: — shibumi jōri wo 1.
HAPPURI ハップリ 商標 n. Armor for covering the forehead; a frontlet.
HAPPYAKU ハッピヤク 八百 n. Eight hundred.
HAPPYO-ZAI ハッピオサイ 無論 n. (med.) A diaphoretic medicine.
HARA ハラ 腹 n. A moor, prairie; a wild, uncultivated region.
Hara ハラ The belly; abdomen; (met.) mind; conscience; heart; anger; spleen: — no uchi, in the belly; in the heart or mind; — ga tatsu, to be angry; — wo kiru, to commit suicide by cutting the belly; — ga heru, to be hungry; hara wo sute kutsuru, to keep one's self-possession and hide the true; hara ni aru, have it in mind; hara ga waru, to have a rumbling in the belly; — ga kudaru, the bowels are loose; skita hara, the hypogastric region; yoko-hara, the side of the belly; — wo saggeru, to search the heart; — wo mesasuru, to commit suicide; hara no warui hito, a bad hearted man; — de warou, to laugh in one's sleeve, hara go aw, to be of the same mind; hara no nai, pusillanimous; hara no siki hito, a magnanimous man; — iippai miru, to see all one wishes; — kitanashi, evil intent; — takashi, pregnant; hara kuroki o ba, black-hearted woman; yatsu wo sono mama ni oite wa hara ga ienai, if I let that fellow go unpunished my heart will never be at ease.
HARA-ATE ハラアテ 開腹 n. A cloth worn over the chest and belly; armor for covering the abdomen.
HARAI-AD ハラアド 殺腹 i.v. To lie on the belly; to creep: harabatte naru, or harabat ni naru, to sleep lying on the belly.
HARADACHI ハラダチ 割立 n. (coll.) Anger.
Angry.
Syn. HIRPKUK.
HARADACHI-TSU ハラダチス i.v. To be angry: — magire ni hito wo bute ru, to be carried away with anger and beat a person.
Syn. IKARU, IKIDÔBU.
HARAGAWA ハラガワ 畜腹 n. Different mother but the same father: — no kyōdat, half-brothers; — no an, half-brother.
HARAGOMORI ハラゴモリ 蠟腹 n. Pregnancy; gestation; in utero: kono ko ga — no toki ni, while pregnant with this child; — no ko, a fetus.
HARAGONASHI ハラゴナシ 消腹 n. (coll.) Promoting digestion; assisting digestion: — ni aki-kochi aruku, to walk about to promote digestion; — ni shigoto wo suru, to work in order to assist digestion.
HARAGUSU ハラグル 腹 n. na, black-hearted; malicious: — wa hito.
Syn. ITWARI, AKU-SHIN.
HARAGUSUTSU, SHI ハラゴス練 adj. Black-hearted; malicious; malignant.
HARA-TO ハラト adv. The sound of rustling, as of silk, or of leaves blown by the wind; the sound of tears dropping, or of crying: namida wo — nagasu.
Harai ハライ 搪 n. A payment; selling; clearing off: — wo suru, to make a settlement of a bill.
Harai ハライ 被 n. Shintō prayers: — wo yonu.
HARU, AD ハラウ拂 t.v. To clear away, drive away, expel; to pay; to sell off: kane wo —, to pay money; kunjō wo —, to settle an account; gomi wo —, to dust, clear away dirt; akuma wo —, to expel or exorcise evil spirits; wazawari wo —, to turn away or clear off misfortune; harai-mono, an article not wanted, and for sale; harai-gise wo warui hito, a person slow in paying debts; atari wo —, to clear away all about him; temae wo —, to clear all before him.
HARU-PUCHI, SU ハラピュクス t.v. To pay out, expel.
HARAI-KOMI, MU ハラピュコム t.v. To pay in; to sweep into, drive into.
A. Harai-Hame manifest:
Fish-roe without public to kiduri dj. Hico to rupture gii'an, to a y me illus-
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HABA-OBI
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Syn. i.v.
To fall in scattering drops; to patter (as rain drops),

Pregnancy; conception.

To be pregnant; to conceive; to be with child; to bulge out: onna ga haranda, the woman is pregnant; harami onna, a pregnant woman; haramamu kusuri, medicine to prevent conception; hara-

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Hari ハリ n. The heavy beams in a roof.  
Syn. utsubari.

Hari ハリガミ n. Glass; crystal: hariki, glass-ware; harishi, glass-maker.

Hari ハリ n. Used as a numeral in counting bows, tents, mosquito nets, etc.

Hari-ru ハル t.v. To paste over, nail over, spread over; to slap, strike: kami wo — to paper (a wall); ito wo — to board over, weather-board, clapboard; atama wo — to slap the head (of another); (fig.) to take a certain percentage from the wages of those whom one has aided in finding employment; to squeeze; shōji wo haru, to make a screen; karakasa wo — to make an umbrella.

Hari-ru ハル張 t.v. To stretch, stretch, open; to extend; to display, exhibit; to boast; to urge or urge in argument; (i.v.): to be swollen, distended: yumi wo — to bend a bow; nawa wo — to stretch out a line; maki wo — to spread a net; mise wo — to display the wares of a shop; omote wo — to endeavour to keep up appearances; kiji wo — to spread the elbows, i.e. to swagger, bluster; yūi wo — to be obstinate; ki wo — to strain every nerve; seken wo — to strive to make a good show in the world; me wo — to starve; chichi ga — the breasts are distended (with milk); shigoto ga — to be overburdened with work.

Hari-ru ハル t.v. To bud: aoyagi ga —, the willow tree is budding.

Syn. megumi, kizasu.

Hari-ru ハル張り t.v. To clear new land and bring it under cultivation: kishi wo ta ni —; yama wo hutake ni —. Syn. kaikon sugi.

Hari-ai, Hari-ru ハリアi, ハル張合 t.v. To spread aloft; lift up; ho wo —, to set a sail; koe wo —, to lift up the voice.

Hari-ai ハリアi与合団 n. Emulation; rivalry; competition; a striving together; contending or struggling with: — ga nai, dispirited, discouraged.

Hari-ai, Hari-ru ハリアi, ハル張合 団 i.v. To rival; to vie with each other; to emulate, compete.

Hari-nin ハリアi人 n. A rival; competitor.

Hari-bako ハリボcope箱 n. A needle-box; a lady’s work-box.

Hari-ban ハリパン n. A sentinel, sentry, watch.

Hari-danashii ハリダマシ n. Stout-hearted; resolute; bold; having a spirit determined not to give way or yield: — ga yurumu, his resolution gave way.

Hari-dashii, hari-dasui ハリdashii 張張 t.v. To joint out, protrude, swell out, stretch out.

Hari-fuda ハリチタ張り n. A placard, hand-bill pasted up, poster.

Hari-gami ハリガミ張紙 n. A note pasted to a communication, and containing the reply to its inquiry; a placard, poster.

Syn. sageshita.

Hari-gane ハリガネ金線 n. Wire.

Hari-i ハリイ針医 n. A needle doctor; one who performs acupuncture.

Hari-kai ハリカイ n. A species of cuttle-fish.

Hari-ke ハリケ n. A needle-case.

Hari-ita ハリイタ張板 n. The board on which the clothes are stretched and dried after washing.

Hariko ハリコ張縦 n. Anything made of paper; papier-maché.

Hari-komi, hari-kosu ハリコ満張り i.v. To stretch: harikonde kau, to buy an article regardless of the price; yumi wo harikonde oba, to keep the bow bent.

Hari-me ハリメ貼目 n. The edge or seam formed by joining paper, cloth, wood, etc., together.

Hari-ogai ハリオガラ紙 n. A garment made of different colored patches.

Harimono ハリモノ-na n. A fuller of cloth.

Harizumi ハリチズニ黒 n. A hedgehog.

Harinuki ハリヌキ張抜 n. Articles made of a kind of papier-maché.

Harit-gō ハリガウナ i.v. Treatment of disease by acupuncture.

Harisake, hari-sakku ハリサケ 張裂 i.v. To tear by stretching, or expanding: atama ga hari-sakku yō ni itai, head aches ready to burst.

Haritsuke ハリツケ憔 n. Punishment by crucifixion and spearing.

Haritsu-ke, hari-tsuke ハリツケ貼付 t.v. To paper; to paste over with paper.

Harita ハリタ鉾匠 n. A needle maker, or seller.

Hari-yaburi, hari-yubu ハリヤブル張破 t.v. To tear by stretching.

Haru ハル春 n. The spring; the first of the four seasons: — wo omou, to be wanton.

Haru-baru ハルバル遅縫 adv. Far; distant: — to kuru, to come from afar.

Harube ハルべ人 n. Spring time.

Harubi ハルび飯 n. A sadle-girth=harabi-obi.

Harubiri ハルびり春日 n. A spring day.

Harugō ハルゴ春薬 n. Produced or bred in the spring; a silk-worm that breeds but once a year.

Harugokoro ハルゴコロ n. Wanton or lustful desires; gallantries.

Haruka ハルカ遅 adj. Far; distant; remote; estranged; very; much; — ni mieru, seen from a distance; — ni masaru, much better; — ni hedatsu, widely separated; — mukushi, remote antiquity; — ni omou, not concerned about.

Harukenu, ku-shi ハルケシ adj. Distant; far off; remote.

Haruki, ku-ba ハルカ t.v. Same as Hiraku.

Harukemi, ku-ku ハルメ t.v. To be spring-like; have the appearance of spring: atakata de harumeite miraimashita, owing to the warmth it begins to look like spring.


Harusaki ハルサキ春 n. Spring time: — no ame, spring rains.

Harusame ハルサメ春雨 n. Spring rains.

Hasai ハサイ破獲 (yaburi kudaku) — suru, to break in pieces.

Hasamari, -ru ハサマル挟 i.v. To be between two other things: ha no aida ni we no hone ga hasamatta, a bone has got between the teeth.
Hasami 割刀 n. Scissors:—de kiru, to cut with scissors.

Hasami-MU 割扇 t.v. To take, place, insert, or hold between two other things; to cut with scissors; to harbor, cherish, entertain: hashi de uwo wo —, to take fish with chopsticks; hana wo hon no aida ni hasande oku, to place a flower between the leaves of a book; hibushi de hi wo hasamu, to take up fire with tongues; hon wo waki no shita ni —, to hold a book under the arm.

Syn. Isakko.

Hasami-Bako 割手箱 n. A black box fixed to each end of a pole and carried over the shoulder (used only by persons of rank); (fig.) the mumps.

Hasami-IKE-RE-UD 割手氷插入 t.v. To take up with sticks or fingers and put in; to interleaf, interline.

Hasami-KI-RE-UD 割手氷插入 t.v. To cut with scissors.

Hasami-Mushi 割耳虫 n. The earwig, a species of Forficula.

Hasami-Uchi 割耳抜 n. An attack on each flank at the same time:—ni suru, to attack on each flank.

Hasan 割産 n. Bankruptcy; insolvency.

Syn. Bunso.

Hasu-nu 割心 駒 t.v. and i.v. To ride fast; to gallop; to run; to hasten, urge on: uma wo —, to gallop or run a horse; kwan-raku ni koko wo —, to strive after happiness.

Hasu-ASHIME-BI-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. To ride together, to assemble by riding together; to run together.

Hasu-Chigai-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. and i.v. To ride and miss; to ride past each other.

Hasu-Kaeri-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. To ride or run back; to gallop back.

Hasu-Kaeri-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. and i.v. To cause to ride back; to send back in haste; to gallop back.

Hasu-Kitaru-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. To come fast on horse-back, to come in haste.

Hasu-Kurabe 割心鉄棒 t.v. To run and come.

Hasu-Mairi-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. To ride fast or run around; to gallop around.

Hasu-Mono 割心鉄棒 t.v. Anything in one's way; obstruction, impediment.

Hasu-Mukai-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. To ride fast to meet; to gallop opposite to; to run to meet.

Hasen 割心箱 n. A shipwreck:—shita, shipwrecked.

Hasu-Tsuki-UD 割心鉄棒 t.v. To ride, gallop, or run and overtake.

Hasohashi-UD 割手鉢 (caust. of hashagi) To cause to dry.

Hashagi 割手鉢 n. Dryness; aridity.

Hashagi-OU 割手鉢 (coll.) To be dry; arid; parched; to frolic; to be playful: tsuchi ga —, the ground is dry; kuchi ga —; inu ga —, the dog is froliesome.

Syn. Kawaku.

Hashi 割 n. A bridge:—wo kakeru, to throw a bridge across; hashi bushin suru, to build or repair a bridge;—wo wataru, to cross a bridge;—no rankan, the rail of a bridge; tippon-bashi, a bridge made of one stick; hashizume, end of a bridge.

Hashi-Neto n. Chop-sticks:—de hasamu, to take up with chopsticks;—wo toru, to take the chopsticks;—wo age-aroshi, frequently or constantly.

Syn. Hashi-maru.

Hashi-maru n. The bill or beak of a bird.

Syn. Kuchi-bashi.

Hashibami 割手斧 n. Hazel or filbert, the Corylus heterophylla.

Hashi-bashi 割手踏 n. Four sides; extreme or distant parts.

Hashibune 割手船 n. A small boat.

Hashidate 割手橋 n. A ladder.

Syn. Hashiko.

Hashi-Okai 割手頂序文 n. The preface to a book; also preface, appendix.

Hashigai 割手橋 n. A ladder, stairs:—no ko, the rungs of a ladder;—wo kakeru, to put up a ladder;—wo noboru, to go up a ladder.

Hashigui 割手橋 n. The wooden piles which support a bridge.

Hashiita 割手檻 n. Floor of a bridge.

Hashikika 割心 n. The beard of wheat.

Syn. Noigi.

Hashikika 割心麻疹 n. The measles:—wo suru, to have the measles.

Syn. Mashin.

Hashikake 割心槌 n. A mediator, go-between:—suru, to mediate.

Hashire-UD 割手橋 t.v. To unload, or take out cargo from a ship by boat loads: ni wo —, to unload goods.

Hashire-Bune 割手船 n. A cargo-boat; a small boat.

Hashikeyashi 割手綱 n. A cargo-boat; a small boat.

Hashikeyashi 割手綱 n. How lovely.

Hashii 割手 n. Dear; beloved:—tsuma, beloved wife.

Syn. Kawai.

Hashikokoi-ki-ku-shi 割手こい adj. Shrewd; wise; sagacious; clever; active; smart; cunning. Syn. Hashikoko, rinbō.

Hashimori 割手老 n. The guard of a bridge; a bridge-keeper.

Hashimukau 割手木 adv. Growing up or living together.
Hashinaku ハシナク adv. Rashly.
Hashiu ハシウ n. The tartar that collects about the teeth; i.e. hajive.
Hashira ハシラ adj. A post, pillar, column; a mast; the numeral for gods; — wo tateru, to set up a post; — kakushi, pictures or inscriptions hung against the pillars of a house to hide them; hashira-date wo suru, to set up the framework of a house.
Hashirashi-su ハシラシな (caus. of hashiri) To make to run or sail; misu wo waki ye —, to make the water flow off to one side.
Hashiri ハシリ n. The first fruits, or first caught fish of the season; first foods; the running, flow, movement: kono to wa — ga yoi, this door moves easily.
Hashiri-ru ハシリる i.v. To run; to move fast; to flee; to flow, or sail fast; uma ga —, the horse runs; fune ga —, the ship sails; misu ga —, the water flows swiftly; hito ga —, the man runs; chi ga —, the blood flows; kata no ga hashitta, the sword has dropped out of the sheath; hashiri-agaru, to run up; ha-shiri-kaeru, to run back; hashiri-ideru, to run out; hashiri-koru, to run across; hashiri-kudaru, to run down; hashiri-mawaru, to run around; hashiri-mukau, to run to meet; hashiri-tobu, to run; hashiri-yoru, to run near.
Syn. kakeru, todou.
Hashiri-bi ハシリビ n. Sparks.
Syn. tobihi.
Hashirigaki ハシリガキ 走書 n. Fast writing; a running hand.
Hashiri-hodashi ハシリホダシ n. Shackles (on horses).
Hashiriji ハシリジ 血書 n. Bleeding piles.
Hashiri-kunade ハシリクナベ 血線 n. A trial of fleeciness; a race.
Hashita ハシタ 病 n. A fraction, fragment; an imperfect part; mean; low; awkward: — ni naru, to be imperfect, broken, insufficient; — ga deru, there is a little over; a fragment too much.
Syn. fusoku, hampa.
Hashitaka, or Haitaka ハシタカ n. A species of female falcon.
Hashitame, or Hashita ハシタメ 摧女 n. A female servant: hashita-ona, id.
Hashitamonoh ハシタモノ n. A servant; any mean or low thing.
Hashitanai-kiru ハシタナイ きる adj. Low; mean; of humble condition; in speaking humbly of one’s self; deficient; backward; reserved; not intimate; not acquainted; not familiar (obs.).
Hashitanami-MU ハシタナミ t.v. To ill-treat; treat rudely or roughly.
Syn. muge ni nasu.
Hashitomi ハシトミ n. The lower leaf of a door of two leaves, the upper leaf being opened by pushing up, and the lower remaining stationary.
†Hashi-udo ハシウド n. A maker of clay images.
†Hashizuma ハシズマ n. Beloved wife.
Hashizume ハシズメ 橋首 n. The foot of a bridge; the place where a bridge joins on to the land.
Hashiguf ハシグフ 破傷風 n. Lock-jaw; tetanus.
Hashoiri ハシオリ 端折り n. The tuck or shortening made in the skirts by girdling them under the belt: — wo orosu, to let down the skirts.
Hashoribi ハシオリ端折り t.v. (coll.) To shorten; to tuck up; to reduce in length; abbreviate; to portion: shiri wo —, to tuck up the skirt of the long coat by sticking it under the girdle; bun wo —, to abbreviate a writing; kaimono wo —, to cheat or defraud a person for whom one is buying anything by charging more than it costs; to squeeze; soji wo hashokete oku, to leave work slovenly done.
Syn. haruku, mijiraku suru.
†Hasode ハサデ n. Feather garments, such as are worn by tennin.
Hasa ハサ n. Feather garments, such as are worn by tennin.
Hasen ハセン 千 n. Eight thousand.
Hasen ハセン 千 n. An unlucky period of 12 days in the summer.
Hasen ハセン 端水 (junade) Sailing of a ship from port.
 HASHA ハシャ n. The departure of railway trains and stages: — jikoku-hyō, a time-table.
Hasashi ハサシ adv. The sound made by striking any hard substances together: — to utsu; — to uke-tomeru; chō-chō — to tata kau.
Hasashi-sur ハサシ黒 t.v. or i.v. To send out; to issue; to burst forth; to rouse, excite; to open out (as a flower); to manifest; to display, appear; to produce, give rise to, develop; to flash out; gunzei wo —, to send forth an army; toki no koe wo —, to raise a shout; netsu wo —, to have a fever; ikari wo —, to be angry; hi ga —, the fire flashed up.
Syn. okosu, hiraku.
Hashishin ハシシン 發疹 n. (med.) Eruption; eruptive.
Hashishin ハシシン 発信 — suru, to despatch a message.
Hashi ハシ 木 The Eight Buddhist sects viz., ritsu, sōtoku, kōbō, jōjutsu, kōsō, hossō, kan, sanron, tendai, tōitsu, kōgen, shin-gon, shinō, of these only tendai and shinō remain at the present day. Besides these there are now zen-shū sōshū, jōdo, jōzan, montō, kokke, jishū, some of which are again subdivided.
Hashitsumu ハシツム 發出 (deru) — suru, to issue from; emunante.
Hata はた n. The lotus plant: — no hana, the lotus flower; — no tena, the calyx of the lotus flower; — no ike, a lotus pond.
Syn. renge, hachisou.
Hata はた n. The bonito.
Syn. mageru, hatsu, ebihi.
Hatsu 端数 n. The amount over; balance; the number remaining over; odd: — wo kiri-suturu.
Hasu ハス n. (coll.) A noisy person.
Hasu-imo ハスイモ n. Taro.
Hasuji ハサジ n. Fistula in ano.
Syn. anaji.
Hashu ハスル Same as hashiru.
Hata ハタ n. A field (of upland): hata mono, a thing grown in the upland fields.
Syn. hatake.
Hata ハタ n. A flag, ensign: — wo ageru, to hoist a flag; — hito-nagare, — no sao, a flag staff; hata shita, under the flag; under the command of: — ashi, the free end of a flag.
Hata ハタ機 n. A loom: — wo heru, to arrange the yarn in a loom; — oru, to weave; kinubata, a silk-loom; hata-mono, a weaving machine; — dono, a room for weaving.
Hata ハタ停 n. The side; near by: — ido no hata ye, to the side of the well, or near to the well; hata no hito, bystanders; hata kara kuchi wo dasu na, bystanders must not put in a word; kawa no —, the bank of a river.
Syn. katawara, sora, hotori.
Hata ハタ将 conj. Moreover; again.
Hata ハタ n. The name of a fish, Terranorn.
Hata ハタ n. The fin of a fish; — no samono, small fishes; — no kiromono, large fishes.
Hatabari ハタバリ n. Wide; extended; broad.
Syn. hara.
Hatabari-ru ハタバレ i.v. To open out, expand (of clothing).
Hatachi ハッチ二十歳 Twenty years old.
Hate ハテニ二十重 Twenty-fold.
Hata-gashira ハタケシラ旗頭 n. The chief or most powerful of the daimyō so called.
Hatago ハタゴ旗楼 n. Stopping to rest and lunch while traveling; the fare charged for lodging: hiru-hatago, stopping to lunch at noon; hatago wa yassu, the fare is cheap; — wa ikura, how much is the fare?
Syn. yadokei, tomaru.
Hata-go ハタゴ n. A basket for carrying provisions in while on a journey.
Hata-goya ハタゴヤ旅館屋 n. An inn, hotel.
Syn. yadokei, ryotei, ryokwan, ryokushitsu.
Hata-hata ハタハタ障壁 n. A grasshopper.
Hata-hiro ハタヒロ機操 n. Seven fathom, —28 feet.
Hata-ita ハタイタ n. A board fence.
Hatajirushi ハタジルシ旗號 n. A flag; ensign.
Hatakari-ru ハタカリ n. See hadakari.
Hatakake ハタケ切 n. A field; vegetable gar-
HATASHI ハタシ 銜匠 n. A maker of flags or ensigns.

HATASHI-SU ハタス 番 t.v. To finish; to end; complete; fulfill; perform; go through; achieve; accomplish; gwaan wo —, to fulfill a vow; nenrai no koro no yake ai-hatashi moshi soro, I have performed what I have been for some years intending to do.

Syn. SUMASHI, OWARU, TOGERU.

HATASHI-AI ハタシア イ n. A duel.

HATASHI-AYU ハタシアルー 番合 t.v. To finish or kill each other, as in a duel.

HATASHITE ハタシテ adv. Precisely; just; it came to pass; it resulted out: — tu tori ni natta, it turned out just as I said; — oboshi-meshi no toori, it resulted just as you thought.

HATATAGAMI ハタタガミ 霧霧 n. A clap of thunder and lightning.

Syn. RANDACHI.

HATATASU ハタダス 鼓槌 n. Clapping the wings: niwatori — wo shite toki wo tsukuru, the cock claps his wings and crows.

†HATATE ハタテ n. Border; confine; boundary; limit; the fun of a fish; a wheaver.

HATA-TO ハタト 布 adv. The sound of clapping the hands, or of a sudden blow; exclam. of surprise; really! — ima sara kasyo ni on kotowari kudasarete wa — tosoku tsukanamatsuri soro, owing to your having made known your refusal at this late moment, I am really put to great inconvenience; — te wo utsu, striking the hands together, as in some strong emotion; — douryuta, there! I forgot all about it.

Syn. TONTTO, HASSHI-TO.

†HATATSU-MONO ハタツモノ n. Produce of the field.

HATAYA ハタヤ n. A weaving room; i.q. hata-donon.

HATAZAO ハタツオ 鳳箏 n. A flag-staff.

HATE ハテ n. A frame on which sheaves of grain are hung to dry.

HATE ハテ Exclam. of surprise, or perplexity: — komatta mono da ne.

HATE 滅 n. The end, termination; result; conclusion; extremity: michi no —, end of a road; — wa dori nuru ka shirenai, I don't know what the result may be; — nasiti, without end; — wo omoi-yaru, to consider the end.

Syn. OWARI, SHIMAI.

HATE-RI ハテル 果 i.v. To end, terminate, conclude; to be completed, finished; to die: ki wo kure-hateta, the sun is set; byoo nin ga hateta, sick man is dead; tsuki-hateta, entirely used up; fuse ga minato ni —, the ship stops in the harbor.

Syn. OWARI, SHIMAI.

HATE-HATE-WA ハテハテハ ハ adv. In the end; finally: tsukai tsukushite — kojiki ni nuru.

Syn. TSUMARI, OWARI ni.

HATENI ハテニ n. The end, termination, conclusion, limit: — ga nai, no end, no limit.

Syn. KAGHII.

HATO ハト n. A dove, pigeon: yamabato, a wild-pigeon.

HATU ハトウ 波濤 (nami) n. The waves: ban ri no hato wo koette kuru, to come across the wide ocean.

HATOKA ハトカ 島頭 n. A pier, wharf; a landing.

HATOPUKI ハトフキ n. A call or noise made in imitation of a pigeon, or an instrument used for the same purpose.

HATOMUNE ハトムネ 偕鴒 n. Chicken-breast.

†HATORI ハトリ n. A wheaver.

†HATSU ハツ n. A cistern or tank for holding water in ships.

HATSU ハツ The first; the beginning: o me ni kakaru wa konichi hatsu da, to-day is the first of my seeing you; hatsu-haru, the beginning of spring; hatsu dori, the first crowing of a cock on the new year; hatsu gori, hatsu-shime, hatsu-yuki, the first ice, frost, or snow, of the season; hatsu-mono, the first things of the season, first-fruits; hatsu-yama, first visit to a sacred mountain.

Syn., or HATSURU ハツ Same as hateru.

HATSU-AN ハツアン 娵養 n. A proposition; a motion (in an assembly).

Syn. DÔI.

HATSUBAI ハツバイ 娩育 n. The selling, sale: — wo kinshu, to forbid the sale.

HATSUDÔ ハツ多 娩泡 n. A blistering plaster: — wo haru, to apply a blister.


HATSUDASU ハツダス 娩達 — suru, to improve; to become expert or skillful: kenjutsu ni —, improve in fencing; gakusen ni —.

Syn. SHÔDATSU SURU, JOSU NI NARU.

†HATSUKE ハツケ n. Young shoot; twig; topmost branch.

Syn. KOTSUKE.

HATSUGI ハツギ 娩義 n. A motion made in an assembly.

HATSUGO ハツゴ n. The firstlings of animals.

HATSU-HATSU ハツハツ adv. Obscurely; indistinctly, or dimly, on account of being far off; seldom; rarely: — ni miyuru; — ni au.

Syn. KASUKE, MARE.

HATSU-EKI ハツイキ 娩育 (sodachi) n. Growth; development.

HATSUJIN ハツジン 娩神 (deru) Going out on a journey (of a high official).

HATSAKA ハツカ 十二日 Twentieth day of the month; twenty days.

HATSUKA-NEZUMI ハツカズミ ミミズ小鼠 n. A mouse.

†HATSUKA NI ハツカニ adv. Same as kasuka ni, or wazuka ni.

HATSUMI ハツミ n. A pole upon which clothes are hung to dry; the horns projecting from some species of marine shells.

†HATSUKI ハツキ n. Anciently female attendants in the court of the Tenshi.

†HATSUKI ハツキ n. Tattooing the hands (as practiced by the women of Liuchiu).
HATSUO ハツオ n. The first fruits (of trees, etc.).

HATSU-NETSU ハツネツ 発熱 n. Sick with fever ずー しるo, to have a fever.

HATSUKE ハツケ n. 悔い, a regret; an invention: — な しの, an intelligent person; — suru, to invent, discover; — to, a new invention; — にん, inventor.

Syn. KASHIKOI, RIRU. 

HATSUKEHARI, KI-KU ハツケハライ 発明 n. (coll.) Having an intelligent look: — がんしょく, intelligent looking countenance.

HATSUNARI ハツナリ n. The first fruits (of trees, etc.).

HATSUMEISHI, KI-KU ハツメイシ 発明 n. (coll.) Having an intelligent look: — がんしょく, intelligent looking countenance.

HATSUMARI ハツマリ n. The first fruits (of trees, etc.).

HATSU-ON ハツオン 発音 n. Pronunciation; enunciation; articulation.

HATSUBAN ハツバン 発乱 (midare wo ししゅん-men) Putting down rebellion; quelling insurrection.

HATSUBARI ハツバリ n. (coll.) An artifice or trick used to make a suspected person confess the truth: — wo kakeru. 

Syn. KAMA.

HATSUBARU ハツバラ i.v. Same as hoteureru.

HATSUBOREN ハツブレン 発露n. Going out on a journey (only of the Emperor).

HATSUBURU ハツブ留 n. To hew; cut with a broad-axe or adze; to chip off; to slip; to slip off; to hammer.

Syn. HEZURU.

HATSUBUKA ハツブカ 新芽 n. A kind of edible mushroom.

HATSUBUMA ハツブマ n. The first horse-day of the second month, when Inari is worshipped in order to protect against fire.

HATSUBURI ハツブリ n. Fritillaria thumberjia.

HATTANGAKE ハタングケ 八端掛 n. A piece of clothing containing enough for eight suits of clothing.

HATTARI ハタラ n. A kind of edible mushroom.

HATTARI ハタラ n. (coll.) An artifice or trick used to make a suspected person confess the truth: — wo kakeru.

Syn. KAMA.

HATTASU ハタサ i.q. hatsudatsu.

HATTTO ハット 発送 (tabi dachi) Going out on a journey (of common people).

HATTO 発送 n. Law; ordinance; a prohibition: — と, to pass a law; — そもく, to disobey a law; — やむ, to annul a law; — とな, to offend against the laws; — と, to break a law; — と, it is contrary to law; — しもと, a prohibited book. 

Syn. OKEKI.

HATTO 発送 adv. Same as hatatoo.

HATTUSU ハッスu 合数 n. Same as haritsuke.

HATSU-CHI, TSU ハツウ t.v. To flap the wings; — habatuki suru.

HATTACHI ハタチ 白鷺 n. A feather-fan.

HATU ハッフ adv. In a creeping manner; slowly and laboriously: — toshiyori — 長々に соседar.

HA-U-TA ハウタ 端唱 n. A kind of popular song.

HAWA ハワ n. Mother (used mostly in the drama); — i.q. hahaha: — まめ, id.

HAWAKE ハワケ 源分 n. Branch; school; department; sect.

HAWAKE ハワケ 源分 n. Each separate leaf: — つuki ni みるふ sode, his sleeves are wet by the moon from the leaves (reflected from the dew-drops on the leaves).

HAWASHI, RU ハワシ 令達 (caust. of hat) To make to creep or crawl: — く wo, to make a child creep.

HAYA ハヤ 鰐魚 n. A kind of small river fish.

HAYA ハヤ adv. Already; (with a neg.) no longer: — まな wa はやな gorumaru michi nashi, there is now no way of escape; はやあ itte shinuwa, he has already gone; はやあ kita ka, has he already come? はやあ dekita, is it already done?

†HAYA ハヤ 騰 n. An express; a postman; a courier: — か kita, an express has come.

HAYA ハヤ早 Fast; quick; swift; soon; early (used mostly in comp. words).

HAYASHI ハヤシ早足 n. Swift-footed.

HAYABAYA-TO ハヤバト adv. Quickly; soon; early.

HAYABIKYAKU ハヤビキヤク 早飛脚 n. An expression post.

†HAYACHI ハヤチ n. i.q. hayate.

†HAYACHI ハヤチ adv. A violent tempest or storm of wind.

HAYADORYO ハヤドロ羽曳 n. Quick mode of communication; quick or early opportunity.

HAYAFUNE ハヤフネ早帆 n. A fast boat; a clipper ship.

HAYANISHI ハヤニシ HAYABUSA ハヤブサ鵰 n. A species of falcon.

HAYAGAKI ハヤガキ早書 n. Fast writing: — ひ kakun, to write fast.

HAYAGANE ハヤガネ早鐘 n. An alarm bell; fire-bell.

HAYAGO ハヤゴ早稿 n. A cartridge.

HAYAI, KI-SHI ハライ早 adj. Fast; quick; swift; early; soon; already: あ うふな ga はやい, that ship is swift; き ga はやい, to be quick-witted or tempered, of quick perception; はやく koto ya no gotoku, as swift as an arrow; shigoto ga はやい, quick at working; mimi ga —, quick to hear; dochira ga はやい, which are the earliest or fastest?

HAYA-I-TO ハヤイト 新車線 n. The band or cord of a wheel.

HAYAKAWA ハヤカワ n. A swift river; rapid stream.

HAYAKI-RI, KU-SHI ハヤキキ adj. Clear; bright (as of moon or sky).

HAYAKU or HAYO ハヤク早 adv. Same as hayaf: — suru, to do quickly; さお — おきる, to rise early in the morning; つuki hi wa — tatsu, the time passes swiftly; — き, come quickly; — い, to speak in a few words; はやく wa-karu yo ni, in order that you may easily understand.

Syn. JIKI-MI, SOGO-KI, BASSOKU, BUMITAKA-NI.
HAYAKUSA ハヤクサ 丹毒 n. A kind of skin disease.

HAYAMA ハヤマ n. A little mountain; foothill.

SyD. KOYAMA.

HAYAMARI-ru ハヤママル i.v. To be quick, or fast; to be hasty, rash, precipitate: hayamatta koto wo shita, have done a hasty thing.

HAYASE ハヤセ n. Hastening parturition: — nasu kaunuri, medicines which hasten labor; — no gofu, a charm swallowed to hasten labor.

HAYASE-ru ハヤセル令 t.v. To hasten, quicken, accelerate; to urge; to hurry, precipitate; ashi wo hayamete aruku, to walk faster; tokoi wo hayamete kane wo tsuku, to be in a hurry to ring the bell; uma wo — , to urge on a horse.

HAYASHI ハヤミチ 千葉 n. A near way.

SyD. CHIKAMICHI.

HAYASHIYA ハヤシヤ 復雑 n. A card carried by policemen to bind criminals with.

SyD. TORINAWA.

HATA-0 ハタ0 旱魃 n. The rope used in sculling a boat; the band of a wheel.

HAYAKOKE ハヤコケ 旱魃 n. A ready made tub in which paupers are buried; a coffin.

HAYAKO ハヤコ 旱魃 Early rising.

HAYAKARA ハヤカラ adj. Swift; rapid; fast.

SyD. SUMIYAKA.

HAYASE-ru ハヤセル令 迹行 (caus. of hayari) To make popular, fashionable, or prevalent.

HAYARI-ru ハヤリール行 i.v. To be prevalent, popular, fashionable; to be in general favor; (這), ardent; impetuous; eager; vehement: hashika ga — , the measles are prevalent; goro ga — , camlets are fashionable; ki no hayaru mono, a person of a quick and impetuous temper; hayari-gami, a prevalent disease, epidemic; hayari-kami, a popular god; hayari-kotoba, a popular word; — gakoro, hasty, impetuous temper.

SyD. RYUGO SURU.

HAYARIKA ハヤリカ adj. Impetuous; hasty; rash: — naru wakaudo.

SyD. SEIKYOU NARU.

HAYARU ハヤル adj. Epidemic ophthalmia.

HAYARI-0 ハヤリア 造雄 n. An impetuous, daring, heroic person: — no tsuwamono.

HAYASU ハヤスュ 酔 n. Quickness; swiftness; earliness; celerity.

HAYASAME ハヤサメ n. A pouring rain; swiftly falling shower.

HAYASE ハヤセ 急潰 n. A swift current; rapid.

HAYASHI ハヤシ 林 n. A wood, forest.

HAYASHI ハヤシ 禦音 n. (coll.) A band of music; an orchestra: — mono, musical instruments; — wo suru, to make music; — katu, musicians.

HAYASHI-su ハヤシ令 生 t.v. To let or make to grow long; to grow: hige wo hayashi toku no mane wo suru, to let the beard grow in imitation of foreigners; ki wo — , to grow trees.

HAYASHI-su ハヤシ 剃 t.v. To cut, chop; to slice: mochi wo — ; daikou wo — , to slice a radish.

SyD. KIZAMU.

HAYASHI-TATSU ハヤシタツ 律 t.v. (coll.) To play on musical instruments; to make music; to rouse up, excite; to applaud.

SyD. ODATERU.

HAYATE ハヤテ 暴風 n. A tempest, gale, storm of wind.

SyD. ARASHI.

†HAYATO ハヤト 掌人 n. The Imperial guard: — no sho, the captain of the guard.

†HAYUUCHI ハユウチ 弁打 n. An express; swift messenger.

HAYAUCHI-KATA ハヤウチカタ n. The name of a disease characterized by hardening or swelling of the skin over the shoulders, relieved by incisions, supposed to be caused by angina pectoris; i.e. kempeki.

HAYAMA-UMA ハヤマウマ n. Spurring or urging on the horse: shisha ga — , nite kuru.

HAYAMA-URO ハヤマウロ An unpremeditated falsehood; a slip of the tongue; a white lie, fib.

HAYAMA-UTA ハヤマウタ n. A short song; a ditty sung fast.

HAYAMA-WAKARI ハヤマワカリ n. Easy to understand; quick to apprehend: — suru yu no teba.

HAYA-WAZA ハヤワザ 半業 n. Sleight of hand tricks; adroitness; dexterity: — wo suru, to perform sleight of hand tricks, or legerdemain: — no hito, an adroit person.

HAYU ハユ 卒 (same as hayaku). O hayo gazerinsu, you are early (this is contracned to o hayo) — good morning.

†HAYOMA ハヨマ n. Horses kept at post-stations for travelers: — sukei, a swift courier.

SyD. KEIBA.

HAYUMAJI ハユマジ n. A post-road; highway.

SyD. UMAYAJI, EKIRO.

HAYURU ハユル Same as haeru.

HAYAMA ハヤマ 掃除 n. Port-holes; embrasures; space or interval between (obs.): shiro no — , embrasures in a castle.

SyD. HOMON.

HAZE ハゼ 沙魚 n. The name of a fish, the gudgeon, Gobius virgo.

HAZE ハゼ n. Rice bursted by roasting; parched rice.

HAZE-ru ハゼル i.v. To burst open, as a fruit, or as parched corn.

SyD. VERRU.

HAZU ハズウ 巴豆 n. Croton seeds: — no abura, croton oil.

HAZU ハズウ n. The notch in the arrow in which the bowstraining fits; (coll.) obligation; necessity; that which is proper; should; ought; agreement; engagement: ya-hazu, the not of an arrow; kuru hazu, should come, or is
HAZUSHI,-su ハズス 外 t.v. To undo; take out of the place in which it fits; to unfasten, unfix, disconnect, unship; to avoid; to miss; to dispense with, depart from, lay aside; shiiji wo —, to take a screen out of its groove; to wo —, to unhinge a door; toki wo —, to miss the time; hito wo —, to avoid a person, slip out of his way; yumi no tusuru wo —, to unbind a bow; muto wo —, to miss the mark; reishiki wo —, to dispense with form and ceremony.

He → 状 n. Breaking wind: — wo hiru, to break wind.
He → 造 n. See ye, generally pronounced ye or e.

He → 姫 (hitme) n. A lady.
He → 方 (same as be: used mostly in comp. words) n. Side; place; by.
He → ポ n. Population; dwelling-houses.
He → で n. A jug.
He → ミ or ミ t.v. To pass; to spend time; to live through; to pass from one place to another, move along, pass by: yo, toshi, tsuki, hi, toki nado wo heru; michi wo —, to pass along the several stages of a road; Kanagawa wo hete Tōkyō ye yuku, passing through Kanagawa to go to Tōkyō; ito wo heru, to arrange yarn for the loom; dan dan yaku wo hete agaru, to be gradually promoted from one official grade to another.

Syn. 序, ト, トウ, フク, ク.

He-agari,-ru アガル 終上 t.v. To pass from a lower rank or condition to a higher; to rise, advance: karui yaku kara omoi yaku ye he-agaru, to advance from an inferior to a more important office.

Hebari-tsuuki,-ku ハバリク 絈著 (coll.) To stick, adhere: urushi ga hebaritsuite kanrenai, the varnish sticks and it can't be separated; nashi ni bakari hebaritsuite iru hito da, a person who does nothing but stay in the house.

Hebi へび n. A snake, serpent: — no wako, the scales of a snake; — no nukegara, the cast-off skin of a snake; — ni kui-tsukenaru, to be bitten by a snake.

Syn. JA, KUCHINAWA.

Hebi-ichigō ヘビイチゴ 蛇瓜 n. A tasteless kind of strawberry; Fragaria indica.

Hebi-noborazu ヘビノボラズ n. A species of barberry, Berberis vulgaris.

Hebi-no-daihachi ヘビノダイハチ n. A species of arisoma.

Hebiito ヘビイト 戸人 n. Population.

Hebi-tsubai ヘビツバチ 炮蠅者 n. A serpent-charmer; one that plays with snakes.

Henro へん' adj. (coll.) Unskilled; bungling; awkward: — diiku; — shōgi, unskilled chess-player.

Syn. HETTA.

Hechamokure ヘチャモクレ n. (coll.) A wasp, wasp-wasp.

Hechima ヘチマ 蛇瓜 n. The snake gourd, Luffa petiola,
しゅう wo makuru ヘチャマクル (coll.) Confused; bewildered; discouereted: ki-komerurete hechi wo makuru.

ヘダヘダ ヘダヘダ 隔隔 adv. Separated; distant; not friendly: — ni naru, to become estranged.

ヘダダワリ n. Distance; apart; separation: sono — go jū ri, it is fifty miles off.

ヘダダワリ-鲁 ヘダダワル 陽 i.v. To be separated, apart, asunder, distant, reserved: roku ri hodo hedatatte oru, they are six miles apart; oya no maku ga hedataru, the parent and child are distant, or indifferent, to one another.

Syn. Hanar eru.

ヘデート ヘデート 隔 n. A partition, distinction, separation, difference, reserve, restraint: — ga aru; — wo suru, to make a partition, make a distinction; — no nai koto, no difference; nan yō no — wa nai, no difference between male and female.

ヘデート-鲁 ヘデートル t.v. To leave, separate from, part from; to interpose, place between; separated by; severed; away from; apart; absent from: te wo hedatete tabi ni oru, he has left home on a journey: Americak to Nippon to un ni wo hedatete oru, America and Japan are separated by the ocean; yoma wo hedateru, to be separated by a mountain; hedate gokoro, estranged, alienated; hedateru kokoro wa nashi, frank, open, without reserve; to make no distinction; kutsu wo hedatete kaku ga gotoshi (prov.), like scratching the foot when the shoe is on.

Syn. Hanareru, Betsuni Suru, Tōzakaru.

ヘダツヘル ヘダツヘル Same as hedateru.

ヘドー ヘドー 熟反 n. Eruption of food: — wo haku, to eject food from the stomach; hedo wo tsuku, to.

ヘドマツオド ヘドマツオド (coll.) suru, to be confused, bewildered; to stand, not knowing what to do; to be in a quandary.

Syn. Mōtetsukura.

†ヘフダーダ フダーダ n. Census-book; i.q. Kosekibo.
†ヘフミダ, or ヘフムダ フミダ n. Census-book; register of the population.

Syn. Koseki.

ヘガシ-シュ ハガス 寝剣 (caust. of hegū) To tear off, strip, or peel off: kara-ki mo hega- shite hari-kaeru, tear off the wall-paper and put on new.

ヘガ-シュ ヘガル i.v. To be stripped off, peeled off: ki no kawa ga hegeta, the bark is stripped off.

ヘガ-ヘダ n. A strip of wood split off: hegibon, a kind of tray made of strips of bamboo; shōga hito heji, one slice of ginger.

ヘガ-オウ ヘガウ t.v. To strip off, peel off, split off: ki no kawa wo —, to peel off the bark of a tree; yane-ita wo —, to split shingles.

Syn. Hagi, Muku, Mekuru.

ヘイ Exclam. used in answering, same as hai, yes.

ヘイヘイナ n. A fence, wall: dobei, a mud wall; itubei, a board fence; ishibe, a stone fence; meribei, a fence made of bricks and mortar.

ヘイヘイ平 (used only in comp. words) n. Even; level; plain; common; ordinary; usual; peaceful; tranquil; taihei 太平, long peace.

ヘイヘイ紙 n. A present; the cut paper suspended in a miya to represent the kami; coin; money: kwa —, coin; shi —, paper money.

ヘイヘイ兵 n. A soldier; an army: — wo okoru, to raise an army; to begin a war; — wo neru, to drill soldiers.

Syn. Tsuwamono.

ヘイ耕地 — suru, to invite, or call; to engage (as a teacher, pastor): ken-jo wo — suru, to invite wise men to court; — ni osuru, to accept a call.

ヘィヘイ 布 vile; abject; mean (used in speaking humbly of one's self; = n'yō oru): — taku, my (mean) house; — koku, my country; — ten, my shop; — oku, my humble cottage.

ヘイ戸 (one of the jikkan) The third in enumeration, as kō, otu, hei, tei, bo, ki, ko, shin, jin, ki.

ヘイア 頑平安 n. Peace; tranquillity; freedom from sickness, calamity or trouble.

Syn. Bujii.

ヘイア平安城 n. The castle or city of peace, i.e. the city in which the Mikado resides.

ヘイア兵馬 (ikusa) n. War: — no n'an wo heru, to pass through the dangers of war.

ヘイア兵備 (ikusa no ronai) Warlike preparation.

ヘイア平地 (tairaka no techi) Level ground or country; a plain.

ヘイア江戸関帳 — suru, to close the curtain, i.e. conceal or veil an idol from the sight of the public.

ヘイア茶 n. A bamboo withie, or strip.

ヘイア茶釜 (tsume no kimono) n. Fruit-cake.

ヘイア茶釜 (awa no nomu) — suru, to devour, swallow up; to subjugate, conquer: tenka wa —, to subjugate the whole empire.

ヘイア茶釜辱 (ashiki narawashi) Bad, vicious, evil or corrupt customs: — wo tasadu, to reform —.

ヘイア茶釜平 (tsume no kimon) n. Common, usual, or every-day clothes (not a dress of ceremony).

ヘイア茶釜平伏 (coll.) Obeisance: — suru, to bow low; to prostrate one's self.

ヘイア茶釜兵法 n. Military tactics.

Syn. Hyōdo.

ヘイア茶釜他 (ashiki koto) Vice; bad, or vicious practice or habit: yo no — wo nosoku.

ヘイア茶釜兵学 n. Military science.

ヘイア茶釜学併 n. Military school.

ヘイア茶釜平坦 n. A flat, level plain; prairie, steppe.
HEI 147

HEIGA ヘイガ 平队 (coll.) — suru, to rest; to lie down: ie ni — shite oru, to live free from care.

HEIHI ヘイヒ 平方 (mat.) The square of a number; a square: kon, square-root; ni hiiraku, to extract the square-root; go sun —, five inches square; ni —, two square inches.

HEI- ヘイ 平楽 (tairaku) Level; plain; simple, plain, or easily understood: — no michi; — no bunsho.

HEIHE ヘイヘ 漫子 n. A pitcher, bottle.

SYN. TUKURI, BIN.

HEIHE ヘイヘ 漫治 (tairage osameru) — suru, to quell, subdue; to tranquilize; to quiet: tenka —, to quiet and restore peace to the empire; ran no, to quell a riot.

HEIHE ヘイヘ 漫時 (tunne) n. Time of peace; ordinary times: — ni ikusa no sonae wo nasu, in time of peace prepare for war.

HEIJITSU ヘイジツ 平日 Common; usual; ordinary; customary; habitual; every-day; always; constantly: — no kimono, every-day clothes; — to wa chigai, different from what is usual; — no tōri ni, in the usual manner.

SYN. FUKURI, TSUNE-ZUNE.

HEIHO ヘイホ 漫平 (tsune-zune) Habitually; constantly; common; ordinary: — no koto, an ordinary affair.

SYN. HIEIZI.

HEIGI-SHIKEI ヘイギ-シケイ 漫场式 n. Closing ceremony.

HEIKA ヘイカ 陛下 n. The title used in addressing the Emperor, His Majesty.

HEIKAN ヘイカ 本艦 (ikubabune) n. A ship of war.

SYN. GUSEN.

HEIKEGANI ヘイケガニ 蟹蟹 n. A kind of crab.

HEIKEN ヘイケン n. A kind of bluish red silk cloth.

HEIKI ヘイキ 兵器 n. Weapons of war; arms.

SYN. IKUSA-DÔGU.

HEIKI ヘイキ 平気 n. Calm; tranquil; undisturbed in mind; equanimity; composure; coolness; indifference: ie ga yaketemo — de iru, he is calm even if his house should burn; — na hito, one who has no care or anxiety about anything.

HEIKIN ヘイキン 平均 (tairaka ni hitoshii) — suru, to make equal or even, equalize; to balance; to average: nedan wo heikin shite ikusa, what is the average price?

SYN. NARASU, RYÔDÔ.

HEIKÔ ヘイコ 閉口 (kuchi wo tojiru; coll.) — suru, to shut the mouth; to be silenced or defeated in argument; — tareta, to be silenced.

HEIKA ヘイカ 兵火 n. A conflagration caused by war.

HEIKA ヘイカ 平和 (tairaka ni yasenaragui) — suru, to equalize and harmonize; to regulate: gozô wo heikawa suru (medical term), to regulate the five internal organs.

HEIKYO ヘイキョ 平序 (shirizoki oru) — suru, to withdraw from office and live in retirement (generally from disgust or sickness): jitaku ni — suru.

HEIMAN ヘイマン 平面 n. A curtain.

HEIMEI ヘイメイ 平明 n. Early morning; the dawn.

SYN. YO-ANNE.

HEIMIN ヘイミン 平氏 n. The common people (not the gentry).

HEIMON ヘイモン 平門 (man wo tojiru) — suru, to be imprisoned in one’s own house: — wo ku; — wo noshitoku eru.

HEIMOTSU ヘイモツ 貫物 n. Presents of congratulation; marriage presents.

HEIMUKAYU ヘイムクヤ 杉詠 n. The usual or healthy state of the pulse.

HEININ ヘイニン 平人 (tsune-bito) n. A common or ordinary person; common people.

HEI-ON ヘイオン 平穏 (odayaku) Quiet; free from disturbance; tranquil: — yo no naka.

HEIRE ヘイレ n. A kind of cap anciently used by nobles.

HEIRE ヘイレ 聘禮 n. Presents made on espousal, or on visits of ceremony.

HEIYOKU ヘイヨク 兵労 n. Military power.

HEISAN ヘイサン 平談 n. An ordinary or natural parturition.

HEISEI ヘイセイ 兵発 (tsuwamono no ikiot) Military power, or appearance of great military strength.

HEISEN ヘイセン 平発 n. i.q. heikawa.

HEISHA ヘイシャ 兵車 (ikusa guruma) n. A war chariot.

HEISHI ヘイシ 兵士 n. A soldier; military man.

HEISHIN ヘイシン 平身 — suru, to prostrate one’s self: — teitô shite negau.

HEISHIN ヘイシン 平心 n. Calmness of mind; tranquil mind; unprejudiced mind.

HEISO ヘイソ 平素 (tsune-zune) Always; constantly.

HEISOKU ヘイソク 無案 n. Paper fixed to the end of a stick and placed before the kami: — wo tateru.

SYN. MITEGURA, NUSA, HEI.

HEISOKU ヘイソク 關塞 (toji fusagui) — suru, to shut up, stop up, close, obstruct; to be stopped up; obstructed: joki wo —, to check perspiration.

HEISOTSU ヘイソトス 火卒 n. Common soldier.

HE-SUT ヘイスツ 平水 n. The ordinary level of water in a river: kawa ga afureta ga — ni natta.

HEITAI ヘイトイ 太陰 n. Company of soldiers; troops.

HEITAN ヘイトアン 平監 (taira) Level; plain; even: — no michi, a level road.

HEITAN ヘイトアン 平端 n. Act of war; hostilities: — wo hiiraku, to commence hostilities.

HEITOKUBAN-RI ヘイトクバル 平器錦 i.v. To prostrate one’s self; to bow humbly to the ground: hito wo mae ni —.

HEIWA ヘイワ 平和 n. Peace; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance.

SYN. OYATAKA.
HEIWA ハイワ 和語 n. Common colloquial; the language of the common people.

HEI 隠 i.v. 隠す n. Restoration to health; cured: — suru, tube restored to usual health; byōki ga — shitta.

HEI-ZEI ハイザイ 平生 Common; usual; ordinary; customary: habitual; every-day.

HEKI ヘキ 隠或姦 n. A bent, peculiarity, propensity; peculiar habit or way; eccentricity: heki no suru, to take vengeance on an enemy; tegami de — suru, to answer by letter.

HEKIBAGASHI—SU ヘキバガサシ t.v. (coll.) To show or make a display of anything in order to tease or excite desire; to tantalize.

HEKIBON ヘキボン 隠諜 n. Partial or prejudiced view or opinion of a subject: — ka, a bigoted or dogmatic person.

HEKIBO ヘキボ 隠暴 (atsuna wo saken) — suru, to avoid or escape from the heat of summer.

HEKITAN ヘキタン 簡易 n. A deep place in a river, = fuchi.

HEKIKEN ヘキケン 隠急 — suru, to shrink back in fear; to recoil; to retreat; as an army: sono iki ni —.

HEKIKERO ヘキケロ へこへロ adv. (coll.) Pliant; limber; flexible; (said of articles thin and broad, as a fan, paper, etc.): — suru.

HEKOKASHI—NU ヘコカ Kashishi へこマス令隋 t.v. To indent; to pit, hollow: yubi de —, to indent with the finger.

HEKOMI ヘコミ 隠 n. An indentation; a loss in measure or weight; a falling short: hekomi ga dekita, it has fallen short in measure; it is indented: — ni natta, to be short in measure.

HEKOMU—NU ヘコム 隠 (cont. of heri and komu) i.v. To be indented, pitted, hollowed, worn into; (met.) to break down, cave in, as one defeated; to give in; collapse: kanauchike de tatata ta kekonde oru, I suspect it was indented by the blow of a hammer; heitō ga dekinakute hekonde shimatta, not being able to reply, he gave in.

HEKUSO ヘクソ 隠出, ni-koromo.

HEMAGIRU—RU ハメガル 隠埋 t.v. To travel about: kuni-guni wo —, to travel from country to country.

HEMI ヘミ i.q. hebi.

HEMPA ヘンパ 偏頗 (katayori) n. Partiality; favoritism: ittiki hempa nashi ni, without favor or partiality; hempa no hito ni minuma komari iru.

HEM-PAY ヘンパイ 隠杯 Returning the wine-glass: — itashimasu, I return you the glass.

HEMPEN-TO ヘンペン 隠酒 adv. In a fluttering manner; wavering: hata — nabiku, the flag flutters in the wind; yakü — suru.

HEN ヘン n. Part; region; place; locality; side: kono hen, this side, neighborhood, or region; ano hen, that side, that place.

HEN ヘン adv. Going: hento, a peculiar voice; taihen, a great or dreadful event; a catastrophe; ten-ten.

HENG 恒 An unusual, extraordinary, or strange affair, phenomenon, accident: min no hen mo nai, nothing unusual; hen na koto, a strange or extraordinary affair; — na koe, a peculiar voice; taimen, a great or dreadful event; a catastrophe; ten-ten.

HENG ヘン adj. The left side radical of a Chinese character, as: ki-hen, min-hen, kan-hen.

HENARI—RU ヘナール i.v. To be separated, apart, distant; i.q. hanare.

HENATSUBI ヘナツシ埋ち n. A kind of black mud obtained from the beds of stagnant rivers or canals, and used for plastering.

HENDO ヘンドo 追及 n. A remote country region.

HENDO ヘンドo 追及 n. A remote country region.

YUNKEI, MEGURI.

HENSHAI ヘンサイ 变革 To change, alter, retract: yaku-soku wo — suru, to retract an agreement.

HENSHOU ヘンショウ 变化 — suru, to transform one's self, metamorphose, change: kitaune ga henshite hito to suru, the fox is changed into a man; henge-mono, an appariition, a phantom.

SYN. SUNKEN, YUKARI.
HEB

Hengen へんゲン 丁言 (lit. half a word) In a few words, or one word:  wo motte goku wo sadamu.

Henai へんアイ 変異 A wonder, prodigy; a strange or unusual phenomenon:  ga aru.

Henshi へんジ 追事 n. An answer, reply:  suru, to return, answer, reply;  ga nai, no answer.

Syn. hento, kotae, irae.

Henshi へんジ 変異 (kawatta koto) n. An unusual or strange event; a wonder.

Henshi-nu へんジル 変 t.v. or i.v. To change, alter, transform; to metamorphose:  tikki wo heuyite kid to suru, to change stones into gold;  kitsume ga hito ni — , the fox transforms itself into a man.

Henshin へんシン 変人 n. An eccentric person.

Henshō へんショ 夭上 — suru, to return, send back, repay to a superior.

Syn. kaeshi-tatematsuru.

Henka へんカ 変界 n. The whole world, universe.

Syn. uchi.

Henkaru へんカル 変革 n. Revolution; reform:  suru, to alter, reform; to change;  okite wo — , to alter the laws.

Henkan へんカン 追篇 n. Answer, reply (of a letter):  wo ukuru.

Henken へんケン 偏見 n. Prejudice; bias; partial judgment; prepossession:  wo idaku.

Syn. jasuru.

Henko へんコ 変化 (kawari) n. Revolutions, changes of condition:  yo no — , political changes of the world.


Henkō へんコ 変化 (kae-aritamuru) — suru, to alter, change.

Henkō へんコ 地図 (yoso no teki) Foreign invader; marauder on the frontier.

Henkutsu へんクツ 偏執 Bigoted; dogmatic; formal; stiff in manner:  na hito, a bigoted man;  — jin, id.

Syn. katakurushii, katakuna, ganko.

Henkwai へんク waktu 変化 n. Change; alternation; transformation; variation; vicissitude; metamorphosis:  suru, to change, vary;  shiki no— , the changes of the four seasons.

Syn. katakurai.

Henkyaku へんキヤク 追却 — suru, to pay back, return, restore.

Syn. hemben, kaesu.

Henmō へんモノ 央巫 n. Refined camphor.

Henmō へんモノ 追納 — suru, to return, send back, restore, pay back, as a borrowed thing.

Syn. kaesu, henmō, suru.

Henntyū へんディュ 编入 (kumi irera) — suru, to assign, appoint, allot.

Henroko へんロコ 央巫 n. Membrum virile.

Syn. inkyō, nankon, maa, chimbō, shihi.

Henshiki へんシキ 遇事 — suru, to travel about.

Syn. hemegur, yureki.

Henryūda へんルダ 芸香 n. The common rue, Ruta graveolens.

Hensai へんサイ 追脛 — suru, to return, repay, restore, give back.

Hensei へんセイ 編成 (ami nasu) — suru, to compose, form, constitute:  heisotsu hyaku nin wo motte isshōtai wo — suru.

Henshon へんシン 変遷 (utsuri kawari) n. Change; vicissitude:  yo no — , the vicissitudes of life.

Henshō へんショ 変想者 n. The author, editor.

Henshi へんシ 変象時 (katatoki) n. A short time; a moment:  mo wasurezu, not to forget for a moment.

Henshin へんシン 変死 n. A strange, unusual, or unnatural death.

Henshin へんシン 変心 (kokoro-gawari) n. Change of mind, or purpose.

Henshin へんシン 徘身 (zenshin) n. The whole body.

Henshin へんシン 追進 (kaeshi mairasuru) — suru, to return, send back (to a superior).

Syn. henjō.

Henshitsu へんシツ 失失 n. Sudden loss (of anything).

Henshō へんセウ 稀小 (chisaki) — no, little, small, petty;  — no kuni.

Henshū へんシュ 編集 — suru, to compile, edit:  — ni, editor;  — chō, chief editor.

Henshū へんシュ 偏執 Obstinacy; bigotry; stubbornness; fixed in opinion; pertinacious:  wa kayette waga ni mo gai ni suru, obstinacy may become injurious to one's self.

Syn. kataiji.

Hensoku へんソク 失政 n. Learning the meaning of words or of a foreign language without regard to the pronunciation.

Hentetsu へんテツ (coll.) Utility, virtue, taste, good quality (always followed by mo nai):  kono kurashi wa nan no — mo nai, this mustard has not the least taste;  kusuri wa nan no — mo nai, the medicine has no taste, or, has no effect;  omoshiroku mo — mo nai, not the least pleasant.

Hentō へんタウ 追答 n. Answer, reply:  suru, to answer, reply;  — ga nai, no answer.

Syn. henti, henpō, kotae.

Hentōsen へんトウセン 鬼豆腫 n. (med.) The tonsil gland.

Hentetsu へんテツ 失策 n. A game in which one part of a Chinese character is given to add the other.

Henshu へんシ メ大 n. Master or head of a house.

Syn. koshu.

Hen'yaku へんヤク 編集 — suru, to compile, compose.

Hetsu へつ足締 n. The cord attached to a falcon's foot.

Heppiri-mushi へっぴリムシ 蝋鳴 n. (coll.) A kind of stinking bug.
Hera ヘラ 稠 n. A paddle, spatula; a trowel: Kane-boro, a metal spatula, a trowel.

†Herata ヘラバ n. The feathers on the side and under the wings of a bird.

Heragai ヘラガイ n. A sprain of the ankle or foot: WO suru, to sprain the ankle.

Herasagi ヘラサギ n. A species of heron, spoon-bill.

Herashi-su ヘラス 酔 t.v. To lessen, diminish, reduce in number or bulk; to abate: Hito wo, to reduce the number of persons; Tiriyo, to lessen expenses; Kui-herasu, to lessen by eating; Tsukai-herasu, to lessen by using.


Herazu ヘラズ不穎 (neg. of heru) — Guchi Heru, to talk inordinately or insolutely.

Heti ヘテ 締 n. A border, binding; edging of a garment, mat, etc.: WO toru, to make a border; Heri-tori-goza, a mat with a binding.

Heta ヘタ 締 n. A diminution, loss, waste, discount: Heri ga tatsu, there is a loss, or waste (in goods, etc., as from handling).

Syn. Hekomi.

Heti-ru ヘテ 締 i.v. To be lessened in bulk, diminished in number; to wear or waste away; Kazu ga, the number is diminished; Haru ga, to be hungry; Toishi ga, the whetstone wears away.


Herikudari-ru ヘリクダリ 酌 i.v. To humble one’s self; We we no, hito ni herikudaru, to humble one’s self before a superior.


Heru ヘル 締 See Heru-ru.

Herse, -ru ヘルヘル t.v. To press down, repress, subjugate.

Heraki ヘラキ 締 n. The prow or bow of a boat or ship.

Syn. Misshi.

Herasa-bara ヘラバパラ n. (san.) A calculus concretion found in the stomach of some animals; Bezoar, (used in some places as a charm in praying for rain).

Heshi-ru ヘス 締 i.v. To diminish.

Heshi-ru ヘス 諦め i.v. (coll.) To press down, force down; to crush; to repress, subdue: Hitro, to hersu, to treat another with arrogance; Kuchi wo, to force to be silent.

Syn. Osu, Oshi-Tsukeru.

Heshi-ai, -ru ヘシアア 諄合 i.v. (coll.) To push one’s self forward before others.

Heshiguchi ヘシグチ 諄口 n. (coll.) Shutting the mouth; keeping silence: — Shite Kitto, hekujii nashi; — Shite e no wawasagai.

Heshi-Komi-ru ヘシコムイ 諄 i.v. To press or squeeze into.

Heshi-ono-ru ヘシオル 拗折 t.v. (coll.) To break by pressing down, as across the knee.

Heshi-tsuke-ru ヘシツケル 諄著 (coll.) To silence; to prevent from speaking; to press down.

Heso ヘソ 巻卷 n. A ball of thread: Ito no, i.v., id.

†Heso ヘソ 症 n. The navel: — No o, the navel string; — WO komu, to bite one’s navel; — to repent of deeply; — De warau, to laugh scornfully. Syn. Heso.

Hesokari-gane ヘソカリガネ 私命名 n. (coll.) Pin money; the small private earnings of the wife.

Heta ヘタ 締 n. The calyx of the blossom which remains attached to the fruit.

Heta ヘタ下手 Unskilful; inexperienced; unused to; clumsy; bungling; awkward: WO suru, to bungle, make a mistake; — No isha, an unskilful doctor; Sakin ga, da, the work is badly done; — No yokozuki, fond of, but unskilful in any art; Go wa, da, I am not good at checkers.

Syn. Hesochi, Jouzu nai.

Heta ヘタ n. Edge; side; i.e. Hata, umi no, sea shore.

Hetadari-ru ヘタダラル i.v. (coll.) To bend down; to bow low: Hetabari-tsuku, id.

Heta-Heta-to ヘタヘータ adv. Limber; pliant; flexible: Heterito, id.; Kurada ga, naru.

Hetsukubari-ru ヘツクバラル i.v. (coll.) To fawn, or act the sycophant; to be bowing and assenting to everything another says.

†Hetsukuru ヘツクリ n. A bird-catcher.

Hetsurai ヘツラヒ 鶴 n. Flattery; adulation; sycophancy.

Syn. Tsuiso, Kohi.

Hetsurai-ru ヘツララル 諄読 i.v. To flatter, to fawn upon, pay court to; to play the sycophant; to endeavor to please: Hito ni hetsuravu, to flatter others; Hetsurai mono, a flatterer, a sycophant: We we no, hetsuratte shusse wo sru, to flatter a superior and get promotion.

Syn. Koubu, Tsuiso suru.

†Hetsuri-ru ヘツルル i.v. i.q. Hetsuru.

Hetsuru ヘツルル Same as Hetsuri.

Hetsuri ヘツルル土鶏 n. A cooking range, kitchen furnace.

Syn. Kamado.

Heta ヘタ rallying n. A room, apartment; also a concubine.

Hetzumi ヘツズミ聚集 n. A son who, though grown up, still lives with his parents.

Hetsu-ru ヘツル 諄 t.v. To cut or clip off a part; to clip, dock, scale; to pifer, abstract; to take by stealth a little from a quantity: Dari wo, hezutte shi no tatsu, to clip off from the big and add to the little; Hetsuri-toru, to abstract.

Syn. Hatsuru.

Hit ひ n. The sun: — No bikari, the light of the sun; — No de, the rising of the sun; — No iri, the setting of the sun; — No toni michi (sekido), the equinocial, the orbit of the sun; — Ga teru, sun shines; — Ga utsuru, the sun shines on, or, is reflected in; Hit ga, taken, the sun is getting high; — Ni sarau, to expose to the sun; — No me no moru, not seeing even the light of day.

Syn. Nigi-iin, Tento, Taityo.
火

火 n. Day: — ga nagai, the day is long; — ga mijikai, the day is short; — wo hru, to spend the time; — wo nobasu, to postpone the day; — wo sadamura, to fix the day; — wo kurusu, to spend the day; — wo sugosu, id.; hi wo heru, id.; hi wo okuru, id.; — ichi ichi yori, day by day.

Syn. nichiu, yusu.

Hi t 火 n. Fire: — ga moeru, the fire burns; — ga kiera, the fire is going out; — ga teku, to catch fire; — wo taku, to make a fire; — wo mosu, id.; — wo kuru, to put out fire; — wo utsu, to strike fire (with a flint); — wo teru, to keep fire in (by covering it with ashes); — no te, the flame of a conflagration; — no miban, a fire watch; — no yu-jin, preparation, or care against a fire; — ga kikanuru kara yu ga nieru.

Syn. kwa.

Hi t 血潮 n. The longitudinal groove in a sword blade.

Hi t 腹 n. The spleen: hi no zō, id.

Hi t 綿 n. Vermilion color: hi no koromo, a crimson robe.

Hi t 冷 (kōri) n. Ice: usu-hi, thin ice.

Hi t 非 (arazun) n. Evil; error; faults; defects; bad; wrong; not so; out of: — wo tsu, to criticize, point out the defects; — ni ochiru, to be convicted of wrong, to be cast in a suit, proven guilty; sen hi wo kuyanu, to repent of some evil which one has done; ze to hi no wakaravan mono, a person who does not know the difference between right and wrong; hito no hi wo ti-tateru, to speak of the evil doings of others; hi-yaku, out of office.

Syn. ashi.

Hi t 汗 n. A water pipe, spout, trough; a faucet: hi no kuchi, the mouth of a faucet or drain; — wo usumaru, to lay a water-pipe under ground.

Syn. toi.

Hi t 類 n. A weaver's shuttle: hata no hi, the shuttle of a loom.

Hi t 脚 n. A monument; a stone tablet; a stone cut for lithography: hi wo tateru, to erect a monument; seihi, a stone monument; — hi no mei, the inscriptions on a monument.

Hi t 類 (kurabe, tagui) Comparison; kind; sort: — suru, to compare, match; karera no — ni arazu, not like them; superior.

Hi t 紙 (inkanu) — suru, to hide, conceal: — shite wosoraasu.

Hi t 紙 n. The name of a tree, Retinispera obtusa: i.q. hinoki.

Hi,ku クル i.v. Dried in the sun, or at a fire; dry; to ebb: urushi ga hita, the lacquer is dry; daikon ga hita, the radish is dry; shio ga — , tide has ebbed; miso ga — , the water is dried up; hikata, the dry beach; hi agaru, fully dried; hi mono, articles of food dried in the sun, particularly dried fish; ren ga hita, the discussion is not ended.

Syn. kawara, hashagu.

Hi,-nu れぬ i.v. To winnow or clean grain by throwing it up in the air and catching it in a basket: ni de kome wo hita, to winnow rice with a basket.

Hi-アリ 火刑 n. Punishment by burning at the stake: — ni suru, to burn at the stake.

Hi-ガラシ, -SU 火ガラス (caust. of hiagari) To dry, desiccate.

Syn. hou, kawasu.

Hi-ガラント, -SU 火ガラント サン i.v. Dried up; arid; parched: hideri de tsuchigah a — .

Syn. kawaru.

Hi-アライ 鬱願 (kashikimi-kashikinu) Grief; sorrow.

Hi-アシ 日腳 n. The rays of the sun: mado kara hi-ashi ga sasu, the sun's rays enter by the window; — ga hayai, the sun travels fast.

Hi-アワイ 鬱願 (hinashi no nai) The narrow space between adjoining houses overhung by the eaves of each house: — no momo no hi.

Hi-アヤウシ Exclam. =*“Be careful of fire,” the call of a watchman at night.

Hi-バ 羽脚 n. Dried radish leaves.

Hi-バ 布松 n. A kind of evergreen, the Thujaops delabara.

Syn. sawara.

Hi-バ バ 亀戸母 n. Great-grandmother.

Hi-バ バ バチ 火鉄 n. A brazier, or pan for holding hot coals for warming the hands or apartments of a house.

Hi-バ バ 熊番 Not on duty; off duty: konnichi wa hibun de gozaraimai, am off duty to day; hibun toban naku tsukemiru, to be always on duty without a division of watch.

Hi-バ バ 鉄花 n. A spark: — wo chirashite tataku, to fight until the sparks fly.

Hi-バ バ ひばり 雲雀 n. A sky-lark.

Hi-バ バ ひばり 火鉄 n. The cock of a gun, or the place where the match is held in a match lock.

Hi-バ バ ひばり 火鉄 n. Two iron rods used for taking up fire; tongues.

Hi-バ バ ひばり 火鉄 n. A phosphorescent light like a pillar, supposed to be produced by the fox or badger.

Hi-バ バ ひばり 火鉄 n. Chaps, or cracks in the hands produced by cold: te ni — ga kiren, the hands are chapped; hibi-akagire, chapped and cracked.

Hi-バ バ ひばり 火鉄 n. A crack; the cracked appearance of porcelain: — ga ittu setomono; hibi-yaki, a kind of porcelain made to look as if cracked.

Hi-バ バ ひばり 火鉄 n. Daily; every day.

Nichi-nichi-ni, mainichi.

Hi-バ バ ひばり, -SU 火バシ サス (caust. of hibi) To cause to reverberate, or echo.
HIBARI 霧雨 n. Daily; every day.

HIBOKU 煌く i.v. To wrinkle, wrinckle; et cetera.

HIBORI 鳩 n. A crack in porcelain.

HIBORO ひ暴る v. To step on, tread upon.

HIBOSHI 針 n. An inferior raw silk made from the outside fibres of cocoons.

HIBYAKI ひ抜き n. A kind of porcelain baked so as to have a cracked appearance.

HIBUN ひ文 n. A crack in porcelain.

HIBUNOKU 瓷文木 n. Cord; braid; a plaited string.

HIBUKU 瓷弧 n. The blisters from a burn: yakedo shite — ni natta, to be burnt and blistered.

HIBU 瓷 n. Unbecoming one's station; improper; unjust; unreasonable; disproportionate: — no furumai, improper conduct; — no sata, an unjust sentence; — no tsunami ni ochiru, to receive an undue degree of punishment.

HIBUNE 陶舞 n. A steamboat.

HIBUNU 陶風 n. Daily shake of the ague.

HIBUSE 陶盛 n. Protection against fire: — no fuda, a charm to protect against fire, pasted near the entrance of a house; — no kami.

HIBUTA 陶火矢 n. The cap that covers the pan of a matchlock.

HIBYIN 陶流行病院 n. A hospital where persons laboring under infectious diseases are treated.

HICHI 七 See shichi.

HICHIGO T EIGHT (same as shichi)
A drought, long continuity of clear weather: — doshi, a year of drought; — doshi ni kikin nashi (prov.).

Hida ヒダ n. The portulaca; i.q. matsuba-botan.

Hidō ヒドウ adj. Cruel; outrageous; unjust; dishonest: — na koto; — wo suru, to behave tyrannically; to act unjustly.

Hidōe ヒドウエ火道具 n. Tools for striking fire, as flint, steel, tinder, etc.

Higaisu ヒガイエ adj. Hard; violent; intense; severe; grievous; cruel; outrageous; excessive; atrocious: hidoi me ni au, to meet with cruel or hard treatment; hidoi hito da, a cruel, hard man; hidoi neden, an exorbitant price; hidoi atsu da, it is exceedingly hot; hidoku naru, to become severe.

Hidokōo ヒドオク n. A vicious, pernicious person.

Hidokei ヒドケイ日時計 n. A sun-dial.

Hidoko ヒドコ火所 n. A fire-place.

Hidori ヒドリ n. The wigdeon.

Hidori ヒドリ一日实选. Selecting or fixing on a day: — wo suru, to fix on a day.

Higamī ヒガミ n. Suspicious; envious; partiality: — ga deru, to be suspicious.

Higami-mu ヒガミム adj. i.v. To be bent, crooked, warped, perverse, prejudiced, partial, envious: koko ga higande oru, his mind is prejudiced; higami konjō, envious, or suspicious disposition; to ga —, the door is warped.

Higamonoh ヒガモノ n. A ridiculous, vicious, or pernicious person.

Higaran ヒガラン彼岸 n. The spring and autumn equinox, a period of 7 days in the 2nd and 8th months (O.C.) appropriated to the worship of Buddha.

Higan ヒガン彼岸 (ano kishi). Lit. the other shore, i.e. Paradise (Bud.).

Higan-ki ヒガンキ adj. (coll.) Poor; indigent; destitute: higanai karashi, living in indigence.

Higan-ichi-nichi ヒガナイチニチ n. The whole day.

Higanakin ヒガンカキ阴金 n. Turkey red cloth.

Higanzo ヒガゾコ绯鹿子 n. A kind of silk with red ground and white figures.

Higan-zakura ヒガザクラ彼岸桜 n. A kind of flowering cherry tree.

Higara ヒガラ日招. The kind of day, as to lucky or unlucky: — ga yori, a lucky day; — ga warui, a bad or unlucky day; — teitei noshi, after many days.

Higara ヒガラ n. A small bird, the titmouse, or tomtit, Parus ater.

Higara-kii ヒガラキ adv. (coll.) Spoiled from being kept too long; not fresh (of fish): kono sakana wa higara-i.

Higawamese ヒガマメ adj. Squint-eyed.

Higasa ヒガサ日傘 n. A parasol, sun-shade.

Higashama ヒガシャマ adv. Perversely; willfully perverting, misrepresenting or distorting the words or conduct of another.

Higashin ヒガシン滨 n. The east: — no hō; — no kata, eastern side; — muki, facing the east.

Higashin ヒガシン乾草子 n. See higasuki.

Higashi ヒガシ n. The board: mei-hige, a mustache; hō-hige, whiskers; shtta-hige, the beard on the chin: — no chirii wo harau, to dust another’s beard—to flatter, act the sycophant.

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hige shite mono wo in, to speak humbly; zuki
hun hige ittai ni shikazu, there is nothing
better than an humble deportment; hige
sugiru, to be over-modest or humble.

**SYN.** KENSHON, KENTAI, HIRRUKUDARU.

Higekago うがたご n. A kind of coarse
basket.

†Hige nì ギゲ adv. Daily; every day.

**SYN.** HI, HIHI.

Higo ギゴ n. 1. A fixed time; a set
time in which to do anything; — wo suru, to
set a time.

**SYN.** NICHIGEN.

Hiirou イリオ n. The red carp.

Hiirou イリオ n. Common; usual; for
years past; for a long time; habitual: — no
negai ga kanita, have gained what I have for
years been wanting; — no yüriki, his usual
power.

**Higotar ギガタリ火塀 n.** The property
of enduring or resisting fire; proof against fire:
— ga yoi, incombustible; fire-proof; — ga
warui, easily consumed.

Higoto-ni ギットニ世 (mai-nichi) adv.
Daily; every day. **SYN.** NICHINICHII.

Higuchim ギチュチ火口 n. The touch-hole
of a gun. **SYN.** KAWAMON.

Higuma ギグマ n. The brown bear.

Higurashin ギグラシ岩 n. A kind of cicada
of a green color.

Higuren ギグレ日晩 n. Sunset; evening.

**SYN.** BAN.

Higushin ギグム松 n. A kind of dry
confectionery made of rice-meal and
sugar.

Higyo ギヨウ飛行 (tobi yoku) Flying
away: semmin wo higyo-jizai, the semmin have
the power of flying.

**Hihan ギハン批判 — suru, to criticise; to
point out the defects; to animadvert upon;
to speak evil of; vilify; find fault with: buu
wo —, to criticise a writing; shimo to shite
o kami no koto wo — subekarazu, a subject
should not criticise the acts of his lord; —
suru tokoro nashi, there is no occasion for
finding fault.

**SYN.** HI WO TSU, HINAN, HITYO.

Hihara ギハラ n. The side of the abdomen.

Hihen ギヘン瘙癬 — suru, to become poor;
to deteriorate; to decline, decay.

**SYN.** OTOKOKERU.

Hihou ギホウ瘙癬 n. A boabon.

Hihou ギホウ瘙癬 — suru, to speak evil of,
slander, calumniate: hito wo —.

**SYN.** SOSHI, SHUKU-KU, HIHI.

Hihou ギホウ瘙癬 n. Dispatch; message.

Hihyō ギヒョウ批評 — suru, to criticise.

Hibara ギバラ高祖母 n. Great-great-
grandmother.

Hihonen ギホネン秀 i.v. To be luxuriant,
splendid, excellent; to be eminent, glorious;
to surpass; hitidete minatoraru mono, luxuriant
and bearing no fruit; gaku ni hiideru, eminent
in learning; hituderu kō wo tateru, to per-
form a deed of great merit; mayu ga —, her
eyebrows are beautiful.

**SYN.** SGUWERU, NUKINDEU.

Hijijii ギジジ高祖父 n. Great-great-
grandfather.

Hijikii ギイキ稀唇 n. Partiality; favoritism;
— ni suru, to side with, favor; — wo suru, to
be partial; to favor one more than another;
— ni omou, to feel partiality: — no hiki-daoshi,
to injure by showing too much favor; — no
kata, the persons who are on one side; — ni
sarueru, to be the object of partiality or favor;
ano hito wo — ni suru, to side with a person.

Himagō ギマゴ曾孫 n. Great-great-
grandson.

Himin ギミン胭脂 n. The moth of a silkworm.

**Himii ギミ泥 The elbow, arm: — wo haru,
to stretch out the elbows (as in a dispute); to
be obstinate; — wo magette makura suru, to
make a pillow of the arm.

Himii ギミ泥 非時 n. A feast on the eve of
the anniversary of a death.

Himii ギミ泥 汆 (doro) n. Mud; earth.

Himii ギミ泥 給事 isbn. A secret: — wo matsuge
no gotoshi, a secret is like the eye-lash.

Himii ギミ泥 通 n. To be wet; soaked with
water: namida ni sode —, her sleeve was wet
with tears.

**SYN.** NUKERU.

Himijrane ギミガネ n. The hook which falls
into the ring or socket of a fastening.

Himijii ギミジ子 n. Kind of a great-grandfather.

Himikake ギミカケ n. An elbow-rest; a kind
of stand.

Himikake-bsu ギミカケなす n. An arm-chair.

†Himikasamaめ ギミカサマ背矢两り n. (lit.
a rain when one makes an umbrella of his
arm) A sudden shower.

Himmiz ギミツ臀 w. A wooden elbow,
brace; a wooden knee.

Himikai ギミカい尻柱 n. A kind of edible
seaweed, Systioscira.

†Himikai ギミカい n. An armlet, or orna-
mental band worn on the arm.

†Himin ギミン子 n. i.q. doma.
Hujiri ひじり 荒 n. A sage; one intuitively wise and good; a virtuous Buddhist priest: koyahijiri, a Buddhist saint.

Syn. SEEIJ.

Hujirimen ひじりメン 謎解者 n. Red crane.

Hujitsu ひじつか 星 n. A hook and staple hinge; a ball and socket joint.

Hii-じい 非常 (tume ni arazu) Un-common; unusual; strange; extraordinary; a catastrophe: — no koto; — ni oikii.

Hito-じい 非常 (koko ro arazu) Without feeling; inanimate (as trees, etc.): nijo hito, animate and inanimate.

Hidoi ひどい 甘木木 n. A post used for showing the hour by its shadow.

Hijutsu ひゅっ 聖術 n. Secret art or skill: — wo tsukushite tatara.

Hikake ひかへ 前 n. Of a different caste or social rank.

Hikake, -ru ひかへ 役 t.v. To pull back; to draw back; to restrain one’s self, refrain; to hold back; to hold up, support; to check, stop; to forbear; to jolt down; to make a note of: uma wo —, to rein back a horse; sode wo hikate to, to pull the sleeve (of any one going) and inquire; sake wo —, to diminish the amount of wine a person drinks; enryo shite hikaku, to refrain on account of division; chou-men ni —, to make a memorandum, or note of anything in a note book; hon wo hikate kishaku wo kiku, to listen to a lecture, following it out of the book; o hikae nasare, please restrain yourself, or stop a little: kuchi wo —, to refrain from speaking; hikate hito wo tom, to step back and let another pass; ie no mae ni ido wo —, to make a well near the front of a horse.


Hikagari ひかが里 控へ n. A memorandum; a note, minute, voucher; a duplicate.

Hikakeme ひか込 気目 n. Forbearance; self-restraint; moderation; reserve; temperance: — ni suru, to exercise moderation; kuchi wo — ni suru, to be moderate in talking; banju — ni nasare, be temperate in all things; — no nai, without reserve, forward.

Syn. ichima, enryo.

Hikakure, -ru ひかうれ 控へ 贰主 t.v. Caust. of hikaku.

Hikagami ひかがま 闇 n. The popliteal space; hollow behind the knee.

Hikake ひかえ 脱 n. Sunlight; sunshine; shade: hikage wo mizu ni shin, died without seeing the light; hikage ga aotaka ni natta, the sun is warm; hikage mono, one who, for some offense, is compelled to live in privacy.

Hikage-chō ひかげとう n. A species of butterfly of the genus Satyrus.

Hikage-no-kazura ひかげノカズラ 石松木 n. A species of Lycoptera, or club-moss.

Hi-kaki ひかき 火打 n. A fire poker, or shovel.


Hikakushi ひかしご 木n. A sun-shade or screen.

Syn. hiyoke.

Hi-kan ひかん 薄翼 n. Marasmus.

Hikarabi, -ru ひかるび 薄結 i.v. Dried and shriveled by the sun.

Hikara-kashi, -su ひかるきし 令光 (caus. of Hikarase, -ru) hikari To cause to shine; to make bright; to flash.

Hikarare,-ru ひかるれ 地裂 (pass. of hikaru) To be led; to be treated with partiality, favored, drawn, attracted, tempted; to be influenced: kokoro no hikaru, tokoro ga arite tadashiku masu, koto ga dekinu, something influences his mind and he cannot do right.

Hikari ひかり 光 n. Light; lustre; radiance; refugence; brightness; gloss; brilliancy; glitter; (met.) influence; power; virtue: hi no —, light of the sun; — wo teitumu, to hide one’s light; — ga san, the light shines; kane no —, influence of money.

Hikari,-ru ひかる 光 i.v. To shine; to glitter, sparkle, glisten; to be glossy, bright; to flash, gleam: hoshi ga hikaru, the stars sparkle; hikari-watarn, to glisten on all sides; inazma ga —, the lightning flashes.

Syn. KAGAYAKU, TEKU.

Hikarasare,-ru ひかるさ れ 地裂 (pass. of hikasare) To be led, enticed, lied astray; attracted, drawn: sake ni hikarasarette michi wo somoku, to be led astray by sake and forsake the right way; oya wa ko no at ni —, the parent is influenced by love to his child.

Hikase, -su ひかせ or Hikashi, -su ひかし The caus. of hiku.

Hikata ひかた 子供 n. A dry sandy beach.

Hikata ひかた n. A south-west wind.

Hikatamari,-ru ひかたまり 子絵 i.v. To be dry and baked hard by the sun.

Hike ひけ 役 n. Retiring; withdrawing; going to bed: — wo toru, to be defeated, or to withdraw from a contest; — ni naru.

Hike, -ru ひけ 役 i.v. To withdraw, retire, leave off; to cheapen: bansho ga hiketa, the watch have left; nedan wa hikemaken, I cannot cheapen it; ban ni asa de yugata hikenu, to go out on duty in the morning, and leave in the evening; hikue-keuchi, a way by which to retire; wo hiku masu k, are you going to bed?

Hikemono ひけモノ 被物 n. Second-hand articles which have been forfeited and sold by a pawnbroker, = nagare mona.

Hiken ひけ見 投見 (hiraki miru) To open and read (a letter).

Hiken ひけ見 被見 = My (humble) opinion: — wo noberu.

Hikera-kashi, -su ひかるきし (same as hikarakashi) To cause to shine; to display in order to cause another to feel envious: yoi kimon o hito ni —.
HIKESHI ヒケシ 156
Fire extinguisher.

HIIKOGI-RU ヒクオギ 引過 t.v. Retired; withdrawn: left.

HIKITSU ヒクト 結付 n. Constipation of bowels.

HIKU ヒク 鬱滞 (yoshii to seisii) — suru, to reject, as a motion; not to pass: dogi wo — suru, to reject a motion.

HIKI ヒキ A haul; act of haulling: numeral for animals, for 2 tan, or a piece of silk of about 64.62 feet or 21½ yards; for ten cash; a draught or haul of a net: uma nambiki, how many horses? nani nambiki, three head of oxen; kimu ippiki, one piece of silk; sei jippikku, a hundred cash; ami hito, one haul of a net.


HIKI-AGE ヒキアゲ 引負 t.v. To pull, draw, haul, drag, lead, tow; to take in one's company; to retire, withdraw from, retreat; to stretch, prolong, extend, spread; to deduct, subtract; to quote, cite; to look for a word in a dictionary; to distribute; to saw; to grind; to play on a stringed instrument: uma wo, to lead a horse; haha no te wo hiite aruku, to walk holding a mother's hand; chibmo wo hiite aruku, to walk dragging a lame leg; fume wo, to tow a boat; itki wo, to draw a breath; yumii wo, to draw a bow; ese wo, to draw a picture; jin wo, to remove a camp; mise wo, to retire from a shop (for the day); ban wo, to leave off a watch; ami wo, to drag a net; koe wo, to utter a long sound; ato wo, to hold on, or prolong the doing of anything; sakazuki wo, to drain a wine-cup; tto wo, to pull a string, or lay a rope; kaze wo, to catch a cold; kyukiu wo, to cut one's wages; nedan wo, to cheapen the price; ji wo, to look for a word in a dictionary; uta wo, to quote poetry; tatoe wo, to cite an illustration; kuki wo, to draw lots; raibyo wo sji wo, to leprosy runs in the blood (or family); to de yama kara misu wo, to bring water from the mountain in pipes; kusashi wo, to pass round a dessert; ro wo, to spread wax; mi wo, to retire;kokoro wo, to draw out one's opinion, to try, tempt; ita wo, to saw boards; nau wo, to grind a mill; kushi wo, to make a comb (by sawing); samisen wo, to play the guitar; koto wo, to play a harp; to no uchi nanatsu hiite mitsu nokoru, subtract seven from ten and three remains; hiki mo kira ze, without interval, in quick succession.

SYN. michibiki, nobasu, shirizoku, nuku.

HII-KAGE-RU ヒキアゲル 引負 t.v. To draw up; to go up in price; to promote; to withdraw; soba wa daibun hiki-i-jetsu, the market price has gone up considerably; gunsei wo, to withdraw an army.

HII-KAI ヒキアヒ 引合 t.v. Answerable, responsible, implicated or involved along with others; a mercantile arrangement, consultation, conference: wo ki, to have to answer for; to be implicated with others.

HII-KAI-AD ヒキアア引合 t.v. To pull in opposite directions or against each other; to be answerable for, responsible for; to be implicated, involved in, or compromised in an affair; to be profitable; to consult together: te wo hikiatte aruku, to walk hand in hand; hikian mono, a profitable article of sale; hiki-awaru, an unprofitable article or business.


HII-KAI-AGE ヒキアゲ 黎明 n. Day-break; dawn.

SYN. yo-ake.

HII-KAI-AGI ヒキアギ 引掛 t.v. To draw or pull open; shoji wo, to draw open a screen.

HII-KAI-MI ヒキアミ 弁論 n. A scuffle.

HII-KAI-TE ヒキアテ 引代 t.v. To place together in order to compare, match, or value; to pit against; to give as security; to mortgage.

HII-KAI-WASE ヒキアハセ 引合 t.v. To introduce, make acquainted; to draw together; to compare together, to collect: kono hito wo ano hito ni, to introduce this man to that one; inyo wo hiki-awasite mo awanai, having compared the seals together, they did not agree; yoroi wo hikiwase, the joints of armor where it is fastened together; ni ni hiki-awasete kangaete miru, to apply it to himself and ponder over it.

HII-KI-CHA ヒキチャ末茶 n. Powdered tea.

SYN. matcha.

HII-KI-CHIAGE ヒキチガヘル 引違 t.v. To dislocate; to succeed one who has just left: hone wo, to dislocate a bone; hiki-chigete kuru, to come in place of one who has just retired.

HII-KI-DASHI ヒキダシ 引付 n. A drawer.

HII-KI-DASHI-RU ヒキダシス 引付 t.v. To draw or pull out; to find a word in the dictionary; to quote, cite: ginko kara kane wo, to draw money from the bank.

HII-KI-DE-MONO ヒキデモノ 引付物 n. A present made to an equal or to an inferior.

HII-KI ヒキ 引 n. A sliding door.

HII-KI-FUWA ヒキフワ 引付る n. A circular, a handbill, notice: wo marusen, to circulate a notice; wo kubaru, to distribute a notice.

HII-KIFUNE ヒキフネ 引舟 n. A boat-tow, a tug.

HII-KIGAERU ヒキガエル n. A bull-frog.

HII-KIGANE ヒキガネ 引金 n. The trigger of a gun.

HII-KIGASU ヒキガスリ n. A medicine applied externally with a brush.

HII-KIHADA ヒキハダ 引肌 n. A leather sword case.

†HII-KIAGI ヒキハゲ n. A highway robber.

SYN. ohagi.
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HIKI-OTOSHＩ,-SU  ヒキオトス 引落 t.v.  To pull down; pull off so as to fall; to remove confectionery from the table after an entertainment; to subtract.

HIKI-SASHIKI,-KU  (coll. hissabaki) ヒキササキ 引落 t.v.  To pull and tear.

HIKI-SABAKI,-RT  ヒキサバキ 引下 i.v.  To be pulled down; to be abased, humbled.

HIKI-SAGE,-RU  (coll. hissage) ヒキササキ 引提 i.v.  To fall in price.

HIKI-SAI,-KU  ヒキサたり 引裂 t.v.  To tear, rend.

HIKI-SHIDARI,-RU  (coll. hichibari) ヒキシダリ 引裂 t.v.  To tie, bind, as a criminal.

HIKI-SHIBORI,-KU  ヒキシボリ 引裂 t.v.  To draw, as a bow.

HIKI-SHRU  ヒキシュリ 引退 i.v.  To retire, retire, withdraw, leave.

HIKI-SOE,-RU  ヒキソール 引附 t.v.  To draw near, bring close, hold close to.

HIKI-SUMASHI,-RU  ヒキスマス 引附 t.v.  To play skillfully on the harp.

HIKI-TOAGARE  ヒキタガヘア adv. On the contrary; on the other hand.

HIKI-TOGEE,-KU  ヒキトゲ 引絵 i.v.  To pull and stop; to detain; to stay, withhold.

HIKI-TOKE,-RU  ヒキトメ 引別 t.v. Same as hiki-totome.

HIKI-TOLE,-RU  ヒキトメ 引留 t.v. Same as hiki-totome.

HIKI-TORI,-KU  ヒキトリ 引取り t.v. To take away; to take back; to remove; to withdraw; to draw, as money from a bank; to become skillful in playing upon the harp; iki wo ---, to expire.

HIKI-TORI-XIN  ヒキトリリン n. A buyer; a receiver of goods; a person who receives the corpse of one executed and buries it.

HIKI-TORI-YADO  ヒキトリヤド n. A commission merchant.

HIKI-TOSE,-RU  ヒキトセ 引結 t.v. To draw close to; to have a fit; to be convulsed; to faint.

HIKI-TSUBORO,-OU  ヒキツブロ 引絵 t.v. To pull and adjust one's clothes; to mend.

HIKI-TSUME,-RU  ヒキツメ 引結 t.v. To draw and tighten, as anything slack; to contract; to straiten; yumi wo ---, to draw a bow to its full extent.

HIKI-TSURE,-RU  ヒキツレ 引連 t.v. To lead; to take along with; to take in company.

HIKI-TSUI,-RU  ヒキツツ 引獲 t.v. To be cramp, contracted, drawn together, as in cramp; yokedo no ato ga hikitte oru, the cicatrice of the burn is contracted.

HIKI-TSUZUKI,-KU  ヒキツツキ 引鎖 i.v. To continue a length of time; to succeed in a long series; to be long continued.

HIKI-UKE,-RU  ヒキウケ 引受 i.v. To engage; to undertake; to be responsible for; to take, receive; mi no u ni ---, to take upon one's self.

HIKI-UMA  ヒキウマ n. A horse led in a procession for ornament, not for use.

HIKI-URO  ヒキウロ n. A mill stone.

HIKI-WARE,-RU  ヒキワレ 引分 t.v. To pull apart, separate, as two men fighting; to part.

HIKI-WARI,-RU  ヒキワレ 引戻 t.v. To saw in two.

HIKI-WARI  ヒキワレ 樹木 n. A kind of coarse ground barley; cracked wheat.

HIKI-WASHI,-RU  ヒキワサ 引渡 t.v. To pass over, hand over, deliver up.

HIKI-YABURI,-RU  ヒキヤブリ 引破 t.v. To pull and tear.

HIKIYAMA  ヒキヤマ adj. Low; not high or tall.

HIKI-ZAIBA  ヒキザバ n. A stump; a log.

HIKI-ZUKI  ヒキツキ n. Sealing by an ink mark; blackening; --- suru.

HIKI-ZUKI  ヒキツキ n. A slit; an idle, lazy woman.

HIKI-ZUNI  ヒキツニア n. A plait; a sun-visor.

HIKI-ZUNI,-RU  ヒキツニア 引掛 t.v. To drag along the ground; to pull or haul along, as something heavy.

HIKIZUBU-KOMI,-RU  ヒキズミコム 引口 t.v. To draw into; to allure, entice, draw or attract; ensnare; to take by stealth; to steal.

HIKUHA  ヒクハ 筏架 n. A pen-rest, pen-rack.

HIKUGAMI  ヒクガミ 植 n. The hollow behind the knee, popliteal space.

HIKUKASE,-RU  (hikikakae) ヒキカケ 引掛 t.v. (coll.) To take, embrace, or carry in or under the arm; hon no waki ni ---.

HIKUKAWA,-RU  (hikikakaw) ヒキカケ 引掛 i.v. (coll.) To be caught, hooked, hitched, or entangled in anything; sakana ga hari ni ---.

HIKUKAKE,-RU  (hikikake) ヒキカケ 引掛 t.v. (coll.) To hitch, hook, catch, or fasten on to anything.

HIKUKARAGE,-RU  (hikikarage) ヒキカラガ 引掛 t.v. (coll.) To bind, as a bundle.

HIKUKATSU,-RU  (hikikutstsu) ヒキカツ 引取 t.v. (coll.) Same as katsugi.
Hime 姫 n. A princess, lady (used of the daughter of a noble: applied to plants signifies small or delicate); o — sama.

Hime-gaki 姫剥き n. The Ichneumon fly.
Himekabu 姫剥 n. A parapet, battlement.
Himekomi 姫喰君 n. A princess.
Himegata 姫帯 n. A secret.

Syn. Hiji.

Himegurumi 姫グルミ n. Walnut.

Himegaishi 姫霞垂 n. The Milkweed, Polygala japonica.

Hime-najime 姫逓 n. The first needlework of a new year.

Hime 姫 非命 (temme ni arazu) Not according to the usual course of nature; unnatural; accidental; violent: no shi wo naimi, to die an unnatural death.

Himenaka 姫命 n. An inscription on a monument.

Himeji 姫子 n. A fish of the Mullus genus, the surmellet.

Himekabura 姫カブラ n. A grooved arrowhead.

Himekuzu 姫椿 n. A species of gram, or bean.

Himematsu 姫松 n. A species of pine, of a slender or delicate leaf.

Himekiko 姫子女 n. The daughter of the Emperor, a princess.

Himeita 姫煽子 n. A princess (only applied to the daughter of the Mikado).

Himeshou 姫髪式 n. The whole day.

Syn. Shūji.

Himenori 姫ノ里米 n. A pasto or starch made of rice flour.

Himekiki 姫木きり n. To conceal, hide, secrete.

Syn. Kakuji.

Himesubaki 姫楠バキ n. The wax tree, same as mochi.

Himefuri 姫羽羽 n. A kind of melan.

Himeyuri 姫宮羽衣 n. A species of lily, the Lilium callasum.

Himezutsu 姫墨 n. A kind of dye.

Himitsu 希密 n. A secret, mystery: — wo ito, to tell a secret; — wo aruwari, to reveal a secret.

Himizuzoku 希祖不見 n. The ground rat; a species of shrew, or sorex.

Syn. Jinkezumi.

Himizu 希みず n. Ice-water.

Himizu-oke 希みずお池 n. A brewer's vat.

Himin ひみん 貧氏 n. Poor people; the poor; the indigent.

Hino ひの 糠 n. A cord, braid, ribbon: — wo musubi; — wo toku.

Himochi 希もうち n. Lasting in the fire; standing the fire; not quickly consumed: kono sumi tea — ga it, this charcoal does not burn away rapidly; — ga warui, very combustible.

Himode 希モデ目篤 n. Daily visiting the temples for devotion: wo suru.

Syn. Nisan.

Himokagami 希摩神 n. A dirk, dagger, stiletto.

Himouji 希美子 n. Hungry: garu, to be hungry; himojiku nai, not hungry.

Syn. Hitakari, heru, hara ga heru.

Himouja 希美子 n. The state or degree of hunger.

Himekagi 希門崎 n. A small metal mirror having a cord attached to it.

Himokoyo 希呪理比魚 n. (same as hirame) The sole fish.

Himoushi 希もうし ン n. A kind of earthworm.

Himottsu 希虫 n. A secret sentence used by conjurers; a charm; an incantation: — wo tonaete aome wo furaseru, to use incantations and bring rain.

Himoko 希母子 n. Dried fish.

Himokoro 希母子捕物 n. Articles made of the hinoki, such as pill-boxes, small plain boxes, etc.

Himoshiki 希母子捕物師 n. The maker of articles made of the hinoki.

Himono 希母子捕物 n. Flesh offered in sacrifice to the gods; a hedge of hinoki around a miya.

Himobashi, -su 希母子橋 n. To cord: haori wo ite, to tie the cord of a coat.

Himotsu 希虫火元 n. The place where fire is used, or where a deflagration commences.

Himotsu 希虫捕物 (katsuge mono) n. A reward, present.

Syn. Hōmi.

Himpu 希素 異富 (mazushiki tomeru) Rich and poor.

Himpyō 希品晶 — suru, to criticise the quality or grade of articles: shina-mono wo suru.

Himuro 希羅冰室 n. An ice-house.

Himushii 希美 n. The fire-fly; i.e. hotaru.

Hiri 希裏 (mazushii) Poor; poverty: — jii, a poor man; — ni semaru, to be straitened with poverty; — sureba don suru, when a man becomes poor he becomes stupid; — suru toki wa musumoi wo suru (prov.), poverty leads to theft; — no muisumoi, a theft instigated by poverty.

Hiri 希里 (shina) n. Kind; sort; quality: jo-hii, superior quality; ge-hii, inferior quality; no yoi hito, a fine-looking man.

Syn. Kurai, gara.

Hina, or Hina 希 n. A chicken, young bird; small images, or toys set out on the festival of the 3rd day of the 3rd month (O.E.), called hina no sekku, or hina no matsuri: — dori, a young bird,
Hina ヒナ 郊 (inaka) n. The country; rural; rustic: — buri, rustic.
Hinai-ni ヒナビル 郊 i.v. To be cut off, isolate, to separate; keep apart; to divide; to partition.
Hinaubori ヒナブオ 区 i.v. To be divided, be separated, be partitioned.
Hinatobito ヒナト人 (inakamono) n. A countryman, villager; a rustic.
Hinakuri ヒナクリ 化 n. Country fashion, style; to be dressed in traditional fashion.
Hinari ヒナリ 鳴 an. To be noisy, to be loud; to be heard; to be heard of.
Hinata ヒナタ 天 n. The sky; to be heaven; to be high.
Hinata-bori ヒナタボリ 郊 v. To be divided, to be parted, to be separated.
Hinata-buri ヒナタブリ 郊 n. A place, field, area; a field of battle; a warfield.
Hinata-kurashi ヒナタクアシ 化 n. Everyday life; daily life; routine.
Hinatajima ヒナタジマ 天见日 (day) v. To be divided, to be parted, to be separated.
Hinauburi ヒナブリ 区 n. A division, a section; a part; a sector.
Hinaubin ヒナブイン 区 adv. In a division, in a section, in a part, in a sector.
Hinazu ヒナツ 日 n. Sun; to shine; to be bright; to be light.
Hinatou ヒナト 田 n. Field; to be fielded; to be farmed.
Hinawazoo ヒナワソウ 化 n. A rope-match; a match-lock.
Hinawazutsu ヒナワツツ 化 n. A fireball; a firework.
Hinaburi ヒナブル 化 n. A young crane.
Hinchii ヒンチ 奪地 n. A poor temple; poor soil; barren country.
Hindou ヒンドウ 満腹 (lit. poor in the way or doctrine) pron. 1 (used by Bud. priest).
Hinbo ヒンド ミ (furu) Old; not new or fresh; kine-gome, old rice; tame ga — de kaenu, the seed is old and will not germinate.
Hinari ヒナリ 鳴 v. To be old; to be musty, withered.
Hinaburu ヒナブル 化 adv. In great ages; in old age; in old age.
Hinakobori ヒナコブオ 化 i.v. To be prematurely old; to be young and yet old in appearance and manner.

Hinku ヒンク 貧乏 (masushiki kurushimi) Poor and distressed; poverty.
Hinku ヒンク 貧困 (masushiki) Poverty; indigence; want; penury: — na mondo; — ni kurashu; — de komaru.
Hinnyo ヒンヨ 音女 (masushiki omna) A poor woman: chojo no manddo yori hinpyo no utt, the one light (offered to the kami) of a poor woman is better than ten thousand offered by a rich man.
Hinboku ヒンボ 慷延 n. Extension of time; postponement: — wo suru, to extend the time, to postpone; — wo negau, to ask for an extension of time.

Hinamata ヒナマタ 妻形 n. A plan, design, model; a table; a form of a writing, copy; an emblem; type: te wo — wo hiku, to draw a plan of a house.
Hinaoma ヒナイオマ 化 n. Cloudy weather.
Hinaka ヒナカaday n. During the day; in day-light, day-time, noon: hiru hinaka, id.
Hinakura 欠ラ 化 v. To be willed by the heat of the sun; to be flaccid by drying (as a fresh leaf).

Syn. SHINABIRU.
Hinagata ヒナガタ 範形 n. A country, a town; a village; a place; a district; a region.
Hinagatobito ヒナガト人 (hinakamono) n. A countryman, villager; a rustic.
Hinagata-kurashi ヒナガタクアシ 化 n. Everyday life; daily life; routine.
Hinagata-kurashin ヒナガタクアシ 化 adv. In a country, in a town, in a village, in a place, in a district, in a region.

Hinashi ヒナシ 鳴 n. Money borrowed to be repaid with interest by daily instalments: — wo karu; — gane; — gashiki.
Hinata ヒナタ 日向 n. Sunshine; a sunny place; — ni iru to doku da, it is hurtful to be in the sun; hinata-kusai, shining from exposure to the sun.

Hinata-bokoro ヒナタボコ ロ 化 n. Basking in the sun; — suru, to bask in the sun.
Hinatsuboshi ヒナツボシ 化 n. The name of a planet, Mars.
Hinawa ヒナワ 火縄 n. A rope-match for a match-lock.
Hinawazutsu ヒナワツツ 化 n. A fireball; a firework.
Hinaburi ヒナブル 化 n. A young crane.
Hinchii ヒンチ 源地 n. A poor temple; poor soil; barren country.

Syn. KAWASEI.
Hinboku ヒンボ 慷延 n. Extension of time; postponement: — wo suru, to extend the time, to postpone; — wo negau, to ask for an extension of time.

Hinboku ヒンボ 慷延 n. Extension of time; postponement: — wo suru, to extend the time, to postpone; — wo negau, to ask for an extension of time.
Hinode ひの日出 n. Sunrise.
Hinosi ひのしつ n. A kind of conjuration, in which, by folding the fingers together in a certain way and repeating incantations, fire is kindled (used by yamabushi).
Hinosi やまばし n. A species of pine, the Thuja obtusa.
Hinoko ひのこ火粉 n. Sparks or flakes of fire: — ga tobu.
†Hinokoto ひのと n. A fire, conflagration.
Syn. kwai.
Hinokuchii ひの木欄口 n. A gate for closing an aqueduct; flood-gate.
Syn. suimon.
Hinokura ひのくら木焚き n. The car of fire in which the souls of the wicked are said to be taken to hell (Budd.); (met.) poverty.
Hinomaru ひの丸 n. The Japanese flag of a red ball on a white ground, representing the sun.
Hinome ひのめ n. The sun; the sun-light: — mo mimai, does not see the sun.
Hinomi ひのミ火見 n. A fire lookout.
†Hinomikado ひのミカド n. The Imperial court.
Syn. chōtei.
†Hinomiko ひのミコ n. The son of the sun, the Emperor.
†Hinomitsuna ひのミツナ n. i.q. shimenawa.
*Hinomiyagura ひの宮壇望火棚 n. A fire-tower, watch, or lookout.
Hinonomachichi ひのもまうち火物縁 n. Abstinence from all cooked food in performance of a vow.
Hinomoto ひのもと日本 n. Japan; fire at a fire-place: — go yūjin nasare, be careful of your fire-places.
†Hinomashii ひのまつし n. The parlor in which the Emperor dwelt in the day-time.
†Hinosawagi ひのさわぎ n. A fire, conflagration.
Hinoshi ひのし熨斗 n. A smoothing iron: — wo kakeru, to iron clothes.
Hinosita ひのじた日下 n. The empire, whole country: — kai-san, the champion (in any kind of contest).
Hinotama ひの玉 n. Jack with the lantern; ignis-fatuus.
Hinote ひの手火手 n. The flame of a conflagration: — ga agaru.
Hinoto ひの丁 n. One of the ten calendar signs, used in designating years, months, days, hours, points of compass, etc.
Hinoe ひのえ丙 n. One of the ten signs (see hinoto).
Hinosō ひのそ脾臓 n. The spleen.
Hinryū ひんりゅう品類 n. Class; kind of article.
Hinseki ひんせき標石 — suru, to dismiss, expel, or turn out of office; to slight, disregard; to treat slightingly.
Hinsen ひんせん賞賀 (mazushiki. iyashii) Poor and mean; low in rank.
Hinsu ひんしゅ賀主 (kyaku to aruji) n. Guest and host.
Hindō ひんどう賞相 n. Poor in appearance.
†Hinyaku ひにゃく惣弱 Weak; feeble; not strong in body.
Syn. jūjaku.
Hio ひお仏尊母 n. Grandfather's sister; grand-aunt.
Hiodoshi ひおどこ聲経 n. Sewed together by red thread, as armor, the plates of which are bound together by red thread.
Hiodoshi ひおどこ n. A species of butterfly.
Hi-go ひがア飛鳥飛 n. A fan made of the hinoki.
Hi-go ひがア飛射千 n. The Pardanan sinensis.
Hi-oshibi ひおし比 n. A sun screen, awning.
*Hizokoni ひそコリ日永 n. A quidagade.
Himoushi ひもうし n. A fly that lives one day only; day-fly; ephemera.
Hippaku ひっぱく逼迫 n. Destination; want; scarcity: — abo hito wo — no yūsai da, he appears to be very destitute; kome ga — du, the rice is out; to ga — ni natta, silk has become very scarce.
Syn. saishitsubara, hinkyō, bimbo.
Hippari ひっぱり n. A harlot who stands at the door and invites guests.
Hippari, -ru ひっぱる See hikihari.
Hippasami, -mu ひっぱサム引換 t.v. The same as hasami.
Hippataki, -ku ひっぱたき引替 t.v. The same as hataki.
Hippazushi, -su ひっぱずし引汁 t.v. (coll.) To dodge, to avoid by a sudden movement; to escape by starting aside.
Hippo ひっぽ筆法 n. The rules of penmanship; mode of writing or forming characters: — go yō; — go warui.
Syn. fude no tsukai-kata.
Hippu ひっぷ匹夫 n. Common people; a person of low rank or station: — no yū, brute courage, as distinguished from yō.
Hira ひら n. Flat; level; plain; common; surface; the leaf of a book: te no hira, the palm of the hand; hira-samurai, common soldier; katana no —, the flat of a sword; hira uchi ni suru, to strike with the flat of the sword; san no hira, the third leaf of a book; hira tachimen, the whole, universal; omote no —, the front surface; ura no —, the inside; yuki no —, a flake of snow.
Hira ひら n. A lacquered bowl with a cover.
Hirabari ひらばり平手 n. A lanceet: — wo sasu, to lance.
Hira-bito ひらびっと平手 (heitin) n. A common person.
Syn. tadanito.
Hira-chi ひら地 (heichi) n. Level ground; flat country.
Hirada ひらだ扁舟 n. A flat-boat.
Hiragama ひらぎま平釜 n. A kind of open flat pot for cooking; a pan.
**Hiragana** ヒラガナ n. A metal drum.

**Hiragi** ヒラギ 捕 n. The Ilex, or holly.

**Hira-hita** ヒラヒタ 片片 adv. With a broad, wavy, or undulating motion: cho ga — tobi, the butterfly flies with a wavy motion.

**Hiraikyo** ヒライケイ 逃難社 (rai-yoke bashira) n. A lighting rod.

**Hiraishin** ヒライシン 逃難針 n. A lighting rod.

**Hiraka** ヒラカ n. A shallow dish.

**Hirakana** ヒラカナ 平假名 n. The grass characters used to represent the 47 Japanese syllables.

**Hira-ku** ヒラケ関 i.v. To be open, unfolded; to be civilized, enlightened: ametsuchi hirakete kara, from the beginning of creation; hana ga — i.v., the flower opens; yoku hiraketa kuni da, a highly civilized country; mune ga —, to be relieved of gloom or despondency.

**Hiraki** ヒラキ n. The opening, beginning, blooming; a door: mise-biraki wo suru, to open a new store; hiraki wo akete myo, open the door and look; hiraki wo noru, to sail close to the wind; hana wo — ga hayai, the flowers bloom early; — ni suru, to do so (as an entertainment).

**Hirakukku** ヒラクク関 t.v. or i.v. To open; to unlock, unseal, uncover, unfold, spread out; to begin; to explain; to reveal; to clear from obstruction: to, hon, me, to, futokoro, tegami nudao wo —, to open a door, book, the eye, hand, bosom, or a letter; michi wo —, to open a road; mise wo —, to open a shop, to set up shop; hata wo —, to clear land, lay out new fields; dori wo —, to explain the reason; tera wo —, to vacate or leave the charge of a temple; sekii wo —, to open a meeting; fune ga iu wo haito hashiri, the ship gives the rock a wide berth; hana ga hiraki, the flower has opened; mi wo —, to dodge or move aside.

**Syn. akaru, aku.**

**Hirakko** ヒラキド関戸 n. A door which opens on hinges.

**Hirakuchu** ヒラクチ n. A viper.

**Syn. sasumibi.**

**Hirakuzu** ヒラクズ guilty public n. A common kuge or noble; one not of high rank.

**Hiramakcha** ヒラマクラ平魚 n. The plaice.

**Hiramuka** ヒラムカ関 t.v. To make flat, flatten: mochi wo —.

**Hiramakushu** ヒラマクラ関 t.v. To wave, brandish, flourish, flash, glinten: kata- na wo —, to brandish a sword; hata wo —, to wave a flag.

**Haramakeki** ヒラマカケ関 t.v. To wave, undulate; to flash, glinten, glitter: hata ga —, the flag waves; inazuma ga —, the lightning flashes.

**Hiramai** ヒラマ n. Flat in shape; flattish: — wo tukeru, to flatten.

**Hiramai** ヒラマ i.v. To be flat in shape: pan ga hiranda, the bread is flat.

**Hiramai** ヒラマ平 adv. (coll.) Earnestly; importantly; urgently; pressingly: — negau, to earnestly implore; — funi, to bow humbly; — tanomu, to ask urgently.

**Syn. hitasura-ni.**

**Hira-oshiki-ni** ヒラオンシキ平推 adv. (coll.) Violently; forcibly.

**Syn. muri-ni, shitte.**

**Hirari-e** ヒラリエ関 t.v. (coll.) Turning and brandishing; a flashing, glittering appearance: katana wo — masurete teki ni kakabata, brandishing his sword rapidly, he fell upon the enemy.

**Hirari-to** ヒラリト関 adv. In a quick, nimble manner, like the flutter or turn of a leaf; like a flash: — mi wo kawashi, quickly to turn the body; nimbly to dodge; una yori — tobi-oriri, to jump nimbly from off a horse.
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<th>HIR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIRIN ヒリン 比隣 (tonari) n. Neighbor-hood; neighbors: tengai —, the ends of the earth become neighbors.</td>
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<td>HIRIN ヒリン類客 (shiwai) Miserly; niggard; sordid; parsimonious: — na yatsu.</td>
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<td>HIRISO ヒリシ貪 n. A kind of food made of tōfu fried in oil.</td>
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<td>HIRI-TEKKU-RI ヒリテック i.v. (coll.) To smart; to burn; irritated.</td>
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<td>HITO ヒト 喜 n. A fathom of about 5 feet English; the distance between hands when the arms are outstretched: hito hiro han, one length and a half of the outstretched arms; un ni fukasa wa iku hiro tatsu, how many fathoms deep is the sea? nana hiro, 7 fathoms = 55 feet.</td>
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<td>HITOU ヒトウ 披露 n. Introduction; ushering; publishing: — wo suru, to usher, to usher, introduce; to announce; to tell, communicate; to publish, make known; to report to a superior: yome-iiri no — wo suru, to conduct a bride around and introduce her to the neighbors; on tsuide no meigiri yoro shiku go hiro negai age sōrō, when you have a convenient time please make it known to your superior.</td>
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<td>HITO 彼 n. Faint, or exhausted by sickness. Syn. tekeare.</td>
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<td>HIRO ヒロ ホロ 廣場 n. A wide, spacious place.</td>
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<td>HIRO-BRO-TO ヒロブロト広場 adv. Wide; spacious; large; roomy: — shita hara, a wide plain.</td>
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<td>HIROUTA ヒロウタ 廣葉 n. A large tray or waiter.</td>
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<td>HIRO-GARI,-RU ヒログラル 廣 i.v. To be open; to spread out; to be wide, extend over, enlarged, propagated, published, diffused: hyōban ga —, the report spreads.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIROGE,-RU ヒロゲル 廣 i.v. To open, spread out, extend, widen, unfold: — wo hō —, to open a book.</td>
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<td>HIROGEI,-RU ヒロゲイール i.v. i.q. hirogari.</td>
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<td>HIRO ヒロ 男 n. On foot; walking (polite): o — de irtshai, you had better go on foot.</td>
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<td>HROI-KI ヒロイ度 adv. Wide; broad; spacious; roomy; extensive: — te, a spacious house; — kokoro, magnanimous.</td>
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<td>HROI-OU ヒロオ 擇歩 i.v. To walk (caust. hirowaseru). Syn. aru.</td>
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<td>HROI-OU ヒロオ 擇歩 i.v. To pick up: tori ga e wo hiro, the bird picks up its food; hirotte aruku, to pick one's way; hiroi-mono wo suru, to pick up something which has been dropped.</td>
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<td>HROI-ATSUME,-RU ヒロアツメ物拾集 t.v. To pick up and put together; to gather into a pile.</td>
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<td>HROI-MONO ヒロモノ物 n. Anything found or picked up in the road: — wo sono nushi ni kaseru.</td>
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<td>HIROU りゅう 吁 adv. (see hiroi) — suru, to widen; to make spacious, enlarge; — naru, to become wide.</td>
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<td>HIROMA ヒロマ 廣間 n. A large room in a prince's house; a parlor.</td>
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<td>HIROMAE ヒロマヘ n. Before or in the presence of the kami: — ni haberite toru.</td>
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<td>HIROMARI,-RU ヒロマリール i.v. Spread abroad; made known widely; published; advertised; disseminated; propagated: na ga —, his name is spread abroad.</td>
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<td>HIROME ヒロメ 廣海 adj. Introduction; publishing; promulgation; advertisement: yome no — wo suru, to lead a bride around and introduce her to the neighbors; na-birome, a publishing, or advertisement of one's name.</td>
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<td>HIROME ヒロメ 廣 n. Sea-weed; i.q. kobu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIROME,-RU ヒロメル i.v. To spread abroad, publish, make known, promulgate; to advertise, disseminate, propagate: hyōban wo —, to spread a report; buppo wo —.</td>
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<td>HIROMI ヒロミ n. A large spacious place.</td>
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<td>HIROMI ヒロミ 海 n. A spacious yard; a park.</td>
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<td>HIROSHIKI ヒロシキ 海陸 n. The female apartments of a noble's house; the harem.</td>
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<td>HIROWAKE,-RU ヒロハレル (pass. of hiroi) To be picked up.</td>
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<td>HIROWAKE,-RU ヒロハセル (caust. of hiroi) To cause another to pick up.</td>
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<td>HIROYEN ヒロエン 広様 n. A wide verandah.</td>
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<td>HIRU ヒル 連 n. See hi.</td>
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<td>HIRU ヒル 強 n. A leech, blood-sucker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIRU ヒル 積 n. Day-time; yoru hiru, day and night; hiru no nanatsu, 8 o'clock in the day (o.c.); hirune, in the day-time; hiru gohan, dinner; hiruneshi, id.</td>
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<td>HIRUOKI ヒルオキ 正午 n. 12 o'clock m.</td>
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<td>HIRUGAERU ヒルガエル i.v. To turn over and over, as a leaf or flag blown by the wind; to wave; to turn, change about: hata ga —; mikata ga hirugeatte teki ni natta, the friend has turned to be an enemy; akumis ga hirugeatte shita ni natta, the bad man has turned to be good. Syn. hiruki-kaeru, uragaeru.</td>
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<td>HIRUGAESHI,-RU ヒルゲース n. 紅 LIS. t.v. To turn over, change round, shift about: yakuwoku wo —, to break a promise.</td>
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<td>HIRUGAO ヒルガオ 鼓子花 n. The Ipomoea fiqueulis.</td>
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<td>HIRU ヒル 比類 A match, or anything to compare with: — nashi, incomparable, matchless.</td>
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<td>HIRUKE ヒルケ 餅曲 n. The midday meal.</td>
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<td>HIRUMA ヒルマ 漆畳 n. The day-time; zoku ga — aruku, the robber goes about in the day-time.</td>
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<td>HIRUMAE ヒルマエ畳畳前 n. Forenoon.</td>
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<td>HIRUMA ヒルマ 漆曲 n. The iron ring around the end of a spear.</td>
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|HIRUMI,-RU ヒルム i.v. To shrink or draw back in fear; to flinch; to be disheartened,
lose courage; to be palesid (obs.): mikata no taigun wo mite teki wa sukehiki hirumitari, the enemy seeing our large army began to lose courage.

Syn. chijiku, likeru.

Hirukka ヒルク 薬 hype n. Sleeping in the day-time; siesta: musubito no — (prov.), the sleep of a thief in the day-time.

Hisuikou ヒルスギ 薬過 n. Afternoon.

Hisabisa ヒサビサ 久つ adv. A long time: — o me ni kakerimasaen, have not seen you for a long time.

Hisage ヒサゲ 提子 n. A kettle used for holding sake.

Syn. cheshi.

Hisage-Ru ヒサゲル 提 t.v. To hold in the hand.

Hisago ヒサゴ 睡 n. The catalpa-tree.

Hisago-Gu ヒサゴル 養 or 養 t.v. To hawk goods; to sell in the streets; to peddle. — syn. SasaKu, Scru.

Hisago ヒサゴ 藤 n. A calabash, gourd.

Syn. hyotan.

Hisakata ヒサカタ 久田 A word without meaning called makura-kobota, used only in poetry in connection with heavenly objects, as: — no sora; — no hi; — no tsuki; — no ame; — no hikari.

Hisakuro ヒサクロ n. A dipper; ladle: i.q. hisaku.

Hisame ヒサメ n. Hail.

Syn. hito.

Hisan ヒサ n. adv. For a long time: — araba nanaka bakari, if for a long time (it will be) about seven days.

Hisarou ヒサロ 横江 n. A ramrod.

Hisashii ヒサシイ anc n. A penthouse, or small roof projecting over a door or window.

Hisashii-Buri ヒサシブリ 挖抜 (coll.) Long time since; a long time has elapsed since: — de asakaita, it is a long time since I met him.


Hisashii-Ki ヒサシイキ adj. A long time; ancient; old: hisashii-yama, an old complaint; hisashii-hamashi, an ancient story; hisashii ato, a long time ago.

Hisashiku ヒサシク adv. A long time.

Hisashishi ヒサシシ anc. adv. — o me ni kakerimasaen, have not seen you for a long time.

Syn. Nagaku.

Hisabisha ヒサシバ n. The length of time since.

Hisatsu ヒサツ 飛趾 n. A letter sent by quick dispatch.

Hisaki ヒサキ 砂石 n. Arsenic.

Hisakake ヒサカケ 毒害 n. Torture by fire.

Hisan ヒサン 毒殿 (iyashii) Low; mean; vulgar: hisan na hito.

Hisen ヒセン 不戦 (ikusa wo ashi wo suru) Condemning war; advocating peace: — to, the peace party; — setsu, the doctrines of those who are for peace.

Hisen-Min ヒセニン 被選人 n. The person elected or chosen.

Hisha ヒシャ 飛車 n. (lit. flying wagon) The rook in the game of chess.

Hisaku ヒザク 捕拘 n. A dipper, ladle.

Syn. shaku.

Hisaku ヒザク 飛錐 — suru, to go about shaking the shakuyo, as a Buddhist priest, or religious man.

Hisu ヒス n. The water cattrops, Trapa incisa.

Hisu ヒス n. Diamond-shaped.

Hisu ヒス n. A harpoon; a Trident or double-headed spear.

Hisu-Hisu-TO ヒスヒスト adv. (coll.) Severely; tightly; violently; rapidly: — shibaru, to tie tightly; — utsu, to beat severely; — iu beki koto wo iu, to say what ought to be said in a harsh manner.

Hisu-Gakushii ヒスガクスイ 祥世 n. Keeping secret; concealing.

Hisu-Gata ヒスガタ 形 n. Diamond-shaped: — no fukuwo, a diamond-shaped thing.

Hisu-Gane ヒスガネ 政治 n. To be crushed, smashed; to be flattened.

Hisu-Gi ヒスギ 政治 n. To crush, mash; to flatten, break into pieces; to bruise: take wo — ; te wo — ; tikoi wo — .

Syn. tebusu, kijiku.

Hisugon ヒスゴ 助 n. The name of a fish.

Hisugoto ヒスゴト 仕事 n. Work done by the day.

Hisukke ヒスケ n. Rainy weather.

Hisukuri ヒスキ ヒ鴉 n. The bean goose, Anser segitum.

Hisukmeri-Ku ヒスキケグ関 t.v. To make a noise, clamor, tumult, or uproar.

Syn. sawagi-tatsru, sodo suru.

Hisumochi ヒスモチ ミチモチ n. Rice-cakes made in a diamond shape to be offered to the kami.

Hisumo ヒスモ 菽 n. A kind of food made of pickled minced meat: ume-bisho, plum jelly.

Hisu ヒス テーク n. The ebb-tide. •

Hisu-To ヒスト adv. (coll.) (1) Firmly; strictly; severely; earnestly: — kokoro ni kakaru, to fix in the mind; — tanomu, earnestly to ask.

(2) The sound of slammimg, or dashed: fusuma wo mado wo — sasu, to shut the screen or door with a slam.

Hisuwa ヒスワ パン n. Panicum, or panic-grass.

Hisu ヒス 秘書 n. Books on secret subjects; private secretary.

Hisu ヒス 週報 (atensa wo sakeru) n. Avoiding or escaping the heat (of summer).

Syn. hirisho.

Hisu ヒス 旅行 (kanashime itamu) Lamenting; mourning.

Hisu ヒス ド 非験 n. Temporarily out of office; not in official employment; on half-pay.

Hisukwan ヒスクワン 秘書官 n. A private secretary.

Hisu ヒス ヒ首 (himo-gatana) n. A dirk.

Hisu ヒス ピン (chem.) Native arsenic.
Hisō ひさ 生 (uwabae) n. Superficial; shallow; not profound: — no ken, a superficial view.

Hī-ri-gō ひりご 密密 adv. Secretly; privately; softly; quietly; silently: — mono wo in, to speak secretly.

Syn. naishō, kossori.

Hī-sō ひそ 密 - naru, adj. Secret; private; hidden: — tokoro, a secret place.

Syn. naishō, kossori.

Hī-su ひす 翡翠 n. A king-fisher.

Syn. kawabeni.

Hī-suusuru ひすする accept. See hi.


Hīta ひた Always: continually; wholly; completely (used mostly in comp.): — ni, wholly; — gokoro, with the whole heart.


Hīta-hita ひたひた adv. The sound of water splashing: — mizu ga to funa-bata ni utsu, the water splashes against the sides of the boat; — to uchi-noru, to ride splashing through the water.

Hītatā ひたたま n. The forehead: — no shite, the wrinkles in the forehead; — no gosuji, the blue veins in the forehead.

†Hītatā ひたた adv. Hair-pins worn as ornaments in the front of the head.

Hītadagomi ひたたぐみ 頂髪 n. A veil.

Hītari ひたら 眼鏡 n. A fireman, stoker; a fireplace.

Hītari ひたら a kind of bird.

Hītakari ひたかり n. A house or station where anciently a signal fire was kindled.

Hītamichi ひたまち adv. Earnestly; with the whole heart.

Syn. hitogushi ni.


Hītan ひたん 悲想 (kanashimi nagaku) Sorrow; mourning: — suru, to mourn, weep, lament; — no numida ni kureru, blinded by tears of sorrow.

†Hītamotze ひたもতзе adv. Plain; bold; direct; open.

Hītari, -ru ひたる 浸 i.v. To be dipped or immersed in a fluid; to be soaked, steeped, macerated: — nesu: sake ni hitaite iru.

Hītashi, -su ひたし 浸 i.v. To dip into a fluid; to immerse; to soak, steep, moisten, macerate; to wash, as a stream the shore: — mizu ni —, to dip into water; — yu ni —, to steep in hot water. Syn. tsukeru.

Hītashi, -su ひたし t.v. To bring up, educate, nourish.

Hītashimono ひたしもの n. Beans or vegetables boiled and steeped in soyu.

Hītusura-ni ひたすらに 入管 adv. Earnestly; with the whole heart; vehemently; importantly: — tunomu, to ask importantly; — gaku-mon wo — susumeru, to earnestly urge another to learn; — iken wo kuwaeru, to earnestly caution.

Syn. hitamono, moppara, ichizu-ni, shiki-ni-ni.
HITOGASHIKU, -KU-SHI ヒトガマシキ adj. Becoming to a man; gentle; manly: - okonai.
HITOJARA ヒトガラ人 揚 (jimpin) n. Kind or quality of man: - no yoi hito, a fine man (in personal appearance); - no warui hito, a vulgar-looking fellow.
HITOGATA ヒトガタ人形 n. A statue or image of a man.
HITOCOGAKU ひとこがく 無人殺 adj. Not like or becoming to a man (in conduct); despicable; base.
HITO-OIKE ひとおいけ 人間 n. The hearing of others: - wo habakaru, to fear that people should hear; - ga warui, don't let others hear.
HITO-OIRE ひとおり 人断 n. The stoppage of, or interruption in, the passing of people (as through a crowded street); - no nai michi.
HITOKOKOCHI ひとこここち n. The feeling, sensations: - mo sen, lost all feeling; became insensitive.
HITOGOMI ひとごもみ n. A crowd of people, through.
HITOGORONSHI ひとごろシ人殺 n. Manslaughter; murder; a murderer.
HITOGOTO ひとごと 人言 n. Talking about others: - wo in na, don't talk about others.
HITOGOTO-NI ひとごと・尼 人毎 adv. Every body; each person.
HITOGUSA ひとぐす n. People=-tami.
HITOGI ひとじ 人質 n. A hostage: - wo tori, to take a hostage; - wo yaru, to give a hostage.
HITOKAI ひとかい n. The number of persons; the population.
HITOKAZU ひとかず 人数 n. The number of persons; the population.
HITOKO-KASHI ひとこかし n. An album; a collection of poetry (in particular; more properly: - senpo).
ヒトマズ 一光 adv. (coll.) Now; for a short time: — kore de yamemasu.

ヒトメ 人目 n. The eyes of others; the public; the world: — wo habakaru, to fear or shun the notice of others; — wo hyijiru, to be ashamed to be seen by others; — wa shinobu, to avoid being seen; — ni kakaru, to be seen by others; — wa kaneru, to be concerned how anything may appear to others.

ヒトミ 瞳子 n. The pupil of the eye.

ヒトミ-ゴケ ヒトミゴケ 人身性 n. Human sacrifices offered to the kami.

ヒトモト ヒトモト 蔃 n. An onion.

Syn. NEGI.

ヒトムサキ ヒトムサキ 一昔 n. Olden time: — jii nen —.

ヒトミ ヒトミ キニ 一に adv. With the whole heart, strength or care; earnestly; attently; with one turn: — mono wo suru, to do anything with the whole heart; hito muki na hito, one who engages earnestly in anything; of a person or idea.

Syn. HITOSUJI n.

ヒトナミ ヒトナミ 人並 Like men generally; like other people, or the common run of mankind: — ni hitori wo kinu, to wear the coat as people generally do; — na hito, a person not different from others.

ヒトネ イツ-シ ヒトニクシ 人感 adv. Offensive or disagreeable in the sight of others; ugly; hateful.

ヒトノオミ ヒトノオミ adv. At once.

ヒトオサキ-ヘ イ ヒトオサキハイ adv. Looking or acting like a man or human being.

ヒトリ ヒトリ 一人 n. One person; alone; single: by one's self; only: ninoku wo hitori youde koi, call a cooie; hitori de yuku, to go alone, or by one's self; — dachi ni, in single file; hitori musuko, an only son; hitori mono, a single person, without relatives, or a person who lives alone; hitori-ne wo suru, to sleep alone.

ヒトリヒトリ ヒトリヒトリ adv. One by one; singly; one of many: — ni naru, to become separated; — ni hikidasu kore, took them out one by one and killed them; — ni aruku, to walk singly, separately, or in single file.

ヒトリダチ ヒトリダチ 独立 n. Independent; free of others; standing alone, as a child learning to walk: — no kuni, a country independent of any other. Syn. DOKU-KYU.

ヒトスジ ヒトスジ 棋子 n. An only child.

ヒトスゴトシ-ツ ヒトスゴトシ 卒 v. To talk to one's self; to soliloquize.

ヒトスゴトシ-ツ ヒトスゴトシ 講話 n. Talking to one's self: — wo tu, to talk to one's self; to soliloquize.

ヒトグレ ヒトグレ ルマナ n. A velocipede.

Syn. JIZASHA.

ヒトグリ ヒトグリ 輪身 (doku shin) Alone; without kindred or relations; a bachelor or widow.

ヒトムシ ヒトムシ 咲蜂 n. Insects which, in summer, fly into a light and sometimes extinguish it.
Hitozute ひとつて n. A go-between, mediator: — norade ru, to speak directly without a go-between.

Hitotsuki ひとつき n. A trunk, box; a chest for clothes.

Hitotsukasa ひとつかさ n. A pencil, pen; tippitsu, one pen; tippitsu keiū tashiro soro, I respectfully write you these few lines (in commencing a letter).

Hitotsudan ひとつだん 錯読 (fude de hanasu) Conversing; talking together, by letter, or by writing.


Hitotsu ひとつ n. The Imperial succession: — no miko, the heir-apparent.

Hitotii ひととき n. Penmanship; mode of writing.

Hitotsumebi ひととしめ び n. A sheep; one of the 12 horary signs: — no ayumi, the leading of a criminal, to punishment; — no kata, the S.W. point of the compass; — no taki, 2 o'clock p.m. (8 of Japanese); hitsugi-saru, the s.w.

Hitotsuki ひとつき n. Rice straw, especially that between two joints: — wara, id.

Hitotsuji ひとつじ n. Sprouts up at the first crop is cut.

Hitotsujo ひとつじょう n. A species of water lily, Nymphaea tetragona.

Hitotsuzou ひとつずお n. Certain; sure; fixed; settled; decided: — shikari, certainly so.

Hitotsukake ひとつかけ n. Setting on fire; an incendiary.

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 HITAYASHI 比嘉蜜 n. Cold boiled rice: — ku-i, one who eats cold rice, or what is left from the master's table; a hanger-on, or dependent in a family.
HITAYASHI 比嘉蜜 n. Cold boiled macaroni.
HITAYA 比嘉 - n. Cold boiled rice.
HITAYA 比嘉 n. Cold boiled macaroni.
HITAYARI 比嘉 adj. Cool; cold; — na, cool water. Syn. TSUMETAL.
HIT++ 比嘉 n. A species of millet, Panicum crus-coroi.
HIT++ 比嘉 n. i.v. To get cool; to be cold: mashi ga hiyeta, the rice has become cold; ashi ga —, the feet are cool; o hiyo nasare-masu na, do not let yourself get cold.
HIT++ 比嘉・ n. Coldness from exposure to cold.
HIT++ 比嘉 n. i.v. To be cool, cold (spoken only of things or persons): mashi ga —, rice is cold.
HIT++ 比嘉 - n. Advantage; profit; benefit: denshin no yo wo — suru koto ni nari.
HIT++ 比嘉 n. The ridge of a roof.
HIT++ 比嘉 n. Selecting a day.
Syd. HIRORI.
HIT++ 比嘉 披開 (hiraki-kemisu) — suru, to open and read; to peruse.
HIT++ 比嘉 飛揚 (tobi-agaru) — suru, to fly up high, soar aloft.
HIT++ 比嘉 費用 n. The expense, outlay, disbursement, cost: — ga kasamuu, the expense is great.
HIT++ 比嘉 劳役 n. Labor by the day; day-labor: — chin, wages paid for day-labor; kon-nichi — ni kite okure, come and work for me-day; — wo toru, to work by the day.
Syd. TATOM.
HIT++ 比嘉・ n. The brown-eared bulbul, Hypsipetes amaurotes.
HIT++ 比嘉 日除 n. (1) Anything screening, or protecting from the rays of the sun; a sun-screen; an awning.
(2) 凱火 A vacant space around a house to protect it against fire.
HIT++ 比嘉・ n. A fabulous bird; the male and female are said to join their wings in flying; supposed by some to be the oshidori.
HIT++ 比嘉 - n. Fine weather; weather: — wo miru, to observe the weather; — ga ti, the weather is fine; — ga warui, the weather is bad.
Syd. TENKI, YOKI.
HIT++ 比嘉 adv. Weak; tender; delicate; feeble: — na hito.
HIT++ 比嘉 n. adj. Weak; tender; delicate; feeble.
Syd. KAYOWAI.
HIT++ 比嘉 (tate) - n. A parable, fable, metaphor.

HIZA 比ざ - n. The knee: — no sara, the knee pain; — wo oru, to bend the knee; — wo kuru, to sit tailor-fashion; — wo tsuku, to kneel.
HIZAGASHI 比ざ夕 n. The knee.
HIZAKARI 比ざ矢日脳 (itchi) — Nooon; the hottest period of the day.
HIZAKURA 比ざ桜 n. A scarlet blossom cherry tree.
HIZAMUKI 比ざムク n. Making a pillow of another's knee or lap.
HIZAMUKI, KU 比ざムク回 i.v. To kneel: hizamakute kami wo ogamuu, to kneel down and worship God.
HIZA・ MOTO 比ざ下 腕 f. By the knees; near to: oya no —, at the parent's knee.
HIZA・ 比ざ n. The pan of a gunlock; the bowl of a pipe.
HIZA・RAGAI 比ザラガイ n. A species of shell-fish, of the Chiton order.
HIZASHI 比ざ日指 n. Sunlight; the sun's rays.
HIZEN 比ぜん・疾毒 n. A cutaneous disease; the itch.
HIZO 比ぞ・ 謀者 (lit. private property) A valued or prized possession; beloved: — museum, a beloved daughter kept with tender care; shinotsu wo — suru, to keep books with great care.
HIZORU 比ザール adj. i.v. Warped; bent by the heat.
HIZOSHAKI, KU・SHI 比ザリキ adj. Artful; perfidious.
Syd. KADAMASHI.
HIZUE 比ずえ n. The date, as of a letter, etc.
HIZUME 比ずめ n. The hoof of an animal.
HIZUMU 比ず猫 t.v. To tighten; to draw tight, straiten, contract.
HIZUMU 比ず猫 i.v. To be bent; to deviate from the right line; to be inclined, oblique, aslant, asky, askewed, crooked; warped, depraved, vicious: shojii ga hizunde tatemasu.
Syd. KADAMASHI.
HIZURA・ 比ずラ n. The hair tied in a knot on each side of the head of a child.
HIZU・ 比ず n. Fire; mostly used in comp. as honie, Hokage.
HIZU・ 秀 n. The summit, highest part, elevation: namu no —, kuni no —, the most elevated parts of a country.
HIZU・ 航 n. A sail: — wo ageru, to hoist a sail; — wo sageru, to lower a sail; — wo kakeru, to hoist a sail; — wo go-go bakari ageru, to half-reel a sail.
HIZU・ 撮 n. The ear, or head of rice, wheat, or any kind of grain: the no —, an ear of rice; magi no ho, a head of wheat.
HIZU・ 歩 n. A step in walking; a land measure of six feet, same as tenbo, but used only in measuring farms: ippo, one step; ni ho, two steps; roppo, six steps; jippo wo ippo ni tobu, jumped the distance of ten steps in one; senri no miichi no ippo yori hujinaru, a journey of a thousand miles is begun by taking one step.'
Hō ほう n. A kind of hard wood used for making wood-cuts.
Hō ほう 頰 n. The cheek: hō-bone, the cheek-bone, malar bone.
Hō ほう 法 n. Rule, law, usage, doctrine, precept, maxim, religious rites or practices; incantation; multiplier, or divisor in arithmetic: kumi no hō, the laws of a country: butsū no — , the doctrines, or religion of the Buddhists; hō ni kanau, according to law, legally: — ni somoku, to break the law, transgress, illegal; nme wo furasenu hō, the incantations used to bring rain; soroban no hō, the rules of the abacus; — wo tateru, to make a law, or rule; — ni sugiru, to exceed what usage or the rule requires; — gaku, science of law.

Hō ほうが (kata) n. Side, region, place, direction, part, person, thing; a recipe: kono hō here; I; sono hō, you (to an inferior); ano hō, there; shiroi hō, the white; chitsai hō ga yoi, the small one is the best; kuwari no hō, a medical recipe; nishi no hō, the west; Tōkyō no hō ye nigeta, has fled towards Tōkyō.

Hō ほう 答 n. Answer, or reply to a letter, communication, report: go hō ni makaseru, let it be according to your answer.

Syd. hentō.

Hō-ashi ほう橋 n. The foot, or lower part of a sail.

Hō-ate ほうate 頭肘 n. The visor of a helmet.

Hōbai ほうばい 朋輩 n. A friend, companion, companionate.

Syd. hōtō, tomodachi.

Hōbaku ほうばく 拘捕 (torae-shibaru) n. Seizure and imprisonment: — suru, to arrest; — wa kanō ga — , sererete.

Hōbari ほうバリ 方針 n. A magnetic compass.

Syd. rashiminban.

Hōbāri-ru ほうばりる t.v. (coll.) To fill the mouth; to cram or stuff the mouth full; to gorge one's self with: mochi wo — , to fill the mouth with rice-cake; saru ga kuri wo — , the monkey fills his chest with chestnuts.

Hōbashi エスプライ 担 n. A mast.

Hōben ほうべん 方便 n. An expedient; a pious device, art, invention, plan, or expedient used to convert people to Buddhism, or to lead a virtuous life; (it is now restricted to the Bud. meaning): — wo tu, to mention an expedient; — wo megarasu; — wo motte hito wo michibiku; — go — na mono.

Syd. teitate, jette, hakarijōto.

Hōbeta ホベタ n. The cheeks.

Hōbi ほうび 奖美 n. A reward: — wo yaru, to give a reward; — to shite kanoe wo kudasaru, gave money as a reward.

Hōbo ほう 部 or ば部 adv. For the most part; somewhat; nearly; almost; partly; generally: — nite iru, almost alike; — dekai-agata, nearly done.

Syd. ōkata, aramashi, ōmune, taihai.

Hōno ほうの 方 adv. Here and there; all about; on all sides; every direction; everywhere; every place: — sagashite wo soppori gozaimasen, I have searched in every direction but can find none.

Syn. sho-sho, shōhō.

Hōnō ほうの 餌鶏 n. A species of gurnard, Peristethus orientiae.

Hōno ほうの 方法 Same as hōhō.

Hō-bune ホブネ 軽船 n. A sailing ship; a sail-boat.

Hōchī ほう七 報知 n. News; information; intelligence; notice; report: — suru, to notify, give intelligence of, inform, report; — shim bun, a gazette, intelligence, news.

Hōchiku ほう七独 放逐 (ai-tasen) Driving out; expelling; excommunicating; dismissing; banishing; ostracising: kuzukai wo — suru, to dismiss a servant.

Hōchō ほう七よう 美丁 n. A table or kitchen knife.


Syn. kurita.

Hoda ほだ n. A rice-field where the rice has headed, or in the ear.

Hodachi ほだち n. The head or ear of rice: — no shigeki ine.

Hōdai ほうだい 放題 (used only in combination with other words) At will; according to one's pleasure; without restraint; at liberty: hito no mi-hōdai ni shite oku, to let people look at it as much as they please; urigōdai, selling without restraint anything one pleases; shi-hōdai, doing as one pleases. See de-hōdai, tori-hōdai.

Hōdai ほうだい 業壇 n. A fort, battery.

Hōdai ほうだい 伎壇 n. A place on which a sail rests when furled.

Hōdakare-ru ほうだかれり Ru ダサレ 難懸 (pass. of hodakari) To be shackled, fettered, hampered, encumbered, embarrassed, bound: ko ni hodasarete deraremasen, hindered by the child, I cannot go out; mi ni — , encumbered by the body; on mi no nasake ni hodasareta, bound by your kindnes; ai ni — , hampered by love.

Hōdashi ホダシ 勝 n. A shackles, fetter, eel, hindrance, encumbrance: sei shi ga hodashi ni naru, wife and child become an encumbrance.

Hōdashihiru-ru ホダシハリル 難婦 (pass. of hodashihiru) To shackle; to fetter, encumber: uma no ashi wo — , to shackle a horse.

Syd. kanagai.

Hō-dai ホーダイ 伏立 n. Mode, way, manner; rules, laws; management: kuni no osame-kata no — , laws for the government of a state; ie no — ga warui, the household is badly managed.

Hō-date ホーダテ n. The side posts of a gate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HODARI 星女 n.</th>
<th>A cask or barrel for holding sake.</th>
<th>Syn. taru.</th>
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<tr>
<td>HODEN 星女 n.</td>
<td>Redness of the sky, or of the face (as in anger).</td>
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Hodo ホド m.n. Quantity, of space or time; quality, kind; condition or station in life; as, since, because, while, in proportion to: hodo no yoi hito, a man of good manners, a proper or pleasant man; — wo hedateru, to separate, to put an interval between; after some time; kore hodo, so much, or this much; tore hodo, so much, or that quantity; yohodo, a good deal; dore hodo, how much? hodo-naku, very soon, a short time; kesa-hodo, in the morning; kono —, lately; ban hodo, evening; dekira hodo, as much as you can; funibetsu suru hodo jama ni naru, the more you think about it the worse it is; anata hodo no hito ga kayo no koto wa shi-sō no nai mono da, I did not suppose that such a man as you would do such a thing; mi no hodo, one’s position in life, proper place; shitaku wo suru — ni, whilst getting ready; japon no hodo negai tatematuri soro, I pray you to excuse me; mō nat hodo ni agemash, as I have no more I cannot give you; miru hodo no mono wo tabetagari, wants to see everything he sees; sono — ni shitagai, to act in accordance with one’s condition or rank.

Hodo ホド女陰 The private parts of a woman; iq. owna no kakushidokoro.

Hodo ホド法度 n. Law, ordinance, statute.

Hodo ホド儀式 n. (mukui no kuni) n. Paradise (as being the place where the believers in Amida are rewarded).

Hodo ホド巫女 堂堂 — suru, to dedicate a church or hall: — shiki, dedication ceremony. Syn. kendo.

Hodo-AI ホドア入 程間 n. Interval of space or time: mō — ni gozarimasen.

Hodobashiru ホドバシシル 送 t.v. To scatter; to splash, spatter.

Hodobashiru-,RU ホドバシシル 送 t.v. To fly or splash about, spatter about, as water: yudama to takaku —, the drops of hot water splattered high. Syn. haneru, tobashiru.

Hodo-chikai ホドチケイ 程経 Soon; short time; near; short distance; not far from.

Hodohe, -RU ホドヘル 程経 i.v. After a lapse of time; after some time has passed: hodohete yuku, to go after a while; hodohete kore wo shiru nara, if hereafter they should know.

Hodo-hodo ホドホド 程経 (plural) Positions, ranks, or places in life; very much; greatly; various times: — hana wo chirashi tsuru hana, how much have the flowers fallen! — gi-shin wo kansenuru, he greatly admired his honesty; — shidai, according to their respective ranks; mi no — ni shitagai.

Hodoke, -RU ホドケル 解 i.v. Untied; loosed; to relax, remit, give up: muzubi-me ga hodokeru, the knot is untied; obi ga —, the belt is loose; kiri no hodokenai hito, a person of a hard unyielding spirit. Syn. tokeru.
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<th>HOF</th>
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<th>HOI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOFURU</strong> (RU) ホフル 属 t.v. To slaughter; to kill, massacre; <em>o</em> 16 16 16, to slaughter an ox. Syn. korosu.</td>
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<td><strong>HOFU-TO</strong> ホフオ 彼類 (samo miru) Just alike; resembling each other.</td>
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<td><strong>HOGA</strong> ホガ 貴 (hakuro) Contributions for religious purposes: <em>kin,</em> money contributed to temples; <em>wo</em> suru, to contribute.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホカい 報 (rosora) Wishing a blessing or happiness to come on another: <em>bito,</em> a beggar.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI-AU</strong> (RU) ホカイ t.v. To wish or pray for a blessing to rest upon a person.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI-HUKI</strong> (RU) ホカイ法書 n. A recipe, receipt, formula, prescription.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI-HUKAI</strong> (RU) ホカイ方角 n. Direction, point of the compass, quarter, bearing, locality: <em>Tokyo no wa dochiha,</em> in what direction is Tokyo? <em>dono ni ataru,</em> in what direction is it?</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI-HUKU</strong> (RU) ホカイ法学 n. Science of law, jurisprudence.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAMI</strong> (RU) ホカミ 腹隠 n. Pit of the stomach; epigastric region. Syn. Munasaki.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKARAKA</strong> (RU) ホカルカ 鬍 adj. Bright, clear, spacious, wide; <em>teki ga,</em> the moon is bright; <em>na ie,</em> a spacious house; <em>ni ginzu.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ幸 (nukake tatematsuru) n. Receiving the Emperor: <em>suru.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模撃 (taiho de utsu) Bombarding, firing at with cannon: <em>suru,</em> to bombard.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模言 (hoshii mama no kotoba) Unrestrained and abusive language: <em>wo haku.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI-TO</strong> (RU) ホホ模 架 n. The yard or spar to which a sail is fastened.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI-TO</strong> (RU) ホホ模 i.v. Same as hoga: hogi-uta, a song of congratulation or blessing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ法語 (kōritsu no kotoba) n. Law term.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ保護 保護 n. Protection; defense: <em>suru,</em> to protect, to defend, guard; to take care of, shelter; <em>zei,</em> protective tariff; <em>boeki,</em> protective trade; <em>no hō,</em> protective laws. Syn. mōmoru, tanseki, hōgo.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ法 貨 (kōritsu no kotoba) n. Name given by the Buddhists to a deceased person; posthumous name. Syn. kamiyō, hōmyō.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 招合 (kumi-au) n. Combining different things together; combination: <em>kusuri</em> <em>wo</em> — suru, to combine medicines.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 t.v. To fray.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 貨 (kōritsu no kotoba) n. Waste-paper; paper.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 の scrap.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 レル i.v. Untied, loosed, unlaid, unvariably, frayed, untwisted: <em>furōshiki ga</em> — , the wrapper is frayed.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 火事 The stick to which a torch is fixed; a pine torch; the tube of a rocket.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 t.v. To unravel, to fray, untwist.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 外法 (hō no hōka) Contrary to rule or usage; extraordinary; anomalous; outrageous; exorbitant; excessive: <em>no ne wo iu,</em> to ask an exorbitant price; <em>ni chigau,</em> exceedingly different; <em>na koto wo iu,</em> <em>na mono.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 刑官 n. An officer of the 6th rank.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 砲丸 Balls (cannon or musket) — <em>ame no gotsobi.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 前衛 n. The death of the Mikado.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 薪 n. The yak, or grunting ox, Bos grunniens. Syn. kara no kashira.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 煴発 (teppō wo iu) Firing or discharging a gun.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 步兵 n. Foot-soldier; infantry.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 炮兵 n. Artillery-man, gunner, gunnioner.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 持続 n. Offering to the kami: <em>shi,</em> a person sent by the Emperor to make offerings to a kami.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 謝辞 (home kusashi) Praise and censure; reward and punishment: <em>yo no</em> — <em>wo kaerimizu.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 転毛 n. The beard on the cheeks; whiskers.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 寫毛 n. The lashes on the eyelids. Syn. tama, taizaku, ooe.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 荒 n. The court dress worn by inferior government officers, or common people.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 太 n. Court dress worn by inferior government officers, or common people.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 本意 (same as honi) Desire; wish: <em>nai,</em> not according to one's mind or desire.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 方位 n. The quarter or point of the compass from which good or bad luck proceeds: <em>toshi no</em> — ; <em>hyō,</em> a table or diagram of the lucky and unlucky days of the year.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 法衣 n. The garments worn by Buddhist priests; clerical garments.</td>
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<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 貨位 (takara no kurafu) n. Imperial throne.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 貨 n. The name of a rank among the Buddhists and yamabushi.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOKAI</strong> (RU) ホホ模 烏嘴 n. An utensil made of paper used for heating tea-leaves.</td>
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Hōtsu ホウツ 栗 n. The clam and the heron: — no arasaki (prov.), like the contention of, in which the fisherman got all the benefit.

Hōtsu ホウツ 放逸 Dissolute, profligate.

Syn. Hōtō, Bural.

Hōji ホージ 法事 n. Prayers and religious ceremonies of the Buddhist, generally those performed on the anniversary of a death; mass. Syn. Tsuzen.

Hōjiru ホージル 煮 t.v. To roast, parch, or fire, as tea: chu wo hōjiru, to fire tea.

Hōjiru ホージル 煮 t.v. To grant the right of ruling over; to set over, as ruler (as a province): waniyashi wo musashi ni —.

Hōjiru ホージル 発 (muketsu) To repay, requite; to recompense; to avenge; to answer; to report, tell, proclaim, publish: on wo —, to repay a kindness; ada wo —, to take vengeance on an enemy; kachi wo —, to proclaim a victory.


Hōjiru ホージル i.v. To die (used only of the nikaido).

Hōjinsu ホージンズ 信号状 n. Posts set up to mark the boundaries of a country.

Syn. Sakai-gui.

Hōjiru-kiri, -ru ホージル切 t.v. To dig up, grub up: karasu ga tane wo —, the crows dig up the seeds.

Hōjiru-kiri, -ru ホージル切 t.v. To dig up; to pick out: imo wo —, to dig up potatoes; buta ga tsuchu —, the hog roosts up the ground; tate wo —, to pick out a thorn.

Hōjutsu ホーフル 禽类 n. The name of a bird.

Hōjiru ホージル 酔 n. Dried fish.

Hōjo ホージョ 弥助 n. Aid, help, assistance: — suru, to aid, assist.

Syn. Tetsudai, Tsuuke.

Hōkō ホーコ ハジヤ方丈 n. A monastery; a Buddhist priest.

Hōkō ホーコ 放生 (iheru wo hanatsu) Setting free live things that have been confined (as birds, etc.), as a meritorious work or as offerings to the dead: hōjō ye, a festival.

Hōjutsu ホーフル 狩狩 n. Musket exercise; artillery tactics.

Hōjutsu ホーフル 法術 n. Magical arts: — shi, a magician.

Hoka ホカ 外 Different, another, besides, except; the others; part of the rest; outside, external: kono hoka ni fude ga nai, I have no pencil except this; hoka no hito, a different person; hoka ye deta, he has gone out; sono hoka, besides that, moreover; — no koto de wa gozarumensen, nothing very special, or important; only, simply (used apologetically).

Syn. Yōo, Betru.

Hokage ホカケ 蛇掛 n. Hanging up the heads of rice to dry, or as offerings to the Kami.

Hokakebune ホカケブネ 絲掛艦 n. A sailing ship.

Hokamuki ホカムキ 魔怪 n. Covering the head with the hankchief: — no suru.


Hokansu ホカサロン 資籍 n. A manual, handbook; an example: yakunen —, manual of materia medica.

Hokan ホーカン 相間 (taiko-mochi) n. A buffoon, harlequin, mountebank, clown.

Hokashin, -su ホカス 放 t.v. (coll.) To throw away, cast away, fling away; to pick or pull apart, unravel.

Syn. Hōtsu, Magekku.

Hōke ホケ 本家 n. Father’s house; home.

Syn. Oyazato.

Hōke, -ru ホケル i.v. Frayed, abraded, as cloth.

Hōke, -ru ホケル i.v. To be childish from old.

Hōke, -ru ホケル age; to be in one’s dotage.

Syn. Omodeku.

Hokobekeshi, -ku-shi ホケベキシ adj. Silly; foolish; childish.

Syn. Orokana, Hokeka.

Hōkei ホケイ 方形 n. A square figure or diagram: chō —, a parallelogram.

Hōkeshi ホケシ も保師 n. An advocate, intercessor.

Hōken ホケン 封建 n. The feudal system of government, in which the Daimyō (feudal lords) made all the official appointments, managed the revenues and all the affairs of his own territory.

Hōkenn ホケン 禮拝 An offering, or anything dedicated to a kami: — suru, to dedicate.

Hōken ホケン 殺剣 (takara no tsurugi) n. A sword such as is worn by the Kami or Tenushi.

Hōken ホケン 保険 (ayunuki no watai) n. Insurance: — suru, to insure; — ryō, premium of; — gaisha, company; kawaizai, — fire; — eimei, life; — kaijō, marine.

Hōketsu ホケツ 補間 (kake ogenan) Making or supplying a deficiency; — suru.

Hōketsu ホケツ 息血 (chi wo dusu) Letting blood; — kikai, an instrument for letting blood; a sacrificator.

Hōkezuki, -ku ホケツク i.v. To look like a dead person; cadaverous.

Hōki ホキ 役 n. A Moor.

Hōki ホキ 魁 (hachi no gotoku okoru) n. Rising in insurrection, or as a mob: — suru, to rise in insurrection.

Syn. Ikki.

Hōki ホキ 典 (takara mono) A precious thing or valuable uieusil.
HOKIBOUSHI ハキボシ 帯星 n. A comet.

Syn. KEISHI.

HOKI-DASHI-SU ホキダシ t.v. (coll.) To spit out; eject from the mouth: i.e. hakudasu.

†HOKII ホキイ n. A dangerous mountain road, or path.

HOKIN ホキイン n. (kuni no okite) The laws or prohibitions of a country.

HOKUTO ホクト adv. Cracking, snapping:

- one, to snap off.

HOKUAI ホクアイ 北海 (kita no wani) n. The Arctic ocean, North sea: - dō, Yesso.

HOKKE ホッケ 法鏡 n. The name of a sect of Buddhists: - kyō, the sacred books of this sect.

HOKI ホキ 発起 - suru, to arise or spring up, set a-going; to start, set on foot, originate, inaugurate: - nin, originator.

HOKOKU ホックoku 北国 (kita no kuni) n. Northern country.

HOKOKORI ホックオリ adv. (coll.) Tired, fatigued; - to shita.

HOKU ホク 偶句 n. A kind of verse consisting of 17 syllables.

HOKTSU ホクチ 極北 n. The north pole: - sei, the polar star.

HOKU ホク 鋒 n. A kind of spear; a halberd: - hok-saki, the point of a spear.

HOKU ホク 歩行 n. Walking: - suru, to walk.

Syn. ARUKU.

HOKU ホク 女公子 n. Service; duty done to a master; the labor, business, or duty of a servant: - suru; - wo tautomuru, to perform the duties of a servant.

HOKU ホク 万感方向 n. Direction; aim; object; pursuit: - wo sadamarenu; - wo ayamaru.

HOKU ホク 女客 n. A female baron.

HOKU ホク 万感 償犯 (baturasuki aruku) - suru, to ramble, roam about.

Syn. HAIKAI.

HOKO ホコ n. A spear-shaped pole (of a fence).

HOKO-HOKO ホコホコ 償犯 adv. Warm, comfortable: kimono wo kitaraba - suru, by wearing clothes I become warm.

HOKO ホコ 保国 (kuni no mukyurusu) n. Patriotism: - no kokorosashiti atsushi.

HOKO ホコ 報告 n. Communication; message; a report (as of a committee): - sho, a written report; - suru, to report.

HOKON ホコン 本音 n. Present time; now.

HOKOIN ホクオイン 女公子 n. A servant: - konjo, a mercenary or sordid spirit.

HOKORI, or HOKURA ホコリ 印 n. A small Shinto shrine; the treasure house of a miya.

HOKORISHIKU-RU-HOKU ホコリシキ adj. That which one may be proud of, boast of, or exult in.

HOKORI ホコリ 原 n. Fine-dust; a very small fraction: - ga tatsu, the dust rises; - wo harau, to dust; - harai, a duster; - ga deru, there is a very small fraction over.

Syn. CHIRI, GOMI.

HOKONBUHAI ホコンブ海 i.v. To be vain, proud, conceited, puffed up; to vaunt; to boast; to glory in; to exult in: chikara ni hokorubu, to be vain of one's strength; ken i ni hokotewa hito wo misageru, to be vain of one's authority and despise others.

Syn. JIMAN SURU, KÔMAN.

†HOKOKRAI NA ホコライ adv. Boastfully.

HOKORI ホコリ n. A rip or opening of a seam; a rent; tear; - wo nā, to sew up a rent.

HOKORI-BO ホコリ縷 紋 i.v. Ripped open, as a seam; torn; to open, as flowers; to bloom: nui-me ga - , the seam is ripped; hana ga - , the flower is open.

Syn. HODOKERU, TOKERU.

HOKU ホク 北 (kita) North: hoku-fū, north-wind.

HOKUCHI ホクチ 向口 n. Tinder.

HOKU-MEN ホクメン 北面 n. The body-guard of the Tenshi, who stood facing the north, and the Emperor, who always sat facing the south: - no samurai, id.

HOKUBO ホクボ 黑煤 n. A mole, freckle.

HOKUSHIN ホクシン 北辰 n. The north star.

HOKUSU ホクス n. Tinder; a mole.

Syn. HOKUSU.

HOKUSUKI-MU ホクスギ 始微 i.v. To smile.

Syn. HOSHOEMU.

HOKUSU-BORAI ホクスボラ 始火 n. Laughing from joy; a joyful laugh.

HOKUTŌ ホクトウ 北陀 n. The constellation Great Bear, Ursa Major.

HOKWA ホクワ 星火 Setting on fire: - ni - suru, to set a house on fire.

Syn. TSUKERI.

HOKWA ホクワ 崩壊 (kuzureru) - suru, to cave down; fall or slide down, as part of a mountain.

HOKWAN ホクワン 等還 (kaeshi tatematsuru) - suru, to give back; to return, restore (to the Emperor). HOKWSU ホクワ包 包 - suru, to include, comprehend, embrace.

HOKYÔ ホキョ 北條 adv. Fruitful and unfruitful, as a year.

HOKYÔ ホキョ 北條 包 (saku fusaku) Fruity and unfruitful, as a year.

HOMACHI ホマチ n. Perquisite: kore wa yaku min no - da, this is the officer's perquisite.

HOMA-BEN ホマベン 軍前 n. A sailing ship.

HOMAI ホメイ 舞 n. Praise, eulogy, fame, renown, celebrity: - wo arawasu, to get renown; - wo toru, to get praise.

Syn. MEIYO.

HOMBA ホンバ 本場 n. The original place from which any production has issued: cha no - wa nji.

HOMSU ホムス 本部 n. Principal or head office.

HOMSUBU ホムブ 本復 (moto ye kaeru) n. Restoration to health; recovery from sickness: - shita, restored to health.

Syn. ZENKAI, KAWA-KI, NAORI, IYE, REIYU.
HOMBUHON 本分 n. One's duty, proper office, natural obligation.

HOMBUN 本分 n. A natural or steady rain, i.e. not a squall, or shower.

HOMBUHON 本分 n. To praise, eulogize, commend, applaud, extol: hito we —, to praise another; honmu wa soshiru no motori (prov.), praise is the foundation of calumny.

HOMEN ホメン 方面 n. Direction; side or quarter which one faces or moves towards.

HOMEN ホメン 方面 n. (log.) Release; acquittal; discharge; a forerunner of a noble's train (obr.). — suru, to acquit, release.

HOMARE, -RU ホマレ, -レ禄 (pass. of homen) To be praised: hito ni —.

HOME-SOYASHI, -SU ホースヤサシ 革鞣 t.v. To praise and encourage; to inspire; animate by praising; to praise exceedingly.

HOMMA ホマ本具 (coll.) True, truth: — de gozaimasu, it is true.

HOMMARA ホマラ本丸 n. The inner part or citadel of a daimyō's castle.

HOMMATSU ホマツ本末 (moto to sue) Root and branches; (fig.) beginning and end; first and last; the particulars: — wo shiraberu.

HOMO ホマ本望 n. One's great desire, or principal object: — wo togeru, to obtain one's desire.

HOMMON ホモ本文 n. The text of a commentary or of a book, as distinguished from the notes.

HOMMTŌ ホモミャ本名 n. True or real name.

HOMSYOTÔ ホスミョト, NOSORI 

HOMO ホモ法話 (okin no ami) The net of the law: tsumi wo okashite — ni kakaru.

HOMO-MEN ホモメン 松本厳 n. Sailcloth; canvas.

HOMON ホモン砲門 n. A port-hole, port, embrasure.

HOMON ホモン法文 n. The Bud. canonical books, words or writings: — wo toku, to explain —.

HOMONO ホモノ 昆蟲 n. Creeping thing; insect; reptile.

HOMOTSU ホモツ捧物 (sasage mono) n. Offerings to the Kami or Hotoke.

HOMOTSU ホモツ捧物 (sasage mono) n. Things valued, prized and rare.

HOMOTSU ホモツ本邦 (waga kuni) My country; this country.

HOMURA ホムラ炎 n. The flame of fire: — wo moyasu, to be inflamed with anger or jealousy; mune no —.

HON, HONE 

HOMUHI ホミュリ葬 n. Interment, burial, sepulture, inhumation.

HOMUN, -RU ホミュル弱 t.v. To bury a dead person; to inter: haka ni —, to bury in a grave.

HONYAKU ホファユク法話 n. Doctrines, teachings of Buddha.

HONYO ホフミョ法名 n. The name given to a deceased person by the Buddhists; posthumous name.

HONTO, HONTÔ, HONTÔ, SHAKA 


HOMBI, HOMBI, SHOAKU 


HONDANA ホンダ那本揃 n. The original or principal store.

HONDÔ ホンド那本堂 n. The main or principal part of a temple.

HONKÔ ホンコ宅 n. Internal treatment of disease (not surgery).

HONKÔ ホンコ宅 n. The silk stuff of which women's belts are made.

HON 不動 n. A bone: — wo tsugai, the articulation of a bone; — wo nodo ni tateru, to get a bone in the throat; — wo oru, to break a bone; (fig.) to be industrious, laborious; — wo chihaeru, to dislocate a bone; — wo kujiku, to sprain a bone; — wo tsugu, to set a dislocated bone; — mi ni tesuru, to pierce through the flesh and bones, feel deeply; — wo osukuru, to spare one's self, dislike the labor or trouble; chōshin no —, the bamboo ribs of a lantern; shōji no —, the frame of a screen; — yōi no —, the sticks of a fan.

HON-KYOTO ホンキョウガ弥骨遣 n. Dislocation of a bone.

HON-KYOTO ホンキョウガ弥骨遣 n. Rheumatic pains in the bones.

HONKUMI ホンクミ骨格 n. The knitting together of the bones; the bony frame; the framework: — wo takumashiti hito, a man strongly knit together.

HONEN ホネン 豊年 (yutakan toshi) A fruitful year.

HONSHI ホンシ n. (coll.) Without bones; softening of the bones.
Bone-setting: Labor, toil, industry, activity, exertion: — shigoto, hard work.

Syn. tachi.

Bone-ohi-ru 吹つ骨 力 i.v. To be laborious; to toil, work hard; to be industrious, diligent: konotte shigoto wo suru, to labor diligently at one's work.

Bonepo 吹つ骨 Full of bones (as a fish); bony, thin, emaciated; (met.) dispirits, quarrlesome.


Bone-ren 吹つけ本原 n. Origin.

Bone-go n. Waste paper; i.q. hogu.

Bonekoku 吹つけ本國 (moto no kuni) Native country.

Boneyoru 吹つけ教唆 n. Rebellion, revolt, sedition: — wo kwaodatsuru, to plan rebellion.

Bone-t 吹つ本意 n. Desire, mind, intention, object, inclination, purpose: — ni kara, to accord with one's mind; — ni to-muku, to be contrary to one's inclination.


Bone-ren 吹つけ補任 — suru, to appoint or assign to an office or duty.

Syn. ninkwan.

Bone-ji 吹つ本寺 n. The original or first temple, from which others have branched off.

Bone-zen 吹つけ本陣 n. The headquarters of an encampment; the hotel where a daimyo stopped in traveling.

Bone-jitsu 吹つ本日 n. This day; today; same day.

Bone-ka 吹つけ本家 (moto no ie) n. The homestead, the principal family.

Bone-zen 吹つけ本年 n. This year; same year.

Bone-ren 吹つけ本 adv. (coll.) Truly, indeed, really.

Syn. makoto-ji, jitsu-ji.

Bone-ni 吹つけ本人 n. The principal, chief man, ringleader.

Syn. tōnin, hōtō-nin.

Bone-nō 吹つけ本能 n. Natural ability or power; instinct (of animals).

Bone-nō-jo 吹つけ本能 adv. (coll.) With a slight blush of redness, lightly shaded: — yo ga aketa.


Hi-nō 吹つけ火種 (name tatematsuru) Anything presented or dedicated to the kami: — suru, to dedicate or present to the kami; — odorai, a dance before a Miya in honor of the Kami.

Bone-rono 吹つけ adv. Dimly, darkly, obscurely, faintly: — suru tōyaman no tsuki, the rising of the moon above the distant mountains; — mieru, dimly seen; — yo no — ake ni miru, I will come at the early dawn of morning.

Bone-gurai-ki 吹つけ adj. Dim or gray twilight; obscure: — uchi ni, while it is yet twilight.

Bone-gen 吹つけ日期, 錯差 n. The evening twilight.

Bonekka n 吹つけ好い Dimly, indistinctly, obscurely, slightly, faintly: — ni kiiku, to hear indistinctly; — miru, to see dimly.

Syn. karaka-ni, bonyarai.

Bonemekashite-su 吹つけ好す t.v. To allude to, mention incidentally; to hint at; to touch slightly upon: maemotte honomekashite oku, to allude to a matter beforehand.

Bonekki-ru 吹つけקר i.v. To shine with a dim light; to be indistinctly heard, or seen; kuno-ru kara tsuki ga honomeku, the moon shines dimly between the clouds.

Bone-ki 吹つけ adv. Dimly; obscurely; indistinctly.

Bone-kyo 吹つけ本気 (motoryori) Originally from the beginning; from the first; truly; heretofore.

Syn. owanrai.

Bone-kyo 吹つけ本妻 (moto no tenwa) n. The real wife, as distinguished from the concubine.

Bone-seki 吹つけ主家 n. Real or true citizenship.

Bone-shiki 吹つけ本式 n. The date form, full or complete mode; all the forms and ceremonies without curtailing any: — ni suru.

Bone-shin 吹つけ本心 (moto no kokoro) n. The right mind; the mind in its original state, free from evil and uncorrected; the conscience: — ni tachikaeru, to return to one's right mind; to reform the life; — ni shita-gau, to act according to right reason or conscience; — wo ushimau, to lose one's mind; to act like one destitute of reason.

Bone shi 吹つけ本頭 n. The head office (of police).

Bone-kyo 吹つけ本性 n. One's original or natural disposition; true character: u-nayo — tagawasu, a drunken man acts true to his nature; — ga tsuita, has come to his senses.

Bone-sho 吹つけ本職 n. Principal business, or occupation.

Bone-sho 吹つけ本色 n. True or real character; characteristic.

Bone-sho 吹つけ本風 n. True form, real substance; i.q. jittai.

Bone-sho 吹つけ本家 (moto no ie) n. The homestead; the mansion, or original place of residence.

Bone, or Bone 吹つけ本手 n. An honest or true grip in wrestling, of which there are said to be 48 kinds.

Bone-ki 吹つけ本際 n. Principal residence of a noble.
Hontō ほんたう 本堂 (coll.) True; real; genuine: — ka wo ka, is it true or false? — gozaimasu, it is true; — ni shirimasen, indeed I don't know.

Syn. makoto, jitsu.

Hontu ほんと n. A sail-maker.

Honuno ほんの n. Sail-cloth; canvas. Syn. homomonem.


Honjaku ほんやく 翻訳 n. A translation: — suru, to translate, to interpret, render into another language; — kyoku, the translating department; — shu, a translator; — yoi-go wo wa-ko ngi, — to translate from the English language into the Japanese.

Syn. naobu, utsuru.

Honzen ほんぜん 本尊 n. Headquarters in an encampment.

Hon-nyū ほんゆ 唐流 (chichi wo nomaseru) n. Lactation; giving suck.

Honzan ほんざん 本山 n. The head temple of a Bud. sect.

Honzen ほんぜん 本尊 (moto yori shikaru) — Natural, not acquired; inborn; native; connoisse: — no sei.

Syn. tempu, kotō.

Honzen ほんぜん 本尊 n. The principal table at an entertainment.

Honzō-gaku ほんぞうがく 本草学 n. The science of botany.

Syn. shoko-butsu-gaku.

Honzō-ka ほんぞうか 本草家 n. A botanist.

Honzon ほんぞん 本尊 n. The principal idol in a Buddhist temple; (fig.) chief object of respect.


Hō-5 ほう五 法王 n. A Mikado who has retired from the throne and shaved his head, or become a bonze: Roma no —, the pope.

Hō-5 ほう五 鳳凰 n. The name of a fabulous bird, the phoenix, said not to eat live insects, nor to tread on green grass.

Hō-on ほうおん 鳳恩 (ongaeshi) n. Requiting favors; thankfulness for benefits received: — no tane ni segaki suru.

Hōpeō ほうべお 北方 (kita no ho) n. The north.

Hōra ほうら 洞 n. A cave, cavern: — ana, a cave.

Hōra, or Horagai ほう カ法律 n. A cough-shell, — used for blowing: — wo fuku, to blow a conch; to exaggerate.

Hōra-fuki ほうらふき 法螺吹 n. One who exaggerates; a blower.

Hōrai ほうらい 法縁 n. The name of a fabulous mountain in the sea where the sen-nin reside in immortal youth and happiness; Elysium; also, a representation of the above in miniature, often presented to a newly-married couple: Hōrai-san, the Elysian mountain.

Syn. shima-dai.

Hōraiżu-yure ほうらいじゅ イュレ n. The Lilium auratum.

Hōraiku ほらく 法楽 n. Religious entertainments, or theatrical exhibitions, in the presence of idols, which they are supposed to take pleasure in: — shi-tatematsuru.

Horasm-ru ほらせ ル 仏壇 仏具 (caust of horu) To get another to dig or carve.

Hōratsu ほらす 双崎 (coll.) Profligate, dissolve, abandoned: — na mono, a dissolve, profligate person.

Syn. berai, hōto, dōraku.

Hōre-ru ほれる 耳 n. I. To be carved, engraved, sculptured, dug out, excavated, worn into hollows: kono ishi wo amadare de horeta, this stone is hollowed by the rain-drops; kono ji wo horeru ka, can you engrave this letter? katakute horenai, it is too hard to be engraved.

Syn. ol-boreru, bokeru.

Hōre-bore ほれぼれ adv. In love with; — watarakushi wa ano onna ni horetta, I am in love with that woman; onna ni horerateta, to be loved by a woman; unosare (onobore), self-esteem.

Syn. rembo, koiishita, okochiru.

Hōre-kōri, -myu ほれころ カロコ adv. To be deeply in love with; to be fascinated, enamored, charmed, smitten with: kono hon ni horekōunde takakku katta, I was charmed with the book and paid a high price for it.

Hōren ほれん 貴 or 鳳 n. The pheasant or phoenix chariot—the name of the Mikako's chariot.

Hōrensō ほれんそう 内外 n. Spinach, Spinacea inermis.

Hori ほり 森 n. A canal: — wo horu, to dig a canal; — wo umeru, to fill up a canal.

Hōri ほり 方里 n. Square miles.

Hōri-ru ほり ふる 個人 adv. To dig, excavate; to quarry; to carve, engrave, sculpture; to tattoo: tsuchi wo —, to dig the ground; ido wo —, to dig a well; ki wo —, to carve wood; to dig up a tree; ishi wo —, to engrave a stone, to sculpture; nomi de —, to cut with a chisel.

Syn. ouatsu, kizamu.

Hōri-ru ほりる カフル adv. To throw, fling, cast: hōte oke, let alone, don't meddle with it.

Syn. nageru.

Hori-age ほりがえ カリガエ n. Carved in relief; embossed.

Hori-age-ru ほりがえる カリガエる adv. To finish carving, or digging.

Hori-dashī-ru ほりだしき カリだが t.v. To dig out, dig up; sekitsun wo —, to dig out coal.
Hori-Dashi, su ハリダシ t.v. (coll.) To throw out, fling out, cast out.

Hori-gata ホリガタ n. A stencil.

Hori-hiraki, ku ホリヘラシ 拠出 t.v. To dig open, to uncover by digging.

Hori-kaeshi, sū ホリケシ 拠返 t.v. To dig up again anything that has been buried; haka wo —, to dig open a grave.

Hori-kake, ku ホリカケ 拠出 t.v. To cover up by digging; to commence to dig.

Hori-kiri ホリキリ n. The root around a shiro.

Hori-komi, sū ホリコミ 拠込 t.v. To dig into, enter by digging.

Hori-kuzure, ku ホリクズケ 拠出 t.v. To gouge or scoop out with a chisel or spade.

Hori-nuki, sū ホリヌキ 拠抜 t.v. To pull up; to dig down, as a hill or wall.

Hori-mono ホリモノ 彫物 n. A carving, engraving.

Hori-mono-sui ホリモノ細雕師 n. A carver, engraver, sculptor.

Hori-nuki, ku ホリヌキ 拠抜 t.v. To dig through, as a wall.

Hori-nuki-ido ホリヌキイド n. Artesian well.


Hori-tsu ホリツク 法律家 n. A jurist, lawyer.

Horiwashi ホリワシ 拠削 n. A canal.

Horo ホロ n. A kind of hood stuffed with cotton, and worn by cavalry to protect the back; an awning: basha no —, a carriage top.

Horo ホロ n. i.q. heraba.

Horo, bu ホロば t.v. Destroyed, overthrown, ruined; kuni, te, shiro, mi, shindai nado ga horoboru, a country, house, castle, self, or property is destroyed.

Syn. tsubreiku, metsubu suru.

Horo-obi, su ホロボシ t.v. To destroy, overthrow, ruin; teki no kuni wo —, to destroy an enemy's country; mi wo —, to destroy one's self.

Syn. tsubreiku.

Horo-ga ホログ a n. A small mosquito not for children.

Horo ホロ n. The feathers on the side and under the wing of a bird.

Horo-hiro to ホロホロト adv. Appearance of fruit, leaves, or drops of rain falling, or the sound of crying: — to naku; namida — kobore ochiru, the tears fell in drops.

Hō-ko ホーコ 綸領 n. The salary or pay of an official.

Syn. tsu-kabu.

Hō-koku ホーコク 祀鍋 n. A shallow earthen dish used in baking: — chōren, a sham battle in which the soldiers wore an earthen dish upon the head; those whose dish was broken were hors de combat.

Hōmei-ku ホメック i.v. To be boiled or baked so that the particles are dry or not stuck together; loose in texture: kono mēshi wa —.

Hō-mon ホモノ 法論 n. A debate or discussion on religious subjects: — wo suru, to argue on religious subjects.

Hōmōritsu ホモリト adv. The manner of tears falling: — namida wo nagasu, to shed tears.

Hōmorito ホロロト adv. The crying of the peasant: — to naku; — ntsu, the drumming of a peasant with its wings.

Hōmoroku ホロロク t.v. To scatter, or separate the parts of anything bound or knit together; to take to pieces; sudari wo —.

Hōnoshibi ホシビ 鐓鉱 n. The iron pivot on which the upper mill-stone rotates.

Hōtori, or Hōtori ホトリ 微醉 Half drunk; partially intoxicated: — ni watta.

Hōtozoku ホトソク 波爾託 琉球 Portugal: — no abura, olive oil.

Hosa ホサ 補佐 (tasukeru) — suru, to aid, assist; to act as guardian; — no shin, the minister of a prince.

Syn. hōoku.

Hōsaku ホサク 豁作 n. A fine crop; an abundant harvest.

Hōsan ホササン 味酸 n. (chem.) Boracic acid.

Hōsare, ru ホサレ補 i.v. To be appointed to an office.

Syn. ninkuru.

Hōsatsu ホサツ 補왈 n. Your fragrant letter; your delightful letter.

Hōset ホセッ 正方 (tadashiki) Upright; just: hinkō — no hito.

Hōset ホセッ 構制 (kuni no tatekata) Form of government of a country.

Hōsek ホセッ 構跡 (tsunugu) n. Spinning: — hi, spinning machine; — ba, spinning factory.

Hōsenka ホセンカ 슘沈向HECKN n. The balsam, or lady's slipper, Impatiens balsamina.

Hōsha ホシャ 豁砂 n. Borax.

Hōsha ホシャ 謝謝 n. Alms, charity: — wo negau, to ask alms.

Hōshaku ホシャク 保蔵 n. Bail, security: — suru, to bail, go security; — nin, the bail; — kin, — money.

†Hōshī ホシ n. Same as hyōshī, beating time to music.

Hōshi ホシ 法師 n. A bonze, Buddhist priest: — go, the child of —.

Hōshi ホシ 芳香 Your agreeable intention (used only in letters); go — wo dan arigatashi, thank you for your kind wishes.

Hōshi ホシ 芳香 (hoshimama) Unrestrained; unscrupulous; loose; unprincipled; dishonest.

Hōshi ホシ法士 n. A magician.

Hōshī ホシ星 n. A star; a white speck on the cornea; the centre of a target: a spot: — ni ataru, to hit the nail; — wo itadaite isuru, to go out while the stars are still shining.

Hōshin, su ホシ金 t.v. To dry, desiccate: hi ni —, to dry in the sun; hi de —, to dry at the fire.

Syn. kawakasu.
Hoshū, su ★★ 稷谷 t.v. To appoint to an office; to supply a place with an official: kwan ni kōru.

Hoshū-ai ★★ 稷谷会 n. The meeting of the two stars, Aquila and Vega, herdsmen and weaver.

Syn. Tenabata.

Hoshūdō ★★ 稷谷堂 n. Raisins; dried grapes.

Hoshigakari—su ★★ 霞ヶ原 t.v. To desire, want, long after; to be covetous: kono ezu wo hito ga —, people are desirous of having this picture.

Hoshī-i ★★ 稷しい adj. Rice boiled and dried.

Hoshī-ki-shi ★★ 稷しい欲 adj. Wanting; desiring; wishing for: sake ga —, I want some sake; kore ga hoshii ka, do you want this? goi tsunna wo — mono du, I want a good wife.

Hoshimama ★★ 稷島ママ感 In one's own way; as one pleases or likes: — ni suru, to do as one pleases; kodomo wo — ni ssate okebu hōrata ni naru, if you let a child have its own way it will become a profligate.

Syn. Yamama.

Hoshika ★★ 稷香子箱 n. A kind of dried fish, dried sardines (used as manure).

Hoshiki ★★ 稷式法式 n. Established rule, usage, law, or custom.

Syn. Ōbiki.

Hoshiku ★★ 稷くrete n. Uler of the cornea.

Hoshikata ★★ 稷形マダラ adj. Speckled; spotted.

Hoshigatari ★★ 稷星堂星祭 n. Star-festival, held on the 7th day of the 7th month (o.c.); also a festival held to counteract the evil influences of the ruling star.

Hoshimai ★★ 稷島マイ n. Disturbance or disorder among the stars (in astrology).

Hoshimise ★★ 稷島寺千念 n. Selling in the open air, where the wares are spread on a mat.

Hoshin ★★ 稷心放心 (coll.) Insanity; madness; lunacy: — mono, an insane person.

Hoshin ★★ 稷心法身 n. The spiritual body (Budd.), supposed to be immortal.

Hoshinkō ★★ 稷心堂法親王 n. A son of the Mikado who becomes a bonze and resides in a monastery.

Hoshisakakun ★★ 稷星倉法親王 n. A son of the Mikado who becomes a bonze and resides in a monastery.

Hoshī ★★ 稷キキyo n. A starry moon-night.

Hoshi ★★ 稷星保証 n. Security; guaranty; warranty: — suru, to go security; to guarantee, certify; — kō, money security; — nī, bondsman, surety.

Hōshō ★★ 稷直書 n. A kind of fine paper; also, a letter from the Shōgun.

Hōshō ★★ 稷直芳書 n. Your delightful letter.

Syn. Nuisshō, Mizutorutama.
Hosome-ru ホソメ ru t.v. To make fine, thin, slender, or delicate: mi wo —, make one's self thin and delicate; hoko wo hosome-ru in, to speak in a low voice.

Hosomichi ホソミチ 道 n. A narrow road, path.

Hoson ホソン 保存 (tamochi) n. Preservation from decay: — suru, to preserve.

Hosonagai ホソナガイ 細長 adj. Long and slender; attenuated; slim.

Hosone ホソネ 細音 n. A fine, shrill voice, or sound.

Hosonten ホソントネ 細布 n. Fine muslin, or grass-cloth.

Hosori-ru ホソリ ru i.v. To become small, thin, slender, delicate; to lose flesh, become emaciated: shokuki wa hibi ni —, the appetite daily became less.

Hosotsu ホソツ 歩卒 n. Foot soldier, infantry.

Syn. hoheiti, ashigaru.

Hosowata ホソワタ 腹 n. The placenta.

Syn. ena, nochiban.

Hosoyagi-ru ホソヤガイ ru i.v. To be thin, slender, slim, delicate: hosoyagitaru ude.

Hosotaka ホソタカ adj. Thin; slender; slim; delicate; meager.

Hosoe ホソエ 姊作 n. (med.) The paroxysm of disease: — doki, crisis.

Hosshii-su ホッシル 忍 i.v. To wish, desire, want.

Syn. negai, nozomu.

Hoshin ホシン 智心 n. The springing up of a new heart, conversion, or turning from vicious habits to a moral life: (Budd.) — shite honzu ni naru, to be converted and become a priest.

Hosokou ホソク 始足 Starting or setting out on a journey on foot.

Syn. detachi, shittatsu.

Hosōsu ホソサ 音先 n. The name of a Buddhist sect now extinct.

Hossei ホッセイ 横子 n. A brush of long white hair often carried by Buddhist priests.

Hosshiru ホッシル See hosshi.

Hosho ホッシュ See hoshi.

Hosshi ホッシ 十手 n. The cords by which the cap is secured to the head.

Syn. okae.

Hoshsu ホッシュ方 n. "The heart, mind:": — wo nuki ni, in the mind.

Hota ホタ 拢城 n. The stocks.

Syn. ashihane.

Hota ホタ n. Stump of a tree; block of wood.

Syn. nekkī.

Hotari ホタル 灯り n. A fire covered with ashes to keep it from going out.

Hotar-ru ホタル ぶる i.v. (coll.) To play; to sport; to romp.

Syn. tawamureru, jaberu.

Hottai ホッタイ 帽帯 n. A bandage for a wounded head.

Hottai ホッタイ 帽帯 n. A fort, fortification: — wo kizuku.
the soul of the dead: — no zō, an idol; — no mei-nichi, the anniversary of a death; — kinen-o-ke ni irera, to put a dead body into a coffin; — iki-botoke, one who by his virtue resembles the hotoke; — tsukuri, a maker of idols.

HOTOKEN-za ホトケノザ 僧院 n. Closer.

HOTOKO-ZUKURI ホトコツクリ n. Looking like a dead person; cadaverous.

HOTOKO ホトコ 祭演 (oshiri) n. Blasphemy; calamity.

HOTONDO ホトンド 等 adv. In great danger; almost; well-nigh; nearly; greatly; very much; — mizu ni ochin to suru, came near falling into the water; — konaru, greatly troubled.

HOTÔKE ホトケ 老 n. Neighborhood, vicinity; kawa no, near the river; shiro no, in vicinity of the castle.

HOTHI ホトヒ 煙 n. Fever, heat; — wo samasu, to cool the fever.

HOTHI, RU ホトヒ 薬 i.v. To be hot, burning, feverish: atama ga, head is hot.

HOTORIGERI, KU ホトリゲリ i.v. To be shallow, superficial.

HOTOTÔGE ホトトゲ 老枝 n. The cuckoo, Cuculus poliocephalus, a bird that is supposed to cross the Shide mountain and come from the spirit-land; it makes its appearance about the end of the 5th month and to warn the farmer that it is time to sow the rice. It has a mournful note, repeating its own name — ho-to-to-gi-su.

HOTÔSU ホトス 血 n. The topmost or upper branches or twigs of a tree.

HOTOSUGA ホトスガ 焼鰹 n. Going out (respectful): — suru, to go out.

HOTOSUGO ホトスゴ 言語 An exclamation, or interjection.

HOTOSUGON ホトスゴン 言語 n. Speaking out; uttering: — suru, to speak out, utter.

HOTOTSUKI, KU ホトツキ 微 i.v. To fray, ravel; to tear into little toot.

HOTOTUKU, KU ホトキクル i.v. (coll.) To loaf about; to go about idly.

HOTOTU-SU ホトツス 焼鰹 n. The springing up of fever: — suru.

HOTOTUSU ホトツス 焼鰹 n. The long feathers in the tail of a pheasant.

HOTTARI ホッタリ 祭壇 n. A religionist, monk; a Bud. priest: — suru, to become a priest.

HOTTAN ホッタン 焼壇 n. The beginning, commencement, introduction of a book.

HOTTÔ-GE ホットゲ 冠 n. See hōki.

HOTÔTO ホトト adv. The sound of sighing or drawing a long breath: — tsume-tiki wo tsuku, to draw a long breath.

HOTTÔ-NIN ホットニン 焼頭人 n. Originator, first mover or doer; ringleader, aggressor.

HOTSEKI-NAKIN, CHÔBÔN-NAKIN. Syn. HÔSEKI-NAKIN, CHÔBÔN-NAKIN.

HOWATA ホウタ n. The fibers of the head or catkins of reeds, etc., used in stuffing cushions, etc.

HOYA ホヤ 寄生 n. A parasitic plant; the mistletoe.

HOYA 魍居 (kari-ya) n. A hut; a temporary shed erected before a miya on festival occasions.

HOYA ホヤ 火室 n. A screen of wire network placed over a brazier; a glass lamp-chimney.

HOYAKU ホヤク 補薦 (ogisai kusuri) n. Tonic medicines; medicines which strengthen the body, or keep off disease.

HOYÔ ホヨ 妻養 (yona ni tsukaeru) Discharging one's duty of honor or respect to his parents; waiting on, or attending on one's parents.

HOYÔ ホヨ フィア n. A friend, companion.

HOTAI ホタイ 醫計 n. A compounded medicine; a recipe.

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HOTAI, RU ホタイ むる i.v. To say, to speak (a contemptuous word used in anger to inferiors); to burst out in joy (obs.); nani wo —, what do you say.

HÔ-ZEN ホザン 真前 Before a miya, or kami: — ni kakeru, to hang up before a miya as an offering, as a picture.

HOZAI-GEN ホザイ一供 n. To dig or play in the earth, as children: tsuchi wo —.

HOZÔ ホゾ n. The stem of fruit.

HOTJI ホジ a wedge or pin used for fastening; a tenon: — wo susu, to drive in a wedge; — wo kana.

HOKAI ホカイ 紋 n. The end or apex of an ear of corn or grain: — no tsu, the dew on —.

HOKAI ホカ伊 n. — tsuku, resting the cheek on the hand or arm.

HOKAI ホカ伊 n. The winter cherry, Physalis solanacea.

HOKUBU ホクブ 酔釈 n. A halyard.

HOKURO, RU ホクロ i.v. To be raveled, frayed.
Hozushi, -su ホズシ t.v. To ravel, fray, pick to pieces. as cloth: hozushi-momen, lint.

Syn. nodoku.

Hozutsu ホズツ n. The block or pulley used in hoisting a sail.

Hyakewan ヒャクワソン 百官 n. All the government officers of every rank.

Hyakkei ヒャクケイ 百計 (subete no teodate) Every plan, or device: — tsukite fixatsu suru, having exhausted every device, he killed himself.

Hyakkin ヒャクシン 百斤 n. A picul, = 133.1 lbs. avoirdupois, = 16 kwamme.

Hyakkoku ヒャクコク 百々 n. 100 koku, = 144 lbs. tara. 

Hyaku ヒャク n. or adj. A hundred; used indefinitely for — all, every: — ippaku, one hundred; — ni hyaku, two hundred; — sambyaku, three hundreds; — roppaku, six hundred; — do, a hundred times; — ji, all the affairs; — buten, all the things; — hyaku-gai, the whole body; — hiro, the intestines; — yaku, medicines; — kwan, all the government officers.

Hyakujikko ヒャクジッコ 百日錦 n. The monkey-slipper, Lagerstramia indica.

Syn. sarusberei.

Hyakuman ヒャクマン 百万 n. A hundred million.

Hyakume ヒャクメ 百目 n. A hundred monme, = 1 lb. Troy. or 13 oz. 724 grs. av.

Hyakshu ヒャクシュ 百姓 n. A farmer, householdman; a peasant.

Hyakuso ヒャクソウ 百草 n. A kind of medicine made of a hundred different kinds of plants dried and reduced to charcoal.

Hyakute ヒャクエ ヘッセ n. The crown of the head. Syn. nöten.

Hyappan ヒャップ ペンノ へッペンノ All; every: — no koto, all affairs; all things.

Hito ヒト n. The peep or cry of a young

Hito-hito ヒトホト chicken: — to naku, to peep.


Hyō ハウ n. A straw bag for holding grain, charcoal, etc.: — ippū, one bag; — ni-hyō, two bags; — sambyō, three bags; — hito-hyō, one bag full, — about 2½ bushels.

Hyō ハウ n. The outside; the surface; a table, schedule; a memorial to the Emperor; — suru, to be emblematic of, represent, signify; to be in memory of, to commemorate; tokei hyō, statistical table.

Hyō ハウ n. to discuss the merits of; to criticize; to confer, deliberate.

Hyō-nan ハウナン 譜判 n. Repute; reputation; fame; report; rumor: — ga yoi, of good repute; — ga warui hito, a man of bad reputation; — suru, to be publicly talked about; to be matter of common talk.

Syn. uwasa.

Hyō-nu-nshō ハウヌンショウ 兵部省 n. The war department; war office.

Hyōshū ハウシュ標誌 (kushira-gaki) n. The notes written on the top of a page.

Hyōdai ハウダイ 表題 n. The outside title of a book.

Hyōe-ru ハウゲル 説解 i.v. (coll.) To sport, play, frolic, jest, play the fool: hyōge, a witty person.

Syn. tawamburu, fuzekebu, dōkeru.

Hyōō ヒョウ ウウ 説義 n. A conference, consultation: — suru, to confer and deliberate on; to consult about.

Syn. hyō, sódan, kakei.

Hyōo ハウオ 兵具 n. The mountings of a picture.

Hyōo ハウオ 兵具 n. Weapons of war.

Hyoguri-ru ヒョウグル t.v. (coll.) To squirt: — mizn wo — to, to squirt water.

Hyōo-ya ハウオ 袴具屋 n. A paper-hanger.

Syn. hyōya.

Hyōo-ke ハウオケ 湊治 — suru, to wander about; to float about.

Syn. kuro, tadayou.

Hyōo ヒョウ 表皮 n. (med.) The cuticle.

Hyōo ハウオ サウフ兵法 n. Military tactics, or stratagem: munna = — kizu no motto (prov.).

Hyōoyaku ヒョウヤク adj. (coll.) A pun; humorous sayings: — wo itu.

Syn. hyōkin.

Hyō-ō ヒョウ オウ adv. (coll.) In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; accidentally: — shita koto, a sudden affair.

Syn. puto, omowazu-ni.

Hyō 布 waste n. A sign, omen, indication, token.

Syn. shirushi.

Hyōo ヒョウ ダオ ダオ ダオ 評定 — suru, to deliberate and decide on; to consult together: — ni tawarui, not worth criticism.

Hyōoo ヒョウオウ ユウケψョウ 評定所 n. (obs.) Supreme court house; council chamber; privy council: — kuna no — , a council of war.

Hyōoo ヒョウオウ ユウケψョウ 評定署 n. Members of the supreme court, or privy council.

Hyōun ハウエン 標準 n. Criterion; example.

Syn. jōi, kagami.

Hyōkai ヒョウケイ 永懐 — suru, to dissolve like ice; vanish: gidan — suru, my doubts have vanished.

Hyōkan ハウカン 副将 (takeki) Fierce and fearless; daring and regardless of life or danger: — no koku.

Hyōketu ヒョウケツ 冰結 (kōri-musubor) Congelation: — suru, to be concealed, frozen.

Hyōketsu ヒョウケツ 冰結 (hakari sadameru) A resolution: — suru, to discuss and decide; to resolve.

Hyōkin ハウチン (coll.) facetious; merry: — na hito, a wag, humorist.

Hyōkuri ハウクリ 冰結 (coll.) Sudden and unexpectedly: — deru.

Hyoko ヒョコ 水 n. A young bird, or chicken; peeper.

Hyoko-noko ヒョコンコ 猫 adv. (coll.) Hopping, as a frog; leaping: — tobu, to hop and jump.
HYO

HYΟΚΩΛΗ ΒΥΑΝΤΑΡΩ Βιβλες n. A mass of ice; an ice-doe, iceberg.


HΥΟΜΕΝ ΒΥΟΜΕΝ Βιβλες n. The outside; external surface.

HΥΟΜΟΝ-ΤΗΠΟ ΒΥΟΜΟΝ Βιβλες n. A leopard-spotted butterfly, a species of Argynnis.

HΙΟΜΟΥΚΗ ΒΥΟΜΟΥΚΗ Βιβλες n. i.q. hyomeki.

HΥΟΝ-ΝΑ ΒΥΟΝ-ΝΑ (coll. hen-nari) Strange; unusual; odd; wonderful: — koto; — mono.

Syn. kotonaru, kawatta.

HΥΟΝ-ΚΙ ΒΥΟΝ-ΚΙ Βιβλες n. Name of a tree, the Distylium racemosum.

HΥΟ-ΝΑΝ ΒΥΟ-ΝΑΝ Βιβλες n. The disturbance and commotion caused by war.

HΥΟ-ΝΙ ΒΥΟ-ΝΙ Βιβλες n. (ura omote) Outside and inside; false-hearted; hypocritical; double-dealing; force; impulse; effort: — no arumono, a false, deceitful person.

HΥΟΝ-ΜΟ ΒΥΟΝ-ΜΟ Βιβλες n. Food for soldiers; provisions for an army: — ga tsukita, the provisions are exhausted.

HΥΟΝO-ΗΥΟΝO ΒΥΟΝO-ΗΥΟΝO Βιβλες n. In a limping, staggering manner.

HΥΟΝΟ-ΚΑΤΑ ΒΥΟΝΟ-ΚΑΤΑ Βιβλες n. The officer who supplies an army with provisions; commissary.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. Criticism; discussion: — suru, to deliberate on; to discuss, criticize.

HΙΟΝΟΤΣΚΙ-Κ ΒΥΟΝΟΤΣΚΙ-Κ Βιβλες n. (coll.) To limp, stagger.

HΥΟΝΟ-ΖΕΜΕ ΒΥΟΝΟ-ΖΕΜΕ Βιβλες n. Starving out a garrison; cutting off the supply of food.

HΥΟ-ΝΥΟ ΒΥΟ-ΝΥΟ Βιβλες n. Floating, or carried about by the waves: june ga — shite shima ye tsuku, the ship floating about stranded on an island.

Syn. tadayou, nagareburi.

HΥΟΝΟΣΟ ΒΥΟΝΟΣΟ Βιβλες n. A tablet with the name of the person residing hung at the door of a house; a door-plate.

HΥΟΝΟΣΟ ΒΥΟΝΟΣΟ Βιβλες n. The paper cover or binding of a book: ita-byōshi, board covers; kana no —, leather binding.

HΥΟΝΟΣΟ ΒΥΟΝΟΣΟ Βιβλες n. Beating time to music; the impulse, or force used in doing anything: — no toru, to beat time; ashi-byōshi, drumming with the foot; te-byōshi, beating time with the hand; korobu — ni, by the force of the fall, or in the act of falling; — make, out of time; — ga yoi, to be fortunate, lucky; — ga waru, unlucky.

HΥΟΝΟΣΟ-ΓΙ ΒΥΟΝΟΣΟ-ΓΙ Βιβλες n. Blocks of wood or bamboo struck together by watchmen as a signal.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. The mountings of a picture.

HΥΟΝοN ΒΥΟΝοN Βιβλες n. A whitlow.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. A kind of lamp.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. The even and oblique tones of Chinese words, without knowing which one cannot be a poet; prosody.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. A gourd, calabash.

Syn. fukube, hisago.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. An arrow flying, whizzing: ya wo — hanatsu.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. A relation like ice and charcoal: — no naka, contrary to each other; antagonistic.

Hυοτο ΒΥΟΤΟ Βιβλες adv. The sound of an arrow flying, whizzing: ya wo — hanatsu.

HΥΟΝόN ΒΥΟΝόN Βιβλες n. Supposing that; perhaps; possibly; if; per chance; by chance: — shīretara do nasaru, if he should know, what should you do? hyotto sureba, perhaps, it may be; hyotto shitara, id.

Syn. moshii, manchi.

HΥΟΤΟΚΟ ΒΥΟΤΟΚΟ Βιβλες n. A kind of mask.

HΥΟΓΑΝ ΒΥΟΓΑΝ Βιβλες n. A glacier, iceberg.

HΥΟΖΗΝ ΒΥΟΖΗΝ Βιβλες adv. Soaring, flying.
I

I 以 Used in comp.—direction, toward, forth, or onward in time or place; as: koko yori i-ani, from this toward the south; t-sei, toward the west. See iru, iyo, igusa.

I 紙 n. Gall; bile: kuna no i, bear's gall; ushi no i, ox-gall.

I 紙 n. Spider's thread; cobweb.

I 靈 (kotori-base) n. The mind, thoughts, intention, will, feeling, meaning: — to naru nakaru, don't be troubled about it; — ni kau, to agree with one's ideas, or mind; — ni makaku, to be contrary to one's mind; kono i wa afuku, to perceive the meaning of; tachi ni i naru, to be of one mind.

I 霧 n. The rush of which matting in made, Juneaus communiss.

I 且 (kotomuri) Different; strange; unusual; extraordinary: i fu do bo, a different father, but the same mother; i koku, foreign country; i-kō dō-on 異口同音, all together; with one voice; unanimously: i na hito, an eccentric person; t-sessei different versions.

I 邦 (cont. of ittusu) Five.

I 種 (kuru) n. Rank, dignity: mu i nu kuren, without rank or office; i no takai hito, a man of high rank; i wo otsusu, to degrade; i no susumu, to be promoted in rank; tachi i, the first or highest rank of nobility.

I 種 (ikoi) n. Dignity; majesty; power; authority; influence: ni aru hito, one having authority; — wo furu, to show one's power; — wo otsusu, to lose one's power.

Syn. i-tei, i-zen.

I 非 n. A well: — no misu, well water; i no naka no kawazu no gotoku, like a frog in a well; i wo sarau, to clean a well; — no hitori ni chigo wo oku ga goshiki (prov.), like placing a child near a well.

Syn. i-do.

I 間 n. A doctor, physician; medicine; — wo gyū to suru, to follow the business of a physician; mei-ji, celebrated doctor; i-gyū, the medical profession; tai-i, a great doctor; yubu, a quack.

Syn. i-sha.

IBA

I 呆 (nemuri) n. Sleeping (mostly in comp. as, asa-i).

I-ru イル t.v. To shoot with a bow: yumii wo iru, to shoot a bow; i hazu, to shoot and miss.

I-ru イル t.v. To cast; to found; to run metal in moulds: kane wo iru, to cast metal; zei wo —, to cast cash; nage wo —, to cast pots.

I-ru イル t.v. To be, to dwell; siti: doko ni i-naru, where do you live? Kanagawa ni i-masu, I live in Kanagawa; dai-dokoro ni i-masu, he is in the kitchen; nani wo shite iru, what are you doing? hatarai-itru, he is working.

Syn. o-te.

I-ru イル t.v. To lead, conduct, command, as an army.

Syn. hiki-ru, tsukaru.

I-ai レアイ t.e. The beloved object or relic of a deceased person.

I-ai レり t.e. The art of drawing out a long sword (a difficult act in fencing): — nuki, one who is skillful in drawing the sword; a kind of juggler: i-ai goshi ni naru, to put one's self in the posture of drawing the sword.

I-ku レク t.e. A curtain.

I-an アイアン n. Medical directions; medical opinion: — wo kaku, to write down the history of a case, with the proper medicines to be used.

I-ate-ru レアル射中 t.v. To shoot and hit: ya wo mato ni i-ateru, shoot an arrow and hit the mark.

I-ware-ru レアハ射落 t.e. To happen to be present: sono za ni i-anasete hawashi wo kīta, I happened to be present at the meeting and heard what was said.

I-ba レ場 n. A place for shooting the bow; shooting ground.

I-bai-ru アバ射る i.v. To neigh: uma ga ibau, the horse neighs.

Syn. inanaku.

I-baku レバ t.n. A curtain, tent.

Syn. maku, chō, tobari.

I-bara アバラ t.e. The name of a thorny tree.

Syn. odoro.

I-bara-ga-ki アバラ表き 剃髪 t.n. A hedge of thorns.

I-bari レバリ t.n. Urine: — bakuro, the bladder; — wo suru, to urinate.

Syn. shôgen, shōto, kōro.

I-bari-ru アバラ表き t.v. To be haughty, arrogant, insolent, imperious; to boast, to vaunt, make a swell, act pompously, put on
IBA

IBUSHI イブシ n. Fumigation, smoking.

IBUSHI-SU イブション t.v. To smoke, fumigate; (met.) to annoy, vex, torment: katsu-ibushi wo ibasu, to smoke the flesh of the bonito; ka wo —, to smoke out mosquitoes.

SYN. FUSURERU, KUYOKASU, KUZUKU.

IBUSHI-GUSURI イブシギスリ畳巻 n. Fumigating medicines.

IBUTSU ビツ種物 (koreru mono) n. Things or property left by the dead.

IBURO-SEN ビプロコン 唯物論 The doctrine of materialism.

ICHI イチ n. Treatment of disease.

SYN. RYOTÔ, IROÔ.

ICHI イチ (hitotsum) One; first; primo; whole: ichi-ichi, each one, every one, every particular, one by one; ichi yô, alike, same; ichi-do, once; ichi gi ni mo oyobasut, without a single objection; ichi-men, the whole surface; ichi no hito, the first of men in rank, viz., a dajidaijin; — dai-ji, of prime importance; — no miya, eldest child of the Mikado, also the chief miya of a county.

ICHI ビチ n. The order or arrangement in which things are placed; place; situation; position: — gai yô; — gai warmi.

ICHI 研 n. A market; a fair: ichi-ba, market place; asa-ichi, morning market; — ni waza wa wo kau, to buy trouble (prov.); ichi ni itte katte koi, go to the market and buy; sakana-ichi ga tatsu, the fish market is open; ichi-bito, market people.

ICHIASHI イチアシ n. All the legs: — wa dashite nigeru, ran away as fast as his legs could carry him; — ni nigeru, id.

ICHI-BAN イチバン n. Number one; the first; the best: — me, the first one, the best one; dai —, the very first or best.

ICHIHAYAKI, KU-SHI, or ICHIHAYAKI イチハヤキ n. The juniper tree.

ICHIHAYAKI イチハヤキ n. The juniper tree.

ICHIHAYAKI イチハヤキ n. The juniper tree.

ICHIJÔ イチ葉 n. A species of scrubby oak: — kashi, id.

ICHIJI イチジ n. Same as ichigo.

ICHIJI イチジ n. The goddess who protects merchants.

ICHIJÔ イチョ n. A merchant, trader.

ICHI-BU イチブ n. A silver coin formerly in use, the fourth part of a ryô,—about 33 cents; the tenth part of an inch; one per cent.

ICHI-BU-SHI-KU イチブシジュ部始終 The whole from beginning to end; everything; the particulars: — wo kataru, to tell all; every one, from beginning to end.

ICHI-DA イチダ n. One horse-load,=2 ½ piculs or 33 ¾ lbs.; homma —, id.; kuraribi —, =18 kwamme or 149 lbs. avoird.

ICHI-DAI イチダイ n. A biographical memoir.
ICH-DO イチド 一 度 adv. Once; one time: —mo nashi, not even once.
Syn. hito-tabi.
ICHI-DÔ イチドゥ 一 同 adv. All; every one; the whole; altogether; conjointly.
Syn. mina, subete.
ICHIDO-GAWASHI NI イチドガワシ 一 度着 adv. Alternately; by turns.
†ICHIDONO イチドノ i.q. ichiko.
ICHIGAI イチガイ 一 聳 adv. Wholly; altogether; without exception or distinction; in a careless or perfunctory manner: ano hito wa saruri to ichigai ni mo iwaremai, he cannot be said to be wholly bad; ichigai na mono, one who is wholly given to one thing, or obstinately persists in what he says or does.
ICHIGAN イチガン 一 聳 One eye; one-eyed; monocular.
ICHIGETSU-JI イチゲツジ 一 月寺 n. A Buddhist temple belonging to the Fuke sect, where persons guilty of certain kind of offenses took refuge, and were allowed to live.
ICHIGO イチゴ 紅 n. A raspberry, strawberry.
ICHIGO イチゴ 一 剃 n. Whole period or duration of life: shichijû nenn wo — to suru.
Syn. isshôgai.
ICHIGO'RA イチゴラ n. A store, shop, warehouse.
ICHII-JI イチイジ 一 庵 adv. For a time; for a short while; at a certain time; one o'clock: — kan, for an hour.
ICHIGI イチギ 高花果 n. The fig tree; a fig.
†ICHIGIROKI-EU イチジロキ イュ adj. Same as tchijirushi.
ICHIJIRUSHI-EU-SHI イチジルシー シュ adj. 明明 adj. Distinct; discriminating; clearly distinguishing, as right and wrong; conspicuous, plain, evident, manifest; efficacious: seijin no michi ga —, the doctrine of the sages is clear,—not confounding truth and error; kami no rigaku —, the help of the kami is most manifest.
Syn. akibara, mishaku, fummyô, terimen.
ICHII-JUN イチジュン 一 騎 n. One decade; one period of ten days.
ICHIIKO イチイコ 作風 n. A witch; a fortune-teller or spiritualist, necromancer; one who has communication with the spirits of the dead.
Syn. kuchi-yose.
ICHIMATSU イチマツ n. Checkered, plaid, as cloth: — jima no haori.
ICHIME イチメ n. A female merchant or trader.
ICHIMÉ イチメ 一命 n. The life: — ni kakaru, to endanger the life; — wo nage-utsu, to throw away life.
ICHIMEN イチメン 一 面 adv. The whole surface; all over: sekai —, the whole world.
ICHIMI イチミ 一 峯 One ingredient, one party: dail ichi-mi no gwan'yaku, a pill made of rhubarb alone; — ni suru, to become one of the same party, or army; — suru, to form a party.
ICHIMÔ イチマウ 一毛 One hair: — wo nuite tenka wo ri suru wo nasaeru, would not pluck out a hair to benefit the world (said of Yôshi, a Chinese philosopher).
ICHIMOKU イチモク 一 木 n. One view; a bird's-eye view.
ICHIMOKUSAN NI イチモクサン adv. With all haste: — hashiru, to run with all his might.
ICHIMÔN イチモン 一 文 adv. Wholly; entirely; completely.
ICHIMOTSU イチモト 造物 n. An excellent thing; something extraordinary; nothing like it.
ICHIMOTSU イチモト 一 物 (hitotsu no mono) One thing; something: hara ni — aru hito, a person who has something in his mind which he does not tell; — mu —, nothing.
ICHININ イチニン 一人 n. One person; one man's load, or one day's work; one day's wages: ninsoku ichi nin, = 7 kwanne or about 58 lbs. avoirdupois.
ICHINOMIYA イチノミヤ n. The principal or head Shintô temple in each province.
ICHIO イチオ 一 寿 adv. One time; one occasion; once.
ICHIBAKU イチバク n. A fine kind of rattan-work.
ICHIBAN イチバン 一 番 n. One; the first; the best; the champion; most; — ni, in the first place: — to suru, to take a look at.
ICHIBI-JUKA イチビリカ 一 基 n. Milestones; mounds of earth marking the miles on a road.
ICHICHU イチチウ n. The character for one, or the mark used to designate the different items of an account, etc.
ICHWARI イチワリ n. Ten per cent: — go bu, fifteen per cent.
ICHITEN イチテン 一 地 All over; the whole; everywhere; one dollar.
ICHITÔ イチトウ 一 桃 Axlike; same; with one accord: — no shina, things of the same kind.
Syn. onaji.
ICHIZA イチザ 一 壮 The whole assembly: — no hito; — suru, to sit with, or make one of an assembly.
ICHIZU イチず 一 途 (hitô suji) adv. Only; alone; nothing else; persistently; with the whole heart; chôgi ichi bun ni omoi-tameru, thinking of nothing but loyalty; ichi bun no ryûken, possessed with one idea, or feeling; — ni só omow, persist in thinking so, or believe so with the whole heart.
ICHIZOKU イチゾク 一族 n. One family; the whole family.
ICHÔ イチオ 鎮杏 n. Name of a tree, the Salisburgia adiantifolia.
ICHÔ イチオ 異朝 n. Foreign country.
ICHOKU イチョク 造勅 n. The command or will left by an Emperor when dying.
ICHOKU イチョク 造勅 (mikotonori ni somoku) — suru, to infringe an Imperial order or proclamation.
Idogau 井の原 井藻 n. Cleaning a well: — wo suru, to clean a well.
Idogawa 井の原 井原 n. A well-crib.

Idomo 井の目 井藻 n. A well-digger.

I-dokoro いどころ 居所 n. A dwelling place, residence.

Syn. sumai, じゅくこ。

Idomare, -ru いどまレル i.v. To be challenged, defied, provoked to a contest.

Idomai, -nu いどま i.v. To challenge, defy; to dare; to banter; to entice: tatakai wo —, to challenge to fight; onna wo —, to entice a woman.

Idomai-ai, -au いどまいあう 拝合 i.v. To challenge each other.

Syn. tatakau, arasou.

Idomai-arasou, -ou いどまいあそう 拝合 i.v. To contend or strive together, as in war.

Idomai-takai, -au いどまいたかいい オs 拝戦 i.v. To battle, make war, contend.

Ie イイ 家 n. A house, family: — wo tatemu, to erect, or raise a house; — wo fusihan suru, to build a house; — wo osamuru, to govern a family; tsubuwatare is wo tatemu, to raise up a fallen house or family; — no ko, a servant, or one born in the house; a young gentleman.

Syn. uchi, taku, yado, ke.

Ike-ru サイ サイ i.v. To be healed, cured, to recover from sickness: yamai ga ieta, the disease is cured; kizu ga ieta, the wound is healed.

Syn. naoru, zenkai, hombuku, jitsu.

Ike-ake サイアケ 家明 n. Vacating a house: — wo tatemu, to order a person to vacate a house; to eject.

Ikenato サイナト 師ition n. A house-pigeon.

Ikei サイエ フ 家出 n. Running away from home; leaving home secretly; entering a monastery: — suru.

Iedomo サイドモ 難adv. Although; yet; but: kusuri wo mochigurou to iedomo yamai jiten, although he took the medicine, the disease is not cured.

Syn. saredomo, kerejimo.

Iegama サイガマ 家構 n. The structure of a house; the plan on which a house is built; appearance of a house: — ga yoi; — ga warui.

Iegara サイガラ 家柄 n. The kind of family (in rank); family line; ancestry: — ga yoi, of good family; — no hita, a person of good family.

Ieri サイエリ 戰 n. A house, dwelling.

Iekane, -ru サイケナレル 难 i.v. Hard to cure; difficult to heal.

Iekaze サイケザז戦 n. The wind that blows from the direction of one's home: — wo nazuka-shiku omou, to feel homesick.

Ieki サイキ 胃液 n. The gastric-juice.

Ienami サイナミ 家並 n. Style of house; row of houses; house by house: — no yoi machi, a street with a fine row of houses; — ni go-yokin wo ateru, to assess taxes house by house.

Ichō イチウ 意表 (koko no uchi) n. What is in one's mind; mind; purpose; sentiment: tegai ni — wo kataru.

Idakushime-Uru アダクシメル (caus. of idaku) Cause to embrace, or harbor in the mind; cause to feel.

Idare-Taka アダレタカ 居丈高 adv. Drawing one's self up to his full height; sitting erect: — ni mutte nonoshiru, drawing one's self up to scold.

Idari-Ku アダリク 抱 t.v. To embrace; to hold in the arms; (met.) to hold or feel in the heart; to harbor in the mind; to brood: kodomo wo —, to carry a child in the arms; urami wo —, to feel hatred; tamago wo —, to sit on eggs.

Syn. dakü, kaakaeru.

Idak-Tsuki, -ku アダクツキ 抱附 t.v. To embrace, hug, throw the arms around.

Idan-Su アダーン 立 t.v. To cause to go out; to send forth; to emit, eject, discharge.

Syn. dasu.

Iidanakino アイダナキシ n. The lining of the cuff of a garment.

Syn. sodekuchi.

Ide, or Ide-Ya アイデ Exclam. used to an antagonist in bantering. Come on! now then! well: ide o aite ni warimasu, come on, I will be your antagonist; or, I'm your man: — wo, yo, exclaim. Syn. dore, sa, iie.

Iden-Ru アイデル 立 i.v. To go out, issue forth, proceed from: idete yuke, go away, clear out; uchi yori ideru, to go out of the house.

Syn. deru.

Ide-ai, -su アイデア サイ 出逢 i.v. To meet in the street, or while out.

Idenn-I イイ イイ 出入 n. Going out and coming in; egress and ingress; expenses and receipts: — mono, one who frequents a place.

Syn. deiri.

Iddnushi, -su アイディッシュ i.v. To go out (formerly used only of the Emperor, but now used of any one).

Iddn-Tachi アイデタチ 出立 n. The style or manner in which a person is dressed; the dress, costume, equipment, accoutrement: — wo suru, to dress, or equip one's self; sono ki no — ni wa, his dress on that day was, etc.

Syn. yosō.

Iddn-Tsushu アイデツシャ ネ出立 i.v. To be dressed up, accoutred, equipped; to go out, start on a journey.

Syn. yosō, shushatsu.

Iddn-Yu アイデュ 温泉 n. A hot-spring.

Syn. onsen.

Ido 井の 井 n. A well: — wo horu, to dig a well; — wo umeru, to fill up a well; — wo kaeru, to clean a well.

Syn. yosō, shushatsu.

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Syn. yosō, shushatsu.

Idogata いどがた 井ノ口 井狭 Near the well; vicinity of the well.
IEN 189 IHA

IENUTSU イユネス家主 n. The owner of a house, landlord.

ISET イエス、聖 n. Jesus; — Kiritsu, Jesus Christ; — kyō, the teachings of Jesus.

ISETU イエス、家系 n. Family line; pedigree; — ga yoi, of good family.

IETORI イエトリ n. The mistress of a family; the real wife.

ISETU イエス、家系 n. An heir, inheritor.

ISETUKU イエス、家系 n. A continuous line of houses; connections; relations.

IETSUKASA イエス、家系 n. A steward; the manager or superintendent of a family.

IETSUKO イエス、家系 n. Presents to one's household on returning to: — ni suru.

ISETUKI イエス、家系 n. Clothing; garments; wearing apparel.

IETUKU イエス、家系 n. Might; power; authority.

IETUKU イエス、家系 n. A bastard child.

IETUKU イエス、家系 n. To subjugate; to overawe.

IETUKU イエス、家系 n. To submit through fear; to be overawe.

IGE イゲ n. A burl, prickly shell; kuri no, a chestnut burl; iga-guri atama, a head covered with short stiff hair, like a chestnut burl.

IGE イゲ n. You (in contempt); — tsukuru i-te, the house which you built.

IGAKI イガキ n. A lady made of bamboo; a rice basket.

IGAKI イガキ n. A picket fence, such as is seen around a miya.

IGAKI イガキ n. Medical school.

IGAKU イガク n. Medical science; medicine.

IGAME-RE イガメレ令合 fum (consat. of igami) To bend; to crook; to make crooked: hari wo —, to bend a pin.

IGAKU イガク n. Major, dignitary.

IGAMAI-AU イガマアイ暴合 i.v. To snarl or growl at each other; to quarrel: neko ga —.

IGATA イガタ模 n. A mould for casting; a matrice: tenma no —, a bullet mould.

IGATOME イガタ模 n. A name for a fox; a go-between.

IGEI イゲ飯気 n. The steam from boiling rice.

IGEO イゲ以形 Below what is mentioned; after this; hereafter; inferior: kore yori ige, below this, or after this; samurai ige no mono, persons below the rank of gentry.

IGEN イゲ恩 n. Majesty, dignity.

IGETA イゲ他 n. A well-crib.

IGETO イゲ他 n. Medical business.

IGI イギ n. Objection; different opinion: igi-nashi, no objection.

IGI イギ n. (leg.) Dissent; objection.


IGITANAI-KI-KU-SHI イギタナイキクシ adj. Sleepy; drowsy: igitanakute nebotheru, to be drowsy and stupid.

IGITANAI-KI-KU-SHI イギタナイキクシ n. The game of checkers.

IGUCHI イグチ n. Hare-lip.

IGUKU イグク n. English.

IGUKU イグク n. Shooting birds with an arrow having a cord attached to it.

IGUSHI イグシ n. A branch of sakaki, on which paper offerings are attached and placed before the Kami.

IGUWAI イグワイ意外 (omoi no hoka) unexpected; beyond one's expectations: — no móke, unexpected gain.

IGUWAI イグワイ意外 On the outside of: kono itabei yori —, from the outside of this fence.

IGUYO イグヨ n. Medical profession; medical business.

IGUYO イグヨ n. A great achievement; great or extraordinary deed; marvelous exploit.

IGUYO イグヨ n. A wooden tablet, on which the posthumous name and time of death of a person is recorded; this is placed in the Butsu-dan, and prayers offered, and offerings of flowers, rice, tea, etc., made to it morning and evening.
IHA

IIT-ATE-BU ITOBA TACHIBANA TACHIBANA 番外篇

T.V. To hit, guess; nazo wo ii-ateu, have guessed the riddle.

I-ASASE-BU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言合

T.V. To talk over and agree upon anything; to talk and arrange: myōnichi no koto ii-awase o, to talk over and arrange matters for to-morrow.

I-AYAMARI-BU ITOBA TACHIBANA 俺馬る

言語 T.V. To mistake or blunder in saying or telling anything; ii-ayamaraeru, to cause another to make a mistake in speaking.


IIBO ITOBA 養馬 n. Grain of boiled rice; a wart; i.q. ibo.

IIBUN ITOBA 言分 n. Something to say against or about; some fault to find: omue ni — ga aru, I have something to say against you; — ga nai, no fault to find.

Syn. higesa, mosubun.

IICHIGAI-AU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言合い i.v.

To mistake in telling; to say or tell incorrectly; to blunder.

IICHIGIRI-RU ITOBA TACHIBANA 引ける i.v.

To be engaged, or promised to each other (in marriage).

IICHIRASHI-SU OR IICHIRASHI-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言下言下 言下 i.v.

To speak about, or disseminate anything by talking about it; to speak abusively.

IIDAKO ITOBA イダコ n. A small kind of cuttle-fish.

IIDASHI-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言う i.v. To begin to speak; to utter; to speak out or say; to pronounce: tidashite ato ye ikikani, having said anything, not to retract it.

IIHOKREMEE, II-HOKREMEE 言合的メ i.v.

To put words into the mouth of another; tell one what to say; to impress on the mind of another.

IIKIRASHI-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言う i.v. To publish, make known, divulge; to tell and circulate anything; to blaze abroad.

IIKURE-BU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言う i.v.

To accent; to tell and circulate a matter.

IIKUSE-BU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言す i.v. To defeat in an argument; to vanquish, refute, confute.

IIKUSEKI, II-HOKUSEKI 言許う i.v.

To gainsay, contradict; to oppose in words; to deny; to defend in words.

IIKAI ITOBA 伊吹 n. A ladle used in serving out rice.

IIKANAI-SU, II-KANAI-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 伊吹ナイキス adj. Not worth speaking of; no use in talking about; no use in saying; untrustworthy; unreliable: — mono domo kanai, how unreliable!

IIKATA-KU-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 伊吹カシス 不難 adj. Hard to say, or difficult or impossible to speak of or tell.

IIKUSA ITOBA 言葉 i.n. A matter or subject of dispute; excuse, pretext: ano kito no iigusa ga warui kara kara ga tatsu, I am angry because what he said was bad; — no tame ni natta, became the subject of dispute; — ga nai, nothing to say against it; no fault to find; — ni suru, to make as a pretext; — wo it, to speak against another.

IIKU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言う i.v. To say, speak, tell, call: mono wo —, to talk; nan to itta, what did you say? na wo it, to give one's name; kore wa nai to izu mono, what is this called? ue wo ten to i, that which is above is called heaven; no wa Kichi to izu, his name is called Kichi; acchi ye ite so i, go there and say so; Sada ni sakana wo hiraku kot e, tell Sada to go and buy some fish; neg. iwanu or iwazu; neg. per. iwananda.

Syn. mōku, kataru, tsugeru.

IIKAI-AI AU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言合 i.v. (coll.)

To dispute, wrangle, altercate, quarrel: futo ii-ai ni natta, suddenly began to quarrel.

IIKAASHI-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言う i.v.

To confess, or acknowledge the truth; to bear witness to.

IIKAI ITOBA 伊吹 n. A small red ant.

IIHAI 伊吹 誤背 Disobedience: — suru, to disobeys; shujin no itsuuki ni — suru, to disobey the orders of a master.

Syn. somoku.

IlHAI 伊吹 誤背 (chigai somuki) n. Objection; dissent: — suru, to object, dissent; — wo it, id.

IHAZUSHI-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 射外 i.v.

To shoot and miss the target.

IIHAN 伊戸 誤変 n. Failure; breach of promise: yasoku wo — suru, to fail in fulfilling an agreement; — naku, without fail.

Syn. tagau, somukai, chigaru.

IIHAN 伊戸 誤変 Uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary: — na koto.

Syn. kwai-i.

IIHON ITOBA 五 hundred; many; innumerable: — e yama, mountain upon mountain, — tose, many years.

IHN ITOBA 悔方 n. A medical prescription, or recipe.

IHN ITOBA 悔邦 (koto naru kuni) n. Foreign country: — jin, foreigners.

IHN ITOBA 悔方 n. Different quarter of the world; different direction.

IIHON ITOBA 何 See iori.

IIHONYO ITOBA 悔駄 (omoi no hoka) Surprising: unexpected: — ni izuru, to be greatly surprised; to be taken aback at something unexpected.

Ir ITOBA 好 adj. (coll.) Good; well; right; fine; pretty; nice: ii keshiki, a beautiful landscape; itte mo it, may, or can go; — misu, good water; — kimono, fine clothes; dō demo —, any how will do; — ki ni naru, to be easy, unconcerned; — ja nai, ka, is it not fine? — ka, is it right? — kimii da, it serves you right.

Syn. yoi, yoroshii.

Ir ITOBA 飯 (meshii) n. Boiled rice.

Ir ITOBA 謙 (kō) n. Meaning; signification; reason; purport; excuse: kore no ii nari, this is the purport; kore wa nanji no ii nari, you are the embodiment of this; — nashi, inexusable; unintelligible.


Ir, lu ITOBA 言言 t.v. To say, speak, tell, call: mono wo —, to talk; nan to itta, what did you say? na wo it, to give one's name; kore wa nai to izu mono, what is this called? ue wo ten to izu, that which is above is called heaven; no wa Kichi to izu, his name is called Kichi; acchi ye ite so izu, go there and say so; Sada ni sakana wo hiraku kot e, tell Sada to go and buy some fish; neg. iwanu or iwazu; neg. per. iwananda.

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IIKAASHI-SU ITOBA TACHIBANA 言う i.v.

To confess, or acknowledge the truth; to bear witness to.

IIKAI ITOBA 伊吹 n. A small red ant.
IISGOSHI,-SU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To overcome, vanquish, or defeat in an argument.
IISAFE,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To set a going; to get up or originate, as a story or report; to present in words; to say, or offer to a superior, as a petition or report.
IISOGAME,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To censure, find fault with, reprove, reprehend.
IISOGI,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To express in words; to speak, tell, or explain in language: koto ni wakarite wa irodemo it-tori koto ga muzukashii, although I understand, it is difficult to express in words.
IISOH,-SU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To continue, or persist in saying; to say constantly: kaku no gotoku titoshi shita ichi gon no aratame mousan toro, she persists in constantly saying so, and does not alter a single word.
IISOGU,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To pass or transmit a word or message from one to another: hito no hanaashi wo itsujiude yaru. Syn: kotozukebu.
IISUKAWASHI,-SU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To tell or say to another by a messenger; to send a messenger to say.
IISUKUKE 嶋ヶ崎叙述 n. A command, order.
IISUKUKE,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To give orders; to bid; to tell, inform.
IISUKU, -RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To approach and say anything to another.
IISUKUKORO,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To mend, repair, or adjust by words.
IISUKUSHI,-SU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To exhaust a subject; to say all that can be said.
IISUMKE,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To corner; to put one in a tight place in an argument; to silence, confute.
IISUNORI,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To grow warm in an argument; to become more and more excited or severe in talking; to persist in saying.
IISUTARU,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To tell from one to another; to hand down by saying; to preach to others; to disseminate.
IISUZUKUKE,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To continue to speak; to take up and continue when another has left off.
IISUKUKE 嶋ヶ崎叙述 n. Explanation; account; apology; excuse; extenuation: — wo surn, to offer an apology or explanation; — ga nai, nothing to say in explanation; no excuse.
IISUKUKE,-RU 嶋ヶ崎叙述 t.v. To explain, clear up, or make plain; to make a distinction.

IINOE,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To postpone, defer, put off; to say to tell, relate: asatte made to —, to postpone speaking of it until day after to-morrow.
IINOGASU,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To avoid speaking of; to evade, shun, or escape by saying: nangi wo.
IINUKE,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To slip out of, get out of, or escape by talking.
IIOKI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To leave word, give directions: kawashiku ui-oite kaeta, leaving particular directions, returned.
IISOI,-RU or II-OYASERU 伊能叙述 t.v. To impute; to lay to the charge of another; to blame with: waga tsunagi wo hito ni ii-oyaseru.
IISOKAI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. (coll.) Not able to mention or speak about: to-to ii-oseukatta, could not introduce the subject.
IIROSHI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To de cry, run down, speak evil of.
IIPANASI,-RU 伊能叙述 (coll.) n. Saying and going away without waiting for a reply: — ni shite yuken.
IISABAKI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To say and unravel, unfold or explain; to clear up what is obscure or difficult.
IISAMASHI,-SU 伊能叙述 t.v. To speak and dissuade from; to cool or abate the desire for anything by talking; to depreciate.
IISAMAGERE,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. By speaking to hinder, interfere, or prevent; to interrupt.
IISASHI,-SU 伊能叙述 t.v. To leave off talking before one is done, owing to some interruption.
IISHIBORI,-SU 伊能叙述 t.v. To dispute, altercation, wrangle.
IISHIZUMI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. By speaking to hush, quiet, or still; to calm.
IISONO,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. Not able to speak or give utterance to, as from powerful emotions, or want of opportunity.
IISOKONAI,-AU 伊能叙述 t.v. To mistake in saying, to commit an error in speaking.
IISOMI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To begin to talk, as a child; to be derived, or coined, as a word; to be first spoken.
IISONAJI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To mistake in saying, say incorrectly; to do harm by speaking.
II-IYASORI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. Same as iinosori.
IISOSOKURE,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. Same as iisobireru.
IISUGI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To say too much, or more than is proper; to speak rudely, violently or abusively.
IISUGIYASHI,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To say more than was necessary or proper and thus do harm.
IISUKUKE,-RU 伊能叙述 t.v. To convince or force to yield or assent to an argument.
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Iwatachi イワタチ n. Sentence (of a judge).
Iwatachii-su イワタチス 言渡 t.v. To pass a word or order to another; to give orders; to give judgment; decide; to pronounce sentence.

Iyaburi-su イヤブリス 言傷 t.v. To divulge; to break a secret; to confute or convince: kakashihitokoto wo 一, to divulge a secret.
Iyob イヨブ adv. No; is not; am not; (used in answering in the negative).
Iyō イヨ言 n. Way, or manner of speaking, pronouncing, or saying; mode of speech or utterance: mukashikite —, it is so difficult I cannot say it.

Syn. H-KATA.

Izumi-su イズミス 言寄 i.v. To approach and say; to court, woo.

Izumaidai イズミ大言 i.v. Way of speaking; habit of saying; (generally used in anger or contempt): — no warui hito, one who is in the habit of speaking in an ill-tempered or blackguard way.

Iwata midway (kawatta koto) n. Anything strange, unusual, uncommon, or extraordinary.

Iwataichi イワタチイ n. Spirit; temper; disposition; obstinacy: — no warui hito, a bad-tempered person; cross; ill-natured: — wo haru, to be obstinate, cross-grained; — ni naru, to become obstinate; — no hitanai, greedy (of food).

Syn. XI, KOKORO.

Iwata 维持 (mochi kotaeru) — suru, to support, maintain; to continue in some state without succumbing; to hold on: kono shinbunshikō wo — suru, to support this newspaper.

Iwatachii イワタチャ言 n. To be obstinate, headstrong, unyielding.

Iwatachikata イワタチカタ adj. (coll.) Gluttonous, greedy; fond of good eating.

Iwatachitenoni イワタチタ言 — suru, to fret; to be irritated; peevish: kodomo ga — the child frets, or is peevish.

Iwatachimmata イワタチママ adv. — de aruku, to walk with the legs widely separated; to walk in a straddling way.

Iwatachinkabe イワタチゲ言 i.v. To shrink, contract into a smaller compass; to be small or stunted; to wither: sumuketeki iikern, to shrug up with the cold: kono iwa, iikete dekita, this letter is written very small.

Iwatachinsu イワタチス言 t.v. (coll.) To bully, hector; to treat with insolence; to vex, tease; to annoy; to chafe: hito wo ijimeru — iro, to tease a dog.

Iwatachi イワタチ n. A barbarian, foreigner.

Iwatachii イワタチ adv. Lovely; charming (as a child): ijirashiku ounom, to regard as lovely.

Iwatachikado イワタチカド adv. How? Why? What? Doubtful, hesitation: — e, or, or — ita, what shall I do? — irashaimasu, how are you? yo ni iri kaeru mo iku, are you returning in the night? kore wa — de gozaru, how is this? ni chu wa — de gozaimasu, how is the road? Iyo ni yodai wa — how is the sick man? — no iwa, to explain, or state the reason — for, because.

Syn. DÔ, NANI.
IKAGASHI, -KI-KU-EHIT イカガシイ 如何 救 adj. Doubtful; dubious; uncertain: amari ikagashi kara itashimassen, as it is very doubtful, I shall not do it.

Syn. OBOTSUKANAI, SATAGAWASHI.

IKAROSHI イカロシ 如何 How much? — aru, how much is there? — mo nai, have a great many; — hane, no otte no dekina, how muchsoever I labor, I can't do it.

Syn. BORISO-HODO, NAKI-HODO, DONO KURAI.

IKAI イカ大 adj. (coll.) Great; big; enormous; much: — koto aru, have a great many; — uso, a great lie; — tawake mon da, a great dunce; — o sewa ni narimashita, I have given you much trouble.

Syn. CHI, TAKURAN.

IKAI 井カ位 位階 n. Rank: — wo sushin, to rise in rank; — wo madamu, to fix the number and order of ranks; — no hikuki, of inferior rank; — no takai, of high rank. Syn. KURAI.

IKAI イカ黒色 n. Medical etiquette: — wo mamoru, to save; — wo yaburu, to snuff. Syn. CHUDO.

IKAKU, -RU イカラー 鼹著 t.v. To repair pots, kettles, or any kind of castings: nabe wo —, to mend a kettle.

IKAIKEI イカゲイ n. A kind of gold lacquer.

IKAI-YA イカヤ 赤鶏 n. A tinker; a repairer of utensils made of cast metal.

IKAKI イカキ adj. Bold; courageous: — kokoro, courage.

IKAKU イクタ胃 n. (med.) Dyspepsia; indigestion.

IKAKUSHI, -KI-KU イクシ猕 猕猴 adj. Having a stern, severe, or fierce appearance; magnificent: — ideiuchi, clothed in a fierce or imposing manner. Syn. TEKUTSU, ARAI.

IKAKOON-GUI イカモノ古伊 何物口 n. (coll.) One who dares eat anything.

Syn. AKU-JI.

IKAKONZUKURI イカモノ作り n. (coll.) A maker of spurious articles.

IKAKONNOZUKURI イカモノ作り口何物吃 n. (coll.) A fearful-looking weapon; a name given to a sword.

IKAN イカ 言何 adv. Of interrogation, or doubt; how? what? — suru, what shall you do? — to mo suru koto nashi, I can do nothing; — kore wo ikan to mo subekarazun, I cannot possibly do this; cannot in any way do this; ikan to nareba, to give the reason; to state why; because; ikan zo yoku beken, how can I go? Syn. DOSHITE, DOMO, IKANI.

IKAN イカ 胃癌 n. (med.) Cancer of stomach.

IKAN イカ 感寛 n. Regret; sorrow; remorse: — no itari, extreme regret.

IKANAREBA イカナレバ (same as ikan to nareba) For the reason that; for; because.

IKANARU イカナル 如何 adv. What kind? what manner? — yuyu, what reason? kore wo furumai zo ya, what kind of conduct is this? — hito ja, what kind of a man? kyô wa — kichi niichi zo, what a lucky day this is! Syn. DONO YÔ NA, DONNA.

IKAN イカ 如何 pron. or adv. Of interrogation, or doubt; how? what? — sen, what shall I do? kimi wo ikan tabakari nan, how can I deceive my master? ikan shite mo yori, any way will do; ikan ya, how is it? — to nareba, if you ask how; the reason is; because. Syn. IZASHITE.

IKANIMO イカニモ adv. Indeed; very much; very well; greatly: — zoyjite orimasu, I know it very well; — taise no yasu, it had very much the appearance of a rich house.

IKANOBORI イカノボリ 梯築 n. A kite: — wo tobashu, or — wo ageru, to fly a kite.

Syn. TAKO.

IKANU, IKANAI, IKAKU イカス 不行 (neg. of iku, coll.) Not going; will not go; will not do: iku yori ikanu hó ga it, it is better not to go than to go.

IKAKASE, -RU イカセル 含意 (caus. of ikari) To make angry; to anger, irritation.

IKAKASU, -SU イカサス t.v. To move: kata wo —, to move the shoulders (as in walking).

IKARE, -RU イカレ 行 (poten. of iku: coll.) To go; can go: — nai, can't go, can't be done.

IKAREBU イカレbuf Anger: — gashoku, angry countenance.

IKARI イカリ 肉 n. An anchor; — wo ageru, to heave the anchor; — wo tsume, the fluke of an anchor; — wo orosu, to cast anchor; — suna, an anchor cable.

IKARU イカリ 怒 n. Anger: — wo okaru, to excite anger; — wo sukumoru, to feel angry; — wo nadameru, to soothe the anger.

Syn. HARIJACHI, IKIDÔKI.

IKARI, -RU イカリ t.v. To be angry: ikatte mono wo in. to talk in anger.

Syn. OBORU, HAJITSU, HIRIPUKE.

IKARI, -SU イカリ活 t.v. To be put into the water and kept alive, as a flower: kono hana wo yoku ikarimasu, this flower (in water) has kept well in bloom.

IKARI-1 イカリ n. A savage or angry wild boar.

IKARU イカル 感受 n. The grossbaek, or linnet.

IKARUGA イカリガ n. A wild pigeon.

IKASAMA イカザマ 何様 adv. How; in what way; but in coll. used in expressing surprise or assent to what another says; indeed, truly: — so de gozarimasho, yes! it is so.

Syn. GENI, MARUHODI.

IKASHI, -RU イカセ 合行 (caus. of iku) Used in com. coll. for ikuhakuru, to make to go; let go; to send: ikuheta kudasare, let me go; — ikuhi to Tokyo ye —, to send a man to Tokyo.

IKASHI, -KI-SHI イカシ adj. Prosperous; full of grain, as an ear of rice; stern, fearful.

IKASHI, -SU イカス活 t.v. To restore to life, revive; to let live; to keep alive: shini-kakotta hito wo kowari de ikuh, to revive one almost dead with medicine; ikuhi wo ikashite tsukau, to use stones (in a garden) so as to add to its beauty; kine wo ikashite tsukau, to spend money usefully; tori wo ikashite oku, to let the bird live.
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IKA イカ 模型 n. A mould, matrix for casting; -lq: iyata.

IKATUGAMASHI, -KU イカグマ三亚 adj. (coll.) Rough; harsh; rude in manner.

IKATU, -KU イカツ adj. Rude; harsh; rough in manner; churlish: - hito, a person rough in manner.

Syn. ARAI, HAGESHI.

IKAYO イカヨ 如何様 adv. How; in what way: - de mo yoroshii, any how will do; - na koto nite mo, in any affair whatever.

Syn. DONO-YO.

IKAZUCHI イカズチ 雷 n. Thunder.

Syn. KAMINARI, RAI.

IKE イケ In vulg. coll., is used often as an affix to adjectives to intensify their meaning, as -ike-surii; -ike-buto.

IKE イケ 池 n. A pond, artificial lake.

IKE, -KO イケ池 or 生 t.v. To keep alive; to be alive: hanu wo — to put flowers in water; to keep them alive: sakana wo — to keep fish alive by putting them in a basket in the water: ikete oku, to let live; ikerishi toki, while he was alive.

Syn. UZUMUERU.

IKE, -RU イケル 行 (poten. of iku, com. coll. for yukeru) Can go: kono michi wa tkeru ka, is this road passable? konnichi Tokyo ye tkeru ka, can you go to Tokyo today?

IKE-ARAI イケアラビ n. Washing anything without injury to the color (by using kerosene oil).

IKEKANA イケカナ漂花 n. A flower kept alive by putting in the water.

IKERI イキビ n. Coals of fire kept alive by covering with ashes.

Syn. UZUMIBI.

IKERI, -RU イキルド 生 (t.v. To take alive; take prisoner: hito wo — to take a man prisoner; shika wo — to catch deer alive.

IKEDZAKI, -RU イケザクザ i.v. (coll.) To play roughly or rudely; to romp.

IKEGAKI イケガキ 生垣 n. A live hedge.

IKI イキ 異穏 (osore uyamau) - suru, to fear and reverence.

IKI イキ 胃炎 n. (med.) Gastrodynia.

IKIZAI イキザイ 違警罪 n. An offense against police regulations; a misdemeanor: - saibensho, police court.

IKIZUKI イキズキ 生盛 n. A kind of food made of raw fish.

IKEN イケン 威懾 n. Authority, influence, power.

Syn. IBEI.

IKEN イケン意態 n. Opinion; judgment; idea; view: - wo noberu, to give one's opinion.

IKENAGARU イケナガラ adv. While keeping alive; while still living; so as not to kill: sakana wo — ryoru, cutting off the flesh of a fish while still living and prepare it for eating.

IKENAI イケナイ 不可行 (neg. of iku, to go) Cannot go; used in com. coll. in the sense of, of no use, bad, won't do, can't do: kono fude wa — , this pen is bad, or of no use; - kara sute okure, as it will not do, throw it away; - koto wo shita, I have committed a great blunder; -otenki ga warukkute ikenai, the weather is so bad I can't do anything; -sai ga warukkute ikemasen, I am so unwilling I can't do my work; -kono uchiwa wa ikenakunatta, the fan is done for; or, no longer fit to use; -ikenaku suru, to make bad, or worthless.

IKENDATE イケンダテ 異見立 n. Giving advice; admonishing: - suru, to advise, admonish; - koshaku na — lecturing and preaching to one.

IKEN-GAMASHI, -KU イケンガマシイ 异見数 n. Fond of giving advice or admonition: - amari — koto wo in da, not be always giving advice; or, I want none of your advice.

IKENI イケンイ 性 n. Sacrifices of things that have life; animal sacrifices: - wo ageru, to offer an animal in sacrifice; - hito wo — ni ageru, to offer a human sacrifice; - hito no kawari ni — wo ageru, to offer an animal in sacrifice instead of a man; - kito no tame ni — ni suru, to be a sacrifice for man.

IKEN イケン 棕 n. A pond or basket in which fish are kept alive.

IKI イキ域 n. A boundary, limit, region.

Syn. SAKAI, BA.

IKI イキ息 n. The breath: - wo suru, to breathe; - wo hiku, to draw in the breath; - wo fuki-dasu, to blow out the breath; - wo fuki-kau, to begin to breathe again (after suspended animation); - wo nunde naku, to cry holding the breath; - wo tsuku, to sigh, to take breath; - wo kitte kuru, to come out of breath; - wo taeru, stopped breathing; - - ga kiteru, to be out of breath, short-winded; to die; - wo tsu器eru, to hold the breath; - no ne wo tom eru, to cut off the head; - ga hasumu, to catch the breath.

IKI イキ (coll.) Next and in the fashion; stylish; genteel; refined; - ni natta, to - demo yobo demo kanawanai.

IKI イキ彩 n. Spirit: - yudg to white aruku, to walk in a light-hearted cheerful way, or in good spirits.

IKI イキ位記 n. A document by which a rank is conferred.

IKI イキ n. Life: - shini, life and death.
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IKISU イキス n. A grating upon which articles are placed for keeping dry, or fresh.

IKISU-DAMA イキスダマ 鬼笛 The spirits of the dead; a ghost (generally malicious).

IKISUI イキスイ 運行 n. (coll.) One who makes a show of knowing or doing what he knows nothing about; a pretender, braggart.

SYN. DESUZU, NAMAIZU, KITAZU.

IKITAI-KU イキタエル り息 i.v. To expire; to die; to give up the ghost.

IKITODOKI-KU イキトドク t.v. Coll. for yuki-

todoku.

IKITSUKI イキツキ 休息 n. (coll.) Breathing times; time of resting from work; recess; refreshment: — ni ippei monu, to take a dram in the interval of rest; — ni ezu, without a moment of breathing time.

IKIUME イキウメ n. Buried alive: su-nin, several persons were buried alive.

IKIETSU イキエス 生息 n. (coll.) Life-like; exactly resembled; copied to the life.

IKIKASHI イキカシ野 adj. Fresh (as fish); lively; animated.

SYN. IZUKA.

IKOKU イコク 一匹 pron. Self: ware, one's self.

IKKO イッコー 一匹 adv. By one's self; self alone; without connection with others: — de shōbai wo yaru, to do business alone (without a partner); — no ryoken, one's own opinion or judgment.

SYN. IKKO, MIZUKU, HITOTARI.

IKKI イッキー 騎 n. A single horseman: — to-zen, a horseman who will face a thousand.

IKKO イッコー 一匹 pron. Self: ware, one's self.

IKKSHU イッカシュー 一匹纳 n. A name given to the Jōdō sect of Buddhists.

IKKWA イックワ 和 Harmony; accord; agreement: kanai ga su, the family is harmonious.

IKKYO イッキョ 逸居 n. to suru, to live in comfort without labor.

IKKYO イッキョー 提督 adv. One effort; one blow; one charge: tada — ni sene-yaburu, to defeat with only one charge; kuni no auki kono — ni ari, the safety of the country depends on this effort; — ryōtoku, — to kill two birds with one stone.

IKKÖ イッコミョ 一興 n. A pleasant time, frolic, diversion: — wo moyōn, to get up a frolic.

IKO イカ n. (coll. fut. of ikku) I will or shall go; — to omote me hima ga nai, I thought of going but have no time.

IKO イカ adv. Very; exceedingly (a provincialism): — warui, very bad; — yoroshi, very good.

SYN. HANASHADA, ERAKU.

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SYN. HANASHADA, ERAKU.
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IMI-KIRAI-au イミキラフ忌嫌 t.v. To dislike, regard with aversion or disgust; to shun.

IMIKOTA イミコタ忌諱 n. A word or phrase substituted for one that is unclean or which relates to Buddhism, and should not be uttered before the kami.

IMIMONO イミモノ禁忌物 n. Things which one avoids or abstains from; forbidden things.

ININA イニナ禁忌 n. The name which a person receives on arriving at the age of fifteen.

INYAI イニヤ禁忌 n. A house where devotes purify themselves before engaging in the worship of the kami.

INNMI インメイ禁忌命 — suru, to die, perish, lose one's life.

INMON インモノ禁忌門 n. (med.) The vulva.

SYN. GYOKU-MON.

INMOTSU インモツ食用 n. A present.

IMO イモ n. An edible root, potato: sato-imo, sweet potato; jagara-imo, common potato; sato-imo, the taro; yuma no imo, or naga-imo, a kind of long edible root.

†IMO イモ predecessor. Wife, a woman; younger sister; used also in addressing a woman, = my darling, my dear, you: ga sode furenishi hito yori, since the day I touched your sleeve.

IMO イモ禁忌 n. The scars left by small-pox: gao, a face pitted by small-pox.

SYN. ABATA.

INOBATA イノバタ食用 n. A potato field, potato patch.

INOGARA イノガラ葉茎 n. The stems of the taro plant.

SYN. ZUUKI.

INOGAKI イノガキ嫁許 n. The house of a woman with whom one is in love.

†IMO, or INOBI イモ n. Purification from uncleanness, also sacred or clean food.

IMORI イモ里 (coll. for yumoji). The cloth worn around the waist by women.

IMORI イモ里 Same as imonoshi.

INOMUSHI イノマシ虫蕨 n. The large green catterpillars found on the taro plant.

INOMON イモノ禁忌物 n. Articles made by casting in moulds; a casting.

IMONOBO イモノコ n. The root of the sato-imo.

INOMONISHI イモノ新鮮師 n. A founder, caster of metal utensils.

INOPPORT イノボリ (coll. for imo-hori, a potato-digger) used only fig. for a low rustic, a bumpkin, clod-hopper.

IMORI イモ里井黒 n. A kind of water lizard, newt.

IMOSE イモセ嫁背 (fuku, obs.) Husband and wife: - no katane; - naka.

IMOSHI イモシ n. Same as imogara.

IMORI イモ里 or INOTO イモト嫁 n. Younger sister: - muko, the husband of a younger sister.

IMORE イモレ隠蔽 (kakushi su) — suru, to hide, conceal, cover.

INPEI インペイ隠蔽 (kakushi su) — suru, to hide, conceal, cover.


SYN. HAMON.

IMON イモン禁忌 (iro goto) n. Lewd, licentious, or dissolve conduct: — no michi wo oshiyuru, teaching licentiousness.

IMU イム禁忌 n. An adulterous or lewd woman.

SYN. INRAN no ONNA.

IMPURU イムル隠蔽 (kakure-fusu) — suru, to lie concealed; to lie hid; tōzoku hora ni — suru.

†IMIYU イミユ n. An earthen vessel used in making offerings to the Kami.

†IMYO イミョ禁忌 n. Another or different name; a nickname.

IN ニ n. A rhyming syllable: — wo fumu, to rhyme; — wo tsugu, to match a word so as to rhyme.

IN イ n. A stamp, seal: — wo ou, to fix a seal; to stamp.

SYN. HAN.

IN イ禁忌 n. Licentiousness; lewdness: — wo konomu, to be licentious.

IN ニ禁忌 n. A house near a Buddhist temple for the residence of the priests, applied also to the residence of the kuge and of a retired Emperor, to a school-house, court-house, government office, or hospital.

IN イ禁忌 n. A kind of magic ceremony, incantation, or hocus-pocus, performed by folding the hands in various ways and praying, used by the sect of Shingon and Yamabushi: — wo musubu, to perform the above incantation.

IN イ禁忌 n. The female principal of Chinese philosophy; the male is called yō: — wo konomu mono wa hitasuru; in yō niki no hataraki site ban-butsu naru, all things are produced by the action of the male and female principles.

IN イ禁忌 (kage) n. Shade; shadow.

IN イ禁忌 n. The preface to a book.

INA イナ覆尾魚 n. A kind of river fish, the mullet, said to be the young of the Bora, Mugil cephalus.

INA イナ adv. No; not so; a negative particle: — to inu, said no; — ni wa arasu keshiki, appearing not to be averse to: inayu, whether or not; how; as soon as: Tōkyō ye yuku ya inayu, whether going to Tōkyō or not; inayu wo kiku, to inquire whether or no; — wo mōsuru, to say whether or not; kiku ya inayu ya kayetta, he returned as soon as he heard it.

SYN. IYÉ, ITA.

INA イナ葉 n. The leaves of the rice plant.

INABE イナバ n. Rice straw. Sheet lighting.

SYN. INAZUMA, DENZWA.

INABUNE イナブン n. A "rice boat; a boat loaded with rice paid as tax.

INADA イナダ漁師 n. A kind of seriola.

†INADAKI イナダkeh Same as itadaki.

INAGARA イナガラ n. Rice straw.

†INAGI イナギ n. A wall or breastwork anticiely made of rice straw; rice castle.
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INAGUSA イナグサ n. Rice in the stalk, i.q. ine. INAI イナイ i. On or towards the inside: kore yori — iru bekarasu, must not enter within this, or inside of this. INAZUMI-MI. 井上義明 i. v. To become used to living in; to be at home in, or accustomed to a place.

INAKA イナカ n. Any place away from the capital; country: — ni oru, to live in the country; — mono, a countryman, rustic; — fu, country style (of dress, or manner); — kuri, boorish, rustic; — udo, a countryman. INAKA n. densha.

INARAI-KU イノスケ川 i. v. To be countrified; to be rude or rustic in manner and appearance. INARETTU イナレッタ i. v. Countrified; rustic; rude in manner and appearance.

INAIKARI イナカリ n. A hatchel for separating the grains of rice from the stock. INAMI-MU イナミ属 i. v. To decline, refuse, deny: kimi no 5e inami-gataku, I cannot refuse to do as my lord says; kataku inamu, firmly decline.

INAKURA イナクラ莓 n. Stacks of rice straw.

INA-MUSHI イナムシ n. The rice-insect, locust. INAKARI-KU イナカラ属 i. v. To neigh: uma ga —, the horse neighs. SYN. ibo.

INANOME イナノメ n. Daybreak; early dawn. INAKURI イナクリ n. SYN. akatsuki.

INARE イナレ t. v. To change one's seat, or adjust one's seat in a seat. INAI イ奈せ — na, adj. Gay; foppish; dandyish; — toko.

INASE イナセ adv. Yes or no; willing or unwilling: — tomo, whether willing or not.

INASEDORI イナセドリ n. The wagtail.

INARI-BU 井原属 i. v. To sit in a row, or in ranks.

INARI-RU 井原属 t. v. To be used to a place, become familiar or accustomed to living in a place: kono ie ni inarette oru.

INAZUMI イナズミ n. SYN. inajum.

INARI-RU イナレル t. v. To be used to a place, become familiar or accustomed to living in a place: kono ie ni inarette oru.

INAZUMA イナズマ n. SYN. inazuma.

INAU イナウ n. Same as iya-5.

INAZUMA イナズマ 稲衣 n. Lightening as seen in a summer evening.

IN-CHI インチ 遠地 Same as in-i (Bud.). INCHI インチ (Eng.) Inch=9.38184 fin. INCHIN インチン 極縛 n. Wormwood. INDAI インダイ Swapping; exchanging; barter: — ni suru, to swap, trade.

INDO インド 職名 n. India: Töindo, East Indies.

INDO インド ビン (michibiku) n. Guiding, showing the way; — but commonly spoken of funeral ceremonies performed to guide the soul to the other world: — wo waatan, to perform funeral services for a deceased person.

INERU イネール i. v. To sleep; to be in bed.

INIE イネ i. v. Rice in the stalk or while growing: paddy: — wo karu, to cut or harvest rice; — wo koku, to thresh rice by drawing it through iron teeth.

INEMORI イネモリ 坐殿 n. Dozing; drowsy; to sleep while sitting: — wo suru, to sit dozing.

INEN イネン 労豆 n. A kind of white bean, Phaseolus vulgaris.

INENGORO イネゴ羅 赋 (kakushi koto) n. Disguised, secret, or concealed language; an enigma, riddle.

INEO イネオ 桔梗 adj. Inhuman; cruel; hard-hearted: — na shito.

INOA イノハ属 n. (A Bud. word; in, the cause; gae, its fruit or effects) Conduct or deeds and their reward; cause, reason: — no mukari, retribution, or punishment for one's deeds in a previous state; — no me ni, to meet the reward due to one's deeds, as when some misfortune befalls one; wan no — de konna kuru wo suru, what evil have I done (in a previous state) that I should suffer such trouble?

INOGY イノギウ印形 n. A seal, stamp.

IN- イン 属位 (Bud.) The existence of Buddhist deities in an inferior state previous to their deification: — no toki.

INU イヌ 犬行 i. v. To go; to leave; the past.

IN- イン 属位 (Bud.) Trust; charge: — ni suru, to commit to, give in charge, entrust, appoint: — jo, a letter of authorization.

INUKU イヌク 材 n. SYN. itaku suru, tudanen, azukeru.

INUI イヌイ 相 pp. of inu — yukiushi, gone, past; — tohi, a past year.

INUIHI イヌヒレ 吉 Past times or ages; ancient time; antiquity: — wo hito, an ancient; — no michi, ancient doctrines; — yori tsuwawaru, come down from antiquity.

INKASHI インカシ n. SYN. mukashii.

INITSU インツ 退逸 n. Retirement, seclusion: — wo konohm.
INJ

INJ 隠者 n. A hermit, recluse; one who lives in retirement, or has forsaken the world.

INJ 潛事 (kakureta koto) n. A concealed or hidden affair; a secret, mystery; — wo abaku, to divulge a secret.

Syn. MITSUI, NAISHOGOTO.

INJ 印地 n. Marbles; a sham battle (obs.); — wo ni-yu, to play marbles.

INJ 吟遊 n. The last, or rhyming syllable in Chinese poetry.

INJ 淫楽 n. Obscene talk.

INJ 吟遊 (cont. of hita) The past.

INJ 吟遊院主 n. The superior of a monastery, abbot.

INJ 吟遊主 n. A stamped ticket shown as a passport; a ticket, a pass.

INJ 吟遊 引見 — suru, to introduce, as a foreign official to the Emperor.

INJ 吟遊嚣云: dark; dull; sombre; gloomy: — no uchi, a gloomy house; — na hito, a gloomy person; — ni hii, gloomy day.

INJ 吟遊 豪哥 n. A parrot.

Syn. ōmu.

INKE 吟遊 BLUE, n. A graduation, or diploma given to a pupil on becoming proficient (Bud.). Syn. menkyō.

INKE 吟遊印刷 n. A stamped ticket shown as a passport; a ticket, a pass.

INK 吟遊引見 — suru, to introduce, as a foreign official to the Emperor.

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IRAN イラン (coll. for *iranu, neg. of *iru*)
Don’t want.

IRANAI イラニ (coll. for *iranu, neg. of *iru*)
— mono, useless things; — kotoba, useless words; kore wa — ka, do you want this?

IRANAKI,-RU イラナカリ adj. Rough; rude; without ceremony.

Syn. BOREI.

IRANARI イラナル (neg. subj. of *iru*)
If you do not go in; if you don’t want; — noranu, must go in; — kaesu-nuare, if you don’t want it bring it back.

IRABO,-GU イラボ i.v. To have the skin corrugated and rough from cold; gooseflesh: samui kaze ga ni shimite hoku ga —,
because the wind is cold and piercing my skin is like goose-skin.

Syn. TORIHADA NI NARD.

IRABE,-RU イラベ adj. (past. or pot. of *iru*)
Sen-koku asuko no uchi ni iramaekita, he was in yonder house a few minutes ago; kono atenu tokoro ni irarenu, I cannot live in such a hot place as this; so nagaku irarette wa komaru; I shall be inconvenienced if it be occupied by him so long.

IRABE,-RU イラべ i.v. To be impatient.

IRASE,-RU イラセ adv. (caus. of *iru*).
To cause, make, or let roast or parch; kimono wo —, to cause great trouble or anxiety to another.

IRASHARI,-RU イラシャリ 受薬入 i.v. Polite coll. in speaking to another, either in coming, going, or being. (In Tōkyō coll. this is pronounced irashashi) Achira ye irashare, go there; kochira ye irasharemase, come here, or come in here; daana wa ni-kai ni —, master is up stairs; doko ye irasharinimasu, where are you going?

Syn. ORO.

IRATAKE イラタケ 平高 n.
A kind of flat-shaped rosary.

IRATSUKE イラツケ n.
1. A young lady.
2. A young gentleman.

IRATSUKI,-RU イラツキ adj. i.v. To be excited, impatient, peevish: menge ga —.

IRATSUKO イラツコ n.
1. A young lady.
2. A young gentleman.

IRAU イラウ i.v. To reply; to answer.

IRAI イライ 依賴 (yori tanomu) — suru, to depend on, trust in, rely on, request: go — mōn, I depend on you; hito ni —, trust in man.

IRAI イライ adv. After in time; since; henceforth; in future: kugatsu irai, since the 9th month; kore yori irai, from this time henceforth.

IRAI,-AU イラウ i.v. To reply; to answer.

IRAI イライ背脊 adv. Pricking; irritating; (met.) peevish; irritating; testy: — suru, to prick, irritate, smart.

IRAI,-ASHII,-KI-KU イライアシイ背脊 adj. Irritable; peevish; passionate; impatient.

IRAIKU イライク 依頼書 n.
A written request.

IRAIKAKU イライカク n.
A tiled roof (from the resemblance to the scales of a fish): — wo narabete tachi-tensuku, the continuous row of roofs; — nashi, bald; without hair.

IRAN イラン n. A kind of caterpillar covered with sharp hairs.
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IRO-NAKARI色相 n. The colors, coloring, appearance: — ga yoi, the coloring is good; teki no — wo miru, to see the state or appearance of the enemy.

IRO-NANASHI イロバナシ色褪 n. An obscene story, love talk: — no numa wo suru, to interrupt a love affair.

IROBUNI イロブミ n. A love letter.

IRODORI イロドリ彩 n. Painting; coloring: — ga yoi; — wo suru.

IRODORU イロドル彩 t.v. To ornament with a variety of colors; to color, paint: — wo suru; — to paint a picture with many colors.

Syn. SAISHIKI SURU, EDOMU.

IROMO イロモ n. Older brother; i.q. ani.

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IROMEKASHII.-KU イロメカシイ 好色 adj.
Having a lascivious appearance; having lewd thoughts or feelings: — *miyurii.*

IROMEKI.-KU イロメク i.v. To have the appearance of irresolution or giving way, as of an army; to dress in gay colors: troniette *miyuru,* to appear to give way, or to suffer defeat; *teki so.*

IBUKO 洞母 n. Sister, either older or younger.

IBU-MOCHI イブモチ 色塗 n. Cakes or bread made of rice colored with various colors.

IBU-ON イブオン 異論 n. A different opinion or argument; a dispute, objection: — *wo tateru,* to advance a different opinion; — *wo tonaeru,* to object.

IBUNAI, or IRO-NO-NAI イブナイ 無色 Cold; not cordial; rough in manner; not courteous: — *aisatsu.*

IBUONASHI イブオンナシ 赤面 n. An entreaty some two or three days after a wedding.

IBU-NE イブネ 色音 n. The tone, quality of sound: *fue no,* the tone of a flute.

IBUNOE イブヌエ 芸姫 or 兄 n. Elder brother or sister.

IBUN 小原 n. An objector.

IBUNNA イブナナ (cont. of *iro-iro*) adj.
Many and various.

IBUNON イブノン 化女 n. A mistress, lover, sweetheart.

IBU-OTOKO イブノドコ 男男 n. A paramour; a lover; a handsome man.

IBU-ORI イブオリ 地壇 n. A hearth or fire-place sunk in the middle of a floor.

SYN. *kobori.*

IBUOSHIH イブオシ いろ n. The complexion; color of the face.

IBUTSU イブツ色 n. Younger brother or sister.

IBUKU イブク 色崩 n. The gloss, lustre, brightness, complexity of anything: *kao no — ga warui,* your complexion is bad.

IBUZOTO イブツト花街 n. The quarters in a town in which prostitutes live.

SYN. *kubuwa.*

IBUKU.-KU イブク色若 i.v. To become ripe or mature; to put on a ripe color: *kaki wa irozukai,* the persimmons have turned yellow.

ISU イス See *iri,* and *i.*

ISSI イスン 井衣類 Clothing; wearing apparel.

SYN. KIMONO, IFUKU.

ISAK イサク 海豚 n. The dolphin.

ISAKA イサカ 恣怒 Careless; negligent; inattentive: — *wa narui,* I.q. yurukase.

ISAIJUKI.-KU イスアイギキ 入間敷 adj. Not requiring anything; must not be entered: *kotoba ni mono wa iru* majiki ni naze ichi yon mo tidasunai, since in speaking you incur no expense, why will you not utter a word? — *takora,* a place where people must not enter.

ISAKU イス骨 See *iru.*

ISAYO イス義章 n. Treatment of disease.

SYN. KYÔJU, ICHI.

ISA イサ Interj. expressing doubt, disinclination.

ISABA イサバ n. A fish-market: — *sakana-ichi.*

ISAIYOI, -KU-SHI イサギヨイ 洗 adj. Pure; clean; undefiled; holy: — *koko,* a pure heart; *isagiyoku shishu,* to die honorably, or with glory.

SYN. KOBORAKA, KEPPAKU, SHÔJÔ.

ISAGO イサゴ さ n. Sand.

SYN. SUNA.

ISABA イサハ n. Variegated leaves.

ISAI イサイ 紫衣 n. The particulars, minutiae, minute detail: — *wo iu,* to tell the particulars; — *wo kiku,* to hear the particulars.

ISAIKA イサイカ adj. Same as *isakaka.*

ISAI-NI イサイニ 秩叙 adv. Particularly; minutely; circumstantially.

SYN. TSUBUSAHI, KUWASHI, KOMAKA-NI.

ISAIKAI イサイカ列舘 n. A quarrel, dispute, contention, altercation: *futari tomo ni — muyô,* don’t quarrel with each other; *kyôdai* — *wo suru,* the brothers quarrel.

ISAIKAI.-AU イサイカ列舘 i.v. To quarrel, dispute, wrangle, contend: *futari tomo ni isai kai kotosa wa naranu zo yo,* cease your quarreling.

SYN. KORON, ABASO, KENKWA.

ISAIKI イサイキ n. The name of a fish, Pristipoma japonicum.

ISAIKUSA イサイサ (coll.) Contention; row; brawl: — *wo iu,* to quarrel.

ISAMASHI.-KI-KU イサマシイ 勇 adj. Courageous; brave; valiant; gallant; bold; intrepid; brisk; lively; noisy.

SYN. YUYESHII, TAKESHII.

ISAMASHISHII イサマシイ牡 n. The bravery, gallantry, intrepidity.

ISAME イスメ 謀 n. Remonstrance, reproof, admonition, caution, warning, or advice to a superior: — *wo iru,* — *wo kiku.*

SYN. IKEN.

ISAME.-RU イスマ勇 t.v. To embolden, inspire with courage, or spirit; to inspire, encourage, animate; urge on: *koma wo —,* to urge on one’s horse.

ISAME.-RU イスメ勅 i.v. To reprove, caution, remonstrate, admonish, or plead with a superior; to expostulate with: *kimi oya nado wo* —, to remonstrate with one’s master or parent.

SYN. KANGEN SURU, IKEN SURU.

ISAME.-RU イスメ勅 t.v. To soothe, appease, please, delight (of the gods): *kami wo* —, to please the gods; *kami wo isamenu nasu no oto,* the sound of the bell which is pleasing to the gods.

SYN. NAGUBAMERU.

ISAMI イサミ信者 n. A bold, intrepid person.

SYN. OTOKODATE.

ISAMI.-RU イサム勇 i.v. To be bold, courageous, intrepid, valiant, gallant, chivalrous: *isande teki ni mukau,* he boldly faced the enemy.

ISAN イサン 遺産 n. An inheritance, heritage.

ISA NA イサナ n. The whale, or name of any large fish.
ISA, or ISAONISHI イサオ or イサオホシ n. Merit; great, eminent, or distinguished deeds: — wo aru hito, a distinguished man; — wo tateru, to be heroic; — isao-shi-bito, a hero.

Syn. kō.

†ISA いサ a. A hero, chieftain, general.

ISA A いサラ adj. Small; little: — nanai, little waves, ripple; — mitu, a puddle of water.

Syn. CHITSAI, ISAKARA.

ISARI iサライ 壁 n. The buttocks.

Syn. SHIJI.

ISARI イサリ 漁 n. Fishing: — wo suru, to fish.

Syn. SUNADORI, TSURI.

ISARI-bi イサリび 漁叉 n. A torch used in fishing at night.

ISARI-bune イサリブネ 漁舩 n. A fishing-boat.

Syn. RYÔ-SEN.

ISARABA イサラバ 船 adj. Small; little; trifling: — mi koto ni hara wo tatsu, to get angry for a trifling thing; — mi nai, not the least; by no means.

Syn. CHITTO, SUKOSHI, WAZUKA.

ISARAKE-WAZA イサラケワザ a. A small or trifling matter.

ISAREME イサレメ 假初 adv. Slightly; little; temporary; plainly.

Syn. KARISOME.

†ISARABA-OGAWA イサラバガワハ a. A rivulet.

ISARABA-OGAWA イサラバオガワ a. A shallow, gently flowing streamlet.

ISE-NU イセネ To saw and gather, as when sawing a long edge to a shorter: ise-nu tokoro wo nai, sewed even and smooth without a wrinkle; ise-nu shinai hō ga yoi, better saw so as not to wrinkle.

ISEI イセイ 威勢 adj. Power; authority; might: — wo aru hito, a powerful man; — wo hatte iwaru, to act arrogantly, presuming on one's authority.

Syn. IKÔ, IKIOT.

ISEI イセイ 遯精 Nocturnal emissions: — suru.

Syn. MÔZÔ.

ISEKI イセキ 齢箱 n. The register of physicians licensed by government: — ni iru; — ni iru-.

ISEKI イセキ 箕 n. A long bamboo basket filled with stones, used for protecting the banks of rivers, or damming water.

ISETSU イセツ 異説 n. Different opinion or doctrine: — wo tōmeru, to express a different opinion.

ISHI イシ 岩者 n. A physician, doctor: — wo yoku; — wo tanomu; — ni kakaru, to employ a doctor; — yoku —, a quack doctor; — hanari —, doctor much sought after; a favorite physician.

Syn. KUSUSHI.

ISHI イシ 醫師 n. A physician; i.e. isha.

ISHI イシ 石 n. A stone: — wo kiri, to cut a stone; — wo horu, to quarry stone; — wo migaku, to polish a stone; — wo nageru, to throw a stone; — wo daka haru, piling heavy stones on the knees of a criminal to make him confess. Syn. SEKI.

ISHIBAI イシバイ 石灰 n. Lime made of limestone: — wo yoku, to burn lime; — gama, a limekiln.

ISHIBAI-ISHI イシバイ石灰 n. Limestone.

ISHIBARI イシバリ n. A stone-lancet, or probe.

ISHIBASHI イシバシ 石橋 n. A stone bridge; also stone steps (obs.).

ISHIBIYA イシビヤ 銅殻壷 n. A cannon.

ISHIBOTEKE イシボトケ 石退 n. A stone Buddhist idol.

ISHIBUNI イシブニ a. A stone tablet or monument bearing an inscription.

ISHIDAN イシダン 石塁 n. A boat for carrying stones.

ISHIDANG イシダンゴ a. A stone platform; stone stop.

ISHIDANDO イシダンド a. A nodule of stone; — i. mairitenri.

ISHIDATAMA イシダタマ 石壇 n. Slabs of stone used for flooring; also the name of a kind of knot tied so as to have the appearance of four squares.

ISHIDOJI イシドウジ 石壇 n. A stone lamp-post.

ISHIOKI イシオキ 石垣 n. Stone wall.

ISHIOKUSHI イシオクシュ石塀 n. Stone steps.

ISHIOGAME イシオガメ a. A large kind of land tortoise.

ISHIOHANI イシオハナ a. A kind of mountain crab that lives under stones.

ISHIOURA イシオウラ n. A stone-house built of stone; a stone godown.

ISHIOURUMA イシオウルマ 石羣 n. (coll., lit. a stone wheel) A round stone: — ni nori kororu, to fall by treading on a round stone.

ISHIHAJIKI イシハジキ n. A machine for throwing stones in war; a ballista.

ISHI イシ 井井石井 n. A fountain or spring issuing from the rocks.

ISHI-ISHI イシイシイ n. (coll.) A dumpling, same as dango (wom.).

ISHII イシイ 石地 n. Stony ground; also a kind of lacquer of a stone color and without lustre.

I-SHIKI イシキ 振式 Not according to rule; irregular: — wo okasu.

I-SHIKI イシキ 居舎 n. The buttocks.

Syn. shiri, ISARAI.

ISHIKI-KU イシキク 見 adj. Good; well: nanji ishikku maritari, you have done well in coming, it is good that you have come; ishiku wo kotoro-zuki-tsuru mono kana, what a good and mindful person you are!

Syn. YOKU-KOSO, UMAKO, YOKU.

ISHIKIRI イシキリ 砂工 n. A stone-cutter; stone-mason.

ISHIKO イシコ 石子 n. Stone chips, or small pieces of stone.


ISHIKU イシク 石工 n. (coll.) A stone-mason.
Ishu イシュ 異義 n. Hatred; malice; enmity; meaning; mind; intention; object: — gaeshi wo suru, to take vengeance; — wo mukashi-no-buru, to state one's intention or mind; — barashi wo suru, to revenge one's self on another and thus satisfy his malice.

Syn. shi, oxomuki, ui, urami, ikon.

Iso イゾ 五十 Fifty: isi, fifty years.

Iso イゾ 砂 n. Sea-shore; sea-coast.

Syn. umibata.

Izou イゾウ 異種 n. A strange, or uncommon physiognomy.

Isou イスウ 居船 (coll.) Appears to be; looks as if there is: asu kuki ni — de gozarimasen. I think it is yours; looks as if it might be there; kyō wa uchi ni — na mon da, it is probable he is at home to-day.

Isobata イソバタ 橋端 n. The sea-coast.

Isobe イスベ 異途 n. On the sea-shore; near the sea-coast: — wo aynu.

Isoburi イソブリ 惑星 n. Waves breaking into foam against the rocks; breakers.

Isogashige イソガシゲ adv. Appearing to be busy; in a hurried manner: — ni aruku; — ni mono wo in.

Isogashi, -ki-ku イソガシイ 十 adj. Busy; actively engaged: doing with haste; hurry; bustling; urgent: kyō wa —, I am busy to-day; — shigoto, urgent business; ki no — hito, a person always in a hurry; a driving person; isogashiku in, to hurry up another; isogashiku nai, not busy; isogashikute tenai, to be over pressed with business.

Syn. shawashi, hanta.

Isogashisa イソガシサ 十 n. The hurry, press of business, bustle: — ni kumi to — ni kumon ni kumonai, not able to eat food on account of the excessive press of business.

Isogashige イソガシゲ adv. — ni kumi to — ni kumon ni kumonai, not able to eat food on account of the excessive press of business.

Isogashishita イソガシシタ adv. i.e. isogashige.

Isogashishin, -ki-ku イソガシシイ 十 adj. Same as isogashii.

Isogor イソガ タ n. Haste; hurry; busy: — ashi de yuku, to go quickly; kyō wa — da, I am in haste to-day.

Isogor-kou イソガ ク n. To hasten; to hurry; to be urgent, pressing: isoide kuru, come in haste; isoide suru, to do in haste; isogimashō, I will hurry; isogaba mauware (prov.), if you are in a hurry go around.

Syn. kyo-ni, sumiyakake, matakuka.

Isol-ou イソル オ adv. i.v. To compete, emulate, or vie with each other.

Syn. xisou.

Isioso イソソ イソソ adv. In a quick, hurried manner; blithesome, gay: — ki no — shita hito.

I-80-jī イソ カト界 年 n. Fifty years.

Isoma イソマ n. Near the sea-beach; along the shore: — ni ieru ryōshī no i.e.

Isomakura イソマクラ n. Sleeping on the beach with a stone for a pillow.

Isomatsu イソマツ n. Sea-lavender, Static<br>希 Japanica.

Isonami イソナミ n. A wave that beats on the shore; a roller, breaker.
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ISONARU-ru イソナラール i.v. Acustomed or used to the water, as one living on the seashore.

ISONE イソネ n. The rocks on the sea-coast: 一 no matsu, a pine growing from 一.

ISONOMIYA イソノミヤ n. Same as itsuki-nomiyा.

ISOĐA イサフラフ寄食児 n. (coll.) A hanger-on; a dependent on another for support.

ISOKIKU イソシク adv. With alacrity; promptly: 一 kuru.

ISOYORI-ru イソヨリ adv. To do diligently, actively, or faithfully.

ISOWA イスワ n. Same as isoma.

ISOWAKI-ru イソウカ adv. To be diligent or engaged in one's business.

ISSAI イスサイ 一 つ adv. All; whole: 一 shiru, all living things; 一 no dō, all the household furniture.

SYN. SUBETE, MINA, NOKORAZU.

ISSAI-TAFU イスサイタフー 一 姉多夫 n. One of many husbands, Polyandrin.

ISSKAIJITSU イスサキジツ 一日 adv. Day before yesterday.

SYN. OTOTO.

ISSKUNEN イスサクチン 一 昨年 adv. Year before last.

SYN. OTODORI.

ISSHINMAI N イザマイ With the whole heart, or attention: nembutsu 一 tonauru.

ISSAN イササン 驅虐 With the utmost speed; with a bound: uchi kara 一 kake dasu, he bounded out of the house.

ISSE イッセ 一 世 One generation, age or life: 一 time, 一 no ēbei, the greatest man of his time; 一 ichi dai raku ni kurasu, to pass his whole life in comfort.

ISSEI イッセイ 一 帝 All together; the same time.

SYN. ICHIDO.

ISSEKI イッセキ ー ク One, or single evening.

ISSEN イッセン 一 战 n. A single battle: teki wo 一 uchi-yaburu.

ISSETO イッセト adv. Positively; certainly; absolutely; peremptorily; strictly: 一 zonjin-sen, positively don't know; 一 ai-narazu, peremptorily forbidden.

SYN. ISSAI.

ISHI イシ n. (hitori) Only son.

ISHI, ISHIRO イスフスル adv. To bow: sa-yu ni 一 , to bow to those on the left and right.

SYN. ESUKUHARU.

ISHITÔJIN イッシドゥジン 一 親同仁 Loving all equally; regarding all with the same affection.

ISHIN イシシン 一 整 Wholehearted; one mind: 一 furan ni kagyō wo hagen, to be entirely taken up with one's business; 一 furan ni kami wo ogen, 一 wo korashite inoru, to pray with the whole heart.

ISHIN イシシン 一 思 Alone; one person: 一 de dekine koto, a thing which cannot be done alone.

ISHIN イシシン 一 新 adv. Entirely new; applied to the restoration of the government to the Mikado; the restoration.

ISHIN イシシン 一 吐 The whole life: 一 ishôgai, id., ju-jyû, whole life miserable; 一 no, during one's life; 一 no kuroshimeru.

ISHIN イシシン 一笑 (hito warai) An amusement: 一 no hito no 一 ni kyû suru, to furnish anything for the amusement of people.

ISHIN-KEMMEI イシシンケンメイ 一 懸命 adv. Risking one's life, in desperation; regardless of life; with all one's might and main; 一 ni taka-kun.

ISHI-NO イシホノ adv. Together; along with; in concert; in company with; at the same time: 一 yuku, to go together; 一 to kore to 一 suru, do this and that at the same time.

ISHI イシュ 一 余 A quarter of a bu.

ISHI イシ 余 (hito mawari) One revolution; one year; one week: 一 ki, the first anniversary of a death; 一 kan, during one week; 一 sekai wo 一 suru, to go around the globe.

ISHIN イシシン 一 眼 (hito matutake) One wink of the eye; one instant: 一 no, wochidomarazu.

ISSO イッソ string Better; rather; wholly; extremely: 一 fuchû na mono wo yashïn karî wa 一 tko shi u ne yashûn hō ga yai, better nourish a dog than an unsuccessful servant.

SYN. MUSHYOTO.

ISSO イッソ イッソ 一 希 (hito kasa) Twice as much; double: sokuhatsu ni yuttara 一 utsukushiku natta.

ISSUMODISHI イッスコンポウイ 物禽 n. A pigmy, dwarf.

ISU イス n. A kind of hard black wood of which combs are made, also called yasu.

ISU イス担子 n. A chair.

SYN. KOSHÍHAKU.

ISUGU-ru イスガ adv. To wash, cleanse: chawan, kimono nado wo 一.

ISUKA イスカ 鶴 n. A kind of bird, the cross-bill: 一 ni chigau, to be quite different; omokoto 一 no hashi to kai chigau (prov.).

ISUKAEN イスカハル 一 類 n. (Heb.) Israel.

ISUI イスイ n. Extorting money; black-mail; also one who extorts money or levies black-mail.

ISUI-ru イスイル adv. To take by menace or deception; to extort; to levy black-mail: kagokaki ni ichi-bu isuareta, had an ichibu extorted from me by the chair-bearers.

SYN. ITABAKU.

†ISHUROI イシロボリ n. Contention; quarrel.

SYN. ARASO.

†ISHUGU-ru イスガ adv. To be startled; to spring up in sudden alarm.

ISUWARU-ru イスワル 居住 adv. To run aground; to ground; to settle down: fune ga isuareta, the ship has grounded; Yokohama ni 一.
Ita イタ板 n. A board: — wo hiku, to saw boards (make them); — wo kezuru, to plane boards; — wo haru, to lay boards; to board; telu no ita, sheet iron; — kabe, a board wall or partition.

Itabane イタバネ 板壁 n. Weather-board, clapboard.

Itabashi イタバシ 板橋 n. A bridge of a single board or plank; a wooden bridge.

Itabei イタベイ 板屓 n. A board fence.

Itabi イタビ n. The Ficus pumila, i.e. mkuren.

Itabasi イタバシ 板庇 n. A board roof over a door or window to keep off the rain.

Itabuki イタブキ 板敷 n. A board or shingle roof.

Itaduki イタダキ t.v. (coll.) To shake; to extort or take illegally by menace or deception: hito wo ー, to shake a person; kite wo itaduki-toru.

Syn. Isurus.

Itachi イタチ 飲 n. A weasel, a species of mustela.

Itachigusa イタチグサ n. The Forsythia suspensa, i.e. rengyō.

Itadaki イタダキ 頂 n. The top of the head; the top, summit: — wo naderu, to smooth or pat the head; yama no ー, the top of a mountain.

Syn. Chōjō, zetchō.

Itadaki-kusu イタダキ駄 t.v. To put on the head; to receive respectfully: sukin wo ー, to put on a cap; kane wo ー, to receive money; chichi no ada to wo tomo ni ten wo itadakazu, should not live under the same sky with a father's murderer.

Syn. Noseru, chōdai.

Itadaki-mochi イタダキもち The custom of placing a rice cake on the head of a child on new year's day and wishing it future prosperity.

Itadatami イタダタミ 板畳 n. A board mat; a board floor.

Itade イタデ 傷手 n. A severe wound: — wo ukeru, to receive a severe wound; — wo ou, id.

Syn. Troi.

Itado イタド 板戸 n. A door made of boards.

Itadori イタドリ 虎杖 n. A kind of plant, Polygonum cuspidatum.

 ítagal イタガ t.n. A horse stable.

Syn. Umaya.

Itagaki イタガキ 板垣 n. A fence board.

Itagakoi イタガコ合い 板垣 n. A fence, board enclosure.

Itagami イタガミ 板紙 n. Pasteboard.

Itagane イタガネ 板金 n. Sheet-metal.

Itagari イタガリ 板欅 n.t.v. To suffer pain; to be in pain: maibin itagatte nemasen, he is in such pain every night he cannot sleep.

Itagō イタゴ 板桟 The deck of a ship: — ichi mai shiitu wa jinku (prov.).

Itai イタイ 疼痛 n. Strange or unnatural in form; monstrous.

Itai, ki-shi イタイ 疼 adj. Painful; sore: kissh ga itai, the wound is painful; me ga ー, my eye pains.

Itaiké イタケ最愛喜 Young; pretty; darling; lovely: — suki no ko, a darling child.

Syn. Kawashishi.

Itai-taiga イタイタイタガ n. The nettle, i.e. itaiga-use.

Itai-tashiki, ki-ku イタイタイシイ 痛感象 adj. Painful; distressing; sad; pitiful.

Itaiki イタイキ 板戦 n. Board floor.

Ita-kongō イタコンゴ 板金剛 n. (lit.) The diamond boards, i.e. wooden clogs (geta).

Itaku イタク 依託 — suru, to entrust, commit, give in charge.

Syn. Yudaneru, Azukeru.

Itaku イタク adv. Painful; severely (see ita); very; exceedingly: — nai, it is not painful; — shikarureta, severely scolded; itakute tamaranai, it is so painful I cannot bear it; itakunakatta, did not hurt; — nageku, to be exceeding sad.

Itaku イタク 居宅 n. (coll.) A dwelling house.

Itamashiki, ki-tsu イタマシキ 痛象 adj. Distressing; sad; painful; mournful; lamentable: — ku omou.

Syn. Kanashii.

Itamashime, ki-tsu イタマシメ 痛 t.v. To afflict, cause pain, or trouble.

Itame イタメ 板目 n. The grain, or veins of wood.

Syn. Moru-me.

Itame, ki-tsu イタメ 痛 t.v. To pain, afflict, hurt, injure, damage; to cook: mune ー, to trouble, grieve; kimono ー, to spoil one's clothes; dōga ー, to injure tools; abura ー, to cook with oil.

Itamegami イタメガミ 合気 n. Pasteboard.

Itamegawa イタメガワ n. Leather.

Itami イタミ 痛 n. Pain; hurt; injury; sad; grief; sadness: kisșu wo tsuketa to, itami ga sorimasu, since I applied the medicine the pain lies left; itami no aru chawan, a damaged tea-cup; itami no shi, mournful poetry; elegy; mune no itami wo nōsu kisṣu ga nai, there is no medicine for a wounded heart.

Itami, kutsu イタミゅ 痛 n.v. To pain, hurt; also to injure, damaged, hurt, spoiled; to grieve for: kisṣu ga itami, the wound pains; mune ー, heart is painful; shinda hito ー, to grieve for a dead person; kono daikon ga itanda, this radish is spoiled; chawan ga itanda, the tea-cup is injured.

Syn. Yamakur, kizu-tsubu, kanashimu.

Itami-iri, ki-tsu イタミリュ 痛入 n.v. To feel distressed or pained with a sense of obligation: go shimasuto no oshikomeshi itami-iri tatematsuru soro, I feel greatly obliged to you for your kindness; o re ni wa itami-irimasu, I am paid by your thanks, or I am unworthy of your thanks.

Syn. Osore-iru.

Itan イタン 異端 n. Strange doctrine, different from that commonly held; heresy.

Itasobi, ki-tsu イタスビ 痛 t.v. To shoot down; kill with an arrow.

Itaragai イタラガイ 海扇 n. A kind of shell-fish.
Itarasimp-ru イタラシメル 令至 (caus. of itaru) To send, cause to go, or arrive at.
Itari イタリ 狀 n. The utmost extent, acme, climax: yorokobi no —, the utmost joy; kirei no —, exceedingly impolite.
Itari-ru イタリル 且 i.v. To arrive at; to reach; to attain, extend to; to result in, lead to; to be versed in; to attain to the utmost, highest, or fullest degree: Tōkyō ni —, to arrive at Tōkyō; ten ni —, to reach to heaven; mukashi kara ima ni itaru made, from ancient times even until now; kami yori shimo ni itaru made, from the highest to the lowest; gakumon ni itatta hito, a man perfect in literary attainments; itarite oinaru wa shichi hashaku nari, when it attains its largest size it is about seven or eight feet.
Syn. todoke, otoku, kawamaru.
Itarite, or itatte イタリテ 至 adv. Superlatively, most; very; exceedingly: — yoroshii, exceedingly good; — samui, very cold.
Syn. shigeki, hanahada.
Itarita イタリタ 伊太利 n. Italy.
Itasa イタサ n. Pain: — wo shinobu, to endure pain.
Itashiru-ru イタシレ 至 t.v. To do; to carry to the utmost; to perfect: shigoto wo itashimashita, I have done my work; itashita kara gau nai, there is no help for it; dō itashimashite, not at all (used in depreciating one's services when thanked by another).
Syn. suru, nasu.
Itatteru-ru イタタル 除立 t.v. To shoot often and in rapid succession.
Itatsukawashiri-ru イタツカハシリ adj. Annoying; vexatious from press of business: — ku omou, to feel annoyed by multiplicity of business.
Itatsuki イタツキ 病 n. Sickness; disease: — ga mi ni iru, to be sick.
Itatte イタテ (p. pr. of itaru) adv. In respect to; in regard of; in relation to; as to: chikagoro ni —, in recent times.
Itawari イタワリ 断割 n. A thick board, plank.
Itawari-ru イタワリル 隋 t.v. To pity; to feel a tender concern for; to compassionate; to care for; to love; to take pains or trouble for; to speak one's thanks or obligation: haka oko wa ko wo itawarite yoru mo nemurase, the mother out of love for her child does not sleep at night.
Syn. awaremu, fubin ni omou, itoshimu.
Itawashiri-ki-ku イタワシヒキ 伽敷 adj. Piti- able; pitiful; compassionating: itawashiku omou, to compassionat.
Itaya イタヤ 砦屋 n. A house with a shingle roof; board yard.
Itayagi イタヤガイ n. A kind of beautifully spotted shell.
Itayagushi イタヤグシ n. A stray-arrow.
Itazugawashiri-ki-ku イタツガワヘリ 伽敷 adj. Troublesome; laborious; hard; afflicted.
Syn. washibashiri, kurōnaru, honekorinaru.
Itazuki イタズキ 狀 n. Sickness; affliction:
nisaka no — nite mimagaru, to die with sudden sickness.
Syn. wazubari.
Itazuri-ru イタズラtu t.v. To do diligently; engage actively in one's business; (i.v.) to be ill, sick.
Itazura イタズラ 徒 Idle; vain; useless; unprofitable; mischievous; indecent; immodest; lewd: — wo suru, to do mischief; — mono, a mischievous fellow; — gato, a useless, or indecent matter.
Syn. muda, munashii.
Itazura-ise イタズライイれ n. The crop of rice which springs up from the stubble of the first crop.
Itazurane イタズラナ イ n. Sleeping alone.
Itazurabushi イタズラブシ n.
Itchiri イチリ 一致 n. Union; harmony: — ni, together; at the same time; with one accord; one heart; unitedly: — suru, to agree.
Itchiri イチリ 嬉 adv. (coll.) Superlatively: — yoi, the best; — warui, the worst; — saki ni, the very first; — nochi ni, the last.
Syn. ichiban, itatte, sadō, goku.
Itchō イチョウ 朝 One morning; single morning: — iseki ni nashi u beki ni arazu, cannot be done in a single day.
Itetsu イテツ 鋸 n. An anchor, bowman.
Itetsu-ru イテツル 落 t.v. Frozen; hardenend; concealed: chawon ga itte wareru, the tea-cup is cracked by the cold; kōiri ga itte tarugiri yori no surudoshi.
Iteki イテキ 異體 (kotominu katachi) Strange or extraordinary in form, or appearance: — na mono.
Iteki イテキ 優雅 n. Barbarian: — no hito, a barbarian.
Syn. kēsu, umeshi.
It-sen イテン 防護 (hikutsutsu) n. Removal; removing, as to another house; change; vicissitude.
Syn. watamashi, ten-taku.
Ito イト n. (coll.) The title, or appellation used in addressing a young lady of high respectability or rank: ito-san.
Ito イト線 n. Thread; a string; twine; raw silk: kina-ito, silk thread; momen-ito, cotton thread; asa-ito, linen thread; ki-ito, raw silk; ito no fuki, knots, or uneven places in thread; — wo toru, to spin thread; — wo hijitu, id.; — wo kuru, to twist thread; samisen no —, the strings of a guitar; — wo tōru, to string.
Ito イト最 adv. Superlatively; exceedingly; very: — sewashii, very busy; — yasashii, very amiable; — to karui, very light.
Syn. hanahada, itchiban, goku, mottomo.
Ito イト 変 n. (same as itaku) Painful: — zōaranai, it is painful.
Ito イト wad adv. More; more and more; still more; byōki no rakugan itodo omoku naru, disease incurred becomes still more severe.
Syn. yōito, nago, masu-masu.
イトドシ，キー-クイ イトドシイ 慰安 きょ
adj. Very; exceeding; sad; painful.
Syn. MANARADASHI.

イトケ-ハ イトケ-ハ 寄遊 i.v. To complete the
whole of one's time of service; to live
through and finish one's time, serve out one's
time: hōkō-nin ga ji un itogeta, the servant
has completed his ten years; shōto ga warukute
yonme ga ito e nai, the mother-in-law was
so bad, the daughter-in-law could not live with
her.

イトユチ イドテ モ 友 n. The end of a thread.

イトグルマ イトグルマ 矛量 n. A spinning-
wheel.

イトウ フ 服 t.v. To be tired of, weary
of; to dislike; to mind, regard, or care for: yo
wo itou, to be weary of the world; oya no
tame ni shinku wo itou, for her parent's
sake she cared for no trouble; on itoi nasuru-
beku soro, be careful about yourself (health,
etc.); kaze wo itou, to dislike the wind; noshichi
shinotakai wo itowaru, did not mind losing
his life.
Syn. KIRAI, IMU.

イトケ-ナ, キー-クイ イトケナヤ モ 友少年 adj. Youth-
ful; young; tender.

Syn. ONANAI, WAKAI.

イトキ-ガ イトキリバ モ 友棺 n. The tooth
with which the thread is cut; eye-tooth.

イトハ イトハ モ 友輩 n. A cousin.

イトカ-ア イトカウェイ モ 友介会 n. Marriage
between cousins.

イトダシ イトダシ モ 友熟 n. Cousins to each
other.

イトセ-コ イトセナ モ 友進煮 n. A kind of food
made of red beans.

イトハ モ 友威德 n. Majesty; dignity; power;
authority; - wo motte kito wo fukuse-
shimau.

イトカリ イトカラ 悔恨 n. A real.

イトマ イトマ 悽 n. Leisure; freedom from
occupation or business; time; liberty from
service: o - mōshimanu (said in leaving the
presence of any one), I will take my leave;
- wo nega, to ask for dismissal from service,
or for leave; - wo yaru, to grant a dismissal;
- wo dawarumi, to dismiss from service; - wo
tukawasu, id.; han-nichī no - wo nai, not
even a half-day's leisure; - ga nai, have no
time.
Syn. HIMA, TSUKUI, MA.

イトマゴイ イトマゴイ 他乞 n. Begging that
one may be allowed to take his departure;
taking leave; - wo muku, to take leave.

イトマキ イトマキ 経縦 n. A spur for wind-
ing thread on; a bobbin.

イトテ イトテ 他特 n. The strings of a kite.

イトヘ イトセ 他劣 adv. Very, exceedingly.

イトケ-ハ イトケ-ハ モ 友特 adv. Without
leisure; busy; i.q. itoma muku.

イトマミ イトマミ 他. Business; occupa-
tion.

Syn. NARIWAI.

イトメ-ナ イトメ Notifications t.v. To do, make,
build, perform; to work or labor at: kagyou wo
, to labor at one's calling; ikusa wo - ,
to make war; te wo - , to build a house;
butsuji wo - , to perform religious services
for the dead; yo wo - , to make a living.
Syn. TENKUMU, SUBU.

イトウ イトウ 他 n. A kind of fine silk stuff.

イトシ-ナ イトシタ モ 友射 t.v. To shoot an
arrow through anything; pierce through with
an arrow.

イトシ-カ, キー-クイ イトシカ 易愛 adj. Very
dear; darling; beloved; exciting pity or com-
passion: - ko; - hito; - koto, a thing
exciting pity; hito no nangi wo itoshiku omou,
to pity the afflictions of men.
Syn. KAWAIHASHI, AIRASHI, AWAREMI.

イトシゴ イトシゴ 他子 n. A beloved child.

Syn. ASHI.

イトシム-ナ イトシム-ナ 他子愛顧 t.v. To pity,
compassionate; to fondle.

Syn. AWAREMU.

イトシ モ 友代線 n. A thread; the line of
threads.

イトタデ イトタデ n. A species of Polygonum.

イトテーザ イトテーザ 縫竹 n. Stringed and wind
instruments of music: - no michi, music.

イトユ イトユ 他 就 n. The undulatory
appearance of the atmosphere in a hot day.

Syn. KAGERO.

イトザクラ イトザクラ 縫縦 n. A kind of
cherry-tree with long hanging branches.

イトザコ イトザコ 縫底 n. The raised edge
on the bottom of a cup.

イトス イトス (cont. of itsutsu) Five; itsu tose, five
years; - ka, fifth day, or five days.

イトス イトス 何時 (nandoki) adv. What time,
when; usual, ordinary, common; - kimagi-
shita, when did you come? - kaeri nasuru,
(kaerasharu) when will you return? itsu no ma,
when? itsu yori wo okureru, later than usual.

イトス イトス One, the same (same as iichi):
kore to - nari, same as this.

イトス イトス 胃痛 n. (med.) Pain in the
stomach; gastralgia, colic.

イトス イトス Same as tsuabe.

イトス イトス 悦美 (home sugiru) n. Exces-
sive praise or laudation: - no soshi wo
manakuren.

イトスデモ イトスデモ 何時 (maito) adv. (coll.)
Always; continually; constantly; anytime
whatever: matsu no ki wa - ao, the pine is
always green; - sake ni yotte kuru, he always
comes drunk; - yoroshii, any time will do;
- yoi, id.

イトスウ イトスウ 一毫 With a neg., not a
whit, not the least bit, or particle; - mo kito
ni torau, did not take a particle.

イトスウノ イトスウノ 何頃 adv. When; at
what time.

イトスン イトスン 逸群 (nukidentarou) Pre-
eminent; most prominent, or distinguished.

イトス イトス 逸学 n. An omitted letter or
word in writing.

イトスシブ イトスシブ 何時分 adv. (coll.)
When; at what time.
ITSU-KA イツカ adv. (itSu, when, and ka, of doubt) Sometimes; when not known; sooner or later, as: hito wo itsuka ichido wa shininaru mono da, everybody will die sometime or other; — kaits no da, wrote it sometime or other; — wa jitsu sen, it will be done sometime.

ITSU-KA イツカ 五日 The fifth day of the month; five days.

ITSUKARA イツカラ 従来 From what time; how long since (of time past): — Tôkyô ni sumi nasaru, how long have you lived in Tôkyô? omae — waruku natta, how long have you been sick?

ITSUKU-GUCHI イツクグチ n. Telling tales; tale-bearer: — wo suru, to tell tales on another.

ITSUKI-KU イツキ居着 i.v. To be stuck fast, fixed, settled in a place; to be quiet, calm: yune ga itsuka, the ship has stuck fast; hokarin ga itsuka, the servant is settled in a place; itsukuan, unsettled.

ITSUKU-KU イツク く.i.v. To wait upon, attend upon, serve: itsuku kashioku, id.

ITSUKUKE イツクケ n. Vestal virgin.

ITSUKU-MUSEUM イツクムステム n. A beloved daughter.

ITSUKU-KO-MIYA イツキコミヤ 畏宫 n. A princess who after three years of purification, went to the miya at Isé or Kamo, where she remained until the death or abdication of the reigning Emperor; a virgin engaged in the service of a Shintô temple; a vestal virgin.

ITSUKUSHI-KI-KU イツクシキイ キイ然然 adj. Ausière; grave; dignified; strict: oya ga kodomo wo itsukushiki sodateru, delicate, dear, beloved.

Syn. genji, ogosoka, atrashe.

ITSUKUSHIMI イツクシミ愛 n. Love, pity, compassion, tenderness.

ITSUKUSHIMI-MU イツクシミ愛 t.v. To love; to regard with tenderness, pity, compassion or kindness.

Syn. megumi, awaremu, itoshimi, aisuru.

ITSU-MADE イツマデ 何時造造 adv. When, to what time, how long (of time future): — Tôkyô ni irasharu, how long will you be in Tokyo? itsu made orimashu, I shall live there always.

ITSU-MIN イツミン 迁民氏 n. A retired scholar; a learned or wise man who lives in retirement.

ITSU-NO イツモ adv. Usual, common, customary; always, constantly: — no tori, or, — no gokubu, as you always do, in the usual or customary way: — no tokoro, the usual place; itsu no magara wo haishaku itashitai, I am sorry to ask you so often, but I wish again to borrow a book; itsu no yori omoshirou, more agreeable than common; — kawarazu, never changing.

Syn. tsune.

ITSURAKU イツラク 逸楽 (tanoshimu) Ease, quiet enjoyment.

ITSUSHIKA イツシカ 何時 Same as itsuka, the shi being redundant: — kuru de arô, he will come sometime.

ITSU-TO-NAKU, OR ITSU-TO-NÔ イツトナク 無何時 adv. Gradually, imperceptibly, time when not being known: — yoku natta, he gradually became better; — yami-tenita, he gradually became sick.

ITSU-TOPEMO イトトメモ 莫何時 adv. Always; or never, — with a negative verb: — kawaranai, will never change.

ITSUBU イツブ Five: — no toki, at five years of age.

Syn. go.

ITSUBU-NO-MOJO イツブノモノ五文字 n. An appellation for a woman, who should possess five virtues, signified by the words 清徳義 美惠, purity, chastity, beauty, good family, and conception.

ITSUWARI イツワリ废 n. A lie, deception: — wo it, to tell a lie.

Syn. uso.

ITSUWARI-BÔ イツワル築 t.v. and i.v. To deceive, lie, mislead, cheat, beguile, delude, dissemble: hito wo —.

Syn. damasu, azamuru.

ITSUZA イツザ日外 adv. Some time before, but uncertain when; previous time: — yori gambyô wo wazaru, suffering for sometime with sore eyes.

ITSUZUKU イツツク n. Spending one's time with harlots.

ITTAI イッタイ一体 n. One person; one individual; one being; (adv.) usually; commonly; really; properly speaking: — ni shite san-tai nari, one substance but three persons; nakazô —, one wooden idol.

ITTAI イッタイ 旦 adv. Once, one time: — shita yakuoku wo sumoku bekoraun, an agreement once made must not be broken.

ITTEI イッテイ一定 (hitotsu ni sadamaru) — no, fixed; settled; established; determined: — suru, to fix, settle, establish; — no ho ga nai, no fixed method.

ITTEI イッテイ 一 息 adv. The whole sky, whole heaven: — kumo nashi; — sumi wo naganai.

ITTETSU イッテツ一業 (hitotsu waodachi, one ru) Agreeing, unanimous: — ni izuru, to be unanimous in saying or doing.

ITTO イットウ一縁 n. The whole; the entire: — saken, the whole world; kanai, the whole family; tenka wo — suru, to bring the whole empire under one rule.

ITTO イットウ一刀 One cut; as itto san rei no jiki saku, at each cut he made (in carving an image of Buddha) he bowed three times: — ryô do no saku, prompt and resolute action, quick and decided.

IU イウ n. Way, manner; used only in compounds as: aa-ku, ko-ku, doô, sôtô, also written yû.

IU イュ See ti, to speak.

IU-RI イュリ言言 adv. While speaking, while saying: — hashiru.

Syn. ii-nagara.

IU-ME イュメ言言目 n. That which one says or speaks: — ga deru, to get whatever one asks for.
IWA-NARI イワナラ adj. i.q. itokenakii.
IWA ヤマ n. Coriander; i.q. hanahirigusa.
IWA-KOISHI イワコイシ n. Lapis lazuli.
IWAKE イワケ n. A cave, grotto; a stone
IWAKURU イワクル n. A boat made out of hard camphor wood; a rocky camphor
IWA-MOMO イワモモ n. Cowberry, Vaccinium vitis idea.
IWA-NI イワニ n. An assemblage of masses of rock or boulders.
IWA-RO イワロ n. A chamber or dwelling hewn out of the rock.
IWA-URI イワルリ (sub. of i, it) Ureshina — kata no nashi, the joy is inexpressible; masa ni to suru, was just about to speak.
IWA-NAMI イワナミ n. Rocks jutting up from a stream and forming stepping stones across.
IWA-SHI イワシ n. Cranberry.
IWAUE イワエ n. A hard rock: — no matsu, a pine tree growing upon a rock.
IWA-GEN イワゲン (coll. iwanai) neg. of it, itu. Not say: — wa itu ni masuru, silence is better than speaking.
IWA-NAGA イワナガ adv. Much more; how much more.
SYN. MASHITE YA.
IWA-RO イワロ n. Rocks, a cliff, reef.
IWA-KOSHI イワコシ n. A kind of hard cake made of rice.
IWA-RE イワレ n. Reason; history; account; explanation: — wo itu, to give an account; — naki, unreasonable.
IWA-RE-MO イワレモ (pass. or pot. of it, itu) To be said or can say; to be spoken of; to be called: hito ni waruku iwareru, to be evil spoken of by others; hasukashikute iwarena, so ashamed I cannot speak; ima iwareta ni wa, you said just now that, etc.
IWA-RE-SE イワレセ n. A shallow stream of water flowing and climbing amongst rocks: — no tama, drops of water splashing from such a stream.
IWA-RE-ME イワレメ n. To make or let another tell; to cause to speak: wakashiki ni ii wa kara kawase, I pray you, let me speak; hito wo tsukawase ita, sent a person to say.
IWA-SHI イワシ n. A kind of fish, the sardine: — no kashira mo shinjin gara (prov.), it depends all upon our earnestness, though we pray only to the head of a sardine.
IWA-SHI-ME イワシメ n. Same as iwareru.
IWA-TO イワト n. A kind of mushroom that grows on rocks.
IWA

Iwata-obi イワタオビ 槍帯 n. The bandage worn by pregnant woman after the 5th month until confinement; i.e. hara-obi.

Iwato イワト n. The rocky cave in which the Sun-goddess hid herself when disdusted with the violent conduct of her brother.

Iwatoagashita イワタガシハ n. A large rock in a stream of water; an everlasting rock.

Iwatsubame イワツバメ 紅繍 n. The swift, or rock-swallow.

Iwatsuna イワツナ n. Ivy growing over the rocks.

Iwatsutsui イワツツジ 豚蹄 n. A kind of flowering shrub.

Iwawada イワワダ n. A convoluted or tortuous-shaped rock.

Iwaya イワヤ n. A cave, grotto.

Iwayuru イワルル 所謂 The above mentioned, foreshadow; the said; the so-called.

Iwayu イワユ 湿者 n. A dumb person; one not able to speak.

Syn. shi.

Iwazubu イワズブ (neg. sub. of in) If he does not say.


Syn. sakana.

Iwō イ渡 (coll. fut. of it) Would say; shall say: — to omou koto, that which I thought to say; — ka taimaika, whether I should say or not.

Iwō イ渡 硫黄 n. Sulphur; brimstone; also pronounced yunoh.

Iwo-no-me イワノメ 腹目 n. A fish's eye; a corn on the foot.

Iwotsuri イワツリ 魚人 n. An angler, fisherman.

Syn. ryōshir.

Iya イヤ Exclam. of regret or surprise; oh!

Iya 耳 (adv.) Salutation; politeness: — wo nasu, to salute.

Iya イヤ 強 adv. Moreover; besides; still more; more and more; i.e. iyo-igo.

Iya イヤ 否 adv. No; not so; don't want; will not: — da, I won't, will not; — da yo, id.; — wo no henji, an answer in the negative; — to wo ni, although disliking it; — to yo, it is not so; — sa, not so.

Iyachiyo イヤチヨ 強然 adv. Plain; evident; distinct; clear: Kani no ryaku —, God's favor is manifest. Syn. akiraka.

Igari-ru イガリルv. To dislike, have an aversion or repugnance to; be unwilling.

Syn. kihan, tōu.

Igari-ru イガリル i.v. To dislike, have an aversion or repugnance to; be unwilling.

Syn. kihan, tōu.

Igari-ru イガリル i.v. See yagari.

Igari-ru イガリル 強上 adv. One on top of another: jimba — ni kasarumi, men and horses were piled upon each other.

Iyahane イヤハネ 最後 n. The last, hindmost.

Iyakihii イヤキヒ二 adv. Daily more and more; increasing daily.

Iyatoko イヤトコ 再從兄弟 n. A second cousin.

Syn. mata-itoko.

Iyai イイヤ n. A feeling of dislike, aversion, repugnance, distaste; — ni natta, have become averse to.

Iyaku イヤク 食欲 n. Medicine.

Syn. koori.

Iyaku イヤク 迷育 (ryoku wo sumuku) Breach of contract or promise: — suru, to break a promise, or agreement; — no sumi.

Iyaku イヤク 熱帯 n. A free translation; a translation which gives the meaning only, not literal.

Iyamashi-ru イヤマサル 薄増 i.v. To become more and more, greater and greater, increase more and more; to become better, superior to: iro ni — te utunkushii, became much more beautiful than before.

Iyamashi-ru イヤマサル 弱増 i.v. To increase, become more and more; to become greater and greater: samura hibi ni —, the cold increased daily. Syn. zōcho suru.

Iyame イヤメ n. Tearful eyes.

Iyami イヤミ n. Anything disagreeable or offensive; irony; sarcasm; sumi — to i-ra.

Iyamitarari-ru イヤミタラシラリ adj. Ironical and offensive; invidious: — koto wo in.

Iyana イヤナ 否 adj. Disagreeable; unpleasant; offensive; odious; disgusting.

Iyo イヨ adv. Whether willing or not; dislike it or not; yes or no: — nashi ni kane wo toraretu, his money was taken against his will.

Iyarashiru イヤラシリ adj. Disagreeable; unpleasant; distasteful; repulsive: — koto wo in, to say something disagreeable.

Iyasa イヤサ n. Dislike; unpleasantness; disagreeableness.

Iyasaki イヤサキ最初 n. The first, foremost.

Iyasai-ru イヤサイ adj. To cure, heal: yamai wo —, to cure sickness; kizu wo —, to heal a wound. Syn. nōo, jisuru.

Iyasai イヤサウ 貸 adj. Low in rank; base; vulgar; ignoble; vile; mean: kurzai iyashiki hito, a person of low rank; — koto, vulgar language; iyashiku shite buri wa mono, a person vulgar and rude.

Syn. gezen, heiki.

Iyasukumo イヤシュクモ 様, conj. If; if supposing that; even in a slight degree, = kari-some ni mo.

Iyasumido イヤシュミド n. A glutton; a low fellow who will eat anything (child's lang.).

Iyasume-ru イヤシュメル adj. To despise, confound; to look down on.

Syn. kapeyozuru, anaruru.

Iyakoshiki-ru イヤトリキショキ adj. Eternal; everlasting.

Iyakata イヤタカ オカタ Same as iyoyaka.

Iyotokaj イヤトコカ オトコカ adj. Manner of sitting.

Iyotoki イヤトキ n. (med.) Ulceration of stomach.

Iyodachi-ru イヨダチ i.v. To stand on end, — said only of the hair when one is frightened or chilled: ni ko ke ga iyodatta.
I-ZEN イゾ登 異存 Different opinion, views, objection, or sentiments: — ga aru, to differ in opinion; — ga nai.

IZU イズ n. Majesty, glory.

IZUCHI イズチ 何地 (doko) adv. What place; where: — to mo naku, some place or other; any where; — yuki ken, I wonder where he has gone.

IZUKATA イズカタ 何方 (izure no kata) adv. What region or direction; what place, where.

IZUKO イズコ 何處 (izure no tokorono) adv.

IZUKU イズク What place; where: — ni mo, everywhere; every place; — nite mo, wheresoever; in any place; any where; — to mo naku, some place or other; any place; any place whatsoever; — yori to mo naku kitaru, comes from some place no difference where; izuku no ya, where?

IZUKUMARI-RU イズクマリル 生詰 i.v. To sit cramped, drawn up or with the body contracted: samui kara izukumatte ore, to sit drawn up with the cold.

IZUKUNZO イズクんぞ (dōshitte) interj. How! why? — kakuna ya, how can he hide it?

IZUMAI イズマイ n. Manner or posture in sitting: — no ii hito; — ga kusureru, to sit in a slovenly way.

IZUMI イズミ 泉 n. A spring of water; a natural fountain.

IZUMO イズモ 館角力 n. Wrestling in a sitting posture: — wo toru, to wrestle while sitting.

IZUNA イツナ 飯縄 n. A kind of sorcery in which small animals like rats are used: — tsukai, a sorcerer, magician or diviner.

IZURU イズル adv. Which place? where? i.e. izuru.

IZURU イズル 何 adv. Which; what; where; who: — mo, every one, everywhere; — demo yoi, any one will do, either way will do; — ni mo, in every place; everywhere; to every one; — nite mo, in any place whatever, any one whatsoever; — mo sama, all of you (addressing an assembly)—ladies and gentlemen; izure ga izure ka ni-wakararam, I don't know which is which, can't tell them apart; — to mo naku, some place or other; some how or other; izure sono uchi o me ni kakarimashō, however, I shall see you again; izure ni shite no yoi mono de wa nai, do as you may, he is a bad fellow; kore wa izure yori mo ne de gozarimashu, this is the best of all; izure mo yoi tomo wo erabu, everybody chooses a good friend.

IZUZU イズズ井部 様 n. A well-crib.

IYO イヨ 異遊 adv. Still more, more and more; certainly; positively; truly.

Syn. MASU-MASU, ITAMASHI-NO, NAO, KITTO.

IYOTAKA イヨタカ 高 Luzuribai: lofty; high, as a mountain.

IYUKI-KU イユキク i.v. To go.

IYUKU イユク 食 See ieru.

IZA イサ 去来 Exclaim of inciting, encouraging or daring—come, come on: — tachi wo awasen, come on! let us cross swords; — yukinakashī, come, let's go; — tamae, come on.

Syn. IDE, SA.

IZA イザ inter. No; it is not so, or you don't know: — to yo.

Syn. ITA.

IHAUCHI- TSU イハチツ i.v. To weep bitterly.

IZASOKU イザソク 居座促 — suru, to wait and dun for the payment of money: kane wo —, to dun for money.

IZAKATA イザカタ n. A grogshop.

IZA-KOZA イザコザ adv. (coll.) Saying this and that; asserting and contradicting, as persons in anger, or quarreling: — itte kinka wo suru.

IZAME イザメ n. Same as mezame.

IZANAI-AD イザナイ講 i.v. To invite, induce, go along with, lead, conduct; to allure, entice, seduce; to persuade, exhort: tomodachi wo hanami ni izanaitte yuku, to take a friend with me to see the flowers.

Syn. SASO, YO-IN, SUSUMERU, HIKU.

IZANAWARE-RU イザナワレル 誘 i.v. To be taken along or in company with another; to accompany; to be allured, seduced, enticed.

IZARI イザリ 塊 n. A cripple; one who cannot walk.

IZARI-RU イザザ爾 署行 i.v. To shave, shufle, or push one's self along.

IZATOKU イザトク 伊達トク adj. Easily awakened from sleep.

Syn. MEZATORI.

IZATOU イザトウ 十六夜 n. The 16th night of the month, when the moon appears to hesitate to rise after the sun is set: — no tsuki:

IZATOU-OU イザトウオ i.v. To linger, delay, hesitate. Syn. TAMERU.

IZEN イゼン 以前 Before; previous; former: — no tōri, the previous manner; kono —, before this; previously to this; — yori, from former times. Syn. MAR-KADO.

IZEN イゼン 依然 (mo to mo mamo) As it is or was; as before: — to white oru, to be just the same (without change).

IZUKO イヅク 遠離 (nokoruru yakura) n. The survivors, surviving members of a family: — no mono ni kare wo haman.

IZUKU イヅク 遠俗 (nokoruru narawaushi) Customs that have come down from ancient times.
JA ジャ亀 n. A large snake; the figure of a circle within a circle.

JA ジャ邪 (yokoshima) Evil; bad; wicked; vile; corrupt; erroneous; — wa tadashiki wa gai-suru koto atowasu, the evil cannot hurt the good; — wo imashimeru, to reprove evil.

Syn. MAGAREKI, AKE, ASHEKI.

JA ジャ A coll. particle (a cont. of de aru=de wa): i hito ja nai ka, what a fine man he is; sō ja nai, it is not so; sore wa sō ja, it is so; mi ni ikō ja nai ka, let us go and see.

JACI ジャチ 邪智 (yokoshima no chie) n. Corrupt talents; wisdom used for vicious purposes; embity, cunning: — no fukai hito, a person of deep cunning.

JADO ジャダ翁 邪道 (yokoshima no michi) n. Evil way, corrupt doctrines.

JADARADA ジャダラダ 咆哮 n. Batavia: — imo, the common potato.

JAGYO ジャギョ 鲶牛 n. Musk-ox, Ovibos moschatus.

JAIKE ジャイケ 邪té (yokoshima) Vicious; perverse; depraved; — no okonai.

JAIHE ジャイヘ 邪法 (yokoshima no michi) Vicious doctrines, or a corrupt religion; magic.

JAIIN ジャイン邪稔 n. Adultery: — suru, to commit adultery.

JAI-UMA ジャイウマ 鳥跳馬 n. (coll.) A vicious horse.

JAIYO ジャイヨ 鳥職 n. The musk-deer, Moschus moschiferus.

JARAK ジャラク 畑 n. A long basket made of bamboo, filled with stones and used for damping up water.

JAKAN-SEKI ジャカンセキ 畿含石 n. Bismuth.

JAKEN ジャケン 邪見 (coll.) Destitute of kindness or pity; cruel; hard-hearted; erroneous doctrine: — na hito; osoroshiku — ni suru; — wo iaduki.

JAKI ジャキ 邪気 n. An influenza, pestilential vapor or disease: — wo fusegu, to keep off disease. Syn. AKKI.

JAKO ジャコ 雄々等 n. Musk.

JAKOKAMO ジャコカモ n. The musk-duck, Cairina moschata.

JAKÓ-NEKO ジャコネコ n. The musk-rat.

JAKOBO ジャコボ n. Thyme.

JAKU ジャク 螺 n. — suru, to be carried away with, bewitched, charmed, fascinated, captivated: ri-yoku ni —, snubbed with avarice.

Syn. SHIJAKU, TSUKU.

JAKU ジャク 螺 n. A small fraction less than the precise quantity or measure (opp. of kyū): roku rin —, a fraction less than six rin; ichi grain Troy wa nippon no ni rin — ni ataru, one grain Troy is a little less than two grain of Japanese weight.

JAKU-HAI ジャクハイ 若輩 (waakaki tomogara) The young; those who are immature in knowledge or experience: — na mono.

JAKU-HAN ジャクハン 青斑 n. Acne.

JAKUJAKU ジャクジャク 寂寞 Quiet, still, tranquil, silent (Bud.).

Syn. SAMISHI, SHIZUKA.

JAKUWAKU ジャクワク寂寞 adv. Same as jakujaku.

JAKUMISU ジャクミス 隔滅 n. The still end, death, Nirvana (Bud.): — iraku, or — wa tano-shimi to suru, glad to be at rest, to enter Nirvana.

JAKUNEN ジャクベン 若年 (waakaki toshi) Young, youthful; time of youth: — no toki ni, when young.

JAKURO ジャクロ羅掘 n. Pomegranate.

JAKURO-GUCI ジャクログチ n. The entrance into a public tub.

JAKURO-TOUCHI ジャクロトッキ The entrance; leaping for joy; great joy: — no itari.

JAKYO ジャキョ 邪香 n. False religion; evil doctrine or teaching. Syn. GEND, ITAN.

JAKYOKU ジャキョク邪曲 (yokoshima magaru) Wicked and depraved: — ni shite michi ni somoku.

JAMA ジャマ 邪魔 n. (coll.) Obstruction; hindrance; impediment: — wo suru, to obstruct, hinder, impede; — ni nara, to be in the way; 0 — de gozariemasu, excuse me for being in your way; — wo harau, to clear away an obstruction.

Syn. SAMATAGA, KOISHI, SASHI-TSUKE.

JAMON-SEKI ジャモノセキ 鳥蛇石 n. (min.) Serpentine.

JANAGON ダナゴン 名言 — Same as dasshō.

JANKEN ジャンケン 邪念 (yokoshima gokoro) Evil thoughts: — wo okosu.

JANKEN ジャンケン n. Deciding a matter by the motion of hands, or fingers.

JANKU ジャンク ガンク (coll.) Pock marks: — sura, pock-marked face. Syn. ATASA, ISO.

JANKU ジャンク n. lit. Serpent-eye, circular or in rings: — no kasa, a fine kind of umbrella; — ni kiri, to cut in round slices.

JARA-JARA ジャラジャラ adv. (coll.) Coughettish; wanton; lewd, jesting or badinage: — ni-narau na, abstain from jesting: — suru.
Jarakura ジャラクラ adv. Same as jara-
tanu.
Jarashii-su ジャラス t.v. To play; romp, or
sport; to coquet: neko wo —, to play with a
cat.
Jara-tsubuki ジャラック i.v. To be playful,
sportive, romping, frolicsome; to act coquet-
ishly; to flirt.
Jare-su ジャール i.v. To play, frolic, sport;
romp: neko ga —, the cat plays; kodomo ga —,
the children romp.
Syn. tawamueru.
Jari ジャリ 損 n; small pebbles: — wo shiku, to spread gravel.
Jashin ジャシん 拝心 (yokoshima na kokoro)
n. An evil, perverse, or corrupt mind.
Jashin ジャシん 拝神 n. A wicked god,
demon.
Jashiki ジャシキ 拝桁 (yokoshima na shikiki)
A corrupt or wicked sect; formerly applied
to Christianity.
Jashi ジャシ夫 拝執 n. Prejudice, bias,
prepossession.
Jashimmon ジャシモん 拝宗門 n. Depraved or
corrupt religion;— applied to Christianity;
— nite wo gozanaku soro, does not
belong to the forbidden sect of Christians.
Jaskoku ジャスキ 鍛鉄 (hebi no ashi) Lit. like
feet to a serpent; i.e., something superfluous,
unnecessary, or needless: — no beu.
Jasci ジャスイ 拝推 n. Suspicion, envy; —
wo maezu, to be suspicious, to think evil of
others; — buki hito, a person given to
suspicion of others.
Jait ジャイ 拝抜 (hebi no karada) n. A
snake-like body, serpent’s form: ano onna wo
shitto no tae ni — wo ueta, that woman
through jealousy became like a serpent.
Jatta ジャタ neg. pret. coll. suff. of Nagasaki
dialect;— nauda; as, yomimasenjatta,—yonimasa-
mennu, have not.
Ję Of Nagasaki dialect. See ze.
Ji ジイ (kotoba) n. A Chinese character; a
word; letter: — wo kaku, to write a Chinese
character; — wo shiru hito, a person who
reads the Chinese character well; — wo hiku, to
look for a word in a dictionary.
Ji ジイ (tera) n. A Buddhist monastery or
temple,— used only in the names of Bud-
hist temples.
Ji ジイ (michi) n. A road, way, journey: 
kaeri ji wo unagasu, to prepare to return;
mikka-ji, a journey of three days; yamaji,
mountain road.
Ji ジイ n. A general term for diseases of the
anus.
Ji ジイ (tsuchi) n. The ground, earth, place,
region; texture, material; the ground color
on which figures are painted; natural habit,
natural custom: tsunaramai koto wo inu no ga
ano hito no ji da, he is in the habit of saying
foolish things; monen no ji, the texture of
cloth; aka-ji, a red ground.

Ji ジイ (kotosei) — suru, to decline, refuse;
to excuse one’s self from; okuri mono wo —, to
decline to receive a present.
Ji ジイ (osame) — suru, to cure, heal; to rule,
govern: yamai wo —, to cure disease; jishigatai,
difficult to cure; (n.) the treatment of
disease (obs).
Syn. naosu, itsu, osamezu.

Ji ジイ A fut. neg. ending of verbs;—masu-
mai of the colloquial; kitaru-mai, will not
come; wari ni oyobaji, will not come up to
me; hito ni miraremaiji, that he might not be
seen by others; kikai, will not hear.
Ji ジイ (toki) n. Time, hour, season: shi-ji,
the four seasons; hi ru ku jī, the six hours
of the day; ji-ni ji, 12 o’clock; iku jī, or
nan jī, what o’clock? jī-ji, hourly.
Ji ジイ (koto) n. An affair, matter, act,
transaction (only used in composition) as,
bu-ji, dai-ji.

Ji ジイ n. The bridge over which the strings
of a harp pass.
Syn. koma.

Ji ジイ n. A drawn game, where neither
side wins; kono go wa — ni naru, this game
of checkers is a drawn game.

Ji-ai ジイ自愛 (mizukara aisuru) Self-love;
care for one’s own person, happiness or
health; — suru.

Ji-ai ジイ地母 n. Texture; material: tan-
mono no —, the texture of cloth; — ga
warui; — ga yoi.

Ji-nachi ジイ地名 n. A wasp.

Jiban ジバン (coll. for juban) n. A skirt.

Jibiki ジビキ 学び n. A dictionary, lexicon.

Jibiki ジビキ n. Fishing with a seine:
— ami, a seine.

Jjeta, or Jibeta ジェタ n. Surface of the
earth; the ground.

Jino ジイ音母 n. The five vowel sounds of
a, i, u, e, o.

Jino ジイ文字 n. Type for printing; — go
chisha sugiru, the types are too small.

Jindoki ジインドキ 自暴自棄 n. Throwing
one’s self away; to be careless or indifferent
about one’s self: — shite yasumaru.

Jinō-ji ジンギメジ 自亡自殺 Self-
destruction; self-ruin,— which is the natural
fruit of one’s evil ways.

Jinbo ジンボ 地細 Fine in texture: — no
moment, cotton cloth of fine texture.

Jinben ジンベン 自分 n. Self; one’s self: — de
hita, wrote it myself; omae go — de oide
masure, come by yourself; — gate no hito da,
a person who consults his own convenience;
— nakonai, to board one’s self.

Syn. jishin, mizukara, onore.

Jinben ジンベン 特分 n. The time, proper time:
— ga kita, the time has come; — torai suru,
id.; — ga itatta, id.; — wo ugasu, to watch;
for a proper time; — wo hazureru, to miss
the right time; — kusou wo —, time of war;
— jinben, at what time? hiru jībun, noon;
yatsu jībun, 8 o’clock.

Syn. jibetsu, kookuen, jikoku, toki.
JIRU 東寺 資本 n. Thinking highly of one's self; vain-glory; self-praise; one ga shita ni warε ni musaru mono arari to — suru, he thought that there was nobody in the world that could excels him.

Syn. JIMAN, ENGOBE, KÔGEN.

JIFUKU 暖服 時服 n. Clothes suitable to the season.

JIFU 暖房 n. Decapitating one's self.

JIGAI 江代 似我 n. A waer.

JIGAI 江佳 自害 (mizukara sokonai) Suicide: — suru, to commit suicide.

JIGAI 江佳 地裁 n. Fan-paper.

JIGAI 江佳 名会 n. The bazar or ground metal upon which the gilt or plating is spread; bullion; one's true character, real sentiments: — ga arawareru, the ground metal is exposed; (met.) to reveal one's true character.

JIGAI 江代 地下 n. (tsuchi no shita) — mono, those who had to stand on the ground and were not privileged to ascend the steps of the Emperor's palace.

JIGAI 江代 領屏 n. Divine manifestation, or revelation from a divine being: — kotohe no — wo kumuru, to have a revelation from kotohe.

JIGAI 江代 宴客 n. (coll.) A bow; declining; excusing one's self: o jigi wo suru, to bow, salute by bowing; — nasu, without making any excuse, or without ceremony.

Syn. AYATSU, ESHAKU.

JIGAI 江代 部屋 n. Times; season; also事宜, case; circumstances: — ni shite ga, to comply with the times, to accommodate one's self to circumstances; — ni kanawana, not to suit the times; — ni yotte kawaru, to change with the times; — shidai de, as the case may be.

JIGAI 江代 自譜 n. One's own words: — soi, self-contradiction.

JIGAI 江代 誉場 n. A drawn game.

JIGAI 江代 語場 (asayagai) Whispering.

JIGAI 江代 聞後 adv. After this; henceforth; hereafter. Syn. KÔNO-NOMI, ISO.

JIGAI 江代 聞名 n. The name of a temple: kono tera no — wo nan to môshimashu, what is the name of this temple?

JIGAI 江代 自業 One's own works or actions,—according to which reward or punishment is allotted in a future state; (Bud.) jigo jiteku, to receive according to one's deeds,—what a man sows that shall he also reap.

JIGAI 江代 音声 n. One's natural tone of voice.

JIGAI 江代 地獄 n. The earth prison, hell, place of punishment of the Buddhist, of which there are eight principal ones; these are each subdivided into 16, making in all 128: — ni ochiru, to go to hell; — ni kata no kane shidai (prov.).

JIGAI 江代 語句 n. A humorous or witty sentence; a comic verse: — wo ru, to make a pun.

JIBU 江辺 n. A kind or affectionate father; father.
Jigó ジョ 自随 (misukara egaku) Drawn, or sketched by one's self: — no son, a picture of oneself; drawn by one's self.

Jigó 時事 状態 n. Work; deed; achievement: enterprize; — とおル, to commence a great work.

Jigó 地形 n. The ground-plot on which a house is built: — とおル, to level the ground for a house; — とおル, to prepare the ground, etc.

Jihatsu ジャフ 自然 Spontaneously: ban motsu — ren, the doctrine of the spontaneous generation of all things.

Jim ジム 悲憫 n. Pity; compassion; paternal love, mercy, benevolence; kindness: — とおル, to show pity, bestow love; — とおル, to supplicate, in supplicating a superior; — とおル, to ask for mercy; — とおル, to find mercy; — とおル, of great mercy.

Syn. TSUKUSHI, NASEKE, MEGUMI, AWAREMI.

Ji-ki ジサ自製 n. At one's own expense.

Jin ジン 自活 (itoma-bumi) n. A letter of resignation: — とおル, to send in —.

Jin ジン 親父 n. Grandfather: o jii an, used in addressing a grandfather, or any old man.

Ji-ki ジン自製 n. A dictionary, lexicon.

Ji-in ジン寺院 n. A monastery, abbey.

Jiaku ジャク 自若 adv. Calm; self-possessed; composed: — とおル, to be calm; — とおル, to shite kawaru koto nashi, to be calm and unmoved.

Syn. OKITSUKU.

Jji ジジ時事 (toki no koto) n. Affairs of the times; current affairs; current events: — とおル, to discuss —: — Shimpó, Times newspaper.

Jji ジジ時事 (toki-doki) adv. Every hour; hourly; often; frequently.

Syn. ONI-ORI.

Ji ジー 軍事 n. War; military affairs.

Ji ジー司法 n. Court.

Ji ジー自活 (itoma-bumi) n. (coll.) Dirty: — hito.

Syn. RENSHU.

Ji ジー 省人 n. An eunuch, chamberlain.

Syn. EN-JIN.

Jiku ジク 神地 (tsuchi no kami) n. Gods that protect the soil; the earthy gods of Japan; fable, of whom there were five dynasties.

Jiku ジク自廃 n. Self-murder; suicide.

Jikun ジク 事件 n. The truth of the matter, the facts; the reality: — とおル, to examine into the facts of the case; — とおル, atsume shiru.

Jikun ジク時日 (toki hi) n. An hour or day: — とおル, without waiting a moment, without delay.
will go soon; hito ni — ni ni, to speak personally to another; — ni kaeru, to return quickly.

Syn. sugui ni, hayaku, sumitara-ni.

JIKKEN ジッケン 反映 n. A meal: — ni komaru, in want of food; chi — wo kō, to eat dinner; hi ni — suru, to eat twice a day.

Syn. tamemono, kuimon, shoku.

JIKI ジキ 番 Same as shiki, a numeral used in counting masts; as: tatami ni mai — no haya, a room of the size of two masts.

JIKI ジキ 聴気 n. Magnetic power; magnetism.

JIKIDAN ジキダン 直談 n. Direct or personal conversation; without the intervention of another: — suru.

JIKIDEN ジキデン 直伝 Received directly from another; transmitted without intervention of others.

JIKISHOU ジキショウ 直書 n. The very hand-writing, authentic autograph: mukashino hito no —, the very hand-writing of an ancient person.

JIKIN ジキリン 贊成 n. A box for carrying food in; a lunch-box.

JIKISHO ジキショウ 直抄 n. A letter, writing (used only of an honorable person).

JIKISHOBako ジキショボケ n. A writing-desk.

JIKI ジキ 直訴 n. A complaint made to an official in person, without the intervention of another: — suru.

JIKITORI ジキトリ 直婚 n. A coat worn by a Bud. priest.

JIKITSUKI ジキツク n. Done in person, or without the intervention of another: — ni, personally; i.e. jikazuke.

JIKAI ジキカイ 實家 (moto no ie) n. One's real home; i.e. his father's house.

JIKAI ジキカイ 實質 (makukan no atai) The true or real price.

JIKU ジク 十界 n. The ten places of existence according to the Buddhists, viz: jikoku, gaki, chikushō, shura, ningen, tenjō, shōmen, engaku, bosatsu, butsu.

JIKKAI ジックライ 十戒 (tō no imashime) n. The ten commandments.

JIKKAI ジックライ 十鈍 n. The ten calender signs or characters used in designating hours, days, months, years, and points of compass, viz.: 甲 kinoye, 乙 kinoto; 丙 hinoe, 丁 kiito; 戌 tsuchinoye, 巳 tsuchinoto; 午 tsubakoye, 未 kanoyu, 申 kanoto, 戌 mizunoye, 亥 mizunoto.

JIKKAI ジックライ 景景 n. A real picture or sketch, not one of fancy.

JIKKEN ジッケン 實験 or 檢 n. Verifying or certifying by inspection, inspection, inquest; personal knowledge or experience of anything; effect or proof of its operation (in speaking of medicine); experiment: kubi wo — suru, to inspect and verify the head of a slain enemy; — wo heru; — suru, to experiment; — hō, experimental method.

JIKKEN ジッケン 著近 n. Intimate attendant on a noble: — suru, to be intimate or familiar with. Syn. osoba, rinju.

JIKKU ジック効 賛効 (makukan no shirushi) n. True signs, or real proof; genuine or real effect (as medicine): kono kusuri wa — ga nai; kaitaratan wo — wo araresu.

JIKKU ジック効 実行 n. Carrying into practice (as a law or doctrine).

JIKOKU ジック効 助 adv. Formerly; fully; thoroughly; wholly; perfectly; — kangaeru, to consider well; — aimashita, fit tightly; it is a perfect fit.

Syn. tokukuri.

JIKKYO ジックイヨ 賛異 (makukan no arisama) real condition; true state: nōgō no — wo shiraberu.

JIKO ジコ 自己 pron. One's self.

Syn. onore, misukara.

JIKO ジコ 故事 (koto no wake). By reason of or on account of business: byokki sono to no — ni yori, by reason of sickness or any other account.

JIKO ジコ時季 n. The weather, or temperature of the season, climate: natsu no — wa atsuri, the weather is hot in summer; futu no — wa sannin; — sō ni natta, the weather is seasonable; — wa futu sō da, the weather is unseasonable; — no sei, influence of the climate or weather; — ni nareta, to be acclimated.

Syn. yōki, kikō.

JIKO ジコ侍講 n. A private lecturer to the Emperor or a noble.

JIKKU ジック時刻 n. The hour and moment, time; — ga utsuru, time passes; — torai suru, the time or hour has come; neru — ga kita, the time for going to bed has come; kuru — wa itsutsu doki de gozaraimasu, the hour for coming is sight o'clock; — hyō, time table.

Syn. kōtō.

JIKUKU ジック自國 (onore no kuni) n. One's own country, native land.

Syn. kōkyō, wakakuni, furusato.

JIKON ジコン 自同 (ina-kara) adv. Henceforth: after this; hereafter: — iyo, id.

JIKU ジク The Tōkyō pronunciation of juku, which see.

JIKU ジク 私 n. A private school, same as juku.

JIKU ジク 軸 n. The stick, stem, stalk, axis: fude no —, the stick of a pencil; kuruma no —, the axle-tree or shaft of a wheel; hakemono no —, the stick on which a picture is rolled; teki —, one roll.

JIKIDAN ジックダン 様様 n. i.e. juku- dan.

JIKU ジク誉 誉誉 (hajitoru) ashamed; affected by shame: — taru katachi, looking ashamed.

JIKU-JIKU ジクジク adv. (coll.) Wet; moist; damp: — shite iru, to be moist.

JIKUN ジクン 叡君 (futari no ki) Two masters; a second master: chūshin wa — ni tsukaeru, a faithful servant will not become the servant of another master.

JIKUNO ジクノ 鈍鈍 (tomo he) n. The stem and stern of a ship: — aitsuken, many ships following each other.
JIKWAN ジクワン 次官 n. A vice or assistant officer in a department of government.

JIKWAN ジクワン 持継 (kyo wo motu) n. Carrying a sacred book and constantly reciting it: − sha, a religiousist.

JIKYU ジキ葉 持なん (coll.) no − wo nani hodo ero, how much land have you? hiro −, a large farm; a wide extent of country.

SYN. JIISO, DENJU.

JIMETSU ジメツ 自滅 n. Self-ruin; self-destruction: − suru, to destroy one's self; − wo vanaku, to bring ruin on one's self.

JIMI ジミ 地面 Plain; not ornamented; not gay; simple; unaffected; frank; − na kimono, plain clothes; − no hito, an honest, unaffected man; − no moyo, a plain or small figure on cloth.

SYN. SHITSUBOKU.

JIMICHI チミチ 地道 n. A proper way, ordinary or moderate manner: − ni aruku, to walk properly; − no saioku de wa torenu, it will not be got by moderate urging.

JIMI-JIMI ジミジミ adv. (coll.) Moist; damp; wet: − asa ga deru, wet with sweat; − shita tokoro, a wet place.

JIMMEI-NOKU ジメイロク 人名録 n. A register of people's names; a directory.

JIMMIN ジミミ 人氏 n. People.

SYN. TAMI, HIBITO.

JIMMMI-RAISAI ジミライサイ 豊未来際 Illimitable duration; eternally (Bud.).

JIMMON ジミモン 騙 (tazune to) − suru, to examine, enquire into: tsunagi no aru nashi wo − suru.

JIMU ジムウ 二毛 (chiraga majiri) n. Hair of two colors; white and black, gray hairs: − wo toriko ni esare.

JIMOKU ジモク 製用 (mimi, me) n. Ears and eyes: hito no − wo odorokasu, to surprise everybody's ears and eyes.

JIMOKU チモク 地元 The character or grade of land; the classification of land employed by assessors in estimating its taxable value.

JIMOKU チモク 地界 i.q. jomoku.

JIMON ジモン 地文 n. The figure or design in cloth.

JIMON ジモン 自問 Stating a question to one's self for solution: − jitō suru, to state a question and answer it one's self.

JIMPI ジミピ 神秘 n. A wonderful secret, incomprehensible mystery: − de naka-naka oshierarena.

JIMPIN ジミピン 人品 (hitogara) n. The kind, quality, or style of man: − no yoi hito, a fine man in looks.

SYN. JIMBITSU.

JIMU ジムウ 仁風 n. Benevolent custom: − tami ni amaneshi.

JIMU ジム事務 n. Affairs; business: mura no −, affairs of a town; − ga tateinde mai-rimase, did not come on account of a press of business.

JIMU-I-IN ジムイイン 事務委員 n. A committee for transacting business; a business committee.

JIMU-KWAJ ジムクワイ 事務会 n. A meeting for the transaction of business; a business-meeting.
JIMU-KWAN 靜岡縣 事務官 n. Government officials.
JIMU-KYOKU 靜岡縣 事務局 (yaku-sho) n. The place where government business is transacted; a bureau, office.
JIMU-SA I 靜岡縣 事務署 n. Superintendent or director of government business.
JIN ジン人 (hito) n. A man, person, human: —skin, the human heart; —tail, human form; —jin shin men no gotoku, men's hearts are like their faces, i.e. various.
JIN ジン柔 n. Love; benevolence; humanity; philanthropy; —wa bunmin wo aiuru no michi; —wa watakushi yokoru naki wo iu. Syn. MEIUMI, ITSUKEISHI.
JIN ユニ 類 (chiri, hokori) n. Dust; dirt; (met.) the business and cares of the world: shuen jin, leaving the world and entering on a religious life (Budd.).
JIN ジン人 n. An army, troops arranged in ranks; a camp, encampment; —wo komaeru, or —wo kamaeru, to arrange troops in the order of battle; —wo haru, id.; —wo toru, to pitch a camp; —wo harau, to break up a camp; sen-jin, the van of an army; go-jin, the rear; ni-jin, the second division of an army.
JIN ジン痛 n. The kidneys: —no zé, id.
JINAI ジンライ 仁愛 n. Benevolence, love, kindness, humanity.
JINAN ジナン 次男 n. The second son.
JINAN ドン男 n. The reddish sound of birds; to chirrup; (fig.) of close and familiar talking of friends: —suru.
JINARI ジナリ 地鳴 n. The noise, or rumbling of the ground in an earthquake.
JINARI ジナリ 地形 n. The shape or configuration of ground, land or country.
JINCHOKE ジンチョケ 沈丁花 n. The Daphne odora.
JINCHO ジンチョ 納福 (chū wo tsukuru) Joyful, faithful: —no kokoroaashi.
JINDO ジンド 麼土 (chiri teuchi) Dust and dirt, used by the Buddhist for fashion, pleasures, honors, and cares of the world: —ni kegareru, polluted by the world.
JINDO ジンド人道 (hito no michi) n. The way in which a man should walk; the duty which man owes to man: —wo okoru.
JINDO ジンド 除取 n. An encampment; a camp, pitching tents: —suru, to pitch a camp, parade, turn out (as troops).
JINEN-HA ジンヘ 自然 生 Growing of itself, wild, or without cultivation; spontaneous growth.
JINEN-JO ジンジョ 自然能 n. A kind of long root or yam growing wild, Dioscorea japonica. Syn. YAMA-KO-IMO, NABA-IMO.
JINEN-KO ジンカウ 自然 根 n. The fruit of the bamboo.
JINSEZUMI ジンシュミ n. The ground or field rat; the shrew.

JINGASA テンガサ 陣笠 n. A kind of helmet formerly worn by soldiers.
JINGI ジギ 仁義 n. Humanity and righteousness, just as —no ikusa, a just war; a war in defense of right.
JINGI-KWAN ジギ県 事務官 n. A department of the Mikado's government which had the control of the Shinto temples, priests, and all affairs relating to the kami.
JINGO ジゴ 飲期 n. End; time when done, finished, or exhausted: kainen no gyokei — arubekaraazu, the new year's holiday will never cease.
Syn. KAGIHI, KIWAMARI, HATESHI.
JINGOYA ジンゴヤ 陣屋 n. The tents, barracks, or huts of a camp.
JINGO ジン戈 阵 (hito no shinwa) Made or done by man; brought about by man: kono wazawasi wo — nari.
JINRY ジンライ 神理 (kami no yashiro) n. A shrine or shinto temple.
JINSHI ジンシ 神事 (kami no koto) n. A Shinto festival, or worship of the kami: —wo okonau.
JINSHI ジンシ仁善 n. Love and pity; benevolence; philanthropy.
Syn. JINGI.
JINGO ジンゴ 仁慈 n. Humanity and sympathy; benevolence and consideration for others; not doing to others what you would not have them do to you: hito no wa sake wakare wo nikuhaba, wa ureshikaran ya, sore wo omote hito wo awaremi, jiji wo nase yo, sunawachi kore jinjo nari.
JINSHI ジンシ 神事 (kami no yashiro) Common; usual; ordinary; fair; equitable; modest; ingenious; —na hito, an ordinary or a modest man; —na tabe yo, a modest way of eating; —na waretsekii, an ingenious disposition; —ni hakuoy itate, confess it honestly; —ni shibu shiro, contend fairly or honorably; —na kuchi wo shite iru, to speak in a frank manner.
Syn. NAMI-NAMI, ATABIMAE, TSUNE NO.
JINJUTSU ジンジュツ 行 n. Kind or humane action; benevolent business: igyowa — nari, the business of a physician is a benevolent one.
JINKE ジンケ 恩 n. Pity; compassion; mercy. Syn. AWAREMI, MEGUMI.
JINKE ジンケ 人気 (hito no ki) n. The mind, heart, or temper of people generally; the public mind: —ga tatsu, the public are roused; —ga ugu, the minds of the people are excited.
JINKE ジンケ 工農 (hito no waza) n. The work of man; done by human skill or labor: kore wa tenki no shite jinjō ni arazumu.
JINKE ジンケ 鬼気 (hito no kaki) n. The mind or spirit of a person; the public mind: —ga tatsu, the public are roused; —ga ugu, the minds of the people are excited.
JINKE ジンケ 悲虐 (tazun e kiwamari) — suru, to investigate, search into.
JINSOKU ジンスケ n. (coll.) Jealousy: — ur okoru, to excite jealousy.

Syn. YAKIMOCI.

JINTAI ジントイ 人體 (hito no karada) Human body; a man's body, character, or condition: — no yoi hito, a person of good character or appearance; — ni ni-awaru koto wo itu, to talk inconsistently with one's position, or character.

Syn. JIMPIN, HITOGARA.

JINTOKU ジントク 仁徳 n. Kindness; humanity; benevolence.

JINSHI ジンシ 市主 n. A landlord; the owner or proprietor of land.

JINZA ジンザ 陣屋 n. An encampment, military camp.

JINYAKU ジンヤ 膳薬 n. Medicines used to strengthen the virile power; aphrodisiac.

JINZU ジンツ 障野 n. Encampment; camp.

JIN-ZEN ジンゼン 人姻 (hito no sumiku) Human habitations; dwelling houses: — chûmitsû.

JIN-YO ジンヨ 神喩 (mi-koshi) n. The car in which the kami is carried out in processions, and festivals.

JINZU ジンツ 人癌 n. Human appetites, or lusts.

JINZEN ジンゼン 造就 adv. Passing gradually; (as time): — tuuki hi wo okurite ima ni itaru.

JINZU ジンツ 障屋 n. Made by man; artificial (opp. to ten-./).

JIN-ZUKU ジンツク 神策 n. Divine knowledge of past, present and future events; divine and supernatural power (Bud.): sen-nin wa — wo matsu, the senmin possess divine intelligence.

JIPPI ジッピー 賞否 True or untrue, true or false: — wo tadasu, to ascertain whether it is true or not. Syn. ZEHU.

JIPPU ジップ賞父 n. Real father; not an adopted or step-father.

JIRAI ジライ 萌生 adv. Henceforth; after this.

Syn. KONG-NOHJI, I-RAI, HO.

JIRAI-RWA ジライラク瓦地雷火 n. A mine of powder: — wo shi-kaberu, to lay a mine.

JIRASHI-SU ジラシ ス v. (coll.) To chafe; to provoke, vex, irritate, tease, annoy: hito wo jirashi nasaru wa, must not tease others.

Syn. MODASESARI, KI WO MOMABERU.

JIRE ジレ n. (coll.) Bad-humor; irritation; crossness; — ga kita, began to fret.

JIRE-RU ジレル i.v. (coll.) To be fretful, irritable, impatient, vexed, annoyed: ki ga jireru, to be in a bad humor; jirete naku, to cry from vexation.

Syn. MODASEBRU, IJIMERO.

JIRE ジレ怒令 n. An order; command: — wo ataeru, to give an order.

JIRETARAI-RU シレタライ adj. (wom.) Provoking, vexations, causing bad-humor or impatience: — koto da, nani wo shite iru, it is provoking, what are you about? — nei, hayaku shite okure, be quiet, don't keep me waiting.
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JIRI シリ事理 (koto no dōri) n. The reason of things, the point or principle of anything, the facts of the case: — wo torenuru.

JIRI-JIRI シリリ adv. By degrees, gradually, little by little; ki no me — to okiku natte ha ni naru, the bud gradually enlarges and becomes a leaf; — to atoshizari suru, to fall back gradually (as an army).

JIRI-JIRI to シリリ adv. The sound of water beginning to boil, or of anything heavy scraping over a floor; cross, fretful.

JIRIKI シリ自立 (mitukara no chikara) One's own strength, or natural power; self-reliance: tabyō wa — ni oyobasu, jirikimi tanomu beki, in dangerous sickness the natural powers are not sufficient, we must implore the gods.

JIRITSU or JIRU シリ自立 Of one's self, without the help or permission of others, independent: — shite koto wo suru; — shite 5 to naru, to set one's self up as a king.

Syn. hitori-dachi, dokuryū.

JIRU シロ芽腫 n. Fistula in ano.

JIRU-JIRO シロリョ adv. (coll.) Staringly.

JIRU-MUSHI シロ試 PEOPLE. The treatment or cure of disease. Syn. ryōni.

JIRU シリ亞賀寺領 (tera chi) n. Land belonging to a Bud. temple, glebe, parish.

JIRAI シラカ地境 n. Boundary lines of land, or country.

JIRAKU シラ自作 (mitukara tsukuru) Made by one's self: — no uta, a song composed by one's self; — no hotoke, gods made by one's self.

JIRAN シラ自賛 (mitukara homeru) Self-praise; poetry, or a song written in one's own praise.

Syn. jinbō.

JIRAN シラ自楽 (mochi maiiru) To carry, take, or bring: — tiashimashō, I will take it or bring it.

JIRAN シラ観念持金 n. The money brought by the wife to the husband on marriage; dower, dowry.

JIRATSU シラ自殺 (jibun ni shinuru) n. Suicide; killing one's self.

Syn. jigaō.

JIRAI シラ言語 n. Leaving the world; poetry composed by a person about to die: — no uta wo yomu; — no nokosu.

JIRAI シラ生存 (mitukara umaruru) Spontaneous generation.

JIRAI シラ治世 (osamareru yo) A time of peace; tranquil and peaceful age.

JIRAI シラ時勢 (toki no tōki) n. The exigencies of the times; the spirit of the age: — wa otoroeta, the times have deteriorated; — ni makaneru, to comply with the spirit of the times; — no soku ni shitagau ga kuni no michi nari, it is the duty of a gentleman to comply with the current customs of the times.
Jitsu ショ 實 (makoto) Actual; true; real; genuine not false; sincere; kind; the multiplicant or dividend in arithmetic; the stone or kernel of fruit: sono hanashi wa — ka, is that story true? — wo motte majiwaru, to be sincere in one's intercourse with others; — ga aru, sincere; — ga nai, false, insincere; unkinds.

Jitsu-no ショポ 地品 n. Real or true mother, — not an adopted mother.

Jitsu-butsu ショブ 實物 (hono no mono) n. The real thing: — ni atate mita koto wa nai, I have never seen the real thing (only its picture, etc.).

Jitsu-i ショイ 實意 n. Sense of right; sincerity; kindness: — no aru hito, kind person. Jitsu-i ショイ 實意 (makoto no koto) n. A true and real affair, — not fancy; a fact.

Jitsuyō ショヤ ショヤ 實情 (makoto no kokoro) Sincere; honest; true feelings; real character; real circumstances of an affair.

Jitsukai ショキ n. A book-mark, or pointer.

Syn. shibori.

Jitsuuki-ku ショキ地積 i.v. To be a permanent resident, or fixed to a place by owning house or land: Yokohama ni jitsuuki mono de wa nai, he is not a fixed resident of Yokohama.

Syn. tsukuru.

Jitsumu-hi シトメイ 實名詞 n. (gram.) A noun, substantive.

Syn. meishii.

Jitsuyō ショヨ 實名詞 n. Real or true name.

Jitsu-ni シトニ 實 adv. Really, truly, indeed.

Syn. makoto-ni, hon-ni.

Jitsurashii,-ki-ku シトラシ adj. Having an appearance of truth, sincerity, reality, or honestly; plausible: — hanashi, a plausible story, that has the semblance of truth.

Jitsusoku シトラ克 實錄 n. Genuine writings; authentic records.

Jittai シタイ 実體 n. Substance, as distinguished from properties or phenomenon; the real essence of anything, real person.

Syn. hontai.

Jittai シタイ 鐵挺 n. A metal mace formerly carried by policeman: — wo furu, to brandish a mace.

Jittai シタイ 実體 (coll.) Honest, upright, sincere: — na hito.

Jitto シト adv. (coll.) Fixedly, firmly, steadily, without motion: — shite ire, hold still; — miru, to look steadfastly at any thing; — te wo shimoru, to squeeze the hand hard.

Jittoku シトク 直禰 n. A kind of coat worn by priests and old men; same as jikitotoku.

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Jitsusoku シトラ克 實錄 n. Genuine writings; authentic records.

Jittai シタイ 実體 n. Substance, as distinguished from properties or phenomenon; the real essence of anything, real person.

Syn. hontai.

Jittai シタイ 鐵挺 n. A metal mace formerly carried by policemen: — wo furu, to brandish a mace.

Jittai シタイ 実體 (coll.) Honest, upright, sincere: — na hito.

Jitto シト adv. (coll.) Fixedly, firmly, steadily, without motion: — shite ire, hold still; — miru, to look steadfastly at any thing; — te wo shimoru, to squeeze the hand hard.

Jittoku シトク 直禰 n. A kind of coat worn by priests and old men; same as jikitotoku.
Jiyaku 療薬 持薬 n. Medicine which one is in the constant habit of taking, mostly as a tonic: — ni suru, to prescribe for one's self; — ni nomu.

Jiyō 既自余 Besides, other: — no koto, another thing: — no hito-bito, other people.

Jiyō-kawata 療薬症通多 n. (med.) Hypertrophy.

Jiyō 療薬 自由 n. Freedom; liberty; free, at one's own pleasure; without constraint; voluntarily; convenient: — ni suru, to do as one pleases; — ni naranai, cannot do as I please, or not to one's mind; — ni saseru, to let another do as he pleases; — jizai ni, freely and easily; shinsō ga — de nai, to be hampered in one's circumstances; — ni ugoku, to move freely without obstruction; — no kuni, a free country; — to, the liberal party.

Jizaka 祭踏 坐 - suru, to sit by the side, as an attendant.

Jizai 祭在 自在 Free; easy; at one's own pleasure; without obstruction: — ni, freely.

Jizai-kagi 祭在ケガ 自在鎖 n. A book used for hanging pots over a fire, which can be raised or lowered to suit the occasion.

Jizaihō 祭在法 自在法 n. A velocipede; also called hitorii guruma, and jitensha.

Jizakka 祭 Özellik 市通り n. Home-made sake.

Jizai 祭在 地栽 n. Land-tax.


Jizō 祭主 地主 n. The name of a bosatsu, the guardian of children: — wo kao no san do made (prov.).

Jizoku 祭祝 特俗 n. Present customs, or fashions.

Jizōkō 祭祝 時俗 n. (coll.) Shaving one's self; being one's own barber: — wo suru.


Jo 俳 際 n. (mat.) Division.

Jo 俳 夷 n. (ona) n. A woman, female; aku jo kagami wo utomu (prov.), an ugly woman shuns the looking-glass; bijo, a beautiful woman. Syn. nato.

Jo 俳 親 (omai-yarai) — suru, to treat others as one would like to be treated; to excuse, bear patiently.

Jo 俳 敬 — suru, to appoint to a particular rank; to confer a title upon. Syn. saizukon, tamai.

Jo よう 福 (kokoro) n. Emotion; passion; feeling; obstinacy: shichi-jō, the seven passions, viz., joy, anger, sorrow, pleasure, love, hatred, desire; — wo haru, to be stubborn, obstinate; go jō na mono, or jō no kowai mono, an obstinate or hard-hearted person; — go nai, no feeling of kindness or pity; — wo kowaku sezu, not to be obstinate.

Jō 素女 城 (shiro) n. A castle; the residence of a daimyō surrounded by a wall; — shu, the lord of a castle; — chū, inside of a castle; — nai, id.; — gware, outside of a castle; — shi, a messenger from the Shōgun to a daimyō.

Jō やら 錠 n. A lock: — to kagi, lock and key; — wo ororu, to lock; — wo akeru, to unlock.

Jō 素女 上 (ne) Superior; best; to go up, ascend: — chū ge, three qualities of superior, middling, and inferior; — hin, superior quality; goku-ju, the very best; miyako ye jōge suru, to go and return from Miyako.

Syn. kami, garei, norobu.

Jō デフ 站 n. A quire of paper,— of some kinds 20 sheets make a quire; of other, 40 sheets; a book that folds up like a fan: kami ichi jō, one quire of paper.

Jō デフ 場 n. Article; item; particular: san jō no okite, a law consisting of three articles; mōsuijō sōmu soro, no mistake in what I said, just as I said; migi no jōjō, the above items.

Syn. kaō.


Jō 素女 代 n. An old man,—only used in the drama; also anciently a high assistant official: — to uba, old man and old woman.

Jō やら 夫 Mr.—a respectful title for an old man: Kikijirō ye yaru, give it to Mr. Kikijirō.

Jō 素女 娘 Used in calling, or respectfully addressing young ladies: o jō san.

Jō デフ 門 Used in counting mats: tatami ichi jō, one mat; tatami nijō, two mats; jō jō jiki no heya, a room of 10 mats.

Jō デフ 代 (tate) n. A measure of ten feet in length; a pole (=96.11 ft. in. Eng.); isshuki to wo ichi jō, ten feet make one pole; tamamono no — ga mijikai, this piece of cloth is short in measure.

Jō やら 息 n. Riding; which that is ridden; (met.) a horse; carriage: — suru, to ride.

Jō-ai 素女 威命 n. (coll.) The feelings, disposition, kindly emotion, affection: fū-ju no — ga utsurana, there is no love between husband and wife; — no nai hito du, he is an unkind person.

Jōsha 素女 夏 n. A saddlehorse; a horse for riding; riding on horseback.

Jōsharkou 素女 英 n. A letter-box; a portfolio.

Jōsan 素女 佐定 番 n. A permanent watch or guard placed to protect a place.

Jōsan 素女 佐定（noritakun）— suru, to manage, conduct, administer.

Jōu 素女 常備 (tonne sonaeru) Always ready, or prepared: tutshin wo — white oku, to keep funds always on hand.

Jōshiran 素女 標準 n. A standing army.
Jōshita ジャウハイ 末品 (coll.) Superior, excellent, or fine in quality: — hito, an excellent man.
Jōboku ジャボク 上本 — suru, to print, or cut on blocks, as a book.
Jōboku ジャボク 婦家 (umi naga) n. The blackened line used by carpenters for making a straight line.
Jōbu デリュア 丈兵 (coll.) Strong, firm, solid; haie, in good health; courageous; safe, secure: — na hito, a robust man; — na hashira, a strong pillar; — de gosarimasu, he is well. Syn. Tashira, Tsutoi.
Jōen ジャーン 上間 (kami no kiki) The hearing or the ears of a superior: — ni tassuru, to be reported to a superior; to be heard by a lord.
Jōetsu ジャエン 成返 (hokote ni naru) To become a Buddha; to enter paradise or Nirvana.
Jochi デニニ 除地 (amari no cho) n. Surplus land; land not taken into account in collecting tax, or measuring distance.
Jochi デニニ 女中 n. Women; also female servants: — gata, ladies; — shi, ladies; — shi, maid-servant.
Jōdai ジャオーデイ 慢代 n. A person who has the charge of a castle in the absence of the lord.
Jōdan ジャーダン 笑談 n. Sport, play, jest, joke, fun: — wo i'u, to jest, joke; — suru, to sport, frolic, to make fun: — ni arasu, to dispute in fun; — no ikusa, a sham-fight. Syn. Tawamure.
Jōdan ジャーダン 上段 n. A raised floor in temples or houses; upper row, or grade.
Jōdo ジャウド 浮上 (kiyotsuki kuni) The pure or holy land, the paradise of the Buddhists, supposed to be on some continent in the west.
Jōdo ジャウド 成道 To become perfect or find out the truth, — said of Shaka Nyorai, after passing through his 12 years of discipline, which is now commemorated on the 8th day of the 12th month (o.c.).
Jōdo ジャウド 常道 (taune no michi) Universal rule or duty: tenka no —.
Jōshih ジャウシ 助酒詞 n. (gram.) An auxiliary verb.
Jōfu ジャフ 定府 n. A prince who resides all the time at the capital.
Jōfu ジャフ 上府 n. Grass cloth of the finest quality.
Jōfu ジャフ 丈府 n. A strong man, manly person.
Jōfu ジャフ 常服 n. (tamne no kimono) Common clothes, such as are usually worn. Syn. Funagari.
Jōgaro ジョーガロ 女学校 n. A girl's school, female seminary.
Jōgen ジャ gangs 上元 n. The 15th day of the 1st month.
Jōgō ジャグア 定規 n. A ruler for drawing lines; a rule, example, standard: kore wo — ni wo dekbaru; nani wo — ni shite ri wo arasou.
Jōgō ジャグア 情願 (naake) n. Friendship: — ni menjite yurusu, to forgive for the sake of (old) friendship.
Jōgō ジャグア 木戸 n. A sot, drunkard (opp. of geko).
Jōgō ジャグア 阪斗 n. A funnel; a cork: — wo suru, to cork.
Jōgō ジャグア 地基 n. Fixed fate, doom or retribution decreed for deeds done in a previous state (Bud.): — no shi.
Jōgō ジャグア 助言 (tasukera kotoba) Prompting or assisting another by speaking, dictating: shobugoto ni — wo suru koto nakare, don't prompt one in playing games.
Jōhai ジャハイ 上願 (ue no tomogara) Superiors; the great; the upper class of people: — wo gehai wo awaremu, the great feel compassion for the lower classes.
Jōhairesi ジャハライサ パ平倉 n. A mirror in Hades, which reflects the good or evil deeds which those that look into it have done while in this world.
Jōhairesi ジャハライサ 氏倉倉 n. Storehouses in which rice was laid up as a provision against famine.
Jōshi ジャシ オ委費 (muda no iroyo) n. Useless expenses or outlay: — wo habuku.
Jōshin ジャシン 上品 Fine or superior quality; a superior article: — no onna, a genteel woman.
Jōsho ジャゼ 鎮歩 Same as jōko.
Jōsho ジャフェ 除法 n. (met.) Rules of division; division.
Jōsho ジャフェ 治法 Fixed rules; stipulated articles of a treaty; laws, regulations, enactments; a formula: — no tōri.
Jōshi ジャシ 千乗法 n. The rules of multiplication; multiplication.
Jōshō ジャを通して う表 n. Presenting a memorial to the Emperors.
Jōthi ジョット 吟受 (kurai wo tamawaru) Conferring rank: — wo okonau.
Jōthi ジョット 吟位 (kurai wo yuzuru) — suru, to abdicate the throne.
Jōthi ジョット 上意 n. The mind, or wish of a lord or superior.
Jōthi ジョット 服衣 (shiroki koromo) n. White robe, or holy garment (worn by priests).
Jōthi ジョット 覆衣 (chibun wo harau) — suru, to expel the barbarians, i.e. foreigners.
Jōthok ジョト結果 n. Incest.
Jōthok ジョト上院 n. The upper house (of parliament).
Jōthok ジョト下院 n. Exceeding the required number; supernumerary: — wo sata suru, to dismiss all supernumeraries.
Jōthok ジョト助言 (tasukura kotoba) n. An expiatory word, or word used for the sake of euphony.
Jōthok ジョト 犬事 (koto wo noburu) n. A
description or account of things seen: — ni takumi naru hito, a person skilful in describing things.

Jōji, Jōzuru ジョージ, ジョルツ The to yu have perfected real to wo go the kuru, to sono set m. Syn. JOKAKU


Jōkō ジョーコ 常例 n. A rush of blood to the head; agitation or perturbation of mind: — suru. Syn. NOBOKU, Jōshō.

Jōkō ジョーコ 蒸気 n. Steam, vapor: — ga tatsu, the steam begins to rise.

Jōkō ジョーコ 蒸汽壓 n. A steam car, locomotive: — michi, a railroad.

Jōkō ジョーコ 蒸汽船 n. A steamboat, steamer.

Jōko ジョーコ 古今 n. Remote antiquity. Syn. INISHIE, MUKASHI.

Jōkō-rō ジョーコー 徒歩 (soro-soro aruku) — suru, to walk slowly or leisurely; to ramble.

Jōkō ジョーコ 常例 n. Perpetual incidence.

Jōkō ジョーコ 常例 (majuvi) n. Friendly relation, or intercourse: — kanahada mitsu nari.

Jōkō-san ジョーコサン 女工婦 n. A factory where female labor is employed.

Jōkō-ban ジョーコパン 常便 an. An incense disk; a censor.

Jōkoku ジョーコク 常設 n. The sovereign state or suzerain.

Jōkoku ジョーコク 上刻 (horii kisamu) — suru, to cut on blocks.

Jōkoku ジョーコク 上告 — suru, to appeal to the supreme court.


Jōkawa ジョーコワ ワクワク 城築 n. The defenses or fortifications of a castle.

Jōkwan ジョーコワン ワクワク 白官 n. Superior officer; high officers.

Jōkwan ジョーコワン 城築 n. The items or articles of a treaty or agreement.

Jōkō ジョーコ 助教 n. Assistant teacher.

Jōmaek デイマーマーへ鎖前 n. (coll.) A lock: — ya a lock-smith.

Jōme ジョーム 騎乘 (nori uma) n. A horse for riding, a hackney; riding on horseback.

Jōmē ジョーム 助中 (inochi wo tasuke) n. Saving or sparing life: — wo ko, to pray that one's life may be spared.

Jōme ジョーム 助名 n. suru, to erase a name from a list; to expel, suspend.

Jōma ジョーム 城築 n. A holiday on the 3rd day of the 3rd month (o.c.).

Jōmoku デイモク 除名 n. The items or articles of an edict, proclamation, or notice.

Jōmoku ジョーム除名 n. Appointment to official service.

Jōmon デイモク除名 n. Family crest, or coat-of-arms.

Jōmyaku ジョームヤク 城築 n. A vein.

Jōmyō デイモクヤク 除名 (sadamatta inochi) n. The fixed period, or duration of life: — de shinda.
JONIN ヨニン 佐任 n. Promotion to rank and appointment to office: — wo okonanu.

Jōsō ジョウナフ 上納 n. Anything paid in to government, as money, taxes: — suru.


Jōrei ヨーレイ 女禮 n. Female etiquette, or decorum: — shiki, the rules of or regulations.

Jōren ヨーレン 條例 n. Code of rules or regulations.

Jōrei ヨーレイ 女禮 n. A basket with a handle, used for shoveling earth.

Jōrikikyō ヨーリキョウ 助力 (chikara wo tagukuru) n. Aid, help, assistance.

Jōsai ジョサイ 造作 n. A basketry vessel, used for shelving earth.

Jōsū ジョスウ 植物 n. A kind of watering-pot.

Jōsō ジョウナフ 上賜 n. A female officer in the house of a noble.

Jōsō-kōro to ヨウクロト adv. (coll.) Rippling of flowing water: — nagareru, to flow in a rippling current.

Jōsara ヨウサラ 丈大 (lit. 16 feet) Applied to an image of Buddha, sitting cross-legged.

Jōyō or Jōryō ヨウヨウ ヨウリョウ 女郎屋 n. A house of ill-fame, whore-house.

Jōsukii ジョウスキィ 汲摩录 n. A kind of musical drama: — wo kataru.

Jōyaku ジョウヤク 條巻 n. Omitting the first part of a writing, or contracting the first syllable of a word; aephrasis.

Jōyū ヨウユ 女流 n. Women; female sex.

Jōyū ヨウユ 上流 n. The upper class of people; the head-waters of a river: — ni tatsu hito; kawa no wa.

Jōtsu ヨウツ 頭注る — suru, to distil; sake wo — shite shōchū wo toru, to distil sake and make alcohol; — sui, distilled water; — kwan, a still, alembic=rabikki.

Jōrui ヨウリュ 女流 n. Imperial decision, or judgment.


Syn. YUDAN-NAI.

Jōsaku ジョウサク 上作 n. A fine crop, abundant harvest.

Jōrei ヨーレイ 女姓 n. (gram.) Feminine gender.

Jōrei ヨーレイ 助成 (tasuke na) — suru, to aid, help, assist; to contribute: — kiu, a contribution, subsidy.

Jōrei ヨーレイ 上世 n. Remote times; the fabulous.

Jōrei ヨーレイ 除籍 — suru, to cease from the register of citizenship.

Jōsen ジョウセン 乘勢 (fune ni noru) To embark in a ship; to sail in a ship: — suru.

Jōshin ヨウシン 初孟 (toshibori) An old man (who walks with a cane).

Jōshakujō ヨウスンクョー 逡巡 (kurai wo ataru) Conferring rank: — wo okonanu.

Jōshi ヨウシ ダughter n. A daughter, girl.

Syn. NYSIII.

Jōshi ヨウシ 女史 n. A female scholar or writer; a literary woman.

Jōshi ヨウシ 情死 n. Dying together (spoken of two lovers who commit suicide in order to live together in the next world): — suru.

Syn. SHINU.

Jōshi ヨウシ 亡卒 (arusa ni noboru) — suru, to cut on blocks.

Syn. JÖKOKU.

Jōshi ヨウシ 上使 n. A high officer sent from the Shōgun to the Daimyō: — uke, the reception of.

Jōshi ヨウシ 女子 n. Surgical forces; tweezers.

Jōshi ヨウシ 潮水 n. A kind of novel or love story, also a writer of love stories.

Syn. NINJÖBON.

Jōshii ヨウシイ 定式 n. Established rule; or custom; customarily; always.

Jōshiku ヨウシク 女相 n. A smoothing plane, such as is used for the finest kind of work, or for finishing.

Jōshin ヨウシン 上申 (mōshi-ageru) — suru, to report or state to a superior officer.

Jōshin ヨウシン 上進 (nobori sumuru) — suru, to advance, make progress.

Jōshin ヨウシン 常進 Perpetual abstinence from fish or flesh of any kind.

Jōshoku ヨウショク 女色 n. Venery; lust: — ni mayo, addicted to venery.

Syn. TAO.

Jōso ジョウソ 上新 n. (leg.) Appeal to a higher court.

Jōso ジョウソ 上新 n. A memorial or statement made to the Emperor.

Jōso ジョウソ 上求 — suru, to report to the Emperor.

Jōso ジョウソ 上新 n. (coll.) A beautiful woman.

Jōta ジョウタ 情態 (arisama) n. The state, condition: kuni no, — hanahada ashi-

Jōtan ジョウタン 助成 n. A screen, or fender placed over a brazier.

Jōtsu ジョウツ サン達 — suru, to improve, advance, become skillful; to make progress.

Jōta ジョウテイ 女弟 n. Younger sister.

Syn. IMOTO.

Jōtei ジョテイ 上聽 n. The hearing of the Emperor: — ni tassuru, to come to the ears of the Emperor.
JOTETSU デウッテ �ềm銃 n. Bar-iron.
Jōto ジャヤントウ  上等 n. First class.
Jōto ジャヤントウ 常燈 n. A lamp that burns the whole night.
Jōto ジャヤントウ 常祥 (o kimari) n. A trite subject; common; not new or uncommon: kore wa — ni shite mezurashikarazu.
Jōwa ジャワ 情談 n. Love talk; affectionate talk (as between two lovers): — wo huki-noeru.
Jota デウト 除夜 n. The last night of the old year; new year's eve.
Syn. ŌMisoka no yo.
Jōkyoku ジャック場 (a) 定釣 n. A covenant, agreement, contract, treaty: — wo musubu, to make a treaty, or contract.
Syn. Yakusoku.
Jōye ジョウ 邸衣 n. Holy garments or official robes worn by Buddhist priests.
Joyo ジョウ 鼟頴 (yama no imo) n. A long edible root growing wild.
Jōye ジョウ 李典 (Mikado no norimoto) The cart, palanquin or carriage in which the Emperor rides.
Jōraku ジョラク 德欲 n. The passions, desires, lusts.
Jōza ジョザア 上侍 An upper, or high seat; a word affixed to the name of a deceased person by the Buddhists, signifying his rank.
Jōzu ジョズ上手 n. A good hand; skillful, expert, dexterous, adept: — na hito, a skillful person; — ni de kita, skillfully done; — ka heta ka shiirenu, don't know whether he is skillful or not; — no te kara musu ga moru (prov.)— even an expert will sometimes fail.
Syn. Takumi.
Ju デュ柱 n. The bridge over which the strings of the harp are stretched; — ni nikanawa suru (prov.).
Jū デュ (coll. nigoroi of chi) The whole, all: sekai-ju, the whole world; kunijū, the whole country.
Jō ジョー 從 Secondary in rank; as: juichi i, second of the first rank: jūsamai, second of the third rank.
Jō ジョー 十 (tō) Ten: — bu ichi, one-tenth; — nin nami, an average kind of person; — nen, ten years; — gatsu, tenth month; jikka getsu, ten months.
Jū ジュ 十重 (kasane, omoi) Double; the numeral for things placed above another, as boxes, stories of a tower, folds of cloth; the same also as, jū-bako: go jū no tō, a five-storied pagoda; jū-tansu-ōda, bicarbonate of soda.
Jō ジョー 住 — suru, to reside, dwell, live.
Syn. somu, onu.
Jō 住encil (kozutsu) n. A musket, rifle: — wo musubu.
Jōku ジョク ム十 erase n. The ten sins of the Buddhists, viz.: sesshō, killing anything that has life; chūtō, stealing; tonyoku, covetousness; guchi, foolishness; jain, adultery; mūgo, lying; kigo, boasting; akkō, cursing; ryōsetsu, double-tongued; shin-i, anger.
Jōkaku ジョッケ ボヤー 重箱 n. A nest of boxes fitting one above the other.
Jōban ジョバン 禄祥 n. A shirt.
Syn. Hadao.
Jōbin ジョービン 便便 (kasanete no tayori) Another opportunity: — ni mūshiaigeru, I will inform you by another opportunity.
Syn. Kō-bin.
Jūbi ジョウビ 免圍 (michi sonawari) — suru, to be completely furnished or prepared.
Jōkoku ジョック 縄 (tomo) n. An attendant, follower; a servant.
Jōben ジョーブン 十分 Ten parts; complete; perfect; abundant; plenty; enough: — ni tabemasuita, have eaten to the full; — nareba kobore yasui, when a thing is full its contents are easily spilt; — ni aru, have plenty, or enough; — de wa nai, it is not full, or not enough; — ni tekuwatsu, fulfill to the utmost.
Syn. Taku-san, Tappuri.
Jūbō ジューボ ツ病 (omoki yamai) n. A severe or dangerous sickness.
Syn. Tabiyō, Chōbyō.
Jūdai ジューデイ 僚代 Several generations: — no katana, a sword come down from one's ancestors for several generations.
Jūdai ジョーデイ 入内 To enter the palace (said of the Mikado): — wo masu.
Jūdo ジューデュ 蓬篋 (kōchi no michi) The doctrines of Confucius; Confucianism.
Jūke ジューケ 佩醛 (ikusa-gimono) n. Military dress, or uniform: — wo kiru.
Jūkaku ジューカク 冥魂 The works or writings of Confucius.
Jūkaku ジュック ホ伝 (shitagai manabu) — suru, to study under another as teacher.
Jūr ジュール 十義 n. The ten relative virtues of the Confucianists, viz., benevolence in the master, fidelity of servants, parental love, filial piety, brotherly love, conjugal affection, kindness of the elder and submission of the younger brother.
Jūgo ジューゴ 十五 adj. Fifteen.
Jūgo ジューゴ 恵義 n. The Halicore or Dugon.
Jūn ジューン 十分 n. The Halicore or Dugon.
Jūn ジューン 十成 (ikusa ni shitagau) Becoming a soldier; going with the army: — wo negau, to volunteer to enter the army.
Jūwān ジュウワン 銀丸 n. Musket ball: — ake no gotochi.
Jūyō ジュウヨ レ業 (oshie wo sazukeru) (1) Giving instruction; teaching; lesson: — hō, mode of teaching; — jikan, hours of teaching. (2) Learning (oshie wo ukeru) Receiving instruction; being taught; a pupil.
Jūyō ジュウヨ 句御入御 To go in, enter; (used only of the Mikado).
Jūnchi ジューンチ 十八 adj. Eighteen.
Jūnak ジューナク 征犯 n. (leg.) An accessory to a crime.
Jū ジュウ 依頼 (ochitaru wo hirou) n. Ad- denda; supplement or appendix to a book.
JUKUDAN ジュクダン 熟談 - suru, to talk over fully or thoroughly: - suru.
JUKUDOKU ジュクドク 熟読 (yokuyomu) - suru, to read carefully, or attentively.
JUGI ジュギ 熟議 (yoku hakaru) - suru, to maturely consult about.
JUKUHI ジュクヒ 熟皮 n. Leather.
JUKUJU ジュクジュ 熟字 n. A word compounded of two others; a compound word.
JUKUKO ジュククオ 熟考 (yoku kangaeru) - suru, to consider maturely.
JUKUKAN ジュククカン 熟慣 Skillful from use; accustomed to and skillful in; experienced in.

SYN. YOKU NARETA.
JUKUREN ジュクレン 熟練 Experienced; skillful from practice; thoroughly acquainted with or versed in; ken-jitsu ni — shite iru, skillful in the use of the sword; - no; - shita.
JUKUBO ジュクブオ 熟歩 (yoku shireru michi) A road which one is well acquainted with.
JUKUBO ジュクブオ 熟歩 (yoku omomakurari) - suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.
JUKUSATU ジュクサタ 熟察 (yoku shirarebu) - suru, to investigate or examine thoroughly.
JUKUSHI ジュクシ 熟視 (yoku miru) - suru, to look at attentively.
JUKUSU ジュクスイ 熟睡 n. A sound or deep sleep.

SYN. UMAI.
JUKUSHI ジュクシ 熟思 (yoku omou) - suru, to think maturely or thoroughly.
JUKYO ジュクヨ 住居 (saimai) n. Residing; dwelling: - suru, to reside, dwell.
JUKYO ジュクヨ 節省 n. The teachings or doctrines of Confucius; Confucianism.
JUMAN ジュマン 節候 (michi-mitsurii) Full; abounding: - suru, to fill, abound; guzei ga no yama ni — suru, the army covered the plains and hills.
JUMAN ジュマン 順番 (coll.) Regular order; regular succession or turn; according to the number; - ni tsutomeru, to serve in regular order; - de kuru, to come in regular succession.

JUM-MAWARI ジュムマワリ 順巡 n. Regular order or succession; regular turn.
JUMOKU ジムコク 树木 (ki) n. Trees.
JUMON ジムコン 印文 n. A written prayer, charm, spell or incantation: - wo tonaeru, to say over an incantation.
JUMONJI ジムモンジ 十文字 n. The character for ten, shape of a cross: - ni kiru, to cut into quarters, or crosswise; - no yari, a spear with a head in the shape of a cross.
JUMOTSU ジュムソク 什物 n. Articles preserved in temples or in families as memorials, as relics of ancestors or of historical events; household furniture.
JUMITEI ジュミテイ 銘筆 n. Dipping the pen into ink; writing: - ryō, money paid for writing.
JUMO ジュモ 銘表 - suru, to conform to, obey, comply with.
The page contains a list of Japanese words and phrases, along with their English translations and definitions. The text is organized in a tabular format with columns for the original Japanese terms and their English translations. The page appears to be a glossary or vocabulary section, possibly from a textbook or language study resource.
The ten kings of Hades.

A house, dwelling.

To come, visit: go — kudasaru beku sōrō, please make a visit.

Previously; hitherto; from the first.

To grind, or crush with the foot; to trample upon; to treat with contempt.

To send to jail; zainin wo — suru; to condemn to imprisonment.

Sixteen.

To receive: kwan-roku wo — suru, to receive a salary from government; — shō, a receipt.

Abandoning public life and taking a husband (said of a geisha or fūro): — suru.

Thirteen.

Same as jusha.

To receive baptism.

A Confucianist; one who teaches and explains the writings of Confucius.

Attendant, follower: — no inzu sono bungen ni suguro beharazu, must not have a larger number of attendants than comports with his station.

Fourteen.

To follow one's master and die with him (as in battle).

To receive a message.

Seventeen.

A dwelling, residence.

A spear-shaped bayonet.

To obstruct, block, or fill up a way: jadō seijin no michi wo — suru.

Making a complimentary visit to the Emperor.

A scheme, device, stratagem.

Drowning one's self.

A company of musketeers or riflemen.

A dwelling, residence.

A carpet.

Foreign barbarians.

Full to the roof, or ceiling; abundant; very many: sono shojaku kanyū jūtō.

Art, science, rules, principles, artifice, trick: uma ni noru ni — ga aru, there are rules to be observed in riding a horse; teki no — ni o chiru, to fall into a trap laid by the enemy: — nashi.

Doubly related by marriage.

Going to the bridegroom's house (used only of the Emperor): musume dairi ni — shimashita.

To give, bestow.

See 494.

To follow or accompany another in traveling.

Grave offenses or crimes: — ni, a felon.

The court for the trial of heinous crimes.

That which is created; the creature.

To tell the rosary: — wo tsunagu, to tell the rosary: — dama, the beads of a rosary.
GA

KA

カ ガ n. A mosquito: — ga susu, the mosquito bites; — wo tsusu, to smoke out mosquitoes; — ni kuwaretu, bitten by mosquitoes.

カ ガ n. Smell; odor; scent; perfume: — wo ka, to smell a perfume; it ka, a delightful odor; kono chawan wa sake no ka ga aru, this teacup smells of sake; — wo tomeru, to perfume, scent; ka ga kikoeru, to perceive an odor; mitau-bachi — wo shita, the bee scents the perfume.

Syn. NIOI, KAOI, KOBASHIKA.

カ ガ n. A load for a man: misu ikka, a load of water; sumi go-jikka, fifty loads of charcoal.

Syn. NINAI, NI.

カ ガ n. A classifier for periods of time, and countries: ikka tsuki, one month; ni ka tsuki, two months; san ga koku, three provinces; san ga sho, three places.

カ ガ すり, to marry a husband; to go as a bride to her husband's house.

Syn. YOME-IKI, TOTSUGU.

カ ガ (te) n. Family, house: — mei, family name, name of the house.

カ ガ (1) An interrogative particle: — to the interrogation mark (?): atta ka, have you found it? omae Tókyó y e oide nar i ka, are you going to Tókyó? with a negative it expresses a strong affirmative: yoi hito ka na i ka, what a fine man he is? ammari fukigina yume ja nai ka, what an exceedingly strange dream.

(2) A particle expressing doubt: if, whether, or: donna san kita ka miya, see if the master has come; ame furu ka furanu ka shirenai, I don't know whether it will rain or not, aru ka to omou, I think there are; aru ka no shirenai, perhaps there are; there may be; itsu ka watakushi no toko ye kita kito da, a person who came to my house some time ago; don na yume da ka haushite kikase-na, tell me what kind of a dream it was.

(3) A particle of admiration—!

Syn. YA.

カ ガ Proper; good; right: ka fu ka, good or bad; right or wrong; ikki shite — naran, what should we better do?

カ ガ ツ n. (mat.) Addition: — hō, the rules of addition. Syn. YOZE ZAN.

カ ガ n. Place; used only in comp. words, as, sumi-ka, ari-ka, oku-ka.

カ ガ じ (yoki) Good; beautiful; fine; nice; excellent; (only in comp. words).

†KA ガ (cont. of shika) n. A stag, deer: — no waka ten'no.

KA-AL ガアイ 可愛 See kawai.

KA-AIGARU-RO ガアイガル 可愛 t.v. To love, to be fond of: sekai wo — , to love the world; same as kawai garu.

†KA-AO ガアヲ — naru, green.

KABA ガバ The birch, Betula alba.

KABA ガバ 河馬 (kawa no uma) n. The hippopotamus.

KABA ガバ An auxiliary conjunctive particle to the past tense of verbs.—because, since, when: meizuki kaba, when he had commanded, or having commanded; itarishi kaba, when he arrived, or having arrived; sono koto wo kikishii kaba, having heard that, etc.

KABA ガバ ず n. A reddish brown color.

KABA-AU ガバサン t.v. To cover or shield from danger or injury; to be careful of, to keep in safety, to protect, to screen, defend, guard, preserve: nivatorii ko wo kaba, the hen protects her chickens; daikou wo tsuchi ni kubatte oku, to put radishes in the ground to preserve them; kimonowa kubate michi wo aruku, to take care of one's clothes in walking; nokogiri wo kubate teku.

Syn. ABAU, MAMORU, KARO.

KABA-KARI ガバカリ 斯詩 This much, so much, such a little: — no kane, so much or so little money; — no daiji, such an important matter as this.

Syn. KOBASHO.

KABAN ガバン 赤番 n. A reinforcement to the number of a guard or watch: — suru, to increase a guard, or watch.

KABANE ガバネ ふ n. A dead body; the corpse of a man.

Syn. SHIGAI, SHIKABANE, NAKIGARA.

†KABANE ガバネ 娃 n. The clan or family name (same as sei).

KABAN-NO-I ガバノイ See kaba.

KABARI ガバリ n. A fly-hook,—in fishing.

KABO ガボ adv. Suddenly: — okira, to spring up.

KABAYAKI ガバヤキ 焼焼 n. Roasted flesh or fish: unagi no — , roast eel.

KABE ガベ n. A wall; (met.) a dream (obs): — wo muru, to plaster: — ni mimi aru, hito no urasawa wo suru koto nakare, there are ears in the wall, so don't tattle about others: — goshi ni mono wo itu, to talk to another through a wall.

KABENARI ガベナリ n. (coll.) Always asserting; agreeing or chiming in with what another says: — wo itu, — na hito.
KABURASE,-ru | カブレセ Caust. of kaburu.  
KABURASHI,-MU | カブレシ Grey.  
KABURE カブレ n. An eruption on the skin or poisoning produced by lacquer, or any poisonous substance: —ga dekiru, to be poisoned.  
KABURE,-RU カブレ i.v. To be injected; to have an eruption coming in contact with others, or with something poisonous: urushi ni —, poisoned with lacquer; kōyaku ni —, to have an eruption on the skin after using a plaster; omae Gin-san ni —, you have caught that habit from Gin-san.  
KABURI カブリ n. (coll.) The head: —wo furu, to shake the head.  
KABURI,-RU カブリ t.v. To put on one's own head; to wear on the head; to cap; to have pain in the stomach; to take on one's self, or assume to receive from a superior: kasa wo —, to put on a hat; men wo —, to put on a mask; ò ane de ino ga mizu wo —, the rice is covered with water from the heavy rain; hito no tsumi wo kaburaru yō ni kokoro wo tsuku beshi, take care that you be not involved in the crime of others; yama ga kumo wo —, the mountain is covered with a cloud; hara ga —, to have pain in the stomach; mushi ga kubitte ko ga umaruru.  
KABURI-FUKU, -RU カブリ福 福頭 i.v. To shake the head in dissention.  
KABURI-MONO カブリモノ 福物 n. A covering for the head, bonnet, cap.  
KABURI-TSUKI,-RU カブリツキ t.v. To attack, or spring at, as an animal: inu ga hito ni —, a dog attacked the man.  
KABUKU カブク 柿 n. A young girl who wears her hair long, also a young man (obs.); bald (obs.).  
KABURUOYI カブロイ q. kaminari.  
KABUSARI,-RU カブサリ 火 i.v. To be spread or laid over; to overspread, to cap; protected, screened: kumo ga yama ni kabusu, the cloud caps the mountain; oya ga ko wo shika-reba, baja ga —, when the parent scolds the child, the grandmother screeches it.  
KABUSU,-RU カブス 酋 t.v. To cover, or spread over the head of another; to impute, charge, blame: hito ni tenuqui wo —, to cover a person's head with a handkerchief; hito ni tsumi wo —, to lay one's crimesto the charge of another.  
KABUTA カブタ (coll. same as kabu) A stump.  
KABUTO カブト 帽 or 兎 n. A helmet.  
KABUTODORI カブトドリ n. A species of kingfisher.  
KABUTOGAI カブトガイ n. The shell of the sea-urchin.  
KABUTOKURI カブトムシ n. A kind of beetle, genus Xylotrupes.
KABETSU カベンツ 下物 n. Anything eaten with sake; i.q. sakana.

†KABETSUCHI カベンチュ n. A knob, pommel: — no tachi, a sword with a knob or pommel at the end of the handle to prevent it from slipping from the hand.

KACHI カチ 勇士 The guard who walks in front of a noble when going out.

KACHI 歩 On foot, walking: — de yuku, to go on foot; — samurai, the guards that walked on each side of the shogun; kachi-metsuke, a kind of censor or spy; — de kawa wo wataru, to ford a river on foot.

†KACHI カチ 稲 n. A kind of cloth.

KACHI カチ n. The paper mulberry, = kōzu, kazu.

KACHI カチ n. A grey color.

KACHIN カチ音 n. A victory, advantage, superiority: — wo toru, to gain a victory; — kata, the victorious party.

Syn. shōei.

KACHI-TEU カチ庭 t.v. To conquer, win, defeat, overcome, gain the victory; to triumph, to control, to excel: hito ni katsu, to defeat another; onore ni —, to conquer self, deny one’s self; ni naka ni, to cut the other right side of the one’s side, yet succumb to another; kachi ni noru, taking advantage of victory, or success.

†KACHI-BITO カチビト n. A pedestrian.

KACHI-DOKI カチドキ 勝負 n. The shout of victory: — wo ageru, to raise a shout of triumph.

KACHIGURI カチグリ 投果 n. Dried chestnut kernels.

KACHI-HADASHI カチハダシ 徒跣. Without horse and barefoot: — ni naru, to be horseless and barefoot.

KACHI-HOKORI-RU カチホクロ 勝誇 i.v. To be puffed up by victory, vain of one’s success; to be triumphant.

†KACHI-IKUSA カチイクサ 步兵 n. Foot-soldiers, infantry.

KACHI-JU カチ足 n. A journey on foot, or going by land: fune de yuku ka — wo yuku ka, are you going by sea or will you go on foot? Syn. kuga, riku.

KACHI-KACHI カチカチ adv. The sound of hard things striking together; clashing, clacking, clicking.

KACHI カチ 勇気 n. A spirit of rivalry, or ambition to be the best.

KACHI-KUKU カチクク 家畜 n. Domestic animals.

KACHI-MAKE カチマケ 勝負 n. Lose and win; victory and defeat: — wo arasu, to dispute about who is the winner; to contend for victory.

KACHI-ME カチメ n. A kind of sea-weed.

KACHI-MO カチムオ 徒諾 n. Visiting the temples on foot.

KACHI-MUSA カチムシヤ 徒番者 n. A foot soldier; infantry.

KACHI チン 餓 n. Bread or cakes made of pounded rice, same as mochi (wom.).
door, after the death of a person, to light the way of the soul to the next world; also, to receive the spirits of the dead in the 7th month.

**KADASHI**-**SU** カダシャ ス. To be rough, testy, cross. In one's treatment of others.

**KADOBE** OF **KADO-IDE** カドーベ カドーデ 首途 Leaving home; setting out on a journey: wo su ru.

Syn. **SHUTSU**-**SU**, **KEDATCHI**

**KADO-MA-SHI**-**RU** カドーマシ り. カドーマシ り. Stern; severe in manner; also treacherous, faithless.

**KADO-U** カドウ. Entrance, or door of a house.

Syn. **TRIOUCHI**.

**KADOHIROGI**-**GU** カドオヒロギ グ. 4 カドオヒロギ グ. Kidnapping; to take, to abduct from his parents.

**KADOKO**-**SU** カドコ サ. Kidnapping; kidnapper.

**KADOKURO** カドクロー. Kidnapping; kidnapper.

**KADOMARU** カドマル ん. Waiting or keeping the gate; gate-keeper: seyo.

**KADOMATSU** カドマツ ます. The pine branch planted before the door on new year.

Syn. **MATSU-KAZARI**

**KADOMI**-**RU** カドミ る. To be imposing, noble, intelligent.

**KADOMO** カドモ (cont. of keredomo) Although, however, but.

**KADOMO** カドモ ん. A gate-keeper, porter.

**KADOMUKI** カドムキ ん. Meeting a guest at the gate to welcome him in: ni deru, to go to the door to meet a guest.

**KADONAMI** カドナミ ます. Each house in order; house by house; from door to door: kojiki wa, ni moratte aru ku, the beggar goes from door to door begging.

**KADONASHI** カドナラシ ん. Placing houses in line: ni te wo tateru.

**KADONO-OSA** カドノオサ な. A constable or chief of police.

**KADONO-SHINO-SAKA** カドノシノサカ な. Shaka Nyorai (poet).

**KADOKO** カドコ ん. A species of poplar.

**KADOKURO** カドクロー ん. Cooling one's self at the door in warm weather.

**KADOTA** カドタ ん. Rice-fields near the house; no ina ba.

**KADOTSUKA** カドツサ カ. A person who goes about from house to house playing on the guitar and singing; a minstrel.

**KADOWAKASHI** カドワカサ ん. Kidnapping; abduction; a kidnapper.

**KADOWAKASHI**-**SU** カドワカサ れ. カドワカサ ろ. t. v. To kidnap, abduct: kodo mo wo kadowakasu, to kidnap a child.

**KADOWAKASHI**-**SU** カドワカサ ろ. i. q. kadowakasu.

**KADOTA** カドタ ん. A house by the gate, gate-house; the corner house.

**KA** カ. The oak or yew tree.

**KA** カ. カ ん. Exchanging one thing for another: o ono ni wo, in exchange for that, or instead of that.

**KA**-**SU** カ サ. To exchange; to change, alter; to substitute: kimono wo, to change the clothes; sugata wo, to change one's appearance; kanesu, to change money; te wo, to do in another way, change one's tactics; mi ni kaete hito wo omou, to feel for others as if it were one's self; mi ni kaete sewa wo suru, to do for others as we would for ourselves; inochi ni kaeru mono nashi, there is nothing that can be exchanged for life; to wo, to clean a well; se ni hara wo kaerarenu (proverb), the belly cannot be exchanged for the back.

**KAEBUTA** カエ布タ ん. An inside cover or lid, as of a box.

**KA-DA-SHI**-**SU** カダシ ス. To dip out, bale out: fune no aka wo, to bale out a boat.

**KADE** カデ ん. A species of maple.

**KAEDONO** カエドノ ん. The dwelling of the Empress, made of the kashi tree.

**KAERI** カエリ 略字 ん. A synonymous word, synonym.

**KAENA** カエナ 略字 ん. Another or different name; a false name, alias: jin wo waga honshin no, humanity is only another name for the natural heart.

**KAENSHI** カエンシ ん. A kind of sweet sake.

**KAERI**-**SU** カエリ り. Return, reply; answer: o gorenzuru, reading the answer (from the Emperor); fute, uatu, singing the same tune over again.

**KAERI** カエリ 反 ん. Return, going back; turns; the barb of a hook; a balance of money.

**KAERI**-**RU** カエリ 随 ん. To return, come or go back; to be changed, altered; often joined to the roots of other verbs to intensify their meaning: uchi ye, to return home; kuyande wo kaeru, repentance will be no avail; shizumari-kaeru, to be perfectly still; ni-kaeru, to boil hard; ato ye, to return to the previous subject, to go back.

Syn. **MODORI**, **KISURI**

**KAERI**-**RU** カエリ る. カエリ る. To be hatched, as an egg: hatsuka tatsu to tamago ga, an egg is hatched in twenty days.

**KAERI-ARUJI** カエリアリジ ん. An entertainment given by the lord of the winning party to those engaged in a contest or games.

**KAERIBANA** カエリバナ ん. Flowers that bloom a second time in the same year, or bloom out of time.

**KAERI-CHU** カエリチュ 略字 ん. Returning to loyalty or fidelity and turning informer: wo suru.

**KAERI-GAKI NI** カエリガキニ adv. Whilst returning, on the way back: shitete ye yotte okure, please call at the tailor's on your way back.

**KAERI-GO** カエリゴ ん. A change of voice from one part to another in singing.

**KAERI-GOTO** カエリゴト ん. An answer, reply, response. Syn. MEISHI.

**KAERI-MI** カエリミ 略字 ん. Favor, grace, kindness: oya tachi mo, oya tachi no.

Syn. **MEISHI**

**KAERI-MI**-**RU** カエリミル 略字 t. v. To look back, to take a retrospect; to reflect on, consider; to
regard with kindness, to care for: onore wo —, to examine one's self; ushiro wo —, to look back, reflect on one’s conduct; kaeirimizu, not to regard.

KAE カエ adv. On the contrary; on the other hand; vice versa; rather; better: — sen yori warui, on the contrary, it is worse than it was; — toki da, it is rather an advantage.

Syn. KAKU.

KAFU カフ 杠下 — suru, to give, grant; to present,—from government.

KAGU カグ 家族 n. A family record; the chronicles of a family.

KAGU カグ 家風 (ie no narawashi) The customs or rules of a family.

Syn. KAREI.

KAGAMARI カガマリ adv. Should or should not; can or cannot; right or wrong; good or bad.

Syn. YOSHI ASHI, ZE-HI.

KAGA カガ n. Rags.=boro: — wo hirau, to pick up —.

KAGACHI, or KAGAMIDO カガチ n. i.q. hōzuki.

KAGAI カガイ n. Alternate singing, or responding to a stanza of poetry by extemporizing another.

KAGAI-AU カガイア i.v. To sing alternately in response to one another.

KAGAMARI-RU カガマリル i.v. To be bent, crooked, curved; toshiyotte koshi ga kagamata, the back is bent with age; yubi ga kagamaramu, the finger is stiff.

Syn. MAGERU.

KAGAME-RU カガメル i.v. To bend, to crook, stoop, bow: koshi wo —, to bend the back; yubi wo —, to crook the finger, to count with the fingers; bō wo —, to bend a pole; kagande mon wo kagurud, to stoop and pass through a gate.

Syn. MAGERU, YUGAMERU.

KAGAMEKI-KU カガメキ i.v. To cry (as an animal).

KAGAMI カガミ 鏡 n. A mirror, looking-glass; (met.) the head of a barrel; an example, or pattern: — ni utsuru, to be reflected in a mirror; — ga kamotteru, the mirror is dim; — ni kage wo utsur, to reflect the image of anything in a mirror; — no saya, the case of a mirror; — no dai, stand for a mirror; taru no — wo nuku, to take out the head of a barrel; hito no — to naru, to be an example to others; kagamido-do, a shining door, clean and bright door; kagami-ita, a clean, bright beard; — wo tougu, to polish a mirror.

Syn. KAGAMIDAI.

KAGAMIDAI カガミダイ n. The dory, Zeus nebukus.

KAGAMI-UWA カガミウワ n. A kind of plant.

KAGAMI-ITA カガミイタ n. A panel, as of a door.
A mirror stand,=kyūdai.
A cake of rice bread, large and round like a mirror.
A maker of mirrors.
†Kagane,=Ru kagane t.e. i.q. kakanabe.
†Kagazuki,=Ru kagazuki t.e. To cry, as a bird.
An iron brazier for holding torches; torch-light.
To embroider with long stitches; to lace together by sewing; to darn, cross-stitch; mari ni une no hana wo kagaru, to work the figure of a plum-blossom on a blossom; kō wo —, to lace the edges of a sail together.
A torch-light, a watch-fire.
A scarecrow made in the shape of a man.
To growl, snarl; iun ga hito wo —.
Lustre, brilliance, glory, effulgence, brightness; splendor; hi, tsuki, hoshi nado no —, the glitter of the sun, or stars.
Syū. hikari.
To be bright, glisten, glitter, sparkle, shine, gleam; to be brilliant, effulgent; hi ga kagayaku, the sun is bright; aas ni hi kagayaku tsurugi no inazuma, the lightning of their swords flashing in the morning sun.
Syū. hikari, tenbu.
To shine all around; to shine across.
†Kagotou,=Ru kagotou i.v. i.q. kagayaku.
Deer color, chestnut color; — no uma, a horse of the color of a deer.
Shade; shadow; reflection; light; (met.) secret or unseen influence; power; beneficence; help; hi, tsuki, hoshi, tomoshihi nado no —, the light of the sun, moon, stars, lamp etc.; yama, ki, iie, hito nado no —, the shade of a mountain, etc.; — ni naru, to be in one's light, to become a shadow, i.e. to be enshrouded; to be a protection; — wo tsukau, to reflect the image of anything; kage de kiku, to hear in secret; — nagara uketamawaru, to hear anything privately, or whilst not seen, or in a distant place; o kage de naorimashita, cured by your kind influence, or help; tenshi no o-kage, the beneficent influence of the Mikado; — nagara inoru, to pray in secret; — ga umi, his shadow is thin, i.e. looks as if he would die.
The gills of a fish.
Syū. ōba, era.
†Kage (cont. of shika no ko) n. A fawn.
Kagazukii kagazukii shōzō n. Dried in the shade.
The shadow of a person.
KAGI かぎ 鎖 n. A key; — de jō wo akeru, to open a lock with a key; — ana, key-hole.
KAGI かぎ 羅 n. A hook; ago wo — ye kakeru to hang the chin on a hook, i.e. to neglect business, lead a dissolve life, and come to poverty; — wo te, hooked.
KAGI-su かぎ 鍔 t.v. To smell, to scent; hana wo —, to smell a flower; hana de —, to smell with the nose.
KAGI-BANA かぎばな 薅鬘 n. (coll.) Smelling, scenting; inu ga — wo shite oru, the dog is scenting something.
KAGI-DASHI-ru かぎだし 簡出 t.v. To scent, to find out by smelling; inu ga kitesune wo kagidashita, the dog scented out the fox.
KAGI-GUSURI かぎすり 簡薬 n. Fumigating medicines; erihime.
Syn. INUSHI-GUSURI, KUNYAKU.
KAGI-KAKO かぎかけ 鈴括鴞 n. Brackets, in printing.
KAGI-NARU-ru かぎなら 箱出る t.v. Accustomed to the smell or scent of anything.
KAGI-RI かがり 限 n. The limit, end; the utmost extent or degree; boundary, extremity: koe no — kagiri ni naki-sakebu, cried out at the top of his voice; kazu — wa nai, innumerable; shindai no —, bankrupt; inochi no —, the end of life or until death; kami no chikara ni — wa nai, there is no limit to the power of God; koko —; — naki hito, a noble person; — no koto, mass said for the dead.
Syn. SAIGEN, KIWA, MATSHI.
KAGI-TARE かぎ背ぶす n. Smelling tobacco, snuff.
KAGI-TSUKE-ru かぎつけ 鍔着 t.v. (coll.) To sniff up, smell; to scent; to perceive by the smell; sake wo nioi wo kagitsukete kuru, to come attracted by the smell of sake.
KAGI-YARI かがりやり n. A kind of halberd or hooked spear.
KAGI-ZAKI かぎざき n. Torn on a nail, torn or ripped by catching on anything, as of clothes; — wo shite kita.
KAGO かご 香雀 n. A sedan chair, palanquin; a basket made of bamboo for riding in; — ni noru, to ride in a sedan chair; — wo katru, or — wo kaku, to carry a sedan chair; — wo yatai, to hire a sedan chair. The various kinds of kago are: naga-bō —, a sedan chair with a long pole, carried by four bearers and used only by people of rank; kiri-bō —, a kago with a short pole, used by the inferior classes; hiki-do —, the sliding
door kago, same as the last; tare —, a sedan, the door of which is covered by a mat curtain; yama —, a common kago made of bamboo, something like a basket attached to a pole.
Syn. NORIMONO.
KAGO かご 車 n. A basket, a cage; tori no —, a bird cage.
KAGO かご 鞠 n. Care, providence, protection of the gods; kami no — de tasukuru.
Syn. MAMORI, BIYAKU.
†KAGO かご n. A clasp.
Syn. KOHAKU.
KAGORI かごり 叱錐 n. A character, or word written in outline.
KOGOKA こごか n. naru, lonely; solitary; secluded, forlorn.
†KOGOKA こごか adj. Secretly; i.q. hisoka.
KOGOKARI こごかれき 昇夫 n. Chair-bearers.
†KOGOMI こごみ n. Fragrance; — ni fuku kaze, a wind loaded with fragrance.
KOGOTO かごと 假言 n. A pretext, excuse, same as kukotsute, grumbling.
†KOGOTO かごと n. An oath.
Syn. CHIKAI.
†KOGOTO-BAKARI かごとばかり 仮言 adv. So little; such a little.
KOGOTO-GAMASHIKU かごとガマシク adv. In an offended, or grieved manner; in a grumbling way.
KOGOTA かごた 鳶篭屋 n. A place where kago are kept for hire.
KOGOTA かごた n. — naru, lonely; solitary; secluded.
KOGU かご 家具 n. Household furniture.
KOGU かご ふども (mottomo oroko naru mon) n. The most stupid kind of people: kono hito wo — no sei nite utsuru bekarasu.
†KOGUNOMI
†KOGU-NO-KONOMI かごノノノミ i.q. tachibana.
KOGURA かごら 神楽 (kami wo gaku) n. A theatrical exhibition in front of a temple to entertain the kami; also persons wearing the head of a lion as a mask, who go about the streets dancing and begging: benten sama ye o kagura wo ageru; kado nami — wo mawaru.
†KOGURI-ku かごりこ adj. Black; dark; i.q. kuroku.
†KOGUWASHIKI かごわしキ adj. Fragrant; sweet-smelling.
Syn. KOSASHIKI.
KOGYO かごよ 家業 n. Business, occupation, or calling of a family.
Syn. SHINAI, SHOKUBUN, SUGOWAI, TOSEI.
†KAKU かかく 河合 n. The god of rivers.
KAHAN かはん 伽辯 n. aru, to fix one's seal to a paper as security, or as a witness; to endorse.
KAHAN-nin かはん忍 伽辯人 n. An endorser, security.
Syn. UKENNIN.
KAHI かひ 可不 Good or bad; good or not; should or not, ayes and noes; — wo tramutu bizukite, whether it is good or not is not fully known; — wo kessuru, to decide by a vote.
Syn. ZEI, TOSHI-ASHI, ZEN-AKU.
KAI カイ n. A servant girl, maid.

Syn. geio.

KAIHIN カイヒン 中品 (yoki shina) n. A good thing, good article.

KAIHON カイホン 下品 n. An inferior kind or quality; lower class.

KAIJU カイジウ 加筆 (fuze wo kuwaeru) adding the pencil, to correct or improve a manuscript; — wo negu.

KAIJU カイジウ 卑法 (muogi okite) n. Cruel or tyrannical laws.

KAIKU カイク 割法 (ie no narawashi) n. The customs or rules of a house; a secret medicine or medical prescription.

Syn. kafu.

KAIHO カイホ 割作 n. (mat.) The rules of addition.

KAIHODO カイホド 加程 (kore hodo) This much; so much; so much as this.

Syn. karakari.

KAI カイ n. Profit, advantage, use; benefit: — ga nai, no advantage; kuwari monda — ga wai, no benefit from having taken the medicine; shimbô shita — ga aru, I' enjoy now the benefit of patience; itta — ga nai, there was no use in going.

Syn. eru.

KAI カイ 据 n. An oar, paddle; — wo tsukau, to work an oar.

KAI カイ (coll. for kai) Gruel.

KAI カイ n. A clam; any shell-fish.

KAI カイ The numeral used in counting hats: kasa ikkai, nikai, san'ai.

KAI カイ The numeral used in counting the stories of a house: ni-kai, two stories, or second story; sangai-zukuri no te, a three-storied house.

KAI カイ 束 (imashime) n. Prohibitions, commandments: go kai wo tamotsu, to keep the five Buddhist commandments; hakai no sô, a priest who breaks the commandments; kaiyô suru, to practice the commandments; — wo yahuru, to break the commandments.

KAI カイ 海 (umi) n. The ocean, sea: toki, the eastern ocean.

KAI カイ 峡 n. A ravine, gorge, valley.

KAI カイ改 (oratameru) To change, alter; to reform, correct, amend.

KAI カイ解 (toku) — suru, to explain, make plain, comment on.

KAI カイ n. In the place of, instead of, — kowari: — nashi, no alternative, — sen ga nai.

KAI カイ Used in comp. as a contraction of kaki.

KAI カイ n. A bud, young shoot.

KAI カイ n. Between; depression (as between mountains): yama no —, between the mountains.

KAI カイ n. A spoon.

KAI カイ 買 t.v. To buy, purchase; katte koi, go and buy; kau hito ga nai, nobody will buy it; sakana wo kai ni itta, has gone to buy fish; omae uru nara kaimashô, if you will sell I shall buy it; kaimeshô, I will not buy; yusuke katta, bought it cheap.

KAI カイ t.v. To keep or tend animals: ushi, uma, inu, neko, nicotine nado wo —; ano hito wo uma sambiki katte uru, that man keeps three hones; kore wa omae no katte oku inu ka, is this your dog? tora wo katte ureri wo nokesu (prov.), if you keep a tiger you will have nothing but trouble.

KAI カイ t.v. (coll.) To put anything under, against, or between something else in order to support, brace, prop, level, or keep it straight; to ni shimbari wo kau, to put a brace against a door to keep it shut.

KAI カイ 杯 n. A kind of game played with shells.

KAI カイ a マ 帆船 n. The sea-horse, walrus, or morse.

KAI カイ a 騏 筆 n Horse feed; fodder.

†KAIKARI, -N 骨架 i.v. i.q. kaimami.

KAI カイ n. Anatomical dissection: hito no karada wo — suru, to dissect the human body, in order to study its anatomy; — gaku, anatomy.

KAI カイ 帆防 n. The sea-coast defenses; — wo genjû ni suru, to strengthen the sea-coast defenses.

†KAIKU カイ属 海部 Belonging or relating to the sea; marine.

KAI カイ n. Horse; fodder.

†KAIKU, -N 骨架 i.v. i.q. kaimami.

KAI カイ n. The opening or development of the visible universe, supposed to be spontaneous; the creation: ten chi kaiyaku i-rai, from the creation of heaven and earth; — kono kata, since the beginning of the world.

KAI カイ n. A smoke to keep off mosquitoes; — wo suru.

†KAIKU カイ属 海部 Belonging or relating to the sea; marine.

KAI カイ n. Horse; fodder.

†KAIKU, -N 骨架 i.v. i.q. kaimami.

KAI カイ 四 n. The opening or development of the visible universe, supposed to be spontaneous; the creation: ten chi kaiyaku i-rai, from the creation of heaven and earth; — kono kata, since the beginning of the world.

KAI カイ 四 n. A smoke to keep off mosquitoes; — wo suru.

†KAIKU, -N 骨架 i.v. i.q. kaimami.

KAI カイ n. The opening or development of the visible universe, supposed to be spontaneous; the creation: ten chi kaiyaku i-rai, from the creation of heaven and earth; — kono kata, since the beginning of the world.

KAI カイ n. Horse; fodder.

†KAIKU, -N 骨架 i.v. i.q. kaimami.
カ iodó カイダウ 濑滄 n. The Pyrus spectabilis.
Kaidó カイダウ 海道 n. A road near the sea coast; the course of a ship.
Kaidó カイダウ 街道 n. A highway.
Kaidó カイダウ 帽 n. A cloak or long outside garment worn by women.
Kaire カイア 開封 n. Opening a seal; opening a letter.
Kai-shi,=キ-キウ キリガシミ 甲斐甲斐敷 adj. Spoken in admiration or praise of something bold, heroic or useful; active, prompt; faithful.
Kai-kaikan カイガッ カイガッ 送 n. Buying on credit: — no shakuzai ya tamatte akido ni semeraveru.
Kai-kaire カイケア 皆創 n. (coll.) The gross weight, including the box or wrappings in which an article is contained.
Syn. uware, petaru.
Kai-ku カイク カイク 潮 (unite) n. Sea-coast; sea-shore: — dori, the bund.
Kai-gane カイゲ カイゲ 肩骨 n. The shoulder blade, scapula.
Kai-gane カイゲ カイゲ 木の n. The mountains in the province of Kai.
Kai-gara カイガラ 貝殻 n. Empty shells of clams or other shellfish.
Kai-garabone カイガラボネ カイガラボネ n. The shoulder-blade.
†Kai-kai カイ カイ n. A dipper.
Kai-gen カイゲ カイゲ 桂元 Altering the name of the year or era: — suru.
Kai-gen カイゲ カイゲ 關根 (me wo hiraku) Opening the eyes; the ceremony of consecrating an idol, when the god is supposed to take possession of it: mokuzai wo — suru.
†Kai-ki カイキ n. Harness (of horse).
Kai-go カイゴ カイゴ 潮懸 (umi wo sumi) n. The remotest corner of the sea.
Kai-gui カイギ カイギ 買食 n. Buying something to eat; spoken of candy fruit, etc.: — wo suru.
Kai-gun カイgun カイgun 海軍 n. Navy; naval: — byōin, naval hospital; — shō, navy department; — tai-shō, an admiral; — chūjō, vice-admiral; — shō-shō, rear admiral.
Kai-guri,=Ku カイグリ カイグリ 擬語 t.v. To haul in hand over hand: taku wo —, to haul in a kite; ikari wo —, to haul in an anchor; tazuma kaiguri, hauling tight the reins.
Syn. taeguri.
Kai-hai カイヘイ 海外 (umi no soto) Beyond the sea; foreign lands.
Kai-ko カイコ カイコ 戒行 (imashime wo okonau) Practising or observing the commandments.
Kai-go カイゴ カイゴ 海牛 n. A species of whale; Minatus australis.
Kai-hamari,=Ru カイハマル 買階 i.v. (coll.) To buy goods at a losing or extravagant price; to make a bad purchase, to be taken in in purchasing goods.
Kai-kan カイハン 構版 To cut on blocks; to publish by cutting on blocks: shomotai wo — suru.
Syn. shuppun.
Kai-kan カイハン 開版 (ho wo hiraku) — suru, to set sail.
†Kai-hanachi,=Tsuz カイハナチ t.v. To open (as a door).
†Kai-hanami,=Mu カイハナム t.v. i.q. kaihazumi.
Kai-hatsu カイハツ 閉発 n. Evolution; development.
Kai-hei カイヘイ 開年 n. (mat.) Extraction of the square-root.
Kai-hen カイヘン 湛深 (umi no horo) n. Near the sea; bordering on the sea-coast.
Kai-hi カイヒ 閉海 (tobira wo hiraku) — suru, to open the shrine of any idol on festival days (Budd.). Syn. kaichō.
Kai-hi カイヒ 開海 n. i.q. kaichō.
†Kai-ken,=KU カイ技 t.v. To play on the harp or any stringed instrument.
Kai-hin カイヒン 海滨 (umi no haha) n. The sea-beach.
†Kai-hosoku,=Ru カイホソメル t.v. To be stern, dignified in treatment.
Kai-ho カイホ Wellington i.v. To be worn; to be worn, to be worn.
Kai-ho カイホ 介抱 (tasuke idaku) Nursing the sick; waiting or attending on, as a nurse: — suru, to nurse; to attend; to help; tachi ni —, ni ni kusuri, nursing is the first in importance, physic is only secondary.
Syn. kameshō.
Kai-ho カイホ 海最 n. Outreach; the sea; a species of seal; Phoca vitulina.
Kai,=Ki-ku カイ 畋 (coll. for kaiyu) adj. Itching: kaito tokoro wo haku, to scratch an itching place; kaikute kurenai, I can’t endure the itching.
†Kai-Ida,=Ku カイイダ 擬語 t.v. To take in the arms, embrace.
Kai-iru,=Ru カイイレル 買入 t.v. To buy up and lay in goods for use, or for sale.
Kai-ka カイカ 海蛇 (umi no hebi) n. Sea serpent.
Kai-jin カイジン 構軍 A triumphant army.
Kai-kō カイコ 海上 (umi no u) n. By sea; on the ocean: — unzen, safe voyage; — hoken, marine insurance.
Syn. funaji.
Kai-ka カイカ 解除 (tohi nosoku) — suru, to counteract or neutralize (as a poison); dokusu wo — suru.
Kai-jō-shiki カイジョウシキ 開儀式 n. The opening ceremony.
KAICA カイカ 改嫁 To marry into another family; to marry again, (said of a woman whose husband is dead, or of one divorced).

KAICABURI, -RU カスピブル 買被 t.v. (coll.)
To buy at an extravagant price; to be taken in in the purchase of any thing.
Syn. KAIMARU.

KAIKAI カイガイ 買館 n. A rake or drag used in taking oysters or clams.

KAIRAREKA カイレカ 改革 (aratake) n. Alteration, change, reformation: — suru, to change, reform, alter, rectify, amend: sei-do wo — suru, to reform the administration of government; kuni no —, national reform.

KAIKAKU カイカク 海角 n. A promontory.


KAIKASHIKOMARI, -RU カイシコモラル i.q. kashikomari.

KAIKI カイキ 関基 (motoi wo hiraku) n. The founder, originator, — of a temple or sect: — suru, to found or endow; konō tera no — wa man to in ka, what priest founded this temple?

KAIKU カイク 海崎 A kind of glossy silk, lustrine.

KAIKUJIMA カイキジマ 海崎島 n. A kind of thin silk stuff.

KAIKUHOKU カイキオク サキシゴワ 皆既食 n. Total eclipse of the sun.

KAIKOKU カイコク 盒 n. A silk-worm.

Syn. KUKUWO.

KAIKO カイコウ 関合 (kōgi wo hiraku) — suru, to commence preaching; to make the opening discourse or sermon.

KAIKU キャイク 関遇 — suru, to meet by accident.

KAIKO カイコウ 関港 (minato wo hiraku) Opening a port to trade: — suru, to open a port; — chi, open ports.

KAIKORA カイコーラ 関場 n. An open port; a place open to trade.

KAIKORU カイコーロ 関国 (kuni wo hiraku) n. Opening a country; becoming a nation; opening a country to foreign intercourse: — no hajime yori, since the foundation of the empire.

KAIKOMI-MU カイコミ-ム カコモ 潮込 t.v. To put into with a dipper or bucket; to dip in, bale in.

KAIKOMI-MU カイコミ-ム カコモ 購込 t.v. To buy up and lay in goods for sale.

KAIKOMI-MU カイコミ-ム カコモ 招込 t.v. To hold the spear close to the side, in position for charging: yari no kowaki ni —, to hold the spear close to the side in charging.

KAIKON カイコン 関磐 — suru, to clear or prepare new land for cultivation.

KAIKONCHI カイコンチ 関磐地 n. Newly cultivated land.

KAIKONCHI, -RU カイコンチ i.q. kai-ko-su.

KAIKU カイク 海狗 (ottooei) n. The seal.

KAIKU カイク 要町 (machu) n. A town, street.

KAIKUKER カイクル adv. (coll.) Wholly; altogether, entirely: — me ga mie-nakunatta, his sight was entirely gone; — wakaranu, don't understand the least.

KAICHA カイチャ (hirake kawaru) Civilization; development: — suru, to be re-formed, to become civilized; — shi, history of civilization.

KAIKYO カイキョウ 海峡 n. (geog.) Straits.

KAIKYU カイキュ 階級 n. Grade, rank, class.

KAIMAKI カイマキ 根巻 n. A thick wadded wrapper or gown used for sleeping in.

KAIMAKURI, -RU カイマクリ i.q. kikakumaki.

KAIMAMAI カイマミ 両間見 n. Looking through a crack; peeping: — wo suru.

KAIMAMU, -RU カイマム 両間見 t.v. To look or peer through a crack: kaimamite yōsu wo ukagau.

KAIMAN カイマン n. An alligator.

KAIHEI カイヘイ 改商 (na wo kaeru) Changing the name: — suru.

KAIMEN カイメン 湾面 (umi no omote) n. The surface of the sea.

Sponge.

KAIHEI カイヘイ 改商 (na wo kaeru) adv. (coll.) Entirely; wholly; utterly; thoroughly: — kata-nashi da, it is entirely useless, or ruined.

KAIHOMI カイホミ i.q. botamochi.

KAIKOMI-MU カイコミ-ム カコモ 閥戦 t.v. To buy back, redeem.

KAIKOMU カイコム 視目 adv. (coll.) All, entirely, wholly, (with a negative): — yaku-ni-tatanu, wholly useless.

KAIMA ハイマ n. The name given by the Buddhists to a deceased person; posthumous name.

KAIN カイン 国院 n. The lower house—of parliament.

KAIN カイン 佳音 (yoki otsu)ure) Good news; glad tidings.

KAINA カイナ 廊 n. The arm from the shoulder to the elbow. SYN. UDE.

KAINADE カイナデ n. An ordinary person; a novice, tyro.

KAINADE, -RU カイナデル i.q. kaki-naderu.

KAINAI, -KI-KU カインアイ 無愛形 adj. Of no use; unprofitable; useless: — inochi.

KAIHAN カイハン 改年 (arataamata toshī) n. The new year.

KAINEBI カイネビ n. Red silk clothing of women.

KAI-NOSHIBA カイノシバ 貝柱 n. The ligament of shell-fish, cut up and used as food.
KAI-nokoshita-su KABIKONOSU 買残いわ. To leave a part unbought; to forget to buy: kainokoshita to, the milk which was left unbought.
KAINUSHI KABINUSHI 買主 n. The buyer, purchaser.


KAI-ot KAIWAA 海王 (umi no kimi) n. The ruler of the ocean: — sei, the planet Uranus.
KAI-okt-ru KAIWOKU 買置 t.v. To buy and keep, or lay by; to buy and leave.
KAI-okt-ru KAIWOKU 買置 t.v. To keep, as domestic animals: uma nihi wo —, to keep two horses.

KAIRO KAIRA 潮人 n. A kind of fish.
KATRAI KATARAI n. A toy sword made of wood.

KAIKAI KAIKAI 剃毛 n. A puppet-show.
KAIKAI KAIKAI 剃毛改新 n. The new calender.
KAIKAI KAIKAI 海陸 (umi to kuga) Sea and land; by sea and land.
KAIKISU KAIKISU 関立 n. (mat.) Extraction of the cube-root.
KAIRO KAIRO 海難 n A species of seal, Otaria.

KAINO KAINO 潮老 (tomo ni oiru) Growing old together (of husband and wife): — dōketsu no chigiri, a union lasting down to old age and unbroken in the grave.

†KAINO-ou KAIYOO t.v. To roll and toss, as a ship on the waves; to wave, as grass or reeds in the wind.
KAIRO KAIRO 潮 n. A frog (same as kaeru).
KAIHAI KAIHAI 喂養 (yoki ni aratamari) — suru, to change for the better; to improve, amend.

KAI-ryou-man-zoku KAIWAA MANZOKU 資金満足 (mainichitashimame) tamed at the conclusion of a prayer: — Grant all my request (Buddh).
KAIZOU-n-ru KAIZOURU t.v. i.q. kaki-saguru.

KAKAKU KAKAKU 関誤 (hori hiraku) — suru, to dig open a passage, as through a mountain; to tunnel.
KAIKAI KAIKAI 関山 (yama wo hiraku) Founding a Bud. temple; the founder of a temple or sect; a champion (in any contest).


KAKA-TSU KAKA-TSU 関札 (fuda wo hiraku) — suru, to open a written bid, or proposal.
KAIKI KAIKI 喂正 (aratake tadosu) To revise and correct; to rectify, amend, improve; reform: goyaku, —, revision of treaty.
KAIKI KAIKI 喂晴 (kokoryoku hareru) n Clear; serene; calm: — suru, to clear off pleasant (of the weather).
KAIKI KAIKI 喂姓 — suru, to change the family name.

KAIKAI KAIKAI 喂者 n. Itch; scabies: — chō, the itch mite, Acaaru scabiei.
KAIKAI KAIKAI 関戦 (kiau wo hiraku) — suru, to commence war: — to, the war party; — no kōfu, a declaration of war.
KAIKAI KAIKAI 関戦 — suru, to plan, organize, construct, open up.

KAISHA KAISHA 喂社 n. Dissolution of partnership: — suru, to dissolve partnership.
KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. An assistant, a guard; the person who cuts off the head of one in the act of committing hara-ki: — n. id.: — suru, to assist in doing —.


KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Paper or a leaf spread under fish, fruit, or a dish, for ornament or neatness. Syn. shinigami.

KAISHINO KAIKAI 喂社 n. Change of heart, reformation, conversion: — suru, to be converted.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. To reform, amend, improve: akuhe wo — suru.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Change of heart, reformation, conversion: — suru, to carefully observe; to be circumspect, watchful.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Watchfulness; vigilance: — suru.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Progressive party.
KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. A curtain; a band of music.
KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Change of name, title of a company.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. To resign an office.
KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Changing one's religion, or going from one sect to another: — suru.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. The spring of the new year.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Founder, originator.


KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. Squills.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. To remove a corpse from one cemetery to another.
KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. To be close by, near: to no kuchin — to tatsu.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. To cleanse; to wash.
KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. To dwell.

KAISHA KAIKAI 喂社 n. To feel like buying; kaikakunai, do not wish to buy.
KAI

KAITAKU カイタク 拓開 — suru, opening, improving, or developing waste land, or the resources of a country: — shi, the colonization department of government.

KAITAKU-NU, -SHI カイタクノ, カイタシ adj. Weary, tired; benumbed, kaitaru.

KAIYO カイヨ n. The cry of a stag or deer.

KAITSU カイツ The pres. part. of kaku.

KAITSU 買入人 n. A buyer: kono mise wo — ga o, this shop has many customers.

KAITAI カイタイ 海程 (umi no michi no ri) n. Distance by sea: — niji ri.

KAITAI カイタイ 海底 (umi no soko) n. Bottom of the sea or ocean: — densen, marine cable; — ni shizumu.

KAITAI カイタイ 解体 (tome wo toku) — suru, to release from prohibition, as: — no me wo ukuru.

KAITEN カイテン 閥閉 (mise-biraki) n. Opening for setting up a store or shop.

KAITO カイト i.q. kaki no soto, outside of the fence.

KAITOU カイトウ 拓開 (kagi tori) n. An apology or defense of one’s self against calumny.

KAITOMOSHI カイトモシ n. A light; a light kept burning all night.

KAITOMOSHI, -SU カイトモス t.v. To trim a light.

KAITORI カイトリ (cont. of kagi-tori) n. One who has charge of the keys.

KAITSU カイツ 拓開 (hiraki tosu) — suru, to open a road, or communication.

KAITSUBURI カイツブリ 鳴鶴 n. A species of grebe, genus Podiceps.

KAITUKAMI, -MU カイタカマ 捕殺 t.v. To seize or snatch hold of; to catch up in the band, to scramble and catch.

KAITUKI, -KU カイツキ t.v. To lay hold of, seize.

KAITUKERU, -AU カイツクラ 捕殺 t.v. To arrange the clothes; to pick and adjust the feathers, as a bird.

KAITUKURI, -RU カイツクリ t.v. To look like one crying; to have a sad countenance.

KAITUMAMI, -MU カイタマム 捕撃 t.v. To pick out, take a pinch; to make extracts; to select passages from a book; to epitomize, abridge.

KAITURANE, -RU カイツラネ t.v. Together, in company, tomonai.

KAI-UN カイウン 拓開 (un wo hiraku) A change of fortune for the better; a change from bad luck to good.

KAIWAI カイワ n. (coll.) Vicinity; neighborhood.

KAIWAN カイワン 海洋 n. A bay, gulf.

KAIWARI カイワリ 関制 n. The plumes which first open when a pea or bean comes up.

KAIWEKI カイヴキ 改易 (aratame kaeru) n. Change, alteration: — suru, to change.

KAJ

KAJO カジョ 海容 (lit. large as the ocean) Exceeding great magnanimity; liberality: go — kudararetashī.

KAIZAI カイザイ 滅覆 (miina sumu) n. Settlement; payment in full; liquidation: — suru, to finish, settle; to pay off, liquidate; — no tegata, a receipt in full; shakuzai wo — ni suru.

KAIZOE カイゾエ 介護 n. An assistant, attendant; a bridesmaid.

KAIZUKO カイズク 海賊 n. A pirate.

KAJI カジ 捕 n. A rudder; the helm: — wo toru, to steer; — wo hineru, to turn the helm; ono-kaji, port the helm; torikaji, starboard the helm; — suka, tiller.

KAJI カジ 捕 n. The paper mulberry — kōsu.

KAJI カジ 鑑治 n. A smith, blacksmith: katana-kaji, a swordsmith.

KAJU カジュ 法身付 n. Religious rites and prayers performed by a Bud. priest: — wo suru.

KAJI カジ 家事 n. Household matters, family affairs.

KAJIMA カジマ 家事 n. Giving a house as security; pawning, pledging, or mortgaging a house.

KAJIMA カジマ 家事 n. A species of frog.

KAJIMARA カジマラ n. The tiller or helm of a boat.

KAJIKI-RU カジキ 満冷 i.v. To be cold, benumbed; to be haggard and thin: te ga kajiketa; kao ga —.

KAJIKI カジキ n. i.q. kanji.".

KAJIKI-GEN カジキゲン n. A poet; sea i-nagara meisho wo shiru (prov.).

KAJIKIN 佳品人 n. A handsome woman.

KAJIRI カジリ n. Invoking, evil upon; imprecation.

KAJIRI-RU カジリ 該 To gnaw, or bite anything hard; to nibble; nesumi ga ki wo —.

KAJIRI-KEIKI, -RU カジリキ To cling fast to.

KAJITORI カジトリ 捕取 n. A helmsman, steersman.

KAJITOSHI カジトホシ n. The sword-fish.

KAJITSU カジツ 夏日 (natsu no hi) n. A summer day.

KAJITSU カジツ 佳日 n. A good day; a happy or joyful day.

KAJITSU 日付 (itoma no hi) A holiday, or day of leisure.

KAJITSU 銅器 n. A blacksmith, smith.

KAI カイ 佳 n. An item, article, particular: — ga o, the items are many; van — no joyaku, a treaty having three articles; kono — niyotte tsumi wo mosh i tsukeru, to condemn a criminal on this count; — wo kiseru, to blame.

KAI カイ 嘉祥 (yokai shirushi) n. A lucky sign, favorable omen.
KAJ

カジヤ カジヤ 飲情（shino no arisama）n.
The condition of the people.

カジヤ カジヨ 家訓（keizu）n.
Family record, or pedigrees.

カカカカ n. (coll.) Mother (used by children),
also wife: kochi no — saun, my mother.

カカカヘ an armful: hito — no maki,
an armful of wood. Syn. ondoru.

†カカケー、 RU カカヘル i.v. To emit a fragrant odor; to perfume: uma no hana ga —.

カカケー、 RU カカヘル 抱 i.v. To hold in the
arms, embrace; to employ or engage in one's
service: ko wo —, to hold a child in the
arms; hara wo kake wa saru, to hang holding
one's sides; kozukai ichi nin kake-mashi-
ta, have employed one servant; hōkōnin wo
—, to engage a servant.

カカケー、 RU カカヒレ 抱入 t.v. To
gain over to one's party; to enlist: aite no
hito wo —.

カカフ カカフ n. Rags.
Syn. bozo, yareginu.

カカゲー、 RU カカゲル 揭 (cont. of kaki and
ageru) t.v. To raise up, hoist, lift up; to
hang up; to publish, make known; to post
(as a notice): hata, misu, maku, sadare, suzo
mado wo —, to hoist a flag, blind, curtain,
shade, the skirts, etc.

カカゲー、 RU カカゲル 揭出 t.v. To
hang out; to set forth, produce, bring forth,
record: kamban wo —, to hang out a
sign.

†カカゲー、 RU カカゲル 揭 (cont. of kaki and
ageru) t.v. To catch at.

†カカハユキ、 RU カカハユキ adj. Dazzling,brilliant.

カカイ カカイ 関 n. Promotion in rank.

カカウ カカウ 恃格 (atari) n. Value: wo
sadamuru, to value, estimate the value.

†カカナブー、 RU カカナブール i.v. To count with
the fingers

†カカノミ、 RU カカノミ t.v. To drink,
swallow.

カカバ カカバ (cont. of kaku aran) It will be
so.

カカレ カカレ (cont. of kaku are) — let it be so,
be it so.

カカレー、 RU カカレール pass. of kaki.

カカレーバ カカレーバ (cont. of kaku areba) Be-
cause, or since it is so.

†カカリ カカリ n. A fence, hedge.

カカリ カカリ 飯 n. The cost, expense; duty;
department of business, or labor; station,
house, or place of business: — ga tawo, the
cost is great; omae no — wa nani, what is the
duty assigned to you?

カカリー、 RU カカリーリ 飯 i.v. To be suspended,
hung up, hooked to, fixed on, or laid over some-
thing; to pertain, concern, relate or belong to;
to appertain to; to be the subject of; to
depend on, lean on; to cost: fuse ga kakatta,
the ship has anchored; kagi ni —, hung on a
hook; sao ni kimono ga kakatte iru, the clothes
are hanging on a pole; me ni —, to be seen,
meet with; ko ga oya ni —, the child is
dependent on its parents; hito no te ni —,
killed by some person; isha ni —, to consult
a physician; watakushi ni mo ni kakateto
koto de wa nai, it is nothing that concerns me;
nawa ni —, bound with a rope; sakana ga ami
ni —, fish are caught in a net; kokoro, or ki ni
—, to be concerned about; fushin ni kakatte
tru, engaged in building; nani hodo kakarima-
shita, how much did it cost? ano ni kakatte
kita, came in the rain; mizu ga kakaru, it is
getting wet; tanin no te ni —, it is dependent
on others, or to be done by another (not one's
relatives) shigoto ni —, to be at, or commence
work; tekki ni —, to attack the enemy; tsuby
ni —, to hold to a cane; hito no kuchi ni —,
to be a subject of talk; tōri-kakatte, happening
to pass; shi ni kakatte oru, to be dying,
built, about to die; kiri-kakaru, about to cut,
or attack with the sword; i-kakaru ke, about to
speak; koe ga hana ni —, he speaks through his
nose; kagami ni kumori ga —, the mirror is
cloudy; wana ni —, caught in a trap.

カカリー、 RU カカリー 頃在 (comp. of kaku,
thus, and ara, is.) Like this, this kind, so,
thus, such, this manner,—of something said
before: kakaru ni, this being so, in spite of this;
kakarishii hodo ni, hereupon, then, so, then,—
in continuing a narrative; kakaru
asamashiki mono, such a mean person.

Syn. カヨ, カユ, カイノゴトク.

カカリーフー、 RU カカリーフー 頃在、 懸合 i.v. To be
concerned in, mixed up with; to meddle with,
to be involved in, implicated in; to be
responsible for; to have an interest, part,
or concern in; to be subject to; related.

カカリービト カカリービト 坐食 n. A dependent,
a hanger on; one who depends on another for
support.

Syn. ショッカク、 カカリトウ、 イソロ。

カカリーダーボー カカリーダーボー n. The place
to which anything is fixed, attached, or
depends on: fuse no —, anchorage; tawo no
—, the place where dwell falls.

カカリーハ カカリーハ n. An heir, successor to
the family name and estate.

カカリヘ カカリヘ n. I.q. kikari
dokoro.

カカリーマッケ 麻子 n. Expenses
that exceed the profits: — ga suru.

カカリーモン モン n. A thing that is on
or attached to something else; me no —,
something in or on the eye; kimono ni — ga
suru, there is something on the clothes.

カカリトウ カカリトウ Same as kikariibito.

カナセー、 RU カナセール 付 (caust. of kaku)
To make, or let another carry a sedan chair;
watakushi ni kakasete okure, let me carry;
hito ni kago wo —, to make one carry a chair.

カナセー、 RU カナセール 付 (caust. of kaku).
To let, or cause another to write: watakushi
ni kakasete kudasare, let me write; tegami wo
—, to cause another to write a letter.

†カナタネー、 RU カナタネール i.v. To tie.
KAKATO カカト n. The heel.

Syn. KIDISU, KUBISU.

KAKAWAZU カカワザズ (neg. of kakawaru, used adverbially) Without regard to; irrespective of; no matter what; making no difference between; no odds which; whether: both: nani ni — sukana wa ku bekarazu, fish of any kind whatever must not be eaten; nunryo ni — koko ni iru bekarazu, no one, whether man or woman, is permitted to enter here.

KAKAWARI-RU カカワラリ i.v. To concern, affect; to be at the risk of; to endanger, to relate, or belong to; to interfere, meddle: mi ni —, to endanger one's self; te ni —, to endanger one's family; inochi ni —, at the risk of, or, life, fatal, shinshō ni — hodo no son de wa nai, it is not a loss sufficient to affect his fortune; seki ni kakawaru koto naku, without regard to the world.

Syd. KAMA, AZUKARU.

†KAKAYAKASHI-KI-KU カカヤカシキ adj. Ashamed, bashful.—hazukashit: kakayakashi-ga naru sama.

KAKARI カカリ adj. The neg. of noki.

†KAKAZUHI-RO カカズラフ i.v. To relate to; to concern, affect; to be interfered with, meddle with.

Syd. KAKAWARU.

†KAKE カケ n. A cock.

Syd. ONDI. KAKE カケ 量 n. The weight; a measure of weight by which firewood is sold in some places, equal to 21 kwamme or about 163 lbs. avoirdupois.

KAKE カケ歯 n. A debt, or money owed for goods bought on credit; a bet, wager: — wo toru, to collect a debt; — wo rumaru, to discharge a debt; — wo kataru, to dun for a debt; — de kau, to buy on credit; — wo suru, to eat.

†KAKE カケ n. A load for a man to carry.

KAKE-RU カケル i.v. To run: ie yo kake kuru, came running home; kakekite mukai ni deru, to run out to meet.

Syd. HASHIRU.

KAKE-RU カケル書 (pot. of kaku) To be written; can write: tehon no tori migoto ni kakeru yō ni te ni nareru, he learns so as to write as beautiful as the copy.

KAKE-RU カケル雅 i.v. To be flaw'd, nicked, broken; defective, missing, wanting, deficient, lacking, omitted; to wane: katan no ha ga kaketa, the edge of the sword is nicked; tasuki ga kaketa, the moon has begun to wane; go nira no kyōdaī ga hitori kaketa, one of the five brothers is missing; maeho hō ga kaketa, the first part is wanting; tendō wa kakura wo ogiunai mata mitsuru wo kaku ga shibai nari.

KAKE-RU カケル幅 or 幅 i.v. To hang up, or; to hook on; to lay over; to place across, to place, or put on; to bet, wager; to invest; to weigh: yesu wo —, to hang up a picture; kmono wo sao ni —, to hang clothes over a pole; megane wo —, to put on spectacles; hashigo wo —, to put up a ladder; hashi wo —, to lay a bridge across; kagi wo —, to hook any thing; kashi wo —, to sit on a bench; kumo ga su ni —, the spider weaves its net (lit. hangs its nest); koyashi wo —, to manure; miizu wo —, to water; hi wo —, to set on fire; shiwo wo —, to salt; satō wo —, to sugar; ho wo —, to hoist a sail; mekata wo —, to weigh; nasake wo —, to do kindness to one, to feel kindly to; hō wo kokoro ni —, to be filial; inochi wo —, to risk life; kane wo —, to spend or stake money, to bet; tanoni wo —, to make a request; koe wo —, to call, accost; hiru wo kakete deru, to go expecting to be absent until in the spring; kokoro ni —, to fix in the mind, bear in mind; me ni —, to show; kotobu wo —, to speak; ki ni —, to brood over; kūro wo —, to give trouble; shiro ni hi wo —, to set fire to a castle; kane wo kakete koshiraeta, to expend a great deal of money in making; iki ryō wo kakete muketa, bet a ryō and lost it; hyaku ryō wo dembata ni —, to invest a hundred ryō in land; hitō ni me wo —, to regard with kindness.

Suffixed to other verbs in comp. words, it signifies, to begin to do and soon leave off as: shigoto wo shikakete asone ni ru, having commenced his work he left it to go a-pleasing; mikana no kuni-kake, an orange which one began to eat and has left.

KAKE-AGARI-RU カケアガリと i.v. To run up: yama ni —, to run up a hill.

KAKE-AI カケアッ n. A single combat or duel between men on horseback.

KAKE-ARU カケアッ和 i.v. Conference, parley, treating with another on some business, consultation: — de utau, to sing in concert.

KAKE-ARU-AU カケアッ和 i.v. To consult together, to talk over, to confer with; to attack, or butt against each other; to be matched, or equal; — as antagonists.

Syd. DANKU, ŌDAN, HANASHI-AI.

KAKE-AT-NI カケアッニ n. A cock. Alternately: — kataru, to recite alternately, as in a drama; — tennō wo utau.

KAKE-AWA-RU カケアワレル和合 i.v. To ride to encounter each other, to charge on each other.

KAKE-AI-KU カケウリ和合 adv. Alternately: — kataru, to recite alternately, as in a drama; — teppō wo utau.

KAKE-DASHI-RU カケダシル和合 i.v. (coll.) To run out; — の and to make a thing weighed to be overweight: inaka kara kakedashite kuru, come from the country; mekata wo —, to make the weight too much.

KAKE-DO-I-MONO カケドモノ n. One who comes from the country to a city to find employment; an inexperienced countryman; a clown.

KAKE-DO-I-NA カケドナ n. A hanging clock; a clock that is hung up.
KAKEMOCHI カケモチ 兼領 (kentai) n. Carrying on business at two or more different places: — ni suru.
KAKEMONO カケモノ 挂物 n. Hanging pictures.
KAKEMONO カケモノ 賞 n. Anything laid as a bet or wager.
KAKEMONO カケモノ 賞 n. A kind of confectionery, consisting of nuts, beans, etc., sprinkled with sugar.
KAKEMUKAI カケムカヒ 賞給 n. (coll). Sitting opposite to each other: — de hanashi wo suru.
KAKE-MUKU カケムク n. The white silk robe placed over a coffin at funerals, also called shiro-muku.
KAKENWA カケナハ n. A rope smeared with bird-lime used for catching birds.
KAKEN カケ子 挂賞 n. Asking more than the true price; two prices: genkin — nashi, no credit and but one price.
KAKENKEI, -RU カケケキ 騙技 i.v. To ride through, to run past, or slip away.
KAKU カク n. The strings of a hat, cap, or crown.
KAKESE カケセ n. Suspenders, braces, gallowseas.
KAKE-OCHI カケオチ欠収 n. Running away by stealth; absconding, deserting, escaping: — wo suru.
KAKESU カケス n. A parrot. — formal.
KAKE, or KAKETE カケ adv. Even a little; with a neg., not the least: — sigraru kao, not appearing to know anything of it.
KAKE-TODOMARI, -RU カケトドマリ adv. i.v. toodomaru.
KAKE-TOHYI カケトヒ 懲役 adv. A collector of debts, of merchants, or of things sold on credit.
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KAKI-DASHI,-SU カキダシ t.v. To copy out of a book, or ledger; to extract from a book; to begin to write; to rake or scratch out.
KAKI-FUSE,-RU カキワセル t.v. To put to sleep in the arms.
KAKIGANE カキガネ n. i.q. kakegane.
KAKIGARA カキガラ n. Oyster-shells.
KAKI-GOUSHI カキギッシュ n. Crossing a hedge or fence: —ni fuki kuru haze.
KAKI-HAN カキハン 花押 n. A seal made with a pen.
KAKI-HASAMI,-MU カキハサム t.v. To hold under the arm.
KAKI-IRE カキイレ n. Any thing given in mortgage, or as a pledge, or security: —ni suru, to mortgage; —jōmon, a mortgage.
SYN. ate, hikiate, teitto.
KAKI-IRE,-RU カキイレ入 t.v. To write in, insert by writing, interline; to give as security, to mortgage: ie wo kakirete kane wo karu, to borrow money by mortgaging a house; hon ni —, to write in a book.
KAKI-ITA カキイタ n. A writing board, blackboard.
KAKI-KARU カキカレル 書替 t.v. To write over again; to alter what is written; re-write.
KAKI-KERISHI,-RU カキケリシ 書消 t.v. To scratch or rub out, erase, obliterate: kakikesu gotoku use ni keri, to disappear as if rubbed out.
KAKI-KIRI,-RU カキキリ 挙て t.v. To cut off by holding the thing to be cut with one hand, and cutting with the other towards one's self: kusa wo —.
KAKI-KOME,-RU カキコメ i.v. To be enveloped in haze.
KAKI-KOMORI,-RU カキコモリ i.v. To be confined in, shut up in.
KAKI-KORI,-SU カキコレス t.v. To bring across the shoulder to the front (as the hair).
KAKI-KUMONI,-RU カキコモノ 役立 i.v. To be clouded over, darkened: sora ga —.
KAKI-KURASNI,-SU カキクレネル 役立とした t.v. To be clouded over become dark.
KAKI-MABASHI,-SU カキマブシ台 t.v. To break down, tear down, scratch down: to abbreviate a writing.
KAKI-MAKURI,-RU カキマクル t.v. To push or roll up (as the sleeves).
KAKI-MAWASHI,-SU カキマワシ台 t.v. To stir round, stir about: suji de —, to stir it about with a spoon.
KAKI-MAZE,-RU カキマゼル 混ぜる t.v. To mix together, stir and mix together.
KAKI-MIDASHI,-SU カキミダシ台 t.v. To mix, jumble together, confuse, derange.
KAKI-IRO カキイロ (cont. of kaki no omote) n. The surface of a fence or hedge.
KAKI-MORASHI,-SU カキモラシ台 t.v. To omit in writing, forget to write.
KAKI-MUSHIRI,-RU カキムシリ 損除 t.v. To scratch and tear off, strip off.
KAKIN, カキイ 境界 n. Shame, dishonor, disgrace, blemish: 也能 —, disgrace to a family.

Syn. KIZU.

KAKI-NADE,-RU カキナデ 搀撲 t.v. To smooth or caress with the hand; to twang, as the string of a harp.

KAKI-NAOSHI,-SU カキナオス書直 t.v. To write and correct; to write over again.

KAKI-NABASHI,-SU カキナバシ 掴手 t.v. To scrape and level; also 援手 to twang,—as the string of a guitar.

KAKI-NARE,-RU カキネレ 書習 t.v. To learn, to write, to become used to writing.

KAKINE カキイ 境村 n. A fence, hedge.

Syn. HEI, KAKI.

KAKI-NI-KUI,-KI-KU-SHI カキニクイ 悪書 adj. Bad for writing; hard to write with; hard or difficult to write.

KAKI-NO-BORI,-RU カキノボリ 書登 t.v. To climb up, scramble up.

KAKI-NOKE,-RU カキノケ 掴除 t.v. To push to one side so as to pass through, as a crowd.

KAKI-NOSE,-RU カキノセ 書載 t.v. To record, to write or note down, register.

KAKI-OKI, カキオキ 遺書 n. A will, or a writing left by a person going away or dying.

KAKI-OSHI,-RU カキオシ 書果 t.v. To finish writing, to do up a large amount of writing.

KAKI-OTOSHI,-SU カキオトシ 掴落 t.v. To cut off by holding anything in one hand, and cutting towards one's self with the other; to scratch off: also 落書 to omit, or forget to write.

KAKI-OwARI,-RU カキオワリ 書時 To finish writing.

KAKI-SAGASHI,-SU カキサガシ 掴搜 t.v. To search for, to scratch and search for,—as a fowl.

KAKI-SAKI,-RU カキサキ 掴裂 t.v. To scratch and tear.

KAKI-SHIRUSHI,-SU カキシルシ 書記 t.v. To write or note down, record, make a memorandum of.

KAKI-SHITTAMAKE,-RU カキシタマ書 書頼 t.v. To write, compose and write, to engross.

KAKISO カキイ 肥紫色 n. A light brown color; kakisiro

†KAKIWA カキイ n. i.q. kariyasu.

†KAKIYA カキイ n. i.q. kariyasu.

†KAKI-NAKASHI,-SU カキナカシ 書者 t.v. To write in a rapid or fluent manner.

†KAKINASHI,-SU カキナシ n. i.q. kaki-narashi.

†KAKI-NO-TAMI カキノタミ n. —My people, spoken by the tenshi.

KAKI-0I,-OU カキオフ t.v. To carry on the back.

KAKI-SAGURI,-RU カキサグリ t.v. To feel or search for with the fingers; to scratch and look for.

KAKI-SOR,-RU カキソル 書添 t.v. To add to a writing; to write a postscript.

KAKI-SOKONAI,-RU カキソコナ書損 t.v. To write wrong, mistake in writing; to spoil in writing.

KAKI-SOME カキオメ n. The first writing on the new year.

KAKI-SUE,-RU カキスエル 搒 居 t.v. To set down a sedan chair when carrying it.

†KAKI-SUSAMI,-SU カキスサメ i.v. To do with a sense of enjoyment or pleasurable excitement (as writing, or playing the flute, etc.).

KAKI-SUTE,-RU カキステル t.v. To write and leave behind.

KAKI-TARE,-RU カキタルレ i.v. To completely cease; to be broken off (as friendship).

KAKI-TASHI,-SU カキタシ 書足 t.v. To write what is necessary in order to complete; to write and fill up.

KAKI-TATE,-RU カキタレ 書立 t.v. To write down many items; to write up, as a list; also, 拾立 to pick up, as the wick of a lamp; 腕も to stir and mix together.

KAKIRE カキイ n. The writer, author; a good penman.

KAKITOME カキトメ n. Registering (a letter): — no tegami, a registered letter; — ni suru.

KAKITOME,-RU カキトメ 書留 t.v. To record, register, make a note of, write down so as not to forget, make a memorandum.

KAKI-TOI,-RU カキトレ 書取 t.v. To copy, transcribe.

KAKI-TSUKE カキツケ 書附 t.v. To write a writing, note, memorandum.

KAKI-TSUKE,-RU カキツケ 書附 t.v. To note down; make a memorandum of.

KAKI-TSUKUSHI,-SU カキツク書 t.v. To exhaust a subject by writing; to finish writing; to use up in writing, as paper.

KAKI-TSUOMI,-RU カキツオミ i.v. i.q. tsumori.

KAKI-TSUOE,-SU カキツオヘ 書時 t.v. To write and hand down or transmit to others.

KAKI-TSUZUKU,-RU カキツブク 書練 t.v. To write down in succession; to connect by writing; to continue to write.

KAKI-UTSUISHI,-SU カキウシ書写 t.v. To copy, transcribe.

KAKI-WAKE,-RU カキワレ t.v. To open a way by pushing to each side (as bushes or trees).

KAKI-WASHI,-SU カキワレ t.v. To run the fingers across (as in playing the harp).

KAKI-YABARI,-SU カキヤブリ 書損 t.v. To scratch and tear or deface.

KAKI-YARI,-RU カキヤレ t.v. To take away from one; to push away, as with a scratching motion, with the ends of the fingers; to comb.

KAKI-YOSE,-RU カキヨセ 書損 t.v. To rake, or scratch anything towards one's self; to bring near in a norimon.

KAKI-ZOMBI カキズメ初 n. i.q. kakisome.
KAKU 卡竹

KAKU-ka "卡竹" n. The title used in addressing an honorable person—Esq, or Your Honor.

KAKAKU 卡卡竹 strokes n. Brilliant, glorious.

KAKKE 卡客 n. Beri-beri.

KAKKEI 卡客刺 s. A person who becomes for a time an officer under the ruler of another country.

KAKKI 卡客刺 s. Impetuous, sudden burst of temper or enthusiasm: shōnen—no itasu tokoros.

KAKU 卡客 n. (gram.) A parenthetical mark ( )

KAKU 卡客 strokes (ono-ono) n. Each or every port.

KAKUKU 卡客竹 strokes n. Each or every country, every state: —kōshi, the ministers of every country.

KAKUKU 卡客竹 strokes (kumi jū) The whole country. —no hito.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kōsho) n. A kind of medicine made of the root of the kuzu.

KAKURI 卡客刺 n. A stump.

KAKYO 卡客秀 n. —suru, to sejourn; residing as a stranger.

KAKYO 卡客秀 strokes (kiri-toru) —suru, to seize a portion of territory and occupy it.

KAKU 卡客 n. A common sailor.

KAKU-kei 卡客刺 n. Speech to one's self.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (ara shi) n. An enclosure, fence, barrier; an arbor: —wo suru, to make a fence; —no goto; —no uchi.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kudare) n. To inclose; to fence; to shut in, to surround; to cover in order to preserve, as fruits; to preserve, cure; to keep, as a mistress: —ie wo itabei de —, to inclose a house with a fence; —imo wo —, to preserve potatoes in the ground; —mikan wo —, to preserve oranges.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kaken) n. A mistress, or concubine kept in private.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakemono) n. Same as kakoi me.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. Cruel, severe, tyrannical, hard, oppressive, vexatious: —naru seiji, a cruel government; —na danna, a hard master.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. To inclose, surrounded, besieged, invested.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. An enclosure; that which surrounds or shuts in; a siege, blockade, cir cumvallation: —wo tsuwat kake-nukeru, to pass through a besieging army and escape; —wo toku, to raise a siege.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. To surround, inclose, confine on all sides, encompass, lay siege to, invest; —teki wo —, to surround the enemy; —shiro wo kakonde semenu.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. A stump.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. To make as a pretext, pretense, excuse; make believe: —sakai wo kakotsukete asobi ni yuku, under the pretense of going to the temple he went a-pleasuring.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. Each, every, all, various: —kak-koku —, each or every country; —kakkyoku —, all the offices or departments of state; —kakka —, every department, task or exercise; —kakujī —, each, every one; —kakka —, each, every article or thing, —kaku-chi —, every place, —kaku-han —, each or all the daimirates.

KAKU 卡客 See kaki.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. A rifle target.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. Rank, grade, degree of elevation, or dignity; station, pattern, rule; the object in grammar: —kaku ga yoi hito, a man of high rank; —kono kaku de koshirae, make after this pattern; —ni hazureru to deviate from a rule, to be anomalous; —wo hazu, to dispense with a rule, or custom.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. A guest, visitor, stranger, sojourner.

KAKU 卡客 strokes (kakou) n. Corner, angle, a horn, square: —kaku kazu, square; —san-kaku, three-cornered; —kaku-bashira, a square post; —kaku no bon, a square tray; —ni kiri, to cut anything square; —na moji, the square form of the Chinese characters; —wo fuku, to blow a horn.
KAKU カク n. A blow with both heels given to a horse while riding; *hito — wo itaru, or *kaku *no itaru, to put the spurs to.

KAKU カク adv. This, thus, so: — no tōri, this way, this manner: nanji ya — suru wa ikanaru kokoro zo ya, what was your intention in doing so? *kaku *no hitogara, this kind of a person; — *fu, to tell this, say so.

Syn. *kō.

KAKU カク n. A disease of stomach characterized by vomiting that has just been eaten.

KAKU カク 漏 n. A gland.

KAKU or KAKURU カク or カクル adv. i.v. See kakeru.

KAKUBAKARI カクバカリ 斯計 adv. Thus, so, this much.

KAKUBAN カクバン 隔番 Alternate watches, watch and watch: — *ni tsutomu.

Syn. kawari-ban.

KAKUBEN-JISHI カクベイジシ n. Young boys who go about from place to place, wearing a mask like a lion’s head, and practising somersaults and other tricks for a living. The name is derived from a man called Kakubei, of the province of Echigo, who first introduced the practice.

KAKUBETSU カクべつ 格別 adj. Different from the rule or what is usual, exceptional, special, particular, extraordinary: — *kawatta koto mo gozaimasen, there is no particular change; — *tsumimasen, it is not particularly painful; *kore wa — *ni yoroshii, this is particularly good; — *no yami de *wa nai, it is no serious sickness; — *na koto, an exception.


KAKUBYO カクビョウ 胸病 n. A disease of the lungs or heart.

KAKUCHI カクチ 地各 Each or every place: — *yorī no *keshirase *mo *onna.

KAKUCHI カクチ 隔地 (hedataritakoro) Far off region, remote country.

KAKUDAN カクダン 格伝 Different from ordinary; particular, special, important: — *no *chigai *wa *nai, no especial difference.


KAKUDO カクド 角度 n. The angle, number of degrees of an angle: *mentai *no —, the facial angle; *suibō *no —, angle of a crystal.

KAKUDO カクド 角度 — suru, to be angular (said of Heaven or of the Emperor).

KAKUDō カクド 間道 n. Corridor, gallery, or covered way in a second story.

KAKUDEKI カクデキ 角度基 要 n. An instrument for measuring angles, a goniometer.

KAKUGEN カクゲン 角根 n. A maxim, adage, wise-saying, aphorism.

KAKUGETSU カクゲス 月末 n. Alternate months, month about, every other month.

Syn. ichi-getsu-okti.

KAKUGETSU カクゲス 末月 (ato *no tsuki) Last month.

KAKUGO カクゴ 覚悟 n. Preparation, readiness, anticipation, making up one's mind to anything, understanding: *ame no *suru — de *amagui *wo *mottekita, concluding that it was going to rain I brought my rain clothes; *suru — de *kita, I came expecting to get wet; *omou *koto *ga *kanawasu *toki *wa *shindō *to —, when matters do not go as I wish I have made up my mind to die; — *no *mae, preparation of mind; — *wa *yoi *ka, are you ready? *shinru-ri — *ka yo, prepare to die; — *no *ue, well prepared.

†KAKU-gon, or KAKU-go カクゴ 恪勤 n. Diligent public service.

KAKUGO カクゴ 家客 (tabiyadori) n. Lodging place; place of sojourn: — *to, to inquire for a lodging place.

KAKUGWA カクグワ 格外 Contrary to the rule; an exception; particular, special, extraordinary: — *no *tiriyo, extraordinary expenses; *onna *wa — *ni *suru, women are an exception; — *ni *yasui, extraordinarily cheap.

KAKUBAN カクバン 各般 (iro-iro) Every kind, various.

KAKUCHI カクヘイ 客兵 n. Foreign troops, mercenary troops.

KAKUBETSU カクヒ チ 築壁 (jude wo *oku) — suru, to lay down the pen, cease writing.

KAKUI カクイ 廃観 (tashika) Separation of heart, unfriendliness, estrangement, alienation: — *kaku.

Syn. kyakushin.

KAKUI カクイ 各自 Each one, each person, each for himself: — *hentō *tazawu.

KAKUJIN カクウン 各人 (ono-no *no *hito). Each or every person, all persons.

KAKUITSU カクイツ 假替 (tashika *no *niraido) A sure report or communication.

KAKUI カクイ 隊顕 (hedate *gokoro) Separation of heart, unfriendliness, estrangement, alienation: — *kaku.

Syn. kyakushin.

KAKUJITSU カクジツ 假連日 (tashika *no *shire) n. Alternate days, day about, every other day.

Syn. ichi-nichi-oki.

KAKUJITSU カクジツ 假営 (tashika) Sure, certain, positive.

KAKUJO カクホ 胸痛 (tabi *gokoro) n. A lonely feeling like that of a stranger; a solitary, desolate feeling: — *sozorō *ni *kanashi.

KAKU-KAKU カクカク 角々 adv. So, thus, and such and such, this and that way: — *no *shidai, in such various ways.

KAKU-KAKU カクカク 角々 adv. Bright, shining, resplendent, glittering: ryō *gan — to *shite *nichirin no *narabi *ideru *gotoshi.

Syn. kagayaku.

†KAKU-KAKU カクカク 角々 adv. i.q. misago.

†KAKUMAI カクマイ 一〇 カクマイ 匠 t.v. To conceal, hide, shelter, harbor: *ganjū *wo *kakumeite *tasukuru, to save a criminal by concealing him.

Syn. kaku-ku.

KAKUMAI カクマイ 角頂 n. (med.) The cornet; 頂部 the diaphragm.

KAKUMEI カクメイ 革命 n. Revolution in state, or radical change in government: — *tō, revolutionary party.

†KAKUMI カクミ n. i.q. kakomi.

†KAKUMI カクミ adv. i.q. kaku *go *otoku.
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<tr>
<th>KAK</th>
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<th>KAM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakun カクン</td>
<td>カクン</td>
<td>Home education, family instruction; the teaching on morals of the head of a family to his children.</td>
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<td>Syn. Teikin.</td>
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<td>Kakunen カクメン 隔年 n. Alternate years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-no-gotokki-Ku-shi カクノトキトキ-シ adj. Thus, in this way, so, such—referring to something said before.</td>
<td>Syn. Kono-tō, Kono-tōri, Ka-yō.</td>
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<td>Kakan カカシ See kwakuran.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-re-ru カクレル 隔 i.v. To be hid, concealed, to hide one's self, to secret; to die: tsuki ga kumo ni kakureta, the moon is hid by the cloud; ie no kage ni —, hid in the shade of the house; kakuretari yori aravaretaru wo nashi, there is nothing more manifest than what is concealed.</td>
<td>Syn. Hisomu.</td>
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<td>Kaku-reka カクレカ 隔家 n. A secluded or retired house; a hiding place, house of refuge.</td>
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<td>Kaku-re-gasa カクレガサ 隔家 n. A hat which when put on renders one invisible.</td>
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<td>Kaku-re-mō カクレモ 余 n. The game of blind-man's buff.</td>
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<td>Kaku-re-mi カクレミ 余見 n. One living in seclusion, or concealment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-re-mi-no カクレミノ 余 a coat which when worn renders one invisible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-ro カクラ ガン老 n. The prime minister in the times of the Shōgun.</td>
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<td>*Kaku-ro-ku カクロフ i.v. i.q. kakure.</td>
<td>*Kaku-ro-ku カクロフ adj. Black.</td>
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<td>Kaku-ro-n カクルノ 余 a kind, or strange star.</td>
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<td>Kaku-ri カクリ 容容 (ato no toshi) Last year.</td>
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<td>Kaku-ri-tsu カクリツリ 恐ろ— suru, to frighten; to scare, intimidate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-re カクレ 容客 n. A new, or strange star.</td>
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<td>Kaku-ren-seki カクレンセキ 角脇石 n. (min.) Hornblende.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shi カクシ n. A pocket in a garment.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shi カクシ 客室 n. Dying in a strange country.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shi-ru カクシル 立 i.v. To hide, conceal; to secrete; mi wo —, to hide one's self, or live in seclusion; toganin wo —, to conceal a criminal; chie wo —, to hide one's talents;</td>
<td>*nezumi wo toru neko wa tsume wo —, the cat which catches rats hides her claws (prov.); kakushi-otoko, a paramour.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shi-halpo カクシバイデョ 私賣女 n. A secret prostitute, one who does not live in the prescribed place.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shi-dai カクシダイ 隣題 n. The subject of a stanza of poetry concealed in the words.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shin カクシン 家心 The heart or feelings of a stranger: — wo itamashimuru, to excite a feeling of homesickness.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shitsu カクシス 蔷楓 (kataku toru) Obstinately contending together; a quarrel.</td>
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<td>Kaku-sho カクショ 隣所 (ono-ono no tokoro) Every place, each place, all places.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shō カクショウ 隣替 (tashika naru shoku) Indubitably evidence, conclusive proof, infallible proof.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shoku カクショク 苦職 (tsutome wo aratamuru) — suru, to degrade from a higher to a lower office.</td>
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<td>Kaku-shi カクシ種各種 (iro-iro) Every kind, all kinds, various.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-te カクテ 斯而 adv. Then, after this, and, so then. Syn sōshite, shikashite.</td>
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<td>Kaku-te カクテ 確定 (shikato sadamaru) Settled, decided, fixed, conclusive: — sai-ban, irrevocable decision or judgment.</td>
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<td>Kaku-tō カクトン 客店 n. Travelers' inn.</td>
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<td>Kaku-tō カクトン 客宿 (ato no fuyu) Last winter.</td>
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<td>Kaku-uchi カクウチ 角打 n. Target-shooting.</td>
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<td>Kaku-ya カクヤ 隔夜 n. Alternate nights, night about, every other night.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-taku カクタケ 赫躍 Bright, shining, glorifying: — tairu, kinyō.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-ten カクテン 隔頭 (hedatarī tōshi) —, widely separated, far distant, remote.</td>
<td>*Kaku-yō, ou カクヨブ i.v. i.q. kagyakyu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaku-zama カクザマ n. This kind or manner, such, — kaku no gotoku.</td>
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<td>Kaku-setsu カクセツ 隔経 (hedatarī taeru) — suru, to be widely separated: senri — suru.</td>
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<td>Kawai カワイ 佳會 (yokkou asumari) n. A good or delightful meeting, or assembly.</td>
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<td>Kawai カワ伊 嘉會 (yoki deai) n. A fortunate meeting.</td>
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<td>Kakyaku カキャク 假脚 n. Artificial leg.</td>
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<td>Kakyō カキャョ 佳境 (yoki tokoro) A good place, delightful spot.</td>
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<td>Kama カマ n. (coll.) An artifice or trick used to make a suspected person confess the truth: — wo kakete makoto wo isawaru, to get one to tell the truth by pretending to know all about it. Syn. Hattari.</td>
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Kama カマ n. A sickle: — de ine wo karu, to cut rice with a sickle.
Kama カマ 割 n. A furnace, kiln.
Kama カマ 異 n. An iron pot, a boiler.
Kamakure, -ru カマグル 被瘻 (pass. or pot. of kami) To be bitten, can bite: =nin ni kamareru, bitten by a dog; han achi de kamareru, he has no teeth and therefore cannot bite.
*Kamari カマリ n. Ambush.
Kamase, -ru カマセル 急喰 (caust. of kamu) To cause another to bite, to let or get one to bite; to put into the mouth: =nin ni hito wo kamareru koto nakare, don't set the dog on people; uma ni kutsuwa wo —, to put a bit in a horse's mouth.
Kamashishi カマシシ n. i.q. kamoshika.
Kamasu カマス 真子 n. A straw bag.
Kamasu カマス 坂魚 n. A kind of fish, a species of shark, Sphyraena obtusata.
*Kamatsuka カマツカ n. Name of a plant; anciently used for dyeing blue.
Kamawake, -ru カマハレル (pass. of kamai) To be interfered or meddled with; to be excluded from, shut out from.
Kamawake, Kamawar, or Kamawanai カマハズ n. of kamui.
Kamba カンバ 駒馬 (ara-uma) n. A spirited horse, a vicious horse.
Kamban カンバン 記録 n. A coat worn by a servant, having the master's coat-of-arms on the back.
Kamban カンバン 看版 n. A sign-board: — wo kakeru, to hang up a sign.
Kambase カンパセ 頭顔 n. The face, countenance.
*Kambu カンブ n. The parishioners of a Shinto temple.
Kamben カンベン 裁縫 Consideration, thought, reflection, judgment; patience; forbearance; forgiveness: — suru, to consider, think over, reflect, deliberate on; to weigh in the mind; to pardon. — white kudarare, have patience with me, or pardon me; yoku — white minashiri, I will consider well about it; — naranu, unpardonable.
Kangareru, kyōken, kannin, yurushi.
Kamenn カンペン 裁縫 n. of kamau.
*Kamona カモノ 腹中 (fude ima) n. A leather dress, suit, a pariah.
Kamobō カモボ 腹中 (kaze hiki) Catching cold; a cold, influenza.
Kamobō カモボ (cont. of kawabō) n. A leather dresser, yeta, a pariah.
Kamboku カンボク 壽喜 (jude muni) n. Pen and ink, literature: — no hayashi ni asobu.
Kambun カンブン 墨文 n. Chinese writing or composition.
Kambutsu カンブツ 被物 n. (butsu wo sosogu) The ceremony of washing the idol of Buddha with amacha, on the anniversary of his birth, on the 8th day of the 4th month (o.c.) (see kwambutsu).
Kambutsu カンブツ 乾物 n. Vegetables dried for food: — ya, a grocer.
*Kamyō カミヤ 看病 Nursing, or attending on the sick: — nin, a sick-nurse.
Kamū カム n. 

Kamaki カマキ 鎖 n. A mantis.
KAMI カメ n. A tortoise: — no kō, the shell of a tortoise; ichi gan no — uki ki ni au (prov.); — no masura, divination by the shell of a tortoise (obs.); — no kagami, an example.
KAME-AYA カメアヤ n. A fine comb; — wo ha-
KAMBARA カマバラ n. A kind of disease of the abdomen, typhoid.
KAMERAGATA カメガタ n. A box turned out of wood.
KAMEI カメイ 住名 (yoki na) n. A good name, good reputation: — wo sen sai ni tsutau-e.
KAMI カミ n. Sitting like a tortoise with the feet spread out behind.
KAMENSHI カメンシ n. A kind of locust.
KAMEN 仮面 n. A mask; i.q. men.
KAMENOKE カメノ科 n. (coll.) A tortoise.
KAMENO カメノ n. The cooey. Syn. BITTEIKOSU.
KAMENOTE カメンオレ n. A species of mollusc, etc., Pollicipes mitella.
KAMENOSHI カメノシ n. A kind of sweet liquor.
†KAMETAMA カメタマ n. The tortoise mountain, i.q. hōrisan.
KAMI カミ 神 (shin) n. The deities of the Shintō religion, of whom there are said to be yaoyorozu—eight millions, i.e. innumerable. This word is now used by Christians as the only Japanese equivalent for Deity, and God. Motoori says, as quoted by Hirata in his Commentary on the Kojiki, in explanation of this word, ane tsuchi no moro-moro no kami tachi wo hajimete, so wo matureru miya ni imasu mi-tama wo no mōshi; mata hito wo sara ni wo mawau, tori kedamonō ki kusa no tagui, umi yama nado, sono hō nani ni mare, yo no isune narazu, suguretaru koto no arite kōshikomi mono wo kami wo ka-
KAMI カミ n. A title of rank, a ruler.
KAMI カミ 上 (ue) Superior; high; in rank or place; government, wife; previously: — ni tate hito, superiors; kawa-kami, up the river; — ye noboru, to go up a river, or to the capital; kami tōka, the first ten days of a month; — ni ieru, spoken of before or above; okami, the government; kami no okite, the laws of the government; o kami san, your wife, also a title used in addressing any married woman; —Mrs.
KAMI カミ 赤 n. Paper: — wo sukui, to make paper; — ichi mai, one sheet of.
KAMI カミ 髪 n. The hair of the head; — wo yu, to dress the hair; — wo kaku, to comb the hair; — wo mushiru, to tear the hair; — wo uru, to cut the hair; — wo suku, to scrape the dandruff off with a fine comb; — wo hayasui, to let the hair grow long; — wo orou, to shave the head and enter the priesthood.
†KAMI-MU カミム t.v. To brew; i.q. kamou.
KAMINAZUKI カミナツキ 十月 (jū-gatsu) The tenth month.
KAMISAKAYAKI カミサカヤキ 捨月代 n. The ceremony on
the occasion of first letting a child's hair grow, when he arrives at about three years of age.
KAMI-ORISHI カミオrishi 降神 n. Brining
down the gods, as is supposed to be done by
a Miko or Ichiko, when holding communica-
tion with them.
†KAMIBORI カミボり 祭器 n. The progenitor of the
KAMIROI カミロイ 魚 gods.
†KAMISAKA-ROI カミサカroi 祭器 i.v. Exciting feel-
ings of awe or reverence, as anything old and
great; venerable.
KAMISAOKE-MUSHI カミサオケムシ n. A maggot,
generated in dung.
KAMISAKAYAKI カミサカヤキ 捨月代 n. Dressing
the hair in the former Japanese style: hattai
suru.
KAMI-SHIME-ROI カミシメroi 帰神 t.v. To
grash the teeth; to close the teeth tightly; to
chew and taste.
KAMI-SHIMO カミシモ 上下 Above and below,
supersiors and inferiors, also, a peculiar dress
worn on occasions of ceremony, or on dress
occasions.
KAMISORI カミソリ 剃刀 n. A razor.
KAMITSUJI カミツジ 紙透 n. Hair, thread of hair:
wo yoreru tsuwa, a rope made of hair.
KAMISUKI カミスキ 紙糊 n. A paper-maker.
KAMISUKI-BA カミスキバ 紙糊場 n. A paper
mill, paper manufactory.
†KAMITARE カミタレ 祭器 n. Slaving the head of
an infant on the sixth day after birth.
KAMI-TSUKI-ROI カミツキroi 帰時 t.v. To bite,
lay hold of with the teeth.
KAMITSURE カミスレ 加密別 n. Chamomile,
Anthemis nobilis.
KAMI-UTA カミウタ n. A hymn sung in praise
of the kami; a psalm.
KAMI-WAZA カミワザ n. Religious services, or
worship before the kami.
KAMIYA カミヤ 紙屋 n. A paper store.
KAMIYASUKI カミヤスキ n. Emery paper.
KAMUY カミュ n. A picture or paper.
KAMYO カミョ 神代 n. The age or time in
which the Kami alone existed, of which the
Japanese reckon seven generations; to this
succeeded five generations of Deities chikishin, or
earthy gods, the last of whom, Isamagi and
Isanumi, were the progenitors of the human
race.
KAMIYUI カミユイ 髪結 n. A barber, hair-
dresser.
†KAMIZUKASA カミズカサ n. i.q. jin-gi-kuwan,
also kannushi.
KAMIME カミメ 感謝 (arigataki) n. Gratit-
tude, thanks: no itsuri, exceedingly grateful.
†KAMIMIZO カミミズ n. Cloths worn by
the kami.
†KAMON カモン 勧文 n. A written mem-
orial sent to the Tenshī.
KAMUNI カムニ 冠 n. A kind of black cap
worn by nobles on the crown of the head; also
rank: ru-ka ni - wo tadawasu (prov.), don't
adjust your cap when passing under a pear-
tree,=avoid the appearance of evil; = wo
tadawasu, to have rank conferred upon one.
KAMURURI カムルリ Same as kaburi.
KAMO カモ 加茂 n. A kind of operatic per-
fomance of dancing and music.
Syn. nō.
†KAMO カモ n. A carpet.
†KAMO カモ Exclam. i.q. kana.
KAMOI カモ井 勘居 n. The upper beam in the
groove of which a door or screen slides, a
lintel; the lower is called shikī.
KAMOJI カモジ 恵 n. False hair worn by
women, toupet.
KAMOJI カモジ n. Mother (only used by women
in writing to their mothers)= kaka sama.
KAMOMO カモモ 鶴 n. A sea-gull.
KAMON カモン 家門 n. The whole family,
house, or clan.
†KAMON カMon 下関 Same as kabun.
KAMON カモン n. The keeper of the grounds
about the palace.
KAMO-NOSHI カモノハシ 鴨嘴 n. An
animal called the duckbill, Platypus.
†KAMOSHI-ROI カモスヘroi 帰emosi t.v. To bowel,
suck: sake wo —, to brew sake: nemuri wo —, to
compose one's self to sleep; urami wo —, to
stir up hatred; hachi ga nitsuo wo —.
KAMOSHIRA カモシラ 鶴鼻 n. A kind of wild
stag, antelope.
KAMO-UJI カモウじ n. A kind of melon,
Lagenaria daaitemon.
KAMPA カンパ 看破 (mi-yaburu) — suru, to
discover, understand; to see into, or perceive
something that does not lie on the surface.
KAMPAI カンパイ 哨頭 — suru, to bear
in mind, remember with gratitude.
KAMPAN カンパン 印板 n. The deck of a ship.
KAMPō カンパ衛 (kara no hi) n. Chinese
system of medicine.
KAMPU カンプ 騙夫 (maotoko) A parrnour,
adulterer; senki an adulterous woman.
Syn. impo.
KAMPU カンプ 悪婦 (takedakeshiki onna) n.
A vicious, wicked woman; a virago, vizcino.
KAMPU カンプウ 羽風 (samui kaze) n. A cold
wind.
KAMPEKU カンプラン 刺繍 n. Tmiration, com-
mandment, approval: — suru.
Syn. kashin.
KAMPYŌ カンピー 落猥 n. A kind of gourd
cut in strips and dried, Lagenaria vulgaris.
KAMPYŌ カンピー 疑穢 n. A drought, want
of rain.
Syn. hideri.
KAMUKAI カムカイ n. Rice offered to the kami.
KAN The Tōkyō pronunciation for Chinese
words, which are more correctly pronounced
and written kwan.
KAN カン n. (coll.) Deficiency in weight
or number; loss, waste, tare: — ga tater,
there is a deficiency.
Syn. hiri, men. 
KANADARAI カナダライ 銅磐 n. A copper or metal basin.
KANADE, -RU カナデル 筒 i.v. To play on a stringed instrument of music.
KANADOU カナドウ 鈴極 n. A copper pipe.
KANE カネ - 鬼 n. A three-legged kettle, used in ancient times: — no keiju wo tou, to seize the government.
KANE, -RU カネル t.v. To make; to accord, agree or suit: migi wa jiyu wo kaneuru kata nari, the right side is the most convenient.
KANAGAI カナガイ n. Lead or tin foil.
KANAGAI カナガイ 鋼 n. A metal spoon made in the shape of a shell.
KANAGAI カナガイ 銀 n. Lacquer-ware inlaid with gold or silver, and mother-of-pearl.
KANAGARI カナガリ 假名書 Written in the Japanese hiragana characters.
KANAGARI カナガリ 魚 n. Death, of a god or of the Tenashi.
KANAGAWA カナガワ 姫 n. A kind of fish, genus Peristethus.
SYN. HOKO.
KANAGURA カナガラ 金木 n. A twig, small branch; a chain: iyashimu — de me wo tsuku (prov.), the twig which was despised has put his eye out.
KANAGU カナグ 金具 n. The hardware or metal work of bureaus, boxes, etc.
SYN. KANAMONO.
KANAGURI, -RU カナグル 鍵 t.v. To coil, as a rope; to wrench off, to scratch: nae wo —, to coil a rope; yajiri wo —, to wrench off an arrow-head; — sut eru, to pull out and throw away.
SYN. TAGURU.
KANAGUSARI カナガサリ 銅 n. An iron chain.
KANAGUTSU カナグっと 鍛造 n. Iron shoes, a horse-shoe: — shi, a carter.
KANAHAKARI カナハカリ n. A measuring rod. — ken-zao.
KANAIHEI カナイヘイ n. A species of lizard.
KANAIHIBASHI カナイヒバシ 鋼鉄等 n. Iron tongs, or two iron rods for taking up coals.
KANAIHEKI,-KU カナイヒキ t.v. To draw out, elicit: hito no kokoro wo —.
KANAIHODASHI カナホダシ 鋼鉄 n. Iron fetters.
KANAI カナイ 家内 n. Family, house, household, wife: go — no minzu waiku tari, how many persons are there in your family? go — sama, your wife; — jii, the whole family.
KANAI, -AU カナイ p. i.v. To agree with, to suit, to fit, accord; to be in harmony with, to correspond, to be consistent with, comport with; to be compatible, to tally with: kokoro, or ki ni —, to like, to suit one's mind; michi ni —, to be reasonable; negai ga —, to obtain a wish; kanunazeru wa nashi, nothing I may not do.
SYN. OZURO, au, TEEKU.
KANAIRO カナアイロ n. Metal color. a pot for serving out sake = choshi.
KANAKAKE カナカケ n. An iron rake.
KANAKIN カナキシン 洋 n. Muslim, cambrie, long-cloth of foreign make: —, gray shirtings; sorashi —, white shirtings; uya —, twilled shirtings; hi —, turkey reds.
KANAKURIGOE カナキリゴエ n. A shrill, piercing voice.
KAN-aku カンアク 奸悪 (yokoshima) n. Wicked, evil, impious; ～yuru イぐる, a wicked generation.
KANAKUGI カナクギ 鋼針 n. An iron nail.
KANAKUSO カナクソ 鋼屑 n. Metal cinders, slag.
*KANAKUZURE カナクズレ n. Metal ore.
*KAMAMARI カママリ n. A metal pitcher, or bowl.
KANAMP カナメ 聖 n. The rivet or pin of a fan; the important, or essential principle, the cardinal point.
Syn. kikime, kanyo.
KANAMONO カナモノ 銅物 n. Hardware; things made of metal.
KANAMONOTYA カナモノヤ n. An ironmonger, dealer in hardware.
KANAMUGA カナムガ n. A species of hop, Humulus lupulus.
KANARU カララス adv. Positively. Certainly, necessarily, must: ～yuru イぐるに す る, you must not feel troubled; ～はね イはね, must not speak of it; ～はね イはね か わわ さ わ わ さ わ わ, afterwards misfortune will certainly befall you; ～し キ, id.
Syn. kesshite, zehi, kitto, kawamete.
KANARU カナリ 可also adv. Tolerably, middling well, passably, will do: ～はね イはね 回 わ わ, ～はね イはね 回 わ わ, this knife cuts tolerably well.
Syn. zuibou.
KANARITA カナリタ n. A canary bird.
KANASHIGE カナシゲ n. 鈍; adj. Lamentable; sorrowful; sad: ～はね イはね.
KANASHI, KU-E カナシ キア い n. 悲哀 n. Sad, lamentable, sorrowful, afflictive, mournful: lovely, dear, darling, beloved.
Syn. nagekawashii.
KANASHIKI カナシキ錬 n. An anvil.
KANASHIMI カナシミ 悲 n. Sorrow, sadness, grief.
Syn. urei, nageri.
KANASHIMU カナシム 貧 i.v. To grieve, to lament, mourn; to sorrow: ～はね イはね し んだ こ と わ ろ, to mourn the death of a parent.
KANASHIRA カナシラ 貧 n. Sorrow, sadness: ～はね イはね くか り, to conceal one's sorrow.
KANATA カナタ 彼 (cont. of kano kata) There, that place: ～はね イはね か わ わ, here and there, that person, place to place, all about; ～はね イはね こ と わ ろ か わ り, to move here and there.
Syn. anata, anoito, achira, asuko.
*KANA-TAKUMI カナタクミ n. A smith, blacksmith.
KANATOKO カナトコ 銅椎 n. An iron crowbar, or lever.
KANATO カナト n. An iron door; strong door.
KANATOKO カナトコ 銅椎 n. An anvil.
Syn. kanashiki.
KANATSUKURI カナツクリ n. A smith; worker in metals.
KANATSUMO カナツスモウ n. (coll.) A person stoned deaf.
*KANATSURAI カナツスライ n. i.q. hanetsurube.
＊KANDO カンド n. i.q. kandachi, yeast.
KANDOKO カンドコ n. A place where worship is performed to the kami; a sacred place.
KANDOKO カンドコ n. The finger-board of a guitar: — ga kyū-nya musume, a girl expert in fingerling the guitar.
KANDOKU カンドク 筆 (tegami) n. A letter, epistle.
＊KANDONO カンドノ n. That part of a miya in which the kami is supposed to dwell.
KANDORI カンドリ n. A steersman, helmsman.
KANE 金 n. Metal, ore, money: — wo horu, to dig ore; — wo fuku, to smelt ore, or coin money; — wo mokeru, to earn money; — no ri, interest of money; — no tsuru, a vein of metal-ore; — wo dausu ki ga nai, not disposed to spend money; — ni naru, to die.
KANE 金 鐘 n. A bell: — wo namaru, to ring a bell; — wo tsuku, to strike a bell; — no na, the sound of a bell.
KANE 鉄 紅 n. The stuff used by Japanese women for staining the teeth black: — wo tsukuru, or — wo fukumu, to apply the black stain. Syn. HAGRO.
KANE, -RU カネル 多 t.v. To discharge the duties of two or more offices at the same time; to use a thing for two purposes; to do two things at once; to comprehend, or include two or more things in one; to be anxious about; difficult, or hard; cannot: hitori de futatsu wo —; kerai wa shujin no ki wo kaneru, the servant is anxious to please his master; isoaga-shikuate yuki-kaneru, I am so busy I cannot go; chi yu wo kane-sonaeru, possessing both wisdom and valor; futa yaku wo kaneru, holding two offices. Syn. KENAI.
KANE-AI カネア サ時合 n. (coll.) The right moment, proper time.
KANEBAKU カンベ バ 金钱箱 n. A money-box.
KANEFUDU カネ フ ド 筆槼 n. A brush used in staining the teeth.
KANEFUKI カネフ可知 (tegami) n. A metallurgist.
KANKE 元 n. (coll.) Preceding, former, preceding, former, always: — o shiranai mōru tō, in the way I told you before. Syn. KANE, -TE MAMETTE.
KANGOMO カンゴ モ 言 n. (coll.) A secret or previous promise, as of marriage.
KANZORA カンズ ラ 資 n. A money-vault, a money-safe, a treasury.
KANZORO カンゾ ロ n. The black dye with which women stain their teeth; — haguro.
KANZORI カンゾリ 甚 n. A miner.
KANE-TEI カンテイ 金入 n. A purse or wallet for carrying money.
KANEKASHI カンケ チ 金刺 n. A money-lender, a bank.
KANEKAWA カンケワ 資 n. Circulation of money; exchange; trade: Yokohama wo — so yoi kōro da.
KANEOKI カンエオキ 金持 n. One that has money; a rich man.
KANEOKISHIRASU, -KI- カネオキ シラス adj. Having the appearance of a rich man; like a rich man.

KANE-NO-TE カネノテ 直尺形 n. A right angle.
KANETE カネテ 蒔 adv. Previously; before; beforehand; constantly; always: — mōshi tsuketa tō, as it was ordered before: — yori, before, previously; — yakujō shita tō, ni nasare, do it in the way you before promised.
Syn. KATSUTE, SENDATTE, MAEMOTTE.
KANETSUKE-BISHI カネツキグイ切金石 n. A touch-stone.
KANEZASHI カネザシ 直尺 n. A carpenter's square.
KANFU カンフ 泰婦 n. An adulteress, i.q. kampu.
KANG カン ガ 閥雅 (miyabiyaka) Tasteful, refined, elegant, genteel.
KANGA カンガ 考 n. Thought, idea, conception, consideration, reflection: — ga tsuku to form an opinion; — ga tsukanu, I can't make it out, have no idea.
Syn. OMOI, MIKOMI.
KANGA-KE カンガル 考 n. To think on, to reflect, consider, to ponder over; to reprove, scold (obs.): — dōshite yoi ka kangaete mi-nasai, think over what had better be done; kangaete mo wakaranai, think over it as I may, I can't understand it.
Syn. OMOI, OMOEPAKARU.
KANGAI カンガイ 感嘆, 驚嘆 n. Surprised; to be deeply affected with gratitude, or admiration.
KANGAI カンガイ 陥害 (otoshi-ireru) — suru, to implicate or involve others, as in crime.
KANGAKARI カンガカリ n. Divine possession; inspiration by a god, — takusen, or noriki.
KANGAMI, -RU カンガミ ル 磚 (kangami-miru) t.v. To look at, as in a mirror; to regard as an example for imitation, or warning; to judge of: — miizu — ni, to look into water, as in a mirror; — inshū — ni, — to look upon the ancients as examples; — mi wo mochite hito no koto wo kanganai beshi, we should judge of others by ourselves.
KANGKE カンケ 直 (sukima) n. A crack, fissure, crevice, opening of a seam, a falling out between those who were friends; a rupture of friendship.
KANGKE カンケ 威激 — suru, to be deeply affected; to be moved with admiration or gratitude.
KANGA カンガ 論言 n. Expostulation, or remonstration with a superior: — ki wo — suru, to expostulate with a master.
Syn. IMAKU, IJN.
KANGI カンギ 惣議 (isameru) A remonstrance, advice: — taiju, an officer at the Chinese court whose duty it was to advise or remonstrate with the Emperor.

KANGO カンゴ 監護 n. Chinese words: — amari oku tsukuen.

KANGO カンゴ 看護 n. Attending or nursing the sick: — nin, nurse.

Syn. kansyō.

KANGOKUSHO カンゴクショ 監護所 n. A penitentiary, prison.

KANSHI カン・シ To bathe in cold water in extreme cold weather—a meritorious austerity.

KANJÔ カンジョ 行 n. Religious austerities performed during cold weather.

KANGU カンGu 行 (ushik ni ate suru, lit. making oxen sweat) Very heavy; very many; abundant.

†KANJAKARI カンハカリ n. A consultation of the kami.

†KANJATORI カンハトリ n. Clothes worn by the kami: = kam-niso.

†KANNO カンノ n. — no kotoba, words spoken in praise of the kami.

KANI カニ n. A crab: — no hasami, a crab's claws.

KAN-i カンイ 簡易 Short, easy, simple, plain, uncomplicated: — no ho, the simple way.

Syn. koro sokuna.

†KANT カント = i.q. kanto-baba.

KANT-pa カントパ n. Chinese physician; one who practices medicine according to the Chinese system.

KANT-pa カントパ or KANT-kuso カントクス ポ 鹿茸 n. The moomion.

KANT-ga カンタガ n. A pustular eruption, Impetigo (?).

KANKAI カンカイ adv. Variously, this and that, this way and that way: — mono wa omowazu.

Syn. tonikaku.

†KANMORI カヌモリ n. An attendant in the Kamori, palace of the Emperor, = kamon.

KANMUSHI カヌミシ n. A small insect of the genus Chelifer.

KAN-RO カンロ n. Adultery: — suru, to commit adultery.

Syn. kantsu.

†KANTORI カントリ n. The diaper or clot of a new-born infant, = nbungii.

KANNA カンナ 認者 n. A spy: — wo irete teki no kyojutsu wo saguru, to send a spy and find out the affairs of the enemy.

Syn. sasakru, sintonoi, kanchō.

KANNA カンナ 害邪 n. Sickness from severe cold weather: — ni ataru.

KANNA カンナ 好邪 (yokoshima) Unprincipled; villainous; depraved; nefarious.

KAN カン n. Chinese written characters, Chinese letters.

KAN カン 幹事 n. Manager; director; superintendent.

KAN カン 室 n. The cold: — ga tenyoui, it is very cold.

KAN カン 柑子 n. Kind of orange; i.q. kōji.

KAN カン 勤務 n. suru, to punish, as a child or servant.

KAN カン 雪 adj. (samuku naru) i.v. To be cold: hidoku kanzuru, to be extremely cold.

KAN カン 雪鞋 n. Snow-shoes.

KAN 水上村, taisetsu, sencih.

KAN カン n. A Chinaman, Chinese.

KAN カン有 i.q. kanzon-yori.

KAN カン adj. — ki-ku-shi カンシスキ adj. Easily affected; susceptible.

KAN カン adj. A Privy.

Syn. setsun, chōsūba.

KAN カン n. A letter of praise or approbation for meritorious services.

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Syn. setsun, chōsūba.
KANKU カンクウ n. Sensibility; feeling; perception; sensation: — wo ushinou, to be insensitive; iya wo — wo okosu, to feel badly.

KANKA カンカ n. A spectator, beholder; subscriber to a paper.

KANKAI カンケイ 好計 n. Nefarious plan, or scheme; a conspiracy.

KANKETSU-NETSU カンケツネット 間歌熱 n. Intermittent fever.

KANKO カンコ 刊行 Publishing: — suru, to publish.

KANKO カンコ 考考 To consider, think about, reflect on.

KANKODORI カンコドリ 宵子鳥 n. A kind of bird.

KANKU カンクウ 場合 (amana nigao) n. The sweet and the bitter of life; prosperity and adversity: — wo nameru, to taste —.

KANKU カンクウ 荒苦 Hard and bitter circumstances, difficult and painful condition, affliction: — wo wimeru.

KANKO カンコ n. A bar for fastening a door.

KANNAGA カンナガ n. According to divine arrangement: — koto-age senri, regarding things as arranged by the gods without speculating or disputing.

KANNAGI カンナギ 女优 n. A female dancer in a kagura, who pretends to hold communication with the gods; an enchantress.

KANNAN カンナン 業難 n. Trouble, adversity, calamity, affliction.

KANNARI カンナリ 今出 i.q. kaminari.

KANNAZUKI カンナヅキ i.q. kaminazuki.

KANKEI カンケイ 好色 n. Subtle, cunning, treacherous, crafty, artful.

KANNIN カンニン 堪忍 (korae shinobu) n. Patience, forbearance, self-restraint: — suru, to be patient, to restrain one's self, to bear patiently; — shite o kun-nasai, please be patient with me, pardon me; naru — wo dare mo suru, nanan — suru ga kannin (prov.).

KANNO カンノ 堪能 Skillful, expert.

KANNON カンノ 肛腸 n. Liver and brains: — chi ni mamiru, his liver and brains bestowed the ground.

KAN-NO-ROE カンノロエ n. A shrill voice.

KAN-NO-KYOKU カンノキュウ ク勤局 n. The bureau for encouragement of agriculture.

KAN-NO-ONZO カンノオンゾ n. The clothes of the Daji-ten-wai.

KAN-NO-SUI カンノスイ n. A servant.

KANPYO カンパイ 千政 (tate hokō) Shield and spear: — wo yokusan, to 'excite war.'


KANREN カンレン n. A reader, spectator, or subscriber to a newspaper.

KAKAI カカイ 閑居 Living retired from business; being at leisure: — suru.

KANSHI カンシ 幼年 n. Dried ginger.

KAMAI カマイ 幼年 n. A devotee who in cold weather for 30 days performs religious austerities, and prays to the kami.

KAMAKO カマコ 蚊 n. The divine court; the temple of Dai-jingu was so called.

KANNA カンナ n. A carpenter's plane: — no dai, the wooden part of a plane; — kuzu, slavings; ita wo — de kezuru, to plane boards.

KANNABE カナンべ 鍋錫 n. A pot for warming sake.

KANNON カノン 蒼天 n. I.q. kago.
Kanraku カンラク 亜酸 n. Cheese: — chū, the cheese-mite, Acanthosiro.

Kanran カンラン 微報 n. The olive: — yū, olive oil.

Kanrei カンレイ 室冷 (samukuhiyayaka) Cold and chilly.

Kanreisha カンレーシャ 室冷絹 n. A kind of thin muslin; gauze, lawn.

Kanri カンリ 指示 n. A wicked officer; a dishonest or perfidious officer.

Kanri カンリ 監察 n. A tidewriter, or examiner of goods at the Custom House.

Kanrin カンリン 監護 (hōshū no iru) — suru, to listen in order to see that the laws are not transgressed (as the police at political meetings).

Kanzo カンゾ 平露 n. A sweet dew said to fall from the sky; molasses: — ga suru; — sui, sweetened water; — hōyaku, a fabulous medicine.

Kanrohai カンロパイ 平露梅 n. A confectionery of dried plums coated with sugar.

Kanru カンルイ 酔潮 n. Tears of joy, admiration, or sympathy: — wo nagasu, to weep for joy.

Kanryaku カンリャク 儅Aux Economy; to be economical, saving, frugal: — wa juka nitewo dai tachi ni chōnau heki koto, economy should be observed even in wealthy families.

Syn. kenkyu, tsuzumatake.

Kansabi-ru カンサビ I. i.q. kanasabi.

Kansan カンサン 開散 (kimi) Leisure, quiet; away from business and care; mi wo — no chi ni oku.

Kansan カンサン 開散 (amasa suwa) n. The sweet and sour of life; the good and the bad; the ups and the downs: — wo nameru, to taste —.

Syn. kanku.

Kansai-ru カンサイ I. v. To die (spoken only of the Tenkai, or of a god).

Kansatsu カンサツ 轟籼 n. A ticket, or pass; government licence.

Kansatsu カンサツ 監察 Watching the words or conduct of others; spying; espionage, inspection, surveying: — shu, an inspector.

Kansei カンセイ 坡険 n. A pitfall.

Kansei カンセイ 超生 n. A poor student.

Kanseki カンセキ 演挙 n. Chinese books.

Kanseitsu カンセツ 間接 Mediate; not direct: — ni, indirectly.

Kansha カンシャ 蔗歫 n. Sugar-cane.

Syn. satō-kin.

Kansha カンシャ 感謝 n. Gratitude; thanks: — suru, to thank, give thanks; — sai, a thank-offering.

Kanshaku カンシュャ裸潮 n. (coll.) Quick temper; passion; petulance; anger: — wo okosu, to house up anger.

Syn. taikin.

Kanshaku-Dama カンシュャダマ n. Fire crackers.

Kanshi カンシ 裁決 (iamezamishin) — suru, to remonstrate with one's lord and commit suicide.

Kanshiki カンシキ 虐殺 (kangamishin) n. Examining and knowing; distinguishing one thing from another; discriminating; diagnosis.

Kanshin カンシン 懲戒 n. Admiration; wonder; approval: — suru, to be affected to admiration; — wa hito, an admirable man.

Kanshin カンシン 懲戒 — suru, to be horrified; to sludder.

Kanshin カンシン 慶幸 (kakoroni amanzeru) — shite, willingly, cheerfully.

Kanshin カンシン 樂事 (asahi kerai) n. A dishonest or treacherous servant to the Emperor or lord.

Kansho カンショ 関所 n. (shizuka naru tokoro) a quiet place.

Kansho カンショ 賛書 n. A letter of remonstrance, expostulation or advice to a superior.

Kansho カンショ 殉書 n. Chinese books.

Kanshô カンショ 俠尚 (warui ukinu) n. A dishonest merchant; a crafty merchant who cheats his customers.

Kanshô カンショ 俠尚 賛賞 Admiration and praise: — suru.

Kanshô カンショ 俠尚 悲松 A kind of fragrant wood (lit. sweet pine); spikenard.

Kanshô カンショ 悲歎 n. (med.) Marasmus; (coll.), eccentricity; particular about one's personal cleanliness: — no aru hito.

Kanshô カンショ 干渉 (kakawaru) — suru, to interfere, meddle; bōki ni —, interfere with trade.

Kanshoku カンショク 肝食 (osoku ki) — suru, to be late in taking food, on account of diligence in official business.


Kanshu カンシュ 周守 (mamoru mono) n. A jailer, guard of prisoners: — no tsuki wo ugasutte nigeru, to watch his chance and escape from the jailer.

Kanso カン santou 肝事 (isame arasou) — suru, to remonstrate or expostulate with one's lord.

Kanso カン santou 故事 (acae arasou) — suru, to take the risk and boldly remonstrate with one's lord.

Kansou カンソ 冤罪 n. (med.) A syphilic chancre.


Kanso カンソ 國倉 雲寄 (isame arasou) — suru, to remonstrate or expostulate with one's lord.

Kanso カンソ 國倉 故事 (acae arasou) — suru, to take the risk and boldly remonstrate with one's lord.

Kansou カンソ 冤罪 (hideri no son) n. Loss on account of drought.

Kansu カンス 監司 n. The purveying priest of a Buddhist monastery of the Juke sect; an overseer.

Kansuisuki カンスイスキ 宗水石 n. A kind of marble, calcareous spar.
KANTAI カンタイ 艦隊 n. A fleet of ships of war.
KANTAN カンタン 賢者 — suru, to admire, applaud; to cry or sigh in admiration, or applause.
KANTAN カンタン 肝臓 n. Liver and gall-bladder: — wo haku, to tell all in one’s heart; kantō wa kudaku, (fig.) to do with great pains, with great care and anxiety.
KANTAN カンタン 簡短 (tc mi ji kha) n. Brevity, shortness, conciseness.
KANTAN カンタン 簡易 Simple, not complex.
KANTAI カンタイ 鍋延 n. Chinese court.
KANTEN カンテン 該当 n. A kind of isinglass made of sea-weed.
KANTEN カンテン 家天 n. Cold weather.
KANTETSU カンテツ 肝蛭 n. A species of worm inhabiting the liver.
KANTOKU カントク 腐蝕 n. A depraved heart; licentious, dissolute.
KANTOKU カントク 螺 whence Receiving from Heaven as a token of approval or praise.
KANTOKU カントク 監督 n. The office of censor, inspector, overseer, bishop.
KANTÔSHI カントッシュ 間投詞 (gram.) n. Interjection.
KANTÔ カントウ 間投 (itazura) Adultery; fornication; illicit intercourse.
KANTÔSUVO カントシュヴ鰐 n. Assembling the gods; calling them together.
KANTÔUCHI カントウチ a Smith; a one-eyed person (coll).
KANWA カンワ 間話 n. Leisure talk, table talk.
KANYADÔRI カヤマドリ n. i.q. hachimanza.
KANYARAI カヤラヒ n. Expulsion from amongst the kami. — ni kanyarai, to expelled.
KANYETSU カンエツ 感応 n. Admiration and joy.
KANYO カーヨ 餌與 (azukaru) — suru, to take part in, participate in, be concerned in: seiji ni — suru, to take part in the government.
KANYO カنامج宽容 in. — suru, to endure; be patient under; to hear.
KANYO カンエツ 許範 n. Importance: — suru, important, essential, fundamental: kuni no — suru tokoro, the important places of a country; — na mono, an important thing or matter.
KANYO カンイョ 肝油 n. Cod-liver oil.
KANYO カニョ加入 (kuwamari-iru) — suru, to join; to become one of the same company; to go along with: — kin, money paid in entering a firm or company; entrance money.
KANZAKE カンザケ濾酒 n. (coll.) Warm sake, hot toddy.
KANZASHI カンザシ簪 n. The ornamental hairpins worn by women.
KANZASHI カンザシ簪 n. i.q. kami-tsuki, the mode of dressing the hair.

KANZAI カンザイ 螺蝕 n. Indirect tax, such as is imposed on merchandise and not directly imposed on the people.
KANZENSHI カンゼンショ 簡錬 n. A string made of two strands of twisted paper.

KANZÔ カンザウ 賀楽 n. Liquorice root.
KANZOKU カンソク 賀楽 (waru mono) n. A base, worthless fellow; aascal, scoundrel, villain; a traitor, rebel.
KANZÔ-YEN カンソウ전肝臓炎 n. Hepatitis; inflammation of the liver.
KANZUKA カンクサ t.v. (coll.) to guess; to suspect; to have a suspicion of.
KANZUMAKI カンズマキ (cont. of kami and atsumari) n. The assembling of the gods.
KANZUKA カンツク 鳥 See kanji.
KAO カオ 颜 n. The face, countenance: — wo suru, to shave the face; — wo tsusubu, to dishonor, to humiliate; to disregard, slight; — wo tateru, to put honor upon; waga mono-gao ni, acting or looking as if it was one’s own; shiranai kō wo shite iru, looking as if he did not know, dissembling.

KAOBANA カオバナ n. A beautiful flower.
KAOBASE カオベース n. The face, countenance, i.q. kambase.
KAOBON カオボン n. A beautiful bird.
KAOZAWA カオザワリ n. Changed or altered in countenance: yase ni — ga suru, emaciated and changed in appearance.
KAO-BO カオボ 颜色 n. The color of the face; the complexion.

KAMOTEN カモテバ in. Niece.
KAKU カカ 昏屋 n. House; dwelling-place.
KAMOHACHI カモホチ 頻持 n. (coll.) The expression of the face.

KAMOCHI カモッチ 頻持 n. The expression of the face, countenance, also the looks, or expression: yoku hito no — wo miru otoko da.

KARASHI-SU カラシスホ 顔色 n. The expression of the face; the expression.

KAE カイ カネ n. A perfume, odor, fragrance: — ko no hana.

KAO 叫ぶ i.v. To emit a perfume; to be fragrant: hana ga kaoru.

KATSUKI カツキ 頼付 n. (coll.) The expression of the face, countenance, features: kodomo ga oya no — wo ukagau, the child watches its father’s countenance; — suru, to make faces.

KAVO カボウ n. The expression of the face.
KAYOKI カイヨキ adj. Having a beautiful face.
KAZAMA カザマ adj. The expression of face; looks, features.
KAZUCKI カツク n. Dressing ornamenting the face: — suru.
KAP "0. The sunflower, i.q. kimawari.

KARA-AYA カラアヤ 唐앵 n. A kind of silk stuff.

KARAHI-RU カラビール 乾枯 i.v. To be dried, arid; parched: karabituru koe, a hoarse voice.

KARABITO カラビト n. A Chinaman.

KARABITSU カラビツ 膨脹 n. A leather trunk.

KARADA カラダ 腹 n. The body.

SYN. TAI, SHINTAI.

KARAEZUKI カラヘゾキ n. Nausea, sickness of stomach.

KARAFUNE カラフネ n. An empty boat.

KARAFURO カラフロ n. A hot-air bath.

KARA-GAER カラガエル 欠損 adv. In great danger; hardly; with difficulty; barely: inochi — nige kuren, barely escaped with his life.

KARAGE-RU カラゲる t.v. To tie up; to bind with a cord, as a bundle: ni wo karageru, to tie up goods; mae de —, to bind with a rope; shita de —, to gird up the skirt of the dress — gird up the loins.

SYN. SHIBARU, KUKURI.

KARAHANA カラハナサウ n. A species of hop, i.q. kanamugura.

KARABITU カラビト n. A kind of box standing on four legs.

KARAI-HORI カラホリ n. A dry-ditch; a trench or moat without water.

KARAI-KU カライ急 adv. Acrid; pungent; sharp in taste; severe; harsh; hard; cruel. adv. With difficulty; hardly; barely; scarcely: kosho wo —, pepper is pungent; ajiwai ga karai, the taste is acrid; karai ne ni atta, met with harsh treatment or trouble; karakusa nitte hi wo shizumeta, with difficulty subdued the fire.

KARAI-TDO カライド n. A dry well.

KARASHIKI カラシキ n. The base on which the posts of a gate rest.

KARAKA-AU カラカう t.v. (coll.) To tease, vex, chafe; to banter or jeer: tsu ni —, to tease a dog; umari kara kau to kuitsukareru, if you tease him much you will be bitten; kodomo ni —, to tease a child; karaikazura wo suru, to make faces, or tease.

SYN. NABURU.

KARAKAI-AU カラカイ う t.v. (coll.) To contend, struggle with, debate with: kaze ni —; kokoro ni —.

KARAKAMI カラカミ 唐絵 n. Wall-paper: — wo haru, to paper a wall.

KARAKANE カラカネ 鍍 n. Bronze.

KARAKARA カラカラ adv. (coll.) Dry; empty: suzuri ga — shite iru, the ink-stand is dry.

KARAKARA TO カラカラ 呵呵 adv. The sound of laughter, of rattling: — uchi warau, burst out laughing.

KARAKASA カラサ 伞 n. An umbrella.

KARAKASHIWA OF KARAE カラサシバ 草薙 The castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis.

KARAKI カラキ n. i.q. kareki.

KARAKINU カラキヌ n. A woman's vest, or garment without sleeves.
KARA-001 n. Dried ogi, used anciently in the kagura.
KARA-002 n. i.q. kagura. Karafu カラフ (coll.) Empty; dry: — ni nattu.
KARA-to カラト adv. Clearly. — yo ga aketa, the morning has fully dawned; also, completely, entirely, wholly: — wa mureru.
KARAS カラス n. Acidity, pungency, sharpness.
KARASE カラセ n. A small sword.
KARASAO カラサオ 連物 n. A flail.
KARASU カラス n. Mustard, Sinapis eruc.
KARASHI カラシ 菜子 n. adj. Acid, pungent (see karai).
KARASHI-su カラシ汁 t.v. To make or let wither; to dry, as grass: kusa wo kitte karasu, to cut grass and let it dry.
KARASU カラス n. A crow, raven.
KARASU カラス n. The wings of a crow.
KARASU-GAERI カラスがえり n. Cramp of the hands or legs.
KARASUGANE カラス鋼子 n. (coll.) Money borrowed on interest and repaid by daily installments.
KARASUKI カラスヰ n. Stone-coal.
KARASUKI-su カラスヰ汁 t.v. To plough, hoe, as a field.
KARASUMOGI カラスモギ n. A species of oats, Avena fatua: maguraemoni, the common oat.
KARASU-o カラスお n. A kind of oyster, Pardanthus sinensis.
KARASU-a カラスア n. A kind of melon, the Trichosanthes cucumerina.
KARATASHI カラタ什 n. A kind of thorny bush, Ægle sipariora.
KARATE カラテ Empty-handed: — de kita.
KARASU カラス n. The foot-print of a wild animal.
KARASU カラス n. A kind of box for holding rice.
KARASU-E カラス斧 n. A mortar for cleaning rice, in which the pestle is worked by the foot.
KARASU カラス n. Chinese poetry or song.
KARASU カラス n. The style in which a boy's hair was anciently dressed.
KARASU カラス n. A mountain the grass on which is withered.
Karakaze カラザケ n. Ardent spirits, — shōchū. *Kare カレ conj. Then; therefore; whereupon.
Kare カレ 彼 pron. That thing, that person, he: kare gu tame ni, for his sake; — wo nikkun mono ga o, there are many who hate him; — domo, they.
Kare-ru カレル adj. i.v. To be withered, dried, dead, as a tree, grass; —, dried up, as water; —, hoarse, husky,—of the voice: ki ya kusa nado ga kareta, the tree or grass is withered; kaze wo hito koe ga —, the voice is hoarse from a cold; te ga —, to be a good peoman or an adept in anything; mitz ga —, the water is dried up.
Kare-ru カレル i.v. To be separated from, distant: haha ga me karete, being separated from my mother.
Kareba カレバ 他 n. Withered or dried leaves.
Karebami-ku カレバミラ adv. i.v. To wither, dry, become yellow (as leaves); to be hoarse, husky.
Karefu カレフ adv. A tract of land from which the grass has been cut.
Karegare カレガレ adv. Withered, dried, empty, hoarse (as sound); separated, distant.
Karei カレイ 為 adv. A celebration or usage founded on some lucky event.
Karei カレイ 獣 n. A sole fish, flounder.
Karei カレイ 家令 n. A steward in the house of a noble.
Kaire カライ n. Dried boiled rice.
Kairei カライヘ n. Dried boiled rice; food.
Kare-kata カレカタ n. One who has become distant, or unfriendly: — ni nairikuru otoko.
Kareki カレキ 拾本 n. A withered or dead tree: — ni kana, a blossom on a dead tree (prov.).
Kare-kohe カレコヘ 彼此 This and that, one thing or another; about: — tori-sorerau, to pick out and put various things in a lump; — suru uchi hi ga tatsu, while doing this and that the days passed; — jū nen, about ten years.
Karekusa カレクサ n. Dried grass, hay; i.q. kare-gusa.
Koren カレン 可愛 (awaremu beki) Exciting love or pity; pitiful; lovely: — no joshi, a lovely girl.
Karenade カレナデ adv. Not unfrequently; without fail: — kure. 
Kare-nō カレノ n. Withered moror. 
Kareppa カレッパ n. (coll.) i.q. kareba. 
Kareera カレア 彼等 plural of kare. Those persons; those things; they. 
Kari カリ 瘦 n. The chase; a hunt: — wo suru, to hunt; — ni yuku, to go a-hunting.
Kari カリ 肥 n. A wild goose. 
Syn. goan. 
Kari カリ The Corona glandis. 
Kari カリ 假 Temporary; transient; for a short time: — no yadori, a temporary lodging; — no yo, this world, which is only temporary (Bud.); — no hashi, a temporary bridge.
Kari カリ 借 n. Borrowing; a debt incurred from borrowing money; a debt: ano akiundo taisō — ga debita, that merchant has borrowed much, or is a great deal in debt. 
Syn. shakkin.
Kari-ru カリル adj. i.v. To cut, as, grain, or hay; to harvest, reap: the wo —, to cut rice; mugi wo —, to reap wheat.
Kari-ru カリル t.v. To hunt animals; to chase game: kumā wo —, to hunt the bear; yama wo —, to hunt in the mountains; hana wo —, to hunt flowers.
Kari-ru カリル t.v. To borrow; to rent; to owe: hane wo karu, to borrow money; ie wo karita, have rented a house; hito no te wo —, to get another to lend a hand, or to help.
Kari-ru カリル t.v. To drive, urge onward; to hurry: uma wo kotte kushiru. 
Kari-ao カリアオ n. The hunting garments worn by noble's servants. 
Kari-atto カリアト n. A field from which grain has been cut.
Kari-atsume-ru カリアツメメ 駆集 t.v. To drive together; to urge to assemble; to hunt up people and bring them together.
Kari-da カリダ 篠場 n. Hunting ground.
Karihana-ko-ke tsu カリハナノケツク n. A shoe turned up at the toe anciently worn.
Karihane カリハネ n. The stubble, or stalks left after rushes or bushes have been cut down.
Karibashii カリバシ n. A temporary bridge: — wo kakeru. 
Karibito カリビト n. A hunter; a harvester. 
Karibushi カリブシ n. A transient sleep, short nap. 
Kariide カリイデ n. The small cushion placed between the karetsu and the head.
Karidoki カリドキ n. Harvest time. 
Kari-fu カリフ n. A plot of ground from which brush, wo, or reeds have been cut, leaving the stubs. 
Karigamo カリガモ n. The dusky mallard. 
Karigane カリガネ 腕 n. (poet.) A species of wild goose; the cry of the wild goose. 
Syn. gan, kari.
Karigaki カリガキ 借着 n. Borrowed clothes.
Karigene カリゲネ 紅衣 n. A kind of coat ordinarily worn by nobles; a hunting coat; also borrowed clothes.
Karigomoe カリゴモ n. A kind of reed, i.q. sugi.
Karigoro カリゴロ n. The time for harvesting. 
Kariko カリコ 東河 n. Harvested rice, cut rice. 
Karihao カリハオ n. A temporary hut or shed. 
Karihao カリハオ n. A temporary hut or shed. 
Kari-iru カリイレ 借家 n. A rented house; a house for rent. 
Kari-inu カリイヌ n. A hunting dog, hound. 
Kari-iire カリイレ n. Harvest; gathering in the crop. Syn. sheng.
KARIKABU カリカブ 驛站 n. Stubble, or stubs, after the grain is cut.
KARICARI カリカリ n. The wild goose; i.q. karu (poet).
KARIKATA カリカタ 借方 n. The borrower; a lessee; a debtor, re tiener.
KARIKIN カリキン 借金 n. Borrowed money.
Syn. SHARREN, SHAKUZAI.
†KARIKU カリク n. An inferior kerai of a noble; a hunter.
KARIKURASHI-SU カリクラ将倉 n. Hunting.
†KARIKURASHI-SU カリクラ将倉 i.v. To spend the time hunting.
†KARIKUMA カリマクラ n. Sleeping out, (as by the road-side); illicit sexual commerce.
KARISMA カリスマ 有能 n. An arrow with two heads.
KARIMI カリミヤ n. A house temporarily erected for the Emperor.
†KARIMOGARI カリモガリ n. Placing the corpse of the Mikado in a coffin.
KARIMONO カリモノ 借物 n. Borrowed things.
†KARIMORI カリモリ n. The last ripe fruit.
Syn. SCENARI.
KARIMOTO-SU カリモトイイ Interpret. t.v. To hunt up and collect or assemble; hanami ni hito wo kari-moyalus, to hunt up persons to go to see the flowers, or for a picnic.
KARI カリ adv. A quince.
KARIN カリinka 仮隠 n. A transient or short stay. Syn. UTAJANE.
KARI NI カリニ 假 adv. Temporarily; for a short time only; for the present, or time being; lightly: — hashi wo kakeru, to throw over a temporary bridge; — wo warui koto wo hana to iranu ga yoi, it is better not to speak evil even in sport; — so shite oku, let it be so for the present.
KARINURU カリヌル n. Temporary sewing, mending.
KARINUSHI カリヌシ 假名 n. One who rents a house, re nters, or lessees.
KARISHI カリヒョ n. The time for harvesting: — no mugi, wheat ready to harvest.
KARISHEN カリシェン 斡時節 n. (coll.) Harvest time.
KARISHIKI カリシキ 假初 Transient; small in degree; trivial; slight; temporary; a little while: — kara koto ga okoru, great events arise from trifling causes; — ni me uso wo tsukaru ga yoi, it is better not to tell a lie even in jest; — bushi, a transient sleep.
KARIKA カリカ n. Rice-fields from which the crop has been harvested.
†KARIKA カリカ n. i.q. karuta, cards, derived from the Portuguese cartas.
†KARITE カリテ n. Food, provisions; i.q. kate.
KARITE カリテ n. A borrower, renter; harvester.
Syn. TOTE.
KARIKUKAI-AD カリクカイ t.v. To drive or hasten others in their work; hito wo — .
KARI-UCHI カリウチ n. A game played with dice. Syn. CHUBO.
KARI-U DO カリド a person. A hunter.
KARIYA カリヤ 借家 A hired house, or a house for rent; a temporary dwelling.
KARIYASHI カリヤシ 谷浅 n. The carex, or sedge, used as a yellow dye-stuff.
KARI-YOSE-RI カリヨセ寄 t.v. To hunt and drive near; to drive together, as game.
KARIZUMAI カリズマ a temporary dwelling.
KARIYUZE カリブべ a temporary or transient residence.
KARO カロ 食老 The ministers of a Daimyo, the chief officers of a Han,—now abolished. Syn. ROSHEN.
KARO カロ A dubitative coll. suffix to adjectives, contracted from the terminal syllable ku, and aru. As yokarō, contracted from yoku aru, I think it will do; ashikarō, from ashi aru, I think it is bad; kurokarako, I think it is black; amakarō, I think it is sweet.
KAROKURI カロクURI adv. Acid; pungent; harsh; same as karaku.
KAROGARASHI-KI-KU カログラシキー 軽歌歌 adj. Lightly; inconsistently; heedlessly; undignified, light or trifling in manner.
KARORI-KI-KU カロリ 轻 adj. Light; not heavy; same as karui.
KAROJITE カロジテ 轻 adv. With much difficulty; hardly; barely: — deru, to get out with difficulty.
Syn. KARAGARA.
KAROKU カロク 家隠 n. The stipend or allowance of a samurai.
KAROMASE-RO カロマセル t.v. To lighten, make light, or easy; alleviate.
KAROMO-RO カロモル t.v. To make light, make easy.
KARUME カルメ make light of, despise.
†KARO カロ n. A long face.
KARONJI-TO カロンジito 轻视 t.v. To make light of; to despise, contempt, to esteem of little value, disregarding, slight: hokote hito wo karomu zu koto naku, must not arrogantly despise others; inochi wo — , to disregard life.
Syn. KEIBETSU SUKI, NAISHIRO NI SUKI, ANADOURU, IWASHIRE.
KARORAKA カロラカ — adj. Light, trifling.
KARURAKA カルラカ 慢 adj. Heedless, undignified: — ni, adv. lightly, triflingly, heedlessly.
KAROSHIME-RO カロシメル t.v. To make light of; of, despise, contempt, disregard, slight: hito wo — .
KAROYAKA カロヤカ adj. Light, mild.
KAROZUMA カロツマ 轻 adv. Same as karuku.
KARUSHI-RO カルスリ t.v. To be light, not heavy; insignificant, trifling: ari wa karubite nizu wo weitaru; — tabu na.
KARUGARESHI カルガレシ 輕 same as karo-garashi.
KARU-OA-YU-RO カルオアユ a carefree person. Therefore, on this account, for this reason.
Syn. YUEN, KONO-YUEN.
KARUHADZUMI カルマズミ 轻 Careless; heedless; reckless; inconsiderate: — na hito, reckless person. Syn. MUKOMIZU.
KAR

Karui-ri カルイ軽 adj. Light, not heavy; mild; easy; mean, low in social position; slight; trifling; not severe: *mekata ga karui, the weight is light; karui hito, person of low position; *kizu ga —, the wound is slight.

Karu-shi カルィ浮石 n. Pumice stone.

Syn. Furuki.

Karakara カルカル拔 n. A ramrod.

Karakusu カルクス軽篠 n. A basket carried by coolies; a coolie, porter.

Syn. Ninsoku.

Karukuchi カルクチ軽口 n. Fluent in talking, voluble, flippant, witty, talkative.

Kasaharu カサハル軽 t.v. To make light, to lighten: *karusuto yaro, I will lighten it for you.

†Karumono カルモノ n. Dry grass; dry sea-weed: *wo kaku, to gather dry grass.

†Karomono カルモノ n. Light clothes, i.e. silken clothes.

Karakayaka カラカヤ n. The Anthelesia barbata.

Karuni カルニ軽背 n. Ballast.

Syn. Funa-shi, Sokoni.

Karusa カルサ軽 n. Lightness.

†Karusan カルサン n. A kind of short trousers (a foreign word).

Karasu カルス軽 adj. Is light, not heavy; low in social position (see karui).

Karuta カルタ骨牌 n. Playing cards (see *karita): *wo hiku, to play cards.

Syn. Kohpi.

Karuwaza カルソダ軽業 n. Acrobatic feats: *shi, an acrobat.

Karyūbira カリョウビラ 頃陵類 n. An immortal *bin, having a fine voice, and human face, in a Buddhist paradise.

Karyō カリョ 下瀬 (shimo no nagare) The lower part of a stream or current; (fig.) a lower station, inferior position: *no hito, lower class of people; kunshi — ni oru koto wo nikumu, the superior man dislikes to be in a low position (where evil and filth collect about him).

Kasa カサ笠 n. A broad-rimmed hat, or shade for the head, generally made of split bamboo: *wo kaburu, to put on a hat; kasa *ikkui, one hat; wagamono o 0moeba karoshi —, no yuki.

Kasa カサ裘 n. An eruption on the skin, but now mostly used of syphilis: *wo kaku, to get syphilis.

Kasa カサ傘 n. An umbrella: *wo hirougeru, to open an umbrella; *wo subwou, to shut an umbrella; *wo hajiki gane, the spring of an umbrella; *wo hane, the stays of an umbrella; *wo nokuro, the ring into which the stays are fastened; *wo haru, to make an umbrella.

Kasa カサ袋 n. The lid of a cup, or bowl.

Syn. Futa.

Kasa カサ袋 n. The ring around the sun or moon in hazy weather: *tsuki ga — wo kabutanae ga furu de aru, when the moon has a ring around it, it will rain.

Kasa カサ無 n. A heap, pile, bulk, or quantity of anything: *wo doroshoro aru, how large is this pile? *miyu —, the heap of waters; *wo nai mono, things of small bulk.

Kasa カサ戸 n. The hull of some kinds of nuts.

Kasahari-Ru カサハラ螺 in.v. To be large and bulky: *karukutte mo kasabatte inu karu semai niichi wa torenarenu, they are light, but being bulky they cannot be carried through a narrow way; *kasaburu nimo tomo wa fumuwari ni komaru, bulky goods are troublesome to stow in a ship.

Kasabuko カサブクロ傘袋 n. An umbrella-case.

Kasabuta カサバト螺 n. The scab formed over an eruption or sore.

Kasadaka カサダカ軽高 Bulky; occupying a large space; making a large pile: *mi-naru, to be bulky; *mekata waszaku naredono — nite komaru, the weight is small but it is so bulky I am inconvenienced.

Kasagi カサギ n. A cross-piece of timber laid over two posts.

Kasagō カサゴ鈴子 n. A kind of fish, genus Sebastes.

Kasahachi カサハチ n. Tineca capitis.

Kasahari カサハリ螺張 n. An umbrella maker, hat-maker, hatter.

†Kasajirushi カサジルシ n. A crest or sign attached to the helmet or shoulder of a solider, by which it was known to what corps he belonged.

†Kasake カサケ n. A target, i.q. *mato.

Kasakai カサカイ患癒人 n. A person who has the syphilis.

Kasake カサケ n. Syphilites infection.

Kasaku カサク家作 n. The structure of a house, or building: *wo suru, to build a house.

Kasame カサメ n. Syphilite ophthalmia.

Kasami-Ru カサマ螺 in.v. To become large, accumulate; to increase, augment: *shakkin ga nen-nen ni —, his debts increased year by year; *uochin ga —, the freight increases.

Kasan カサン家産 (shindai) n. The family property or estate.

Kasanari カサンナリ n. A pile, layer, strata; a suit of clothes.

Kasannari-Ru カサناり螺 in.v. To be piled up, heaped up by laying one on another, placed one on another; to increase in number or size; to augment, accumulate; *hi ga kasannatte futoru, it grows larger day by day; *ochiba ga —, the falling leaves are piled on another.

Kasane カサンネ螺 n. A pile; a layer; a strata; a suit (as of clothing): *kosode hito —, a suit of silk garments.

Kabane カバエ螺 in.v. To pile or lay one thing on another; to repeat, or do again and again: *te wo —, to lay one hand on another; *hon wo —, to pile up books or lay
one book on another; hi wo kasanete ju-ku suru, to take many days to complete anything; kami wo kasanete tsutennu, wrap it in several sheets of paper; izure meta kasanete o me ni kakurinsho, I hope we shall some day meet again.

Kasane-agé-ru カサネアゲル 重上 t.v. To pile up by placing one on another.

Kasane-o-gasane カサネオガサネ 重要 adv. Over and over; repeatedly; many times; often; again and again.

Syn. Tabi-tabi, Sai-sai, Shiba-shiba, Jūjī.

Kasanete カサナテ 重要 adv. Again; repeatedly; again. — agarimasho, I will come again; — kuru ni wa oyobanu, it is unnecessary to come again.

Syn. Mata, Futa-tabi.

Kasanzuma カサナズマ n. Marrying a second time (of a woman); a second husband.

Kasante カサナンテ n. A maker of bamboo or straw hats.

Kasagot カサガト n. A reel; a reelful; a skein, hank: toto hito —, a hank, or skein of yarn; toto wo — ni kakern, to reel thread into a skein.

Kasante カサナテ n. A river, shore, or bank.

Kase カセ i.v. To become dry; to dry up; to be infected, poisoned: hōso ga kaseta, the pock has scabbed or dried; urushi ga —, the varnish is dry; urushii ni —, to be poisoned by lacquer.

Kasegi カセギ n. A piece of wood attached to a loom, by which the warp is moved up and down.

Kasegi カセギ n. Work; employment.

Kasegi カセギ n. A deer, stag.

Kasegi カセギ n. i.v. To be active in doing; to work with diligence, industry or zeal; kagyo wo —, to work diligently at one’s business; kasegu ni otsuku bimbo nashi, poverty cannot overtake diligence.

Syn. Hataraku, Hon-boku.

Kasei カセイ 甲斐 (kuwaeuru heti) n. Auxiliary troops, joining an army: — suru, to unite forces; to join an army; to reinforce; to help, second.

Kasei カセイ 後政 (mogo seiji) Tyrannical or cruel government.

Kaise カセイ 呆性 (hidō) adj. (med.) Caustic; — sōda, caustic soda.

Kasei カセイ 和仙 n. A great or celebrated poet.

Kasetsu カセツ 親朋 (kake mōkun) — suru, to stretch or put up a telegraph: densen wo — suru.

Kasekute カセクテ n. A cane with a cross-piece for the hand.

Kasira カシラ n. Hell; place of torment.

Kasikko カシッコ n. (coll.) A small wooden box for holding candy.

Kashaku カシヤク 呪貴 (shikari semaru) Punishment; torture; torment (Budd.:) rojin wo — suru, to punish a criminal: jikyou wo —.

Kashi カシ 松 n. The oak: — no mi, an acorn.

Kashi カシ 川流 n. River bank, or shore; a market place: — ye itte kai-dan, to go to the market and buy.

Kashi カシ A word used at the end of a sentence of exhortation, entreaty or request, to give emphasis to it, as: sono ni wo tentusumī, oya go ni kōkō shittamae kashi, be watchful of yourself, and be obedient to your parents; shin no shoku wa, kōkō wo sei ni ire, watakushi naku, chūgi dai ichi ni teitomuru koto zo kashi.

Kashi カシ之 n. A loan, anything lent.

Kashi カシ家買 (shindai) n. Family property.

Kashi カシ財団 i.v. To be thrifty.

Kashi-su カシ鰍 t.v. To lend; to rent: kashite okure ni, me; kan wo kashite re wo toru, to lend money on interest; ie wo —, to rent a house; chooto mimi wo kashite kudare, please listen to me a moment.

Syn. Yōdatarei.

Kashi-su カシ鰍 t.v. To soak in water, or to wash before boiling, as rice: kome wo kashite oku.

Syn. Hitasu.

Kashi-data カシダタ 川岸端 n. River-bank.

Kashidori カシドリ n. A species of, of genus Castrulus.

Kashigari-ru カシガリ i.v. To incline, slant.

Kashigiri-ru カシギャリ i.v. (coll.) To incline, slant, lean to one side; to careen: funa ga —, the boat careens over.

Syn. Katamuku.

Kashiramashii-ki-ku カシラマシキ 职を adj. Loud and noisy, deafening, stunning, or roaring: tuki no do wo mimi ni kashiramashii todoroki-bibiki.

Syn. Kamabushi, Yakamashii.

Kashinokata カシノカタ 職方 n. The lender, creditor.

Syn. Kashiunushi, Kashite.

Kashikī-ku カシキ炊 t.v. To cook rice: me-shi wo —.

Syn. Taku.

Kashikí-Dono カシキドノ n. The kitchen of the palace or Miya.

Kashikin カシキ倫 財政金 n. Money lent; a loan: — suru, to lend money; — wo saizoku suru, to dun for a debt.

Kashiko カシコ 彼處 adv. There; yonder; that place: koko kashiko, here and there.


Kashiko-doroboku カシコドロブく所 n. A chapel or temple near the palace for ancestral worship.

Kashikoi-ki-ku カシコイ 職を adv. Inpiring awe, dread, or fear; intelligent, clever, sagacious, wise, pleasant, agreeable, delightful: kashikoku mo mōshi idashita, have said it wisely; kashikoi hito, a wise man.

Syn. Rikō, Hatusumi, Uyama Deshi, Oboru Deshi.
Kashikomari n. Reprimand; punishment; apology, excuse; thanks.

KASHIKOMARI-RU カシコマル 罰 i.v. To sit properly in the Japanese mode; respectfully and humbly to receive, or promise obedience to what one is told to do; to assent to: ~ose-kudasare sōō onomuki kashikomari tatematsuri sōō, I will most respectfully obey your instructions—oose-tru.

Kashikomi カシコミ 罰 n. Fear, reverence, awe, dread, or profound veneration: kashikomi-kashikomi wo haruka ni ogami tatematsu-ru, worship afar off with awe.

Kashikomi-RU カシコミ 罰 t.v. To regard with awe, veneration; to revere.

Kashikosa カシコサ n. Wisdom; majesty; dignity; thankfulness.

Kashiku カシク 可欲 The closing word of a letter written by a female, respectfully.

Kashikwan カシクワン 下士官 (mil.) Inferior of non-commissioned officers.

Kashimadachi カシマ達 n. -suru, to start on a journey; = kudade.

Kashimeshi, -ki-RU カシメシイ 食 adj. Loud and noisy; boisterous; tumultuous.

Syn. YAKASASHI.

Kashien カシエン 家臣 n. The servant, or retainer of a noble.

Kashin カシイン 使役 (yoki toki) n. A good time, i.e. a happy, joyful time, or occasion.

Kashi-nushi カシヌシ n. The lender, creditor.

Kashira カシラ 頭 n. The head; the chief headman: = no hito, the headman; uma no —, the head of a horse; ~ kakisuzi shiri kokusazu (prov.); = wo sageru, to hold down the head; = oroshi, shaving the head.

Syn. ATAMA.

Kashiradaka カシラダカ n. A species of bunching, of the genus Emberiza.

Kashirakkezuri, -ru カシラケクズル t.v. To comb the hair; = kusuki-kezuru.

Kashiratzutsumi カシラツツミ n. A turban.

Kashisage, -ru カシサゲ t.v. To lend, as the government to the people; to grant a loan.

Kashite カシテ n. The lender, creditor.

Kashi-tsuke, -ru カシツケツル 結附 t.v. To lend; to rent, lease: = kane wo —, to lend money; = dembata wo —, to lease a farm.

Kashi-uma カシウマ n. A horse kept for hire.

Kashiwara カシワラ 鎮 n. A species of oak, Quercus dentata: = ni neru, to sleep with the under quilt folded over for a covering.

Kashiwara カシハダ n. A brown color: = mendori, a brown hen.

Kashiwa-basami カシハバサミ n. The cap of a bush, made of plain unvarnished wood.

Kashiwade カシハデ 折手 n. Clapping the hands together when praying: = wo utte ogamiru.

Kashiwade カシハデ n. The officer who recently had charge of the Emperor's food.

Kashiwadono カシワドノ n. The Emperor's kitchen.

Kashiwa-mochi カシハモチ 鳴紫餡 n. A kind of rice food wrapped and steamed in the leaves of the kashiwa, and eaten in the 6th month (o.e.).

Kashita カシタ 誉家 n. A house to let; a house for rent.

Kashiyone カシヨネ n. Rice washed and prepared for boiling.

Kashizashiri カシザシリ n. An assignment house; a prostitute house.

Kashizuke, -ru カシツケ t.v. To cause to wait or attend upon.

Kashizuki カシヅキ n. A nurse, waiting maid, attendant: = ra, the attendants.

Kashizuke, -ku カシツク t.v. To attend wait on: to take care of; to nurse; to bring up; to treat respectfully.

Syn. MORI WO SURU.

Kashoku カショウ 家職 n. The family business, occupation or calling—which in Japan descends from generation to generation.

Syn. KAIDO, SHOBAI, SHOKUBEN.

Kashoku カショウ 棟樋 (netoake, kari-ire) n. Sowing and harvesting; the toil of the husbandman: = no kaman the afflictions of the farmer.


Kashu カシュ 業者 (yoki omonuki) n. Good taste: refined or elegant style—esthetic.

Kashu カシュ 持有 n. The form, or position of a house, in respect of its being lucky or unlucky.

Kasai カサイ 喝采 n. Encore; crying out "encore": = no koe do ni mitsu.

Kassen カッセン 合戦 n. A battle: = suru, to fight a battle: = kasseba, the place where a battle is fought. Syn. SENSO.

Kasai カス井 濡水 n. (coll.) Dry; deficient in water, as a river, paddy-field, etc.: = de fume ga agaremawase, as the water is low the boat cannot go up (the river).

Kasu カス 蔟 See kashi.

Kasu カス 祭 n. Dregs; sediment; grounds; lees; settings; residue.

Kasuba カスバ n. The ray fish, or skate, Raia renoeji.

Kasugai カスガイ 鎮 n. An iron clamp.

Kasuga カスガ 鎮 n. An iron-grey color especially of a horse.

Kasugame カスガメ n. Untrained sake.

Kasu カス河 (kusa mitu) n. River water.

Kasuka カスカ 鎮 — naru, adj. Faint, indistinct, dim, obscure, minute, small: = koe, a faint sound.

Kasuka カスカ 鎮 — ni, adv. Slightly, faintly, indistinctly, dimly: fue no ne ga kasuka ni ki kikoeru, the sound of the flute was faintly heard; = mieru, dimly seen.

Kasu-kake, -ku カスケ adj. Obscure; indistinct; dim.

Kasumase, -ru カスメサル 原状. (kasumu) To make dim, or dull, or obscure.

Kasumeto, -ru カスメタる 役 t.v. To rob, to defraud, take by fraud, or violence; to seize
to plunder: 誓 make hazy, or dim: shujin no mono wo —, to rob one's master; hito no me wo, to rob a person secretly; kuni wo, to take possession of a country; kuro kemuri-ten chi wo —, the black smoke made the sky and earth hazy; washi ga sora wo kasumete tobu, the eagle flies aloft until he becomes almost invisible. Syn. urau, nusumi.

Kasumi カスミ 霧 n. Haze, mist: haru-gasumi, the spring haze; — ga tanabiku.

Kasumi-nu カスミノ 霧 i.v. To be hazy, dim, clouded, dull, obscure: sora ga —, the weather is hazy; me ga —, eyes are hazy, dim.

Kasumi-watariru カスミ水滴 霧渡 i.v. To be hazy all over.


Kasugako カスグako n. An iron-grey; i.q. kasuge.

Kasuriru カスレル 襤 i.v. To be grazed, or touched slightly in passing; to be abraded, effaced: ji ga kasureta, the character is written so that in places the ink has made no trace.

Kasuri カスリ n. (coll.) Money taken as percentage, commission, or cabbage; squeeze-money, black-mail: — wo toru, to levy blackmail; to squeeze; kashira ga manzoku no atama wo hatte — wo toru, the coolie-master levies a small squeeze on each of the coolies. Syn. uwame, bösaiki.

Kasuri-ru カスル 遊 t.v. To graze, to touch slightly in passing; to brush against; to abrade, scrape against: nodo wo —; ki wo kasutte toru, to graze in a tree, passing kasuri-kizu, a slight wound made by the grazing of a ball, arrow, etc.; an abrasion.

Kasutera カスター n. Castle (in Spain); also, sponge-cake.

Kasutama カスダメ n. A species of shark, Carcarias.

Kasuzuke カスズケ 粉漬 n. Things pickled in sake lees.

Kata カタ 肩 n. The shoulder: kata wo haru, to shrug the shoulders; — wo motu, to help or back another; kata wo muku, to get out of a bad scrape; — wo naraberu mono wa nai, has no equal; — no moyoi, a tear in the clothes on the shoulder (poet.).

Kata カタ 方 (hō) n. Side; part; region; direction; party; person; mark; trace: migi, hidari, kita, minami, nado no kata, the right or left side, northern or southern region; uno e kata, that person; anata-gata, you (plural); itashi-kata or shikatta ga nai, there is no resource, no help; shikata ga warui, what he does is bad; hyōkata, the commissariat department; šentu kata, the artillery; mikata; tekikata; yakigata shiresu, don't know where he has gone; yorokobi hito — nasazu, was greatly rejoiced; — ga tsuku, to be decided, settled; — wo tsukeru, to fix on, or decide on, to settle (as a dispute); koshi —, the past; — wo motu, to take the side of favor

Kata カタ 型 n. A mould, matrice; 形, pattern; form; figure; shape; copy; model; rule: simono no —, the mould for castings; somono no —, the pattern of any dyed article; — wo tekeru, to adorn with figures; kono — wo totte kashiraeru, make it after this pattern; — no gotoku, in the usual way.

Kata カタ 爪 n. One of a pair; single (used mostly in compound words).

Kata カタ 竜 n. A pledge, pawn: — ni azukeroku, to give as a pledge. Syn. hiki-ate, sheichi.

Kata-gage カタ掛け 肩上 Tucking the sleeve at the shoulder, as in childhood, to allow for growing: — no kinono.

Kata-ashih カタアシシ 朝 Uncultivated field; fallow ground.

Kata-ashi カタアシシ 尾足 n. One leg: de katu, to stand on one leg.


Katabami カタバミ 腰助 n. Sheep-sorrel, Rumex acetocella.

Katahiki カタヒキ 腰片晶 n. Favoritism; partiality; preferring one over another: — wo suru, to be partial, favor one side.

Syn. eko.

Katabori カタボリ 片便宜 n. Communication only in one direction,—having no return: — de ampi ga shirenu, as there was only an opportunity for sending a letter and none for receiving, I don't know how they are. Syn. katadayohi.

Katabira カタビラ 隈子 n. A summer garment, made of hemp; a curtain (obs.).

Katabashii カタバシシ 片能 n. A roof formed of only one slope; a shed.

Kataba-ru カタバげる 頃 Same as kata-muke.

Katabuki カタブキ Same as katumuki.

Katachi カた形 n. Figure; form; shape; likeness: hito no —, form of a man; kami wa — no mono, God is without shape; kage mo — no mono koto wo itu, to say that which has neither shadow nor substance—a lie; — wo tsukeru, to adorn the person. Syn. sugata, nari.

Katakchi-hitto カタチヒット n. A handsome person.

Katachimba カタチムバ 片隠 (coll.) Lame in one leg. Syn. bikko.

Kata-dayohi カタデヨリ 片便 n. Same as katabingi.

Kata-do カタド n. A single-leaved door.

Kata-dori カタドリ 杖 t.v. To make in the likeness of; to imitate, resemble; to shape, fashion: Fuji-e no wo kadotade yama wo tsukeru, to make a mountain in imitation of Fuji-yama; hito no na wo kadotade tsukeru, to name after another person.

Syn. mankuru, niseru, naraud.

Kata-dori カタドリ 片版 t.v. To flank; to border upon on one side for defense, or support; to rest against: yama wo kadotade jin wo toru, to pitch a camp with the flank resting on a hill. Syn. nikaebru.
Katae カタエ n. Half or part of the branches of a tree.

Katae カタエ 翼 n. Side: michi no —, the side of the road; — ni oru hito, the person at one’s side; — no hito, a bystander.

Syn. KATABARA.

Katafusagari カタフサガリ n. An obstructed or unlucky quarter or direction.

†Katafutagari-RU カタフラガリ ru i.v. To break off intimacy or friendship.

Kata gata カタガタ 付 One side; while; at the same time; both; moreover; besides: sanki katagata Kamakura ye yaku, whilst going to the temple to worship to take the opportunity of visiting Kamakura; kaimono katagata yaku, going out both to make some purchases and to take a walk; — ni katayoruan wo chū to ii.

Kata-gata カタガタ 方方 (piur. of kata) Persons; variously: hanayakamaru on kata-gata.

Kata-Ru カタル 掲 t.v. To lay, or carry on the shoulder. (f) To incline, turn on the side, careen: chawan wo katagereru misu ga koboreru, if you incline the cup the water will spill; ni wo —, to carry a burden on the shoulder.

Syn. katsuge, katanekuru.

Katai カタイ 堆木 n. Hard wood, especially oak; also the block on which books are printed; (met.) a monial or virtuous person.

Katai カタイ n. Manners; custom: — ashiku.

Katai カタイ 倦怠 — na, of good morals; decorous.

Kataiguni カタギヌ 立衣 n. A dress of ceremony worn on the shoulders.

Kataigiri-RU カタギリ ru i.v. To be austere, severe, or stiff in disposition or manner; to be over-rigid; to be bigoted or unduly inclined to any person or thing.

Kataishii カタイシイ n. One bank of a stream or river.

Kataiokoro カタイオコロ n. Good intention; good will: — wo tsukuru.

Katakuruma カタクルマ 履重 n. Riding upon the shoulders of another: — ni notte kawa wo wataru.

†Kata na カタナ 薄羽 n. (lit. one wing) Awkward; disagreeable; unbecoming.

Katahada カタハダ n. One shoulder bare.

Katahara カタハラ 薄腹 Used mostly in the phrase: — itai, sad, pitiable, regretful; laughable; — itaku-omeru, to pity, commiserate; to feel like laughing at; — hone, a rib; — kurushiki, to be troubled about.

Katahachi カタハチ 薄端 n. One or single edge, one side: michi no — ye yotte aruku, to walk along one side of a road; — yori tote hageru, to fling one after another successively.

Katahara カタハラ n. One side, — katappō.

Katahiji カタハジ 薄唇 n. One elbow.

Katahiki-RU カタハキ t.v. To be partial to, regard with favor, inclined toward.

Katahiza カタハイ 薄腰 n. One knee: — wo iuku, to kneel on one knee.

Kataho カタホ 背筋 n. A sail braced up to the wind.

Kataho カタホ 割顛 n. One cheek; one side of the face; the form, shape: — ni yemi wo fukamu, to smile.

Katahine カタヒネ 肩骨 n. Shoulder-blade.

Katai-Ke-Ku-ishi カタイ 基石 adj. Hard, solid, compact, firm, tight; close; strict, moral, severe: (能) hard to do, difficult: katai ki, hard wood; ishi wa —, a stone is hard; — hito, a moral man; doki-gatai, hard to do; katai koto, a difficult thing; jishi-gatai, hard to cure.

Kata カタ 腰曳 n. A beggar; a leper

Syn. hi-nin, koiki.

Kata-ji カタジ 偏地地 n. Obstinacy, stubbornness, churlishness: — na hito; — wo haru.

Syn. hennetsu, gōjō.

Kata-ji カタジ 偏息. Gasping for breath, out of breath: ni wo tataite — ni shite, the dog has been beaten and lies gasping; — ni matte kakete kita, came running out of breath.

Kata-ina カタイナ 鈍四散 n. Remote country; far away inland.

Syn. hentī.

Kataippō カタイッパ一 偏方 (coll.) One of a pair, one side: te ga — kikanai, one of my hands is useless; zōri ga — mienku, one of my sandals is lost; michi no —, one side of a road; — no ashi, one foot.

Kata-i-sari カタイサリ n. — suru, to creep (as an infant).

Kata-te カタテ 偏線 n. One thread or strand of a string.

Kata カタ 偏地地 n. Hard ground, hard soil in texture.

Katai-jinenai-Ei-Ku-shi カタイ剣恵胃目 adj. Thankful, much obliged: —, in acknowledgment of a favor; katai-jinenaku, zonjī-tatemutsuri soro, or katai-jinenō gozaimasu, I am obliged to you; kore wa katai-jinenai, I am obliged to you for this.

Syn. arigatai.

Katakake カタカケ 背衣 n. A shawl.

†Katakake-RU カタカケ ru i.v. To be under the protection of another; to lean upon.

Katakkure-RU カタクレ ru i.v. To be partially hid or concealed: — yuku misu.

Katakan カタカナ 偏假名 n. A kind of Japanese letter, so called from their being a part only of the original Chinese character, the sharp contracted form such as is used in this book.

†Katakanna カタカナ n. i.q. katakana.

†Katakao-naki-EI カタカホナキ adj. Obstinate; stubborn.

Katakaru カタカラ 鬱 i.v. To be hard, difficult.

†Katakashiki-No-I カタカスキノイヒ n. Hard or dry boiled rice.

Katakata カタカタ 偏一 (coll.) One of a pair, one side: zōri — nakamatta, has lost one of my sandals; — ni katayoru, to lean to one side.
KATAMASHI—KI-KU カタマシイ 随 adj. Depraved, abandoned, unprincipled.

Syn. YOKOSHIIMA, KANSA.

†KATAMAYOK カタマヨク n. Torn (as clothes): no hara ga — suru, the fields lose their verdure and become withered.

†KATAME カタメ n. Promise, agreement, word of honor, pledge, engagement: fu:fu no —.

Syn. YAKUSOKU, KETAKU, CHINRI.

†KATAME 腹目 One eye, single eye: de teppō wo tamueru, to sight a gun with one eye; de miru, to look with one eye.

†KATAME 胴肉 n. A guard, fortification.

Syn. KET-GO.

†KATAME, -RU カタメ 団 t. V. To harden, to make solid, strong, firm, or secure; to strengthen, to fortify, to guard, to garrison; to congeal, solidify: mame no go wo katame nato to kisui ni suru; shiro wo —, to fortify a castle with troops.

†KATAME 隊 n. A basket. Syn. KAGO.

†KATAMI カタミ 肩身 n. One side of the body, half of the body: ga shibireru, one side is paralyzed.

†KATAMI カタミ 肩身 n. Shoulders and body, (fig.) of one's bearing, carriage, as: — ga semai, to appear abashed, sheepish; — ga hiroi, to be bold, manly.

†KATAMU カタム n. (katachi wo miru koto) Looking at one's self (as in water or a mirror): no mizu wo namida nari.

†KATAMU カタム n. One way, of either going or returning: nishi de yuki — fune de kayeru, to go on foot and return by ship.

†KATAMU カタム n. One ear: ni kiku, to hear something (but only a little) of what is said.

†KATAMU カタム 段 adv. Each, together, mutually: pode wo shibitori utusu, whilst they both were wringing their sleeves (with tears). Syn. TAIJOU-NI, AITOMO-NI.

†KATAMI-NO-IRO カタミイロ n. i.q. iro.

†KATAMI-NO-KOBOMO カタミノコアム n. mourning clothes.

†KATAMUKE, -RU カタムケ 団 t. V. To incline, to bend to one side, to make lean over, to tilt, overthrow, subvert: kuni wo —, to ruin a country; sake wo —, to drink wine; kokoro wo —, to feel inclined to.

†KATAMUKI-RO カタムキロ adj. To be inclined to one side, bent over, to lean over; to careen, to decline; to incline the head in sadness, or in deep thought; hi ga —, the sun is declining; aki ni —, inclined to evil; kuni ga —, the country is tending to ruin, to be in a state of decline.

†KATAMUSUBI カタムスビ n. A tight knot.

†KATAN カタハン 割授 To take part with, to side with, to confederate with, to join, help: kare ra ni katan itasu bei suji wo gozanaku soro.

Syn. SATAN.
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**Katana** カタナ

A sword, knife: *ko-gatana*, a small knife, penknife; *wo sazu*, to wear a sword; *wo nuku*, to draw a sword; *wo saya ni zameru*, to put a sword into the scabbard; *wo uten*, to forge a sword; *wo togu*, to sharpen a sword; *wo koshiraeru*, to fit out a sword; *no ha*, the edge of a sword; *no mune*, the back of a sword; *no mi*, the blade of a sword; *no kikai*, the point of a sword; *no tsuka*, the hilt of a sword; *no saya*, the scabbard of a sword; *ni hon*, two swords; *hito*, *ni*, with one blow of a sword.

**Katana** カタナ

Half or part of a name: *wo hito ni kureru*.

**Kata-nabiki-RU カタナビキ t.v.** To bend to one side (as grain by the wind).

**Kata-modori カタモドリ n.** Sleight-of-hand tricks with swords.

**Kata-kae カタカエ n.** A sword-cutter.

**Kata-kezu カタケズ n.** A rack for holding a sword, a sword-rack.

**Kata-ke カタケ n.** A tumor, wen; a boil.

**Kata-ni カタンニ n.** Sleeping upon the side without changing the position: *wo shite ude ga shibiteru*.

**Kata-ru カタル t.v.** To tie.

**Kata-nemuri カタネムリ n.** Dosing, half asleep: *toshiyori wa* *wo suru*.

**Kata-no-gotoki-RU-SHI カタノゴトキ师 adj.** *Kata* = *kashi*.

**Kata-nori カタンノリ n.** Riding on one side, (as on a boat, or a horse).

**Kata-nori-gu カタノリ gu i.v.** To bear or uncover the shoulder.

**Kata-ochi カタおち 偏ら n.** One-sided, partial, falling on one side; partiality, bias: *ni suru* *ni maki mono*.

**Kata-o-mori カタオモリ n.** One-sided attachment; love on one side and not reciprocated: *iso no awabi no*.

**Kata-otoshi カタオトシ n.** Partiality, bias: *wo saiban*, partial judgment.

**Kata-ota カタオタ n.** One parent (the other being dead); single parent.

**Kata-kuse カタクセ n.** A subject for talk.

**Kata-mono カタモノ 驢者 adj.** An impostor, pretender, swindler, knave, sharper.

**Kata-nari カタナリ adj.** Half, secure; immediately.

**Kata-nari-fu カタナリふ n.** False representation or pretense; imposition, fraud, extortion; an impostor: *wo suru* *ni au*.

**Kata-nari-fu カタナリfu t.v.** To request aid.

**Kata-nya カターナ n.** To talk, tell, speak, say; to sing in a recitative manner; to chant: *nakanishi we* *to* *yoruri we* *to* *kura*.

**Kata-nori カタンノリ n.** The slope of one side of a hill; hanging down on one side.

**Kata-shi カタシ adj.** Strong or turbulent.

**Kata-shi カタシ n.** (Eng.): *chô*, *katarash*, one of the bowels.

**Kata-shakai カタサカ 偏小 n.** One leg, one foot.

**Kata-shiki カタスキ n.** One shoe on one foot only: *kata-ashi bakuri*.

**Kata-rikishi カタリキ n.** One side, surface, or page.

**Kata-rikishi カタリキ n.** Conversation, consultation, conference: *fuj no* *to* *nomi* *no* promise of marriage.

**Kata-sumi カタスミ i.v.** To converse familiarly together, consult together; to talk with and to gain over, persuade; to dupe, cheat.

**Kata-sumi カタスミ n.** A suitor; a companion to talk to.

**Kata-omi カタオミ i.v.** To request aid.

**Kata-omi-fu カタオミfu adj.** To be hard, difficult.

**Kata-omi-fu カタオミfu t.v.** To impose on by false representations; to dupe, to extort money by trickery, to defraud: *hito wa* *katatte hane* *wo toru*; to impose upon a person and get his money; *hito no namae wo* *to* *to* *yuruki* *we* *to* *kura*.

**Kata-omine カタオミ n.** The slope of one side of a hill; hanging down on one side.

**Kata-omine カタオミ n.** To talk in bloom, in various ways.

**Kata-omine カタオミ n.** Direction in which anything is; towards; condition, state.

**Kata-omine カタオミ i.v.** To spread out on one side as a garment or sleeve; bend over.

**Kata-omine カタオミ i.v.** A shoe on one foot only: *kata-ashi bakuri*; *shite kuran* *ni noru*.
Katasu カタズ not neg. of kachi.  
Katazu カタズ not neg. of kachi.  
Katazū カタズ 乾溼 n. Spittle; saliva; used only in the phrase: *katazuwo nomu*, to swallow the spittle, a fig. expression for great anxiety, interest or solicitude, in anything.  
Syn. tsukabaki.  
Katazuke, -ru カタズケ附 t.v. To lay to one side, put away; set away; to put in order,—as things in confusion; to settle; to place a daughter in the house of a husband; to marry: *tori midaretaru mono wo katazukete oku*, to collect and put in order things that are laying about in confusion; *shigoto wo*—, to do up or finish one's work; *murasue wo*—, to marry off a daughter; *heya wo*—, to put a room in order.  
Katazuki,-ru カタズク附 i.v. To be put away, set aside, finished, done, settled, married off (of a daughter).  
Katazumi カタズミ n. Hard charcoal.  
Katazumi, -mu カタズム附 i.v. To incline to one side; biased, prejudiced, partial, warped; to be rustic.  
Katazu,-ru カタズ附 i.v. To v. Lop-sided; heavier on one side than the other: *nimotsu ga katazuve kateigi-nikui*.  
Katchu カッチュ 甲冑 (yoroi kabuto) n. Helmet and coat of mail; armor, panoply.  
Syn. gusoku.  
Kater カテ ハ穀 n. Provision, food; —*wo tsunu*, to store up provisions; —*ni tsunaru*, straitened for provisions.  
Syn. shokuryō.  
Kate カテ 劣 (pot. mood of kachi) Can conquer, can overcome: *katen*, cannot overcome.  
Kateru カテル t.v. To pound, chop fine and mix; pulverize (as hash); to hash.  
Katezuke-kawate カテツカベエ附 adv. Generally with a negative=quite impossible, by no manner of means, out of the question=kesshite; also, moreover, besides, in addition, =shikka nomi naraizu.  
Kato カト フ (shino no touchi) n. The earth below: *tenrei ni shōrin suru*, the heavenly ruler looks down upon the earth.  
Kató カトー 歌頭 (uta no kashira) n. The leader of a choir; chorister.  
Kató カトウ 下等 n. Lower class or third class (in railway); inferior class (of men).  
Kató カトウ same as katakai. See katai.  
Katóo カトウ素 カトウ介人 n. One of the same side or party; second; abettor; confederate; partisan.  
Syn. katan-nin.  
Kato カトウ附 v. Inheritance, heritage,—including the family name, business, and estate; —*no shisoku*, the heir of an estate; —*suru*, to inherit; succeed to inheritance; —*wo tengu*, i.d.; —*wo yasuru*, to cede or transfer the headship of a family to the heir and retire into privacy; —*nin*, an heir.  
Katori カトリ n. A kind of thick silk stuff.
KATSUO カツオ 鱸 n. A kind of fish, the bonito (?).

KATSUO-BUSHI カツオブシ 薬節 n. The flesh of the bonito dried and smoked.

KATSU-OI カツギ 墜木本 n. The wooden frame placed on the top of a Shintō temple.

KATSUOMUSHI カツムシ 水馬 n. A kind of insect, genus Cicindela (?).

KATSURA カツラ 桧 n. The olea fragrans: — no hana, the light of the moon.

KATSURA カツラ n. Cassia or cinnamon; i.q. nikkei.

‡KATSURA カツラ n. A kind of maple.

KATSUKAKKE カツラケ n. (Kyōto dialect) A hoop.

KATSUKAME カツカメ n. A bride's-maid.

KATSUKA-OI カツウオカリョ カツラトコ 傘葉 n. The man in the moon.

KATSUKI カツキ n. Circumcision: —u, uncircumcision.

KATSUTE カツテ n. A kind of maple.

KATSUYAKASHI- SU カツヤカリユ (caust. of katsu- eru) To stare, or cause another to hunger.

KATTA カッタ pret. of kachi, 腕 or of kai, 買.

KATTAI カッタイ 買病 n. The leprosy.

KATTAI カッタイ 購 n. Lignite; brown coal.

KATTAU- KU カッタール adv. Tired; weary; i.q. daru; toushi nado — natta.

KATTE カッテ adv. Before, previously, once; — kyo ni omot-dashi mōshi soro, I thought so before; katsu nashi, never, never before; — shiranu koto, a thing before unknown.

KATTE- KATA カッテカタ n. The same.

KATTE KATTA カッテカッタ n. The same.

KATTE KATTAN カッテカッタン 烏鶏 n. Convenience, funds, means; a cook; one who prepares food.

KATTE-KATA カッテカタ 食手 n. Convenience, means; a cook; one who prepares food.

KATTEMUKI カッテムキ 買手向 n. Property, funds, means; convenience; — ga yoi, convenient; — ga warai, inconvenient.

KAWA カワ 購 See kai.

KAWA カワ n. Side row; michi no ryō kawa, both sides of a road; migi kawa, right side; kita-gawa, north side, as of a street; tsuwa-mono futa kawa ni narabu, soldiers arranged in two rows.

KAWA カワ 皮, 羽革 n. Skin, peel, bark; leather, hide, furs; — ki no —, the bark of a tree; — tetsu no —, atani yaten, an impudent fellow; — mikkan no —, orange peel; — wo muku, to skin, to peel.
KAW

KAHA n. A river, the channel in which water flows: — no nagare, the stream in a river; — no hata, the bank of a river; — no fuchi, an eddy or deep place in a river; — no kotori, banks of a river.

KAWA (cont. of kaku wa) Thus, so, this way: — kanashimi haberu beki, why should I grieve so.

KAWA ka (ka of interrog. and wa) The same as yasce, q.v.

KAWAI a (cont. of kare wa) pron. He.

KAWAI min. A loon, genus Mergus.

KAWAMATI ka (cont. of kare wa) Bathing in a river.

KAWABAMA ka (ka of kaku wa) A violent wind blowing along a river.

KAWAOBI ka (ka of kaku wa) Leather for fur coat.

KAWABATA ka (ka of kake ka) River bank: ish no — aruki (prov.). Syn. kashiki.

KAWABE ka (ka of kake ka) River bank or vicinity of a river.

KAWABIRAI ka (ka of kake ka) “Opening of a river,” a festival observed on the night of the 20th July.

KAWABE ka (ka of kake ka) A leather dress, yestia.

KAWABUKURO ka (ka of kake ka) A leather bag.

KAWACHI ka (ka of kake ka) The lower jaw, or lower part of the face; the jaw-bone.

KAWADACHI ka (ka of kake ka) A skillful swimmer: — wa kawadehateru (prov.).

KAWAFEKA ka (ka of kake ka) A river-boat.

KAWAGARU ka (ka of kake ka) A kind of wild-suckle, the dipper, genus Cinclus.

KAWAGARI ka (ka of kake ka) Fishing in a river; (河隔) a wild goose.

KAWAGINU ka (ka of kake ka) Clothes made of mist or leather.

KAWAGISHI ka (ka of kake ka) A fog or mist rising from a river.

KAWAGISHI ka (ka of kake ka) The bank of a river.

KAGAWO ka (ka of kake ka) Box, or trunk made of bamboo, or of leather.

KAGAWOGOOU ka (ka of kake ka) The Trunk-fish, Ostracion immaculatus.

KAGAWOMURANO ka (ka of kake ka) A mat made of bark, or of skins.

KAGAWOROMO ka (ka of kake ka) A fur of leather robe; fur clothes.

KAGAWOSHI ka (ka of kake ka) The mouth of a river.

KAGAWUMA ka (ka of kake ka) An eddy in a current.

KAGAWUSUKU ka (ka of kake ka) Leather shoes.

KAGAWASHI ka (ka of kake ka) A species of File-fish, Monacanthus.

KAWABIRAKO ka (ka of kake ka) A butterfly, (蝶).
KAWASOKI カワソキ n. Along the bank of a river: — yunagi, the willow trees growing along the river-bank.
KAWASUI カワスイ 川辺 n. The course of a river.
KAWATA カワタ 息子 n. A tanner, leather-dresser.

SYN. ETA, KAWARO, KAWAYA.

KAWATAKE カワタケ 河竹 n. A species of bamboc, Arundinaria japonica; (met.) a harlot: * mi wo — ni shizumun, to become a harlot.

KAWATA-TARE-BOSHI カワタタレボシ n. The morning star, Venus.

KAWATAKE-DOKI カワタレドキ (lit. who-is-that-time) n. Dawn, daybreak, morning, twilight; when people are not easily distinguished.

KAWATABO カワタボ 河豚 n. Same as kappa.

KAWATO カワト n. The rapids of a river.

KAWATOKO カワトコ n. The bed of a river.

KAWATSURUMI カワツルミ n. Sodomy, = nanishoku.

KAWATA カワタ 皮屋 n. A leather dresser, or leather store.

KAWAYA カワヤ 僚 n. A privy, back-house.

SYN. CHUZUBA, SETSUSEN.

KAWAYA カワヤ 河屋 n. A house near or on the bank of a river.

KAWAYA-TO カワヤト 夜船 n. A small boat built temporarily in a river, for repeating Shinto prayers.

KAWAYO カワヨド n. The stagnant places of a river.

KAWAYORE カワヨレ 川際 n. A breakwater to protect the banks of a river from the current.

KAWAYUI-, KU-, SHI カワユイ 可愛 adv. Beloved; dear; lovely; darling; (same as kawaii).

KAWAYU カワユ n. A frog; a kind of trip practised in wrestling: i no kawa no — dai kai wo shirasu (prov.), the frog in the well knows nothing of the big sea; — wo kakeru, to trip up.

SYN. KAERU.

KAWAZUKI カワズキ 皮頭 n. A leather or fur cap.

KAWAZU カワズ n. The river bank; the surface of the river.

KAYA カヤ 茎 n. A kind of rush much used in thatching roofs.

KAYA カヤ キャ n. Mosquito net: = wo tare-ru, to hang up a net.

KAYA カヤ キャ n. Comp. of ka, and ya, a particle of interrogation and doubt; it is said: nan to kaya no wakimonotero ga wasureta, I have forgotten what he said; hyaku nen zen yori hajimariashi to kaya, it is said it began about a hundred years ago.

KAYA カヤ A species of yew, Torreya nudifera.

KAYA カヤ A particle of interrogation, = coll. kai or kae: mama wa mada dekinu kaya, have you not yet boiled the rice?
KAYAKI カヤスピ 爛様 n. Thatched with rush; — yane.

KAYA カヤ ス裸 n. The stuff of which mosquito nets are made.

KAYAJIRI カヤジリ n. The ends of the rush; — kiraue, do not cut the ends of the kaya (in thatch).

KAYA-KAYA カヤカヤ adv. i.q. gayagaya.

KAYABISHI カヤビ出署 n. To keep off mosquitoes.

SYN. KIRUSHI.

KAYSU カヤス adv. Peacefully; — yasturakumi.

KAYSU カヤツ n. That fellow, that rascal.

KAYAYA カヤヤ n. A house roofed with kaya.

KAYO カヨ n. A pass-book; passing to and fro; intercommunication, circulation; — no gin, the account in a pass-book; kono tojyu wa doushi no — ga warumi, the water does not flow freely through this pipe; — ga taeta, the communication is stopped; chi no — ga tomaru, the circulation of blood is stopped.

SYN. YUKIHI, OAI, TORI.

KAYO カヨ n. A pass-book; to pass to and fro; to pass along or through; to circulate; to frequent; to resemble; to be familiar with: michi wo —, to go and come by a road; sakaya ni —, to frequent the temple shop; tori mo koyowaru michi, a road through which even a bird does not pass.

SYN. TORI, OAI SHU.

KAYOITOMI カヨイト米 n. A box used for sending things to and fro.


KAYOCHI カヨチ n. A door for passing in and out.

KAYOCHI カヨチ n. The road, way, or passage (poeot.).

KAYORI カヨリ i.v. i.q. yoru.

KAYORI-AI カヨリアイ i.v. i.q. yori-ai

KAYORI-KAKUTOMI カヨリカクトミ adv. —konkaku ni.

KAYOWAI カヨウai n. The place which one frequents.

KAYOJYU カヨジュ n. The road, way, or passage (poet.).

KAWASAKI カワサキ i.v. To transmit; to send backwards and forwards; to interchange, exchange, reciprocate; tegumi wo —, to communicate with each other by letter; yoshimi wo —, reciprocate friendship.

SYN. TSUZURU.

KAWA カワ n. Rice gruel; congee; — no kushira, anything cooked with rice gruel.

KAWAGURI カワガリ n. Itching; puritus; preigo.

KAWAGURI カワガリ i.v. To have the sensation of itching; to be always scratching.

KAZU カズ n. Smell; odor: kono kana no — ga yoi, this flower is fragrant.

SYN. NIO, KABEI.

KAZA カザ n. Air-hole; vent.

KAZADCHE カザッチ (cont. of kazari tachii n. An ornamental sword worn on state occasions.

KAZADEPPO カザデッポ n. An air-gun.

KAZAGOKO カザゴコ no 風吹 n. A voice altered by a cold in the head.

KAZAGURUMA カザグルマ 風俗 n. A toy made of a paper wheel turned by the wind; a windmill.

KAZAGUSURI カザゴスリ 風箒 n. Medicine for a cold.

KAZAHA カザハ adj. Windy; exposed to strong winds.

KAZAHORI カザホロシ n. A kind of erup-

KAZAI カサイ n. Household furniture; family effects or property.

KAZAKAMI カザカマ 風上 n. Windward; the quarter from which the wind blows.

KAZAKIRI カザキリ n. A pennant or flag to show the direction of the wind.

KAZAKIRI カザキリ n. The long feathers in the wing of a bird.

KAZAMAI カザマ伊 n. Anything to tell the direction of the wind; a wind vane.

KAZANAMI カザナミ n. The state of the wind: — icikaya, how is the wind? — ga yoi, the wind is fair.

KAZAI カザイ n. Causing the wind to blow: — wo suru.

KAZAOL カザオル n. A kind of cap, or truboshi, which folded over on one side.

KAZARASE -- カザラセ (caus. of kazaru) To cause another to adorn or ornament.

KAZARI カザリ n. An ornament, decoration, embellishment: — wo orou, to shave the head (spoken only of the Mikado).

KAZARI カザル adv. To ornament, embellish, adorn, decorate, to gloss, palliate, or varnish over: kadoguchi wo —, to adorn the door of a house, as on new year's day; atama wo —, to adorn the head; ayamachi wo —, to gloss over a fault.

SYN. YOBOU.

KAZARI カザル adv. (coll.) To strike the hand against anything in passing: — ga hito no yode yare kazatari.

KAZARI カザリ n. A jeweler.

KAZARI カザリ adv. To ornament, embellish, adorn, decorate, to gloss, palliate, or varnish over; kazari no icycle n자를.

KAZARI カザリ adv. Anything worn in the hair for ornament: hana wo — ni suru; — no utena, the stand on which the head-dress was laid.
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<th>KAZ</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZU-no-KAMI</strong> カズヘノカミ 主計頭 n.</td>
<td>An officer formerly in the Midako's court whose duty it was to superintend the public revenue.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZUKE-ru カズケル 被 t.v.</strong></td>
<td>To lay over the head of another; to lay to the charge of another; to impute, blame; to present: wasa toga wo hito ni —, to lay one's crimes to the charge of another; koromo wo —, to spread a coat over the head of another.</td>
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<td><strong>SYN. KABUSERU, OWASERU.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KAZUKE-MONO カズケモノ n.</strong> A reward, or present in acknowledgment of merit: — wo tamau.</td>
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<td><strong>SYN. HÖRI, SHIMOTSU, HANA.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KAZUKI カズキ n.</strong> A veil, or covering to conceal the face.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZUKI-ru カズクル t.v.</strong> To cover or put on the head; to veil the face: kinu wo —, vo cover the head with silk.</td>
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<td><strong>SYN. KABURU.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KAZUKI-ru カズクル i.v.</strong> To dive: ama ga mizu ni —.</td>
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<td><strong>SYN. MUGURU, SHIZUZO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KAZUKINME カズキヌメ n.</strong> A woman who KAZUKINMERA follows the business of diving for shell-fish or sea-weed; a diver.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZUMAK-ru カズマメル i.v.</strong> To count, number.</td>
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<td><strong>SYN. KAZORU.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KAZUNOKO カズノコ n.</strong> The roe of herring, generally dried and used for food.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZURA カズラ 増 n.</strong> A vine: — hige, a thicket, bushy beard.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZURA カズラ 鶏 n.</strong> A wig: — wo kaburu, to wear a wig; — no o, the strings of a harp (obs.).</td>
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<td><strong>KAZURA カズラ n.</strong> A coronal or ornamental chaplet worn by a Bud. idol.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZUSASHI カズサシ n.</strong> The same as kazutori.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZUTORI カズトリ n.</strong> A stick, piece of metal, or anything used in counting; a counter.</td>
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<td><strong>KKE-ke n.</strong> A line, ruled line: — wo hiku, to rule or draw a line; i.ki: gaban wo —.</td>
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<td><strong>KKE-mo n.</strong> Hair; fur; the small feathers of a bird of the head; — wo fuite kizu wo motomuru, (prov.) to blow the hair away and find a wound.</td>
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<td><strong>KKE-ke n.</strong> Same as ki, used mostly as a suffix, — temper, feeling, nature, like, appearance; nani ke naku miru, to look at without showing any particular emotion; samu-ke ga suru, to feel chilly; abura-ke, oily; abuna-ge, appearance of danger; ke-ashiki hi, gloomy weather.</td>
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<td><strong>KKE 食 n.</strong> Food; meal: asa-ke, breakfast; hiru-ke, yu-ke, mt-ke.</td>
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<td><strong>KKE-ke n.</strong> Rice growing in the field; produce or things growing out of the ground; herbage, trees.</td>
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<td><strong>KKE 帆 n.</strong> A vessel for holding food; hair-dressing implements.</td>
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<td>**KKE 里 (root of a defec. verb) To melt away, fade away, dissolve, — kieru: ke-nobn ke-nan, if possible will dissolve (like the dew).</td>
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KEDACHI ケダチ/気高 n. Vapor, steam rising up (as from boiled rice, etc.).
KEDAI ケダイ/懶怠 Negligent, idle, lazy, careless, indolent: — na mono, a lazy person.

KEDAMONO ケダモノ/蝦蟹 n. An animal, quadruped, beast, i.q. kemono.
KEDASHI ケダシ/競争 conj. A word introducing a note or something explanatory of or exceptional to what goes before; it is probable, is likely, perhaps.

KEDASHI ケダシ n. A kind of petticoat worn by women.
KEDASHIKU ケダシク adv. Perhaps, it may be: — mo au ya to omou, thinking that perhaps he would meet her.

KEDO ケド/化度 — suru, to convert, to bring into the way of salvation (Bud.): issai shūjo wo —, to save the whole world.
KEDO ケド/化導 (michi ni hiki-ireru) To convert and lead into the right way (Bud.).

KEDORI.-RU/ケドリ adj. Unfrequented, lonely.
KEDORU.-RU/ケドリ レル (pass. of kedoru) To be suspected; to be struck with wonder or amazement: dorobo to —, suspected to be a thief.
KEDORU.-RU/ケドリ 階会 t.v. To suspect, to conjecture, to guess: dorobo to kedoru, to suspect one to be a robber.

KEGA ケガ/傷 n. A wound, hurt, injury, damage, accident: — wo suru; — wo uk eru; — no hinyū, a famous deed done by accident; — de, by accident.

KEHCHIEN ケチェン/掲揚 n. Plain, manifest, clear, public.

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KEDORI.-RU/ケドリ adj. Unfrequented, lonely.
bring disgrace on the name of one's ancestors; kinsen wo —, to take more pay than is right; home won keganu, to draw more rice than is due; kami wo —, to blaspheme God.

**Syn. KITANAKU SURU, YOGOSU.**

**KEGAWARI** ケガ華立 毛 technicians. Mouthing of birds; shedding the hair, as a horse; — wo suru, to moul, shed the hair.

†KEGE ケゲ n. A shoe: uwa —, a slipper.

**KEGE** ケゲ 釈言 n. Words said in jest or sport; a joke.

**KEGI ケギ 淘常 n. (coll.) Common clothes, every-day clothes.

**Syn. FUDANGI, TSUNEKIG.**

**KEGIWA ケギ華毛際 n. The edge or border of the hair.

**Syn. HAYE-GIWA.**

**KEGIKIN, KEI** ケギ金 气情 n. Virtuous; liberal; magnanimous.

†KGE ケゲ 偶子 n. A vessel for boiling boiled rice.

†KGE ケゲ 家子 n. A servant.

†KEKOMO ケゴモ 毛毎 n. A mat on which food is placed to be offered to the kami.

**KE-GOROMO** ケゴノモ 毛模 n. Fur-coat, fur clothes.

**KEGOROMO** ケゴロモ (cont. of kegare koromo) n. Common or ordinary clothes.

†KEGO TO ケコト n. Familiar, intimate conversation.

**KE-GUSAI, KE-GU** ケグサい ケグ毛臭 adv. Smelling of burrit hair.

**KE-GUTSU** ケグ多毛靴 n. Fur-shoes.

**KEHAKU ケハク n. Appearance, state: makeru — mo nashi.**

**Syn. KESHIKI, SUGATA.**

†KEHIAGASHIWA ケヒアガシハ n. The case in which toilet articles are kept.

**KE-HANASHI-HI ケハンナス顔状 t.v. To kick open, apart, or asunder.**

KEHARI ケハラ n. A hair-brush; i.q. kebiki.

KEHARE ケハレ n. Ordinary and extraordinary; private and public; common and special.

**KEHARI-NEZUMI** ケハリネズミ 猿 n. A hedgehog, or porcupine.

**KE-HAWAKI LGBT** ケハワキ毛帯 n. Hair-brush.

KEI ケイ n. A kind of gong, used in Buddhist temples.

KEI ケイ景 n. Landscape, view, scenery: — ga yoi, the scenery is fine.

**Syn. KASHIKI.**

KEI ケイ系 n. System: taiyō —, solar system; shinkei-kei, nervous system.

KEI ケイ動 (tsuyoki) Strong, powerful, mighty: — teki, a formidable enemy; — heik, a powerful army; — shiteku, hard or firm nature; — fia, a strong wind.

KEI ケイ兄 n. An older brother: — tei, brothers.

KEI ケイ跡 n. A line, ruled line: — wo hiku, to draw a line.

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**KEI ケイ (uyamau) — suru, to reverence, honor; to treat politely: kishin wo kei white kore wo tōzakuru wo chi to tu beki, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them may be called wisdom (Confucius); hito wo kei white tōzakuru, treat one politely but have nothing to do with him.

**KEI-AN ケイアン 京鷹 n. An agency or intelligence office for hiring servants, etc.

**Syn. KUCHI-IRE, KEIWAN.**

KEIBA ケイ巴 駱駊 n. A horse race: kon nichi — ga aru, there is a horse race to-day; — wo mi ni yuku, to go to see the horse race.

**Syn. UMI-RAE.**

**KEIBARU ケイバ繋繫 (tenuagi shibari) — suru, to bind, as a criminal.

**KEIBATSU ケイバ剝罰 n. Punishment: — suru, to punish & a criminal; — wo okuran.**

**Syn. SHI-OKI, TSUMI.**

**KEIB/M ケイべん 酔便 (tegarui) Simple and convenient; handy: — no dōgu.**

**Syn. CHÔGÔ, BENRI.**

**KEIBETSU ケイべっ片 — suru, to despie, contemn, insult.

**Syn. ANADORU.**

KEIBI ケイビ批判 (imashime sonoaru) — suru, to strengthen the defenses; to guard.

**KEIBIKI ケイビ賛引 n. The fine lines ruled on paper: — itu, ruled paper.

**KEIBO ケイボ織等 n. Step-mother.

**Syn. MAMA-HAHA.**

KEIY RA ケイ預置 n. Bed-chamber.

**Syn. NETA, CHUKÔ.**

**KEIKU ケイ騒等 n. Comissary or superintendant of police.

**KEIKU ケイ騒部 (koronji anadoru) — suru, to make light of, despise, contemn.

**KEIKU ケイ騒舞 (karuku man) — suru, to dance gracefully, or with agility.**

**KEIKUTSU ケイ輸情 n. Premium, reward, or prize won by competition; presents made to customers on opening a new store: ichibangachi no —.**

KEIKO ケイコ子舞 (karoku omokii) n. Light or heavy; i.q. keji.

**KEIKO ケイ科経度 n. Longitude.

**KEIFU ケイ父際 n. Step-father.

**Syn. MAMA-CHITCHI.**

**KEIFU ケイ父系 n. Genealogy, pedigree.

**Syn. KEIzu.**

**KEIFU ケイ父驚怖 (odokuri osoru) — suru, to be afraid, frightened.

**KEIFUKU ケイ福改改 (uyama shittagan) — suru, to amiride, to approve.**

**KEIFUKU ケイ福傾 (katamuku kutsuagaru) — suru, to overturn, overthrow; to subvert; to upset: kuni wo — suru.**

**KEIFUKU ケイ福傾 n. Calomel.

**KEIGA ケイガ慶賀 (yorokobi iru) n. Con-
KEI KEI

gratulation; felicitation: hasaku no — mōshi-
tere soro, I wish you much joy on the 1st of
the 5th month (o.c.).

KEIJI ケイジ 飛龍 (karuvi omoi) Light and
heavy; the weight, gravity: tsumi no — wo
tadansu, to examine into the heimouness of a
crime; — wo hakaru, to find out the weight;
kanae no — wo toru, to seize the throne.

KEIKAI ケイカイ 約束 n. Boundary line;
limits.

KEIKAI ケイカイ 報い (imashime) — suru, to
be on the guard against; to caution against.

KEI-KEN ケイケン 経験 n. Experience: —
suru, to prove; to try or experiment: yamai
wo —, to experiment with medicine in the
cure of disease; — shita kusuri, a medicine
whose efficacy has been well proved.

KEIKEN ケイケン 敬虔 n. Piety: — aru
hito, pious person.

KEIKI ケイキ 景気 n. Appearance, air, looks
of a place as respects trade; the prosperity or
flourishing condition of a place; — ga yoi,
to have a thriving, flourishing or lively ap-
ppearance: — ga warui, or fu-keiki, to have a
dull, thriftless appearance: — kono aceto no —
wa ikaga, how is business now; — no yoi hito,
a lively-looking person; ito no — ga warui,
the trade in silk is dull.

KEIKI ケイキ 京畿 n. Imperial estate or
domain.

KEIKO ケイコ 教科 A lesson; practise,
drilling, exercising, in order to learn: kenjutsu
no —, a lesson in fencing; — suru, to prac-
tise, exercise, learn.

SYN. MANABI.

KEIKO ケイカウ 綱領 n. The mensos.
SYN. MEGURI, KEISUI.

KEIKO ケイカウ 随著 (kobashiki nioi) n. A
fragrant odor, sweet savour, incense.

KEIKO ケイカウ 弁証 (shibōhō) — suru,
to go before; to clear the way; to set out on
a journey.

KEIKO ケイコ 睦頌 (kuni wo odamaru) —
suru, to regulate or put in good order the affi-
airs of a country: — no sai, abilities of a
good statesman.

KEIKO ケイコ 頌頌 (kuni wo katamukeru) —
no bijin, a beautiful woman who, by her
charms, would ruin a state.

KEIKO ケイコ 眠頌 (shibashi no ma) n.
A little while, a moment: — no yasukarazu,
had not a moment of ease.

KEIKOTO ケイコト 聚Shoot. Light, trifling, care-
less. SYN. KARODORUSHI.

KEIKOTSU ケイコツ 眠念 Light, trifling, care-
less. SYN. KARODORUSHI.

KEIKOTO ケイコト 睡着 n. (med.) The tibia.

KEIKOTSU ケイコツ 睡著 n. 1. The tibia.

KEIKOSHO ケイコ頓別 n. Bureau of criminal
cases.

KEIKOSHI ケイコ事判所 n. Criminal
court.

KEIKOSHI ケイコ事裁判所 n. Criminal
court.

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KEIKOKI ケイコキ 静物 (karuvi omoi) Light and
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less. SYN. KARODORUSHI.
キエイ キエット 形態 n. Condition, state.
キエイ キエット 警醒 (me wo samanu) — suru, to be vigilant, watchful; to warn against; to arouse, alarm, caution against.
キエイ キエット 形態 (uto katachi) n. Sign, circumstances, or appearances; conduct or demeanor: — utagai beshi, appearances are against him, or are suspicious.
キエイ キエット 砕石 n. Silice, flint, quartz.
キエイ キエット 構造 n. (min.) Fluorspar.
キエイ キエット 繊維 Strooping posture, as in bowing low.
キエイ キエット 桂木 n. Cinnamon, Cassia.
キエイ キエット 哲師 n. Miyako; the capital.
キエイ キエット 約束 (kubire shinu) — suru, to hang one’s self.
キエイ キエット 風雲 n. Classics and histories.
キエイ キエット 牢房 n. Chief of police: — cho, police inspector’s office; — bunsho, a police station.
キエイ キエット 懐子 n. A small stand or mat on which dishes are set in order to protect the table.
キエイ キエット 掲示 n. Notification; public notice: — jō, the place where notifications are posted.
キエイ キエット 家司 n. A steward.
キエイ キエット 宵子 n. A shoe with a wooden sole: — gusu, id.
キエイ キエット 桂木 n. Cassia buds.
キエイ キエット 勅使 (kami wo osoru) n. The fear of God: — aikoku, piety and patriotism.
キエイ キエット 構造 n. A second wife.
キエイ キエット 形質 (narikatachi) n. Form and substance; property; quality; nature.
キエイ キエット 形容 n. The Chinese classics.
キエイ キエット 軽少 n. Little; small; trifling in quantity or value; itatte — ni yozarimashu.
キエイ キエット 構造 n. The Chinese classics.
キエイ キエット 形態 (katachi suguretaru) Strong, excellent in form or natural formation, — of country, persons, etc.
キエイ キエット 形態 (katachi) n. Form, figure, shape, image; likeness: — monji, picture-writing, hieroglyph.
キエイ キエット 構造 (tsugu) — suru, to inherit the rank; — yu no kurai wo — suru; — kizoku, inherited nobility. Syn. seishi.
キエイ キエット 軽装 (migaru no idenchi) Light or uneumberous clothes; as of one engaged in active work.
KEM

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KEMURI-WATARI, -RU ケムリワタール i.v. To be overspread with smoke; everywhere to bud and become green (of vegetation): kigi no kae ne —.

KEMUSHI ケミシ n. A kind of hairy caterpillar.

KEMUSHIRO ケミシロ n. A rug, or mat made of wool or fur.—besternt.

KEMUTAI, -KI-KU BUSINESS adj. (coll.) Smoky; disagreeable on account of smoke; (met.) feeling awkward or abashed.

KEMIZUKASHI, -KI-KU ケミズカシ adj. Disgusting, abominable, detestable.

KEMOMO ケミヤマ 誰名 (kari no na) n. A nickname, false name.

SYN. adana.

KEN ケン n. A department, province or district: into which the country is divided for governmental purposes; a prefecture.

KEN A A particle expressing doubt or uncertainty of something past: ikutse ka furi ni ke, I think many times have passed; izu ke ka tachi sari ke, I think he has gone somewhere.

KEN ケン n. A two-edged sword: teppō no —, a bayonet.

SYN. katana, tseriol.

KEN ケン (kevasashi) A precipice, steep.

KEN ケン 町 n. A measure of length, of six Japanese feet 5 feet 11 1/2 in. English; an area of six square feet.

KEN ケン 観 n. Power; authority; influence: — wo furu, to wield one's power; — wo toru, to hold the power, to have the authority; — wo hatte mono wo ii, to talk assuming an air of authority.

SYN. ikto.

KEN ケン 聡 (kashikoh) Intelligent; clever; wise; prudent; virtuous: — naru hito, an intelligent man; — jin, id.; — sha, a wise man.

SYN. bikō, chei aru, satoki.

KEN ケン 挙 n. The fist; a game played with the hands: — wo utsu.


KEN ケン 縮 (tegata) n. A deed, certificate, bond:  ginkō —, a bank-note; kaban —, certificate of stock; chiken, a deed of land; ginken —, a silver note.

KEN ケン 増 (koto) n. Matter, affair, act, thing.

KEN ケン 增 adv. For a long time.

SYN. hirashiki.

KENAGE ケナゲ 雄 Gallant: spirited; heroic; bold; brave; noble: — na yatsu, a noble fellow: — naru — no hataraki, such a heroic deed: — ni ii, to speak nobly; — sa, bravery, heroism.

KENAI ケナイ 陰陰 (kenashiku semaki) — naru, steep and narrow; dangerous, as a mountain road.

KENAI ケナイ 蔘愛 (kane airuru koto) Universal love; loving others as one loves himself (opp. to betsu-ui, making a distinction in love).

KENARI, -KI-KU ケナライ adj. (coll.) Enviable; that which one would like to be, or be like; kenari-gurar, to excite the envy or desire of others; to tantalize.

SYN. urayamashii.

KENASHI, -RU ケナス i.v. To speak lightly or contumaciously of; to decry; to depreciate: shina wo kenashi yaku ke, to cry down the price of anything and buy cheaply; hito wo —, to run down a person.

SYN. kurobu, boshiru.

KENCHI ケンチ 演地 n. Measuring, or surveying land: ta no —, to survey rice land; — yaku, a government surveyor; — chō, a book in which surveys are registered.

KENCHI ケンチ 縫治 n. The government of a prefecture: — no monoyō wo mōshī-ageru.

KENCHI ケンチ 観 (masari otori) Superior or inferior; better or worse; beautiful or ugly; superiority: mono no — wo renzuru; kono futatsu ni wa — nashi.

KENCHI-KU ケンチ 建築 —, to build, erect: kwaido wo — suru, to build a church; — gakun, architecture.

KENCHO ケンチ曜 昼 n. The office where the business of a ken is managed; prefecture.

KENCHO ケンチ織細 n. A kind of silk stuff, pongee.

KENDAI ケンダイ 見(青) n. A book-rest, or stand; a desk for resting a book on.

KENDAN ケンダン 検断 n. Decision, judgment: — suru, to judge.

KENDO ケンダ武 剣enade. The art of fencing.

KENDO ケンダ武 戦堂 Dedication of a temple, hall or church: — shiki, the ceremony of dedication.

KENDO ケンダ武 剣道 (kari no te đất) n. Expedient, temporary means, irregular means to gain an end: — wo okonai tenka wo sūkara.

SYN. kōri, kōri.

KENDON ケンドン 澱食 Close; stingly; miserly; covetous; cruel; inhuman; hard-hearted; rough: — naru hito; — ni mono wo ii, to speak roughly.

SYN. musaburu, nasakenai, araki.

KENDON ケンドン (coll.) n. A closet, wardrobe.

SYN. todana.

KENEN ケネン 懸念 (kokoro ni kakeru) To be concerned or anxious about, have on the mind: — suru.

KENGA ケンガ 犬牙 (lit. dog's teeth) Irregular, like a dog's teeth.

KENGAKU ケンガ学 学学 Learned in two or more subjects.

KENGAOKEN ケンガオケン 懸河之術 Fluency in speaking; eloquence.

KENGOKI ケンゴキ 戦歓 (tairugi hoko) Sword and hurlard: — wo shokaku, to stir up war.

KENGEN ケンゲン 建言 n. A petition or memorial addressed to government.

SYN. kempaku.
KENI ケンイ 建議 n. Stating one's opinion or views upon some subject in dispute or under debate to a superior: — wo suru.
KENI ケンイ 嫌嫌 n. Suspicion: — wo kasuuru, to be suspected.
KENI ケンイ 擬空 n. Expedient, temporary device.
KNEG ケンイ 堅固 (katai-kataku) — na, strong; firm; secure; safe; well-fortified; strict; rigid; severe; correct; firm in principle: — ni suru, to fortify.
Syn. KINSHI.
KEN-G ケン ガ 懇求 (kashikoi orokoa) Clever or stupid; wise or foolish.
KENYO ケンヨ 検査 n. Formerly an official title; afterward the name of the highest rank in the guild of blind shampooers.
KENGU ケンギ 堅固 (katai-kataku) — na, strong; firm; secure; safe; well-fortified; strict; rigid; severe; correct; firm in principle: — ni suru, to fortify.
Syn. KINSHI.
KENI ケンイ 検印 Official seal or stamp after inspection.
KENJI ケンジ 機関 n. Government prosecutor.
KENJI ケンジ 検事 n. Attorney General in criminal cases.
KENJIN ケンジン 賢人 (kashikoki hito) n. A wise man, learned man.
KENJIN ケンジン 堅実 Tough; strong and pliant.
KENG ケン ギ 堅上 — suru, to present to a superior: — mono, a present to a superior.
KENG ケン ギ 嫌乞 (yuzuri yuzuru) Humility or yielding to another: — suru, humbly declining, excusing one's self and giving way to another.
KEN ケン 堅城 (kataki shiro) n. A strong castle: — teppeki wo mono wo kazu kara.
KENJUU ケンジュウ 剣術 n. The art of fencing; sword-exercise: — wo tsukau, to fence.
KEN ケン 剣 下 Belonging to a ken; under the jurisdiction of a ken: — no tanu; — no sanbutau.
KENKAI ケンカイ 見解 n. View; opinion; judgment: — wo koto ni suru, to differ in opinion.
Syn. MIKOMI.
KENKAI ケンカイ 懸隔 (kake-hedatari) Separated; far apart; far removed: tenchi — wo chigai, as different as heaven and earth.
KENKAKU ケンカク 剣客 n. One skillful at fencing, or teacher of fencing.
KENKU ケンク 説教 (seri wo tatematsuru) lit. offering parcell; as was once done by a poor farmer, who had nothing else, to his sovereign; thus it came to mean, making a present, however trifling, as an expression of sincere respect.
KENKU ケンク 信用 (kane wo saraguru) — suru, to present money, contribute money.
KENKU ケンク 懇求 (yorokobi yobowaru) A cry of joy: — no koe.
KENKU ケンク 懇願 (kaamiru) n. Kind regard, attention: — wo kemuru.
KENKU ケンカ 健康 Health: — na, healthy; — wo gairinu, to injure the health.
Syn. SUKYOKA.
KENKU ケンク 健康 Imperial authority or power: — himo wo totoku, — became weak.
KENKU ケンク 健銃 (hakari) n. A balance; equipoise, just proportion: — wo wainuru, to be out of balance; — yuuki wo, — balance of trade; — seiroyoku wo —, — fuku suru, to restore the balance of power.
KENKU ケンク 健銃 n. The Imperial authority.
KENKU ケンク 健國 Origin, or coming into existence as a nation: — irai, since the origin of the nation.
KENKU ケンク 健坤 n. Heaven and earth.
Syn. TENCHI, AME-TENCHI.
KENWA ケンワ 懇願 n. A quarrel, fight: — suru, to quarrel, or fight; — wo kau, to take part in another person's quarrel.
KENKAI ケンカイ 見解 n. Provincial assembly.
KENKU ケンク 健官 n. The civil officers of a ken.
KENKU ケンク 健官 (omoki kurai no hito) n. A high officer.
KENKU ケンク 研究 (misaki kusameru) — suru, to investigate, examine; to study thoroughly: — benkyo wo shite suru.
KENKU ケンク 剣客 n. A sword wound, or calamity caused by the sword.
KENKAI ケンカイ 剣政 n. A fence made of split bamboos placed close together.
KENIN ケンイン 嫌忌 n. Persecuring; preserving; resolute and patient: — fubatsu.
KEN ケン 嫌な (sage-soameru) — suru, to present or contribute for the use of a superior.
KEN ケン 嫌な (sage-soameru) — suru, to present to the Emperor.
KENMI ケンミ 見 (coll.) A scolding, abuse; a setting down, reprimand: — wo kuttta, to catch a scolding; — wo kusuweru.
Syn. KOGOTO, KENSHUKU.
KENN ケン ソン n. Danger; hazard; timid; fearful: — da, it is dangerous, take care! — shō, to be timid, timorous.
Syn. ABUNAI, KINAN.
Kenshi ケンシ 侭警 n. Encouraging litigation through mean, selfish motives; petitifogging.
Kensho ケンショウ 警示 n. (leg.) Verification; authentication.
Kenshoku ケンショク 警示 (omoki tsutome) n. High office.
Kenshu ケンシュ 野見 (tami) n. The common people; wo ga ni suru, to let the people remain ignorant.
Kenshun ケンシュン 險線 (kewashiku takaki) — naru, steep and high; — naru yama.
Kenshutsu ケンシュツ 検出 — suru, to examine and find out; to detect, discover.
Kensho ケンショウ 警示 n. Steep; precipitous.

Syn. kewashii.

Kensho ケンショウ 見察 — suru, judging or deciding in a contest.
Kensho ケンショウ 監督 (sukoyaka ni sakan) Healthy, strong, vigorous.
Kensho ケンショウ 警察 n. Your wise son (in speaking or writing politely).
Kensho ケンショウ 警察 - Humility: — suru, to humbly excuse or depreciate one's self: to be humble; — naru hito, an humble person.

Syn. hirukudaru, kentai, jittai.

Kenshō ケンショウ 監督 n. Number of houses, or number of ken in length: — nani hodo, how many houses.
Kentai ケンタイ 帶帯 (kane tsutomu) Discharging the duties of two different offices at the same time: futa yaku wo suru — suru.
Kentai ケンタイ 謙退 Humble: — naru hito, an humble man; — suru, to humbly excuse one's self.

Syn. kensho, hirukudaru, high.

Kentai ケンタイ 権使 (coll.) Arrogant; overbearing; haughty.

Kensho ケンショウ 見察 n. (coll.) Aim: — wo tsukuru, to take aim at; — to take sight; — chigai, to miss the aim; — ga hazureta, to be disappointed in one's object; mato ni — wo tsukeru, to aim at a target.

Syn. me-shiru.

Kensho ケンショウ 警告 (coll.) Scolding; reprimand; rating: — wo katta, to catch a scolding; — wo kuwaeru, to scold.

Syn. kennomi, kogoto.

Kensho ケンショウ 毛枝 n. Hair tweezers.

Kensho ケンショウ 便便 n. Economy; saving in expenses: — naru, economical, saving, frugal, thrifty; — wo suru, to be economical in the use of anything; — ni kane wo tsukuru, to spend money economically.

Syn. shimatsu, tsuzumayaka, srekken.

Kensho ケンショウ 便便 n. (coll.) A previous agreement, covenant, or promise: — dori kane wo watashi, to pay over money according to a previous agreement.

Kensho ケンショウ 適用 (ekibyō wo shiraberu) — suru, to inspect or examine for infectious disease: — kisoku, quarantine regulations.

Kensho ケンショウ 健康 — suru, to help, save from evil (Bud.).
Kenen (n.) Examination; inspection: — suru, to inspect, examine; — shi, an inspector.
Ken to ケント adj., adv. The beginning, origin, or first discovery of anything.
Kenkyo ケンジョ 1. 職用 n. Using anything for two purposes or between two persons; using anything in addition to something else.
Kenkyo ケンジョ 2. 权用 n. Authority and usefulness: — no chii ni tatsu, to occupy a position of power and usefulness.
Kenryu ケンリョ adj. (med.) A boil on the perineum.
Kenryogen ケンリョゲン 1. ケンリョゲノン n. A kind of pun or play upon words, where a word is made to have a double meaning, or a syllable to compose part of two words.
Kenryusui ケンリョスウイ 1. ケンリョスウィ n. — ni iru, to make a visit, or go to see a superior.
Kenzo ケンゾウ n. A measuring pole, or rod.
Kenzen ケンゼン 顧然 adv. Manifestly, clearly, evidently.
Kenzenkaku ケンゼンガク 健全学 n. The science of health, hygiene.
Kenzeko ケンゾク 藩屬 n. Members of one's family, household, including servants or retainers.
Kenzuhu ケンズウヘ see kenji.
Ken-ori ケノリ毛纏 n. Hair-cloth, woven with hair.
Kenso ケンソ 1. ケンソ n. — i.v. To be thrown into the background by the surpassing excellence of something else; to be thrown into the shade.
Keppaku ケッパク 潔白 adj. Clean; free from defilement or impurity; honest, upright, open-hearted, frank: — no hito, an honest man; — ni suru, to act honestly.
Ken Sekchoku セイチョジジ, セイカョジジ n. — i-v. To clean.
Keppan ケッパン 血判 n. Sealed with blood: — suru, to seal with blood.
Keppatsu ケッパッ特経 (kami wa musubu) — suru, to tie up the hair.
Kera ケラ 鞄 n. A cricket.
Kera ケラ バ n. The caves of a house.
Ken 継 n. — i. -v. To counteract.
Kenbuki ケンブキ 家用 n. A vassal of a noble; servant, retainer.
Kenran ケンラン 楽然 n. Happiness, joy, pleasure: tenjo no —, celestial happiness.
Ken kokubotou, Tangehimi.
†Keraku ケラク A pret. suff. to verbs: it-keraku, he said.
†Kershi ケルシ i.q. keri, pret. suff. to verbs.
Kereba ケレバ A conjunctive word formed from keri, and affixed to the roots of verbs or adjectives, as, since, if, when; na-kereba: as, or if, there is not; nori-kereba, when I dug; yomi-kereba, when I read; sanu-kereba, as you are cold; kuro-kereba, as it is black.
Keredomo ケレドモ formed from keri and doma, conj. Although, but, still, notwithstanding.
Kerie ケリー (Ger. Gelee) n. Jelly.
Keri ケリ n. A species of lapwing, vanellus.
Keri ケリ, ケリ線 An auxiliary verb, of no intrinsic meaning, whose forms are used as suffixes to form the moods and tenses of other verbs. Final and pret. keri: adj. keri; conj. kereba and keredomo; fut. keri.
Keri-bu ケリ語 t.v. To kick, to strike with the foot: uma ga hito wo ketta, the horse kicked the man.
Kerita ケリタ coll. for kereba, if: yokeriya, if it be good; waru-keriya, if it be bad.
Kesa ケサ 1. n. — i-v. This morning.
Kesou ケソウ n. — i-v. To clean, to wash, to wash off; plain.
†Kesaya ケサヤ, ケサヤ n. — i-v. To clean, to wash, to wash off; plain.
Kesan ケサン 1. n. — i-v. To clean, to wash, to wash off; plain.
Kesara ケサラ n. — i-v. To clean, to wash, to wash off; plain.
Kesubu ケスブ n. — i-v. To clean, to wash, to wash off; plain.
Kesubu ケスブ n. — i-v. To clean, to wash, to wash off; plain.
Keshi ケシ adj. — i-v. The poppy.
Keshi ケシ n. — i-v. To extinguish, efface, put out, erase, counteract: hi wo —, to extinguish a fire; ji wo —, to erase a word; doku wo —, to counteract poison.
Keshi-bou ケシバウ adj. — i-v. One who has the hair all shaved except a circular patch behind, like children or Chinamen.
Keshi-bou ケシバウ adj. — i-v. One who has the hair all shaved except a circular patch behind, like children or Chinamen.
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Keshikaru ケシカリ adj. — i-v. Improper, extraordinary, unbecoming; strange, outrageous, flagrant, infamous: sama, strange appearance; 0 a me da, a very heavy rain.
Keshiki-zoku, -ku  ケシキ族 n. v. To begin to appear pretty; niwa ga —.
Keshin ケシン 附属 (kawareru mi) n. Incarnation (Bud.); kami no —, an incarnation of a god; mida no —, an incarnation of amida.
Keshi-nin ケシニン 男子 n. The unburnt cinders of wood.
Kesho ケショ 意味 n. Adorning the face with white powder and rouge; toilet; — wo suru; keshōbeya, a dressing-room; — dachi, a sudden springing up of wrestlers, made only as a feeder.
Keshō-no-mono ケシショモノ 化生者 n. A being—generally a woman or child—into which a fox or badger transforms itself in order to bewitch people.
Syn. Inshin, Bakenomono.
Kesō ケソ 懐想 (omoi wo kakeru) — suru, to love; to take a fancy to; onna ni —, to fall in love with a woman.
Syn. Hokei.
Kesō ケソ 懐想 n. Adornment of the face or person; toilet; i.q. kesō.
Kesokai ケソカイ 腿足 n. Ornamental legs (as to a table); offerings to a Bud. idol (only used by the Montoshi).
Kesokudai ケソダイ 花束堂 n. A flower-stand in temples.
Keson ケソン 家模 (ie no kizu) n. A family blemish; a dishonor, disgrace, or reproach to a family.
Kesse ケセ 脱憤 Abstaining from flesh or fish, in devotional purification: shōjin —, id.
Kesseki ケセキ 崇作 Admireable production (of literary matter).
Kessekkun ケッサク 決算 n. Balancing an account; settling an account.
Kesseki ケセキ 退廃 Falling to take one’s seat in an assembly; absent from one’s seat; — saiban, judgment by default.
Kesseki ケセキ 血玉 n. (min.) Blood-stone, hematite.
Kessen ケセン 決戦 n. Decisive battle.
Kessen ケセン 血戰 n. A bloody battle; sangunary war.
Keshi ケシ 階士 Eminent or superior person.
Keshi ケシ 階級 n. Parting words.
Keshi-suru ケシスル 決 To be constipated; doi-ben ga kessen, the bowels are constipated.
Keshin ケシン 決念 (kokoro wo tori-kimenu) n. Decision of mind, determination, resolution: — suru, to be resolved, decided.
Keshite ケシテ 決 adv. Positively, certainly, decidedly: — sō de wa nai, it is positively not so; — a kamai naseru na, you must not trouble yourself about it; never mind.
Syn. Kiwamete, Kitto.
Kesho ケショ 開所 n. — suru, to confiscate, or seize the property of a person for crime committed.
Syn. Mossuto.
Kesho ケショ 決晶 Crystalization: — suru, to crystallize; — butsu, a crystal.
Keshoku ケショク 色血 (chi no iro) n. Color of the face; complexion: — ga warui; — ga yoi.
Keshoku ケショク 松血 n. Feeding the —; spirits of one’s ancestors; ancestral worship.
Kesurai-ku ケスラフ狱 n. To intend, purpose.
Kessekajiki, -ku-shi ケッサカジキ adj. Fearful, frightful.
Syn. Susamakijiki.
Keta ケタ 桔 n. The cross-beams of a roof or bridge; the reeds of an abacus; hogeto, the yards of a sail.
Keta ケタ adj. Square: — naru.
Syn. Shikaku.
Ketabō ケタポ 桔操 n. The yards of a sail.
Ketedake ケテタケ 桔 Takes a kind of plant.
Ketai ケタイ 桔牌 n. i.q. Kitai.
Ketan ケタス i.q. ketsu, neg of keshi.
Ket-tai-ku ケタクス 殻立 t.v. To kick over, kick down anything standing.
Ketarero ケタレロ (from keshi) past. To be extinguished, melted.
Ketatamashiki, -ku-shi ケタタマシキ adj. Suddenly alarmed or surprised.
Ketatashiki, -ku-shi ケタタシキ adj. Rough, rude, boisterous.
Ketate, -ku ケタテ 職立 t.v. To kick up: hokori wo —, to kick up a dust.
Ketchaku ケチョク 殻着: — suru, to decide, fix, settle, determine; (adv.) positively: hyōji ga ketchaku shita, the council has come to a decision.
Syn. Tonk-kimberu.
Ket-boshi-ku ケトブシス 腰飛 t.v. To cause to fly up by kicking: kemari wo —, to kick a football up into the air.
Ket-jin ケトジン 毛人 n. Hairy foreigners (used as a word of contempt).
Ketsu ケッス n. Page of a book: ikketen, first page, or one page; niken, the second page, or two pages.
Ketsurukku ケッサル柵別 (wakare) n. Parting from; taking leave of: saishi to — suru.
Ketsuri ケッスビ n. The conclusion (of a discourse).
ケツバダ クバ 疑乏 (kahe toboshi) n. Deficiency, want; that which is lacking: ryō
mai — wo tsageru, to be deficient in provisions.

ケツダ ン 決断 Decision, determination, final judgment: — suru, to decide, determine, judge; 決断 on assertion, positive declaration.

ケツド ゲッキ 決議 n. Decision, resolution, (after deliberation, of an assembly).

ケツシ ン ケッホ 結合 (mussubi au) Union, combination.

ケツツ シ 間字 n. The space left blank in writing, before the names of the great and
venerated.

ケツツ ショ 間知 (kaku) — suru, to omit, leave out, pass by, or over: utagawashiki
tokoro wa — suru, doubtful subjects were passed by.

ケツツ ショ ケッタ ヤ 決定 Fixed; settled; determined: suru, — suru.

ケツツ ショ ケッタ オョ 間知 (kaku wo mussubi) n. Recording events by means of knots tied in a rope, like the quippu of the Peruvians.

ケツウ カ,一 公 ケッタ カル i.v. (vulg. coll. in expressing anger or contempt) To be, — suru, iri: oboete ketsukare, beware, look out for yourself.

ケツム カ クマ ク 間駄 n. (med.) The conjunctiva, ending.

ケツム サ ケム ウ 間駄 n. The conclusion, ending.

ケツウ ク,一 公 ケツク ORU. Syn. kekkoku.

ケツウ ケム シ ャ カク カク イ. ケム グ カク イ n. To stumble, trip, or strike the foot against anything.

ケツウェ ウ ケム ウ カク イ. ケム グ カク イ i.v. Syn. yumi-ateru.

ケツウ カ ク ム カク ク 狀態 n. Blood vessels; pedigree; lineage; descent: — wo
tazukuru.

ケツウ ク ケディ ク 肉 n. Flesh and blood: — wo kyōdai.

ケツウ ク ケレ ル 決裂 (sakenu) — suru, to break open; to be broken, or give way, as an embankment, or levee: kawa no tsutsumi
gai — suru.

ケツウ ク ケレ リ 血栓 n. (med.) Hemat-
turia; bloody urine. Syn. nyō-ketsu.

ケツウ ク ケレ リ 血流 (chi no namida) n. Tears of blood: — wo maqasu.

ケツウ ク ケレ デ 血管 i.q. chi-burui.

ケツウ ク ケレ テ 血液組 (yoku wo mussubi) — suru, to make an agreement, make a contract, or covenant.

ケツウ ク ケレ テ 血絡 n. Blood relations.

ケツウ ク ケレ イ 血税 n. Blood tax; taking the lives (of the people) instead of tax; conscription: — wo kwa suru.

ケツイ ケテイ 駄駄 n. A mule.

ケツイ ケテイ 決定 n. Decision, determination, result: — suru, to decide.

ケツイ ケテイ 態態 n. Not appearing in court.

ケツイ ケテイ 態勢 (bake) n. Defect: seifū no —, defect in the government.
Ki 木 n. A tree, wood: — no ha, leaf of a tree; — no mi, fruit of a tree; — no me, root of a tree; — no miki, trunk of a tree; — no kaban, stump of a tree; — no yani, gum; — no shiru, sap of a tree; — no me, the buds of a tree; — no hana, blossoms; — no mata, crotch of a tree; — no shin, the pith of a tree; — no fushi, knot of a tree; — no mokume, the grain of wood; — de koshirae, made of wood; — wo kiru, to cut wood.

Ki 気 n. The spirit, temper, feeling; humor, mood, mind, heart; disposition; inclination; vapor, exhalation: — ni iru, to accord with one's mind, to like; — ni iranu, to dislike, does not suit; — ni naru, to be anxious, concerned; — ga nai, no desire, or wish for; — ga tsuku, to suddenly recollect or call to mind; — wo hitte miru, to try one's temper, or opinions; — ga suru, to be stupid; onaji koto no mono, persons of the same disposition; — ni kakeru, to be concerned about, to lay to heart; — ni suru, to keep in mind, to take to heart, be concerned about; — ga tatsu, to be excited; — wo kfuraru, to be on the watch, look-out; — wo yurusu, to be off one's guard; — wo shimeru, to be on one's guard; — wo sekru, to be in a hurry; — ga toku suru, to lose consciousness; to faint; — wo ushinu, id.; — ga mijikai, impatient, irritable; — no kiita hito, a sharp, quick-witted person; — ni kanau, to suit one's fancy, to be agreeable; — no nagai hito, deliberate person, slow or sluggish; — wo sanzeru, to enliven the spirits, dispel vapors; — wo momu, to feel or feel anxious; — ga musuboren, to be gloomy, moody; — wa fusagu, to lose heart, become melancholy; — ga semai, pusillanimous; — wo tenkeru, to take care, heed, mind, pay attention; — no musukashii hito, a person hard to please; — hito, no ki ni sakarau, to offend a person; — ga tatsu, to be excited, or aroused; the vapor rises; — ga fureru, to be beside one's self; — ni saworu, to offend; — ni kau, not to suit one's mind, not agreeable; — ki wo kudaku, to be disinclined, uncourteous; — ki-uchi suru, id.; — ga sumaru, mind not settled, or made up; — wo eru, encouraged; — wo uku, to be obsequious or compliant; — wo kaneru, afraid of giving trouble, backward; — no oki hito, a liberal man; — wo nomerare, to be frightened; — oya no — wo ukeru, to inherit the temper of his parent; — wo muaru, to presume or infer beforehand.

Ki 赤 n. Yellow: — no iro, id.

Ki 余 Odd number: — ki ga, odd and even; — so, odd numbers.

Syn. han.

Ki 怪 Strange, wonderful, remarkable, uncommon, extraordinary: — kineru, strange; kore wa ki-na mono da, this is a strange thing; — hito wa tada ki wo konou mono nar; — do, a wonderful child.

Syn. mezurasnih, myo-na.

Ki 机 n. Circumstances, opportunity: — ni tsuru, to accommodate one's self to circumstances; — wo ushinu, to lose the opportunity, to be dispirited; — ni noru, to follow up a victory, take advantage of any occasion.

Ki 纪 n. A space of twelve years: —ikki, one period of 12 years.

Ki 騎 Numerical for horsemen: —ikki, one horseman; —ikkigake wo suru, to ride out alone; —ikki to-zen no teuemono, a daring soldier, who is not afraid alone to face ten thousand.

Ki 騎 — suru, to return, go back, revert, to become; to belong to, to be the prerogative of, pertain to; to join; to be connected with.

Ki A contraction of keri, used as a pret. suffix to verbs, also to mark a pause or end of a sentence: — kateriki, said; — tiniki, id.; — kikiniki, have heard, — the ni in these two last examples being used only for euphony — kaeriki, have returned.

Ki A A measure used in measuring the height of horses; a hand, of about 5 Japanese inches or 6 in. English: kono una wa yaki yori mo sukoshi oki, this horse is a little more than eight hands high.

Ki 季 n. A season; quarter of a year: — shi-ki, the four seasons; — niki, the two seasons of spring and fall.

Ki 期 n. A period of time; fixed or limited portion of time; set time: — sannen wo ikki to suru; — man-ki, full term; — suru, to fix or limit the time.

Ki 船 (utsuwa) n. A vessel, instrument, implement, tool, machine.

Syn. douchiu, kikai.

Ki 缶 (orimono) n. A kind of figured silk, used only in comp.; i.e. kira.

Ki 黒 (tattoki) Honorable, used much as an honorific prefix, as kitokko, your honorable country; — your country; — kiden, kijo, kikun, kika.

Ki 自 Natural or pure state; uncooked: — no niku, raw flesh; — no mama nite kuru, to eat anything in its natural state without cooking; — sake, raw sake, (unmixed with water); — ginu, raw silk cloth.

Ki 纪 n. History, record, chronicle: — hou-ki, the history of Japan; — suru, to record, chronicle, take a note of.

†Ki n. A coffin, — hitogi.

†Ki 捨 n. An inh., — sen: — iku ki, how many inches.

†Ki 蓬 n. i.q. kiba; — imoki.

†Ki 資 n. An onion, as in negi.

†Ki 爲 n. A castle, a wall, — shiro: — wo tsukuru.

†Ki 蓬 n. i.q. kin, a pestle.

†Ki 熊 n. The edge (of a sword or knife).

†Ki 酒 n. Wine, — sake, as in miki, shiroki.

†Ki 曲 n. The bridge of a harp (koto).

Ki, Ku, Kuru 蓬 i.v. To come: kite oru, is come; — nomoki kita ka, what o'clock did you come? Tōkyō kara kita, came from
Tōkyō; konn, not come; imp. coll. koi, come; koko ni koi, come here; neg. imp. kuru-na, don't come; koko ni kurnna, don't come here; ame ga futte kita, it has begun to rain; kaze ga suite kita, the wind has begun to blow; kite mi nasu, come and see; chu wo katte koi, go and buy some tea; chu wo katte kita, he has bought the tea; hazukashii nate kuru, begins to feel ashamed.

Ki, Kiru きう t.v. To wear, put on clothes; to dress: kimono wo kuru, to put on one's clothes; on o kiri, to receive favors; hitori wo kite yuku, put on one's coat and go; neg. keri, or kiu, not to wear.

Syn. Chakūyō.

KIAI きアイ 気合い n. (coll.) The spirits, feelings: — ga warui, to feel bad; — wo ukagasu.

Syn. KOKORO—MOCHI, KIBUN.

KIAKU きアイ克 気くな n. End of mourning.

KIAWAKE-RU きアイワセル 気合わせ i.v. Happen to come.

KIBA きバ ヤ n. A tusk; the canine teeth: — wo haru, or — wo arawasu, to show his teeth.

KIBAHI きバ ヘ 騎馬 n. A horseman, trooper: kibameisha, id.

KIBACHI きバチ 猿盤 n. A large wooden bowl.

KIBARI-MU きバリム 猿齒 i.v. To become yellow; to turn yellow: kao ga kibande oru, his face is yellow; ki no ha ga —, the leaves are turned yellow.

KIBARASHI きバラシ 気晴 n. Dispelling the vapors or gloom; pastime, amusement, recreation: — wo suru, to enliven the spirits.

KIBARU-RU きバル 気 вал i.v. (coll.) To force or exert one's self to do anything; to strive; to be liberal.

KIBASAMI きバサミ 木завис n. Shears for pruning trees.

KIBASHI きバ橋 n. The tree-creeper, Certhia familiaris.

KIBAXAI-KE-KU-SHI きバkeleyshire 猿雅气早 adj. Ex citable, easily roused, quick tempered, high spirited.

†KIBE きべ n. The houses near the wall of a castle; a castle-gate.

KIBI きび n. A kind of millet; sorghum; Panicum milliaceum.

KIBI きび 騎尾 n. The tail of a fast horse, used only fig. — with your help, by your means.

KIBI きび 気味 Same as kimii.

KIBISHI-KI-KU きビジキュ 騎時樣最 adj. Severe, strict, stringent, rigid, stern, rigorous: sanowa ga —, the cold is severe; oya no shitsuke ga —, the parent's precepts are strict; kibishiku katameru, to guard strictly; kibishiku tuashimeru, severely reprimand.

Syn. GENZU, KATA.

KIBISHO きビジョ 氣消 n. A small teapot, same as kiiuen.

KIBISU きびす 吻 n. The heel.

Syn. KAKATO, KUBISU.

†KIBIWA きびわ n. Childhood, youth.

KIBO きぼ 気簿 n. i.q. boki.

KIBO きぼ 規模 n. Example worthy of imitation; precedent; plan; pattern; renown; illusory deed: — wo nokosu, to leave behind a good example; — wo tateru, to set an example; matsu dai no —, a glorious example to the latest generations.

Syn. TEHON, KATA, Hgü, TSUO.

KIBO きぼ 希望 (houzou) n. Desire, wish, hope: — suru, to desire, hope for.

KIBO きぼ 法縁 (kinaru hakarigoto) n. A wonderful plan, or stratagem.

KIBO きぼ 映画法 n. Book-keeping.

KIBUKU きブク 良煤 (tuttki suni) Precious ink,—an honorable phrase used for a letter, — your letter, your favor.

KIBONE きぼね n. The lower jaw-bone.

KIBONZU-RU きぼんずオール気骨折 i.v. To be full of care, concern, or anxiety; usually written kibone wo oru.

Syn. SHINRO.

KIBU-KI-KU-SHI きブキク 精 adj. Sharp, strong, or harsh to the taste: sake ga kibui.

Syn. TSUTOI, SHIBI.

KIBUKA-KI-KU きブカク adj. Densely wooded; i.q. kobukai.

KIBUKU きブク 桂冠 n. The period of mourning on the death of a relative, during which a person remains at home, is considered unclean, and not allowed to enter a miya.

Syn. KICHI.

KIBUMI きブミ n. A yellow book; Bud. or Chinese classics.

KIBUN きブン 気氛 n. (coll.) The spirits, feelings, state of the body: — ga warui, to feel unwell; — wa ikaga, how are you? how do you feel?

Syn. KOKORO—MOCHI, KI.

KIBURO きブロ 気性 n. The shape, trim or figure of a tree: — wo naasu, to improve the shape of a tree.

KIBURUSHI きブル什着古 n. Old and worn out clothing; danna no — wo moratte kuru, to wear master's old clothes.

KIBUSAI-KI-KU-SHI きブサイキュー ォール気骨 adj. Solicitous, anxious, nervous; apprehensive, dif fident, timorous.

Syn. UTOSHI.

†KIBUSHI きブシ n. Strong vinegar; powdered gall-nuts (used in blacking the teeth).

KIBUSHI きブシ 気消性 n. (coll.) Idle, indolent, lazy: — na yatsu.

KIBUSU きブス 培植 (mezurasuhi mono) n. A strange or wonderful thing; a curiosity or curio.

KIBUTSU きブツ 置物 n. A vessel, utensil; furniture, implement.

Syn. UTENSHA, KI.

KICHARU きチャル 錦飾着 Arriving or returning home; coming back.

KICHICHI きチ吉 adj. Lucky, fortunate: — nichi, a lucky day: — sui, a lucky sign; — ji, lucky affair, good luck.

Syn. YOR.

KICHI きチ 驚 (sude ni shiritaru) Already known: — su, the known quantity; ni soku suru.
KIC
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KICHIGAI

f- if

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Deranged in mind,
na
mind

insane, mad, out of one's

cra/.y,

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hito, a

crazy man, lunatic.
Syil. KAN-SHIN, HAKKYO, MONO-GURUI.
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KICHINYADO % + $,*($ ^t-^JSifii n
inn, where poor travelers stop, and where the
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KIDACHI

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kida ni kiru, to cut in

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KIDAHASHI

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ni
suru, to trust
(nhitagau)
in depend on
to believe in
ano oxho ni hie
turn hito ga nai, that priest has no followers
;

:

:

;

or adherents (Bud.).
To vanish, disappear,
KIE.-RU * * ft' vft' i- v
fade away
to go out,
be extinguished,
quenched, effaced, melt away, dissolve, pass
the fire is out; akari
away to die hi ga
the light has gone out yurei ga
the
ga
the snow has
ghost has vanished yuki ga
the
disappeared or melted away kumo ga
cloud has disappeared; ato ga
the mark is
gone ji ga kiete yomarenai, it is impossible to
read it, as the letters are effaced.
Syn. MIENAKD NARU, NAKUNARU.
KIE-HATK.-RU * Jt >N f A- i.v. To be completely
melted away to entirely disappear.
To melt, fade, or
KIE-IRI.-RU ^Jtvf /u i.v.
vanish away to be greatly alarmed, smitten
with fear; to lose one's senses:
kokochi
;

:

;

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;

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;

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,

;

$uru.

KIPAX % ^f ^ ff f$j (mezurashiki hannshi) n.
A remarkable or interesting story, anecdote.
KIDATE %jfT f Si. "
(coll.)
Disposition,
no icarni hito, a person of
temper, spirit
bad disposition.
Syn. SHONE.
A phrase
Kii'EN % T f %' $
(tnttoki tomo)
"
used for
you ", in speaking to an inferior or

&

:

equal.

KIDEX

*

*r

office

from
no saku wo megu-

J$ T9

ru,

and return home

:

to retire

ratn.

Syn. TOKERU.
KIE-KAERI,-RU ^ -*
vanish, fade

away

melted away.
KIE-MADOI,-OU

^

flr

^

To melt away,

i.v.

ft*

shimo ga

:

ot -r

,

i.v.

i?

the frost has

To be

bo-

wildered and lose one's senses through sudden
surprise or fear.
EI-EN ^ je.
A strange connection,
35" #$ n.
or relation happy marriage.
KI-EN *t
*f
Letting off, forgiving,
}H n.
as a debt
sum.

v

ms

;

:

%

/

n.
(thirnghi ttutae)
Records, history, chronicles.
KIDO * b* 7$.
n.
A gate or entrance of
sen, price of
any common thoroughfare :
admission to a theatre or show.
*
t aS n. The orbit of a heavenly
5?

ffj|

&

^

body, pathway.

* t

^f

An uncommon

n.

]

Aofci, ifcari,

youth,

T?^^^

te r

-

binatltimi, tanotliivn) Joy; anger;

and pleasure

\co chu to
ga ant.
KIDOBAK *)?/<vn. Adoor-kn ^ F 9
Kind, benevolent, re*J-ft
gurdlon* of trouble >r of nolf in doing for

no hatseznrn

:

ningrn ni tra

noj~>

others; philanthropic, praiseworthy, laudable:
n
na hito ;
Syn. BHiMiiYM.
i

.

pear, expire.

^ fg

KI-ETSU * :n ?
ness pleasure.

(yorokobi) n.

Joy

;

glad-

+7 %

KIFO

n.
Contributions or donapft
tions madu to a temple
turn, to con*
tribute to a temple.
"
Eiru *i 7 JI1 f
The skin or surface of

'"

9

The work-whop

;

in

the

Pleasing to the tat,
vain nml n-Kinninr
!-lio, gratify, or huniur

fl, JU.
i

the body.
Syn. HAHAE.

*7
Disposition temper
g jfl[ n.
idiosyncrasy or temperament of mind: hitolit'} m> - - ;/i ynftt kore wo othifni.
A wooden ticket, or
EirnnA * 7 jf
It* n-

KrrP

;

;

&

/'.

n.

3!*

;

:

*b*r>f9*

KIDO-AIRAKU

ftnotbor

KIE-NOKORI,-RD ^ Jt ) 3 A- i.v. To remain yet
unmelted, or uuextinguished to yet survive :
ynki ; tsmju no inochi nao
KIE-TAE,-RD %*.jt~*>i> i.v. To vanish, disap-

;

or child.

f

the same clothes
KI-E % Ji ffa $?

;

steps;

kizai

Kn>o

;

;

*

sword, used in learning to fence.

^

.

,

The period
(iminoitchi)
of mourning*; during the period of mourning.
Syn. Mornr. KIBUKU.

$

To dress or trim, as
KIDORI.-RU ^ if A* t.v.
timber: zaimoku wo
KIPORI,-RU ^ h* >u i.v. To net so as to please
to be attractive, or attract the attention of
others; to be vain of one's beauty: ano onna
tdiso kidotte mekashite trii onna da.
KIDOSHI ^ b* ^ Ss -^ j^ (coll.) Always wearing

-

A

(coll.)

ornamental border; exact, accurate, precise.
na hito ;
ni, sincerely, with
punctual
Kicnf:

KIF

297

n.

f.i-lii-in

tubaku-irc tea

:

;

yn yui.

"

M

9

"ni, to obey,
to look up to
ihitr.
an taachor or authority: hitn n<i <~kmi
tniii'im ni hunt, people humbly
vod to his authority and applied to him for

submit;

~?

*!

t<>

yii-ld

;

9K

to follow;

i

from i-vrry quarter.
byn. HHITAOAO

liclj.


キガ 木臭 n. Tasting of wood; woody taste: kono sake wa — kusai, this wine tastes of the eask.
キガ 食欲 n. Starvation; want of food; extreme hunger: — ni semaru.
キガ カー 着替 n. Changing the clothes; a change of clothing: — wo suru, to change one's dress; — wo kimono, a change of clothes: — ga nai, have no other clothes.
キガ カギ 関 n. Mind; intellect.
キガキ カギカリ n. Anxiety; concern; care; solicitude.

キガキ カギ子 鏡 n. (coll.) Cars, anxiety, or solicitude about giving trouble to others: — wo suru, to be afraid of giving trouble.

キガキ カギジ子 n. Native metal; ore.
キガキ カギキヤム 觀眼鏡 n. (med.) Eye spectacles.
キガキ カギルキ 刺激 n. (coll.) Light-hearted; sprightly; cheerful; vivacious.
キガキ カギラ機械 n. Feeling; spirit; temperament: — ga warui, to feel unwell, out of temper: — ga yoroshii, farewell, may you be in good health (in parting): — ga yorashii ka, how do you do? are you well? (in meeting): — wo sonjiru, to offend, hurt the feelings; — wo toru, to please, flatter; to humor; — ju, out of humor, ill-tempered.
キガキ カギラ記元 n. (hajime wo oboeru) an Era, period, time, date: seiyō —, the Christian era; — zen, before the Christian era, = B.C.; — go, after the Christian era, = A.D.
キガキ カギラ期限 n. A fixed period, term, era, stipulated time: hensai — wa rokugatsu.
キガキ カギラ年式 n. The anniversary of Jimmu's accession to the throne.
キガキ カギラ暮月 n. The time of one month, —ikagetsu.
キガキ カギラ恵月 n. (imi no tsuki) n. The month on which the anniversary of a death occurs.
キガキ カギラ暮月 n. The fixed month; month set for any transaction.
キガキ カギラ花 n. A yellow chrysanthemum.
キガキ カギ麗 n. A pleasant; i.e. kiji.
キガキ カギ麗語 n. (iro aru kotoba) Ornate language, fine words; (opp. of plain, simple), forbidden by the Buddhists: — wo tsutsushi
キガキ カギ麗記号 n. Name of a house, sign, symbol.
キガキ カギ麗模型 n. (hata no shirushi) n. The mark, emblem, or insignia of a flag.
キガキ カギ麗 造り n. A kind of wadded garment worn in winter under armor.
キガキ カギ麗木 n. Wooden ware.
キガキ カギ麗寄贈 n. Temporary giving; Tōkō ni — suru.
キガキ カギ麗寄贈 Odd and even; gambling: — wo arasu, to gamble.
The unyielding to no castle, firm ki o n a wari, the box is not strong because of the quality of the bad wood.

The turtle-dove, Turutur gelastics.

Speckled like a pheasant.

Wild asparagus.

A wonderful or remarkable person; an odd or eccentric, a strange-looking; or deformed person.

An evil spirit, devil, imp, fiend, demon: oni no nyobō ni wa kijin ga warui.

An ornamental cover over a hole of a lock (used in a temple over the lock of a shrine).

The dried seeds of the Citrus fusca, used as a medicine.

To return to the castle.

To return to the table.

On the table; visionary idea; imaginary; castle in the air: — no ron; — ni oku, to lay on the table.

You, in respectfully addressing equals or superiors.

(hata no shita) Under the flag, or command: — no samurai.

Geometry: — gaku, id.

(ayauku kewashii) Dangerous, perilous: — na shokugyō, a dangerous business or employment.

The name of a city in heaven (Bud.).

Already settled or decided.

Aversion; dislike; displeasure (only of kings and such like): kimi no — ni furete korosaru, incurring the displeasure of the king, he was slain.

The hearing, the effect, efficacy, influence, virtue, strength, cleverness: hito no — ga warui, I don't want others to hear it; imashime no — ga yoi, the reproof had a good effect; kusuri no — ga warui, the medicine has had a bad effect; kugi no — ga warui, the nail does not take hold; kono na sea — ga ii, this is a pretty name, or it sounds well.

To hear, listen; to inquire; to perceive; to grant, or permit; (at) to be efficacious; to have effect, power, strength, virtue, or influence; to be clever, acute, expert, or good at; to examine, try, prove: mimi de — , to hear with the ears; hanashi wo — , to listen to what is said; mono no nedomo wo — , to inquire the price of anything; danna ga kikimassen, master will not grant it; hi ga kikunu, the fire has no effect; kiite mimashō, I will inquire about it; kusuri wa yoku kikita, the medicine has had a good effect; ikura shikatte no kikimassen, scold as much as I may it has no effect; imashime ga kikita, the reproof was efficacious; kugi ga kikunu, the nail took no hold; te no kikita hito, a person handy or skillful at doing any-
KIKI-MORASHI,-SU キキモラシ t.v. To divulge a secret which one has heard; to fail to catch a part of what one hears.

KIKI-MORASU, n. Famine; dearth.

KIKI-MORASHI,-SU キキモラシ t.v. To hear but not to mind; to take no notice of what was heard; not to heed.

KIKI-NAOHASHI,-SU キキナオハシ t.v. To hear and correct what was before heard indistinctly; listen again, inquire again; to change one's opinion of something heard.

KIKI-NAKAI,-AU キキナカイ t.v. To learn by hearing; learn by the ear.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To be accustomed or misinterpret what one hears; to take what one hears in a good or bad meaning; yoi kokoro de itta koto wo ashiku -.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To learn or remember anything by hearing it.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To get or attain to the hearing of anything; to be appraised of, find out.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To hear or inquire and determine; to be confirmed in what one hears.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To hear or listen secretly to what is said; to hear but take no notice of it.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To know by hearing or inquiry.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To hear something more on the same subject; to hear something besides what one has heard.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To hear incorrectly, mistake in what one hears.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To hear incorrectly; to mistake.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To take no notice of what one hears; to hear and let it pass.

KIKI-NAKAI,-SU キキナカイ t.v. To listen attentively; to finish hearing; to hear and grant.
キツキ

キツキスケール 関係 t.v. To hear and take no notice of, or not to mind; to turn a deaf ear to.

キツキタサキ-サキ キ yatagashira 関係 t.v. To hear and judge of; to inquire and find out the truth of anything, ascertain.

シン. SANBANKU SURE, GIMMI SURE.

キツキタソウ-ソウ キキタガレ関係 t.v. To hear incorrectly, mistake what is heard.

キツキタキガリ-ガリ キキダルガル i.v. To be desirous of hearing; to be inquisitive.

キツキタテ-テ キキダルガル t.v. To inquire about all the particulars, hear and determine the truth; to hear and find out.

キツキトドケ-トデル キキトドケル関係 t.v. To permit, grant.

キツキトガメ-ガメ キキガメル関係 t.v. To hear and reprimand; to check one who is reading or speaking by way of reproach.

キツキトト-ト キキトトガル i.v. To be charmed at hearing, as music, etc.

キツキトール-トール キキトールガル関係 t.v. To understand or distinguish what is heard: gobo koe tokute kikitorienu.

キツキトソーグ-ソーグ キキツガル t.v. To hear what one says and tell it to another; to hear or receive by tradition.

キツキツーク-ツーク キキツークガル関係 t.v. To hear accidentally; to happen to hear; to acustomed to hear.

キツキツウヒ-ウヒ キキツウヒガル関係 t.v. To inquire about, or hear anything fully.

キツキツタケ-タケ キキツタケガル関係 t.v. To hear from others or by tradition.

キツキトウ-トウ キキトウガル i.v. The arm near the elbow.

キツキウケ-ウケ キキウケガル t.v. To commit to memory.

シン. SORBANZURO.

キツキウケ-ウケ キキウケガル関係 t.v. To hear and understand; to understand what is said; to discern, discriminate.

キツキワタリ-ワタリ キキワタリガル i.v. To be heard everywhere, or for a long time: toshi-maneku kikiwatareru hanashi.

キツキワズウ-ワズウ キキワズウガル i.v. To be troubled about what one has heard.

キツキヨウ, キー-キー キキヨウ adj. Good; pleasant; agreeable or delightful to hear.

キツキツウ-ツウ キキツウガル adj. Difficult to hear; unpleasant to hear.

キツキツウ-ツウ キキツウガル-ガル same as kikitorinashi.

キツキツウ-ツウ キキツウガル-ガル same as kikitorinashi.

キツキニョウ キキニョウ i.n. The shell of a tortoise.

キツキニョウ キキニョウ i.n. Lucky or unlucky: mono no — wa sudamuri-gataashi, it is hard to decide when a thing is lucky or unlucky.

キツキニョウ キキニョウ i.n. You (to an inferior): — shi, the son of a noble.

キツキニョウ キキニョウ i.n. Climate, weather.

シン. JIRÔ, YOKI, TENKI.

キツキニョウ キキニョウ i.n. A dependant; one who lives in the house of another.

シン. YUKABURI.

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キツキニョウ キキニョウ i.n. You (to an inferior): — shi, the son of a noble.

キツキニョウ キキニョウ i.n. Climate, weather.
KIKU キク物—suru, to hold up in the hollow of the hands, as: miru wo — suru, to take up a double handful of water; miru wo kiku sureba tukki te ni ari.

Kiku キク危懼 (ayabumi ooseru) Fear, timidity: — no nen wo shisuru, to feel very fearful.

Kikubari キクバリ気配 n. Being on the watch or lookout.

Kikui キク木木釘 n. A wooden nail; a peg.

Kikumushiki キクムシキ木脂 n. A kind of insect that bores in wood; a borer.

Kikutadaki キクタダキキ n. The golden-crowned ringlet; Regulus japonicus.

†Kikun キクウン 酔崩 n. A brownish color—the color of the ordinary clothes worn anciently by the Emperor; also of the hunting clothes worn by the nobles and high officials above the 6th rank, when they followed the Emperor to the field.

Kikumon キクモノ瞳間 n. Cross-examination, rigid inquiry.

Kikun キク君 青君 (lit. honorable sir) You (respectful).

Kikunarakku キクナラク開説 I have heard it said that.

Kikurage キクラゲ木耳 n. A kind of mushroom or fungus which grows from the bark of trees.

Kikutabiru キクタビル n. Same as kizukore.

Kikusho キク童 an ornamental button, a frog.

Kikuzuki キクズキ菊月 n. The month when the chrysanthemum is in bloom; the 9th month (o.c.).

Kikwa キクワ 鑛化 Becoming a citizen or subject of another country; changing one's allegiance; nationalization: — suru, to become nationalized; Nippon ni — suru, to become a subject of the Japanese Government.

Kikawai キクワイ 機会 n. Opportunity; favorable time or circumstances; — wo hasuru, or — wo ushinaw, to miss the opportunity; — ni jissei, to avail; chōdo yoi — ni de-atta, have just come at the right time.

Kikawai キクワイ侵略 Impudent; audacious; insolent; strange; mysterious: — na yatte.

Syn. futoi, furachi na.

Kikkan キクク鋼管 n. (med.) The trachea, wind-pipe.

Kikkan キクク鋼管 A steam boiler.

Kikkan キクク機関 n. An engine, machine: — sha, a locomotive.

Syn. kikai, kakashu.

Kikkan-shi キクク機関士 n. A machinist (of machinery).

Kikko キクコ 龜甲 (tsuru, kame) Crane and tortoise, emblems of long life: — no chigiri wo wau-mu.

Kikukyo キクク音楽 n. Chord, harmony.

Kikyo キクヨ 吟遊 Returning to one's country.

Syn. furusato ye kaeru.

Kikyo キクヨ 龜洋 n. A kind of flower: Platycodon grandiflorum.

Kikyo キクヨ 龜向 — suru, to return to; to believe in; to be converted to, as Buddhism.

Kikyo キクヨ 龜遊 (miyako ni kaeru) — suru, to return to the capital.

Kikyo キクヨ 龜悠 Danger; peril; hazard; crisis: — na, dangerous, perilous; — na nozomu, to be in imminent peril; — no toki, critical time.

Syn. ayagi, kennon.

Kikyo キクヨ気球 n. A balloon.

Syn. fubuki.

Kim キママ気前 n. Ardent; spirit; fervor; eagerness.

Kimai キマアイ (coll.) Spirits; feelings; temper: — mono, a liberal person.

Kimagure キマグレ (coll.) Mental derangement; insanity.

Kimakura キマクラ木枕 A wooden pillow.

Kimama キママ氣氣 A kind of mushroom.

Kimmaru キママ暖房 Selfish; self-willed; one's own way; one's own convenience or pleasure; arbitrary; despotic: — na; — ni.

Syn. kizui, wagamama.

Kimamori キマモリ残果 n. Fruit left on a tree after the fruit is gathered.

Kimannen キマメン率期滿免除 (leg.) n. Discharge from prison after serving the full term.

Kimari キマリ n. The settlement, fixing, adjustment, disposition, order, arrangement, regulation: — no nai hito, an irregular, unsystematic person; yakujo no — , the settlements of a treaty; — suru, to be settled; — ga warui, to be confused, decomposed.

Kimari-ru キマリ属 i.v. To be fixed, settled, determined: disposed, adjusted, arranged; to be definite, sure, certain; defeated: neg. kimaranai, not sure, not fixed; yakujo ga kimatta, the treaty is settled; karada ga — , to be fixed in the proper posture; aite ga — , his antagonist was defeated.

Syn. sadamaru.


Kimba キムバ n. Coll. The tusk, i.q. kiba.

Kimban キムバン鵝番 Engaged in the service of, or doing duty for, government: — suru; — mono.

Kimben キムベン鵝卵 (tsutome hagemu) — suru, to be diligent or industrious in the discharge of duty.

Kimbo キムボ鰻盛 (uyamai shitau) — suru, to greatly admire and esteem,—as a great man.

Kimbo キムボ魔道 n. The texture: kawa no — , the texture of the skin; — ga komakai, the texture is fine; — ga hoso, id.; — ga arai, coarse in texture.

Syn. ji-ai, hada.
KIME.-RU キメル t.v. To fix, settle, establish, set, determine; to make sure; to regulate; to arrange; to define: neda wo —, to fix a price; hidari wo —, set a day.

Syn. sadamere.

KIME.-RU キメル t.v. (coll.) To reprimand, scold, censure, reproach: hito wo —.

Syn. togameru, nonsorishii, shikaru.

KIMI キミ 明 (imi no akeru koto) n. End of mourning: — no oni ni demashita.

KIMI-SUKE.-RU キミスケル 謎 t.v. (coll.) To reprimand, scold, censure, reproach: hito wo minochi ni teuite kimetsuketa.

KIMI キミ 君 n. Lord; prince; sovereign; gentleman; you (politely); master.

Syn. shiin, shu, shukun.

KIMI キミ 気騏 n. (cow) The state of one's mind, or feelings: kimi waruku mono wo ku, eat anything with a feeling of doubt or with a shudder; — waruku fure wo noru, to sail in a boat feeling alarm or dread; — ga yoi, to feel easy, comfortable, or glad; it — da, it serves you right.

Syn. kokkoromochi.

KIMI キミ n. The yolk of an egg.

KIMI キミ 原 n. Same as kibi.

KIMI キミ 鬼魅 n. A mountain elf, hobgoblin.

KIMI-MIYAKI.-KI-KU キミミヤキ短気 adj. Quick-tempered; irascible; easily provoked; impatient.

Syn. tanki.

KIMIKASEO キミカセウ n. The Lily of the valley.

†KIMISHIRAZU キミシラザウ n. The long feathers on the wings of a bird.

KIMITSU キミツ 婆 n. A secret, mystery:
— wo moraru, to divulge a secret.

Syn. mitsujii.

KIMMAGAI キンマガ n. n. Imitation of gold: pinchebeck.

KIMME キャメ 斛 n. The weight of catties: — de uru, to sell by the catty.

KIMMITSU キミツ 裕密 n. Fitting tightly to the body: — no ura-te.

KIMOMOTO キモノ物 禁物 n. Prohibited or interdicted things; contraband goods; things forbidden to be eaten, as in sickness.

KIMOKU キムク 頼金 n. Pure gold.

KINO キモ 額魔 n. Gall-bladder; liver; (met.) courage; bravery: — no futoi hito, a man of courage; — no hondai, — wo tsuhbu, to be astonished, thunderstruck; — wo hiyasu, or — wo kusu, id.; tara no — no auru, old liver oil; — dama no oki hito, a brave man.

KIMO.-KI キモい 肝 育 n. Superintendence, direction, or management of any work; assistance; aid; service; also a superintendent, manager, director, overseer: hito ni — wo suru, to render aid or assistance to another.

Syn. sewa.

KIMON キモノ 鬼門 n. The demon's door, i.e. the north-east,—from which an evil influence is supposed to come: — ni ataru, to face towards the N. E. — yoko ni kumi wo maturu.

KIMONOKASSU キモノナス n. Hashed liver: — tsuburu, to be afraid, terrified.

KIMO キモノ 着物 n. The long robe worn by the Japanese, clothing.

KIMOWAKARI キモワカリ adj. Boyish, puerile, childish, cowardly.

KIMPAKU キンバック金箔 n. Gold-leaf.

KIMPEI キンペイ金箔 (kin no go hei) n. Gold-leaf, or gilt paper hung in Shintō temples to represent the kami.

KIMPEI キンペイ 近邊 n. Neighborhood, vicinity: kono —, this neighborhood; Tōkyō no —, the vicinity of Tōkyō.

Syn. hotori, atari.

KIMPO キンポ 近縫 n. Vicinity, neighborhood.

KIMPOU キンブ 金粉 n. Gold powder.

KIMUBAI.-KI-KU キムバイ激素 adj. Disagreeable; offensive; stinking; foul; having a close or unventilated smell.

KIMUSHIME キムシュメ 腐女 n. A virgin.

Syn. utome.

KIMUYASASHI.-KI-KU キミヤヤサシ adj. Hard to please, of an uncertain temper; fastidious.

KIMYÖ キミョ 激妙 Marvelous; wonderful; strange; admirable; remarkable; curious: — na mono, a marvelous thing; — ni, wonderfully.

Syn. mezubashi, fsuhoi, atshii.

KIN キン n. Gold; the queen in chess: — de koshieru, made of gold; — no, golden.

Syn. kogane.

KIN キン 筆 n. A catty of 160 momme, — lb. avoidance.

KIN キン 筆 (koto) n. A harp, or lyre:
— wa tanzuru, to play on the lyre; kin, ki, shō, guse, the harp, checkers, writing, and drawing.

KIN キン 陰海 The scrotum, the testicles.

Syn. enno, kintama.

KIN キン 熟 n. A kind of gong or timbrel used in Bud. temples.

Syn. kel.

KINA キナ n. Quinine.

KINAO.-KI-KU キナオ性慢 adj. Slow or deliberate in doing anything; not hasty.

KINAI OR GO-KINAI キナイ関内 The five provinces of Yamashiro, Yamato, Kawachi, Izumi, Settsu, being the Imperial domain: — hen, the region of Miyako.

KINAKA キナカ 半文 n. Half a zeni.

KINAKA-KINA キナカキナ adj. (coll.) Brooding, or thinking gloomily over: — omou, to brood over.

KINAKO キナコ 羽粉 n. A flour made of beans.

KINAKOSAI キナコサイ adj. (coll.) Brooding, or thinking gloomily over: — omou, to brood over.

KINAKOSAI キナコセイ adj. Smelling of burnt clothing or paper.

KINAN キナノ 危険 n. Danger, peril, jeopardy:
— ni au, to be in jeopardy.

Syn. yaui, kenne.

KINARAISHI.-RU キナラし t.v. To break in a dress so as to make it feel comfortable and easy.

KINARE.-RU キナレ着駄 i.v. Used to, or accustomed to wearing: — goromo, a garment which one has been used to wearing.

KINARE.-RU キナレ着駄 i.v. Used to, or accustomed to coming; in the habit of coming.
KINAMI キナモ Natural, simple, unadorned.
KINARU-IZUMI キナルイズミ n. (lit. yellow spring) Hades; place of the dead: — no kito to naru, to die.
SYN. YOMI, KISEN.
KINASHI-SU キナシ t.v. To wear, to put on, as clothing; to dress: kimono wo yabi ni —, to dress genteelly.
KINSHAKINI キンシャキキ n. A cutpurse, a pickpocket.
SYN. SURI, CHIBO.
KINCHAKU キンチャク n. (coll.) A purse or wallet for carrying money.
KINCHO キンチョ 鎖帳 n. Curtains of embroidered work.
KINCHO キンチョ 金打 Swearing or confirming a promise by striking a sword: — suru.
KINCHO キンチョ 謎聴 (tetsushimitte kiku) — suru, to hear or listen attentively.
KINCHO キンチョ 謎歌 (tetsushimi fuku) — suru, circumspect; cautious; scrupulous; discreet; prudent.
KINCHO キンチョ 禁中 n. The forbidden place, the Mikado's palace.
KINDA キンダ 勤情 (tutome okotari) Diligence and indolence: seito no — wo shiraberu; — hyō, a report of scholarship.
KINDACHI キンダチ 公達 n. A prince; the son of a daimyō.
KINDAI キンダイ 近代 n. Recent or modern times.
KINDAI キンダイ 金幣 n. Coin or unchangeable promise: — o ataru.
KINDAN キンダン 禁斷 n. Prohibition; interdict: — suru, to prohibit.
KINDEI キンデイ 金泥 n. A kind of gilt paint; gold dust used for ornamenting.
KINE キネ 材 n. The wooden mallet used in pounding rice; a pestle.
KIN キン Old, not of this year; as; kine-mai, old rice; — cha, old tea.
KINE キネ 柿 n. The root of a tree.
KINE キネ 靑roph n. Same as kannagi.
KIN-E キネ 高歎 (sato-gaeri) — suru, to return home on a visit—as a bride to her parents: fubo ni — suru.
KINEN キネン 記念 n. Prayer; supplication; petition: — wo kakeru, to offer up a prayer.
SYN. INORI, KITÔ.
KINEN キネン 記念 n. Remembrance, commemoration: — suru; — ki, a monument in commemoration of.
KINENKAWAI キネンカワイ 記念会 n. A meeting in commemoration of some event.
KINENKAI キネンガイ 新年祭 n. Prayers or a festival celebrated in order to have a fruitful harvest.
KINENKAI キネンガイ 記念 n. (lit. tree rat) A squirrel.
SYN. KISU.
KING キンガ 賞賀 n. Salutation, compliments: — shin ren.
KING キンガ n. A silk curtain; i.e., kinugaki.
KINGAKU キンガク 勉學 (tutome te manabu) — suru, to study; to learn diligently.
KINGAKU キンガク 金額 n. The sum, amount, price, charge: — wa ikūru.
KINGEKI キンゲキ 賞發 (hima) n. Variance; enmity; discord; ill-will: futuri wo naka ni — wo shizuru.
KINGEN キンゲン 言言 (tetsushihide mō) Respectfully said (only used at the close of a letter)—respectfully yours, etc.
KINGEN キンゲン 金言 n. Golden saying; an aphorism; a wise maxim or precept: — wa in; — mimi ni sakaru (prov.).
KINGIN キンギン 金銀 n. Gold and silver; money.
KINGÔ キングオ 近郷 (chikikato sato) n. Neighboring village.
KINGÔ キングオ 近郷 (chikikatō kuni) n. Neighboring states or provinces.
KINGÔ キングオ 禁殺 n. Imprisonment: — wo mōshi-tsurakureru, to be condemned to prison; — iichi nen.
KINGYO キングヨ 金魚 n. Gold-fish.
KINGYOKU キングョク 金玉 n. Gold and pearls: — no kotoba, precious maxims or precepts: — tō, a kind of confectionery.
KINICHI キニチ 息日 n. The day of the month on which a person has died; the anniversary of a death.
KININ キニン 貴人 (tattoki hito) Honorable person; a person of high rank; nobility.
KINOKI キノキ pron. You; same as naiji.
KINJU キンジュ 近侍 n. Near attendant of a prince or Emperor; a chamberlain.
KINJU-SURU キンジュツル 禁 t.v. To prohibit, forbid, interdict: bakueki wo —, to prohibit gambling. SYN. TODEMORU.
KINKI キンキ 禁色 n. Forbidden colors, — not allowed to the people to wear.
KINJISU キンジス 旬 n. (chikai hi) Soon; in a few days.
KINJO キンジョ 近所 n. (chikikato tokoro) n. Neighborhood; vicinity.
SYN. KIMEN.
KINJÔRÔTEI キンジョウロテイ 吉上皇帝 n. The present or reigning Emperor.
KINJU キンジュ 近侍 n. An attendant of a noble; a courtier.
KIN TOSU キントス 旬 n. (chikai hi) Soon; in a few days.
KINJO キンジョ 近所 (chikikato tokoro) n. Neighborhood; vicinity.
SYN. KIMEN.
KINJÔRÔTEI キンジョウロテイ 吉上皇帝 n. The present or reigning Emperor.
KINJU キンジュ 近侍 n. An attendant of a noble; a courtier.
KINJU キンジュ 食品 (tori kedama) n. Birds and beasts.
KINKA キンカ 服飾 (hage atama) n. Bald-headed: — ni suru.
KINKAI キンカイ 禁戒 (ismashime) n. Prohibition, commandments: — wo mamoru; — wo okasu.
KINKAKU キンカク 金閣 n. Arms and armor; — wo shikine ni suru, sleeping upon his arms.
KINKAN キンカン 金村 n. The Kumkwat, Citrus japonica.
KINKEI キンケイ 金鶏 n. The golden pheasant, Phasianus pictus.
KINKEN キンケン 禁闇 n. The Emperor's palace.
KINKEI キンケイ 金鶏 (nishiki no hato) Brocaded flag; Imperial standard.
Kinkin 近便 adv. Soon; in a short time; in a few days.
Kinko キンコ 金鼓 n. Gong and drum.
Kinko キンコ 海參 n. Beeche de Mer.
Kino キンコ 禁固 n. Imprisonment of a person for crime: tsunimoto wo — suru.
Kinkoku キンコク 金雀 n. Money and grain; — wo takueu.
Kikon キンコン 筋根 n. (med.) A tendon.
Kikotobu キンコツ骨筋 Bone and muscle: — to inakuya.
Kinku キンク 鬼畜 n. A sarcasm, satire; anything said which is offensive, insulting, or wounding to the feelings: — wo in wa, don’t say satirical or sarcastic things.
Kiwewan-shoku キンクワショク 金環食 n. Eclipse of the sun.
Kinekato キンクタ 鍾収 n. Sugar candy.
Kinyu キンゆ 昆命 n. (chikagoro no arisama) Present state or condition.
Kinkanaka キンマンカ 金滿家 n. A rich man, moneyed man, millionaire.
Kinsen キンセン 近屯 (chikosi toshi) n. Few years; late years; recent time.
Kinko キンコ 動王 n. Faithful in serving the king or emperor.
Kinko キンコ 仮注 Walsh n. (de osameru) Paying taxes in money. — ni suru.
Kinko キンコ 収 n. Yesterday.
San. YAKUJITU.
Kino キノ 須彌 (hyakusho ni kaeru) — suru, to become a farmer—as the disbanded samurai; to return to farming again.
Kino-bashi キノ橋 氣伸 n. Dispelling vapors, gloom or depression of spirits: — ni fue wo fuku.
Kinkokuki キノドク気喜之宮 n. (coll.) Feeling sorry, or concern for others; also feeling sorrow for what one has done: — ni omou, to feel sorry for another; — no koto, something concerning another for which one feels sorry; — sugo o tanomi-mushi-ma, I am sorry to trouble you, but I have a request to make.
Kinkata キンカタ n. Consumption of lungs; phthisis.
Kino キノ 雄 n. A mushroom, fungus.
Kino-komoru キノコモル 陰器 adj. Con-fined; close; unventilated: kinokomoru tokoro, close place. Syn. KINSAI.
Kinos キノウ 木証 n. The bud of a tree, used specially of the buds of the kanzo.
Kinoshi キノ氏 木氏 n. The fruit of a tree.
Kinoshibi キノ氏比 n. The fungus growing from the body of a tree.
Kinkai キンかい 近來 adv. Of late; recently; latterly.
Syn. CHIKAGORO, KONGOBO.
Kinsan キンサン 金ause n. A kind of gold broach.
Kinkan キンカン 金鰻 n. Gold and orich, only usual fig. — no wajiwari, a friendship that may be enduring and pleasant.
Kinen キンネン 禁令 n. Prohibition; interdict: — wo tenka ni shiku.
Kinki キンキ 禁庭 n. The forbidden ground, — the palace of the Mikado: kinrisama, the Mikado.
Syn. DAIKI.
Kinn キン キス n. Neighborhood; vicinity. Syn. TENARI.
Kinos キノ キヌ (tsutome isoshimu) — suru, to be diligent in the discharge of one’s duty, industrious, faithful: — ni suru; — sono — hito kata narazuru.
Kinyoku キンユク 金液 (kane no chikara) The power or influence of wealth: gaku-ryoku yori — (prov.).
Kinsaku キンザク 金策 n. Plan for raising money; getting a loan: — wo suru; — gaku-dekiru, — ni yuku; — ni kake-mawaru.
Kinsaku キンザク 近作 n. Recent literary composition: — no shi, a recently composed poem: go — wo haiken tsukamatsuritai, I wish to see your late piece of poetry.
Kinsatsu キンサツ 禁作 n. A prohibitory edict, interdict; written on a board.
Kinsatsu キンサツ 金札 n. Paper money.
Kinsu キンスイ 近世 n. The present age, recent or modern times; — shiryaku.
Kinsei キンセイ 近世 n. The planet Venus.
Kinsei キンセイ 禁制 See kinsei.
Kinsen キンセン 金線 (kin to senu) Gold and copper coin; money; cash: — de-iri cho, a cash-book.
Kinsen キンセン 欣楽 (yorokobi urayamu) — suru, to esteem and desire to be like.
Kinsen キンセイ 節繊維 n. (med.) Muscular fibre.
Kinsen キンセンクワ 金黒草 n. Marigold, Calendula officinalis.
Kinsa キンシャ 金砂 n. Gold dust; also find gold thread.
Kinsu キンスイ 金縊 n. Gold-thread.
Kinsui キンスイ 異仕 n. Duty, official employment, service: — suru, to serve in one’s official duty. Syn. TSUTOME.
Kinsu キンス平 禁止 n. Prohibition, stopping, forbidding, interdicting: — suru, to prohibit.
Syn. KINREN, KINZET.
Kishita キシタ キシタ n. Near-sighted; myopia.
Syn. CHIKAME.
Kishin キシン キシン n. Near attendant on a noble.
Kishin キシン 禁忌 (tsutennshimu) n. Prudence; circumspection; carefulness; respectful behavior and exclusion of one’s self in repenting of an offense against a superior; — shite oru.
Kishitsu キシス キシス 禁戸 n. The harp and harpsicord: — no majicari, intimate friendship.
Kishou キシウ 禁御 n. (med.) Inflammation: — suru, to be inflamed; hai no —, inflammation of lungs; — wo okosu, to excite —.
Kinsō キンソウ 金糸 n. A silken tent; a silk-shop.

Kinsen キンセン 金銀 n. Money, coin.

Kinyō キンヨウ 錦糸 (kaname) Important.

Syn. Taibetsu, Kanjin.

Kinyōbi キンヨウビ 金曜日 n. Friday.

Kinzai キンザイ 近在 n. Neighborhood, vicinity, or the country near any place; environs.


Kinzensu キンゼンツ 指森 adv. Willingly; joyfully; gladly.

Kinzoku キンゾク 金属 n. The metals.

Kinzukuri キンツクリ 金飾り n. Gold mounted; wrought of gold—as a scabbard.

Kinzuru キンツル シル See kinji.

Koichi キオチ 気志 n. Despondency; loss of hope or courage; dejection: — ga suru, to despond; to be dispirited.

Koinou キオンウ 職務 i.v. To strive to excel; to compete; to emulate; to rival.


Kotou キトウウマ キオウマ n. Horse-racing; racehorse.

Kokut キクعمار 記念 n. Memory; remembrance: — no yoi hito, a person of good memory; — suru, to commit to memory.

Syn. Oboye.

Kokurai キオクイラ 醴後 n. Cowardice; losing courage; faint-heartedness: bikuriko shutsa — ga shita, to be alarmed and lose courage.

Kippa キッパ n. The sharp edge of a sword: = kiri-ha.

Kippapan キッパパン 養髪 (mushi no kii) — suru, to eat food.

Kippapan キッパパン adv. (coll.) Clearly; distinctly; well-defined; punctilious: giron ga — shutsu iru.

Kippu キップ a ticket.

Kira キラ 美術 n. Gorgeous; splendid; brilliantly: — wo kasaru, to adorn with gorgeous clothing; — wo misaku, id.

Kira キラ A shining or colored scum like oil which is seen sometimes on stagnant water: misu ni — ga uku.

Kibayaka キバヤカ 美麗 adj. Gorgeous; splendid: — ni ifuku wo oratameteru.

Kikai キカイ 嫌 t.v. To dislike; to regard with aversion, disrelish, or disgust; to hate, abhor, abominate: tabioku wo —, to dislike tobacco; kaiko wa kemuri wo —, smoke is disagreeable to silk-worms; sake wa kira de gozarimasu, I do not like ardent spirits.

Syn. Imo.

Kikakura キカラオ 木の枝 i.v. To drink; to imbibe; to partake; to imbibe with; to imbibe in: — ni shi nasare, do just as you like; be at your ease; — na hito, one who takes things easy, is not troubled when things are adverse.
Kiraku キラク 洋之 Returning to Miyako.
Kirakuruki キラクラ喜楽 (yorokobi tanoshimi) n. Joy; gladness; delight; felicity.
Kiramaki-e キラマキ縫 i.v. To glitter, sparkle, shine, flash; inabikari ga kirameki waataru, the lightning flashed across the sky.
Syn. Kiraku, Teru, Kaoraku, en ga kara.
Kirara キララ 雲母紙 n. Talc; mica; the seum that floats on top of the pond of a solution of gum and water.
Kirara-gami キララガミ 雲母紙 n. A kind of paper.
Kirara-ka キララ華 adj. Bright; splendid; glittering; sparkling.
Kirare-kata キラレ傷 (pass. or pot. of kiraeru) To wear; to be worn, can wear, or can be worn; kiraeru, cannot wear.
Kirare-kata キラレ傷 (pass. or pot. of kiraeru) To be cut by another; can cut: kiraeru, cannot be cut.
Kiratsuki キラツキ 木 del.
Kirare キラレ 破損 (pass. or pot. of kiraeru) To stuber, shingle; to be disliked, hated or shunned by others; to be abhorred, abominated.
Kirawashi キラワシ 割傷 adj. Disagreeable; unpleasant; odious; disgusting; abominable; hateful.
Syn. Iyarihara.
Kirazu キラズ 雲花紙 n. The refuse of leaves left in making toshi.
Kirazu, Kiranai, or Kiranai キラズ不切 (neg. of kiru) Not cut.
Kire キレ 片 n. Cloth; a piece, bit, scrap, as of cloth, paper, or wood; — de tsukutta, made of cloth; momen, kantsudo no kire.
Kire-kata キレ縫 i.v. To be broken, severed, stopped, spent, frayed, parted; can cut: ito ga kiseru, the yarn, or thread is broken; orime ga kiseru, the edge of the fold is frayed; nua ga — the rope has parted; en ga —, the relationship is broken off; kono katana no yoku —, this sword is sharp; sono katana de ki ga kiseru ka, can you cut wood with that knife? iki ga kiseru, to have difficulty in breathing; kawara no mizu ga kiseru, the river is dry; hito-dori ga kiseru, people have ceased passing along; abura ga kiseru hi ga kiseru, the lamp has gone out for want of oil.
Syn. Takeru, Taeru.
Kire-giri キレギり 割切 n. Pieces; scraps.
Kirei キレイ 美麗 (coll.) Clean; clear; pure; beautiful; neat; kirei na mizu, clean water; kirei na kimono, clean, or beautiful clothes; kirei na hana, a beautiful flower; kirei ni sashi wo suru, sweep it clean.
Syn. Utamakurii, Mito, Kippa.
Kirei キレイ 美麗 Lit. tortoise life, i.e. long life, longevity: — wo tamae.
Kirei-komi キレイきも n. Indented (as a saw).
Kirei-ken キレイ根 n. The indentations in the edge of a leaf, saw, file, etc.; ha no; michigen no —, the interval which elapses between the end of a fixed period of time and the beginning of another.
Kiremono キレモノ 切物 n. Cutting instruments; edged tools.
Syn. hamono.
Kireppashi キレッパシ n. (coll.) A piece, bit, scrap, as of paper cloth, board, etc.; ningen no —, only a piece of a man (in contempt).
Kirete キレ切 n. Liberal; not parsimonious.
Kiri キリ 鉋 n. A gimmer; anawl; a drill; — wo momu, to turn a gimlet.
Kiri キリ 霧 A fog, mist: — ga furu, it is foggy; — ga tatsu, id.; — ga tanabiku, a fog spreads over.
Kiri キリー n. The circles in a target. ichi no —, the centre ring of a target.
Kiri キリー切 n. (coll.) A stop, period, end, only; a while; an endless time; — ga nai, unlimited, endless; kore kiri, this is all I have, or only this and no more; hon ni — wo tekeru, to make punctuation or stops in a book; tanomi kiri no hito, a person whose whole time is taken up in some service; nen-kiri hoko, a fixed period of service; sore-giri yami ni shita, he stopped after that; shibai wo hito kiri miru, look at a play for a short time.
Syn. Kagiri.
Kiri キリ 棲 n. A kind of tree,—the Paulownia imperialis.
Kiri キリ切 t.v. To cut; to sever, divide; to drill. Affixed to the roots of verbs, signifies that the action expressed by the verb is finished, or ended: ki wo —, to cut wood; yubi wo —, to cut the finger; kubi wo kiri, to cut off the head; katanana de —, to cut with a sword; kono hon wo yomi-kutira, I have finished reading this book; ii-kiri, to finish saying; en wo —, to sever a connection; hi wo —, to obtain fire by a rapid drilling of wood.
Kiri-ai, -au キライア 切合 i.v. To fight together with swords; to cut each other.
Kiri-ake キライ抜 切間 t.v. To cut open.
Syn. Kiri-ukai.
Kiri-ame キライ霧雨 n. A mist, fine rain, drizzling rain; — kiri-ame.
Kiri-awase キライアハセ 切合 t.v. To cut and fit together; to fight together with swords.
Kiri-ban キリバン n. A cutting block.
Kiri-bari キリバリ 切形 n. Cutting the torn paper from a screen and repairing by pasting new paper over; shoji no — wo suru.
Kiri-bari キリバリ n. Repairing paper screens: — suru, to repair the torn places in paper screens.
Kiri-bi キリ比 n. Fire got by rubbing two sticks together, or from steel and flint (fresh and clean fire).
Kiri-chl キリチ n. The price paid the money-changer for changing money; brokerage.
Kiri-chirashi キリちらし 切散 t.v. To cut and scatter.
Kiri-dashi キリ達 n. A kind of gouge or tool used in carving.
Kiri-do キリ道 切放 n. A small one-leaved gate, as in a garden or yard.
キリドリ 切撃 n. Killing and robbing: — suru, to kill and rob; — gētō wa bushi no narai (prov.), murdering and robbing are what military men practise.

キリトヒキ 切通 n. A deep road cut through a mountain.

キリフ 切班 n. Black and white spots.

シン マダラ.

キリオーヌ 切伏 t.v. To cut down.

キリギリス 切伏 t.v. To cut apart, separate by cutting.

キリハメ 切伏 t.v. To cut and fit one thing in another: kirihame-zaku, mosaic work in wood.

キリハンシ 切伏 t.v. To cut to a part, separate by cutting.

キリハ基 切伏 t.v. To cut and clear away, as an obstruction.

キリヒ 切火 n. Fire struck out by a flint and steel.

キリヒラ基 切開 t.v. To cut open; to clear off by cutting down—as trees, etc.

キリリ 切入 t.v. To cut and enter; to cut a way into: teki no naku ni —.

キリ土 切石 n. Cut stone; hewn stone.

キリカブ 切木 n. The stump of a tree.

キリカ切 切る t.v. To change, exchange.

キリガケ 切木 n. A board fencce.

キリカ基 切紙 n. A summons or written order to appear before a magistrate: — wo matte yobu.

シン ハシゴ, メシャゴ.

キリカ基 切頂 n. Wearing the hair cut; also a short letter.

キリカタ 切形 n. A mark made by cutting.

キリキリ キリ肌 adv. (coll.) Quickly; speedily; in a cutting manner: — itte kai, go quickly; — tate, clear out quickly; — ittemu, to pain or smart; koma ga — man, the top spins round.

キリキリ 切頂 adv. A创烧 sound, as of a bow when drawn to its utmost; yumit wo — hiki-shiboru.

キリキシ 切岸 n. A steep bank.

キリキザメ 切刻 t.v. To cut or shave fine.

キリキズ 切縫 n. An incised wound; a cut.

キリコ 切縫 n. A figure with the corners squared; cut-glass.

キリコポウ 切縫 n. A wooden club formerly carried by the watchmen of the palace.

キリコウジヤム 切縫 n. A formal or precise way of speaking, as by an actor on the stage: — de mono wo iru.

キリコアキ, ム キリコマダ t.v. To cut into small pieces.

キリロシ 切縫 t.v. To cut into; to cut and fit, as timber for building.

キリロシ基, ム キリコス 切縫 t.v. To sloay; to kill by cutting.

キリキチ 切り口 n. The mouth of a wound; the place where anything is cut.

キリキシ基, ム キリキマ t.v. To cut something hard into fine pieces; chop fine: kokoro wo —, to cogitate anxiously about.

キリキシ基, ム キリキマ n. An official letter.

キリコg 切木 n. A nail without a head.

キリコス 切縫 t.v. To cut or hire down; to cut and destroy, or defeat: teki wo —.

キリマイ 切木 n. Rice-ration,s paid to inferior officers or soldiers.

シン フチマ.

キリカケ基, ム キリマダ t.v. To cut about furiously; to slash.

キリメ 切抜 n. A cut; the mark of a cut; a notch.

キリメ基, ム キリメイ n. Copper ore, native copper.

キリモノ 切木 n. Laurel (7.).

キリモリ 切抜 n. Boring with a gimlet, or drill: — wo suru, to bore with a gimlet.

キリモノ 切抜 n. A person of ability, clever, —kiryo.

キリモリ 切抜 n. Cooking and dressing food; management, as of a house.

キリモリ 切抜 n. Vernicelli, or macaroni.

キリ キリ 窪黴 n. A fabulous animal, said not to tramp on live insects or to eat live grass; the unicorn: — wo ai-nureba doba ni otoru (prov.).

キリナベキ, ム キリナベキ 切縫 t.v. To bring into subjection with the sword; to defeat, rout.

キリケツ基 キリケツ 窪黴血 n. Dragon’s blood: — kasa no myōyaku (prov.).

キリノケ基, ム キリノケ 切縫 t.v. To cut off a part.

キリナオム, サ キリナオム 切縫 t.v. To cut down, cut off, top off: teki wo uma yori.

キリゲ基, ム キリゲ 切開 t.v. To rip or cut open, as the abdomen.

キリサケ 切縫 n. A drizzling rain.

キリシマ 切縫 n. A species of red azalea.

シン サツツジ.

キリシタン 切縫支丹 n. Christian: — shikmon, christianity (obs.).

キリソギ, サ キリソギ 切縫 t.v. To cut; to shave, or whittle; to cut across obliquely.
Kiri-sute, ru きりすてる cutting adv. To cut and throw away; to kill and leave.
Kirisuto きリスト to cut away.
Kiri-tachibito きりたちびと n. A person who has become estranged, or alienated.
Kiri-tsushin, su きりつしん 联络 adv. To cut down anything standing.
Kiri きり the slayer, killer, murderer, executioner.
Kiri-torii, ru きりとおり t.v. To take in war, take by fighting or slaying; chi wo ち, to take land in war.

Kirisu きりす 遊覧 law.
Kiri-tsuke, ru きりつくる cutting adv. To engrave on; to cut into, as letters on a stone; to cut; to cut at.

Kirisu-kiraretsu きりすきられつ adv. Cutting and getting out, in killing and being killed: shite tatakau.

Kiri-tsukushi, su きりつすきしん 联絡 t.v. To kill and exterminate, cut all up.

Kiriwata, ru きりわたる to be foggy.

Kiri きり to cut.

Kiri きり to cut.

Kiri to きりと切る to cut.

Kiri きり the servant.

Kiri きり elderly people; old people.

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— kaze, a strong wind; — ame, a hard rain; — sake, strong liquor; — hito, a strong man, also a man of nerve; — ittatsu ga, the heat is intense; — kitesu itami wo shinoyu, to bear pain bravely; — kitesu naru, to become intense.

KITSUNE キツネ (fox) n. Anything which cheers or enlivens the spirits; a cordial: — no kutsuri, a cordial medicine.

Kittsuke キツツケ 切付 n. A saddle-cloth.

Kitsemon キツモノ 諏訪 n. Cross examination; rigid inquiry, as of a criminal; to demand authoritatively: — suru, to examine closely.

Syn. toisumeryu.

Kitsume キツユメ 吉夢 (yoi yume) n. A lucky dream.

Kitsune キツユネ 狐 n. A fox.

Kitsune-bari キツユネバリ n. The Bidens parviflora.

Kitsune キツユネ 狐 n. Jack with a lantern.

Kitsunedo キツユネド 狐戸 n. A lattice door.

Kitsunegoshi キツユネゴシ 狐格子 n. A kind of lattice door.

Kitsune-no-chabukuro キツユネノチャブクロ 鳥物 n. A large kind of mushroom.

Kitsune-tsuki キツユネツキ 狐妖 n. A person possessed by a fox.

Kitsune-ya キツユネヤ 狐や n. An arrow which makes no noise when shot.

Kitsusuki キツスキ n. A wood-pecker, i.e., takubokuchô.

Kitsuchi-tsu キツシチツ 国立 i.v. (coll.) To be precipitous, steep, abrupt: — koko yama wo kitatte iru, this mountain is steep.

Syn. kewashiki.

Kittan キッタン 吉旦 n. A fête day, holiday.

Syn. kichinchi.

Kittan キッタン 諏訪 (akuruma) n. Next morning; to-itou morning.

Kittate キッテ n. A precipice: — ni noboru, to jump.

Kitte キッテ 切手 n. A passport; a pass; a ticket; a certificate; a postage stamp, bank note.

Syn. takaotega.

Kittoteki キットテキ 儀度 adv. (coll.) Surely, certainly; positively; without fail; attentively; fixedly: — kaeshimasu, will certainly return it; — so ka, is it positively so? — oboete tya, mind and don’t forget it; — miru, to look attentively at; — shian suru, to attentively consider.

Syn. shikato, tashikani.

Kukun キクウン 気候 n. Fortunate time; chance, time: — akiu na wo sakan ni naru — ni nozonu.

Kukuni キクウニ 胡瓜 n. Cucumber, Cucumis sativa.

Kekuta キクウタ n. A song sung by persons when beating mochi in a mortar.

Kuite キクウェ 気候 n. Melancholy; low-spirits; gloom.

Kiwa キハワ n. Margin, brink, edge, verge, border; the line of demarkation; the point of time when anything is done; station, rank, in life: — mizu no, the edge of the water; — ido no kawa, margin of the well; — kabe no, the place where a wall joins the floor or ground; — hashi no, adjoining the bridge; — shini-giwa ni natta, to be at the point of death; — nite ni nante suru, when that time comes you will have trouble; — tachi-giwa, point of starting; — ga tate, to be separate, or distinct; to be rough (in speaking): — yangotonaki —, high rank.

Kiwa キハワ 蕃縄 (ikbaku) A kind of bark used in dyeing yellow, and as a medicine, Evodia glauca.

Kiwaichi-tsu キハワイチ 隈立 i.v. To be well defined or distinct as to the limits or border; to be distinct, separate, or different; to be rough or rude in speaking: — miz to abura ga —, the oil and the water are separated; — sumu to nigoru ga kiwadatte miru, the clear and the muddy are seen to be distinct; — kiwadatte mono to.

Kiwaaka キハワカ adj. Well defined; distinct; conspicuous.

Kiwaakei-ku キハワケキ adj. Same as kiwakishiki.

Kiwaiko-ki キハワイコ adj. Critical, hazardous, dangerous, risky: — tokoro ni kiwaeru, he came at the critical moment; — tokoro de atta, I was just in the nick of time; — koto, risky business.

Kiwaiga キハギャ n. Stations, ranks, or positions in life.

Syn. dengen.

Kiwaikashiki-ki キハワキシキ adj. Formal; ceremonious; punctilious; clear; plain; conspicuous: — kuri toriisakakau.

Kiwaismarei-ku キハワスカレイ adj. To be defined, determined, settled, fixed, limited, finished, ended; to come to the last extremity, utmost point: — toki ga —, the time is fixed; — nai ni —, it is settled that there is none; — to-ka ni —, it is fixed on the tenth day; — hito no inochi wa kikamari aru, the length of a man’s life is fixed.

Syn. sadamaru, kimaru.

Kiwa キハマ adj. Act of deciding anything: — katuwa no — wo tekeru, to fix the date when a sword was made, also to decide on the maker.

Kiwa-ru キハマリ t.v. To define, determine, decide, fix, establish, settle; to end, finish, exhaust; to carry to the utmost; to investigate thoroughly: — nichigen wo kiwaweru, to fix a day; — wo —, to establish a rule; — nedan wo —, to fix the price; — kotoba wo kikametete toku, to exhaust language in explaining.

Syn. sadamaru, tsukuru.

Kiwaime キハメ 極 adv. Definitely; positively; assuredly; must; exceedingly.

Syn. kanazaru, sadamezu.

Kiwi, or Kiwa キハミ n. The limit, border, boundary, confines: — inochi no —, the limit of life; — ni no —.

Syn. hage, kagiri.
キズ 

Kisoku キソク 貴族 n. Nobleman; nobility.
Kizome キゾメ n. Dyed a yellow color.
Kizume キズメ n. The first wearing of new clothes.
Kizu キズ neg. of kiru, not wear.
Kizut キズト a kind of owl.

Syn. Mimiuzuku.

Kizu キズ n. A wound, hurt, sore; (十) a blemish, defect; — wo uk eru, to be wounded, hurt. Syn. Kega.

Kizui キズ井気隆 (coll.) Selfish; seeking one's own pleasure or convenience; self-willed: — na hito; — ni mono wo suru.

Syn. Kimama.

Kizui キズ亀奇瑞 n. A strange sign, unusual phenomenon; a wonder: — ga arawareru.

Syn. Fushigi.

Kizukari キズカリ気病 n. Concern; care; solicitude; anxiety; apprehension; — wo suru, to feel anxious; — wa nai, to have no concern.

Syn. Shimpai, Anjiru.

Kizukare キズカレ気病 n. Toils or weary, as by excessive punctiliousness or attention to the details of ceremony.

Kizukawashi, -ki-ku キズカワハシ adj. Causing anxiety, concern, care, or solicitude.

Kizukku, -ku キズクル t.v. To call attention to, to put in mind.

Kizuki, -ku キズクル t.v. To build or construct with stones or earth, as a wall, castle, fort, or embarkment: daiba wo —, to construct a battery; dote wo —.

Kizukigami キズキガミ生鶏紙 n. A kind of unglazed paper.

Kizumari, -ru キズムラリ気迫 i.v. To be under restraint; uncomfortable; to feel solicits or not free and easy.

Kizumi, -ku キズム i.v. Same as ikizumi.

Kizuna キズナ絆 n. Bond; cord (most used figuratively as: on ai no — ni hikaruru, to be drawn by the cords of kindness and love.

Kizuta キズタ n. Evergreen ivy.

Kizutsuki, -ku キズツク t.v. or i.v. To wound, hurt, injure: hito ni —, to wound a person.

Kizuyoi, -ki-kushi キズヨイ気息 adj. Resolute; stout-hearted; of great fortitude, nerve or endurance; hearless; unfeeling.

Ko コ n. A child; the young of anything: — wo haraumu, to be pregnant; — wo umu, to bring forth a child; — wo ororu, to produce abortion; — wo mokeru, to beget a child; — wo ageru, id.; — wo nagasuru, to miscarry; — wo motte shira oya no on, (prov.) when you have a child yourself you will know the love of a parent.

Ko コ 箭 n. A numeral for persons, tables, threads, as: ikko-jin, one individual; ikko no tsukue, one table; hito ko, one strand; futa ko, two strands.

Ko コ し A particle prefixed to words to give them a diminutive sense, as: kayumi, a little bow; kobune, a small boat; ko-nusubito, a pilferer; ko-ushii, a small cow or calf. Sometimes it enhances the meaning, as: ko-gitone, very dirty; ko-girei on na, a pretty woman; kobayakko, very fast.

Ko コ 粉 n. Fine powder of anything: nukiga-nakko, flour; eoba-ko, buckwheat meal; kome-no-kko, rice flour; ko ni suru, to pulverize; kome wo ko ni hiku, to grind rice.


Ko コ 灰 (coll. cont. of kaiko) n. A silk-worm: — wo kui, to feed silk-worms; oka sama.

Ko コ 寝 n. A tree: ko no shita kage, the shade of a tree; ko no moto, at the foot of a tree; ko no mato, between the trees; — no ha, leaf of a tree.

Ko コ 古 Ancient (used only in comp. words): ko jin, a man of ancient times; ko sei, ancient sage.

Syn. Mekashii, Inshishii.

Ko コ 子 (muonshigo) n. An orphan, solitary, alone: toku ko muurazu kawarazu tonari aru, virtue is not solitary, it must have neighbors.

Ko コ 可 or コ is (cont. of kor) pron. This: ko wa, i.e. koru wa.

Ko コ 死 or コ (cont. of koru) pron. That: ko wa, the late, the deceased: ko Suigo, the late Saigo; ko udajin, the late minister.

Kō コ 窠 n. A period of five days, of which there are three in one ki, and seventy-two in a year.

Kō コ 関更 n. A watch of the night, of which there are five, commencing at sundown or six o'clock and extending to four o'clock a.m.: shikri, the first watch, until eight o'clock; ni-kō, san-kō, shi-kō, go-kō; kō ga takeru, it is growing late.

Kō コ 北 n. The back; used also to designate the first in quality or order: kune no —, the back of a tortoise; te no —, the back of the hand; ashi no —, the back of the foot; kō-otsu, number one and two; this and that; kono shimonono wa kō-otsu nashi, these goods are all one of quality; kō-otsu wo tsukueru, to designate the good and the bad, or the qualities of things.

Kō コ 窠 n. Metallic ores, minerals: — wo hori-asa, to mine, dig out ores; kō-zen, mine of ore, mineral region; kō-ju, miner; kō-zen-gaku, mineralogy or art of mining; kō-zen no sambutsu, products of mines, minerals, ores.

Kō コ 王 (kimi) n. Lord; master; Mr.; a title of nobility, — duke; public: — sai, public debt; Mito —, Prince Mito; Ōkubo —, Mr. Ōkubo.

Kō コ 嫡 n. Filial piety, obedience to parents: oya ni kō wo tsukumu, to obey one's parents in all things, and to the utmost of one's power; fu-kō, disobedient; kō wa banzen no chō de okonai no motto, filial piety is the chief of all virtues and the spring of all right conduct; kōshi, obedient son; — fo, obedient daughter.

Kō コ 福 n. Actions of merit, worth, or excellence; actions worthy of praise; talent, ability, virtue: kō wo nanu, to perform...
Kô 大 n. A prop, stay; — wo kau, to prop.
Kôbasami カワバサミ (cont. of kami-basami) n. Scissors for cutting the hair.
Kobashi カワブシ 魔 n. Two small metal rods used as tongs when burning incense.
Kobashii –ki-ku カワブシイ 乳 adj. Fragrant; odorous; aromatic; — nish; — hana.
Kobatsu カワバツ 又 (vene vitu) — suru, to attack or assault in war.
Kobure カウブレ 男 The head: — wo tateru, to bow the head; — ni itadaku, to wear on the head.

Syn. Atama, kashira.
Kobei カウベイ 責米 (mitsugi no kome) n. Tax paid in rice: — wo osameru; — wo hakobu.
Koberi カウベリ 高低 n. The slope of a roof.
Kobertsuita–ku カーベルツイツト 粘著 i.v. (coll.) To stick; to adhere; to harden and stick to anything, as gum: nori ga te ni kobertsuita, the paste has stuck to the hand.

Syn. Betatsuku.
Kobu カウブ 嫁 n. Flattery; adulation; blandishment.
Kobu カウブ 交尾 n. Copulation (of animals): — suru, to copulate, cover.
Koni–ru オウリ 疑い i.v. To smirk and smile in order to please, or ingratiate one's self with another; to fawn; to flatter: hito ni —, to court the favor of another.
Syn. Omoneru, aytessu.
Koni–ru オウリ 疑い i.v. (coll.) To be old, not new; to be precocious: kobita hito; kobita koto wo itu.

Syn. Furubiru.
Köboun カウボウン 後備軍 n. The reserve of an army.
Köbousurai–ku カウボウレイイク 疑阿 i.v. To flatter, pay court to; to fawn, to use blandishments: hito ni —, to flatter others.
Syn. Omoneru, aytessu.
Kobuki カウブキ 大平 n. A sawyer.
Kôbu カウブ 朝便 (naiwai no toyori) n. A good, favorable, or fortunate opportunity.
Kôbetsuitsuki コーベツイツキ i.q. kobertsuita.
Kōho コポボ 小人 n. A dwarf, pigmy; a Lilliputian: — jima, an island which was supposed to be inhabited by dwarfs.
Kôhō カ浦 槿 (okori horobi) n. The rise and fall; flourish and decay; kuni no —.

Syn. Kôhai.
Kôbochi–tsu ケボチ 旭 t.v. To break, destroy; to wo uchi-kobotsu, to tear down a house.
Kôkon カウコン 香盒 n. A tray for holding perfumes.
Kobonotu カボショウ 子箱 n. Excessive anxiety or care about one's children.
Kobone–ru カボネル 瞑 i.v. To be noted, nicked, broken on the edge: kwamana no ha ga —, the edge of the sword is nicked.

Syn. Kakkuru.
Kobosu カブソ n. The name of the military school formerly in Tokyō.

Kobushō カブシュウ工部省 n. Board of Public Works; also called Kubushō (abolished in 1885).

Kobutsu コブツ古物 (furuki mono) n. An ancient thing, antiquity:  ka, an antiquarian; - gaku, archaeology.

Kobutsu カブツ礦物 (coll. konomu mono) n. A thing one is fond of; quainties; wakashū wa nikun ga dai kobutsu de gozaru, I am exceedingly fond of oranges.

Kobutsu カブツ礦物 n. Minerals: - gaku, mineralogy; - gakusha, a mineralogist.

Konyo コノ小袋 n. A small bag, of grain, sand, etc.

Kocha コチャ古茶 n. Old tea; last year's tea (same as hine-chū).

Kocha コチャ粉茶 n. Broken tea-leaves; tea-dust.

Kochi or Kochi コチ此方 (kono hō) adv. Here, this place, this side; I, me: achi kochi, here and there, about; - ye koi, come here; - ni oke, put it here; - no koto de wa nai, it is none of my business.

Kochi コチ鰹 n. The ox-tail fish.

Kochi コチ東風 (higashi kaze) n. East wind: - kaze.

Kochira コチラ (same as kochi) Here; this place; I, me.

Kochitaka-Ku コチタカ言語 adj. Tedious; tiresome from slowness or length in speaking; prolix, prosey: - made ni, until it becomes tedious; kochitaka in, to talk until one is tired of it.

Kodachi コダチ n. A kind of butterfly.

Kochō コチャ茶長 n. The chief officer of a town or village.

Kochō カチャ茶長 n. Chief of the revenue officers.

Kōchi カチッショ星配 n. The heir-apparent.

Kōdi カディ小刀 n. A small sword.

Kōfuri カフリ古代 (furuki yo) Ancient times.

Kōi カワギ strain n. The dish of an incense cup.
Kōdai  クダウメイ 廣大 adj. Great, vast, extensive, bountiful: — no go on aragataku zouji soro, I thank you for your great kindness; — muito, vast and boundless; — nanu megnmu.

Kōdai  クダウメイ 後代 (uochi no go) Future generations: — no owashime ni nuru, to become a warning to — . Syn. kōzai.

Kōdama  クダママ遥 靜空 n. [lit. the spirit of trees] An echo: — ni hikū, there is an echo.

Kōdana-kin  クダママ仁 小玉録 n. A round or bullet-shaped coin.

Kōdamami  クダミ米 Same as kono tabi.


Kōdan  クダマ彦 長壇 n. An altar for burning incense.

Kōdate  クダマ柴 n. Making a shield of a tree; screening one's self by getting behind a tree: katae no matsu wo — ni toru, he screened himself behind a pine tree.

Kōdatu  クダワト木達 n. Verbal message: — suru, to give or send a verbal message.

Kōdawari-ru  クダワルル i.v. To hinder, prevent; to obstruct; to hold or persist in one's opinion; to object: toyu no yaka ni kōdawaru mono ga aru, there is something obstructing the pipe: — te shōchū sen to.

Syn. Kōbaku, JAMA WO SURU, SAMATAGEBU, NIHARU, ITSUNOBU.

Kōdei  クデイ物況 (kakawari nazumu) — suru, obstinately adhering to, as: wongi ni — shite iwa wo utahru, by obstinately adhering to the words to miss the meaning.

Kōdemari  クデマ里 n. The Spirea japonica.

Kōden  クデ登 醇品 n. Presents made to the friends of a deceased person: — wo yaru.

Kōdo  クドウ道孝 n. Filial piety, love and obedience to parents: — wo tsukusu; — ni somuku.

Kō道  クドウ 正義 (oyake no michi) The just, right, or proper way; justice.

Syn. kōgō.

Kōdo  クドウ講堂 n. A house or temple for preaching, or discoursing in; a church, lecture-room.

Kōdo  クドウ孝道 n. The apparent path or orbit of the sun; the ecliptic.

Kōdoku  クドク独落 n. An orphan.

Syn. minashigo.

Kōdomo  クドモ子供 n. A child; children: kudomora, children; — suru, id.

Syn. waramite.

Kōdomorashii-ki-ku  クドモラシイ adj. Like a child; in the manner of a child; childishly.

Kōdo  クドオ See kōge.

Kō-score  クスあ See kōyuki.

Kōsai  クサ付交 (watansu) — suru, to deliver, give, hand over.

Kōsai  クサ公佈 n. Public proclamation, declaration; public notice: — suru.

Kōsai  クサ付古風 (mukashi no fū) n. Ancient custom, old fashions, antiquated, old-fashioned, antique: — na ie; — na hito.

Kōfuku  クフク幸福 (saiwai) n. Happiness; good fortune.

Kōfuku  クフク降伏 — suru, to submit, yield, surrender.

Syn. kōsan.

Kōfuntaku  クフンタク 興音楽 n. (med.) Stimulant medicines.

Kōfuri  クフリ n. i.q. kammuri.

Kōgake-ru  クガヘル i.v. To consider, reflect; i.q. kangaeru.

Kōgi  クギ n. Feeding or taking care of silk-worms.

Kōgi  クガイ造 n. An ornament made of shell, worn by women in the hair; also, two iron rods carried in the sash of the short sword, used as chopsticks.

Kōgi  クギ子餌 n. An indentured servant (boy or girl); the condition of one brought up in the master's house.

Kōgi  クゲイ雅僕 n. Public-spirited.

Kōgime  クギメ n. A servant girl who takes care of silk-worms.

Kōgiku  クギク講演 (gakumon no keiko) n. Lesson; recitation; exercise: yakusho — , exercises in translating; ci-sho — , exercises in reading English books.

Kōgakkyō  クガクリュウ 工学校 n. Polytechnic school.

Kōgamo  クガモ n. The teal, Querquedula cacaoca.

Kōgano  クガノ 顙 n. Ruddy or rosily faced: — no bishōnen, a ruddy and beautiful youth.

Kōgā  クガ顔 n. (atsu kao) Brazen-faced; shameless; impudent.

Kogane  クガネ金 (kin) n. (lit. yellow metal) Gold.

Kogame-shi  クガメシ n. A kind of beetle of a shining green color.

Kogashii  クガシ n. An early winter wind.

Kogashii-ru  クガシル 焦 i.v. To be charred, scorched, burnt, blackened with fire; to long, or pine for; to love ardently: ueshi ga kōgare, the rice is burnt; ko ga hana ni —, the child pine after its mother; onna ni —,

Kogashii-kusai-ki-ru  クガシキレ タイ焦赤 adj. Having the smell of being burnt, charred and stinking.

Kogashii-tsuuki-ru  クガシツキ焦付 i.v. To burn and stick to the pot, or pan; to be scorched, charred.

Kogashi  クガシ n. A kind of food made of parched meal.

Kogashii-ru  クガス焦 i.v. To char, scorch, burn, or blacken with fire; to inflame, or excite with passion: kuro kemuri ten wo ko-
gashite ōi kakaru, the black smoke spread over and blackened the heavens; nu ne wo —, to inflame the heart.

Syn. yaku.

Kogata カガタ 小刀 n. A small knife, pocket knife, generally carried in a sheath or case.

Kōge カゲ 高岳 (takai hikui) High or low; good or bad; superior or inferior: — ga aru, there are high-priced and low-priced; sai no —, superior or inferior in ability.

Kōge-ru コゲル 吹 i.v. To be charred; to burn; to scorch; toasted; to be inflamed, or burn with passion: meshi ga —, the rice is burnt; pan ga kogeta, the bread is burnt; hinoki de kinomo ga kogeta, the clothes are scorched with the smoothing iron.

Kōgei カゲイ 虹霓 (niji) n. Rainbow.

Kōgeki カゲキ 攻撃 (same utsu) — suru, to attack, assail, attack, invade in war.

Kōgen カゲン 隙 n. The open common around a city or town.

Kōgen カゲン 巧言 (takumi na koboto) Fine or specious words; plausible reasoning.

Kōgen カゲン 略言 n. Boasting, bragging, vaunting or pompous words: — wo haku.

Kōki カキ 狭狭 n. Doubt, hesitation, indecision, suspicion: — suru, to hesitate, be in doubt, suspect; — shite kesesu.

Syn. tamerai, yūto.

Kōji カジ 巻議 n. The talk or discussions in the lanes, i.e. amongst the common people: — wo toribeki tokoro ari.

Syn. kōsetsu.

Kōji カジ 吟議 n. Public discussion: banji wo — ni kessuru.

Kōji カジ 会議 n. The court; the government (especially of the Shōgun).

Syn. seiifu, chōtel.

Kōk カク 講義 n. Lecture, preaching, sermon.

Kōk カク 公義 n. Justice, righteousness, equity.

Kōk カク 交談 (tunkiai) n. Friendship.

Kōk カク 謙 t.v. To scull, row: fune wo —, to scull a boat.

Kōk カク 謙 t.v. To pull up by the roots, root up: kusa no ne wo koyu.

Kōk カク 謙 t.v. Same as koki.

Kōkun カクン 談マフ t.v. To row about, or around.

Syn. kōkimamu.

Kōk カク 講演 t.v. To pluck up by the roots.

Kōk カク 謫 t.v. To pluck up by the roots.

Kōk カク 直 close adj. To pull up by the roots.

Kōk カク 打 close t.v. To scull or row back.

Kōk カク 大頭 n. A shuttlecock.

Syn. hane.

Kōk カク 糸 small n. A small piece of cloth, a patch.

Kōk カク 言 buffet t.v. (coll.) To chaffer, haggle, or higgle in buying; to beat down the price: ne wo —.

Syn. negiun.

Kōk カク 放任 adv. Diminishing little by little; taking constantly little by little.

Kōk カク 放任 adv. Diminishing little by little; taking constantly little by little.
A cord made of twisted paper.
Candidate for office: —sha, id.
Public law; criminal law: bunoku —, international law; law of nations; —gakusha, a publicist.
A report or information issued by a department or bureau to the public, as consular reports, etc.
A kind of water-lily, Nuphar japonica; i.e. kawahone.
A tool used in carving the shell of the tortoise.
A man of small stature: —na hito.
The judgment or opinion of the public: —ni nukuseru, to submit anything to the judgment of the public.
A river fish, the carp, Cyprinus haematopterus.
Manure; same as koyashi.
Love, generally that between the sexes: —ni shi-kakeru, to make love; —ni suru, to love; —ni uta, a love song; —ni jōge hedate nashi.
A kind of small fish: —no sushi.
Encouraging industry or enterprise: —ginkō, industrial bank; —shihon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai —ko kōgō suru, to get up theatrical performances —ba.
Encouraging or industrious work.
A kind of small fish: —no sushi.
Amber.
Thick and thin; density or rarity.
Red and white: —no somen-ware, dyed in red and white.
Dilated; going to ruin, as a temple, or house: —suri.
Amber.
Thick and thin; density or rarity.
Red and white: —no somen-ware, dyed in red and white.
Diluted; going to ruin, as a temple, or house: —suri.
A public trial.
Sulfate of zinc.
About half an hour.
A clasp, or locket.
Justice; equity, impartiality: —me, just, equitable.
A soldier in armor.
Court; government; the place where public affairs and justice were administered: —ni toeshimashō, I will carry this matter to a court of justice.
Deseased father and mother.
Tradition; saying; story.
Kōko コウ コ (yo no naka) n. The world, the public: — ni tsuguru, to inform the public; — no kunihi; — no shokun.

Kōko コウ コ (cont. of kakoo-kaku) adv. So and so; thus and thus: — ti hanashi.

Kōko コウ コ (cont. of kakoo-kaku) adv. Bright, shiny, clear: — to shita tenki, a bright, sunny day; — hikari; hikari — tari, the light is bright.

Kōko コウ コ (cont. of kokoro mochi) n. The feelings, sensations, spirits: — ga warui, to feel unwell; — okureru, to feel cowardly; — yoge ni mieru, appeared to be pleased.

Syn. kibun, kishoku, ki-at, amai.

Kōkō ココ コ (tswu) Many: — no tsumi, many sins; — amata.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) n. The mother of the Emperor; queen dowager.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) n. Advertisement, public notice; — suru, advertise.

Kōkō ココ コ (tora-sabaku) A country governed by a king; kingdom, monarchy.

Kōkō ココ コ (tora-sabaku) This place, here; I, me.

Kōkō ココ コ (mukashi to ima) n. Ancient and modern times: — ni marenaru hito; — shi, a collection of ancient and modern poetry.

Kōkō ココ コ (mukashi to ima) n. Twilight.

Syn. tasogare.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) adv. Ninth day of the month, or nine days.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) adv. Nineth.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) Nine: — doki, nine o’clock; — jotoku, twelve o’clock, M.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) n. The Mikado’s palace; so called from its nine inclosures.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) adv. Hereabouts; about this place: — ni te ga attakke, there used to be a house about here.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) Many: — no toshi, many years; — amata.

Kōkō ココ コ (kuchisugi) n. The heart; the mind, will, thought, affection, reason, meaning, significance: — suru, to be mindful, careful; — ni kaku, to be anxious, concerned; — ni kakeru, to bear in mind, charge the mind with; — wo tsukushite, with the whole heart; — ni kanau, to suit one’s mind; — no nai hito, one without natural affection; a heartless, thoughtless person; — no nai, the meaning of a character; — ni kanau, to suit one’s pleasure; — wo motte, to have a mind; — no oni ga ni wo semuru (prov.), the devil in the heart (conscience) afflicts the body; — wo kudaku, to be anxious about, take pains; — wo kubaru, to direct the mind carefully to anything, to be circumspect; — wo oni ni shite yama ni noboru, — to ascend the
mountain without fear; — wooku, to be reserved, reticent; — nosoko, bottom of the heart, i.e. truthfully, sincerely; — yoru, to be satisfied.

Kokoro-atarai ココロアタライ n. A clew; trace; — ga nai, I have no clew (to find him).

Kokoro-ate ココロアテ 心窩 n. Aim, clew; bearing the object or place in mind, as when one feels for anything he left or knows where it should be: — gnai, I have no one in mind; — ga hazureru, to fail in one's hope.

Syn. ate, tanomi.

Kokoreba ココロヘ情 n. The natural disposition, temper, meaning, signification (of a word); — no yoki onna, a good-hearted woman.

Syn. shinrei.

Kokorokake ココロカケ世 n. Volition, emotions, passions, spirits.

Kokorobashiri ココロバシリ n. Perturbation; mental excitement — muna-sawagi.

Kokoroyosot ココロヨソト n. Same as kokoromeke.

Kokoroboro ココロボロ心細 adj. Sad and anxious; pensive; gloomy; lonely; dispirited.

Kokorodakumi ココロダクミ心意匠 n. Design; intention.

Kokorodate ココロ待心立立 n. Temper, disposition, heart.

Syn. kokorobaire, kongojuku.

Kokororu ココロル心得 picking. t.v. (coll.) To know, perceive; to intend, to keep in mind, remember: kokoroe teuru, to do intentionally or knowingly.

Kokorochigai ココロちがい心違 n. (coll.) Misunderstanding, misconception, mistake, misapprehension.

Kokorokakari ココロかかり心騒 n. Anything on one's mind; care, concern.

Kokorokakari-ru ココロかかり心騒る i.v. To keep in mind, fix in the mind; to have a care about, to think about: heisei kokorogakete iru.

Kokorokakari ココロかかり心騒 n. Thought, care, idea or object, or that which the mind is fixed upon: — ga yoi, his object is good.

Kokorogami ココロガミ心構 n. Previous preparation or readiness of mind; mind made up beforehand for a future contingency: — wo shite matsu, to wait for anything with one's mind ready to meet it.

Syn. kakujo.

Kokorogawari ココロがわり心替 n. Changing one's mind; renouncing former views; flattens, capsize: — gashite teki ni naru, to be a turncoat and become an enemy.

Kokoro-gokoro ココロゴコロ心々 Various minds; diverse opinions: — no yo no naka, a world of various opinions; — ni mono wo shiru, to do things, each according to his own notion, or pleasure.

Kokoro-oki ココロオキ心計 n. Design; plan; intention.

Kokoro-oki-ku ココロオキ核 n. Intention; purpose; mind; desire; inclination.

Kokoro-oki-nai ココロオキナ核 n. Care; caution; attention.

Kokoro-kara ココロカラ核 brought on one's.

Kokoro-gasho ココロガシ核 self (of some evil).

Kokoro-kubari ココロクバリ心配 n. Vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection.

Kokoro-madoi ココロマドマ核 n. Perplexity, bewilderment, indecision.

Kokoro-makase-ni ココロマカセ核常 (su-i) adv. As one pleases, just as one likes, to his own mind.

Kokoro-mi-ru ココロミル 意 t.v. To try, prove, test, examine.

Syn. tametru.

Kokoro-mochi ココロもち心気 n. The feelings, spirits; also in com. coll. slightly, little: — ga warui, to feel bad, or unwell; yoi — da, it is pleasant.

Kokoro-moke ココロモケ核 n. Preparing the mind in expectation or in waiting for something: ima kiyaku ga kuru kara — wo suru.

Kokoro-moto-nai-ki-ku ココロモトナサイ核心 n. Adj. Feeling uneasy about, anxious, apprehensive: yo no ma no kase ga — an apprehensive the wind may blow to-night; kokoro motonaku omou, to feel concerned about.

Syn. oboetsukanai, fu-anshin.

Kokoro-muke ココロムケ気質 n. Disposition, temper.

Syn. kishitsuu, kokorobaire.

Kokoronomaki-ku-shi ココロナカイ adj. Without thought; indifferent; careless; without compassion.

Kokorono-kazu ココロナカ数 不心成 Contrary to one's will, or desire; without wishing: — dete kaeru, contrary to his wishes he returned.

Syn. ho-inakut, fushion-i.

Kokorone ココロネ心根 n. Heart, disposition, temper.

Syn. shinrei, kokorodate.

Kokoroni クコロニ心腹 n. Lovely, desirable: — ku omou, to desire, love.

Kokoro-no-koma ココロノコマ心髪 n. The thoughts, fancy, imagination: — ni tazuna yuru, na, don't give the reins to your fancy.

Kokorono-kokuro ココロノコウリ心髪 n. Regret.

Syn. zannen.

Kokoro-okinaka ココロオキナ核無心成 adv. Without backwardness; without fear, or hesitation; without concealment, or reserve.

Syn. habakari, kurenai, kurenai.

Kokoro-oki-ku ココロオキ核 adv. Reserved, reticent, backward.

Kokoroshii ココロシ子供 n. Infantside.

Kokoro-takai ココロタクウ核 n. Mistaken notion; misconception; insanity.

Kokoro-ushii ココロウシ核 n. To be sad, troubled.

Kokoro-warui, ki-ku ココロワスリ adj. Feeling painsed, unhappy, or uncomfortable.

Kokoro-yasui, ki-ku ココロヤスイ核 n. adj. Easy, not difficult; intimate, friendly; easy, free from care: kokoro-yasui hito, an intimate friend; — ku omou, to feel at ease.

KOKOROYOI-ki-KU-shi コクロヨイ 付形. Well, easy, comfortable, happy, agreeable: kōkoryoku kurashite oru, living comfortably, or at ease.

KOKORO-ZAMA コクロザマ n. The kind, state, or habit of mind: disposition.

KOKORO-ZAMUSHI コクロズミシ 心迷形 adj. Feeling the loss or want of something with which one has been familiar; lonesome, forlorn, friendless; also mean, despicable.

KOKORO-ZASHI, -SU コクロツサ志し志形. To purpose, intend, design; to aim at; to desire: Osaka ye kōkorezasihite yuku, to purpose going to Osaka.

KOKORO-ZASHI コクロザシ志形. The purpose, intention, design, aim, motive, reason, desire, hope, ambition: — wo togeru, to succeed in one's aim; — no okii hito, a person of great aims, an ambitious man; — aru hito, a person of good intentions; — wo hagemasu; — wo hatasu.

KOKORO-ZUKAI コクロツカダイ 心快形. Trouble of mind, solicitude, anxiety, perplexity, care: — wo suru, to be troubled about.

Syn. shimpai, kizurai, kuro, urai.

KOKORO-ZUKAI コクロツカダイ n. Advice; counsel; putting in mind.

KOKOROZUKE, -BU コクロツゲタイ n. To put in mind; call to one's attention.

KOKORO-ZUKI, -XU コクロツギ心形状形. To suddenly recollect or think of; to strike one's mind or attention: kōkorezuite sasagu, suddenly recollecting to search for anything.

KOKORO-ZUMONI コクロツモノ意匠形 n. Thinking over; planning, reckoning, or estimating in the mind: — wo suru.

KOKORO-ZUKURI-ki-KU-shi コクロツクヨ形 adj. Unfeeling; hard-hearted; courageous; bold: — ku omou, to feel safe.

†KOKOTA コクトタ adv. Much; greatly; i.e.

†KOKOKUAKU コクトカダイ adv. Rapport; easiness: seishin — tari; kōkoto ga — to naru.

KOKU コク n. A grain measure of ten tō, equal to 6.13 bushels, or 6.33 cub. feet, or 39.70 imp. gal.: sengoku-bune, a ship of a thousand koku burden.

KOKU コク川 (naku) — suru, to cry, mourn.

KOKU コク国 (kuni) n. Kingdom, state, country, nation: ikkoku, one state.

KOKU コク潮 adv. Thick or dense in consistency, deep in color, strong in taste; very intimate: — suru, to thicken; — suru, to become thick, to become intimate (see koi).

KOKU コク黒 (kuroi) adj. Black: — byaku, black and white; (met.) right and wrong; — shoku, a black color; — jin, a black man; — ye, black clothes.

KOKU コク時 n. The fourth of a Japanese hour,—half an hour English.

KOKU コク穀 n. Cereals, grain: gokoku, the five cereals, viz., rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and beans.

KOKU コク室 n. Empty space: kurushinde — wo tsukamu, in agony to grasp at empty air; — ni agaru, to ascend into space.

KOKU-AN コクアン 国安 (kuni no yasuna) n. The peace or tranquility of a country: — wo bōgai suru, to disturb the peace.

KOKURI コクリ小言 n. (coll.) A slight inclination of the head: kokuhi wo katamukuru, to incline the head to one side for a little while, as in deep thought.

KOKUBO コクボ国宝 (kuni no hako) n. The Emperor's mother, the Queen-mother, Empress Dowager.

KOKU-CHU コクchu国中 (kuni no uchi) n. The whole state: — ni jure-seatsu, to proclaim through the whole state.

KOKUDO コク多国奴 n. A negro slave.

KOKUDO コク多国師 n. National treasury: government funds or revenue: — munashiku nuru, the treasury became empty.

KOKUDO コク多国土 (kuni tachi) n. Country, state.

KOKU-EKI コク駅 n. National advantage; the benefit of the country: — no tame ni yu-nyū sei wo masu.

KOKU-FU コク風 (kuni no fūoku) n. Customs or manners of a country; national customs.

KOKUGAKU コクガク国學 n. National literature, opp. to kangaoku; — shia, one learned in the literature of his own country — wa ga kusha.

SyD. kōdaku, kōten.

KOKUGAN コクガン n. The Brent goose.

KOKUGEN コクゲン刻限 (toki wo kagi ru) n. The fixed time, appointed time; the time, hour: — dōri ni kuru, to come punctually to the time; — wo kimeru, to set a time.

KOKUGO コク語 n. The language of a country; national language.

KOKUGAKU コク語国學 n. Cruelty; inhumanity: — wo kiwameru; — na, cruel, inhuman.

SyD. zenkoku, zannin.

KOKURAN コクラン刻版 (ita ni horu) n. Cut on blocks; engraved on wood: — no shomotsu, a book printed on blocks.

KOKUSHATSU コクハツ告発 n. Informing against; a government prosecution: — nin, an informer; — suru, to inform against, prosecute.

KOKUSHI コクハ士国法 (kuni no okite) n. Laws of a state, national law.

KORU-1 コル井国威 (kuni no mitsu) n. The glory of a country; its honor, reputation, fame: — wo kaigai ni kagayakasu, to spread abroad the fame of one's country.

KOKU-IN コクイン刻印 n. A stamp or private chop: — wo uru.

KOKUSA コク社 n. The affairs of a country: — ni kinsū suru; — han, a political offense.
KOKUSHI コクシュ 国手 n. An honorable title to a physician.
KOKUSHI コクシュ 国手 n. The lord or ruler of a state. Same as koku-shi.
KOKUSO コクスō n. Oakum, made of the thin bark of the bamboo; naithada: fune no —, id.
KOKUSU コクス n. A complaint to a magistrate; accusation: — nin, a complainant, appellant.
KOKUSU コクス n. A kind of stuff used for staining wood black.
KOKUTAI コクタイ 国体 n. National institutions or constitution; honor of one's country: — wo kegasu, to bring dishonor upon —.
KOKUTAN コクタン 黒檀 n. Ebony.
KOKYAKU コクヤク 国役 n. Public service; work done for the government by farmers, for which no pay is received; tax in money paid to defray public expenses: — wo itsotomuru; — wo dasu.
SYO KUYAKU, YAKU. KOKYOK コクエ 黒衣 (kuroi kimono) n. A black robe.
KOKYOK コクエ 黒衣 (kuroi kimono) n. Expenses of a state; expenditures of a government.
KOKYOK-SHIO コクエ美黒野岩石 (min.) Obsidian.
KOKYOK コクエ 烏是 n. The principle of a nation's government; national policy: Eikoku wa shogyo wo motte — su ru.
KOKYOK コクエ 烏是 n. Weevil (in grain); curculio.
KOKYOK コクエ 烏是 (kuroi no miyatsuko) The governor of a province.
KOKUSAKU コクザク 創付 (coll.) Marking the time on a letter or circular when it was received and transmitted, to insure despatch: — wo shite tegami wo yaru.
KOKWAI コクワイ 公会 (gyoke no atsumari) n. Public meeting; general assembly; convention.
KOKWAI コクワイ 後會 (nochi ni kuyum二) n. Sorrow or regret for something done; repentance, remorse, compunction: — suru, to repent; — saki ni tatazu, repentance comes too late (prov.).
KOKWAN コクワン 後念 (nochi no wrei) n. A future trouble, evil or injury.
KOKWATSU クワツス 修養 (Cunning, knavish).
SYO. WARUGASHIKO, SARUJIN, KOKU.
KOKYO コキョ 故郷 (furusato) n. Native country; birth-place; — ye kaeru, to return to one's native country; — wasure-gataishi, it is hard to forget the place of one's birth.
SYO. KUSHI.
KOKYO コキョ 公許 n. Government permission or license; — wo ukeru, to get a license.
KOKYO コキョ 口授 n. Confession; testimony.
SYO. KUSHI.
KOKYO コキョ 鼓弓 n. A violin, or fiddle of three strings: — wo tsuru, fiddle strings; — wo hiku, to play the violin.
KOKYO コキョ 呼吸 n. Expiration and inspiration; breathing: — ga kuru, the breathing is deranged; ikekokya, one inspiration.
KÖKYÖ カウキョ 行宮 (kari miya) n. The temporary lodging place of the Emperor.
KÖTY カウキョ 溝掘 (manabi) n. Investigation; study.
KÖTY カウキョ 鍛造 (kai motomeru) - suru, to buy, purchase.
KOMA コマ 高麗 n. The ancient name of one of the four kingdoms of Corea; — bito, a Corean.
KOMA コマ n. A top: — wo mawasu, to spin a top.
KOMA コマ 拡張 n. Chessman: — wo sasu, to move a chessman.
KOMA コマ 騎 n. A colt: kokoro no —, the thoughts, the fancy, imagination.
KOMA コマ 小間 n. A small room.
KOMA コマ 桂 n. The bridge of a guitar.
KOMA コマ 木間 (ki no aida) n. The space between trees: — yori niserasu.
KOMADORI コマドリ 騎鳥 n. A small bird, a robin.
KOMAE コマヘ 小禽 n. The lower class of people, such as tenants or renters of houses: — siezue.
KOMAE コマヘ 畦骨 n. The bamboo strips used as lathing for plastered walls: — wo kakuto, to lath.
†KOMAGAKI-RU コマガキル i.v. To become young again. Syn. WAKAGAERU.
†KOMAGAKI コマガキ n. Parapet; the battlement on the wall of a shiro.
KOMA-GOMA TO コマガマト 見付 adv. Minutely, particularly: — iu; — kakuto.
SYN. KUWASHIKU, NENGORO NI.
KOMAGOTO コマゴト 小言 n. (coll.) Same as kogoto.
KOMAI コマイ adj. (coll.) i.q. komakai.
KOMAI コマイ n. The lathing upon which tiles are fastened.
KO-MAI コマイ古米 (furugome) n. Old rice.
KOMAI コマイ古寶 n. Public sale of one's chattels to pay taxes due to government: — shobun wo ukeru.
KOMAI-RU コマイ-ル 騎犬 n. The stone image of a dog or lion before Shintô temples.
KOMAKAI-KI-KU-SHI コマカイひ sch. adj. Small, fine, minute.
KOMAKAI NA コマカバナ adj. Fine, small, minute, stingy. SYN. HOSAI, CITSAI.
KOMAKAI-KI コマカビキ adv. Minutely, particularly, fine, small: — kakuto, to write particularly; — kiru, to cut fine.
KOMAKU, OR KOSHIRU コマク 鼓賛 n. The tympanum.
KOMAKU コマク 剛賛 n. (med.) The sclerotic coat of the eye.
KOMAKURA コマクラ 小川 n. A small pad or cushion fixed on a wooden pillow to make it softer.
KOMAMAWASHI コママハシ n. Toy-spinner.
KOMAMONO コマモノ 小物 n. Small or fine wares, such as toilet articles, mirror, comb, rouge, tooth-brush, powder, etc., fancy goods; komamonomaya, a shop where ladies' toilet articles are sold.
KOMAN コマン 巨蒜 — no, very great; abundant; very much.
KOMAN コマン (com. coll.) — na, wise above his years; precocious: — na ko; — na koto wo tu.
KOMAN コマン高慢 n. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, boasting: — naru, proud, haughty, arrogant, consequential; — suru, to be proud; to boast, brag.
SYN. TAKABURI, HOKORI, JIMAN.
KO-MANAKA コマナカ 小間中 n. The quarter of a mat.
†KOMANDORO コマンドロ 小改所 n. The wife of a datjin.
KO-MANEKI-KU コマネキ小招 t.v. (coll.) To beckon with the hand.
KO-MANUKI-KU コマヌキ短 i.v. To fold the hands: — wo komanuitte tatsu, to stand with folded hands.
KO-MARASE, -RU コマラセル 今圧 (caus. of komaru, coll.) To trouble, afflict, vex, annoy, molest, distress: hito wo —, to cause trouble to others.
KO-MARI, -RU コマリ 因 i.v. (coll.) To be troubled, annoyed, vexed, afflicted, distressed: kane ga nakute komaru, troubled because one has no money; samukute —, distressed by the cold; komari mono, a troublesome person.
SYN. MIWAKU SURU.
KOMATA コマタ 小段 n. (coll.) The crook between the leg; short steps: — ni aruku, to walk with short steps; — wo sukru, to trip another up, to over-reach; — wo toru, to play a trick on.
KO-MATCHAKURE, -RU コマツチャクレル i.v. To be vain, pompous, or affected, —used in speaking of children who affect the speech and manner of older persons; precocious: komatchakureta koto wo iku ko da.
KOMAWARI コマワリ n. Assessing taxes according to the number of houses.
KOMAYA コマヤ 即 (coll.) Fine; small; minute; delicate; intimate (same as komakai): — na yonmyaku, small pills; — ni kiku, to listen attentively.
KOMAYOSE コマヨセ 駒寄 n. A low picket fence, pale fence.
KOMAYUKAI コマユカ カ小間使 n. A young servant.
KOMEN コン邦 今聡 adv. To night, this evening. SYN. KONYA.
KOMEN コン邦 昆布 n. A kind of edible seaweed, —the Laminaria japonica.
KOMES コメネ n. Cleaned rice: — no ko, rice flour; — hito tsuru, a grain of rice.
KOME, -RU コメレ 調 t.v. To put into; to shut in, confine; to include, include: teppô ni tama wo —, to load a gun with a ball; kokoro wo komete hon wo yomu, to read with attention; yo wo komeru, to spend the whole night, put in the whole night; shiro ni tsuamono wo —, to place troops in a fortress. SYN. IRERU.
KOMERITSU コメリツ 系Armor n. A rice-box for keeping unboiled rice in.
KOMBEKERO コメベクレ 米袋 n. A rice-bag or sack.
KOMBURU コメブルル 米糸 n. A rice seine.
KOMEDAWARA コメダワラ 米俵 n. A straw rice-bag.
KOMEYA コメ屋 米屋 n. A rice-store, grain merchant.
KOME-OKI コメオキ 米置 t.v. To place in; to confine, inclose; to garrison.
KOMERU コメレ ミ袋 n. A young female (a contemptuous word).
KOMETSUJI コメツキ 米揚 n. A person who cleans rice by pounding it in a mortar.
KOMETSUKIMUSHI コメツキミし 蚯蚓 n. A kind of beetle, Melanotus.
KOMI コミ n. The iron part of a sword which is inclosed in the handle: katana no —.
KOMI コミ n. The odds given to a poor hand at draughts; in the lump; several things of different kinds or values at once: komi ni kau, to buy in the lump or gross; komi de ikura, how much for the lot? or in the lump?
KOMI-WU コミウ 蚯蚓 t.v. To put into; to crowd into,—mostly used prefixed to the roots of verbs, with the meaning of, into, or in: teppo ni tama wo —, to put a ball into a gun; komi-komu, to throw into.
KOMIAGE-RU コミアゲる 拢取 t.v. (coll.) To reach, heave, or strain in vomiting: tabeta mono wo koniageru, to reach and vomit what has been eaten.
KOMI-AI-RU コミアイル 合入 t.v. To enter pell-mell; to be confused or complicated: teki shiro ni komi-ittsu.
KOMIJIN コミジン 側席 n. (coll.) Fine pieces; — ni kudaku, to break into powder.
KOMITA コミタ 粗末 n. A ramrod.
Syn. KARUKA.
KOMITAI-RU コミタイる i.v. (coll.) To cheat in making up an account; to squeeze, or defraud; to take in.
KOMIZO コミゾ — na, adj. Small and trivial, little, unimportant: — na koto wo su, to speak of little and unimportant matters.

KOMMA コンマ n. (Eng.) Comma.
KOMMII コミイ 昏睡 — suru, to faint.
KOMMO コモノ 慷情 (shikirin nozomu) Earnest desire: — suru.
KOMMORI コモンリ 好目 adv. (coll.) Dark, shady: — shita yama, a dark, wooded mountain, as seen from a distance.
KOMO コモ 米 n. Straw or rush matting.
KOMONE コモネ n. To be with child; to have a child.
KOMOMICHI コモミチ 小望月月 n. The moon nearly full, or the fourteenth day of the month (o.c.).
KOMODARE コモダレ 楕水 n. A straw or rush mat hung before the door of the poor.
KOMOORU コモグル t.v. To be musty, mildewed.
KOMOMU コモム交 adj. Mutually, one with another, simultaneously: jo ge — ri wo tootte kuni ayaukaran, when both superiors and inferiors strive for the country is endangered.

Syn. TAGANRI, KARUWA-GARU.
KOMOKURU コモクル 粒冠 n. (coll.) Covered with straw matting, as a sake tub or a beggar.
KOMOKU コモク網目 (onji) n. The principals, important points.
KOMO-MAKURA コモマクラ 精苦 n. A straw or mat-pillow; sleeping upon the ground, as a benighted traveler.
Syn. TABINE.
KOMON コモン 小袋 n. Small figures on cloth.
KOMON コモン 頃間 (kaerimi to) n. An adviser; one to inquire of for advice: shihot —, legal adviser; naikaku —, adviser to the privy-council.
KOMON コモウ 慶門 n. The anus: — ro, fistula in ano.
KOMON クモウ 黄門 A title of nobility, i.e. chunagon.
KOMONO コモノ 小者 (meshitsukai) n. A servant boy; attendant.
KOMORASE-RU コモラセル合縛 (caust. of komororu) To order, let, or cause others to be confined or shut up.
KOMORI コモリ 小守 n. A young female nurse.
KOMORI コモリ木守 n. Keeper of a forest.
KOMORI コモリ畑端 (hempuku) n. A bat: tori naki sato no komori (prov.), the bat of a village that has no birds.
KOMORI-RU コモリ縛り i.v. To be shut up, confined, immersed; included, contained; to close and unventilated: iwawono shiro ni komotte teki wo matsu, the troops shut up in the castle wait for the enemy; furyugomori, confined by the cold, to go into winter quarters; heya ni kiki ga —, the air of this room is close.
KOMORI-DÔ コモリドウ 鎧堂 n. A place near a miya, where the worshipper remains shut up for several days, without sleep or food, to supplicate the kamī for some favor.
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<th>KON</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KONKÔ コンゴウ 混合—suru, to mix, amalgamate, alloy:</strong> — butsu, amalgam, alloy.</td>
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<td><strong>KONKÔ コンゴウ 金剛 n. The diamond (Budd.)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONNOKISHI コンゴウリキシ 金剛力士 n. The diamond heroes or monster idols, which guard the gates of Buddhist temples. These are images of Indra, the protector of Buddhism. Also called, niō, the two kings.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONỌSEKI コンガウセキ 金剛石 n. The diamond; adamant</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONOSHA コンガウシャ 金剛沙 n. Emery.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONỌZU コンガウズエ 金剛枝 n. The diamond sceptre,—a staff with metal rings on the top, carried by yama-bushi.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONSÔ ゾンタ グン 悲願 (kitasuru no negai) earnest request, or supplication:</strong> — itashimasu.**</td>
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<td><strong>KON- コン (comp. of ko, this, and gen. part. no) pron:</strong> This: — kono hito, this man; — kono hon, this book; — yorokobi kono wa wai nashi, no greater joy than this; — chi, this place, or region; — hen, this neighborhood; — yuge ni, for this reason, on this account, therefore; — hoku, besides this, excepting this; moreover; — hoka ni modsu aru ka, have you any besides this? — nochi, after this, hereafter, henceforth; — tabi, this time, now; — u, beyond this, more than this, above this; — gora, soon, in a few days; — hō, this side, this one, I, me; — hō ga yoi, this one is the best; — mawas, this state, this condition; — hoda, lately, recently; — o-kata, this gentleman or lady; — go, after this, henceforth, hereafter; — kurai, so much, this quantity.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONKÔ コンケウ 悲願 (adv.) Early this morning, to-day's dawn.</strong> — Syn. kesa no asake.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONKÔ コンケウ 困窮 n. Poverty, want, adversity, misery.</strong> — Syn. mimō.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONKÔ コンケウ 悲望 (nengoro ni nosomu) — suru, to desire earnestly.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONNA コンナ 此様 (cont. of konoyō, coll.) This way, this manner, so, thus; such: konna koto wa nai, there never was anything like this; kono ko wo dōshite konna koto wo iru darō, why does this child talk in this way? konna musei, such a daughter as this.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONNAN コンナン 困篭 n. Suffering, distress, misery, anguish, affliction:</strong> — ni aw.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONNEN コンネン 今年 (ima no tochi) This year.</strong> — Syn. ko-toshi, TŌREN.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONNIKI コンニキ 今日 To-day, this day:</strong> kon-nichi wa, a salutation. = good day.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONNTAKU コンニタク 福篭 n. A kind of edible root. Conophallus konnrug.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONO コノ (comp. of ko, this, and gen. part. no) pron:</strong> This: — kono hito, this man; — kono hon, this book; — yorokobi kono wa wai nashi, no greater joy than this; — chi, this place, or region; — hen, this neighborhood; — yuge ni, for this reason, on this account, therefore; — hoku, besides this, excepting this; moreover; — hoka ni modsu aru ka, have you any besides this? — nochi, after this, hereafter, henceforth; — tabi, this time, now; — u, beyond this, more than this, above this; — gora, soon, in a few days; — hō, this side, this one, I, me; — hō ga yoi, this one is the best; — mawas, this state, this condition; — hoda, lately, recently; — o-kata, this gentleman or lady; — go, after this, henceforth, hereafter; — kurai, so much, this quantity.**</td>
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<td><strong>KÔNO コノウ 功努 n. Virtue, efficacy, power, influence (mostly of medicine): kono kweari wa kōo ga nai, this medicine has no virtue.</strong> — Syn. KIKIME.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONO-IDA コノイダ 此間 adv. Lately, recently, within a few days past.</strong> — Syn. sen-jitsu, TSUZUKA, SENDATT.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONOBUN コノブン 此分 n. (coll.) This way, this manner, this condition, this rate:</strong> — ni shite sumasu ka, shall I let it stop here? or end in this manner?**</td>
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<td><strong>KONNEN コノネン 今年 (ima no tochi) This year.</strong> — Syn. ko-toshi, TŌREN.**</td>
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<td><strong>KONKÔ コノエイ 近衛兵 n. Imperial body-guard.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KÔNO-GAKI コノウガキ 功努能 n. A paper containing an account of the virtues of a medicine.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KONORO コノロ adv. Lately; of late; latterly; recently.</strong> — Syn. CHIGARO, KINKAI.**</td>
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<td><strong>KÔNO-RAKE コノウラケ 功努根 n. The shade of a tree.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>KON-RAKE コノウラケ 功努根 n. A leaf of a tree:</strong> — ki no ka.**</td>
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KONOHAZUKU コノハズク n. A species of owl.  
Kono-kami コノカミ 老. Elder brother.  
Syn. ani.  
KONO-KATA コノカタ 此方 adv. From that time until now; since that time, since then, ever since: kai-byaku —, since the beginning of the world; ano hito wa Tōkyō yē itte kara kono-kata wa tozavrante imasu, he has been sick ever since he went to Tōkyō.  
Syn. ima-made, i-rai.  
KONOKIMI コノミ n. (poet.) Bamboo.  
Konomashihi, k-KU コノマシイ好敷 adj. Anything which one likes or is fond of; agreeable, pleasant, desirable.  
Konomi コノミ 木実 n. Fruit of a tree = ki no me.  
Konomi-ru コノミ代 t.v. To like, be fond of; to relish, to be pleased with; to desire; mikana wo —, like oranges; tabako wo konomumu, do not like tobacco; Tōkyō wo konominasen, don’t like Tōkyō; hon wo konomi, fond of books.  
Syn. suku, nozomu, nega.  
†Konomo-kanomo コノモカノモノ 雌雄 n. These and there; this place and that place.  
Kō-KO-MONO カオモノ 寄物 n. Radiates pickled in salt and bran (very offensive to the smell).  
Kondō コノド (pres. p. of konomi, used adverbially) Voluntarily; of one’s own accord.  
Konori コノリ 類 n. A small kind of hawk.  
Konoshiro コノシロ 鶴 n. A kind of herring full of bones, Chatoeus.  
Konote-gashiwa コノテガシハ睡附 n. Arbor-vite, Thuya orientalis.  
Konowata コノワタ 海参 n. Beche-de-Mer.  
Syn. kinko.  
Syn. mucha-mucha.  
Konrei コノレイ 婚禮 A wedding; marriage ceremonies: — wo suru, to celebrate a wedding.  
Konrenzai コノレンザイ 金輪際 (lit. the lowest portion of the earth; Bud.) adv. With a neg. = by no means, not at all.  
Konryo コノリョ 産樓 n. An earthenware furnace.  
Konru コノリ 騎立 — suru, to build or erect a temple by contributor or subscription.  
Syn. tateru.  
Konsei コノセイ 懇情 (nengoro-na nasake) Kindness, friendship, benevolence.  
Konseki コノセキ 今昔 i.q. konjaku.  
Konseki コノセキ 今昔 This evening.  
Syn. komaran.  
Konsetsu コノセス 懇 by n. Friendship, amity, friendliness.  
Syn. kont.  
Konsin コンシン 慈志 (nengoro-naruu kocracy) Kindness, good-will, benevolence.  
Syn. shinsetsu.

Kora コラフ 丸 n. The shell of a tortoise.

Korae-rane,ru コラエレル t.v. To bear, endure, stand, sustain; to resist, suffer patiently; to forbear; itami wo —, to bear pain; tkari wo —, to forbear anger.

Koran コラネ n. The leading dior principal points; scope of an argument; Kóren クーレン (tanji) n. Husband and wife, (the well-matched pair).

Kore クロト列 n. Asiatic choler.

Koren コレラ 此等 (plural of kore) These, such as this.

Koreshi クレシキ 此数 (coll) This kind, such—used only of trifling or mean things: — no koto; — no hito.

Kuri コリ核 n. Cleansing by washing, or pouring water over the body: kori wo torite kami wo inoru, having bathed by pouring water over one's self to worship the kami.

Kuri クリ高利 n. High rate of interest.

Kuri クリ宦 n. The most precious jewel, used for adornment.

Kuri クリ紅 n. A bale, package—generally of 100 catties: tito hito kori, one bale of silk.

Kuri クリ水 n. Ice: — ga haru, the ice forms, it freezes; — ni suberu, to slide on the ice; — ni beru, sliding or skating; — ga tokeru, the ice thaws; — ni, iced water; — baku, an ice-box; — wa mizu yori idete mizu yori samushi (prov).

Kuri,ru コリ熔き t.v. To freeze, congeal: samusa nite mizu ga kötta, it is so cold the water has frozen.

Kuri クリ節 n. The largest subdivision of a kuni or ken; a county.

Kuri クリ行李 n. Baggage, luggage; a trunk or box made of cane; a hamper.

Kuri クリ箱 n. The hold of a ship where goods are stored.

Kuri,ru コリ融け t.v. To make into a bale, or bundle: moto wo —, to bale cotton.

Kuri,ru コリ役 n. Experienced, or admonished by some past occurrence; to receive a lesson from a past misconduct; to be punished, corrected, warned: korite saka wo yameru, to feel the baneful effects of wine and to leave it off; yakazura hi ni koritu (prov.), a burnt face will not shun the fire; utusukushiki mono ni kori yo tōgarashi (prov.), beware of a beautiful woman, she is red pepper.

Kuri,ru コリ糖 n.v. To freeze, congeal, crystallize; to be wholly given up to, addicted to, engrossed in: mizu ga —, the water freezes; chi ga —, blood congeals; bakuchi ni —, addicted to gambling; gakumon ni —, engrossed in study; kempshi kara ga —, to have a swelling of the shoulders.

Kuri,ru コリ糖 n.v. To cut timber: ki wo —.

Koribako コリバコ n. An ice-box.

Kori-kamata クリタルマル凝固 n.v. To be engrossed in, absorbed, taken up with, wholly given up to; to be bigoted.

Kori-kó クリ小利口 (coll) Adroit, smart, clever: — na hito; — ni tachimawaru, to manage or do cleverly.

Kori-kori コリコリ凝固 adv. The same as koriru: tabi-tabi son wo shite wo —, shita, have suffered loss so often I have been taught a good lesson.
ment in a police lock-up, as for a misdemeanor: — suru, to arrest and confine, detain.

Kōryō-jō クリックルジョウ拘留所 n. (log.) An order to arrest and detain.

Kōsa コサ込 n. The thickness, consistence.

Kōsai クサイ後妻 (nochi no tsuma) n. Second wife,—the first being dead.

Kōsai クサイ交際 n. Friendly relations or intercourse, communion, communication.

Syn. MAJIGARI, KÔTSU.

Kōsai クサイ虹彩 n. (med.) The iris: —maku, id.

Kōsai クサイ公務 (oyake no sabakii) Judicial decision: —wo aogu, to appeal to the judgment of a court.

Kōsai クサイ公懲 n. Public debt: —shō-sho, public accounts n. Government bonds; — wo teito wo nasu, to guarantee —

Kōsai クサイ言詞 n. Eloquence, or fluent and able in talking, or in argument: —aru hito.

Kōsaibō クサイハフ交流法 n. The art or rules of an envoy; diplomacy.

Kōsaika クサイカ交際家 n. A diplomatist.

Kōsan クサイ恩巨細 adv. Minutely, particularly: —ni, to tell particularly.

Syn. KOMAYAKA, KUWSAKI, TSUBUSA-ni.


†Kōsaku クサク話語 — no bun, the programme of official duties for each month, shown to the Tenšhi.

Kōsaku クサク新作 (tagayeshi tsukuru) Cultivation of the land, farming: — suru, to farm.

Kōsakem クサメ小雨 n. A drizzling rain.

Kōsatsu クサト故殺 (kotosaara ni korusu) n. Intentional murder.

Kōsan クサン参古 (furuku mairu) n. Oldest come; longest come; as: kōsan no deshi, a pupil who has been in the school the longest, a senior.

Kōsan クサン降参 (kudari mairu) Submission, surrender, capitulation: — suru, to surrender, capitulate; — wo kō, to offer to surrender. Syn. KURADU, KÔFUKU.

Kōsakaru クサカ入 (caus. of kōsatsu) To cause or let another cross over: hito ni kawa wo —, to make a person cross over the river.

Kōsakaru クサカ入 (caus. of kōsatsu) To make or let another come: kare wo koko ni kōsasu beshi.

Kōsatsu クサス高札 n. The board containing the imperial edicts, hung up under a shed for public instruction.

Kōsatsu, or Kōsage クサシ役 n. An erumpion on the skin; the itch (†).

Kōsei クセイ恆星 n. Fixed stars=i.q. gōsei, teisei.

Kōsei クセイ行星 n. A moving star, a planet=gyōsei.

Kōsei クセイ後世 (nochi no yo) n. Future generation, future times.

Syn. MATSUJIRAI.

Kōsei クセイ後生 (nochi ni umaretaru mono) n. Young people, pupils; the opp. of tsuwetsu, also used in speaking humbly of one's self.

Kōsei クセイ厚 ثن (atari nasake) Great kindness: go — no dan katakikenkoku zuoni soro.

Kōsei クセイ降生 (kudari umareru) n. The advent or birth (only of Christ): Jesu Kirišuto no —

Kōsei クセイ校正 (shirube tadaen) — suru, to examine and correct, to revise.

Kōsei クセイ講席 n. A hall where stories are told, or discourses delivered; an auditory.

Kōsei クセイ古跡 n. Ruins, or remains of an ancient place; an ancient monument.

Kōsei クセイ戸籍 n. The names and numbers of houses and population: —gakari, census.

Kōsei クセイ功績 (tsaoshiki) Merit.

Kōsei クセイ口語 n. The tone of voice, voice: ano yakuwa wa — ga warui, that play-actor has a bad voice.

Kōsekino クセイ戸籍簿 n. The census register.

Kōsekose クセイ秘 adv. Little or trifling matters: yoku — hataraku hito da; — dorobō, a pilferer.

Kōsen クセイ口錦 n. Commission for selling goods; brokerage, percentage: —wo toru, to charge percentage: ni bu go rin no —wo harau, to pay a commission of two and a half per cent.

Kōsen クセイ光線 n. The rays of light.

Syn. AKARI.

Kōsen クセイ黄泉 (lit. yellow fountain) n. Hades, the place of the dead, supposed to be situated in the centre of the earth.

Syn. YOMI, YOMIJ.

Kōsen クセイ香箱 n. An infusion of shiso and parched rice, used instead of tea.

Kōsenkoku クセイコ国交戦国 A belligerent country.

Kōsetsu クセイ昔説 n. The sayings of the common people: —wo toru beki tokoro ari.

Kōsetsu クセイ交流 (majiwarai) n. Intercourse, friendly relations.

Kōsetsu クセイ昔説 Same as kōgi.

Kōsetsuki クセイ附 i.v. (coll.) To be fond of little, petty, or trifling matters.

Kōsha クシヤ暑假者 n. A blind person.

Kōsha クサイイヤ巧者 n. Ingenious, clever, expert or skillful: —no; —na; —hito; —mono.

Kōshaku クサイヤ講演 n. Exposition, discourse, lecture, disquisition, sermon, storytelling: —suru, to lecture, discourse, explain; —jo, lecture-room.

Kōshaku-nai クサイヤナ adj. (coll.) Having a smattering of knowledge; pedantic; affecting a knowledge of anything.

Syn. CHOKOBAI-nai, NAMAIKI.
The flesh and bones, as pain, shame, cold; itami ga kotererun, the pain cannot be endured.

Syn. henji suru, tessuru, kokaeru, hen-
to suru.

Kōtaï カタイ 伴代 Alternative: — suru, take the place of another; daimyō ga Yedo ye — suru, the daimyō resided in Yedo alternately.

Syn. iri-kawari.

Kōtaikō コタイコーポ The Empress dowager.

Kōtaitori-kai カタイコーポ会 伴代会 The title of a certain class of hatamawo, who formerly, in the manner of the daimyō, lived alternately in Yedo and on their estates.

Kōtaka カタカ 合定 (suri iie) n. The old house, former residence.


Kōtan コータン 穿透 (kudatte umareru) n. Birth, descent: Shaka Niyori shi gatsu youka ni — arasetamau, Shaka was born on the 6th day of the 4th month (o.e.); — no i, birthday.

Kōtatsu コタツ 火燵 A hearth or fire-place covered with a quilt, under which people warm themselves.

Kōtatsu コタツ 公達 n. Public notice.

Kotchō コッチョ 軍 n. (coll.) The utmost or highest degree, — used generally in low conversation: surui no — , the chief of knaves; omoshiroi no — , the most agreeable.

Kote コテ 小手 n. Defensive armor for the arm and hand; a bracelet.

Kote コテ 鉄 n. A trowel, a smoothing iron.

Kōtei カテイ 行程 (michi-nori) n. A journey; the road, way, length of the way.

Kōtei カテイ 行程 n. Filial piety and brotherly love, respect for elders.

Kōtei カテイ 皇帝 n. The Emperor.

Kōtei カテイ 高弟 n. Best or most illustrious pupil.

Kō-tei カテイ 高弟 (taka hiku) High and low, elevation and depression.

Kō-tei カテイ 高弟 n. A paddle used by masons and plasterers.

Kōteikō カテイ鉄製 黃錫製 n. (min.) Iron pyrites.

Kōteikō カテイ鉄製 adv. (coll.) Much, abundantly, a good deal: meshi wo — moru, to heap up the rice in the bowl.

Syn. tappuri, tanto, donoto.

Kōten カテン 後天 After one birth; a posteriori (in logic).


Kōtesu カテス チ鉄鉄 Yellow iron, i.e. copper.

Kōtei-kisan カテイ鍛造 n. An iron-clip (ship).

Koto コト 矛 n. A harp, or lyre: — no o, the strings of a harp; — no tsune, the ivory finger-shield used in playing the harp; — no ji, the bridge over which the strings pass; — wo hiku, to play a harp.

Koto コト 言 n. Affair, event, transaction, occurrence, fact, business, concern, circumstance, thing, matter, word: koto to mo sezu, made nothing of it, did not mind; — ga okoru, trouble will come of it; koto no nai you, unconcerned manner, making light of it; koto no nage naru tei, id.; koto no ha, word, language; koto ga kakeru, lacking in something necessary; koto ni yoru, according to circumstances; — to sube ni yotte, id.; yoi kana kono — , how good it is!

Koto コト 異 Different, strange, another: tsune no idakoro wo koto ni suru, to change his usual place of sitting; koto-gokoro wo idaku, to have a treacherous heart; — kuni, another country; — bito, a different person.

Kōto カトウ 美明 — suru, to bow low in humbly acknowledging one's error, or in submission.

Kōto カトウ 虚詭 n. Imperial line: — remmen to shite taetsu.

Kōto カトウ 虚詭 n. Speculating upon the reason of things, speaking: — sezu, without speaking, silently.

Kotoba コトバ 言 n. A word, language, speech: — wo kawasu, to make a verbal promise, to speak to each other, to salute; Nippon no — , the Japanese language; — o- kereba shina sukunashi (prov.).

Kotoba-zuki コトバづき 言質 n. A promise, the pledge of one's word or veracity: — wo toru, to take a promise.

Kotoba-zuki コトバづき 言質 n. Kotoba-zenki コトバづき 言質言 n. Word for word, verbatim: — suru, to tell, or report word for word.

Kotoba-zukai コトバづき言言 n. Uses of word, ways of talking, manner of pronouncing, diction: — ga yoi hito, one who uses good language, or speaks fluently.

Kotobuki コトブキ 言弊 n. Congratulation; complimentary language; a toast in honor or in praise; — age, length of life: — wo nasu, to congratulate; — wo nobe.

Kotobuki-ku コトブキ t. v. Same as kotobu-ku.

Kotoda コトダ 言落 n. The god of language; spiritual, divine, or wonderful language: Yamato no kuni wa — no sakutei kuni, Japan is a country blessed with a wonderful language.

Kototobun コトトフレ語者 n. A strolling fortune-teller of the weather, crops, or sickness.

Kotogara コトガラ 言格 n. Kind, or nature of affair; case, circumstances, as: — mo wa- kita-nezu, does not discriminate different cases; — ni yotte, according to the merits of the case.
KOTOGOTO コトゴト n. Other or different matter or subject: — wa itajī, I will not speak of anything else.

KOTOGOKA コトゴゴ n. Alienated or estranged in heart: — aru gotoku ni mituru.

KOTOGORU コトゴト 虚 adv. In all respects, wholly, entirely, altogether.

Syn. MINA, NOKORAZU, SUBETE.

KOTOGO NI コトゴト 虚事 adv. Everything, every matter, every circumstance: Kōshi tai-biyō ni irite — tō, when Confucius entered the great temple he inquired about everything.


KOTOHARA コトハラ 异腹 Born of a different mother: = haragawari.

KOTOHORI-, GU ホトゲ 祝 t.v. To celebrate, commemorate; to felicitate: gembutu wo —; shichi-ga-shichi no ga wo —.

Syn. IWAI, KOTOMORI.

KOTOJIN 萬タウフライn. 法或法院 n. The high criminal court for trying political crimes.

KOTOU コトイ 稜 n. A bull.

Syn. OUSHI.

KOTOI コトイ n. The bridge over which the strings of the koto are stretched.

KOTOKARI-, KU コトカクリ事事 t.v. To be deficient in, in want of, to be short of, or lacking in something: kozukai ga amai wa rukute koto kaku, owing to the sickness of my servant, I am short-handed.

KOTOKAWARI-, KU コトカハル 言言 i.v. To be different, to be dissimilar, distinct, unlike: ima wa makashi ni —, the present is unlike former times.

KOTOKIRE-, KU コトキレ事事 i.v. To end, conclude, finish; to die.

KOTOKOMAYAKA NI コトコマヤカ名名 adv. Minutely, particularly.

KOTOKUSA コトクサ 异言 n. A motto, or phrase which one is in the habit of repeating; a subject or topic of conversation.

†KOTONABABA コトナババ = if it be possible, i.q. kanawaba.

KOTONARI-, KU コトナル 异 i.v. To be different, unlike, unusual, strange; tsuné ni —, extraordinary, unlike what is common.

Syn. CHIGAO, TAKAU.

KOTONEI コトネイ 小舎人 n. Inferior servants attached to the palace of the Mikado.

KOTO NI コト名 adv. Especially, particularly.

Syn. BESSHITE, KAKUBETSU NI.

KOTOKO-HA コトホカ 稜外 adv. (coll.) Unusually, extraordinarily, uncommonly, exceedingly, beyond measure: — samuku natta; — mutsekashii koto.

Syn. NAKANAKA.

KOTO-6 コトシ六 n. A small bird.

KOTOSAKUGU コトサクラ A makura kotoba, or epithet applied anciently to China or any country whose language was strange.

KOTOSAKUKEI-, KU コトサクラi.v. To appear to be intentional, to seem as if done on purpose.

KOTOSAKUNI コトサクラ 片 adv. Particularly, in an especial manner; or purposely, intentionally.

Syn. BESSETE.

KOTO-SHI コト琴 紙 n. Harp or lyre-maker.

KOTOSHI コトシ 今年 (kone) n. This year.

Syn. TÖKEN.

KOTO-SHOKEI-, KU コトシダク 事事 adj. Busy, hurried, or over-run with business; thronged.

Syn. ISOASHIT, SEWASHIT, KOTO-N.

KOTO-SUKUNA コトスクナ 簡易 (kan-i) Easy, short; not difficult; not busy; slack.

KOTO-TOKE コトメル 事事 To answer the purpose; will do; to be fully provided for; to be sufficient, have enough: sofuku norōmono kotoru basi, although the clothes are coarse they will do; hinkiy basifuroemon kotoraru nari, I am poor, but have sufficient.

KOTO-TOJI-OU コトトフ i.v. To inquire, ask about: = koto wo tō sara, to reply.

KOTO-UKI コトウケ n. Reply, answer, = kotaen: — wo suru, to reply.

KOTO-UKE コトウケ n. Explanation, apology.

KOTOVARI コトワリ 理 n. Reason, principle, cause, nature; excuse, plea, meaning: = ni tagaeru, explanation, refusal, declining; — wo itu, to plead an excuse; kotowaza no —, the meaning of a proverb.

Syn. DÔNI.

KOTOWARI-, KU コトハル 稜 t.v. (coll.) To refuse, decline, forbid; to state, mention, explain, give the reason, give notice: kansu wo katsu koto wo kotowaru, to refuse to lend money; maematte kotowatte oku, to mention beforehand; kotowari nashi ni uchi wo heiru koto wa naranu, entering the house without asking (or without permission) is forbidden; o kotowari mōsū, I decline, or please excuse me.

KOTOWAZA コトワザ 便益 n. An adage, common saying, proverb: = ni tu tōri, according to the proverb.

KOTOYÔ NARI コトヨナル 异名 n. A peculiar, uncommon, unusual.

KOTOYOSASHI-, SU コトヨサシ任事 i.v. To commit anything to another, to give an order or command: = koto wo makanu.

KOTOYOSHI-, KU コトヨシ任事 i.v. To make a pretext of, to pretend, to do as an excuse; to allude, or hint at: shuyen ni kotoyoseite hito wo korō, under the pretext of making a wise party to plan the murder of a man.

Syn. KAROTUBERU, DASHI NI TSUKAU.

KOTOYOSUGOTO コトヨセゴト n. A fable, fiction.

†KOTOZAME-, KU コトザメ t.v. To despise, contemn.

KOTOZUKARI-, KU コトツカル事事 i.v. To beentrusted with a message or commission to another.
KOTOUKE コトブケ or KOTOZUKE コトブツ
傳言 n. A verbal message, opportunity; entrusting a message to another: — wo yaru, to deliver a message; — wo tanomu, to request one to take a message.

KOTOUKE-RO コトブケル 屬托 i.v. (coll.) To avail one's self of an opportunity or aid of another to do anything: tegamivo kotozuke Tōkyō ye yaru, to take the opportunity to send a letter to Tōkyō by another.

KOTOZUKE コトブツ n. Artificial finger nails made of ivory used in playing the harp.

KOTSU コツ n. Bone; knack, tact or dexterity in doing: — ga yoi; ano hito wa satiku ni — wo oboeta.

KOTSU KOッ n. A weight—the tenth part of a mō.

KOTSU カウッウ交通 (majinari) Intercourse, communication, fellowship, communion.


KOTSUJAMU コツバメ 小燕 n. A small bird, a Flycatcher, Musciicap.

KOTSU-JURO コツリョ 子宮 n. The womb. Syn. SHIKYO.

KOTSUGAI コツガイ 音鳴 n. A beggar. Syn. KOJIKI, MONO-MORAI.

KOTSUGARA コツガラ 骨場 n. (coll.) The bony condition or frame; figure, or make of body: — no yoi hito, a finely formed person, a person of fine figure. Syn. HONE-OUMI.

KOTSUKI コツキ 音食 n. A beggar, pronounced in com. coll. KOJIKI.


KOTSUKU コツク骨 n. Flesh and bones, used only fig. for blood relations, kindred: — no aidaigara, id.; — yori mo shitashii, to love another more than one's relations.

KOTSUKURO コツクル骨滑 n. (med.) Exostosis or tumor of bone.

KOTSUKURO TO コツクル伝顏 忽然 adv. Suddenly, unexpectedly. Syn. TACHIMACHI, FUEN.

KOTSU-ZU コツツ骨 n. The marrow: — ni tessuru, to pierce to the very marrow.

KOTSUMU コツツミ 小鼓 n. A small kind of drum.

KOTTA コッタ 類 of kori.

KOtte コッテ n. An ox, i.e. kotoi.

KOTTERI コッテーリ adv. (coll.) Gross in taste, thick in consistence; abundantly: — to nita mono.


KO-URU コウリ小売 n. Selling at retail, retail: — ni suru.

KO-USHI コウシ 小牛 n. A calf.

KO-UTA コウタ 小歌 n. A sonnet, ditty.

KOWA コハ (cont. of kore wa) This; also an exclamation of surprise, as: kowa! ikuni shitte yokaru. O! what shall we do.

KOWA カウッ n. Peace, amicable settlement. Syn. NARA-NAGORI.

KOWARAFU-KU コワラフェ 驚直 i.v. (coll.) To be hard and stiff: kiouyo ga nori de kowarafu, the clothes are stiffened with starch; shigai ga —, the corpse is stiff.

Syn. KATAKU NARU.

KOWABURU コワブリ n. Tone of voice.


KOWADERA カワデ男 高聲 n. Loud voice: — ni mono wo iu, to speak with a loud voice.

KOWAGARASE-RO コワカラセル (caust. of kowagaru) To frighten, terrify. Syn. KOWAGARI-RO カワカラ怖 i.v. (coll.) To be timid, afraid; to be frightened: kowagaru na, don't be afraid.

Syn. OSORENAGI.

KOWAGOWA コワガオ滑雪 adv. In a fearful manner, timidly, afraid: — wataru maru-bashii, crossing with fear a bridge of one round log. Syn. BIRU-BIRU KERU.

KOWAGOWASHI-RO コワゴホシ adj. Stiff, hard; dangerous, fearful, terrible.

KOWAI-KE-KU SHI コハイ敵視 adj. Fearful; afraid; dreadful; dangerous; alarming: kowai nai, not afraid; kowai hito, a fearful-looking person; kowaya, be careful, or how dreadful!

Syn. OSOROSHIKI.

KOWAI-KE-KU SHI コハイ強視 adj. stiff, hard, rigid, unyielding: kowai-kute kuwarenou, so hard it cannot be chewed; fude no ke ga kowai, the hairs of the pencil are stiff.

Syn. KATA.

KOWAIKEN コワライケン 异见 n. Severe admonition or reprimand, threatening: — wo kuwaren.

KOWAIRO コウライ穂色 n. The tone of voice: — wo tsukau, to imitate the voices of different persons, as a ventriloquist.

KOWAKI コワキ小脇 n. The side, or under the arum, used in such phrases as, nagi-nata wo — ni kakaeru, holding the spear under his arm.

KOWAMESHI コホメし 强飯 n. A kind of food made of rice and beans.

Syn. SEKIHAN.

KOWANE コワネ聲音 n. The tone of voice.

KOWAPP コワッパ adj. Little and weak, insignificant, mean, contemptible: monomonoshiki — mere, you presumptuous insignificant fellow.

KOWAREBE, or KOWAMBERE コワラベ小童 n. A child, a boy or girl.

KOWARE-RO コワレレ碟 i.v. To be broken (used mostly of hard, compact substances): koware-yasu, easily broken; bristle; koware gatai, hard to break; fune ga kowareta, the ship is wrecked; ie ga —, the house is dilapidated; biidoryo ga —, the glass is broken; kuchi ga —, the mouth is sore.

Syn. YABURERU, KUDAKERU, WAREHU.
KOWARI,-RU コワリ 硬 i.v. (coll.) To be hard, become hard.
KOWASA コハサ 弱 n. Stiffness, hardness, rigidity; fearfulness, dreadful. See kowai.
KOWASARE,-RU コハサレ 破破 (pass. of kowasu) To get broken.
KOWASHI,-SU コハシ 銀 t.v. (coll.) To break: Ishi wo —, to break a stone; te wo —, to tear down a house; kowashite wa warui, you must not break it; shinasu wo —, to destroy one's property. Syn. yaburu.
KOWATSUKE コワツキ n. The tone of voice.
KOWAZAMA コワザマ n. The tone of voice: — go arai.
KOWAZUKI コワツカビ n. Manner or way of speaking; language, pronunciation: — no warui hito, a person who uses bad or unbecoming language.
KOWAZUKURI, or KOWAZUKURU コワツクリ 役 n. Clearing the throat, to prepare in speaking: — wo suru, to clear, to clear the throat.
Syn. sekibara, shiwa-buku.
KOTAI コタイ 小屋 n. A small house, hut, pen: koyigoya, a beggar's hut; — no mono, a beggar; butagoya, a pig-sty.
KOTA コタイ 落堂 n. A building where silk-worms are kept.
KOTOKA ロトカ 野屋 n. A duye-house, dyer.
Syn. konya, somemonyo.
KOTA ロトカ 荒野 or 荒野 n. A desert, wilderness.
KOTAKAMISHI,-KI-KU コタカマシイ 小嘘 (coll.) adj. Noisy, making a disturbance, fault finding, captious.
KOTAKU コタク 青菌 n. A medical plaster, ointment, cerate: — wo noberu, to spread a plaster; — wo haru, to apply a plaster.
KOTAMAKI コタママキ n. The Umbrella pine, Skiadopitys verticillata.
KOTASHI コタシ 餓 n. Manure: — wo kakeru, to manure; — wo suru, id.
Syn. kote.
KOTASHI,-SU コタシ 糠 t.v. To fertilize, to enrich; to make fat; to nourish; to manure: tawachi wo —, to manure the ground; hara wo —.
KOTASHI-TOURO コタシトウロ 餓壺 n. A large jar used for holding manure.
KOTASHI-OAI コタシオアイ 子安貝 n. A species of cowry.
KOTATRU コタトヌ 漬奴 (cont. of kono yatsu) Same as kotsu, this fellow.
KOTE コテ 嘆 n. The voice: takai koye, a loud voice; ohi-na —, id.; hikui —, a low voice; chisai —, id.; — ga kakeru, the voice is hoarse; — ga ageru, to cry; — wo hassuru, to utter a sound; tokito wo —, to give a shout (of many persons at once); — ga kawatta, the voice has changed, as at puberty; — wo kakeru, to call out.
KOTE コテ 矢 n. Manure (same as koyashi): — wo ireru, or — wo kakeru, to manure; — wo shite mo ikiru.
KOYE,-RU コエール 肥 i.v. To grow fat, plump, or fleshy; to be fertile, rich, productive: ushi ga koye, the ox is fat; koyeta hito, a copulent man: ta hatake ga koye, the fields are fertile; me ga —, to be sharp-sighted.
Syn. futoru.
KOYE,-RU コエール 越 t.v. To cross, pass over: to excel, surpass; to transgress, break, go beyond, exceed, overstrip: umi yama wo —, to cross over seas and mountains; gei-ni hito ni koyetari, excelling others in polite accomplishments and talents; hatto wo koye, to transgress the laws; taihi wo —, to pass the year; mixu ga hiza wo —, the water is above his knees.
KOYEDA コイデ 小枝 n. A twig, small branch, shoot.
KOYE-FUTORI,-RU コエフルトール 肥大 i.v. To grow fat and large.
KOYE-GAWARI コイガイカリ n. The change of voice at puberty.
KOYEKI カイキ 交易 n. Barter, exchange of commodities, trade, commerce.
Syn. bōkeri.
KOYEN コイエン 後園 n. A back-garden.
KOYEN コイエン 後接 (ushiro-tawuke) n. Reinforcement: sen nin — to shite kitaaru.
KOYEN コイエン 公園 n. A public garden, park: — chi, id.
KOYENDORO コイエンドロ 胡麻 n. (Eng.) Coriander seed.
KOYESUNE コイエスネ n. Elephantiasis, i.q. zashiki.
KOYETSU カイエス校庭 (shiraberu) Revision: — suru, to revise.
KOYÔ コヨユ 夜用 n. Public service, government business.
Syn. gōyō.
KOYÔ コヨウ 紅紫 (monijiba) n. The change of the leaf in autumn to red: kōyō shita, the leaves have changed to red.
KOYÔ コヨウ 窖用 (hataraki) n. Function, office, use: i no —, function of the stomach; kikai no —, the use of a machine; me no — wa mono wo miru ni ari.
Syn. hataraker, mogochi.
KOYÔ カイオウ (cont. of kono yō) adv. This way, this manner, such, thus: — no ori, at such a time.
KOYÔ コヨウ 公用 n. Public service, government business.
Syn. komiban.
KOYÔMLIKOI 勝利 n. Almanac, calendar: — hakase, almanac-maker.
Syn. rekki.
KOYONAKI コヨナキ 無比上 (cont. of kono u nakii) adj. Nothing above this, highest, greatest, very: — saiai, greatest good fortune; — ku aiseru, to love dearly.
KOYÔ コヨリ 調和 n. Paper rolled or twisted into a string: — wo yoru, to twist paper.
KÔYÔ コイユ油 n. Perfumed oil; hair-oil; pomatum.
KÔYÔ コイユ固有 (moto yori aru) That which one possesses naturally; peculiar; inherent;
innate: Nihon — no mono, a thing peculiar to Japan; — no fuzoku; — seishitsu; — no meishi, a proper noun.

Syn. temp., honzen.

Kōyu カユ 青聴 n. Fertile, rich; productive: — no chi, fertile land.

Kōyū コユ See koye.

Kōya コヤ n. Same as koisa.

Kōzai カザイ 音階 n. Superior production.

Kōzai カザイ 鉱山 n. A mine from which ore is dug.

Kōzech カゼチ 講設 n. A lecture, discourse, preaching.

Kōzen コゼン 公然 adv. Publicly; openly; above-board.

Syn. omotebuki.

Kōzei カゼイ 调理人 n. Skirmish.

Kōzo コゾ 去年 (kyo nen) Last year.

Kōzō コゾ 小僧 n. (coll.) A young Buddhist priest, a small servant or errand boy.

Kōzōzō コツゾウ チザノツメ adv. Having a shallow smartness, or low cunning; adroit.

Kōzuk 千鉄 鉄策 n. Superior production.

Kōzukan 鉄山 n. A mine from which ore is dug.

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Kōzōzō コツゾウ チザノツメ adv. Having a shallow smartness, or low cunning; adroit.

Kōzuk 千鉄 鉄策 n. Superior production.

Kōzukan 鉄山 n. A mine from which ore is dug.

Kōzech カゼチ 講設 n. A lecture, discourse, preaching.

Kōzen コゼン 公然 adv. Publicly; openly; above-board.

Syn. omotebuki.

Kōzei カゼイ 调理人 n. Skirmish.

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Kōzei カゼイ 調理人 n. Skirmish.

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Kōzō コゾ 小僧 n. (coll.) A young Buddhist priest, a small servant or errand boy.

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Kōzen コゼン 公然 adv. Publicly; openly; above-board.

Syn. omotebuki.
Kubo クボ n. A hollow place, low sunken place: tani no — a sunken valley.

Kubō クブウ n. The Shōgun, who formerly resided at Yedo, and was called by foreigners Tatakun. This office was abolished in the revolution of 1868.

Kubō クボウ 空乏 (toboshihiku naru) Empty, scarce, nothing left: shokuryō — ni naru, the provisions have given out.

Kubochi クボチ n. Low ground; a hollow; low land.

Kubō, Ki-ku-ku キボ キブ adj. Concave, depressed, hollowed, indented, sunken: kubō tokorō ni mizu ga tamaru, the water settles in hollow places; kuboku suru, to hollow out; kuboku naru, to become hollowed, or concave.

Kobome-ru クボメル i.v. To hollow.

Kubomi クボミ n. A concavity, a hollow place, a depression, indentation.

Kubosa クボサ n. The depression, concavity, indentation.

Kubō クボ利潤 (urou) n. Gain, profit, kubōjì advantage.

Kubō クボ n. 

Kubō クボ n. An oak leaf used for holding rice, as an offering to the kami.

Kubo-ku クブ九分 Nine parts: — ichi, one-ninth; kubu-kurin, ninety-nine parts in a hundred.

Kubun クブン区 n. A division: — suru, to divide.

Kuchi クチロ n. The mouth; an orifice, aperture; entrance; door, opening; in mercantile language, demand, request; kind, mark, or brand; article, item, or quality of goods; words; language, mouths or number of persons; end (of a thread): — wo aku, or — wo hiraku, to open the mouth; — wo tojiru, suagui, or tsugumui, to shut the mouth; — ga chigai, his story does not agree; ito no — ga aita, there is a demand for silk; — wo tataku, to prate, babble; — wo kiku, to speak out; hōkō no — ga nai, there is no demand for servants; kono — wo mo arimaesen, I have no more of this quality; waru — wo in, to calumniate, speak evil of; — ga suberu, to make a slip of the tongue; tokkuri ni kuchi wo suru, to cork a bottle; — ga omoi, slow of speech; — ga karui, rapid in talking, talkative; — ni makasu, to talk at random; — de uru, to sell by the quantity; hito — ni uru, to sell in the lump; mōke — ga nai, no chance to make money; taru ni — wo suru, to put a spike into the hole of a cask; — buehō, rude in speech, not fluent in the use of language; — wo kakeru, to speak for, apply for, solicit, to call; — wo kakeru, to be spoken for, solicited, or in request; — ga hashiru, to talk at random, incomerently; — wa wazawai no kado (prov.), the mouth is the door of misfortune; hito no
— ni to wa tateraren (prov.), no door can be made for a man's mouth, i.e. cannot be shut; — ni kōko, obedient to the mouth, i.e. fond of eating; — wo vorote itu, to say unmanned.

**Kuchi** クチ 腦海 (kake haseru) — suru, to gallop or run — on horseback.

**Kōchi** クチ 空地 n. Vacant ground, waste land.

**Kuchi** クチ 梗 n. Decayed, rotten, putrid.

**Kuchi-** クチ- outline opening. Of a sale, commencement of sale: mada kō wa — ga nai, have made no sales yet to-day.

**Kuchiba** クチバ 打禁 n. Decayed leaves.

**Kuchibami** クチバミ 蛇 n. A venomous snake, — kuchi-ba-wa.

**Kuchibashi** クチバシ 鼻 n. The bill, or beak of a bird.

**Kuchibashi-ru** クチバシル 走る i.v. To say, or let slip something which should not be said; to utter something without thought; to make a slip of the tongue.

**Kuchibī** クチビ n. A fauc.

**Kuchiburi** クチブリ 腀 n. The lips: — ya-burete ha samushī (prov.), when the lips are broken away the teeth are cold.

**Kuchibuk** クチブキ 唇 n. Whistling: — wo fuku, to whistle.

**Syn.** uo-bekki.

**Kuchidōme** クチドメ唇下 n. Hushing or stopping another from speaking or telling anything: kuchidome wo shite ohi, to brie one to secrecy; — ni gochisō suru, to give to one a feast in order to secure secrecy; — kin, hush-money.

**Kuchihaki** クチカキ口書 (kisho) n. A deposition, written confession: — wo toru.

**Kuchiharu** クチカルナ adj. Witty.

**Kuchigai** クチガイ吻下 adj. Speaking as an innocent person (of one who is criminal): — koto wo itu.

**Kuchihantan-ki-ku-shi** クチハツシ口辺 adj. Foul-mouthed; speaking like a miser; fond of eating.

**Kuchihō** クチ表 n. A muzzle-loader (gun.)

**Kuchihōmori-ru** クチホモリロ助 i.v. To stutter, stammer; to mumble or to speak in indistinctly: henji ga kuchi-gomoru, his reply was indistinct.

**Kuchigōsha** クチゴーシャ口巧者 n. A person clever at talking, smart at repartee: — na hito.

**Kuchigotae** クチゴテイ口答 n. Answering back in a surly manner to a superior.

**Kuchigochi-** クチゴチ-adv. At every entrance; by every mouth; for every kind: kari ga — aru, indebted to many different persons, or received many different loans of money; — itu, said by several persons one after the other, or to speak unanimously.

**Kuchiguruma** クチグルマ n. Fair speech, pleasant words: — ni noseru, to take another in by fair speeches.

**Kuchigusuri** クチグスリ口赎 n. Powder used for priming a gun.

**Kuchihate-ru** クチハテーフ助 i.v. Completely decayed or rotten.

**Kuchihiri** クチヒリ n. Cracking of the lips, as in cold weather: — ga dekiru.

**Kuchi-ire** クチイレ口入 n. An intelligence office, where servants may be hired, also the business, or the person who keeps the office: kōko ni kuchiire dokoro, a place where servants may be obtained.

**Syn.** krian, kriwan.

**Kuchiki** クチキ朽木 n. A decayed tree, rotten wood.

**Kuchikiki** クチキキ口料 n. One who is clever at talking or persuading; an eloquent person, a lawyer: — wo tanomu, to get the help of one clever at talking.

**Kuchiku** クチク竹 n. A kind of bamboo.

**Syn.** madake, nigadake.

**Kuchiku** クチク催SUCCESSOR 一物 (base on) — suru, to gallop, or run after on horseback, as game.

**Kuchikuakari** クチクカリ口光 n. A by-word, something which one is in the habit of saying; — cant word: sa te to koto ga anito no — da, is a cant word with him.

**Kuchimai** クチマイ口米 n. Rice extracted from a bag as a sample, which becomes the perquisite of the inspector.

**Kuchikame** クチカメ口実 n. talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

**Kuchikame** クチカメ口実似 n. (coll.) Repeating what another says, mimicking another's way of talking, mocking: hito no — wo suru.

**Kuchimokasai** クチモカ西口鞍 n. The mouth or near the mouth; near the door.

**Kuchinagozai** クチガツマ口慰 n. Talking for amusement, or pastime.

**Kuchinamakura** クチマクラ口枕 n. Licking the mouth, or chops, as a dog after eating.

**Kuchinashi** クチナシ砧子 n. The Cape jasmine, Gardenia floribunda.

**Kuchinawa** クチナワ口蛇 n. A venomous snake.

**Syn.** hebi, kuchibami.

**Kuchi-oshibi-ki-ku-su** クチオシビキ口唇 n. To regard as regrettable or sorry for, or which excites disappointment: kuchioshiku omi, to feel regret; kuchioshibi koto wo shita, I have done something which I much regret.

**Syn.** katasimi, muen, zanne.

**Kuchikirō** クチキロ口巧 n. (coll.) Clever at talking: — na omna.

**Kuchiru** クチル by-law. See kuchi.

**Kuchi-sagana-ki-ku-su** クチサガナイ口唇 n. Not restraining the tongue; talkative, babbling.

**Kuchi-sagashii-ki-ku** クチサガシナイ口唇 n. Plausible, specious in talking.

**Kuchi-saki** クチサキ口唇 n. (coll.) The lips, in distinction from the heart: — de itu, to say only with the lips.
Kuchisosogi クチソソギ n. Cleansing the mouth, gargling; te-arai kuchisosogi shite kumi wo hai-suru, having washed the hands and cleansed the mouth to worship the kami. Syn. uga.

Kuchisosogi-gu クチソソギ t.v. To cleanse the mouth; to gargle.

Kuchisoi クチソイ n. (coll.) A living, livelihood, means of getting food: — no tame ni hōkō suru, to go out to service in order to get the means of living. Syn. kurashi, kwaķel, k舞台.

Kuchisu,-su クチシフ 接 y.i. To kiss; kuchisuite aiatsu wo suru, to salute by kissing.

Kuchisu-sabi クチシフサビ i.q. kuchisusami.

Kuchitori クチトリ n. A horse-boy, hostler.

Kuchitori クチトリ 猿 mn. A dessert of confectionery taken after meals; a side dish.

Kuchitsuke クチツケ 接 y.i. Kiss: — suru, to kiss.

Kuchitsu-zumi クチツズミ n. A clicking sound made with the tongue: — wo narasu.

Kuchi-wake クチウケ n. Assorting goods according to the quality, or brand: — wo suru, to assort goods.

Kuchiyakamashi クチヤカメガシ adj. (coll.) Noisy, or troublesome from much talking; fault-finding, capricious.

Kuchiyose クチヨセ n. A ne'er-do-well, rascal, con-jurer.

Syn. ichiko.

Kuchizukara クチヅカラ adv. With one's own mouth: — waga gei wo kokoro, boasting of one's acquisitions with his own mouth.

Kuchizurami クチズラマリ 素号 n. Humming or singing to one's self.

Kuned クメ n. Unison, harmony, or agreement with what another says; tone of voice: — no i uta; — no yoki hito.

Kuned クメ n. The chief officer of a ku or town.

Kuned クメ空中 n. The air, empty space: — ni agaru.

Kuchezai クチツセイ 致虫剤 n. (med.) Antihelmintic medicine.

Kuda クダ 附 n. A section of bamboo, a pipestem, a tube; the spindle of a spinning wheel: kuda maku (fig.), to talk long and confusedly, to spin out a yarn.

Kudakake クダカケ n. A cock; the time of cock-crowing; day-break: — no madaki ni okite.

Kudake クダケ 附 i.v. Broken into pieces, shivered, crushed, or crumbled to pieces: nami ga tē na ittate kudakarera, the waves are broken against the rocks; ki wo —, to dishearten; ikioi wo —, id. Syn. kowaren.

Kudaki クダキ 附 t.v. To break to pieces, shiver, crush, smash: kan-ten wo kudaku, to do with great care and diligence; mi-jin ni —, to break into pieces, smash to atoms; koko wo —.

Syn. kowasu.

Kudakudashi クダクダシ adj. Troublesome or tedious repetition, needless repetition.

Syn. netsui, shitsukugi.

Kudamon クダモノ 果物 n. Fruit.

Syn. kinomi.

Kudan クダン 附 (cont. of kudari) Before mentioned, the said, aforesaid, above-mentioned: — no goloshi, as it was said above; — no shōmen hisokoni o me ni kake soro, I will privately show you the said letter.

Kudaran クダラネ 不下 (coll. neg. of kudari) Won't or cannot go down; don't understand, unintelligible; useless, stupid, absurd; kono bun no i po ga —, the meaning of this writing is unintelligible; — koto wo iu, to say something absurd.

Kudari クダリ 附 i.q. kudan.

Kudari クダリ 行 n. A row or line from top to bottom; descent, going down; bun hito —, one line of writing; mi — han, three lines and a half of writing—a writing of divagation.

Syn. oryō.

Kudari クダリ 附 i.v. To go down, get down, descend; to purge; to deprecate in quality or value; to surrender, yield, submit: yama kawa nado wo —, to descend a mountain or river; chi ga —, to pass blood from the bowels; shina ga —, the article has fallen off in quality; Kyōto karu —, to go or come from Kyōto; teki ga —, the enemy surrenders; amakudarar, to descend from heaven.

Syn. oriru, sasaaru.

Kudarihara クダリハラ n. Bowel complaint; diarrhoea.

Kudasin-mashi クダサイマシ t.v. Tokyō colli. for kudason, to give to an inferior: watakushī ni kudasaimashi na, please give it to me.

Kudasin クダサイン n. (coll.) To let descend, condescend, to receive from a superior: kite kudasareru ka, can you come? kane wo kudasareta, I have received the money; mise te kudasare, let me see it; tate kudasare, please tell me; kudasaranai koto, disagreeable; kimi yori kudasatta, received from the lord.

Kudashi クダシ 附 t.v. To cause to go down or descend, to send down; to purge; to cause to surrender or yield: ikada wo —, to send down a raft; hara wo —, to purge; yomi-kudasu, to read down a line; shiro wo —, to take a castle, cause it to surrender; teki wo —, to cause an enemy to capitulate.

Kudashi-susuri クダシススリ 下飯 (ge-xen) n. Cathartic medicine.†

Kudatama クダタマ 管王 n. A kind of bead or necklace anciently worn.

Kudenshi クデンシ 犬良 (kuchizutae) n. Oral tradition, learning or teaching by oral instruction: — wo suru, to teach orally, to lecture.

Kudo クド 附 t.v. To break to pieces, shiver, crush, smash: kana-ten wo kudaku, to do with great care and diligence; mi-jin ni —, to break into pieces, smash to atoms; koko wo —.

Syn. hetsui, kamojo.

Kudon クドン n. (coll.) A kitchen range, furnace.

Syn. hetsui, kamojo.

Kudon クドン・キキシュ クドン adj. Tedious or
KUDOKARE,-ru クドカリ 内 pass. of kudoki. To be importuned, persuaded, solicited, courted.

KUDOKI,-ru クドキ 類 t.v. To importune, to solicit, to woo, court; to entreat, persuade, coax; to think over with regret, to complain, murmur.

KUDOKI-OTOSHI,-SU クドキオトシ ス 雨 t.v. To overcome by importunity or frequent solicitation; to seduce.

KUDOKU クドク 功徳 n. Merit, good works, virtuous and meritorious actions: — wo tsumu, to accumulate merit; — wo tsunde gokuraku ni yuku, to accumulate merit and go to heaven.

KUDOKU, KUDOKU 供物 n. The food of the Mikado.

KUGOMORI,-ru クゴモリ 魔類 Same as kuchi-gomori.

KUGUI クギ 鶴 n. The swan.

KUGISSE クギせ 騎女 n. Humpback.

KUGITANU クギダ ヌ n. A puppet, puppet-player, — kuyaitaishi, dekunobō.

KUGITSU クギツ n. A bag made of hemp, straw or matting.

KUGITSUME クギツメ n. Waiting girls at an inn; a harlot.

KUGIYAMA クギヤマ 公女 n. The highest civil officers in the state, as datījin.

KUGIYO クギョ 行 n. Painful or ascetic practices; asceticism.

KUGIYOKU クギョク 夢吹 n. A carminative.

KUGA クガ 陵 n. Land, as distinct from water: — de yuku, to go by land.

KUGAYAKU クガヤク 風景 n. (med.) A carminative.

KUGAI クガイ 陵路 n. Land route, land journey: — wo yuku, to go by land.

KUGAI クガイ 公家 n. The name of the ancient nobility of Japan, residing at Kyoto, and attached to the court of the Mikado.

KUGAI クガイ 愛 (kurihimi urei) Pain, distress, affliction, hardship, misery.

KUGAI クガイ 壇 (munashiki Kotoba) Empty, vain, or false words; a lie.

KUGAI クガイ 鈎 n. A nail: — wo utsu, to drive a nail; also, to make a nail.

KUGAIKASHI クガイカシ 鈎類 n. An ornamental cover for concealing the head of a nail.

KUGANUKI クガノキ 鈎抜 n. Nail extractors, pickers.

KUGAMI クガマ 句敷 n. Marks of punctuation; (fig.) end of an affair, period: — wo tekeru, to punctuate.

KUGAMON クガモ 内 n. The voice or sound made with the mouth closed.

KUGAWA クガワ n. A kind of rope made of straw.

KUGURI クグリ 透 t.v. To stoop and pass under or through; to creep through; to worm through; to dive: komon wo —, to pass through a low gate; misu wo —, to dive under the water: saki wo —, to anticipate, or forestall another, in buying or selling; kakine wo —.

KUGUSSE クギセ 騎女 n. Humpback.

KUGUSU クギス n. A puppet, puppet-player, — kuyaitaishi, dekunobō.

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KUGUSUKE クギスケ n. Waiting girls at an inn; a harlot.

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KUMI-MU クミ モ細 t.v. To braid, plait, weave, twist, or knit together; to interface, intertwine; to lay hold of, or grapple with, as a wrestler; (i.v.) to unite or join together in company; to club or league together: ito wo kumi, to braid thread; hiza wo —, to sit tailor fashion; te wo —, to fold the arms; saa nin kunde akinae wo suru, three men went partners in trade.

KUMI-MU クミ モ細 t.v. To draw or dip up, as water; to lade: tsurude de misu wo —, to draw water with a bucket; shaku de sake wo —, to dip up sake with a dipper; kumitate no misu, water just drawn.

Syn. SHAKU.

KUMI-MAI-AD クミ ポ モ組合 i.v. Joined together in one company, band, or firm; to have hold of or grapple each other, as wrestlers; knit together, linked together, interlaced.

KUMI-WASE-RO クミベース t.v. To join together; to knit, link together; to interlace.

*KUMIDO クミド n. A bed chamber.=neya.

KUMI-PESE-RO クミペセ t.v. To throw in wrestling.

KUMIGAMI クミガミ n. Braided hair.

KUMI-GASHIRA クミガシラ 頭頭 n. The head of a company, a captain; a town officer.

KUMI-KARARI-RO クミハカル t.v. To measure; to estimate the capacity, form an estimate of, appreciate.

KUMI-HIMO クミヒモ 紐紐 n. Braid, plaited cord.=uchi-himo.

KUMI-ITO クミイト 鍬鍬 n. Silk-braid.

KUMIJO クミジ モ細重 n. A nest of boxes, one fitting on top of another, for holding food.

Syn. JUBAKO.

KUMI-KAWASHI-RO クミカバス 収蓄 t.v. To drink wine together; to pass the cup from one to another.

KUMIKO クミコ細子 n. The members of a company or club; a policeman.

KUMI-HIKI-KU クミヒキ 銜銜 t.v. To throw or hold down another in wrestling.

KUMI-TATE-RO クミタテ 留立 t.v. To construct; to fit together and erect, as a house; to frame; to plan.

KUMI-TORI-RO クミトる 助助 t.v. To draw or dip up; guess, conjecture, divine: hito no kokoro wo —, to conjecture what the mind of another is.

Syn. SCIYÂ SORU, OSHI-HAKARU, SHIN-SHAARU.

KUMI-TEKI-RO クミテキ 細附 i.v. To seize hold of each other, as wrestlers: hito ni —.

KUMI-CHU クミチュ n. Laying hold of each other, as wrestlers.

KUMMEI クンメイ戒命 n. The commands of the lord, or master.

KUMO クモ 神霊 n. A cloud: — ga deru, it is clouding over; kumo ga hareta, the clouds are cleared away; — no ashi, the appearance of rain falling in the distance; — no kakehashi, a high tower for scaling walls in warfare; — no u, the Mikado’s palace; — no uebito, an epitaph applied to the kuge; — tsukku bakari, almost reaching the clouds, i.e. very tall.

KUMO クモ 魍蛛 n. A spider: — no su, a spider’s web; fukurognuma, the tarantula.

KUMOMO クモノ 魍虫 n. Winding or zig-zag.

KUMO-GAKURU クモガクル n. Concealed in or covered by the clouds, applied also to the death of the Tsushi, or of any honorable person: — ni shi yowa no tsuki.

KUMO-GIRE クモギレ n. Broken-clouds; the clouds breaking away, as after a storm: — ga aru; — ga suru.

KUMO-GIWA クモギハ 雲際 n. Horizon.

KUMO クモ 頭頭 n. The clouds, sky; the one dwelling in the clouds—the Mikado: — no hoka ni, beyond the clouds; — ni chikaki no hito, one who is high in rank near the Emperor.

KUMO クモ 公文 n. An official document, or order.

KUMOSAKE-RO クモスケ細附 (casus. of kumorī) To cause it to become cloudy; to make dim, husky or hoarse.

KUMORI-RO クモリ亀 n.v. To be cloudy, dim, dusky: kumotto no furimasaen, it is cloudy, but it will not rain; kagami wa —, the mirror is clouded, or dim; me ga —, eyes are dim.

KUMOSURE クモスケ雲雲 n. A low kind of chair-bearer, who frequents the great highways.

KUMOSURI クモスケ雲雲 n. Projected against the clouds, or horizon; also, between the clouds: fune ga — ni mieru, the ship is visible in the horizon.

KUMOTO クモト供物 n. Things offered to idols, such as rice, fruits, cakes: — dai, the altar on which offerings are placed.

KUMU クン父 (kimi chichi) n. Lord and father: — no ada to wa tono ni ten wo itadakazu.

KUN クン (yomi) The signification of a Chinese character, or its equivalent in Japanese.

KUN クン 君 (kimi) Lord; master; prince; also a respectful title.=Mister, gentlemen.

KUN クン (isoshii, tegara) Merit (of which there are eight classes): — itto; — nito.

*KUN-NA ユナ勿来 (imp. neg. of kunu) Don’t come, =kunu na.

KUNADU-NO-KAMI クナドノカミ n. The god of roads, who drives away evil spirits from the roads.

*KUNAGI クナガ n. Dwelling together in harmony, as husband and wife.

*KUNAGI-RO クナガ i.v. To live in harmony— as husband and wife.

KUNAI-KYO クナイキヨ 宮内 n. Chief minister of the Mikado’s household, chamberlain.

KUNAIHO クナイホ 宮内 n. The Department that has charge of the Mikado’s household.

KUNAN クナ突痛 n. Pain; trouble; hardship; affliction; tribulation: — no uceru, to suffer affliction. Syn. NAYAMI

*KUNATAKE-RO クナタケレ i.v. To be obstinate and foolish.
KUNDÔ クンダウ訓導 (oshite michebikku) A teacher: — suru, to teach.
KUNDOKU クンドク訓導 (yomu) — suru, to read by translating the Chinese characters into Japanese; to explain.
KUNE クネ n. A walled bamboo fence.
KUNGENSHI, -KU クンゲンシ・シ adj. (coll.) Spiteful; jealous; crooked; perverse.
KUNEMBU クネムブ n. A kind of large, thick-skinned orange.
KUNERU クネル i.v. To be crooked, bent; to be spiteful, jealous; to hate: kuneri nanida, tears of spite; matzu no ki ga kunette iru.
KUNI クニ n. Country, state, province, nation: — no miyatsuko, governor of a province (obs.) ; — no tami, the nation.
KUNI-EU クニエウ 地圖 n. A map or chart of a country.
†KUNIGA, Kunokuni クニガ, クノクニ n. Land, i.q. kuga.
KUNKOTO クニコト a country,a nation: — no hito, one who speaks with a brogue.
KUNIKU クニク n. Causing a quarrel among confederates: — no hakarigoto.
KUNI-KUZUSHI クニクズユ 裏崩 n. A battering ram.
KUNI-MONO クニモノ n. One from a distant province, whose language and manners are different from the city.
KUNITSUKAMI クニツカミ 地神 n. Earthborn gods, or gods who live on the earth.
†KUNITSUMONO クニツモノ n. The productions of a country.
KUNI-RAI クニライ 國界 n. Boundary of a state.
KUNIZEME クニザメ 蔵官 n. Residing or doing duty on one’s estate, as a daimyo who lived one year on his estate and one year in Yedo (yedo-zome) alternately.
KUNJI, RU, or -ZURU クンジル 薄 i.v. and t.v. To send forth a perfume; to perfume, scent: kunji-watarru, to perfume all about.
Syn. KAOUU.
KUNJI-ZURU クンジル糊 t.v. See Kunzuru.
KUNJU クンジュ 群集 — suru, to crowd together; to flock together, assemble.
Syn. ATSUMARU.
KUNKO クンコ 書功 (iaoshi) n. Merit, meritorious deed: — wo tateru.
KUNKEN to クンクン 陳言 adv. (coll.) Sending forth a small, or perfume: — niyoo.
KUNÔ クノ nm. 祭事 (kunshimi nayamun) Aftlication, suffering, trouble, grief: — wo sukâ, to relieve the afflictions or pain of another.
KUNOYOKO クノヨコ 黛衣香 n. A perfume used to scent the garments.
KUNÔ クノ 黛香 n. Merit.
Syn. KÔSEKI, IIAOISHI.
KUNSHI クンシ 王子 n. The superior man, the good man; a gentleman: — wa ayauki ni chikyaranu, the good man does not expose himself to danger, or does not expose himself to temptation.

KUNSHI クンシ 副示 n. Official instruction or explanation, as from the head of a department to the under officials.
KUNSHIN クンシン 君臣 (kimi to kerai) Lord and minister, master and servant.
KUNSHÔ クンシャ動賞 n. Reward of merit, medal; insignia.
KUNSU クンス ブ禮服 n. A garment worn by priests around the loins.
KUNITEN クンテン 訓点 n. The marks made in translating a Chinese composition, to show the order in which the characters must be rendered in translating into the Japanese: — wo tekeru.
KUNITÔ クントゥ 羽羽 — suru, to educate, train up.
Syn. SHIKOMU, SHITSUKERU.
KUNYO クヌギ adj. A species of oak, Quercus sorrata.
KUNÔ クンフ ヨ入 n. A person who acts as a go-between, or introduces another, or acts as agent or broker.
Syn. KUCHI-IKE.
KUNZEN クンゼン 嬉染 — suru, to be educated, trained up.
Syn. SOMARU.
KUNZURU クンズル 釘 t.v. To give the Japanese equivalent of Chinese characters.
KUNZURU クンズル See kunji.
KUO クオ 虚 n. A hollow place, a hollow; i.q. kubo.
KUPPEKU クッブク 瞑服 — suru, to submit, yield, succumb: ri ni —, to submit to reason.
Syn. FUKU SURE.
KURA クラ 窖 n. A fire-proof store-house, warehouse, treasury.
Syn. DOZU.
KURA クラ 蓋 n. A saddle: uma ni — wo oku, to saddle a horse: — ga ara uma, a rough horse.
†KURA クラ盖 n. A seat, a stand: taki mikura, the throne.
KURABE, -RU クラセル 似比 t.v. To compare, to measure anything with something else: chipara wo —, to measure strength; nagasa wo —, to compare length.
Syn. HIKAKE-SURE, TAKURABERU.
†KURABE-UMA クラベウマ n. A horse-race.
KURABONE クラボエ 累積 n. A saddle-tree.
KURAGARI クラガリ 等 n. (coll.) A dark-place, darkness.
Syn. KURAYAMA, YAMI.
KURAGE クラゲ 水母 n. A species of medusa or jelly-fish.
KURAI クライ n. Rank, dignity, grade; the Imperial throne; (coll.) kind, sort, manner, way, quantity: — naki hito, a person without rank; — ni tsuku, to ascend the throne; — wo yusuru, to abdicate the throne; kono kura, this kind, this way; dono kura, how much? in what way, how far? san ryô gurai, about three ryô; Tôkyô ye dono —, how far is it to Tôkyô?
Syn. KAKUSHI, HODO.
Kurakute (fur.) To ki to hi to kure toshite KUR hyaku i.g. n. i.v. to me one's jft Q
Kura-ADU クラフ 食 t.v. To eat, devour, to munch.

Syn. TABERU, KU, TAMU.
Kurai-ki-ku-shi クライ 暗 adj. Dark, obscure, unintelligible, ignorant: kurai ban, a dark night; kuraku naru, to become dark; kurō yozaranu, it is dark; kuraku suru, to darken; kurakute thewai, it is too dark.

KU-Baku クラケ 暗黙 (kurushimi tanoshimi) n. Pain or pleasure.

Kura-Kura クラクラ adv. (coll.) Dizzy, giddy, having a sensation of whirling in the head: me ga — suru, eyes are dizzy; — nietatsu, to boil—the water having a whirling motion.

Kura-Mage クラマギレ 暗黙 Bewildered owing to the darkness; dark and not able to distinguish anything, under cover of the darkness: — de nigeta, fled away in the darkness; — ni ashi wo yogoshita, muddled my feet in the dark.

Kuramashī-SU クラマス 令暗 t.v. To darken, cause to become dark; to blind; to impose on, deceive, hoodwink: yo wo kuramashu, to deceive the world; namako wo —, to blind the eyes; ato wo kuramashite nigeru, to flee away and destroy all trace; me wo —, to make dizzy.

Kurami-MU クラミ 暗 i.v. To grow or become dark; to be dizzy: me ga kurumu, my eyes are dizzy.

Kuran ō クラランド 輝人 n. Anciently the title of the house servants of the Mikado.
Kura-Ō クラオホ熱 adept. n. A saddle-cloth.

Kurayō クラユウ 内覆者 n. Keeper of the Imperial storehouses, who has charge of the Emperor's clothing, gold, silver, jewelry, curios, etc.

Kura クラ 暗 n. The state, or degree of darkness.

Kurashi クラシ暗 adj. Dark. See kurai.

Kurashi クラシ 暗 n. The means or manner of living: — no tekeru, to make a living; ga yoi, to live well; hitori-gurashi, to live alone; sono hi-gurashi no hito, one who lives from hand to mouth.

Kurashi-SU クラシ暗 i.v. and t.v. To pass or spend the time, to live: hi tukki toshi nado wo —, to spend one's days, months, or years; naite kurasu, to spend the time crying; asonde —, to spend one's time in idleness.

Kurashī-Kata クラシカタ 萬 n. Mode or manner of living, livelihood, occupation.

Kurashiki クラシキ 照 勝 n. Money paid for the storage of goods; storage, rent of godown.

Kurashiki クラシキ 暗 n. Rent of a storeroom or godown.

Kurashiro クラシロ 留府 n. The seat of a saddle.

Kurashiro-BO クラシロ 留房 n. (pass. and pot. of kurai) To be eaten, to be bitten: kari ni te wo kuruma nareta (prov.), to have one's hand bitten by the dog which feeds it.

Kurashiro-RU クラシロ 合わる t.v. To make, or let another eat; (coll.) to strike, hit: hito no atama ni bō wo —, to strike a person on the head with a club.

Kurawashi-SU クラハシ i.q. kuruwasuren.

Kurayami クラヤミ 覆夜 n. Darkness: — ni naru, to become dark; — ni aruku, to walk in the dark.

Kure クレ n. A stave.

Kuren クレ 粉 n. The setting, end, close: hi no kure, the setting of the sun; kure mayo, before sunset; kure sugi, after sunset; toshī no —, end of the year; kure no haru, end of spring, third month.

Kuren-RU クレル暗 i.v. To set, go down, as the sun; to darken, grow dim, be bewildered: hi ga kureta, the sun is set; toshī ga kureta, the year is ended; namida ni kure ni kureru, to be blinded with tears; tohō ni kureru, to be in a quandary.

Kuren-RU クレル暗 舌 t.v. (coll.) To give (used mostly as an auxiliary verb, and perhaps a contraction of kudasaru): mitte kure, mitte o kure, let me see it; hanashite o kure, tell it to me; kashite kure nai ka, will you lend it to me? dare ga kureta, who gave it to you? kite kureta, he has come; mitte kureta, he has seen; kurezu (neg.).

Kurekure クレクレ 粉 adv. (coll.) Over and over; again and again; repeatedly; earnestly: — mo o negai mō shimasu, I earnestly request you.

Kurekata クレカタ 粉方 n. The evening, sunset.

Kuremado-SU クレマドフ i.v. To be distracted through grief and trouble.

Kurena クレナ 粉 n. Pink, or scarlet color.

Kuretake クレタケ 粉竹 n. A kind of bamboo.

Kure クレ 廟 n. The house near a Buddhist temple in which the priests live.

Kure クレ 廟 n. A chestnut: — no ki, chestnut tree; — no iga, a chestnut bur.

Kure クレ 黒 n. Black mud: — ni suru, to muddle, to defile.

Kure クレ 空 n. An empty reason; hypothesis, supposition.

Kure クレ 空 t.v. To reel; to wind on a wheel: ito wo —, to reel thread; wata wo —, to drive cotton between two rollers in order to press out the seed; to gin.

Kure クレ 空 t.v. To scoop out, hollow; to excavate, to bore, as a canoe, pump, or cannon: ki wo —, to bore a log.

Kure クレ 空 t.v. To finish .reeling; to face about; to withdraw or retreat; to fall back, as an army.

Kure クレ 空 t.v. To slacken, or lengthen the strands of a loop so as to make it fit; (fig.) to take time from business, or adjust one's business, so as to get time for something else.

Kure クレ 空 t.v. To face about, retire or retreat.

Kure クレ 空 t.v. To wheel and march out; to march out in long files.

Kure クレ 空 t.v. A chestnut-colored horse.
KURIGOTO クリゴト語言 n. Repeating the same story; dwelling much, and talking often on one subject: — ウイ.
KURI クリリ i.v. To march or file into.
KURI-NE クリネ i.v. To turn, or march into, file into, as an army into a castle; to transfer, as funds intended for a certain object, to something else.
KURI-MO クリモ n. Chestnut color.
KURI-SHISHI クリシシ栗石 n. Pebble-stones, gravel.
Syn. JARI.
KURI-KAE クリカエ操替 i.v. To put one thing in the place of another, to exchange; to wheel and march back; to make a reversed turn; unreced.
KURI-KASHI クリカシ操返り i.v. To turn and go over again, to reverse the turn, to repeat: はん wu kuri kaeshite miru, to review a book.
KURIKANNA クリカナン 利敏 n. A plane for grooving.
KURIKI クリキ功力 n. Merit, virtue, power, efficacy: nembutu no — de yamai ga naotta, diseases are cured through the efficacy of the prayer, "namu amida butsu."
KURI-KOMI クリコミ i.v. i.q. kuri-iri.
KURIN クリン 九輪 n. A spire on the top of a tower, having nine circular wheels.
KURIWATA クリワタ 植綱 n. Cotton that has been cleaned of its seeds; ginned cotton.
KURIYA クリヤ厨 n. A kitchen.
Syn. DAIMOKURO.
KURIZOME クリズメ n. Dyed a chestnut color.
KUSU クス畔 n. The banks or dykes between rice fields; a mound of earth, the ridges of a field: ウオ kizuite wo shikiru.
Syn. AKE.
KUBO クボ黒 Black,—used mostly in comp. words.
KUBO クボ i.q. kuraku. Black, or dark. See kuroi and kurai.
KUBO クボ劣 n. Trouble, difficulty, care, concern, anxiety, toil, labor: — mo naku, without trouble, without difficulty; — ni suru nai yo, don't trouble yourself about it.
Syn. SHIMPAI, KOROBORU.
KUROGAEWA クログァエワ n. A species of butterfly.
KUROHAKARI クロホカ利光 Black and shining, or glossy.
KUROHOKU クロホク利黑石 n. A kind of black stone; also black earth, or loam.
KURO-BOSHII クロボシ利黒点 n. The black spot in the centre of a target.
KURODAI クロダ伊利黒鶴 n. A species of sea-bream, Chrysophrys hasta.
KURÔDO クロド利鯉藏人 n. Servants of the Emperor's palace, i.q. kurando.
KURUGAKI クログサ利黒木 n. Black persimmon wood, used for ornamental purposes.
KURUGANE クログサ粒 n. (lit. black metal) Iron.
Syn. TETSU.
KURUGOME クログメ玄米 n. Uncleaned rice.
Syn. OMEI.
KUROI クロイ黑 adj. Black: イro ga kuro, the color is black; kuroi kumo, a black cloud; kuroku maru, to become black; kuroku suru, to blacken; kuroku to minikui, black and ugly; kuroku-nai, or kurokarazu, it is not black; kuro gozarimaru, it is black.
KUROI クロイ n. The black Bunting; a species of Emberiza.
KUROKAMI クロカマ i.n. Black hair: — ウオ oroshi, to shave the head and become a bozu.
KURO-KUWA クロクワ黒鉄 n. (coll.) A common laborer.
KUROMADARA クロマダラ黑斑 n. Spotted with black; piebald; black spots.
Syn. BUCHI.
KUROMAJIKI クロマジキ i.n. クロフマジキ That which should not be eaten, should not eat.
KUROMASHI クロマシ令 n. t.v. To blacken.
KUROMATSU クロマツ黑松 n. Pine-black, the Pinus massoniana.
KUROMO クロモ n. A black person; a negro.
KUROMOE クロモ伊 n. The iris and pupil of the eye; クロトマ.
KUROMO クロモ n. The name of a fish.
KUROMOE クロモ伊 n. クロメ令 t.v. To blacken; to conceal, hide.
KUROI クロ伊 n. Black color or tinge; a black part of anything: イka no —, the black fluid discharged by the cuttle-fish.
KUROMO クロ伊 i.n. クロム黑 i.v. To become black: イno hito no kao wa hi ni yake kuro no, his face is sunburnt and blackened.
KURO クロ n. 赤色令 n. An empty, vain or useless discussion or theory; sophistry.
KURO-NAMARI クロナマリ n. Black-lead.
KUROBIRIN クロビリン克体輪 (Eng.) Chlorine.
KUROBO クロボ i.q. kururu.
KUROBO クロボ黒鍋 n. Black silk gauze.
KUROSA クロサ黒令 n. Blackness.
KUROTAMA クロタマ晴 n. The iris and pupil of the eye.
KUROTO クロト n. (coll.) One belonging to, or skilled in, a profession, business, or trade; an adept; in distinction from shirito.
KURUOTO クルト n. The black Ibis.
KURUOTSU クルトシ n. A species of Thrush, or Blackbird, Turdus cardis.
KUROYAKI クロヤキ黒堰 n. Anything reduced to a cinder, or burnt to a coal: キwi no — イ shite kuwi-ni suru, to burn a snake to a cinder and make medicine of it.
KUROZATO クロザタ価黒砂糖 n. Brown sugar.
KURU クル産 See ki, or kuri.
KURUBUSHI クルブシ価 n. The ankle bone, malleolus: uchi —, internal malleolus; soto —, external malleolus.
KURU クル産 n. Bent, warped, crooked; derangement: ケノ intersha wa — ga deta, this pillar is warped.
KURU クル産 i.v. To be wild, frenzied,
Kurusoshin.—mu クルシム i.v. To suffer pain, affliction, distress, torment; to grieve, worry; to toil, labor: byōki de —, afflicted with sickness. Syn. itamai.

Kurusushita クルシッタ n. The state or degree of suffering; pain, or distress.

Kurutau クルタ adj. The coming, next, — akuru: — hi, next day; — toshi, next year.

Kurusawa クルサワ n. An inclosure, area separated by an inclosure; prostitute quarters.

Kurushwari, —su クルツワリ t.v. (cause of kuru) To cause frenzy or madness.

Kurushwari, —su クルツワス t.v. To derange the mind, infatuate, fascinate.

Kuro クロ n. Black; dark; the dark; force; power; strength; might;— kurobara: a dark wave; — kurochō: a dark curtain.

Kurokage クロカゲ n. A scorpion.

Kuroki クロキ n. A carapace.

Kuruma クルマ n. A wheel; a cart, wagon, carriage, chariot: — no wa, the wheel of a cart; — no ya, the spoke of a wheel; — no shingi, axle-tree of a wagon; — no koshiki, the hub of a wheel; — no nagae, the shaft of a wagon; — wo hiku, to draw a wagon; — ni noru, to ride in a wagon; — chit, carriage hire; — soe, the attendants on a carriage.

Kuruma-ebi クルマエビ n. A prawn, or lobster.

Kurumahiki クルマヒキ n. A coolie who draws a wagon.

Kurumaki クルマキ n. A screw-press.

Kurumata クルマタ n. A coolie who pulls a wagon; one who makes or sells waggons.

Kurumayose クルマヨセ n. The platform or step for entering a carriage.

Kurumaza クルマザ n. Sitting in a circle: — ni natte sake wo nomu, to sit in a circle and drink sake.

Kurumazaki クルマザキ 重 Marvin. The punishment of being broken on the wheel.

Kurenge, —ru クルルメ t.v. To gather into a bundle; to bundle together: nani mo ka mo hitotsu ni —, to bundle up everything.

Kurenmeki クレンメキ n. Dizziness; vertigo.

Kurenmei クレンメイ i.v. To become dizzy: ya ga kuremeite tuoretta, becoming dizzy, he fell down.

Syn. kenkun, tachigurumi.

Kuremi クリミ 胡桃 n. A walnut, Juglans regia.

Kure クリ n. 1) a walnut tree; 2) a nut.

Kureto クリト adv. (coll.) Around: — mawarу, to turn around, revolve.

Kureru クレル n. The pivot on which a door turns or hinges: — do.

Kureshi, —ki クレスシ adj. Painful, distressing, difficult; causing concern or anxiety; toilsome, bitter: kureshikuru naru, to become painful; kureshikurusu, not painful, not difficult, not objectionable.

Kureshime, —ru クレスミメ t.v. To afflict, trouble, torment, persecute, grieve, worry, vex.

Syn. hidomeki ni awaseru, jijimeru, komasaheru, shietageru.

Kureshimi クレスミ n. Suffering, affliction, distress, pain, toil, hard labor: — no nagareru, to avoid trouble.

Syn. kutsu, navami.

Kurusshiki クルシキ n. Black, dark; — kurobara: a dark wave.
KUSAMOCHI クサモチ 草餅 n. A kind of ricebread made by mixing boiled *yomogi* with the rice.

KUSAMURO クサムロ 草戸 n. A grassy place, grass-plat, thicket.

KUSAMUSUBI クサムスビ n. Tying appear of grass together, to mark a way; (fig.) the commence ment of any work; a betrothal.

KUSAKASHI クサラシ 鉤脇 n. Caustic; useharotic, or corrosive medicine.

KUSAKU クサク 鉤劔 (caust. of kusaaru, coll.) To cause to putrify; to corrode; to make to slough; to cauterize.

KUSARASHI クサラシ t.v. To make or let anything become putrid, rotten, foul, etc.

KUSARI クサリ 鉤 n. A chain; *tetsu no —*, an iron chain.

KUSARI-KATASHI クサリカタシ 簡子 n. A shirt of mail made of rings interlaced.

KUSASA クササ 奚 n. The stink, putridity, fetor, rottenness.

KUSASHI クサシ t.v. (coll.) To speak evil of, depreciate, run down, detract, calumniate, decry; *shiku wo kusashite yasuku kau*, to depreciate an article and buy it cheap; *hito wo kusashite wa warui*, it is wrong to speak evil of others. **SYN. KENASHI, GOSHI.**

KUSAWAKE クサワケ n. Founding a town or city.

KUSAWARA クサワラ 草原 n. A moor, prairie, meadow.

KUSAYA クサヤ 草屋 n. A thatched house.

KUSAYASAI クサヤ sai 草笠 n. Story books, the name of a kind of light, fictitious literature; a novel, a pamphlet.

KUSAZURI クサツリ 手摺 n. The skirt of a coat of mail.

KUSU クセ 鬫 n. Habit, peculiarity of manner, or of like or dislike; eccentricity, propensity, inclination, fondness for: *Ose wa uma no kuse ari*, Ose had a fondness for horses; *Kurochiku ko no —*, Kirochiku was fond of perfumery; *ano kosukai wa tekuse ga warui*, that servant has a bad habit of pilfering; *uta ga kuchi kuse ni naru*, to be in the habit of singing or humming tunes; *ke ni kuse ga tsuku*, the hair has a twist, curl, or tendency to lay in one position; *dekuze ga tsuku*, has a propensity to be out of the house; *— wo waosu*, to correct a bad habit; *hito ni hito kuse*, every one has some peculiar habit; *kodomo wo amayakasu to — ni naru*, if a child is petted he will be spoiled.

KUSE-GORO クセゴロ 曲世歌 n. One who composes, or who sings or recites, the poems or songs peculiar to each class of society.

KUSE-GOROKU 曲世歌謡 n. A suspicious looking person; an impostor, deceiver, hypocrite; a thief.

KUSEN クセツ 鈴戦 (kurushii tatakai) A severe battle, hard fought battle.

KUSHA-KUSHA クシャクシャ 鉤背 adv. (coll.) In a confused state, in disorder, gloomy: *mo —*, I am very gloomy.

KUSHAMI クスマミ 鯨 n. Sneeze: *— wo suru*, to sneeze.

KUSHATSUKI-KU クシャツクク クラ シツクク 背付 adv. To be confused, disordered; to be gloomy.

KUSHI クシ 鈐 n. A comb: *— no ha*, the teeth of a comb; *— wo hiku*, to make a comb; *de kami wo toku*, to comb the hair with a comb; *chiihin — no ha wo hiku ga gozukii*, reports come incessantly.

KUSHI クシ 鼻 n. A skewer on which fish or fruit are strung to dry; a spit.

KUSHIRA クシライ 鮫 —*suri*, to compel or drive to labor.

KUSHIRAKO クシラコ n. A comb-box.

KUSHI 鉤 n. A comb.

KUSHI-KUSHI クシクシ 鉤指 n. A brush for cleaning a comb.

KUSHI-KUSHI クシクシ 鉤指 n. A comb-maker.

KUSHIHARA クシハラ 刷子 n. A brush. **SYN. KUSHIKU; KU-SHIKU, KUSHIキ, Adj. Strange; wonderful; supernatural; i.q. KUSUSHI.**

KUSHIKO クシコ 鉤海 n. Beche de Mer strung on a stick and dried.

KUSHIN クシン 窩 n. Hard labor, toil. **SYN. KURQ, KAN-QAN, TSUREQA.**

KUSHIN クシン 窩心 (koko kurusihimeru koto) n. Anxiety, care, mental pain or trouble, worry.

KUSHIRO クシロ 鉤 n. A bracelet. **SYN. UDQWA.**

KUSIEASHI クシイオシ 鉤下 n. Sticking a stake with the name written on it into the ground of an oyster and then laying claim to it; exposing the head of an executed criminal; executing a criminal by emplacement.

KUSU クSU 草 n. Feces, dung, excrements: *me —*, a discharge from the eyes: *hana —*, snout; *mite —*, ear wax; *ha —*, tartar or sordes on the teeth. **SYN. QUN.**

KUSO クソ (same as kusaiku) Stinking, fetid, putrid.

KUSOAI クソアイ 青戸 n. A greenbottle fly.

KUSOBUKURO クソブクロ 大腹 n. The large intestine.

KUSOBU クソブ 青汁 n. Lit. stinking water

KUSOQO クソクオ 石炭 (same as kusakoo) Impermeable, watertight.

KUSOQAI クソアイ 青戸の n. A greenbottle fly.

KUSOQO クソクオ 大腹 n. The large intestine.

KUSOQO クソクオ 青汁 n. Lit. stinking water
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discouraged: shibanaku kushite ji-setsu wo naru, to yield for a while and wait for a propitious time; yubi wo —, to count with the fingers; sukoshi wo kusuru keshiki naku, did not show the least sign of yielding; ki wo kusurou, did not feel discouraged.

Syn. **kikudore**.

KUSHIN クッシン 悠伸 (nobi kagami) n. Extension and contraction: jinsei wo —, the ups and downs of life.

Kusu クス 柚 n. The camphor tree = kusu no-ki.

Kusche-RU クスベル 嫁 t.v. To smoke to fumigate: ka wo —, smoke out mosquitoes.

Syn. **fuscheru**.

Kuschebok-RU クスベル 彼 t.v. To be smoked, smoky, to smoulder.

Syn. **fuscori**.

Kusudama クスダマ 菓玉 n. An ornament made of paper of five different colors, bound into a ball and hung up in houses on the 5th day of the 5th month (o.c), in order to preserve from sickness.

Kuscheri-RU クスベル 嫁 t.v. To tickle: hito wo kusugure w氩saru, to tickle a person and make him laugh.


Syn. **kosora**.

Kusuki クスキ n. The Quercus serrata, deciduous oak.

Kusu-Kusu クス-クス adv. In a secret manner: — warau, to laugh at one secretly.

Kusumi-MU クスミ a (coll). To be quiet, grave, sedate or dull in manner; to be plain and simple, but rich and chaste, as a color; to be without ornament, but valuable and rare: kusunaga mii wari wo elite iru hito.

Kusene-RU クステル t.v. (coll). To piller, steal.

Syn. **nusumi**.

Kusen クセ n. Medicine, drug; gunpowder; the material used in glazing porcelain, enamels: — no kuni, the virtues of medicine; — ga yoku kikimashita, the medicine has been very efficacious; — ga kikimassen, the medicine has had no effect; — wo fuku suru, to administer medicine; — wo mochiru, to use medicine; — wo nomu, to take medicine; teppa no —, gunpowder.

Kusen-bako クセリバコ 節箱 n. A medicine chest.

Kuseni-kiyama クセニキヤマ 萬刀 n. A knife and block used in cutting medicines.

Kuseni-kabe クセニベイ 節箱 n. A pot for making medicinal decoctions.

†Kuseni クセン 菓師 n. A physician, doctor, surgeon.

†Kusenhi-KU クセニ 蔵 adj. Extraordinary, wonderful, marvelous, strange.

Syn. **atsashii**.

Kusenari-RU クセニベイ 彼 t.v. To die (vulgar).

Syn. **shinbure**.

Kusenbe-RU クセニベイ 節箱 t.v. To be tired; to become weary: shigoto de kusabureta, fatigued with work.

Syn. **tsukakero**.

Kutsashi-RU クッタシ t.v. Same as kusashi.

Kuten クテン 凸点 n. (gram.) Punctuation.

Kutō クトウ 凹点 n. Punctuation: — wo kiru, to point or punctuate sentences.

Kutsuji クツジ 腹按 n. A teacher of the sounds of Chinese characters.

Syn. **shishii**.

Kutsu クッツ 鞋 n. A shoe: — no kata, a last: — wo haku, to wear a shoe; uta no —, the lower ends of the lines of a verse; uta no — sorowu ga yoshi: — wo soroeru; — atarashi to itedono kamamuri to sezu (prov.), a shoe though new will not do for a cap.

Kutsu クッツ 否頂 n. Extreme pain, either of mind or body; anguish, agony, distress: — de nayaman; — wo shinobu.

Syn. **kutsuhishim**.

Kutsukabe クッタベ キシャ擦 n. Shoe-brush.

†Kutsukami クッタマ 売街 n. The bit of a bridle = kutsuwa.

Kutsuga-RU クッタガ ケブラ t.v. To be upset, capized, overturned; subverted, overthrown: ju no kutsugaeta, the boat is capized.

Syn. **nikuri-kaeru**.

Kutsugaeshi-RU クッタガエ デン t.v. To upset, capize, overturn; subvert, overthrow.

Syn. **nikurikasumu**.

Kutsuo クッツオ 鎖 n. An ox muzzle: ushi ni — wo hamera, to muzzle an ox.

Kutsuhame クッハメ n. The horn used in putting on a tight shoe, shoe-horn.

Kutsugou クッタイグ オ[::-] 徹 (shitagau) — suru, to humbly submit, yield, succumb.

Syn. **kuppku**.

Kutsukamuri クッタカムリ n. A kind of acrostic.

Kutsu-kuwuwaru クッタウワラウ 鋪笑 i.v. To laugh secretly, or in a suppressed manner; to giggle, i.e. kusu-gawa.

Kutsu差木 クッタマ 履箱 n. The wrapping near the head of an arrow to fix it in its place.

Kutsunori クッヌリ 納箱 n. The place where shoes are taken off on entering a house; an entrance.

Kutsunuki クッヌキ n. A boot-jack.

Kutsuroku-RU クッツロク 放収 t.v. To slacken, loosen, free from tightness; to relax; to ease: koiguchi wo kutsurogeru, to loosen the sword, — so as to be ready for use; tachi wo —, to loosen the earth, — by digging; hiza wo —, to sit at ease by unbending the knees.

Syn. **yuroomuru**.

Kutsurogu-RU クッツログ 寛 i.v. To be loose, slack; to relax, remit effort or attention; to be at ease, free from anxiety: to ga —; ki ga —.

Syn. **yurumu**.

†Kutsuroka クッツロカ — waru, slovenly, untidy.

Kutsuru クッツル つ See kuchi.

Kutsurimie クツミヘ n. Same as kusame.

Kutsuwa クッツワ 白 n. A bridle-bit, or the rings on each side of a bit.
KUTSUKAI, N. (coll.) A prostitute's house.

KUTSUWAKA, N. (coll.) The rain of a bride. Syn. TAJII.

KUTSUYA, N. A shoemaker.

KUTSUHARA, N. Shoe-blackening.

KUTSUBA, N. A foot-sore, from wearing a tight shoe.

KUTSUBA, N. A hoe, mattock.

KUBAWARA, N. Mulberry plantation; a word repeated as a spell to defend one from lightning: to yobu.

KUDAMATANI, N. A plot, plan, device; nhon no —, plotting an insurrection.

KUDAMATAN, N. To plot; to devise; to scheme; to plan, contrive, concoct; to conspire: kane no —, to contrive how to make money. Syn. MOGO, HAKARU, MOKERU.

KUWADATE, N. Same as kuwadateru.

KUWA, N. A mulberry, on which silk-worms feed: ko, silk-worm.

KUWAHARA, N. A mulberry plant; a word repeated as a spell to defend one from lightning.

KUWAHE, N. To add one thing to another; to join, unite, combine, augment: chikara no —, to help, assist; gunsei no —, to join or increase an army; fude no —, to make corrections with the pen.

KUWAJIMA, N. A name of a vegetable, Sagittaria sagittata.

KUWAKE, N. A mulberry plant; a word repeated as a spell to defend one from lightning.

KUWA, N. To take in, deception, fraud.

KUWASHI, N. A pretty, beautiful woman; umu, a fine horse.

KUWASHI, N. A privileged, intimate, expert, skilled: kuwashite shiranu, am not well acquainted with; Boppo ni kuwashit, well acquainted with Buddhism. Syn. KOMAYAKA.

KUWASHIKARI, N. A mulberry tree.

KUWA, N. To eat; to hold in the mouth, or between the teeth; kiseru no —, to hold the pipe in the mouth; fude no —, to hold a pen in the mouth.

KUWAHE, N. To add one thing to another; to join, unite, combine, augment: chikara no —, to help, assist; gunsei no —, to join or increase an army; fude no —, to make corrections with the pen.

KUWAJIMA, N. A name of a vegetable, Sagittaria sagittata.

KUWA, N. To take in, deception, fraud.

KUWASHI, N. A skilled, expert: kuwashite kudasare, give me, or let me eat; gochino no kuwashite morau, let me partake of the feast.

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KUZU クズ 千 n. The Dolichos bulbosus, arrow-root.
KUZU クズ グサ n. Grass-cloth.
KUZU-ITO クズイスト 千葉 n. Waste silk.
KUZU-ONE, SU クズオネ 丘 love i.v. To be worn out, decrepit, broken down, or infirm with age: なき-クズオネ, worn out with crying; お-クズオネ, infirm with age.
KUZUKU クズケ クズケ フラック j# i.v. To break and give way.—of anything built up or arranged; to slip or slide, as earth from a hill; to cave in; to crumble; to fall to pieces; to break in confusion and run, as troops; to open or break, as an abscess; to be depraved, vitiated, corrupted; to go to decay, or neglect, as laws, usages: は くさ戒指め くず-ケ レタ, the bread by becoming too dry has crumbled.
KUZUKI, SU クズキ 千斗 (pass. of クズ) To be broken down.
KUZUKI, SU クズク 丘 (i.v.) To break down, tear down, throw down, as a hill, or house; to infringe, violate, as laws, rank; to deprave, vitiate, demoralize; け わ クズケ, not to lose courage; とき も そ わ わ, to break the enemy's ranks; ふじつ わ, to deprave the manners.
KUZUSHI-OKI クズシオキ 千枚 n. A running hand.
KUZUYA クズヤ 茅屋 n. A house roofed with straw.
Syn. WARAYA.
KUZUYA クズヤ 千. One who deals in waste-paper, rags, empty-bottles, etc.
KWA クワ (yuaera) n. Friendship; harmony; union; accord; — suru, to mix, blend, unite; to be harmonious.
Syn. MAZERU.
KWA クワ 木 (kwa) Transformation; change; transmutation: — suru, to change, alter, transform, metamorphose; け わ くわ ni し, the wood is changed into stone.
Syn. HENZU, HENKWA.
KWA クワ 田 n. (1) A lesson, task, exercise, as in a school; an inferior or subordinate department of government; a bureau; levying or assessing taxes; に くわ, daily lesson; ます に わ わ わ — suru, to impose a tariff upon woolens.
2. A branch of study, department of science, class, order or genus, as of plants.
KWAHI クワヒ 花瓶 n. The petals of a flower.
KWAHI クワヒ 花瓶 (hanayaka, utukushii) n. Splendor; gorgeousness.
Kwaïnō クワイナオ 会頭 n. The chairman or president of an assembly.

Kwaïnō クワイナオ 會中 n. Inside of the clothing covering the breast; the bosom: — ni ireru, to put in the bosom; — suru, id. — mono, things usually carried in the bosom, especially the paper wallet.

Kwaïchū クウェチウ 糞虫 n. Worms in the stomach, Lumbricus.

Kwaïchū-kagami クウェチウカガミ 懐中鏡 n. A pocket looking-glass.

Kwaidan クウェチダン 說話 (ayashii hanashi) n. A strange story, a ghost story.

Kwaïdō クウェチ道 会議 (yori-atsumaru) n. Meeting together; confux.

Kwaïdō クウェチ道 會堂 n. A church, synagogue, meeting-house, hall.

Kwaïdoku クウェチ独 組合 (atsumatte yomu) n. Assembling together to read, recite, or debate: — suru.

Kwaïfuku クウェチ福 恢復 (yoku naru) n. Becoming better, recovery from sickness, restoration to health: — suru.

Syn. Hombuku, Zenzaiw.

Kwaïfuku クウェチ福 恢復 (tori kaesu) — suru, to restore, re-establish; meiyō wo — suru, to free one's reputation.

Kwaïito クウェチ多 會議 n. Assembly; council; convention.

Kawa-go クウェチ多 悔惜 n. Repentance; remorse: — no iro kai ni arawareru.

Kwaï-go クウェチ多 合 (atsumari au) — suru, to assemble, to meet together, congregate.

Kwaïhō クウェチハ少 快方 (coll.) Convalescing, growing better in sickness: kominchichi — de gosarimau, he is better to-day.

Kwaï クウェチ 異異 (ayashi kotonaru) Strange, wonderful, surprising.

Kwaï 会議 n. An idea represented in the compound parts of a Chinese character, as, 女 (woman) and 背 (take) combined is 妻, to take a wife, marry.

Kwaïjin クウェチ軒 灰燼 (hai moekuni) n. Ashes, and burnt timbers, as after a building is burnt.


Kwaïkei クウェチ会計 n. Accounts; finance; receipts and disbursements of money: — ga tataru, or — ga tarru, the accounts do not balance; — chō, an account book; teki ne no — wo hakaru, to reckon up the accounts of the year; — kata, an accountant, or one who has charge of the finances.

Kwaïken クウェチ根 創建 n. A small sword or dirk carried in the bosom.

Kwaïkki クウェチ克 気晴 n. Convalescence, restoration to health: — iwa, a feast made to friends on recovery from sickness.

Kwaïkin クウェチ金 去金 (kane wo mawasu) — suru, to send the money; to pay (said only when sent to a distance).

Syn. bōrin.

Kwaïko クウェチ科 回顧 (kaeriminu) — suru, to look back upon, to take a retrospect; to consider the past.

Kwaïkoku クウェチ国 回顧 (kuni wo meguru) Traveling or going round the different provinces of the empire; a tour: — suru.

Kwaï-kwai クウェチ快 悅 (yi naru) Extensive; great: tenma — no ni shite morasazu, heaven's net is great, its meshes are coarse, but there is no escape from it.

Kwaï-kwatsu クウェチ快活 (kokoichi yoshi) Cheerful; light-hearted; lively; gay.

Kwaïkō クウェチ快 懐 (furuki wo omou) Thinking upon old times, remembering past events.

Kwaïmei クウェチ盟 会盟 (atsumatte chikou) Meeting and binding each other with an oath; leagueing together; confederacy.

Kwaïmei クウェチ盟 明时 (kurayami) n. Darkness.

Kwaïtō クウェチ同 嫡性 n. Being with child; pregnancy; gestation: — suru, to be pregnant.

Syn. Harum, Ninshin, Mimochi.

Kwaïtai クウェチ台 備役 A puppet show.

Kwaïrai クウェチ来 備役 n. A person who carries about a puppet-show.

Kwaïrai クウェチ来 快楽 n. Happiness; joy; pleasure; i. keroku.

Syn. Tanoshimi, Yukawa, Sainai.

Kwaïro クウェチ落 場 n. A small metal box for holding fire, carried in the bosom.

Kwaïru クウェチ廻廊 n. A corridor, or gallery built round a house.

Kwaïsei クウェチセ快晴 adj. Pleasant and clear, as weather: — no tenki.

Kwaïseki クウェチ塞 會盟 (atsumari tokoro) n. A place of meeting; the entertainment set out at a cha-no-yu; a high kind of restaurant: — ryūri, id.

Kwaïsen クウェチ善 彦 (mawaru fune) n. A packet ship; a ship that trades from port to port: — dayori ni nimotsu wo okuru, to send goods by a packet.

Kwaïsha クウェチ夏 麦炙 Meat hashed up and baked, used fig. as jinkō ni — su, to be in every body's mouth, much talked of.

Kwaïshia クウェチ夏 会社 n. A company, association, society, partnership.

Kwaïshia クウェチ夏 懲罰 n. Paper carried in the bosom.

Kwaïshio クウェチ少 會所 (atsumari tokoro) n. A place for assembling to transact public business, a public hall, town-house.

Kwaïshin クウェチ少 會所 (atsumari no arui) n. The head man of an assembly; a chairman, president of a company.

Kwaïshin クウェチ少 會所 n. Congregation, an assembly of persons.

Kwaïsō クウェチ相 走入 (tenie hashiru) — suru, to be routed and flee away, as an army.

Kwaïsō クウェチ相 賀昇 (tomorai atsumaru) — suru, to assemble at a funeral.

Kwaïtai クウェチ懷 子 n. Pregnancy, being with child.

Syn. Kwaïnin, Mimochi.
Kwaien クワイエン 回转 n. Revolution: — suru, to revolve.
Kwaien クワイエン 回天 (ten wo megurasu) n. Completely reforming the empire: — no kokoretsukete, to aim at a complete reformation of the country or world.
Kwaietsu クワイエツ highly 高級 n. Pig-iron.
Kwairo クワイロ 回答 (kotae) An answer, reply.
Syn. henshi.
Kwairo クワイロ 会頭 n. The chairman or presiding officer of an assembly.
Kwaia クワイア 回話 (hanashi-ai) n. Conversation; talking together.
Kwaien クワイエン 回緯 n. A distant relation.
Kwairo クワイロ 激怒 (kotsu) —, caries of a bone.
Kwaizen クワイゼン 退治 Pleasant; cheerful; joyful: — no keshiki, cheerful manner.
Syn. kokoiboyo.
Kwai クワイ 火事 n. A fire, conflagration: — shizoku, a fireman's uniform; — ga aru, there is a fire.
Kwai クワ伊 漢字 n. An erroneous character or word.
Kwajin クワジン 籍人 Used by rulers as a personal pron. for we, I.
Kwaj クワジャ 火定 n. Burying one's self alive in the fire, as done by some fanatics.
Kwa クワ花 (hana no shita) Under the flowers, or flowering trees: — ni sakamori ru.
Kwakai クワカイ 花苑 n. Prostitute quarter.
Kwakan クワカン 花間 (hana no aida) Amongst the flowers: — ni haitoku suru.
Kwakanpo クワカンポ 火炭 (hizenumi no kana-goro) Aestmus cloth.
Kwaki クワキ 火気 n. Flame; heat; caloric.
Syn. honoke, hoinoki.
Kwakkee クワキイ 活計 n. Livelihood; way or expedients used for getting a living: — wo tateuru, to make a living; — ga tsutetai, inexpert at making a living.
Syn. kuchiho, kurasikata, naiwai, kurashitu.
Kwako クワコ 括弧 n. Parenthesis, brackets.
Kwako クワコーフa 香関 n. A kind of medicinal plant.
Kwako クワコ 左右 (mugiwara) n. The previous state of existence (Bud.); the past; the past tense in grammar.
Kwako クワコ 桑鶫 n. The mulberry's child, i.e. the silkworm.
Kwakochi クワコチ 過去帳 n. A register kept in Bud. temples, containing the names of those deceased persons for whom prayers are to be said, arranged according to the day of the month on which they died; also a family record of the names, births and deaths of one's ancestors.
Kwakosetsu クワコセツ花切石 n. Granite, i.e. mikage-ishik.
Kwaku クワク若 The strokes of a character: kono ji wa jasan — de gozarimasu, this character has 13 strokes; iku —, how many strokes? — suru, to divide.
Kwaku クワク若郎 n. The box or hearse in which a coffin is placed.
Kwakuusen クワクセン 語言 (katai kotoba) n. Firm, certain, or sure saying; axiom.
Kwakuban クワクバン 霍乱 n. Cholera.
Kwakuishaku クワクイサカ 食器 (sukoyaka) Robust; vigorous; strong: — taru okina, a vigorous old man.
Kwakuishitsu クワクイ室 崇執 n. Name of a scrofulous disease of the joints.
Kwakuishiwai クワクイ室戸 崇執 n. Ill-will, spite, enmity, malice: isasaka no machigai yori — ni nari.
Syn. urami, momo, arasoi.
Kwakushaku クワクシュサカ 聴解 (taihitsu ni uketorni) Receiving payment of money: — suru, to receive payment.
Kwakotoku クワクトク鶴梨 n. An order of battle, in shape like a crane, with wings extended.
Kwakusen クワクセン 崇然 adv. Certainly, surely, really, indeed, truly.
Kwakusan クワクサン 管馬 n. A fuse, for firing a gun or blasting.
Syn. kuchiri.
Kwakutu クワクト矢火炎 (o isogi) Great haste; urgent, or pressing: — no yoji.
Kwamb クワマビ 完備 (mattaku sonawaru) Perfect, complete.
Kwamboku クワマボ灌木 n. Shrub; bush; small trees.
Kwambutsu クワマブツ 潑射会 n. The festival of the 8th day of the 4th month (o.c.); being the birthday of Shaka.
Kwaman クワマン 潑絵 (yuru-yuru) Slow; dilatory; procrastinating; tedious.
Kwamme クワミ論文 n. One thousand momme=to 10 lbs. Troy, or a little over 8 1/2 lbs. Av.
Kwamoni クワモニ 官氏 Government and people.
Kwamono クワンモノ 關門 (sekina to) n. A gate on a public road, near a police station, where persons and goods were inspected, passports demanded, etc.
Syn. reika-do.
Kwamontyu クワモンチュ 官名 (yaku no na) n. Official title, name of an office.
Kwamokwu クワモクツ科目 (chita) n. Kinds; sorts; classes: gakumon no —, the different kinds of learning.
Kwampakku クワンパクク 關白 n. An officer who formerly acted as the Prime Minister or regent of the Mikado.
Kwamper クワメペイ 官兵 n. The Imperial troops or army.
KWANPEI クワンペイ官帯—sha, a miya to which the priest is appointed and which receives its support from the government.

KWANPEI クワンペイ怪兵n. Review of troops:—shiki wo okonu, to hold a review.

KWANPEI クワンペイ官費n. At government expense:—de gakan ni suru;—seito.

KWANPO クワンポ 暖步—suru, to walk slowly.

KWANPO クワンバ官報n. Official gazette: han—, semi-official gazette.


KWANPEKU クワンプク官服n. Official dress; uniform.

Kwan クワン官(yaku) Government office, official; also the office where government business is transacted:—ni aru mono, those who hold government office.

Kwan クワン棺n. A coffin.

Syn. hitachi.

Kwan クワン環n. A ring, a drawer handle.

Syn. wa.

Kwan クワン館(yakata)n. A large house, hotel: shi-kwastu, a merchant's house.

Kwan クワン貫n. A string of iron cash containing ten hundred; applied also to weight: ikkwon-mon, one thousand cash; ikkwon-me, one thousand momme in weight, is 10 lbs. Troy, or about 8½ lbs. Av.; nikkwon, two thousand.

Kwan クワン罐n. A tin can: shake wo—ni tsunuru, to can salmon.

Kwan クワン関n. A gate at a frontier pass:—nai, inside of a gate;—sawai, outside;—suru, to belong to, to relate to, to be connected with.

Kwanan クワナン 火署(ka no waonzai) n.

Calamity or misfortune caused by a fire.

Kwancho クワンチョ 澤陽(n.med.) An enema, a cluster:—suru, to give an enema;—ki, a syringe;—zai, enema.

Kwancho クワンチョ畳懸(susume kora-shime) n. Exhortation and correction:—no ashiie.

Kwancho クワンチョ灌頂n. (Bud.) The rite of applying oil or water to the forehead, Bud. baptism.

Kondo クワンドウ勧導(michibiku)－suru, to lead, persuade, influence.

Kwangun クワンジュン 官軍n. The Imperial army.

Kwangyo クワンジょう還御(Returning) (only said of the Emperor).

Kwangyo クワンジょう還御n. The return of the Emperor or family.

Kwangyo クワンジュー勧業 Encouraging industry.

Kwan クワン官井官位n. Office and rank.


Kwan クワン井官官員n. An official, government officer.
Kwan-no-ki クワンノキ 關木 n. A bar or bolt for fastening a gate.

Kwan-nō クワンノ 勉勧 Encouraging agriculture: — kwa, the bureau of agriculture.

Kwan-on クワントン 観世音 n. The goddess of mercy, who regards the prayers of the world, represented sometimes as having eleven faces and a thousand hands; also called Kwan-sei-ten.

Kwanaruku クワナルク 歌楽 n. Joy and happiness; pleasure: — wo kiumuru, to enjoy the highest degree of happiness.

Kwanrei クワンレイ 官令 n. A government order; official order.

Kwanreit クワンレイ官命 (tsukasa) n. The ruler, governor.

Kwanreki クワンレイ歌選 A cycle or revolution of the 12 signs and 10 stems: 60 years.

Kwanre管理 (tsukasadori osamuru) n. Rule; government; administration: gakkō no — , rules of a school.

Kwanri クワニ 官史 n. An official, government officer.

Kwanritsu クワンリツ官立 n. Established by government: — gakkō, government school.

Kwanroku クワンロク官職 n. Official salary, or income of nobles and officials.

Syn. ta, rōku.

Kwanrei クワンレイ酒祭 n. A drink offering, libation.

Kwanreis クワンレイ酒観 n. Observation; contemplation: — suru, to observe, consider, contemplate.

Kwansen クワンセン 官選 Chosen by the government: — gakkō, government school.

Kwanretsutsu クワンレツツ官職 (fushi-bushi) (med.) The joints, articulatin: — chū, articulated insects; — yen, inflammation of the joint.

Kwansharu クワンシュル官飾 (tsukasa kurai) Office and rank, i.q. kwanri.

Kwanshi クワンシ官辞 n. (gram.) The article: — jo, definite; — fujo, indefinite article.

Kwansho クワンショ官詔 n. A diseased place; a plague spot.

Kwanshoku クワンショ官職 n. Government office.

Syn. yameke.

Kwanshu クワンシュ 貫主 n. The chief priest or highest in the Buddhist priesthood.

Kwansh クワンシュ官詔 — suru, to look on or contemplate; to regard.

Kwanshoku クワンショ官職 n. Calculation; reckoning.

Kwan クワン官子 n. An iron teakettle.

Kwant クワント 範枝 (yuruku okotaru) Slow; dilatory; procrastinating.

Kwant クワント飲待 (ateki motenashi) — suru, to treat hospitably.

Kwan クワン演出 (cont. of kwan to suru) The principal; chief; most important: kwan to suru, to regard as the principal; — mono.

Kwanten クワントン 宽典 n. Clemency; benevolence; — mostly of the government.

Kwant クワント官途 (miyazukai) n. Government office, or employment: — wo nozomu, to desire; — ni kikorozashii.

Kwant クワント関東 The eight departments east of Hakone—Musashii, Awa, Kazusa, Shimōsa, Kōzuke, Shimotsuke, Hitachi, and Sagami.

Kwant クワント関東 (tinranuki toru) — suru, to pass through; go through.

Kwant クワント宽容 n. Forbearance; patience; indulgence.

Kwant クワント故詩 (susume sasou) — suru, to exhort, encourage; tami wo — shite gakumon wo sateru.

Kwanzen クワント森完美 (mattaki) Perfect, complete, whole.

Kwanzei クワントイ官職 n. A string made of two strands of twisted paper.

Kwan クワント有草 (wasure gusa) The day lily, Hemerocallis.

Kwanzoku クワント科関 n. The jurisdiction to which one belongs: — fu no — , those who belong to one of the fu cities; — ken no — , those who belong to a — ken; — no hito.

Kwanzume クワンム數話 n. Canned articles; food put up in tin cans.

Kwan クワント副板 n. Printed with type; type-printing.

Kwanp クワント副活版 — na, active, lively, prompt, energetic.

Kwan クワント活版 See kappō.

Kwari クワラ利 adv. (coll.) Fully, thoroughly, clearly, plainly: — ga — to aketa, it is broad daylight.

Syn. kwanseizen, hakiri.


Kwarin クワリン花梨 n. The quince, Pirus chinensis.

Kwart クワレ過料 n. A fine, mulct, penalty, forfeit: — wo toru, to impose a fine; — kin.

Kwart クワレ過料 (omai sugashi) n. Hasty in judgment, or in making false inferences; too suspicious: — suru, judging too hastily.

Kwara クワラ火祭 n. An offering made by fire.

Kwar クワラ火災 (hi no wazawai) n. Calamity or loss from a fire.

Syn. kwanan.

Kware クワレ火星 n. The fire star,—the planet Mars.

Kware クワレ化生 (kawari umoreru) Transformation or change of form: chor ga chō ni — shita, the silk-worm is changed into a moth.

Kwar クワレ化石 (ishi ni kawari) n. Changed to stone, petrification, a fossil: hamaguri no — , a petrified clam.
KYO

KYŌSHI クヨシ 妓師 n. A teacher of the Mosaic law, or Old Testament scriptures.

KYŌSON クヨソン 狂文 A parody.

KYŌ-YO クヨヨ 病象 n. Disease characterized by weakness and emaciation; a feigned sickness.

SYN. JIN-KYO.

KYŌCHIKUTÔ クヨチクト 夾竹桃 n. The Oleander.

KYŌCHÔ クヨチョ 胸肉 (mune no uchi) In the breast; (fig.) mind; heart.

KYÔDÁI クヨダイ 親子 n. Brother; brethren: — bun, the part of, or the same as a brother.

SYN. KETTEI.

KYÔDÁI クヨダイ 銀器 n. A mirror or toilet stand.

SYN. KAGAMI NO DAI.

KYÔDÁKU クヨダク 鏡詰 — suru, to assort, consent.

SYN. SHÔCHI, GATEN.

KYÔDAN クヨダン 虚譲 (uso no hanashi) A lie, falsehood; a fiction, story.

KYÔDAN クヨダン 郷論 (inaka kotoba) n. Provincialism; country dialect.

SYN. NAMARI.

KYÔJÔ クヨジョ 虚脱 (med.) Marasmus.

KYÔDEN チョデン 虚偽 (itsuwari no tsutae) n. A false report, or rumor; a false account: sono koto wattaku — ni arazu, the report is quite true.

KYÔDO チョド 動作 (furumai) n. Actions, behaviour, conduct, department.

SYN. OKONAI.

KYÔDO チョド 幻奴 n. The ancient Huns of Chinese history.

KYÔDÔ チョド 教堂 n. A church (building).

KYÔDÔ チョド 烏 (kodai) Union: — suru, to unite.

KYÔDÔ チョド 教導 (oshie michibiku) Moral instruction: — suru, to teach; — shoku, teachers of morals; — dan, an inferior military school.

KYÔFÜ チョフ恐怖 n. Fear, panic: — suru, to be afraid.

SYN. OSORU, OJIRU.

KYÔGAN チョガオン 鳴鳳 (n. med.) Convulsions; fits: kikkyôfu, acute convulsions; mankyôfu, chronic convulsions.

KYÔGÔ チョゴ 観音 (uyuyashiku iwau) Respectful congratulation.

KYÔGAI チョガイ 境界 n. Condition; circumstances; state: ishô no —, life-long condition; anaraku no —, happy state.

SYN. TOKAI, ARIMANA.

KYÔGÔN チョゴン 雲感 (atsu kao) Brazen, face, shameless.

KYÔGÔNKA チョゴンカ 清感 n. A smoothing or finishing plane.

KYÔGÔN-RU チョゴル 卨 i.v. To be diverted, entertained, amused: sumô wo mitte —.

KYÔGEN チョゲン 教化 — suru, to instruct and change.

KYÔGEN チョゲン 狂言 n. Wild, crazy or...
incoherent language; a play, drama, theatrical performance: — wo haku; shibai de — wo suru.
Kyogetsu キョゲツ月 n. Last month.
Syn. atogyetsu.
Kyoji キョジ n. Motion.
Syn. doji.
Kyoigai キョイガイ n. Consultation; — suru, to consult; — hi, district rates or taxes.
Kyoigi キョイギ n. Doctrine, teaching, dogma, tenet.
Syn. oshie.
Kyoiku キョイク校合 Correcting a writing; correcting a proof or book: — suru; — suri, the proof.
Syn. santei, hikô.
Kyojin キョジン n. A falsehood, lie: — wo in, to tell a lie.
Syn. uso, itsuwari.
Kyoju キョジュ境遇 n. Condition in life; circumstances.
Kyojaku キョジャク巨賊 n. Thethumb; leader, head.
Kyojaku キョジャク強迫 — suru, to compel, force, oblige: hito wo — shite kane wo dasaseru.
Kyoï キョイ教法 n. Religion.
Kyoiku キョイク教育 (oshei sodateru) Instruction, education: — suru, to educate, to instruct and bring up.
Kyojukata キョジュ型態 n. Feeble, weak in body, without natural vigor: — na hito.
Syn. yowai, hiyowai.
Kyojuka キョジュカ強弱 n. Strength or weakness; (adj.) strong and weak.
Kyoji キョジ n. A particle, or Chinese character without meaning, or that need not be read in translating into Japanese.
Kyoji キョジ凶事 n. Unlucky affair, especially death.
Kyoji キョジ絹師 n. A paper hanger; one who papers, or mounts pictures, or screens.
Kyoji キョジ挨拶 (wakidachi) — no bosatsu, the idols which stand at the sides of the principal Buddh. idol.
Kyojuri キョジュリ寄り n. To be delighted, pleased, diverted by anything: shibai wo kyojire miru, to be diverted in looking at a play.
Syn. osomihorogarui.
Kyōjin キョジン狂人 n. A madman, lunatic.
Syn. kichigai.
Kyōjin キョジン呆人 n. A Chinese graduate of the 2nd degree.
Kyōjin キョジン居人 n. A resident, dweller, inhabitant: ie ni — nashi, no one residing in the house.
Kyō-jutsu キョジュ技 n. True or false; the real condition: — wo tadasu, to ascertain the truth or falsity of any thing; kuni no —, the real condition of a country.
Kyōzaka キョサカ鶴師匠 n. A paster of wall-paper, paper-hangings, screens, etc.; a paper-hanger.
perform entertaining feats: uta ikkyoku, one song; koma no — top-spinning; uma nori no — circus-riding; — choku, wrong or right.

Kyokuten (tsubone) n. A game of checkers; a bureau or department of government; an office.

Kyokuchou kyokuchou tsubone n. An office of government.

Kyokubu kyokubu tsubone n. Equestrian feats; circus-riding: — wo suru.

Kyokuchou kyokuchou tsubone n. Equestrian feats; circus-riding: — wo suru.

Kyokuten kyokuten tsubone n. A kind of diversion in ancient times, when the guests caught and drank wine from a cup that was carried by a current of water around an irregular and tortuous pond.

Kyokubu kyokubu tsubone n. A game of checkers; a bureau or department of government; an office.

Kyokuten, or Kyokuzu, kyokuren kyokuren tsubone n. The utmost point, the highest degree, acme, summit.

Kyokudou kyokudou tsubone n. Extreme degree; highest degree.

Syn. chôsô.

Kyokuen kyokuen tsubone n. — suru, to urgently remonstrate with a superior.


Kyokujin kyokujin tsubone n. A misdemeanor; an offence which does not amount to crime: — moshõ-tsukuru, to pronounce guilty of a misdemeanor; — taru beki mono, to be guilty.

Kyokumochi kyokumochi tsubone n. (coll.) Feats of strength or dexterity: acrobatic performances: — wo suru, to perform feats of strength or dexterity, as of lifting weights, etc.

Kyokuten kyokuten tsubone n. Instruction; teaching of the principles of morality and religion; education; advice; counsel: — suru, to instruct in morals, behaviour, social and religious duties.

Syn. oshie.

Kyokunori kyokunori tsubone n. (coll.) Equestrian feats.

Kyokuri-ru kyokuri-ru tsubone n. (coll.) To deceive, cheat, delude, impose on.

Syn. damasu, azamuku.

Kyokoro kyokoro tsubone n. A large chair used by priests in temples; an arm-rest; a stool.

Syn. koshihaku.

Kyokusetsu kyokusetsu tsubone n. (ori magaru) — suru, to turn off from a straight line, bend; michi — shite minami ni iru, the road bends to the south.

Syn. oshibe.

Kyokutan kyokutan tsubone n. The extreme, utmost limit: — ni hashiru, to run to the other extreme.

Kyokuten, or Kyoku-su-no-ten kyokuten, or kyoku-su-no-ten kyokuten tsubone n. A kind of diversions in ancient times, when the guests caught and drank wine from a cup that was carried by a current of water around an irregular and tortuous pond.


Kyokuten kyokuten tsubone n. The utmost point, the highest degree, acme, summit.

Kyokubu kyokubu tsubone n. Equestrian feats; circus-riding: — wo suru.

Kyokuten kyokuten tsubone n. The utmost point, the highest degree, acme, summit.

KYOZATSU キョウサス殺戮 (hito-goroshi) n. Murder, slaughter.

KYOSHI キョウシ礼葬 n. The whole world: — kare wo osoru.

KYOSHI キョウシ虚栄 n. A false show of power or strength: — wo haru, to make a show of power.

KYOSHI キョウシ 匿淵 (tadashi sukū) — suru, to rectify, redress, reform: tenka wo — suru, to rectify the disorders of the empire.

KYOSETSU キョウセット虚誹 (usobanashi) n. A lie, falsehood, myth, fiction; a story, false report.


KYOSHIA キョウシハ禿髪 n. A piece in the game of chess which has a straight forward move to any distance.


KYOSHI キョウシ教育 n. A teacher; a priest, clergyman, missionary.

KYOSHUKI キョウシ樁館 (osoreiru) I am very sorry,—used in apologizing or excusing one's self: — seban; — itashimashita; — ni itari.

KYOSHIN キョウシン虚聖 Unbiased mind; without prejudice: — de kiku.

KYOSHINKWA キョウシンクワ共進会 n. An exhibition for mutual improvement and advancement in art, competitive exhibition.

KYOSHITSU キョウジ居室 n. A dwelling house.

KYOSHIO キョウショ居所 (idokoro) n. Dwelling place, place of residence.

KYOSHIO キョウショ虚症 n. (med.) Marasmus, atrophy.

KYOSHOKU キョウショ虚飾 n. False show; ostentation; dissimulation; affectation. Syn. meraki, miye, kazari.

KYOSHI キョウシエ教主 n. The founder of a religion.

KYOSHI キョウシエ暴首 n. Exposing the head of a decapitated person.

KYOSHISHI キョウシエ義宗 n. Religious sect; or denomination: — kai-kaku, the reformation.


KYOSHI キョウシ義強壮 (tsuyoku sakan naru) Strong, robust, stout: shintai — no hito.

KYOSHI キョウシ義競争 n. A boat race, regatta.


KYOSHI キョウシ義脚気 n. A kind of padded stool for leaning against in sitting; an arm-rest.

KYOSHI キョウシ義強壮剤 n. (med.) Tonic medicines.

KYOSHI キョウシ義恐怖 (mokushiraizai) 胆水病 n. (med.) Hydrophobia.

KYOZA キョツア許多 (amata) Many, plenty: — no hito, many persons.

KYOTAKU キョタク居宅 (iru toroku) n. Dwelling house, home, residence.

KYOTAN キョタン虚誹 (itsuwarei) False; untrue; fabricated; spurious: — wo itu; — no hanashi.

KYUTEN キュテン曉天 n. Dawn, daybreak.

SYN. yoake, akatsuki.

KYOTO キョート京都 n. The capital, residence of the Mikado, metropolis.

KYÔGO キョゴト徒徒 n. A band of robbers.

KYÔSU キョスヲ剣舞 (med.) Angina pectoris.

KYÔWA キョワ共和共和 Republican, democratic: — seiji, republican; government: — koku, a republic; — tô, the democratic party.

KYÔZEI キョعزيز Empty show; vain glory: — wo motonaren.

KYÔYÔ キョヨ仏許許 — suru, to grant, permit, allow, consent to.

KYÔYÔ キョ Yö仏経 Raging or lashing, as waves: hatō — tari.

KYÔYÔ キョ Yö仏教 n. Instruction, teaching, education, culture; a teacher, instructor.

KYÔYÔ キョ Yö仏会 (toni moto) — suru, to hold in common; to have joint possession of; — butsu, common property.

KYÔYÔ キョ Yö仏義 (jitsukon) A powerful and unscrupulous chieftain.

KYÔZETSU キョ沢仏掘掘 (kotowaru) — suru, to refuse, decline: seigen wo — suru.

SYN. yurusu, keiki-todokeru.

KYÔZOME キョーズメ仏象 n. “Kyōto dyed,” very highly ornamented in various colors.

KYÔ キョ仏 n. A class, as in a school.

KYÔ キョ仏 n. An emergency, exigency, danger, urgency, pressing necessity: — wo tsugeru, to give notice of danger, sound an alarm; — no ma ni awaru, not suitable to the pressing need; — na, urgent, pressing; — ni, urgently, hastily.

KYÔ キョ仏号 (yumi) n. A bow.

KYÔ キョ仏丸 (kokontsu) adj. Nine: — shi tissho no toki, the critical time, the time of danger; kyū gyū no ichi mi, one hair of nine oxen, i.e. a very small part or fraction of a large number. Syn. kyū.

KYÔ キョ仏 n. The moxa: — wo suru, to apply the moxa; — wo orosu, to mark the place where the moxa is to be applied; — no futa, the scab of a moxa; — no iboi, the pus of a moxa; — hito hi, or futa hi, one moxa, two moxas. SYN. vaito.

KYÔ キョ仏 (furni) Old, ancient, former, worn out, defunct or passed away: — ni yotte su- kokuya nari, to become as well as ever; — kô 藩法, old laws or edicts: — aku, an old offence, an old distemper: — yû 藩家, an old friend; — ka 藩家, an old family, an ancient house; — kô 幕記, old chronicle, ancient history; — nen 藩年, the old or last year; — rei 藩例, an old example, an old precedent;
 KYU 365  KYU

— seki 貧窮, old ruins, the remains of an ancient place, former house; — toku 貧徳, an old kindness or assistance.

Kyu キュ 貧 (mazushiki) n. Poverty, want: — suru, to be poor, to be in want.

Kyeba キユヘ 弓場 n. A place for practising archery.

Kye-ba キユヘ 弓場 n. A sudden emergency, the place of danger, juncture, crisis.

Kyczaku キュバ 前輩 n. The former Tokugawa Shogunate.

Kyb キュ 前尾 n. The pit of the stomach, epigastrium.

Syn. mizuochi.

Kyubin キュビン 急便 (isogi no tayori) n. Quick communication, despatch, express messenger.

Kyubin キュビン 急便 分 n. Wages, same as kyukin.

Kyubyo キュビョ 急病 n. Sudden attack of sickness, dangerous disease.

Kyc キュ チョ 休 (yoki shirushi) n. A good omen; a sign, prodigy.

Kyc キュ チョ 休 九重 (kokone) Nine-fold; the Mikado's palace, so called from its nine inclosures: Mikado — no uchi mashi-maru.

Kyoc キュと共 獣島 n. A poor bird, a bird in distress: — wo futokoro ni treba kariudo no kore wo awaremu (prov.).

Kyo キュウ 供中 n. The Emperor's palace.

Kyo キュウ 祭日 (KOKON) キュウ チョ 供中 十四番 n. A member of the court council or advisers of the Emperor in matters of etiquette or ceremony.

Kyoda キュオ ダ 及 n. Graduation, receiving a degree (in college).

Kyo キュ行 宮殿 n. The Emperor's palace.

Kyob キュオ オ or Kyor キュオ オ 誰所 or 誰 (mizu kumu michi) Supply of water, way of obtaining water: — wo tatuse, to cut off —.

Kyogen キュオ オ 楽 n. The lowest depth of the earth: — ni uenumaru.

Kyog キュオ オ 絵錠 n. Wages, i.e. kyukin.

Kyoro キュオ キョ 九戸, = Imperial: — no kurai, Imperial throne.

Kyo キュ オ 番 (soru) to call together; to assemble, summon: — sho koso wo suru, to assemble or call together the lords.

Kyo キュ オ 休業 n. Resting from labor or work; holiday, vacation.

Kyo キュ オ 休 九毛 (kokonotosu no ushik) — no itsu mō, one hair out of nine oxen, an exceedingly small part.

Kyo キュ オ 休 弊 (torinoni) Distressed, troubled, suffering discomforts, annoyance: — no mi; — suru.

Kyo キュ オ 休 情 (yasumi tomodari) Stopping and resting: — jo, a resting-place (for travelers).

Kyo キュヘ 落落 (furuki ashiki narawashi) Old and bad manners, customs, or

ways: — wo arai-suru; — na hito, old-fashioned, or conservative; an old fog; — oyaji, id.; — wo iu, to talk old-fashioned nonsense; — jimita, obstinately adhering to old customs.

Kyo キュヘ 焱変 n. A sudden event or calamity.

Kyo キュヘ 頃報 (isogi no shirase) Urgent message; message dispatched with special speed; dispatch.

Kyo キュイ 休意 (kokoro yasumuru) n. Freedom from care, easy in mind, happy.

Syn. anshin.

Kyo キュイ 爆消失 教所 n. Almshouse; a house where the poor are supported by government, and made to work, for which they receive wages; work-house.

Kyo キュイ 休仕 n. Waiting, or serving at table; also, a waiter, table servant: — wo suru, to wait at table. Syn. jisha.

Kyo キュイ 炎治 Applying the moxa: — suru.

Kyo キュイ 質時 (furuki toki) Old times, former times: — no arisama.

Kyo キュイ 休日 (yasumi-bi) n. Day of rest, holiday.

Kyo キュイ 宮女 n. Female servants or officials connected with the Mikado's court.

Kyo キュイ 救助 (tasukenu) — suru, to assist, help, aid,—the poor, etc.: — hō, laws relating to paupers.

Kyo キュイ 休情 (moto no kokoro) Former feelings of affection or friendship: — wo mattō suru; — wo waasurete tōku naru.

Kyo キュイ 休用 矛柄 n. Archery: — wo manabu.

Kyo キュイ 休養 (awaremi sukō) — suru, to aid, assist, or help from a feeling of pity; to relieve.

Kyo キュイ 休願 (yasumi) n. Holiday, vacation.

Kyo キュイ 九夏 n. Summer season, time: — no atsusa.

Kyo キュイ 着灌 n. A parrot.

Syn. ōmu.

Kyo キュイ 犯刑 n. Punishment by castration.

Kyo キュイ 犯求刑 (tsumi sen to motomuru) — suru, to request that a criminal be punished.

Kyo キュイ 犯球形 (marugata) Round in form, spherical, globular.

Kyo キュイ 犯 宮頜 (miya no urami) n. Murmuring or discontent in the harem.

Kyo キュイ 休応 n. The places for applying the moxa.

Kyo キュイ 焚九九 n. The nine holes of the body,—the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, urinary and fecal passages.

Kyo キュイ 休宮閥 n. Emperor's palace.

Kyo キュイ 犯鬼 n. The god of poverty, the god that causes poverty: kyonen kara — ni toritsukareta.

Kyo キュイ 休金 (atayuru kane) n. Wages, hire, salary: — wo masu, to increase the wages.
KYūKō キフコウ 急行 (isogi yuku) — suru, to go or travel with haste: — ressha, express train.
KYūkō キフクウ 慣行 n. Providing against famine; assisting during famine: — jōrei, the laws relating to —.
KYūkō キフカウ 慣交 (furuki majiwarai) Old friendship, or acquaintance: — wo tsugu, to renew an old friendship.
KYKū キウク 窮苦 n. Abject poverty: — ni semaru.
KYūkutsu キウクツ 窮苦 adj. Constraint, uncomfortable, hampered, contracted, narrow, restraint, restriction, confined: — de komaru, distressed by restraint; — no me ni au, to be in painful restraint.
KYūkwan キウクワン 窮款 (moto no mie) Original appearance, as of a building; — ni fukusuru, to restore to its original appearance.
KYūko キウコ 急速 (nawaka) — su, sudden, all at once, quick: — hanteki, sudden prosperity.
KYūko キウコ オス (furuki oshei) n. The ancient church, Roman catholic.
KYūko キウコ 十速 i.q. kyūketsu, the nine holes of the body.
KYū-kō キフキョ急假 adv. With great haste, in a great hurry; expeditiously; — shōhō, it may be as certain as the law, a formula appended to written charms, or incantations.
KYūmei キウメイ 札単 Examining minutely into anything; punishing a criminal: — suru.
SYN. GIMMI, TADASU.
KYūmin キュミン 窮民 (komaru tami) n. Poor people.
KYūmon キュモン 札門 — suru, to examine or interrogate a prisoner, to cross-examine: tsunimoto wo — suru; — kata, a judge or one who cross-examines.
KYūmu キュム 急書 (isogi no tsutome) Urgent business, important work.
KYūnin キュニン 感人 n. An officer in a noble's court.
KYūoku キュウク キョウ翁屋 n. An old or ancient house.
KYūrai キュウライ 急菜 (moto kara) From old times, heretofore, former: — no memboku wo aratanemeru, to improve upon its former condition; to make better than heretofore.
KYūrei キュレイ 慣理 n. The old calendar, or mode of reckoning the year.
KYūri キュリ 慣里 (furusato) Native village; native place.
SYN. KOKYŌ.
KYūri キュリ 慣理 n. Natural philosophy: — gaku, id.
SYN. KANDO.
KYūri キュリ 理理 n. Natural philosophy: — gaku, id.
KYūro キュロ 慣羅 n. Last winter, or the twelfth month of last year—kyūro.
KYūro キュレ 給料 n. Wages, hire, payment for labor.

KYūsei キュセイ 急性 (med.) Acute form of disease.
KYūseishu キュセイシュ 救世主 n. The Saviour of the world.
SYN. SUKUINUSHI.
KYūsei キュセイ 休戚 n. Good; benefit; interest; advantage: sho win wo — ni kwan-suru jirī, a work which relates to the good of the people.
SYN. ROIGAI.
KYūsen キュセン 弓箭 (yumi ya) Bow and arrow.
KYūsen キュセン 休戦 n. An armistice, truce; a temporary cessation of hostilities.
KYūsen キュセン 丸楽 (gomi) Hades: — no moto ni kudaru.
KYūsha キュシャ 救者 (sukuite) n. A saviour, deliverer, preserver.
KYūshī キゅし 急死 (tachimachi shinuru) Sudden death.
KYūshī キュシ 急使 (isogi no tsukai) Express messenger.
KYūshū キュシュ 救主 n. The Saviour.
KYūshū キュシュ 古習 (furuki nara) Old habits, bad manners, or customs: — wo aratanemu.
KYūshū キュシュ 仇敵 (ada kataki) n. Enemy, adversary.
KYūsō キュソ 古所写 n. The arch or vault of the sky.
KYūsoku キュソク 休息 (yanamumi) Rest, ceasing from labor or traveling; vacation: — suru, to rest.
SYN. HAKO, YASUMI, KYUKA.
KYūsoku キュソク 急速 n. Quick, hasty, urgent, pressing.
SYN. HAYAKU, SUMITAKA.
KYūsū キュス 必水 n. A small teapot.
SYN. KIBISHI.
KYūtsuk キュタク 慣宅 n. A former house, the old house (in which one has lived).
KYūtatsu キュタツ 慣達 n. Adversity and prosperity, failure and success: — wa ten no shikarashinimuri tokoro.
KYūteki キュテキ 正敵 (ada kataki) n. Enemy, adversary.
KYūten キュテン 敌點 n. The mark made with ink to show where the moza should be applied: — wo oron, to make the above mark.
KYūtō キュトウ 慣冬 n. Last winter, last year.
KYūw キュウ 慣雨 (niwaka-anu) n. Sudden rain, a shower.
KYUWA キユウ 舊話 (furuki hanashi) n. An old story.
KYOTO キヨト 契用 n. Urgent business, business requiring haste.

KYOSEN キヨセン 龜染 (furuku someturu) Long accustomed, imbued with: — no ozoku wo ishin suru.
KYU-ZOKU キユズク 九族 The nine generations of great-great-grandfather, great-grandfather, grandfather, father, self, son, grandson, great-grandson, great-great-grandson.

M.

MAA ippets n. A room; interval of time or space: leisure, opportunity: tsugi no ma, the next room; — nashi, ere long; no time; no leisure; — mo nuku, but a short time; in a little while; goi ma ga atteraba kimashō, if I should have a good opportunity I will come; ma wo mi-awasete hanashi wo suru, to watch one's opportunity and speak; ma ga kakeru, not to answer the purpose; ma ga varu, feeling backward, or to hesitate in doing; ma wo ushinai, to miss the opportunity; ma-ma kore art, occasionally there are such; sometimes it is so.

Syn. AIDA, HETA, HIMA, ZASHEI.

MAY ippets n. The eye only used in compound words, as: manajiri. mabuyu, etc.

MAMA ippets A demon evil spirit, devil: akuma, id.: — wo nasu, to practice devilish arts.

MAY ippets n. Just: true; perfectly: exactly: ma ni ukeru, to take to be true,— to believe; massonkasama exactly upside down, exactly reversed: ma-amokue, face turned exactly upward; ma-higashi, exactly, or due east.

MA Y¥ adv. (coll. cont. of ima) Yet; still: more: ma hitotsu, one more; ma sukoshi, a little more: ma ichido, once more; ma chitto, a little more.

Syn. MO IMA.

MAA キヨト 舊話 (furuki hanashi) n. An old story.
MAI 真 MADEN (coll.) Exclam. of entreaty, satisfaction, surprise or wonder: maa watakushii no in koto wo kiki nasare; maa yoroshii, well; that will do; maa tōbun kōshite okimashō, well, I'll let it be so for the present; maa utukushii hana de wa nai ka, is it not a beautiful flower? maa komaru ja nai ka, how troublesome it is!

MAAI キユウ 王国 (kuni) Time; opportunity: — ga yoi, fortunate, lucky: — ga varu, unfortunate, unlucky.

MAI マイ 真Maden (coll.) Between the eyes.

MAI マイ mazegi n. A fish, a species of mackerel, or Caranx.

MANAGO マンガザメ n. The Conger eel.

MABARA マバラ 改 adv. Dotted; scattered about, sparsely; not close together; without order: — ni naru, to become separated, one here and one there; — ni suru, to place apart, or scatter about; — the other about; — the other, the rain fell in scattered drops. Syn. ARAKU.

MABATAKI マバテキ n. i.q. mabutaki.

MABAYUTI, MIBI-KU, MIHIKTU マバユイ adj. Dazzled, overpowered by too strong a light: mabayukute miraeru, so dazzling I cannot see.

Syn. MADUBHI.

MABI タイ 間 n (aida no hi) n. Intervening, or intercurrent day: okori no —, the well day of an intermittent fever.

MABI-KU マビク間町 i.v. (coll.) To thin out, to make less close, as plants or trees: ma wo mabiku, to thin the repseed plant, when too close together: ko wo —, to commit infanticide.

MABIRASHI マビサシ 間鹿 n. An eye-shade, the frontlet of a helmet: te de — wo suru, to shade the eyes with the hand.

MABIRYÖSHI マビリヨシ 闇拍子 n. (coll.) Time, or measure in music: — ga yoku.

MABOROSHII マボロシ 妻 n. A phantasm, optical illusion, unreal or shadowy appearance, a vision, trance: yume maboroshi no yo no naku, this dreamy and unreal world.

MABOSHII, MIHIKTU マボシイ adj. i.q. mabushii.

MABOTSUBU マボツブ 馬吐 n. Horse dung; a kind of mushroom or fungus, puff-ball, called also kitsune no chabukuro.

MABU マブ 拂 n. A mine from which ore is dug.

MABU マブ 拂び n. (coll.) A paramour, lover.

MACU マチ 拭 n. The edges of the eye-lids.

MACURA マクラ豆 n. Refined copper.

MABURU, MABURU マブル 塗 i.v. Smeared or dabbed with anything, sprinkled: mizu-maburu, covered with ashes: chit-maburu, smeared with blood, doro ni mabureru, smeared with mud.

Syn. DARAKE, MAMIRE, MIDORO.

MABURU, MABURU マブル 塗 i.v. To sprinkle over, to smear, daub: dango ni satō wo maburu, to sprinkle the outside of a dumpling with sugar; sumi wo —, to daub with ink.

Syn. NUBO.
MABUSHI マブシ n. The cover which conceals the hunter in shooting game.
MABUSHI-su マブシ塗り t.v. To sprinkle over, to smear: daub: gunshuku n i udonku wo — , to cover pills with flour.
MABUSHI-ki・kU マブシ adj. Dazzled, powered by the light: mabushikute me wo akeru-reinai, my eyes are so dazzled I cannot open them.
Syn. MABUTAI.
MABU TA マブタ 眼 n. The upper eyelid.
MACHI マチ n. A street, a town, a ward: — no hozure, end of a street.
Syn. chô.
MACHI マチ n. Poverty, — mazushiki.
MACHI-su マチ待 t.v. To wait, to stay, to expect, look for: mate (impa.) wait, o machi minare, or matte kudasare, id.; hisashibu katta, have waited long; mete ba yoroshii, you had better wait, nataneba naranu, must wait; matô ka, or machimashô ka, shall I wait? matata ga yoi ka, had I better wait? matanai hó ga yot, it is better not to wait; matazu ni yukinashita, he went without waiting; mutabu matte mo yoi, if you wait, very well; matte-tru, is waiting.
MACHI-AI マチア伊 n. A waiting house; publichouses in which persons wait for, or meet, with each other by appointment; a waiting room.
MACHI-AI・AU マチアイ 待合 i.v. To wait for each other, to wait by appointment, or for the coming of another.
MACHI-AKASHI-su マチア Kash 待明 t.v. To wait the whole night, to wait until morning.
MACHI-AWASE-su マチアアセ待 t.v. To wait for another by appointment.
†MACHI-BUGÔ マチbugô 町奉行 n. Mayor of a city.
MACHIBUSE マチブセ 待伏 n. Lying in wait, or in ambush: monokuge ni — wo suru, to lie in ambush in a concealed place.
MACHIDÔ・ki・kU マチド オ伊 待違 adj. Long in coming, long delayed, seeming long deferred, waiting impatiently; yo no akeru no ga machi-dei, the day seems so long in breaking; omae no kuru no ga machi-dei-katta, was impatient for you to come.
MACHIGAI・SU マチガイ 間違 t.v. (coll.) To mistake, miss: michi wo — , to mistake the road; hito wo — , to mislead a person.
MACHIGAI マチガイ 間違 n. (coll.) Mistake, error, fault, blunder, miss: — ga dekita, have made a mistake: — ga nai, there is no mistake; — wo wareou, to rectify a mistake.
MACHIGAI・AU マチガイ 間違 i.v. and t.v. (coll.) To mistake, to miss, to err, to be different, to be at fault, to blunder: michi ga machigaita, have missed the road.
MACHIGIMI マチギミ Same as mōchigimi.

MACHIGOWA・SHO マチガワイショ 町会所 n. A town hall or office where public business is transacted.
MACHI-KANE・SU マチガケ 待持 t.v. To lie in wait for; to watch for.
MACHI-KANE・SU マチガケ 待持 t.v. To wait impatiently for, hard to wait for: hana no sakü wo —
MACHI-KURASHI-su マチガクラ 待業 t.v. To wait the whole day, or any indefinite time; to live waiting for.
MACHI-MACHI マチマチ 区区 adj. Many and different; various: — no hito-gokoro, various are the minds of men.
MACHI-MÔKE・SU マチマケ 待設 t.v. To get ready in expectation of; to be prepared for and wait: go-chisho wo shite kyûku wo — , to make ready a feast and wait for the guests.
MACHI・SIHEN マチシヘン 隙隙 n. Nux-vomica.
MACHI-TSUKE・SU マチツケ待著 t.v. (coll.) To lie in wait for, watch for.
Ma-chitto マチット 待心 adv. Just a little; but a little: — machinasare, wait but a moment.
MACHI・BKE・SU マチベケ 待受 t.v. To wait and receive; to wait for the coming of any one, as guests; to await; to expect.
MACHI・BAI・SU マチバイ 待佐 t.v. To wait anxiously for or in loneliness; to long for the coming: yo no akeru wo — , to long for the day to break.
MACHI・YA マチヤ 町屋 n. The houses in a street or town.
MACHISEKE マチシケ n. Wine prepared for one who is expected.
MADA マダ 未 adv. Still: yet: yada konu, not yet come; mada kaeranai, not yet returned; mada hayai, yet early, too early; mada yoroshii, it will still do or no need of at present, or not in want of.
MADAKE マダケ 竹 n. A small kind of bamboo, the sprouts of which are bitter and not eatable.
MADAKI マダキ 未明 (imada akesaru) n. Early; before daylight; beforehand; already: niwatori no — ni naku, the crowing of the cock before the dawn of day; waga na wa — tachi ni keri, my name is already blazed abroad; — ni itu, to speak of something still future: — yori, beforehand; before it has happened.
Syn. AREBONO, YO-AKE, AKATSUKI.
MADARA マダラ 畦 adj. Spotted; dappled; mottled; marked with different colors: — ni naru.
MADARA・KOGANE マダラコガネ n. A species of spotted beetle, Melolontha.
MADARU・KI・KU・SHI マダルキ イ目 階 adj. (coll.) Tardy; slow; dilatory; taking time; tedious.
Syn. HIMADORU, TEMMA GA IKU.
MADASHI マダシ adj. Crude, immature.
MADASHI・MO マダシモ Still, yet, rather, better, or preferable: dorobô yori wa — bakuchi wo hô-te i-te karu, the crime of gambling is lighter than that of robbery; dôgo wo naku
MADO-マド n. A long distance, far off: —ni, afar off.

MADO-マド魔道 n. (akuma no michi) n. Devilish or infernal doctrines; infernal regions.

MADOBUTA マドブタ怒煞 n. A window-shutter: —wo suru, to close the window-shutters.

MADOI マドイ樹 Sitting in a circle, or ring: madoi shite monogatari wo suru. Syn. kuriama.

MADOI マドイ思 n. Delusion, error, illusion, deception, superstition: —wo toku, set free from error, undeceive.

MADOI-OU マドオう焰 t.v. To make up a loss, to indemnify, to make good, to pay as surety: hito no shakkin wo —, to pay, as a surety, money that another has borrowed.

MADOI-KI-KU-RHI マドキウリ adj. At long intervals, distant.


MADO-KARE マドカケ n. Window curtain

MADO-マド窓 n. The arrangement of rooms in a house, plan of a house: ie no — ga marui, the house is badly arranged.

MADOI-KU-SHI マドイシ adj. (coll.) Slow, tardy, procrastinating, dilatory, tedious.

MADOROMU-マドロム門 adj. i.v. To doze, to drowse, fall into a short nap; madoromitaru yume, a dream seen in a short doze.

MADORO マドロ n. A sailor (derived from the French); a rascal.

MADOWARI-マドワリ門 t.v. To lead astray, cause to err or wander from the right way; to delude, beguile, mislead, deceive; appishiki hō nite yo wo madowaru, to delude the world with strange doctrines.

MADOKO マドコ n. A Japanese sailor; the Frenchlanguage.

MAE まい 前 (zen) Before, front, former, previous: —te no mae, the front of the house; mae no yo, previous state of existence; —o otto, former husband; me no —, before one's eyes; sono mae ni, previous to that; —kara, beforehand; mae no toshi, year before.

(2) Proper quantity, portion, or share: cha- wān jū nin mae, ten cups for ten men; meshi go no mae, rice for five men; ichi no mae kome go go, five measures of rice to one man; ni ni mae ichibu zutsu, one ichibu to every two persons; ikken mae in go ryō zutsu da-seba, jikken de go-jū ryō, if each house gives five ryō apiece, ten houses will give fifty ryō; ichi ni mae no shigato, the work of one man.

(3) An honorable title given to ladies of high rank; as, tanamo-no-mae, tokiwa-no-mae.

Syn. bari, bun.

MAEBA マエバ前晒 n. The front or incisor teeth, a fore-tooth.

MAEBARAI マエbaarai n. Paying an account before it is due.

MAEBI マエビ前日 n. Day before, previous day.

Syn. zen-jitsu.

MAEBIRO NI マエリーニ 前慶 adj. (coll.) Beforehand, previously.

Syn. maegotte.

MAEDARE マエダレ前帶 An apron.

Syn. maekake.

MAEKATE マエケテ n. The two horns on the frontlet of a helmet.

MAEGAMI マエガミ前毬 n. The forelock of hair.

MAEGARI マエガリ前借り n. (coll.) Drawing money before it is fully due: kyūkin wo —, ni shite nigeta, he drew his wages beforehand and ran away.

Syn. zenshaku.

MAEGASHI マエガシ n. Sending in advance.

MAEKADO マエカド前賀 Former or previous thing or time: —no negai, a former request.

MAEKAKE マエカケ指滕 n. An apron.

Syn. maedare.

MAEKAI マエカイ前交 n. A kind of hoe.

MAEKATA マエカタ前方 adj. (coll.) Before, previously.

Syn. senjitsu, sendatte.

MAEKEN マエケン前金 n. (coll.) Advance-money, earnest-money, or the money paid in advance: —ni harou, to pay the money in advance.

Syn. zenkin.

†MAEMO マエモ n. An apron.

MAEMOTTE マエモッテ前 Thesis adj. (coll.) Beforehand, previously: —hanashiteoku, left word beforehand; —shite oru, knew it before.

Syn. arakajime, kanete.

MAEMOKI マエモキ前置 n. (coll.) Anything said as an introduction, prelude, or preface to the main subject: —wo in.

†MAEMOGAMI マエマガミ n. The high officers who were permitted to come into the presence of the Emperor.
Mae-ushiro　マエウシロ 前後 (zenko) Before and after, before and behind, front and rear.
Mae-watashi　マエワタシ 後頭 n. Paying money beforehand, as wages, salary.
†Maga　マガ 膚 (tezakuri) Evil inflicted by a god: し - tsuwai, id.; し - tsu kami, an evil god; ご - koto, evil, misfortune.
Maga, - ru　マガル 曲 t.v. To make in imitation, to counterfeit, to simulate; to make appear as if: し - し woshi no maga, to make glass in imitation of crystal; し - し woshi no maga, to make glass in imitation of crystal; aki nin wo xen nin ni —.
Maga　マガ 誒 n. Imitation, resemblance: kin-magai, imitation of gold; bekko-magai, imitation of tortoise shell.
Maga, - au　マガウ 訒 t.v. To imitate or resemble, to simulate; to be confounded with, blend, appear as if: し - し woshi ni maga, to kotsu shironami, the white waves appear to be clouds; maga, noko naki, not to be confounded.
Maga-kawa　マガカ瓦 訒 n. Imitation leather, a kind of oiled paper in imitation of leather, stamped and ornamented with various patterns, used for making tobacco pouches, wallets, etc.
Makki　マッキ 剥 n. A fence made of bamboo or sticks; a hedge; し - kaki.
Maga-makishi, - ku　マガマキシ 訒 adj. (coll.) Unfortunate, unlucky.
Syn.　フェキ,　イマタシ.
Maga-mo　マガモ n. The mallard, A纳斯 bochas.
Magan　マガん n. The pink-footed goose.
Syn.　タス,　ヒガオ.
Magao　マガオ 真顔 (まかっとのまかよう) n. A sober countenance, straight face, a full face: し - し woshi no wotu, to tell a lie with a straight face; し - し woshi ni, a full-faced portrait.
Maga-ma　マガマ n. A bend, corner; a curve.
Maga-ru　マガル 曲 t.v. To be bent, crooked, not straight; morally crooked, perverse, depraved; to turn; し - し ga magatru, the needle is crooked; し - し no magata yatu, a fellow of a perverse temper; magaruwo yo ni tatezu (prov.), if one is not bent he cannot stand up in the world; し - し ni —, to turn to the right.
Syn.　カガム,　マワル.
Magari-gane　マガリガネ 姫 n. A carpenter's square.
Magari-kado　マガリカド 道角 n. The bend or corner of a road.
Magari-michi　マガリミチ 城路 n. A crooked road.
Magashira　マガシラ 内崩 n. Inner canthus of the eye.
Magatama　マガタマ 神曲 n. A kind of Magarinentama; crooked bead worn around the neck.
Magatsumi　マガツミ n. Undeserved calamity.
Magawase, - ru　マガワセ 合合 t.v. To imitate, counterfeit, or cause to resemble; to make like.
Magi　マギ 訒 The cue formerly worn by Japanese men on the top of the head; also the hair gathered and tied into a bunch, as is done by the women: し - し yur, to dress the hair.
Syn.　ワゲト,　モドトリ.
Magaino　マガイノ 曲 t.v. To bend, to crook, curve; to wrest, disturb; to force one's self to do, to endeavor, or stoop to do: し - し wo maga, to bend the finger; し - し wo watakushi no negai wo kute kudasare, I pray you most earnestly to grant my request, let the consequences be what they may; し - し wo —, force or turn your carriage this way (used in polite and pressing invitation to make a visit).
Syn.　カガメル,　タマケル.
Magemono　マゲモノ 曲物 n. Round boxes, such as pill-boxes, made by bending wood.
Magette　マゲッテ 柱 (pp. of mageteru) adv. Though reluctant, or unwilling, yet please to do by descending to, stooping to, or relinquishing one's own will: し - し to no koko ni shitagon, condescendingly to submit to the will of another.
†Magi - gu　マギ t.v. To seek, try to find; to get; し - し to magi, being unable to find a wife.
Syn.　モトメル.
Magikashiki - su　マギカシキ - ス t.v. To cause to be undistinguishable or indiscernible; to obscure, hide; to conceal, mystify, disguise: し - し to utatte shimpai wo —, to sing a song in order to forget one's troubles; し - し to no shite hito no hanashi wo, to make a loud noise in order to prevent one from hearing what others are saying.
Magirashiku　マギラシク t.v. Same as magirakashi.
Magirawashi, - ku　マギラハシ n. 訒 adj. Engrossed, engrossing; engrossing, engrossing; or し - し torno, torno, the appearance, form, or manner of something else; disguising; ambiguous, confused, obscure: し - し to no nari wo itashi rōnin ni magirawashiku, hanahada furashi no koto ni soro.
Magire　マギレ 羽 n. Disguise, concealment, mistake, error, obscurity; し - し no obscurity, no ambiguity; し - し nashi, he is a vagrant and no mistake.
Magire, - ku　マギレル 訒 t.v. To be undiscernable, or undistinguishable because of being like, or resembling something else; to be confounded with, blended with, under cover of; to be taken up with, engrossed, carried away by: し - し to magirete tachi - noku, to escape under cover of the night; し - し to magirete shinuobi oru, confounded with the army of the enemy he remained concealed; hanashi ni magirete no fukeru wo shirazu.
Magire - komi - ku　マギレコミ - ス t.v. Mingled, concealed, or disguised with other things so as to be undistinguishable.
Magire-mon　マギレモノ 訒物 n. A thing made in imitation of a genuine article, counterfeit; a spy.
Syn.　マガリ - モノ.
Magiri, - ku　マギリ 訒 ev. To tack or beat, as a ship sailing against the wind: し - し ga
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MAGAI マハギ n. A species of File-fish, Monacanthus setifer.

MABI マビ 麻痹 (shibiren) Paralysis: — suru, to be numb, paralyzed, devoid of feeling or sensation.

MAKIKI マキキ n. The eyelid; winking or Mariki making signs with the eyes: kimi ni — ni shita gai shi suru.

MAKII マキイ n. Noon, midday.

MAHO マホ 魔純 n. A sail squared to the wind: — kake hashiri.

MAMO マモ 真向 n. A straight before; directly in front; straight.

MAMORA マモラ n. Centre; middle.

SYN. MONAKA.

MAMORI-KU マモリ i.v. Same as mamoru.

MAMORO マモロ n. The feathers on the breast of a bird.

MAHOSHII -KI-KU マホシイ adj. Desirous of; an affix to verbal roots, compounded of na, the same as nu, or n, future, and hoshi, to wish, desire; thus: kika-mahosii, — kikan to hossuri, wish to hear; mi-mahoshii, — min to hossuri, wish to see.

MAI マイ n. Every, each: mai chi, every day; mai ban, every evening; mai ji, every business; mai nen; mai getsu; mai shi.

SYN. GOTO-NI.

MAI マイ A coll. fut. neg. affix to verbs, having also a dubitative meaning, as: yuikinasu-mai, or yuku-mai, will not go, or, I think will not go; arumai, or ari-masu-mai, there are not, or I think there are not.

MAI マイ Numerical for flat things, as coins, paper: tempo-ichi, — one; kami ni —, two sheets of paper.

MAI マイ n. A black ox.

MAI マイ n. (coll. for mayu) A cocoon.


SYN. GOTO-NI.

MAI-MI マイミ n. A present: — nashi, without a present.

MAI-AMU マイ舞 i.v. or t.v. To dance or move the body to music, in the manner of the Japanese.

SYN. ODORU.

MAIDA マイダ 採採 n. A reel.

MAI-BITO マイビト 舞人 n. A dancer.

MAIBOTSU マイボツ 埋没 — suru, to be buried under, overwhelmed: yama huse ni yotte is ga oku — shita.

MA-SIDO マイシド 今一度 (coll.) Just once more, again.

MAIDAMA マイダマ n. A branch of a tree to which are suspended small balls of rice shaped like a cocoon, toys, etc., at the beginning of the new year.

MAI DO マイ等度 adv. Often, frequently, every time.

SYN. TABI-TABI.
Majiwari 魔じわり 交 n. Intimacy, friendship; association; intercourse; communion; commerce. — wo tatsu, to contract a friendship; — wo iku, to summer a friendship.

Syd. Kōsai, Tsukiai, Majirai.

Majiwari,-ru 魔じわり 間 i.v. To associate, to be intimate, keep company with, to be friendly with, to have intercourse or communion with; 銀, mixed, mingled together: ashiki tomo ni majiwari bekaru, should not associate with bad companions.

Syd. Tsuki-ai, Naiji Kōsai suru.

Majiwaza 魔じわざ n. Same as majimono.

Majutsu 魔術 魔術 n. Sorcery, magic, witchcraft.

Syd. Mahō.

†Makabura 魔窟 n. The upper eyelid; Makabara i.q. makabura.

Makachi,-tsu 魔かち i.v. To look boldly at, without diffidence; to look straight in the face.

†Makade,-zu 魔刀 i.v. To go out from; to retire, — makari-isuru.

Makage 魔がけ 魔目 n. Eyeshade: te nite — wo suru, to shade the eyes with the hand.

Syd. Maribashi.

†Makogata 魔形 n. An arrow used in hunting; the pen in which a fawn was kept.

Makai 魔界 魔界 n. The world inhabited by evil spirits.

Makanai 魔かたそれ 下 n. (coll.) Board, entertainment, food, provisions; — wo suru, to furnish food; — kata, the person who boards or furnishes food to others, a purveyor, a butler, steward; — ryō, expense of board; hommakana, full board; han-makanai, half board; gekkyō no betsu ni — suru, to provide with food besides paying wages.

Makanai,-au 魔かたそれ 魔下 v. (coll.) To furnish provisions, provide food; to board, to purvey, to furnish with lodgings, or accommodations; to manage: hitori mae ichibitś nite makanan, to furnish board at an ichibu a head; banji wo tori —, to manage everything.

Syd. Yasubai, Motenasu.

Makari,-ru 魔かたそれ 交 i.v. To go, return, retire, take leave, to die; now used in combination with other words, without appearing to affect their meaning, except to give an air of sternness or severity to what is said, and thus much used by officials: makari-naranu, cannot allow it; sessha sessoku mukari-kō I will go immediately; kūji ni makari-ari sore, we are all well, no change in our affairs.

Makari,-ru 魔かたそれ i.v. (pot.) Can cheapen.

†Makari 魔かたそれ 霊 n. The way home; the return journey.

Makari-kōshi,-ru 魔かたそれ魂越 i.v. To go or to come.

†Makari-kōshi 魔かたそれ魂越 n. Taking leave, — itoma goi.

Makase,-ru 魔かたそれ 任 i.v. To commit to the will or disposal of another; to leave, to trust, to give in charge, entrust, confide: un wo ten ni makasete hito ikwa suru, to go to war leaving one's fate at the disposal of heaven; kokoro ni makasen, to leave one to do as he likes; fude ni makasete kaku, to write anything that comes uppermost; nise wo bastō ni makasen, to leave a shop to the management of a clerk; ashi ni makasete yaku, to go not knowing where, also to go as fast as the legs can carry one; kerai wo shūji ni ni wo makasu beki koto, a servant should yield himself to the will of his master.

Syd. Yudanere.

Makase,-ru 魔かたそれ 魔たる (caust. of maki) To cause or let sow, or sprinkle; watakushi ni tane wo makashite kudasare, let me sow the seed.

Makase,-ru 魔かたそれ 魔たる (caust. of maki) To cause or let wind, or bind, etc.

Makase,-ru 魔かたそれ v. To lead or bring a stream of water (as from a spring or river): mizu wo —

Syd. Hiku.

Makashi,-ru 魔かたそれ 交 v. To cause to lose, in a game or contest; to defeat, conquer, best, vanquish; shōji de hito wo makasu, to defeat another in a game of drafts.

†Makatachi 魔カラチ n. A male or female attendant; a maid; a servant.

†Makawa 魔かわ n. The eyelid, — makuta.

†Makaze 魔かぜ n. A north wind.

†Makeme 魔メ n. A command, order: — no mainman, according to the command.

Makere 魔レる i.v. To lose in a game or contest; to be defeated, conquered, vanquished; to give up, to yield; (coll. v.) to cheapen, to lessen the price; to be easily affected by, susceptible of: ikusa ni maku, to be defeated in battle; mō sukashi maku-nasare, cheapen it a little; sukoshi wo makare-naremusen, I cannot cheapen it in the least; nomi ni —, to suffer from flea-bites; urushi ni —, to be easily poisoned by lacquer; maku-eru wa kachi (prov.), to yield is to conquer; makarawan, cannot cheapen.

†Makere 魔レる i.v. To approach, come near, — muku; haru kata makete, approaching near to spring; emi-mukeru, smiling at.

Makera-tachi 魔レタチ n. Angry at being defeated.

Makero 魔レる 魔レる 水色 n. The appearance of defeat, signs of giving way: teki no ikusa — ni natte, the army of the enemy showed signs of giving way.

Maketsu-damashii 魔くづだまし n. Unyielding or unconquerable spirit; — no hito.

Maketsu-gokoro 魔くづこころ Same as makeji-damashii.

Make-kachi 魔かたれ 負菌 n. Loss and win, defeat or victory: mada — wo wakaranu, do not yet know which will be victorious.

Syd. Shōrai, Shō-hai.

Make-oshimi 魔おしるみ 負菌 n. (coll.) Excuse for failure; extenuation, or palliation made for being defeated; dislike to be done by others; — wo iu; — no tengu hito,
An entertainment given by one who has lost a bet, or been defeated in a game.

A species of fir-tree, *Podocarpus macrophylla*.

The numeral for volumes of a book, or of rolls: *jo chu* ge no *maki*, the first, middle, and last volume of a book.

Pasture ground for horses, park, game-preserve, pasture-land, *maki ba*.

To sow, to sprinkle, scatter: *tune* wo *maku*, to sow seed; *mi* wu wo —, to sprinkle water; *suna* wo —, to sprinkle sand; *makau* *tame* wa *haenu* (prov.), a seed that is not sown will not sprout.

To wind around, to turn round some fixed object; to bind, to roll, to curl; to lacquer with gold or silver: *ho* wo *maku*, to hoist a sail; *ito* wo —, to wind thread on a spool; *kari* wo —, to heave up an anchor.

To make a pillow of, lay one's head upon, as a pillow: *imo* *ga* te *wo* *ware* *maku*, I pillowed my head upon my beloved's arm.

Gold or silver lacquer: *no* *tamau*, gold-lacquered cabinet; *shiki*, a person who paints gold lacquer.

A pencil having the hair secured to the handle with thread.

Paper used for letters, kept in long rolls.

Hunting by surrounding a large district, and gradually driving the animals to the centre.

The same as *maihada*.

The round stick on which pictures are rolled.

To roll or wind in an opposite direction, or by reversed turns; to unroll.

To roll or wind one thing within another.

Same as *nakikaeshi*.

A bandage.

Pictures or writing that are kept rolled up, —*no* hung up; roll of silk.

A bandage.

A capstan, windlass, pulley.

A cigar, cigarette.
Maku マク n. (med.) A membrane.
Maku-ai マクアイ 墓間 n. Between the acts of a play.
Makubari-ru マクバル t.v. To pitch a tent, encamp.
Makudari マクダリ n. Pouring down the mountain, as water.
Makukata マクカタ n. The dry beach after the tide is down.
Makumo マクモ n. An ancient musical instrument.
Makura マクラ 抱 n. A pillow; a fulcrum: — wo suru, to lay the head on a pillow; — wo shite neru, shiro wo — ni uchi-jimi suru, to die defending his castle; — wo takó shite neru, to sleep in peace.
Makura マクラ Used in speaking to the Emperor.—we, thy servants.
Makura-yobu マクラヤウブ 抱もぐ n. A small screen placed near the pillow.
Makuradachi マクラダチ n. A long sword placed near the pillow.
Makubamaki マクバマキ 抱まき n. Near the pillow; paper used for covering the pillow; for a god who appears to one in the night.
Makura-gata マクラガタ 抱刀 n. A sword used near the pillow.
Makuragoto マクログト n. The daily work of eating, sleeping and dressing; also the topic of the conversation.
Makura-kotoba マクラコトバ 抱言 n. A pillow-word, —word or phrase used in a metaphorical sense, and used only in poetry merely for ornament, or to preserve the proper accent and number of feet.
Makurasagashi マクラザガシ n. Stealing things placed under the pillow, also the thief.
Makurayari マクラヤリ n. A javelin placed near the pillow.
Makurave マクラエ 崇書 n. Obscene pictures.
Syn. shiunawa, wahaiyake.
Makuri-ru マクリ t.v. To roll up; unde wo —, to roll up the sleeve; shiade wo —, to roll up a shade; suso wo —, to tuck up the skirt.
Makuridashiti マクリ地 n. The arm with the sleeve rolled up, bare arm: — de aruku.
Makura マクラ 抱 n. Grass cut and fed to horses; fodder.
Makurawari マクラ武 背瓜 n. Musk-melon.
Makoya マコヤ 墓野 n. A tent.
Mama ママ 娘 n. State; condition; manner; way: kono mama ni shite oku, let it be just as it is; sono mama ni wa sute okarenu, it cannot be left in that state; miru mama ni utsuw, to copy anything just as one sees it; kiku mama ni kaku, to write down just as one hears; mama yo, let it be as it is; so be it; be it as it may; kokoro no mama, just as one thinks, or likes; mama narran uki-yo, a world full of disappointments,—where people have not everything to their mind; — ni narran, not as one likes.
Mama ママ 娘 adv. Intervals of time; leisure moments; sometimes; occasionally; from time to time: mama kore aru soro, this occasionally happens.
Syn. ori oni, obifushii, shinsha-shita.
Mama ママ 飯 n. (coll.) Boiled rice: o mamma.
Syn. me-shi, gozen, han.
Mama ママ 乳 u n. A wet-nurse.
Syn. uba.
Mama ママ 季節 n. Related by marriage; step-father or step-mother.
Mamachichi ママチチ 父父 n. Step-father; foster-father, —keiifu.
Mamagoto ママクト n. Children’s tea-party, played with wooden cups and saucers.
Mamahaha ママハハ 母母 n. Step-mother; foster-mother, —keibo.
Mamako ママコ 袋子 n. Step-child.
Mamben マンベン 浅瀬 (michi amaneshi) Evenly; uniformly; equally; everywhere; all over: — ni satō wo tsukeru, sprinkle sugar all over it; hi ga — ni terasu, the sun shines everywhere; kami no chikara wa — ni oyo-boru, the power of God extends to every place; — naku, all over, everywhere.
Mambiki マンピキ 落ち n. (coll.) A shop-lifter, pilferer, thief; — yō-jin, beware of thieves.
Mambōdai マンボダイ n. The short sunfish, Orthagoriscus mola.
Mambu マンブ 慻傀 (anadori) n. Contempt; rudeness.
Mame マメ 豆 n. A bean, pea; — no saya, bean-pod; — no ko, bean-flour.
Mame マメ 肉勃 n. The small blister formed on the hands or feet by hard work or badly fitting shoes.
Mame マメ 健 Honest; sincere; faithful; virtuous; strong; robust; hale; healthy; active; busy: — mame wa hito, a person in good health; mame de iru ka, are you well? (to inferiors); mame de kurashite orimasu, we are all well; — naru hito, a faithful man; — ni hataruku.
Syn. suzyoka, shinjinshito.
Mame マメ 食 n. A young maid in a prostitute house: — don.
Mambachi マンバチ 天母 i.v. To be truthful, sincere, faithful.
Mameku マメク 豆生 n. A bean-patch, field where beans are grown.
Mamekusa マメクサ 豆茶 n. The shells or stalks of beans, or peas.
Mamekigiku マメギク n. Camomile.
Mamemaki マメマキ 豆撒 n. The ceremony of scattering parched beans about to drive out evil spirits on the last evening of the old year.
MAMEMARU マメマル adv. Faithful; honest; sincere.

MAMEMASHIKI,-KU マメマシキ adj. Faithful; honest; sincere.

Syn. tokujitsu, richishi.

MAMETSU マメツ 麻蒸— suru, defaced, marred; obliterared, worn away: — shite ji ga yomenu, the letters are defaced and cannot be read; han ga — shita.

MAME-UCHI マメウチ n. Same as mamemaki.

MAMEYAKA マメヤか adj. Honest; faithful; true; sincere: — ni, faithfully.

MAMIZO マメゾ n. A comic-speaker.

†MAMI マミ n. A badger.

†MAMIE マミェ n. The sight, power of seeing.

MAMIGE マミサ眉毛 n. The eyebrow.

Syn. mayu.

MAMIRU マミル 塗 i.v. Smeared; daubed; bedaubed: chi-mamire, besmeared with blood; doro-mamire, bedaubed with mud.

Syn. murure.

MAMITE マミテ n. An interview, meeting or audience with a person of high rank.

MAMITTEYUKU マミテユク 見 To go to see, have an audience with, to meet or visit (only used of persons of high rank): onna wa ryō fu ni mamitezu, a woman should not be married a second time.

Syn. ersuru.

MAMITSEIKU,-RU マミシエル命見 (caust. of mamite) To cause to see, visit; to introduce.

MAMINAKU マミナク 恭 n. A kind of silk curtain, hung before the door of persons of high rank.

MAMAN ママン 漫漫 adv. Vast, spreading far and wide (as the ocean).

MAMANOKI ママンノキ 真名 (coll.) Perfectly round: — na tsuki, a full moon.

MAMANOKU, -KI-KU-SHI ママンノキ adj. (coll.) Perfectly round.

MAMAKU ママク n. The father's concubine.

MAMON マモノ魔物 n. An animal that transforms itself into another shape in order to bewitch people: neko wa —;

MAMORASE,-RU マモラセル 合子 (caust. of mamoru) To order or cause another to protect, watch, guard, or keep, etc.: yakuin ni mamorasete oku, to give in charge of an officer to protect.

MAMORU,-RU マ莫ル t.v. To guard, to watch, keep, defend, protect, preserve, take care of; to rule over; to gaze or look steadfastly at, as one tenderly loved: kuni wo —, to rule over and protect a country; mi wo —, to preserve one's self from immoral conduct; kao wo —, to gaze at the face (of one loved).

Syn. shigo suru, ban wo suru, katamari.

MAMORI マモリ n. Guarding, watching, protection, defence, keeping, care; 神符, a charm, amulet: — wo motsu, to wear a charm.

†MAMORIRE マモリレ n. Imperial guard.

†MAMORIME マモリメ n. Imperial military.

MAMORI-BUKURO マモリブクロ 符縄 n. A bag in which charms are kept and worn around the neck.

MAMORI-GATANA マモリガタナ 護身刀 n. A small sword or dirk, carried secretly to defend one's self.

Syn. kwaken.

MAMPACHI マンパチ 萬八 (coll.) A lie.

Syn. uso.

MAMPITSU マンピツ 笔筆 n. Miscellaneous writings.

MAMPUKU マンブク 満腹 (hara ni mitu, coll.) Full stomach: — itaishi-mashita, have eaten to the full, have made a hearty meal.

MAMPUSU マンプス 満腹 (yorozu no saiwa) Ten thousand blessings: — fuki manpuku to on to iro mōshi age soro.

MAMUO マムオ n. Wheat; i.q komugi.

MAMUKI マムキ 行向 Directly opposite.

MAMUSHI マムシ 蝲 n. The name of a poisonous snake, a viper.

MAN MAN Ten thousand, a myriad; all, every: — ni hitotsuban, ten thousand to one; if, peradventure.

MANS マン n. Fish prepared for eating.

MANK マン (Heb.) Manna, of the Israelites.

MANA マナ n. The true or real characters, — applied to the Chinese characters used to express the Jap. syllables, and from which the kana, or Japanese characters are borrowed.

MANARASHI マナラシ 生等 n. The chopsticks used in dressing fish.

MANARE マナー n. Eating between meals.

MANABI, -BU マナビ, -ブ n. To learn, to practise; to imitate: sho wo —, to learn to write; ken wo —, to learn fencing; michi wo —, to practise morality; manabi-kiri, to finish learning.

Syn. narau.

MANABUTA マナブタ n. The eyelids; i.q. ma-buta.

†MANAGAI マナガイ n. Between the eyes; the centre of the forehead.

MANAGATSUWO マナガツ ウ 諭 n. A species of Dory Stromateus punctatus.

†MANAGO マナゴ n. A beloved or pet child.

MANAHARAJIME マナハリメ n. Feeding a child with fish for the first time.

MA-NAI, -KI-KU-SHI マナイ 畏病 adj. Without interval, constantly, incessantly, uninterrupted.

MANAITA マナイタ 生板 n. A board for cutting or cleaning fish on, a chopping block.

MANAJIRI マナジリ 外資 n. The external canthus of the eye.

MANAKA マナカ n. The centre; i.q. manabaka.

†MANAKURA マナクラ n. The upper eyelid.

MANAKO マナコ 眼 n. The eye: — wo ikarasi, to look angrily.

†MANAMUSUME マナムスメ A pet daughter.

†MANANEKO マナネコ n. A pet cat.

MANASASHI マナサシ n. The look of the eye: — surudoshi a sharp or piercing eye.
JAPANESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

MANAZURU マナズル n. An ash-colored crane, Grus antiqua.
MANCHAKU マンチャク 聴着—suru, to deceive, impose upon, hoax.
Syr. azameku.
MANCHO マンチョ 満朝 n. The whole court: — no shoshin, all the officers of the court.
MANDARA マンドラ 茶茶図 n. A picture of Buddhist deities.
MANDARAGE マンダラゲ 槿鞍図花 n. A species of thorn-apple, Datura alba, or according to others, Erythrina fulgens.
MANKOKU マンゴク 政所 n. The office for transacting government business in feudal times: kita no umadakoro, the wife of the most noble of the kuge.
MANKE-RO マンケロ 真似 t.v. To do like, imitate, mimic, mock, copy after, to ape, personate; seiyu no fi wo —, to imitate European customs; hito no koe wo —, to imitate the voice of another.
Syr. Niseru.
MANKE マンケ 真似 n. Imitation, mimicry, copying after, personation: hito image wo suru, to imitate others, to do as others do; u no — wo suru karasu, (prov.), like the crow who imitated the cormorant.
MANKE, -RU マンケル t.v. To imitate, mimic; to learn, study.
MANKE,-RU マンケル 招 t.v. To beckon, to call, invite; te de manaku, to beckon with the hand; tegami wo motte mankeu, to invite by means of a letter. Syr. Yoru.
MANKE マンケ 招 n. Beckoning, invitation: konnichi wa on — kudasare kutajikenaku zoiji soro, (epist.) am obliged to you for your invitation to-day.
MANKE マンケ 椋図 n. The lever by which the reeds of a loom are raised and lowered.
MANKE-ATSUKU, -RU マンケアツクメ招集 t.v. To call together, to invite to assemble.
MANGACHI マンガチ 目習 (coll.) Wanting all that one sees, greedy and selfish, wanting to take all regardless of others: — ni ubai-toru.
MANGAN マンガン 満喫 n. Manganese.
MANGEN マンゲン 満喫 Proud, arrogant language, insolent language.
MANGETSU マンゲツ 満月 n. The full-moon; the 10th month, or full-time of utero-gestation.
Syr. Mochizuki, Ringei.
MANGO マンゴ 篝火 (Bud.) Ten thousand ages; eternity: — matsudai.
MANGUWA マングウwa a harrow; com. col. for magusva: — no ko, the iron spikes of a harrow.
MANGOWAN マングワン 満願 n. The last day of the time set apart for making a vow or prayer: konnichi wa — de gozarimau.
MANIAI, -RU マニアイ 略合 i.v. (coll.) To suit, to do, to answer the purpose, to be in time, to hit the opportunity: osukate maniaiwaru, to be late and miss the opportunity; myounichi made ni maniai ka, will it do if I wait until to-morrow?
Mansai マンセイ 悪性 (med.) Chronic: —kinds, chronic inflammation.

Manso マンゾ 男身 The whole body: —ni dekimonoyasuuru, the whole body is covered with sorer.

Manshin マンシン 漢肉 n. Arrogance, pride, haughtiness.

Syn. manki, unebore, takaduki.

Mansō マンサウチ 詩仲 (tsuru kusa) n. A vine, a climbing plant.

Mansōkō マンサウコウ n. (med.) Adhesive plaster.

Mansui マンスイ 満水 n. Inundation: Tonegawa —nokoki.

Manten マンテン 満天 (eora jii) The whole heavens: —no hosshii; —suni wo nagasu.

Manteru マンテル n. (derived from mantle) A frock coat, made after the foreign style.

Mantero, -ku マンテロ-ク 伝流 t.v. To escape, avoid, evade; to be pardoned; tomi wo —, to escape the punishment of one's crimes.

Syn. nogarebu, yuruarebu.

Manuke マヌケ 無関 n. (coll.) Blundering, missing the time'and occasion: —me, stupid fellow, dunces. Syn. tonchikui, bakai.

Manuki, -ku マヌキ-ク 悪抜 t.v. To take anything from between others where there are too many, or too close together; to thin out: ki wo manukii, to thin out trees.

Syn. urunuku, maruku.


Manzen マンゼン 満湛 n. (habikori hirogurao) Spreading over; diffusion; extension: —suru, to spread all over; koreru byo ga — suru.

Manzetsu マンメツ マツilled, cheerful, happy: —ni sonjii-tatematsuru.

Manza マンサ 満座 n. Whole assembly: —no uchi nite ukeu, to promise before the whole assembly; —te wo utte konjiru, the whole assembly clapped their hands in admiration.

Manzai マンサイ 満齢 n. Ten thousand years (used in congratulating others); also, strolling ballet singers and dancers, who go about at the beginning of the new year: hyaku — no juny)i.

Manzairaku マンサイライク 満齢麗楽 n. Ten thousand years of happiness, —used in congratulating, or to defend one from an earthquake.

Manzara マンザラ 満真 adv. (coll.) Not wholly, not entirely, —always used with a negative: —waruku no nai, not as bad as might be; — de mo nai, id.; —yoku mo nai, not so very good.

Manzari マンザリ n. (coll.) Eyes open (said of one who is not asleep): me wo manzari shite iru, his eyes are wide open, i.e. not asleep.

Manzoku マンゾク 満足 (michitaru) Fully or completely satisfied, complete, perfect: —ni onou, to feel satisfied; —sen, not sufficient, not satisfied; —subeki, satisfactory, sufficient.

Mao マオ 麻苧 n. A kind of flax from which grass cloth is made.


Mappadaka マナマダカ 蒙被, Stark-naked.

Mappura マンプラ 真手 adv. (coll.) Earnestly, importunately (used only in apologizing): —gomen kudasare, earnestly beg you to excuse me.

Syn. hira-ni.

Mara マラ 陰茎 n. The membrum virile.

Syn. inkyo.

Marai-jin マライDEN 馬来人 n. A Malay.

Marai-udo マラウド n. 1.q. mado.

Mare マレ 厳 rare, strange, uncommon; scarce, extraordinary: mare-mono, a rare thing, a rarity; mare-naru, an uncommon exploit.

Syn. mezurasabi, sukunai, kital.

Marame マラメ (cont. of no, and are) A conjunctive particle: —demo or no: noni ni mare, anything whatever; hito ni mare, oni ni mare, whether man or devil; ni-mare nizui-mare, whether I see or not; to-mare kaku-mare, to-mo kaku, however the case may be, whether this way, or that way; nevertheless, or notwithstanding.

Syn. demo, nitemo.

Marebito or Mareudo マレビト n. A friend who seldom comes.

Mare-mare マレマル野生 adv. Seldom, rarely, not often, infrequently: —ni aru.

Syn. tama ni.

Mare ni マレニ adv. Seldom, rarely, —sonna koto ga aru, such a thing is rare.

Marei マレイ 禽 n. A ball, football: te-mari, hand-ball; —wo tsuku, to strike a ball; —wo keru, to kick a ball; —wo utsu.

Mare サレ n. A bowl, cup.

Marei マレ 書 Same as amari, more than, above, and niso mai itatsui, thirty and five.

Marei-uchi マレウチ n. Hitting the ball; ball-playing, especially as anciently played from horseback.

Mare サレ 飲 pers. pro. I, used by the Mikado or kuge, when speaking of themselves.

Maroshishi-su マロッシュ 鞭 adv. To turn, change.

Maroshishi, -su マロッシュ 這 t.v. To fall and roll over; to fall down.

Syn. korobu, kokeru.

Maroshishi マロッシュ n. Sleeping in one's clothes.

Marogare, -ru マロガレ i.v. To be round.

Maroi, -ki-ku-shi マロイ-キ-ク-シ マロ伊 adj. Round; the ancient and obsolete form of marui.

Marokase マロカセ丸 (coll.) A round ball: tetsu no —, a ball of iron.

Marokashi, -su マロカス t.v. To make round, to round; kashira wo —, to make the head bald.

Marome, -ru マロメ丸壁 t.v. To make round.

Syn. maroku suru.

Maroto マロト 賞客 n. A guest, visitor.

Syn. kyaku.
MARU マル n. A circle; a whole; the name given to the various divisions of a castle; as, honmaru, nīn maru, sō no maru. Used also as a title, or name for ships; as, shinshoku maru; or for swords, as, hige-kiri maru; or the Japanese flag, as, hi no maru: — wo kaku, to draw a circle; — ichi nen, a whole year.

MARU-BACHI マルバチ 丸壘 n. A kind of bee, Marubadokoro マルバドコロ n. A species of yam, Dioscorea sativa.

MARU-DEM マルデム adv. (coll.) Wholly, entirely, altogether: — chigau, entirely different; — nomi, to swallow it whole.

MARU-GOSH マルゴシ 丸隅 n. Without one's sword, unarmed.

MARI-GOTO マルゴト adv. (coll.) Wholly, totally, entirely: guwanyaku wo — nomu, swallow the pill whole; — wasureta, have wholly forgotten.

MARU-HADAKA マルハダカ 赤裸 n. Stark-naked. Syn. MAPPADARA.

MARU-KI-KU-SHI マルキクシ or丸 ischemic; Round; circular; globular: sekai wo marui mono, the earth is round; maruku suru, to make round; maruku maru, become round; — osamaru, to be harmonious.

MARUKI マルキ丸木 n. A round log.

MARUKISHI マルキシシ 球木橋 n. A bridge made with a round log.

MARUKUBUNE, or MARUTABUNE マルキブネ村木船 n. A boat made out of a single tree; a canoe.

MARUKI マルキ adv. Wholly, completely, entirely.

MAREME マルメ n. The mode in which the hair is worn by married women.

MARUMI-MUKI マルミ物積み n. A round chisel, or gouge.

MARUMI マルミ丸紫 n. Swallowing whole: — ni suru.

MAREVA マレヴァ n. The degree of roundness.

MAREVA マレヴァ丸太 (coll.) A round log.

MAREVASHI マレバシ丸橋 n. A round saw, circular saw.

MARUKOMI マルコミ物積み n. A round chisel, or gouge.

MARUKINGI マルキギ丸形 n. The straight grain of wood: syūgi no; kiri no.

MAREWA マレワ n. Sand. Syn. SUNA, IBAGO.

MARUBACHI マルバチ丸鉾 n. An axe. Syn. OGO.
MASHI -naraME マシナラメ Better, preferable, =mashi-narami.
MASHI -narami n. The tide, waves, sea-water.
MASHITE -マシテ adv. Much more, still more; tori kedamono no ko wo awarenu = hito ni oite ya, even birds and beasts love their young, how much more should men! mashi- teya, or mashite iwan ya, how much more! 
Syn. nao.
MASHIKU マシク (coll.) i.q. mashaku.
[/*]MASODE マソデ poet. for sode a sleeve.
[/*]MASOKAGAMI マソカガミ n. Same as masukagami.
MASUKARA MA マスカラマ 真例 adv. Upside-down, heading: = ni ochi, to fall head foremost.
MASUKI マスキ具名 The very first, the foremost: = ni susumu, to take the lead.
MASUSU マスckett具名 Deep blue, vivid: = na umi: = na kao.
MASSE マッシ 末名 (sue no yo) n. Past times, or ages (Bud.): = ni itareba hito no tnochi ga mijikichi nuru, in the last ages the life of man will become short.
MASHA マシシャ末社 n. The small temples near a miya; a medulier.
MASHIKURA MA マシクラマ栖adv. Impetuously, furiously: = kakete yuku; = kitte kikaru.
MASHIRO マシロ具名 Completely or perfectly white: kaminoke ga = ni nuru.
MASHO-MEN マシオメン具名具名 (coll.) Directly in front: = ni.
MASHOGU マシオグ具名 adj. (coll.) Perfectly straight, not crooked, direct: = na michi, a straight road; = ni kuru, to cut straight; = ni yuku to aterimasu, if you go straight you will hit it.
Masu マス See mashi.
Masu マス升 n. A wooden box used as a measure of capacity for liquids, or grain, etc.; a box used at the angles of water pipes: tsuigumo, go-go masu, go-to masu; = de hakaru, to measure.
Masu マス鱒 n. Salmon-trout.
MASHOGATA マスガタ本形 n. The space between the outer and inner gates of a castle.
MASHUGU マスグ Straight; direct: = ni (adv.).
MASHIUCHI マシウチ n. A red or ripe head of grass, or ear of corn.
MASHIUI マシイ麻薬 Analogue, narcotic, anaesthetic: = suru, to be narcotized, or in a state of anesthesia.
MASHUKAGAMI マスカガミ具薬鏡 n. A mirror.
MASHUKAI マスカケ具薬括 n. A stick used in leveling the top of a measure.
MASHUSU マスッ具名 adv. More and more, still more, increasingly; Yokohama = hanju- tashimar, Yokohama is growing more and more flourishing.
Syn. rto-rto.
MASUME マスメ升目 n. Measure: = de uru, to sell by the measure.
MATASE,-RU マタセル 合待 (caust. of machi)
To cause another to await: nigakukan matsutsube kinodoku da, I am sorry I kept you waiting so long.

MATASHIKU-OMOI,-OU マタシクオモフ t.v. To wait anxiously for.

MATASHITEMO-MATASHITEMO マタシテモ マタシテモ adv. (coll.) In spite of everything: notwithstanding all said and done; again and again.

MATATARI マタタリ 天袋 n. A kind of plant, Actinidia polygama.

MATATAKI,-KU マタタキ 聴 i.v. To wink; to twinkle: matataku-ma, in a twinkling, in an instant; matataki wo suru, to wink.

MATATUKE マタウケ 受 n. (coll.) A second security or bondsman, one who is surety for a surety: wo tateru, to give a second security; ni tatsu, to stand as second security.

MATAWA マタハ 又 conj. Again; besides; moreover; furthermore; likewise; or.

MATAZUKO マタゾロ 又 adv. (coll.) Again; besides; furthermore.

MATAZU, MATAN, MATANAI マタズ 不待 Neg. of machi.

MATOMI マトミ n. (Eng.) Friction matches.

MATE マテ 蝟 n. A species of shell-fish, Solenogalli.

MATE マテ n. Both hands.

MATE マテ (imp. mood. of machi) Wait.

MATAGATA マタガタ n. Both shoulders.

MATO マト n. A fine whetstone.

MATO マット adj. A target: no kuroboshi, the black spot in the centre of a target; ni ateru, to hit the mark; no hazusu, to miss the mark.

MATORA マトラ 的場 n. A place for target-shooting.

MATOI マトイ 周回 n. Sitting in a circle, kuru-maza.

MATOII マトシ n. A kind of ensign made of paper carried at fires.

MATOII-OU マトツオ 輪 t.v. To twine around; to wind around, coil around; to wrap round with clothes; to clothe, array, euribe: ni ni matou ifuku sana-sana nari, the clothing in which we wrap up our bodies is of many kinds; kane wo, to pay the full amount.

MATORI 柏木, キリ n. Kotoi-tsukeyi.

MATORI-TEI-KU マトドリケ ラン着 t.v. To twine around, wind around, coil round: hebi ga take ni, the snake winds around the bamboo.

MATOMARI,-RU マトマル 習集 i.v. To be assembled together, collected, gathered together, to cluseter; to be decided, settled.

MATOMA マトマ n. Stone.

MATOMA マトマ又又 adv. Again and again; repeatedly.

MATOMO マトモノ 陥臣 n. (coll.) The servant of one who is himself the servant of another; a rear vessel.

MATOMA-KE マトマケ adj. Not another like it; none such: mono, a thing that has no its equal.

MATANE マタネ 復現 n. Sleeping again; taking another nap; kimi ni wakurete wuru, after you left I slept again.
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Syn.
ga —, to be active, smart, expeditious; kono sakana ga mawatta yo da, this fish is a little turned; kiri han mawatta, it is half past nine o'clock; yoku shita ga —, to be good at talking.

Syn. MESURI.

MAWARI マハリ 起立 n. A turn, revolution; circumference; a period in (taking medicine): hito mawari, one turn; kusuri wo hito mawari nomu, to take medicine for one turn of seven days; mi no —, the clothing.

MAWARI-AWARE マハリハセ 随行 n. Luck, fortune; ga yokute mikatta, my luck was good and I made money.

MAWARI-BAN マハリバン 随行 adv. A watch, in which each one takes his turn: — wo suru, to keep watch by turns.

Syn. JUMAN.

MAWARIDOKI--KI-KU-SHI マハリドホイ 途追 adj. Round about, circuitous, not direct, prolix, lengthy, tedious, dilatory, slow.

Syn. UTEN, RACIT-GA-KANGU, NIBO.

MAWARIDOKU マハリドウウ 炎壊 n. A lantern with a revolving shade.

MAWASHIWAY マハリグサイ 随行 n. (coll.) A meeting, or party which meets at different places in turn.

By turns: — ban wo suru, to keep watch by turns.

Syn. JUNDUN ni.

MAWARIMACHI マハリミチ 起立 n. A roundabout or circuitous road.

MAWASE--BU マハセ 合舞 (cast. of mai) To make dance: suru wo —, to make a monkey dance; ningyo wo —, to make puppets dance.

Syn. ODORASU.

MAWASHI--SU マハス 起立 t.v. To turn; to turn round; to wheel, whirl, spin; to circulate: kusuri wo —, to turn a wheel; koma wo —, to spin a top; te wo mawasu, to turn the hand to this and that work; masaume wo mawashite miru, to find out the average measure; me wo mawasu, to swoon, or faint; kane wo —, to keep money going at interest; sakasuki wo —, to circulate the wine-cup.

Syn. MEGURASU.

MASHISHINOU マハイモノ 關戦 (kanchō) n. A spy.

MATSU マツ 森 n. Floss silk.

MATSUTASHI マツタシ 堡帯 n. The cross strips on which lathes are tied for plastering.

MAYA マヤ 藤原 n. The house or main building as distinguished from the side buildings or outhouses.

MATASUCHI マタス休 摩耶夫人 n. (maya--fujin) The mother of Shaka Niyorai, and wife of Jebon, the king of Magadha, now Bahar of Central Asia.

MATASUCHI--SU マタス休 起立 t.v. (coll.) To cheat, swindle, deceive; to hoax, to gull.

Syn. TABURASU, AZAMUKU, DAMASU.

MATASUCHI マタス休 衛人 n. (coll.) One who obtains money by cheating, or trickery; a knave, juggler, cheat, swindler: — mono, a cheat, or fraud.

Syn. RATARU.

MAYASHI マヤス 楽者 (shibiregasuiri) n. Narcotic medicines, anaesthetics.

Syn. MASUZAI.

MAYASHI マヤス Cheating, swindling; a cheat, swindler.

MAYOH--OU マヨ 遠 i.v. To go astray, to err, wander from the right way; to be bewildered, confused, perplexed, infatuated, lost, given up to: michi ni mayou, to miss, or lose the way; onna ni —, infatuated by women; kokoro ga —, his mind is confused.

Syn. MADOU.

MAYOH マヨ 遠 n. Error, wandering, delusion, deception, perplexity, bewilderment, maze, superstitition, fanaticism, infatuation: — wo toku; — go, a lost child; — wo harasu, to undeceive.

MAYOKU マヨ克 魔除 n. Anything that will keep off evil spirits: — n expert to kakeru, to wear a charm to keep off evil spirits.

MAYOH マヨ 姫差 n. The hard mucus which collects about sore eyes.

Syn. ME-YAN.

MAYORU マヨ 遠夜 n. Midnight.

Syn. YOYAKA, MAYONAKA, SAYONAKA.

MAYOWASHI--SU マヨハス 送り t.v. To delude, mislead, beguile; to lead astray, to charm, fascinate: bijin ga hito wo —.

Syn. MADOWASU, AZAMUKU.

MAYU マユ 眉 n. The eyebrows: — wo suru, to shave the eyebrows.

Syn. MAMIGE.

MAYU マユ 眉 n. Silkworm's cocoon.

MAYU-AL マユアル 眉間 n. The space between the eyebrows.

Syn. MIKEN.

MAYUOSHI マユオシ 肉顔 n. The end of the eyebrows near the nose.

MAYUKE マユケ 肉毛 n. The hairs of the eyebrows.

Syn. MAMIGE.

MAYUGOMORI マユゴモリ n. The chrysalis life of the silkworm.

MAYUKEKE マユハケ 眉刷 n. A brush used in powdering the face.

MAYUKE マユキ 肉眉 n. A brush anciently used for painting the eyebrows.

MAYUKI マユキ 肉目 n. Painting the eyebrows.

MAXUM マム 衛 n. A kind of tree, the Evonymus thumbergianus.

MATUNE マトウ n. The eyebrows: — kaki, scratching the brows.

MATUSHIRI マトウリ 眉尾 n. The outer end of the eyebrow.

MAXUSUMI マヌスム 眉 n. Black eyebrows, eyebrows.

MAYAMAZA マヤマザ adv. Certainly, surely, truly, plainly, clearly—properly written ma-naza.

MAYAMASHI--KU-SHI マヤマシクレ adj. = mawashiki, true; certain.

MAZARI--BU マツラ i.v. To be mixed, mingled, adulterated: kono sako ni wa misu ga mazatte tru; abura ni misu ga —.
MAZ

MAZU-ru マツル 種 t.v. (cont. of majeru)
To mix, mingle, blend, to adulterate: nizu wo sake ni —, to mix water with spirits; kunri wo nizu ni masete nomu, take the medicine in water.

MAZUKAI-si, -SU マツカイス マツカイ adv. (coll.) Mixed; mingled together.

MAZU-mono マツモノ n. A compound, mixture.

Mazu マツ adv. First; in the first place; however; still; on the whole; nizu sono ni wo osameneba ie wa osamaru, if a person does not first govern himself, he cannot govern his family; nizu yoroshii, well, I do not want it; nizu sono mono da, upon the whole it is about so.
Syn. saki ni, maa.

Mazu-ki-kü-shi マツキツシ adv. (coll.) Disagreeable or unpleasant to the taste; nasty; not sweet: kono sake wa mazu, this wine is nasty.
Syn. umakai.

MAZUKAI マツカイ n. One who carries messages between two persons, especially between lovers.

MAZUMOTTE マツモッテ て from adv. First; in the first place.

MAZUSHI, -KI-KU-SHI マツシ 木付 adv. Poor. destitute; needy: — hito, a poor man; — te, a poor family; mazushiku kurasu, to live in poverty.
Syn. bimuru na, pinktū na, konkyū na.

MAZUSHISA マツシサ n. The degree, state or condition of poverty.

ME メ n. or メ the Eye; vision: — no tama, the ball of the eye; — wa ishin no akari, the eye is the light of the body; — no fuchi, the lower eyelid; — no hiraku, to open the eye; — no akeru id.; — no awasu, to shut the eye; — no tajiru, id.; — no fusugu, id.; — no samasu, to awake from sleep; — no tsukeru, to look at; — ni tsukui, to notice, to keep in one’s eye; — ni kaku, to lay eyes on, to see; — no kakeru, to look with kindness; — no kuramasu, to look, deceive, — no odorokasu, to be surprised at something remarkable; — ni kado wo tatsu, to look angrily at; — no kujiru, to gouge out the eye; — no sobamaru, to look askance; onnemoji nite, when I see you (wom.), — no nuku, to pluck out the eye; to do anything by stealth, to deceive; — no susumu, id.; me ni mono misen, to let one see (as a threat); — no yaru, to look at; kane ni me wo kureru, to have an eye on, to covet; me ni tsukau, imperceptible; hon ni me wo sarasan, to read much; — ni mie wo seimu, cannot be seen by the eyes.
(2.) A tooth; nukogiri, oroshi, yusuri, nado no me, the teeth of a saw, grater, or file; hiki-nusu no me, the burrows cut on a millstone.

(3.) A joint, a seam: awaschi-me, tsugime, nuki-me.

(4.) The meshes of a net, ami no me; the space between the threads of anything woven, ori-me; or between the sticks of a basket, zaru no me.

(ME) The grain or veins of wood, moku-me.

(6.) The graduated marks on a weighing beam, hakari no me; on a thermometer, kon-dankei no me; the marks on dice, sai no me; the squares of a checker-board, goban no me; on a foot measure, wonasahi no me.

(7.) Used to specify or particularize; as, ichi-ban-me, the first one; nido-me, the second time; mikka-me, the third day; yodai-me, the fourth reign or generation; nam-nai-me, what page? hyaoku-wai me, the one-hundredth page.

(8.) After contemptuous epithets; as, yutsume; nukiyatsume-me; kotsume.

(9.) Affair, accident: hito-me ni atta, met with hard, or cruel treatment; me ni atta, met with an accident, or disaster; kurushit-me ni atta, met with a painful accident, or treatment.

(10.) Weight, hyaakuwan-me, a hundred weight.

ME メ n. A female, woman, wife: me wo meteoru, to marry a woman; hito no me wo naru, to become a wife.

(2.) メ, the female of animals; as, me-ashi, a cow; me inu, a bitch.

(3.) メ, the female of birds, or insects; as, meitori, a female bird: me-chō, a female butterfly.

Syn. metsu, onna.

ME メ n. A bud—of a leaf or flower; a sprout, or young shoot: me ga deru, to bud, to sprout, germinate.

ME メ n. A kind of edible sea-weed.

ME-ru メル An affix to the root form of adjectives forming a causative or transitive verb; as, hayameru, to cause to be fast, to quicken; kuronemeru, to hollow out; kuronemeru, to blacken; fukumaru, to deepen; shiroumeru, to whiten, etc.

MEI メイ n. Marriage—kon-in.

ME-ASHI MEKASHI メアカシ 見明 n. A spy, secret policeman.

Syn. okasari.

ME-ATSU ME-ATSU 瞑る the n. The object, aim, purpose, design, intention; also that to which one looks for help or direction; ga hazureta, missed his object, disappointed in one’s hopes; nani wo — ni sono yūna koto wo suru, what induced you to do so? ano ki wo — ni shite yuku, go, making a landmark of that tree.

Syn. ateru, mokuhen.

MAWEER, -RU メアワル 女 t.v. To give in marriage: musume wo nito ni meawaru, to give a daughter in marriage.

Syn. yome ni yaru, kashiko, tortsugesiko.

MAREA メア n. A sprout, a young shoot.

MARI メアリ 目裁 n. Pasting paper over a back or joint: — wo suru.

MABATAKE マバタケ 角 n. Winking, flicking, twinkling: — wo suru.


MABOSHI マボシ n. A white speck on the cornea.

MABUKI-ku マブキ i.v. To bud, sprout: yanagi ga mibuita, the willow has budded.
MEB

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v 9 -V
*
Judging of the weight, or measure of anything
tro sum ;
de ynkar<l.
by the eye
ME-DACHI,-TSU * if y $ &. i.v. To attract attention, to be conspicuous, to be showy, ^ay
aiuuri mcdat.-iii nari wo semi ga yoi, better dress

y

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so as not to attract attention.
jt if -jj
Jl
$, n.
very small kind

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MEDAKA

of fresh-water fish.

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MEDAKE

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n.

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kind of small

bamboo.

The

jf** H* n.

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ball of the eye.

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4
MXDARUI,-KI-KO-SIII
*&']
(coll.) Tired or fatigued by looking.
n.
MEDASUI * it ** $f $j
Sprouting, germinating.
MIDATAWASHII. or MEDATASHII.-KI-KU j* jf 9
' N *"{ @
$L aclJ. Attracting observation,
or the eyes of others
showy, gay.
To love,
i.v. or t.v.
MEDE, MEZURU * ? A*
tsnki
admire, to be fond of, enamored with
it wo medt'tsntsu atobn yo ni wa arazn,
this is not a time to go about admiring the
*-

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moon and

onna ni
to admire or
to be fond of
kin-gin ni
money; nanjira ga kenagenaru kokoro ni
mede, I admire your courage.
KANZCRU, AI8URU, KONOMU.
flowers

woman

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&

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ft 4
MEDETAI,-KI-KC-SHI
A matter for congratulation

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adj.

;
joyful, happy,
medetai toki, a
excellent, lovely
time for congratulation o medetd gozarimasu,
I wish you joy, I congratulate you ; medetaku

fortunate,

:

;

nai koto, an unlucky event.
h*
^f n. Sticks used in divination.
n.
The eye (of a needle).
H*

MEIXXH > ^
MEUURI > f

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32[

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Yf n

Divining

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n.

(coll.)

Admission

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n.

female deer, a doe.

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t.v.

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man and attempt

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goddess;

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him down.

i.q.

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favor;

kdmiiru,

to

receive tho

of one's lord.

> til- t' n. An optician.
MKOARKNU, or MKOARKBKZD > -ft v 5
H
t
keep the eyes off, or not to be separated

T

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tin yii

merit.

MO*W*HA > U>\1

fi^n.
neae roof.

Mxo.-c
nub;

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lady,-^=

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Speaking or

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making
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Q

benefactions, beneticeuce, mercies, grace, bewo kaktru, to
nevolence, good will, favor:
bestow kindness hito wa kami no nifgnmi nite
ikite int, men live on the mercies of God kekko
naru shina on megumi ni uznkari ariyatdku
sonji soro, I thank you for the beautiful thing
;

;

which you have given me.
Syn. AWABEMI, ONTAKU, ON, 8AZUKE, TAMAMONO.
To bud, to
MEGOMI.-MU > f A
%$ i.v.
sprout, germinate.
Syn. MABDKU.
MEOURASHI,-SU * ? 7 v* <> ^. (caust. of m^To make go round, to turn, to cause to
guri)
to revolve in the mind,
circulate, revolve
ponder over; to set a-going: hakarigoto wo
to contrive a plan
to put plans in execution
to set one's ingenuity to work.
chie wo
Syn. MAWASU.
MEQURASHIBUMI
(kwaibun)

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A

n.

tamuta ni

Syn. XOWABXBU.

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*?Jv7'\ &[&

circular.

*,
To go round, to
i.v.
JJ
revolve, circulate to rotate, to travel about
to travel about various counkitni-gnni wo
the blood circulates.
tries chi ga

>

MEOURI.-BU

/

:

;

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Syn. MAWARU.

>/V

MEOURI

n.
Turn, round, revolution,
ii!i
rotation, vicinity; catameuia: chi no
circulation of the blood ; kunima no
ya

circuit,

hayai, the wheel turns rapidly
tho country about Tokyo.

,

to

;

Tokyo no

,

&

To meet
t.v.
MXOURI-AI.-AU x / 9 r 7 iE
each other when away from home, or when
traveling about.

MXOURU-MEOURU * /
and round
MXODWASX.-RU
:

at, to

A-

>

/*

adr.

tube yuku.

>/;>**-

give a signal

-^

t.v.

Round
To wink

by winking.

^

n.
> /
Hinting, or
p
giving a signal by winking: ihiba-ihilm ir,;wate turfdomo $otoratu, ho frequently winked
at him but h- did not understnn.l.

MEOUWABX

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*
cinal jilnnt. Mothcrwort, Lconurus sincnsis.
MIIUSHI ji/Nl'
ga kiku, quick t
thoughtful, attentive :
ga ktkanui, careless,

MKQAJIKI

To

break,
by: clunc an ga

(coll.)

to be deeply

the cold deeply.

49

The under

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cup
feel

b

signs with the eye.
tMKGuici,-Ku-sui > /3> adj. Beloved lovely ;
charming.
MEQUMI,-MU >
Tg t.v. To show kindness
or mercy, to pity and aid
to do good, to
bestow blessings, or benefactions; to give
freely, to bless
konkyu no hito wo infguinit,
to show kindness to the poor tanii wo tnt'umiiu
wa jinsha no matsurigoto, to show kindness
to his people will be the effort of a good ruler
megnmi-tamae, show mercy and bless us tsn
no bambutsu wo megumi yashinau koto halm
to
no ko wo omou ga gotoku nari ; kane wo
bestow money.
Syn. AWAREMD.
MEQUMI j* >? $
n Kindness, blessings,
jg.

,

female divinity, a

nyo-jin.
IfxoA.xx
0ifiJ n.
Spectacles, eye*
<> kukcru.
to put on spectacles;
KlasneH:
mistaken in regard to anything; o
./,
'MX, to be pleased with, or regarded

with

J

IMKGOTO *

;

a*

;

i

Mistress

n.

,

single
to keep the eye on
to mark, notice :
nin wo megakete kitte kakaru, to single

MKOAMI *

%

-fr

,

sticks.

Syn. MEJIKA.

MXOAXE.-RU
;

$t I

;

into the presence of, or interview with, a
superior officer : o meduri wo negai mothiinatu,
I wish to see you.

i

*

okiKjata.

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MKDO >
MEDO >

>

MEOIMI

;

MXDAMA *

love a

MEH

885

heedless.


MEIIKI-SODEHIIKI  メイキソデヒキ n. Winking and pulling the sleeve.

MEI  メイ n. Name, only used in comp. words, signifying: having a great name, famous, celebrated, renowned, eminent, illustrious:  swallow, an eminent physician.

MEI  メイ名 n. Life, fate, destiny; command, order, decree:  metaru kana, alas! it is so ordained of heaven;  shi mei mei ari, life and death are decreed (by God);  mei no gotoku, as you commanded (of a superior);  mei wo komaru, to receive a command;  mei no ukeru, to;  teki mei wo ko, to beg for one’s life.

Syn. incui,  おせ,  いすけ.

MEI  メイ鏡 n. The name of the maker inscribed on a sword-blade, etc.:  kiru, to inscribe the name.

MEI  メイ茶 n. Tea:  wo niru, to boil tea.

Syn. cha.

MEI  メイ娘 n. A niece.

MEI-An  メイアン 明暗 (hikari to kuraki) n. Light and darkness.

MEIba  メイバ 名馬 n. A celebrated horse.

MEIATSU  メイバ 驚罰 n. Divine punishment.

MEI  メイバ名望 (homare) n. Reputation and popularity:  aru hito, a famous and popular man.

MEI-BUN  メイブん 名分 n. Title. (2) 名分 n. Reputation.

MEI-BUSU  メイブず 名物 n. A famous thing; the productions or manufactures for which a place is celebrated.

MEIyō  メイヨ 名譲 (nyamari) n. Error, mistake, fallacy:  wo toku, to undue, or disapprove, or disapprove one of a false opinion.

MEICH  メイチ葉 n. A pledge of lint, a tent (for a wound).

MEICH  メイチ明智 n. Intelligence, clear understanding:  no kiito.

MEIDO  メイド冥途 Hades, the invisible world, region of the dead, (Budd.).:  ni yuku, to die, to go to Hades:  mei no tabi ni yuku.

Syn. yomi.

MEIDO  メイド鴨鳴 (nari uguoku) — suru, to send forth a sound and shake:  yama ga —, the mountain groaned and trembled by an earthquake.

MEIFU  メイフ笑府 n. The tribunal of Yemma, the king of Hades; Hades.

MEIFUDA  メイフだ 頌歌 n. A label or ticket bearing the name of the article:  wo tekeru.

MEIFUKU  メイフく 笑福 n. Good fortune or happiness sent from the unseen world:  ten no — no komaru;  mei no osamaru, to say mass for the dead.

MEIGEN  メイゲン 鳴弦 (teuru wo narasu) Twangling a bow-string to keep off evil spirits:  mei no okonau.

MEIGETSU  メイゲツ月 (akiraka-naru tsuki) n. Clear or bright moon.

MEIGI  メイギ 明月 n. A famous dancing girl.

MEIJO  メイジ 号 n. Name, nomenclature, appellation; pretense, reason, ground:  ga tatau, the reason given is insufficient.

MEIKON  メイコン 号言 n. A famous saying.

MEIGAWA  メイガワ 号墨 n. A famous painting.

MEIHAKU  メイハク 明白 Clear, plain, evident; just, honest, open, frank, fair, candid; aboveboard, without concealment:  bunji — ni suru ga yoi, it is best to be honest in everything;  na hito, an honest man;  ni arawasu, to confess frankly.

Syn. ketakaku,  しけじ.

MEISHITSU  メイヒツ 名筆 n. A famous penman.

MEIJI  メイジ名辞 n. A term, word, expression, (logic).

MEIJI-ru or -ZURU メイジル t. v. To command, order, give instructions to a servant; to decree. Syn. いすけ。

MEIJI-ru or -ZURU メイジル 鏡 n. To engrave, or inscribe:  nya no iken wo kimi ni meiite wa sme ru, to inscribe parental advice on one’s liver (heart) and not forget it.

MEIJISU  メイジス 名實 (na to jitsu) Name and reality:  aitakawa, is really what the name expresses;  aitakawenwa, merely nominal, not what the name signifies.

MEIJISU  メイジス 明日 (sugoi-nichi) adv. Tomorrow.

Syn. akuru-ri, ashi, ashita.

MEIZO  メイゾ 名状 — suru, to describe:  sono uruwashita — subekarashu, her beauty was indescribable.

MEIZO メイゾ 名帖 (nafuda) n. A visiting card.

MEIKA  メイカ 名家 n. Famous, eminent or celebrated person or family.

MEIKAN  メイカン 鎮肝 (kimo ni shimiru) to pierce the liver, i.e. to be deeply thankful, or grateful.

MEIKAN  メイカン 明鏡 (akirakanaru kagami) n. The clear mirror, in which the actions of men are truly reflected, just judgment: ten no — makoto ni osoru beshi.

MEIKEN  メイケン 名劍 n. A famous sword.

MEIKI  メイキ 名器 n. A famous or celebrated utensil.

MEIKO  メイコ 明光 (hikari) Brightlight, brilliance.

MEIKU  メイ空 名句 n. A celebrated or fine stanza of poetry.

MEIKU  メイ空 名区 n. A famous place.

MEI-MEI  メイ-メイ 名名 pron. Each one separately, each by himself, each and all, every one:  gozen — ni taberu, to dine each by himself: mei-mei sama, every one of you.

Syn. osu-ono.

MEI-MEI  メイ-メイ 明冥 Dark, obscure:  taru anya, a dark night;  ten futu — no ichi yori tanwan, heaven from the midst of darkness gives prosperity.

MEIMUKU  メイムク 間目 (me wo nemuru) — suru, to close the eyes, as in death.

MEIMON  メイモン 命門 n. Lit. door of life, i.e. the vital part, or part of the body on which life depends.
MEI-MUKO メヒムコ 姪婿 n. A niece's husband.
MEISEN メイ芝 明年. Next year.
SYN. BAINEN, MYO-NEN, AKURU-TOSHI.
MEINAMI メイニチ 命日 n. The day of the month, or year, in which a person's death is commemorated; anniversary of a death: chichi hahu no —.
MEIKO メイコ 明子 n. A wise king.
MEIKO メイコ 蜻蛉 n. A caterpillar; adopted child.
MEIKO メイコ 命令 n. Command, order.
SYN. OKI, ITSUKE.
MEIKO メイコ 浴泡 i.v. (coll.) To be given up to drink, or drunkenness, = jukeru.
MEIKO メイコ 聖域 (akirakai) Plain, clear, distinct: = ni wakaru, understand clearly; = ni udairu.
MEIKO メイ科 明子 n. A clever, intelligent person.
MEIKO メイ科 明細 Minute: = ni, minutely, particularly.
SYN. KUWASHIKI, SHISAI.
MEISAI メイサ伊 名産 n. A famous product of the soil, or of manufacture.
MEISAI メイサ伊 名作 n. Masterpiece, — of any kind of craftsmanship.
MEISAI メイサ伊 明察 n. Clear discernment, or judgment.
MEISAI メイサ伊 名著 (akirakai) Clear, plain, perspicuous, lucid.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 名声 (hamore) n. Fame, reputation: = honahada takashi.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 象料 n. An oculist.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 喉呑 — suru, to speak out one's thanks.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 名詞 (ka-kotoba) n. (gram.) A noun, or substantive; also called taigen, or jitsu meishi.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 名刺 n. A visiting card.
SYN. NAPUDA.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 使者信 n. Superstition: = wo idaku, to be superstitious.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 名所 n. A famous place.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 名称 (tonae) n. Name, title, designation, appellation, term, nomenclature, terminology.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 明瞭 n. Clear proof.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 弾主 (chikui no nushi) n. The thief, leader, or head of confederates or allies.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 命数 n. The number of one's years or length of life; destiny, fate; tai-tei hito no — wo tokujun no, the length of man's life is about sixty years.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 酔習 Intoxicated, drunk: tsukuban hanahada — itashi-mashita, I was very drunk last night.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 鳥鉢 n. An arrow that hums in its flight.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 聖德 n. Illustrious virtue.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 迷惑 n. (coll.) Trouble, embarrassment, perplexity, quandary, annoyance; a delusion, illusion, superstition.
SYN. NANJU, KOMAKU KOTO.

MEISAI メイサ伊 眼鏡 n. An oath, covenant, agreement, promise, treaty: = suru, to swear; = wo nomuku, to break an agreement or oath.
SYN. YAKUSOKU, CHIKAI.
MEIYO メイヨ 名装 n. Good name, reputation: = shin, ambition, honor, renown; = aru hito.
MEIZAN メイザ伊 名山 n. A celebrated mountain.
MEIZAI メイザ伊 北鹿 n. A doe.
MEIZAI メイサ伊 i.q. manajiri.
MEIZAI メイサ伊 目標 n. A sign, mark, signal, beacon.
MEIZAI メイサ伊 n. Same as meizai.
MEIKAI メイカ伊 寺幅 n. (coll.) Sharpness of sight or perception: = yoki hito, a sharp-sighted person, or a person who having seen another once, will, after a long time, recognize him again; = ni tarareru, to be marked, singled out, or detected; = wo tsukeru, to detect or mark.
SYN. GAN-KKEI.
MEIKO メイコ 星屋目鏡 n. An open-worked basket.
MEIKI メイキ i.q. mekago.
MEIKAI メイカ伊 n. The sword-fish, Xippias clidotus.
MEIKAI メイカ伊 n. A concubine, mistress.
SYN. TEKAKE, SHO.
MEIKAI メイカ伊 舟屋目鏡 n. Blindman's buff; a board-screen; the blinds of a bridle.
MEIKAI メイカ伊 n. Expression of the face or eye: = de shiraseru, to inform by a wink or motion of the face.
MEIKAI メイカ伊 n. i.v. To be weary of looking at; hana ni mekaren, not tired of looking at the flowers.
MEIKAI メイカ伊 n. A gatherer of sea-weed, or gathering sea-weed.
MEKASHI メカシ 舟屋目鏡 n. (coll.) To make a foppish or dandified appearance; to adorn one's self, to put on the appearance of, make a show of: ano hito wo mekashite iru hito da, he is a foppish person.
SYN. YATSUBU.
MEKAZA メカザ 目方 n. Weight: = wo hakaru, to find the weight; = shidai, according to.
SYN. KAKEME, BUNKYO.
MEKAI メカイ i.q. mekago.
MEKI メキ i.q. miki.
MEKI メキ n. A verb affix, having the meaning of: like, appearance of, as: karu-meku, spring-like; moku-meku, showing signs of giving way; ho-meku, like fire, hot.
MEKI メキ n. Expert in judging of the qualities of any work of art, as a sword, painting; also of the qualities of silk, tea, etc.; a connoisseur: mekikisha, a connoisseur, an inspector.
SYN. KANTEI.
MEKAI メカイ n. (coll.) A word for poetry in a pregnant woman, who was supposed to change the color in which a thing was dyed by looking at it.
MEKNI メクナ n. (coll.) Blind of one eye, a one-eyed person, = katamekura.
MENBÔ めんぼう 面頬 n. The visor of a helmet.
MENBÔ めんぼう 面頬 n. A woman's veil, or covering for the head and face.
MENBÔ めんぼう 面頬 n. A wooden rolling-pin.
MENBÔ めんぼう 面頬 (kao katachi) n. The face and figure.

MEMOBU めもぶ 面目 n. (fig.) Face, countenance; honor, character, reputation; — shidai wo gozarimasen; — ga na, to be out of countenance, ashamed, crestfallen: — wo ushihau, to lose face, to be humiliated, mortified, out of countenance, abashed; — wo hodokotai, to become famous; — na, disgraceful; — wo aratameru, to improve the character or condition of a person.
SYN. MEMBU.
MEMBU めもぶ 面目 n. The face.
MEMBETSU めもべつ 細密 Fine in texture; minutely, particularly; carefully: — ni shigoto wo suru, to do one's work carefully; — na hito; — no kiu; — no saiku; — ni shiberu.
SYN. TEINEI.

MEMMOKU めもまく めもまく i.q. memboku.
MEMOMI NI めもみに めもみに adv. Appearing to be extended far and wide.
MEMOTO めもと 影本 n. Near or round the eye; the expression of the eye: — ga kawairashitai, a pretty eye.

MEMAI めまい 面白 n. Meeting, seeing face to face: — no wo moshigaike buto soro, when I see you I will tell you.
SYN. HAIGAN, ZAIEN.
MEMPI めまい 面白 (tsuru no kawa) n. The skin of the face; (fig.) the face, countenance; — wo kaku, to be ashamed, to put out of countenance; — ni kakawaru, id.
SYN. MEMBOKU.

MEMBOKU めもぶく 愚隠 n. Clothing made of cotton.

MEN めん 假面 n. A mask: — wo kaburu, to put on a mask.

MEN めん 假面 (wata) Cotton: — donru, cotton damask; — menfranru, cotton flannel; — jasu, cotton satin.

MEN めん 面 n. The face, surface; ichi: — the whole surface; niin men ni shite jishin no nimochi nari, having a human face but acting like a beast; men wo toru, to shave slightly the sharp edge of a board; kaimen, the surface of the ocean; jimen, the face of the ground; — to mukatte iru, to say or speak to one openly, or to his face.

MEN めん 貢献 (nengu) n. Tax on the products of the farm; — wo ageru, to pay tax.
MEMADA めまだ n. A species of mullet.
MEN 389  MEO

MENARE-BU メナベル 置き i.v. Used to, or accustomed to seeing anything; to know by sight.

MENASHIDO メナシド n. A whetstone.

MENCHI メンチ 免地 n. Land exempted from taxes.

MENCHI メンチ 免地 n. Land exempted from taxes.

MENCHIN メンチン 面障 - suru, to speak to a person directly or face to face.

MENDAN メンダン 面談 Speaking face to face: - suru.

MENDO メンドウ 面倒 (coll.) Troublesome, difficult, irksome, requiring time and care: - wo kakeru, to give trouble; - na koto, a troublesome affair; go - nagara, excuse me troubling you.

Syn. ERUSAI, MUZUKASHII, MODOKASHI.

MENDORI メンドリ 鳥り n. A female bird, a hen.

MENKO メンコ n. A female cat.

MENGI メンギ 面議 - suru, to discuss or argue face to face.

MENGO メンゴ 面目 - suru, to meet or speak face to face; to have a personal interview.

Syn. MENDAN, MENKWI.

MENJU, RURI OR -ZURU メンジュ 免 t.v. To allow, excuse, forgive, exempt; to remit, dispense with, abate, as punishment; remove from office: kano ni - , to do for the sake of.

Syn. YURUSU.

MENJO メンジョ 免状 n. A written permit, a license, diploma, commission.

Syn. YURUSHIBU.

MENJO メンジョ 免除 Exemption from paying taxes: - suru, to remit taxes.

MENJU メンジュ 面倉 - suru, to assent to, as a superior, as a flatterer.

MENJUSU メンジュス 面着子 n. Cotton-satin.

MENKEN メンケン 面敷 n. The immediate effect or influence of medicine; vertigo, salivation: kuseri no tame ni - shita, to be affected by medicine.

Syn. MEKURUMEKI, MEMAI.

MENKOFUJI メンコフウハイ 面向不背 Always turning or presenting the same face towards one: - no tamaya, a germ that turn it as you may always presents the same face to a person.

Syn. AO.

MENKYO メンキョ 免許 n. Permission, sanction, certificate, license; a diploma given by a teacher to a pupil on completing his studies: - suru, to permit, authorize; - wo ukeru, to receive permission.

Syn. YURUSU, INKA.


MEN-MEN メンメン 面面 pron. See memmen.

MENNAICHIDORI メンナイチドリ n. A blindfold, or covering for the eyes, as in playing blindman's buff.

MENSO メンソ 眼帯 n. Agate.

MENSO メンソ n. A girl.

MENSO-ZAN メンソザン 女子算 n. The way of reckoning used by those ignorant of the abacus, as counting on the fingers; mental arithmetic.

MENOTO メノト 乳母 n. A wet-nurse.

Syn. UBA.

MENOTO-GO メノトゴ 乳母子 n. The child suckled by a wet-nurse.

MENOWARAWA メノワラハ n. A young girl.

MENREN メンレン 面植 adv. In continuous succession, one after the other: - gun ga - shite tobu; kettō - shite tacezu.

Syn. TSUZUKEKI.

MENRUI メンルい 鴨類 n. Food made of wheat flour.

MENSANSU メンサンス 絹絵巻 n. (med.) A pledge of lint, a tutu.

Syn. MECHI, MAKIMOMEN.

MENSU メンセン 絹絵 n. A cotton rug.

MENSETSU メンセット 絹織 - suru, to reprove a superior to his face.

MENSHOKU メンショク 面色 (kao-iro) The color of the face, complexion.

MENSHOKU メンショク 免離 Dismissal from office, deposition: - ni suru, to be dismissed; - suru, to dismiss.

MENSO メンソ 免許 n. (leg.) Aqvittal.

MENSO メンソ 免許 n. Exemption from tax.

MENSO メンソ 面奏 - suru, to speak to a superior directly.

MENSO メンソ 面相 n. The physiognomy, expression of the face: - wo kate mono wo is; changing countenance to speak.

MENSETAI メンセタイ 面体 The form or features of the face, looks.

MENJEN メンジェン 談天 n. Cotton velvet.

Syn. MENMINBODO.

MENSHI メンシ メンシ 面笠 n. A wooden box carried by beggars, for keeping food in.

MENWI メンヰ n. The covering or ornament on the hilt of a sword which conceals the rivets; an important point or place.

MENZEKI メンゼキ 免役 Exemption from service: - suru, to exempt from service or military duty.

MENZETSU メンゼツ 面色 Meeting face to face: - no ne kureashiku mō shi age sora, will tell you more particularly when I meet you; - suru, to meet.

Syn. HAIKETSU, MENKWI.

MENZI メンジ メンジ 羊 n. A sheep.

MENZO メンゾ メンゾ 田中 n. A shepherd.

MENZUNI メンジヒリ (hetsumai) Flattering: - suru, to flatter; - no shin.

MENZAI メンザイ 免罪 (taumi wo yuru) Forgiveness of sin, remission of sin: - no sata wo kōmu.

MENZEN メンゼン 面前 (kao no mae) Before the face, in the presence of.

MENZŌ メンザオ 眠緣 n. (coll.) A bedchamber in a Bud. temple.

Syn. NANDO, NEDOKORO.

MENZURU メンルル 免 See menji.

MEO メオ 女男 Male and female.

Syn. NAK-NYO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEO</th>
<th>MEH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>メオネメオネ目覚n. Memory of something which the eye has seen: -- no oru hitai no hokuro, a mole on the forehead which one remembers to have seen; -- ga nai, no collection of seeing.</td>
<td>メシュ-suメシュ召t.v. To call, send for, summon, cite, to order (used of those in authority): dansa sono ga meshishasu, the master calls for you. Syn. yobu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メオトメオト一男左夫(fufu)n. Husband and wife.</td>
<td>メシヒ-suメシヒ着t.v. To wear, put on dress (only of those high in rank). Syn. kiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メオタメオタ女親n. Mother.</td>
<td>メシヒ-AGAM-huメシヒタル召上t.v. To take food, to eat (polite): nanzo meshi agari-mashita ka, have you eaten anything?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メッパメッパ女n.</td>
<td>メシヒ-AGA-huメシヒタル召上t.v. To take away, take possession of, seize; to levy, to confiscate: chikyū wo --, to take away an estate (from a noble for some offense): gau-ki-in wo --, to levy a tax to defray government expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メッパリッコメッパリッコadv. (coll.) Face to face, spoken of two persons talking together alone: -- de hanashi wo suru.</td>
<td>メシヒ-ATSUMe-suメシヒヲヲ召集t.v. To call or summon together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メップひメップな漬法(coll.) Unreasonable, absurd, extravagant, outrageous: -- na yatgu, a desperado; -- ka ln hanashi, an absurd story; -- tanuki, absurdly high in price.</td>
<td>メシヒ-ツイTSUメシヒヲヲ召集t.v. To take along with, as servants or attendants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メッポカイメッポカイ漬法(coll.) Outrageous, preposterous, monstrous, absurd: -- na: -- ni.</td>
<td>メシヒ-ハクサメシヒヲヲ召集t.v. To be turned out or expelled from office, to have one's estate or salary taken away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メリメリn. (coll.) Deficiency or loss in weight, or quantity: -- ga tatsu, there is a deficiency; -- ga deru, id.</td>
<td>メッシヒメッシヒ柄n. A blind person. Syn. mokura, mōjin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メリメリにメリメリに主n. Mousseline de laine.</td>
<td>メッシヒメッシヒ召状.n. A letter sent to summon attendance, a subpoena, a written summons, or citation. Syn. yobi-dashi-jō, meshiijō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メリヤスメリヤス利官n. Any kni-work; gloves; the name of a tune: -- no tabi, knit stockings.</td>
<td>メッシヒメッシヒ召状.n. (coll.) A written summons to court, a subpoena. Syn. meshi-bumi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メロメロ女郎n. A contemptuous epithet for a woman.</td>
<td>メッシケイメッシケイ召府t.v. To call forth, to call out into public service, to appoint to office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メサキメサキ勧面t.v. To make a black mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.</td>
<td>メッシモモノメッシモノ衣服n. Clothes, food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メスネメスネ目覚i.v. To awake from sleep, to come to one's self, to have one's eyes opened.</td>
<td>メッシモモメッシモモ繭妓n. Hotel servant-girls, who are also prostitutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メスネーtメスネー目覚i.v. To be awake, to be alive, to be active, to be active.</td>
<td>メッシモメッシモ呪術n. The first dressing in the kamishimo, or clothes of ceremony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メスネーメスネー被召(pass. and honorific of meshi) To be called, sent for, ordered (usually only of persons in high rank): kyū no go yō nite Kyūto ye mesareta, called to Kyōto on urgent business; ichi mei wo --, to be punished with death.</td>
<td>メッシテメッシテ下等n. Inferiors, persons of low rank: -- no mono.</td>
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<td>メスネーメスネー被召(pass. and pot. of meshi, mostly used in an honorific and active sense) To wear, to put on, to dress: k-tabira wo mesaretu, dressed in thin summer clothes. Syn. kinasareru, kirareru.</td>
<td>メッシテキメッシテキ飯炭n. A cook.</td>
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<td>メッシトミー-METSUメッシトミー召捕t.v. To arrest, to seize, as a criminal, apprehend: toganin wo meshishitu, to arrest a malefactor. Syn. tsumaremuru, toru eru.</td>
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<td>メサキメサキめメサキ命網n. A net with fine meshes.</td>
<td>メッシツモメッシツモ役務n. A small tub for holding boiled rice, = shachi.</td>
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<td>メッシツモメッシツモ役務n. To employ, as a servant.</td>
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<td>MESHI-YA</td>
<td>メシヤ 飯屋 n. An eating-house.</td>
</tr>
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<td>MESHIYOSU-RA</td>
<td>メシヨセル 館 t.v. To summon or call together, to call near;—yobiyoersen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESSORAKI-KU</td>
<td>(or meso wo haku) メソカク i.v. (coll.) To prepare to cry, to be on the point of crying, as a child; kodomo ga mesokatte iru, the child looks as if it would cry, i.e. bese kaku.</td>
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<td>MESSHI-SU</td>
<td>メッシュル 滅亡 i.v. or t.v. To die, to finish, to perish, to destroy; exterminate.</td>
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| Syn. | meppō. |
| Syn. | shi-yō. |
| Syn. | セタ目立 n. A saw-sharpeners; a repairer of the teeth of a grater, or of millstones. |
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| MESSHI NI | メッシニ adv. (coll.) Carelessly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, without just cause or reason; used in a negative sentence, with the meaning of, seldom, infrequent, rarely: — nai, not often; seldom; — konai, seldom comes; — aru mono de wa nai, it is a rare thing, a thing not often met with; — haitte wa waru, must not enter without permission; — koncaremu, not easily broken. |
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MIA

A beloved child—aiishi.

A particle affixed to verbs in composition, equivalent to tōri; as, naki-mi warai-mi—naki-tari warai-tari, crying and laughing; furī-mi, furazu-mi—tattari yandari, sometimes raining, sometimes not; hare-mi kumori-mi—karetari kemottari, sometimes clear, sometimes cloudy.

A kind of shallow basket used for cleaning rice: kome wo mi de hiru.

The body; person, self; station or condition of life; as, ni amaru, unworthy, above one's desert; wo sageru, to humble one's self; ni narazu, to be of no benefit to a person; wo natu, to regulate one's conduct; to own property; wo ieru, to exert one's self; no furumai, one's behaviour, conduct; no hodo, one's station in life, position in society; no wo, one's condition, circumstances or fortune; no mama ni suru, to do as one likes; ni no ke, the hair on the body; no vari-yuki, the end of one's life; on mi ga nasuke, your kindness; no wo tatsu, to get up in the world; no shiru ame, a rain that sympathizes with my sorrow; sono—, himself.

The blade of a sword or knife: katana no mi.

The body of a box or cup; in distinction from the lid: mi to futa, the box and lid.

Flesh, meat: sakana no mi, the flesh of fish. Syn. niku.

Three, more frequently mi.

per. pron. (coll. cont. wasa mi)

only used by speakers in speaking to inferiors: ma-domo, wo; mi ga wakai toki ni, when I was young; on mi, you—, in speaking to inferiors: koto ni naru, to become two, i.e. to give birth to a child. Syn. ware.

The snake, one of the twelve calendar or horary signs: mi no toki, 10 o'clock a.m.; mi no tenki, the 4th month (o.c.).

A term of honor or respect prefixed to words relating to the Kami or Mikado, as mi-akashi, mikoshi, miyuki, mikuruma. Syn. o, on, oo.

A prefix, meaning: deep, great; as, miyamaji, a mountainous road; miyuki, a deep snow.

A particle affixed to adjectives, in poetry or prose composition, equivalent to sa ni; as, kaize haya-ni—kaize no hayasa ni, on account of the swiftness of the wind; wo wo natsukashi-ni, wo wo natsukashi su ni, be of my fondness for the moors; yama takami—yama no takasa ni, because of the height of the mountain.

A particle affixed to adjectives, equivalent to tokoro; as, takami—takakī tokoro, a high place; fukami—fukaki tokoro, a deep place; kubomi, a hollow place; hironi, a wide place, etc.

A badger; i.q. mami.

Taste; flavor; a numeral for medicine; bini, pleasant taste; samumi, sour; kwuni sam-mi, three kinds of medicine; kono sake wa nigai-ga aru, this wine has a bitter taste; kono satō wa ama-mi ga arui, this sugar has but little sweetness; ichi-mi no mono, a friend, one of the same mind or party.

To see, to perceive; with other verbs has the meaning of trying, attempting, endeavor: me de miru, to see, with the eyes; miyo, or minasare, look, see; tabete mite kudasare, taste it; iska ni mite moru, let a doctor see it; wyakru no miru, to feel the pulse; aru ka(n)ai ka kiite miru, inquire whether there are any or not; neta mite no renrareita, he tried to sleep but could not; ki ni nobotte miru, to attempt to climb a tree, or to climb and see; shite miru, to attempt or try to do.

A feast, entertainment: ame no —, an entertainment given by the Emperor.

Interj. Look out! beware! onore —, look out for yourself!

mi-agari 肉割り身上 (coll.) — suru, to rise up.

mi-e, mi-e, mi-e 肉見 t.v. To look up at: tenkasiai, to look up at the moon.

mi-ura 肉見 t.n. Meeting together to see and be seen,—as a man and woman before marriage: wo suru.

mi-akashi 肉加し御嫁 n. Lights set before the kami, or used at festivals.

mi-a, ki-mi-a 肉見能 i.v. To be tired of looking at; to losethe sight of.

mi-anasu 肉鼻飼鰏 n. Descendants, posterity.

mi-araka 肉聞川御殿 n. The palace.

Example, the aim, object; i.q. me-ate.

mi-atoro 肉照ろ t.n. To look out for, to search and find, to look and ascertain, to see about; to leave off, let be, cease; to give up, forego; to postpone, put off; to look at each other: basho wo miawnasete sunai wo suru, to look out a suitable place and live there; sun un no kō —, the three men looked at each other; hitori wo miawnasete tru,
to be waiting, or looking for good weather; ashitak made —, to give it up until to-morrow; mi-nanemasheshi, I will see about it, or I will give it up.

Mira mi-awashii-su アマナス配偶 t.v. (coll.) To join together in marriage.

Syn. meawasuru.

Mira-mi-yamachi-su アヤマチ見過 t.v. To mistake in seeing, to mistake one thing for another, to see incorrectly.

Syn. mi-chigai, mi-bokonai.

可行ミベ見違 n. (coll.) The looks, show, appearance: — ga yo, it looks well, or makes a good show. — Syn. midate.

Mira-mi-bune ベンネ n. Making a good appearance or display, looking well: kono yubiwa — ganai, this ring makes no show.

Mira-mi-ba ベ子 n. Growing wild, as a plant, or growing from the seed—not ingrafted.

Mira-mi-bi ビギ身負 n. (coll.) Self-love, self-love: — wo suru, to be selfish, to seek only one’s own interest; — ni nagarera, to follow one’s own interest.

Mira-mi-bun 身分 n. (coll.) Place, social position; condition; rank, or station in life: — so-0, suitable to one’s social position; — yo yito, a respectable person.

Syn. bogen.

Mira-mi-buri ブリ身載 n. Carriage, deportment, manners, action or motion of the body, gesture: okashii mirubi wo suru hito, a person of queer carriage.

Mira-mi-buri りブル t.v. To imitate, assume the part of, as in a play; to gesticulate, to deport one’s self: suru wo hito de —, the monkey imitates a man.

Mira-mi-buru ブル t.n. Shaking, trembling or shivering of the body: — wo suru, to tremble.

Mira ミ特道 n. A road, way; (fig.) the right way or course of conduct; truth, principles, doctrine, teaching, duty, office, function, art: — no horin, side of a road; — no azure, end of a road; — no kuri, to close a road; — no tsureno, to shorten a journey; — no munza, to miss the way; — no osheku, to show the way; — no yozuru, to give the way; — ni yori, to lose the way; — wo somoku, to act contrary to what is right; — ni kivet, to err from the way; — no kere, —

Mira ミ道 n. Grass growing in a road.

Mira-mi-buri ブゥル t.v. To be full, fill up, or occupy the whole extent; to be complete: shio ga michita, the tide is full; tsuki ga mitetsuro, the moon is full, or the time of uto-gestation is full; sake ga sakazuki ni michita, the cup is full of sake; guzei ga no yama ni mitchite iru, the army fills the plains and the mountains; wakam ga kokoro ni mitetsu, his heart is full of resentment; mitetsuwa kaku, wo mitetsu, having become full, to wane is the usual course of the world.
Midaiama みだいま 蜻蜒蟹 n. The wife of the Shōgun.

Midare シメダ 自寄 (coll. cont. of mi no tame) One's own interest, self-interest: — ni narun to koto wa sae seeni, doing nothing that will not be for one's own good or interest.

Midanuki ミダヌキ 鱸 n. A kind of animal, the badger.

Midara ミドラ自 短 adv. Acting disorderly, or contrary to propriety, order or rule; arbitrary, wanton: — onna, licentious, order, or adulterous woman.

Midare-ru ミダレール 乱 i.v. Disturbed, disordered, thrown into confusion, excited to tumult, agitated: yo, huni, te, kokoro mado ga midareru; midare-gami, disheveled hair; midare itkusa, an army thrown into confusion.

Midare ミダレ乱 n. Disturbance, excitement, disorder, confusion, tumult: — wo hashi, the origin of a disturbance; — wo shizumaru, to quell a tumult.

Midare-iri-ru ミダレライール 乱入 i.v. To enter in confusion or tumultuously; to go in helter-skelter; to be thrown into confusion.

Midari ミドリ n. The clue by which anything is found, an index.

Midashi-su ミダシズ 汗 t.v. To derange, throw into disorder; to disturb the regular order, to break down, confuse; to deprave, corrupt: retsu wo to, to derange the ranks.

Midate ミダテ見立 n. (coll.) Appearance calculated to strike the eye, or arrest attention; show, display, looks: — no nai mono, a thing which makes no show.

Syn. mira, mirake.

Midokoro ミドコロ見所 n. Something noticeable, or worthy of observation: — no nai hito, one who has nothing about him worth noticing, or remarkable; — no aru ko, a hopeful son.

Midomo ミドモ身近 per. pro. (coll.) I, me; spoken of one's self to an inferior: — no yashiki, my house.

Midori ミドリ緑 n. Green color: — no hayashi, a green forest; a highway robber.

Midoro ミドロ 覚 sick n. An infant.

Syn. akambo, akago, mimuko.

Midoro ミドロ 覚 (coll.) Smeared over with, as: — chi-midoro, smeared with blood; — ase-midoro, covered with sweat.

Syn. darake, masure.

Mire ミレ 虚偽 n. Doing anything for show or appearance only; display, ostentation, show, affectation: — ni mura, to do for appearance only; kyōdai no naka ni wa tranu koto, there is no need of putting on airs amongst brethren; — wo kazaru, to be ostentatious.

Mire-ru ミレール (pass. or pot. of miru) Can see, to be seen, to be visible, appear: koko kara Tōkyō ga mieru ka, can Tōkyō be seen from this place; mekura wo me no mieni hito, a blind man is one who cannot see; miyogataki, invisible.

Mikakure ミカクレ 降見, Appearing for a while and then disappearing: — ni shujin no ato ni ihitagai yuku, one while appearing and then disappearing he followed his master.

Mikagurashi-kun ミガクレシキ adj. Ashamed to be seen on account of being ugly, or not fit to be seen by others.

Mikihito ミキヒト 聖影堂 n. An ancestral hall.

Mikazari ミカザリ n. (coll.) Ostentation, display, show.

Mikizuki-ru ミキジュタル i.v. To come, to appear.

Mikenokotari ミキノカタル i.v. To be negligent in visiting: nanigashi wo chikagoro di ni —.

Mikeshigai-ku ミキエシガイフ ガ i. To be seen passing in quick succession or one after another: yama ni hata ga —.

Mikuse-ku ミキエシケ見透 i.v. To be seen through, transparent: mirevuku wo, a transparent lie.

Mikewatari-ru ミキワタル i.v. To be seen extended or spread out from a distance: matsun no kagashi ga haraku ni —.

Migai ミギ he n. A crown.

Mige ミゲ 抹磨 i.v. To polish, burnish.

Mige-ku ミゲ腐 i.v. To make to shine, to polish, burnish, to rub up; to brighten; to refine, purify, make more elegant: — wa —, to clean the teeth; — yakumon wo —, to improve one's literary knowledge; — kokoro wo —, purify the heart; — kutsu wo —, to black shoes; — kagami wo —, to polish a metal mirror.

Migai-ke ミガキケガール g. To polish, to cultivate.

Migaike ミガキケ磨粉 n. Polishing powder.

Migame ミガマメ 身構 n. Posture, or position of the body, as in fencing; looking out for one's self, or after one's interest: — wo shiru, to put one's self into position, for attack, or defence.

Migara ミガラ身治 n. (coll.) The kind or quality of person, either physically or socially: — ga yoi hito. Syn. mibun.

Migatera ミガタラ見透 (coll.) While looking at, or at the same time that one is looking at: shibai wo migatera mono wo koi ni yuku, to go out a-shopping, and at the same time to look in at the theatre.

Migatte ミガッテ身勝手 n. (coll.) One's own convenience or pleasure, self-indulgence, selfishness: — wo shiru, to seek one's own convenience.

Syn. tenkai-gatte, jirun-gatte.

Migawari ミガワリ身代 n. Taking the place of another; a substitute: — shujin wo — ni kerai ga shiinu, the servant died in place of his master.
Mioi みお右 n. Right: — hidori, right and left; — no te, right hand; — no hō, right side, or region; — no Lori, as said or written above; as aforesaid; sono — ni izuru mono wa nai, there was no one could match him.

Miori みおり n. A stone pavement, or wall.

(2) 右 Right: — no ude, the right arm.
(3) 列 Time, period of time; on tsuide no — ni, when you have a convenient time.

Mioi みおり A fog, mist.

Miori みおり n. Edge of the water, shore; i.e. misugine.

Mioo みお n. The stem on which the grains of rice grow.

Mioomi みお母 n. Pregnancy, being with child.

Syn. kwatai, kwainin, harami.

Mioomari みお娘 n. Letting one die without rendering assistance: — ni suru.

Miorisai みおvisor n. Dressing one's self up, attiring or arranging one's self in proper clothing.

Miooto みお飛 Beautiful, handsome, pretty: — na hana, a beautiful flower; — ni, beautifully.

Syn. utsubushii.

Miooshiru, kiki-ku キンギシア 眺歌般 adj. Ugly, offensive to the eyes, homely: nan to miyurushii koto ja nai ka, what an offensive thing it is.

Syn. miniku.

Miooshiri みお望 n. The hair of the head: — oroshi, shaving the head and retiring from public life,—only of high personages.

Syn. ogushi, kami.

Miooshirai-ago エクシーガ 眺発長 n. Dressing the hair.

ミトヨシ メガネ石御書 n. A letter of instruction, or order from the Shogun or Kuge.

Mihara み原 身幅幅 n. The width of a dress: kono haori wa — ga semai, this coat is too tight; — ga hiroi, it is large.

Mihakarai-au キイハラ夫 見計 n. To judge of, or estimate by the eye; to manage according to one's own judgment.

Mihakare, or Mihakashi み原家 職御刀 n. The sword of the Mikado, or of a kami, —mihakare.

Mihakashi み原氏 眺望 n. A wide or extensive view, a parapet: — ga yoi tokoro.

Syn. mihakashi, chōko.

Mihakashi, -su ササマ大華 眺望 n. To look at a prospect or distant objects from a height: to see afar off.

Mihari み原見張 n. A lookout, or station-house, where policemen are on duty.

Mihari, -ru ササメ望張 n. To look out and watch what is passing, to gaze at: banbō no yakuman ga mitatte iru, the officers at the station sit watching; me wo —, to stare, to glare at.

Miharikashii, -su ササメ大華 SAME as mihara.

Mihashi み原御殿 n. The step before the door of the Mikado's palace.

Mihatsu み原未漁 n. Not conceived; not known or understood: kore wa senjin no — no setsu nari.

Mihazushi, -su ササゲ見外 n. To overlook, miss seeing.

Mihirakai, -ku キイリカし 前見 n. To discover, lay open, or disclose something before concealed; to open (as the eyes).

Mihō み原未前 (imada kizanaani) Not yet occurring or arising: wakawai wo — ni fusegu, to ward off calamity before it can spring up.

Mihon み原見本 n. A sample, specimen, muster; example.

Mit'dashi, -su サイダス 外 n. To find—after searching.

Mihira み原 本乃伊 n. An embalmed corpse.

Mii-re, -ru サイレ 番 n. To charm, bewitch, fascinate, in love with: neko ga nesumi wo —, the cat charms the rat; kuchinara ga kairu wo —, the snake charms the toad; onna wo —, to be fascinated with a woman.

Mii-ri サイリ 質入 n. The fruiting, the bearing of fruit, the quality of the fruit, the crop: ko-toshi wo ino wo — ga yoi, this year the rice is of fine quality.

Syn. minori.

Mii-re, -ru サイレ 番 n. To look into: ie no oku wo —.

Mii-re, -ru サイレ (cont. of mi ni iru) 番 n. To enter, take possession of—as a fox: kite owa ga kito mi —.

Miiroko サイロコ 三多見 n. The grandchild of a cousin, a third cousin.

Miiro み原compass adj. Glory, brightness, effulgence: kami no —.

Mij ミジ Comp. of mi, to see, and ji, fut. neg. suffix,—will not see: kono haru wo — to omoishi hana, a flower which I did not expect to see this spring.

Mijikai, -ki-re-shi サイキシ 職御作為 番 adj. Short, not long: hi ga —, the days are short; ki ga —, quick-tempered; mijikaku suru, to shorten; — naru, to become short; — nai, not short.

Mijikame, -ru サイカメ 番 n. To shorten, abridge.

Mijikara サイカラ 番短 n. The shortness, the length.

Mijikō サイコウ 番 Same as mijikaku.

Miijikuru, -ru サイクル 番 n. Same as mijiroku.

Mijima サイジマ n. (coll.) Dressing, attiring, adorning the face and head,—in the manner of women providing for the future: — wo suru.

Syn. keshō, yosō.

Mijimakur サイマク 番 n. Looking after or providing for one's future: — wo suru.

Mijime サイメ n. (coll.) Cruelty, abusive treatment: — ni atta, to meet with abusive treatment; hito ni — wo miete yoru.

Mijin サイジン 用蓬 n. Fine dust, smallest particle, a mite, a piece; an atom: — ni
kudaku, to break into powder; — mo gozarimasaen, there is not a mine; — mo nomimasen, I did not not drink a particle; — ni hiki-sakuhite, tear to pieces.

Mijibuki 米吉ノ類 n. Moving, shrinking, flinching.

Mijibuki-ku 米吉ノ類 i.v. To move, to shrink back in fear, to draw back, to flinch, to start in alarm: mijibuki no sezu kotae kuru. Syn. atoshizari.

Mijitaru 米吉ノ類 身支度 n. Making preparation, getting one's self ready: nigeru — so suru, making ready to abscond; — ga mada dekimasu, could not get one's self ready.

Mikō 米光性 n. Natural constitution, temperament, disposition; descent, extraction; conduct, behavior.

Syd. umaritsuki, umaike.

Mikuku 米光若 Not yet ripe; immature; not yet fully attained; imperfect in learning, or skill; green, inexperienced, crude: — na mono.

Mikaki 米竪 n. An earthen jar.

Mikado 米御門 n. The Emperor: — goromo, court costume.

Syd. kinrei, tenshi, kōrei, heika.

Mikaku, -Ru 米著見 達 i.v. or v. To look back, look behind; to see to change the object of one's admiration for something else.

Mikakeshi, -Su 米著せ t. v. To regard again with favor something which one had rejected or disliked.


Mikagami 米著神 瞭 n. The mirror placed in a miya.

Mikage 米著像 n. Granite.

Mikagomi, -Ru 米著五 間限 t.v. No longer able to endure the sight of; no longer willing to see; to discard; to have nothing more to do with, as when disgusted with one.

Syd. misuteru.

Mikagami 米著諫. See kagura.

Mikagami 米著防 n. A large kind of chestnut.

Mikai 米偕 未聞 (imada hirakazu) Un-civilized: — no kuni: — no tami.

Mikake 米著見 見 t. n. Appearance, looks: — ni wa yoruno mono, different from what he or it appears, or cannot be judged by the appearance; — yori unai mono, sweeter than it looks.

Syd. midate, miha.

Mikake-ru 米著見 絵 t. v. (coll.) To lay eyes on, to see, to meet: hisashiku mikakemansenanda, I have not seen you for a long time.

Mikadehashi 米著道橋 見 謝 (coll.) n. Any thing different from what it appears: false or deceptive appearance: kore wa — da.

Mikaki 米著類 n. The fence or hedge around a miya or palace; a temple, shrine: — mori, a palace guard.

Mikakure, -Ru 米著樹 水陰 i.v. To be hidden or unseen; invisible.

Mikarabi 米荒 n. An orange.

Mikankun 米酸ブ n. The moon as seen on the third day, new moon.

Mikare 米勘 n. The food of the Mikado, or kami: oba-nikaie, breakfast of the Mikado.

Mikasen 米眼眉 n. The space over the nose between the eyebrows.

Mikashiki 米著キノ類三毛鷹 n. A cat of three colors.

Mikeshi 米著類 n. The clothes of a noble.

Miketsu 米絹未決 (inada kinaranu) Not yet decided, not yet fixed or settled: — shi, one arrested for crime whose case has not been decided; — kan, confinement of a suspected person before his case has been tried in court.

Mikumi 米謙酒 n. Sake offered to the kami.

Mikusaki 米著類 The trunk of a true.

Mikiki 米崎見聞 n. Seeing and hearing: — shita koto wo kaki-tukete oku, to write down that which one sees and hears.

Syn. kemun.

Mikiren 米崎れ米未見切 (coll.) Cannot be wholly seen, too much for the eye to see at once: umi ga hirokute me ni mikiren, the ocean is so wide it cannot be all seen at once, or to the opposite boundary.

Mikiri 米著見 t. v. (coll.) To see no more, to keep or hold no longer (as goods): mikitte uru, to sell and clear off; mikiri ga tsukau, cannot make up one's mind, cannot decide; — mono.

Syd. misuteru.

Mikiri 米崎れ米未見切 n. The day third of the month, three days: — ni-ban nemurimasan, have not slept for three days and three nights; mikka me ni, on the third day.

Mikkan 米晩見線 (hisokani isemari) — suru, to privately caution or reprimand, to reproach or plead with.

Mikkei 米翌見 n. A secret plot, conspiracy: — wo morasu, to divulge a conspiracy.

Syn. misanka.

Mikkai 米翌見密 (hisokani au) A secret meeting, meeting in secret.

Mikko 米著類 n. A woman who, dancing in a miya, pretends to hold communication with the gods and the spirits of the dead, and to tell fortunes; a fortune-teller, witch, enchantress: — ni kuchiyo-se wo tanomu, to inquire of a miko.
Mikado, a prince or son of the Mikado, or kami: *hime miko*, a princess.

Syn. *shínshō, miya, go, kōshū*.

Miko, *miko* n. Triplet.

Mi-kōma-re, *mikomare* i.v. To be charmed with, fascinated; to be in love with.

Mikomi, *mikomi* 見立 n. (coll.) Opinion, judgment, estimate, view, supposition; shape or form as taken in by the eye; hope, object: — *ga hazureta*, to fail or miss in one's estimate; — *wo tsukeru*, to appraise, to estimate, to hope.

Mikomi, *mikomi* もり *mikomi* 見立 t.v. (coll.) To see into or perceive clearly; to reckon upon, estimate; to decide; to fall in love with, charm: *hebi ga onna wo —, the snake charms a woman; ja ni mikomareru*.

Mikonomi, *mikonomi* 隠し n. Hidden beneath the water, under the water.

Mikonashi, *mikonashi* 見立 t.v. (coll.) To run down, depreciate, disparage, detract: *ya-nuku kau tame ni shiro-mono wo —, to run down goods in order to buy them cheap.

Syn. *kenasu, kōsasu*.

Mikoshi, *mikoshi* 神輿 n. The sacred car in which the mirror, the paper, or the idol, which represents the Kami, is taken out in processions and festivals: — *wo sugeru*, (i.e.) to sit for a long time.

Mikochi, *mikochi* 見立 t.v. To look at anything intervening; to foresee, to perceive future events: *mikoshibi koto wo tu*, to foretell future events.

Mikoto, *mikoto* 神 n. A respectful title affixed to the name of a kami; also a command of a kami or of the Mikado.

Mikotomochi, *mikotomochi* 見立 t.v. One who receives and executes an imperial command.

Mikoto-no-mi, *mikotonomi* 見立 t.v. An order, command, or words of the Mikado or kami; an edict, royal proclamation: — *suru*, to command.

Syn. *chokumei, senji*.

MIKOSHI BIYUNA "Inquiring of a miko: — *wo suru*.

Mikuni, *mikuni* 若江 t.v. (coll.) To despise, contemn.

Syn. *karonzoku, misageru, mikudar*.

Mikudarisan, *mikudarisan* 間行三行 n. A bill of divorce, — so called from its being always written on three lines and a half: — *wo itadaku*, to receive a writing of divorce.

Syn. *miyajō*.

Mikudashii, *mikudashi* 見立 t.v. To look down; to despise, look down on, contempt.

Syn. *miyageru*.

Mikudai, *mikudai* 神代 n. Divining sticks used in temples to learn the mind of the kami, or hatoke.

Mikudaisu, *mikudaisu* 水草 n. Sea-weed; any grass growing in water.

Mikudan, *mikudan* 沿流 n. Rubbish floating in water.

Mimaga-i, *mimaga* 見立 t.v. To mistake one thing for another, to confound different things: *mikata wo teki to mimagai*, he mistook his friends for the enemy.

Mimakura, *mimakura* 見立 i.v. To die, i.e. *mimakura*.

Mimashii, *mimashii* 見立 adj. Desirous of seeing, wishing to see.

Mimawari, *mimawari* 見立 t.v. To condole with, to make a visit of sympathy to one in trouble: *byōnin wo —, to condole with a sick person.

Syn. *tomura*.

Mimawari, *mimawari* 見立 n. A visit of friendship, condolence, or sympathy: — *ni yuku*, to go on such a visit; — *wo suru*, to visit and inquire after another's health, or condole with the sick; — *wo jū, a letter of condolence, or friendly inquiry after another's health.

Syn. *tomura*.

Mimakura, *mimakura* 見立 i.v. To die.

Syn. *shinuru*.

*MIMADA NAINA 見立 n. One of the ancient states of Corea.

*MIMAN 見立 n. 見立 (lit. not full) Less than, not full time: *sanjū-isei* no *hitobito*, people under thirty years of age.

Mimashii, *mimashii* 見立 i.v. Improving the more anything is seen, improving on acquaintance: *mimashii no e wa mimasai ga suru*.

Mimawari, *mimawari* 見立 n. Best-looking; the prettiest: *dochira ga — da*, which is the best-looking, or the prettiest; — *no hō wo toru ga ii, better take the prettiest*.

*MIMASHII, *mimashii* 見立 i.v. To be, to exist, to dwell; i.e. *iman*.

Mimawari, *mimawari* 見立 t.v. To go about looking, to go around on watch, overseeing: — *ni yakumin*; — *ni yuku*.

Mimashii, *mimashii* 見立 i.v. To look around: *atai wo —*.

Mimō, *mimō* 見立 n. 見立 (tami no nozomi) n. Wish of the people, public sentiment: — *ni somoku*, to act contrary to the desires of the people.

Mimō, *mimō* 見立 n. 見立 (tami no nayami) n. The sufferings or afflictions of the people: — *wo sukū*, to relieve the —.

Mimokotobu, *mimokotobu* 見立 t.v. (učeruteru) suru, to be overthrown, ruined, to perish.

Mimusho, *mimusho* 見立 n. That department of the government which formerly superintended the census, boundary lines, taxes, harbors, buildings, repairs, rivers, bridges, and affairs relating to agriculture.

*MIMIZUKU 見立 n. Concubine of the Emperor.

Mimizuki 見立 n. 見立 (tame no tame) n. The countenance, face, beauty: — *yoki onna*, a woman of a beautiful countenance; *mise-katachi*, personal appearance; — *yorikokoro*, (prov.) goodness of heart better than beauty of face.

Syn. *yōbō, kibyo*.
Mimochi ミモチ n. A small insect destructive to rice, called by some mimochi.

Mimon ミモン n. (imada kikanu) Not yet heard: korai — wo koto, something never heard of before.

Mimono ミモノ n. (tami no iroo) n. A show, something to look at, a sight, curiosity.

Syn. kembutsu.

Mimotoshi ミモトシ n. The history, conduct, family, business or whatever relates to a person; one's antecedents: — wo shiraburu, to inquire into a person's antecedents; — wo kikidatsu.

Mimotokin ミモトキン n. Money deposited as security or as a bond for good behavior.

Mimipe ミミペ氏兵 n. Soldiers from the common people; militia.

Mimpeshi ミミペ氏兵法 (tami no true) At the expense of the people.

Mimpo ミマポ氏兵法 n. Civil law, laws relating to property.

Mimuki ミミキ見向 n. Looking towards: — wo sezu, would not even look towards him.

Mimukimu ミミクム i.v. and t.v. To look towards, turn to see.

Mimyo ミミョ微陥 Exceeding small.

Min ミジン n. fol. of miru = col. miyō. Tohosuru, to desire to see; mata no min, will see again.

Mina ミナ氏 (tami) n. The people.

Mina ミナ 屹売 n. A kind of river-shell, Melanoides.

Mina ミナ adv. All, everything, the whole: — sama, all of you.

Syn. nokoza, subete, koto-gotoku.

Minaga ミナガ adv. All, every one.

Minagashi ミナガし見流 n. Letting anything pass without noticing, seeing but taking no notice of it: — ni suru.

Minage ミナゲ投身 n. Drowning one's self: — wo suru, to commit suicide by drowning.

Minagai ミナガイ水栖 n. A kind of water plant.

Minagirai, Au ミナギラ i.v. To rise up in mist or spray; okaze nite uki ga —.

Minaini, Ru ミナギル入 i.v. To rise and swell, or boil up, as waves; to surge: taka nami ten ni minagiru, the big waves rose to the heavens; miizu wa waite ten ni —, the water boiling rose to the sky, —of the Buddhist haves.

Syn. sakamaki.

Minai ミナイ水際 (miizu no kiwa) n. Water's edge, i.q. miyquina.

Minagoroshi ミナゴロシ害 n. Putting all to death; extermination: — ni suru, to exterminate.

Mina-ku ミナク (neg. of mi) Not to see; minakatta, past. has not seen; minakute, part. not seeing; minakuri, dub. will not have seen.

Minakami ミナカミ水上 n. The head-waters, fountain-head, source, origin: kawa no —, the head-waters of a river.

Syn. minamoto.
MINKA ミンカ氏家 n. The houses of the common people.

MINKAN ミンカン氏間 (tami no naka) n. Amongst the people: — ni sodatsu, grown up amongst the people.

MINKEN ミンケ氏族 n. People's rights: — ronsha, one who contends for the rights of the people.

MINO ミノ模 n. A rain-coat made of hemp, or straw.

MINOミナナ夫婦 (imada osamezaru) Not yet paid in, unpaid: — sei, unpaid taxes.

MIKAGASHI, -SU ミガサ見通し t.v. To see but let pass, as an offence; to overlook, to take no notice of, to see and let escape.

MI-NOKOZU, -SU ミノコ見通し t.v. To remain over unseen, passed by unseen, overlooked.

MINOUYE ミノウイエ n. The fountain-head, family. As a name, be always fully and neatly dressed.

MINSHO ミンショ孤児 n. An orphan.

MINSHI ミンシ衣装 n. Fancy, whim, freak, caprice of the sight: — ni yotte chigau, differs merely according to one's fancy; anata no — da, merely a fancy of yours.

MINSHIRU ミンシリン t.v. To regard or consider as such, take as if: yoi to — ; dogo ni — , to regard as identical.

MINSHIRO ミンシロー御名代 n. A monument or anything by which one's name is handed down to posterity.

MINSEN ミンセン水底 n. The bottom of water, of the sea, or river, i.q. misu-soko.

MINATO ミナト水門 n. An arm of the sea, a narrow inlet.

MINAZUKI ミナザキ六月 n. (cont. misu nashi tsuki) The sixth month (post.).

MINNDA ミンダ腹 n. A mountain peak, ridge of a mountain.

MINI ミニ大麻 n. Paper hung up in a miya, same as gohei.

MIO ミオ水鳥 n. A channel through which a boat or ship may pass.

MIOGURI ミオガリ濁標 n. Graduated post planted in shallow water to show the height of the tide, or mark the channel.

MIOKURI ミオクリ航路 n. A buoy or post for shewing the channel, a tide-mark.
Misekake. ミセカケ外見n. Doing anything merely for appearance or show; pretending, hypocrisy — mono, a pretender, hypocrite.

Misekake-ru ミセカケルt.v. (coll.) To make to resemble; to imitate, simulate, counterfeit, or put on the appearance of, pretend to, feign, make a show of: misu wo gin ni —, to make tin look like silver; momo nite gakusha to —, being an ignoramus, to assume the appearance of a learned man; akunin ga sennin to misekakete hito wo damaasu.

Misemono ミセモノ貴重物n. A show, exhibition, anything exhibited for money: wo daatu, to open an exhibition.

Miseshime, ru ミセシメ令視t.v. To cause or order to be shown to another, to make an example of.

Miseshime-n n. (coll.) Warning, reproof, example: — ni suru.

Mi-shiru ミシるFoul water, used for manure.

Misumako-koze ミサマココゼA kind of fish, the Stargazer, Uranoscopus.

Missen ミシン; Eng.) A sewing machine: — de nii.

Missun ミシン未進n. (coll.) Deficiency in the payment of taxes, unpaid taxes, arrears: nengu no — ga aru.

Syn. misai, todokori.

Mi-shiri, ru ミシリ見識t.v. To know by sight, identify, to recognize.

Mi-shirizokori, ru ミシリヅコ身退i.v. To retire, to withdraw, to quit a company or place.

Misō ミそA kind of sauce made of beans, wheat and salt: — wo suru, to rub miso into a mortar.

Misō ミソ Thirty. Purifying by washing the body in water, or by sprinkling: — no harai, a prayer for purification.

Misōji ミソ治三十年Thirtieth year of age.


Misōka ミソか三十分The thirtieth or last day of the month.

Misoka ミソカn. A lover, paramour.

Misoka-moto ミソカ門. Mifugu.

Misokonai-ru ミソコナ見立i.v. or t.v. To mistake in seeing, to see incorrectly, misjudge.

Misome, ru ミソメ見立t.v. To see for the first time and fall in love with, take a fancy to: onna wo misomeru, to see and be written with a woman.

Misora ミソラn. To see, look at, used only of the kumi or Mikado.

Misonawashi-su ミソナワシ御瀧t.v. To see, used respectfully of the Miakado and Kami.

Misono ミソノ御空n. The sky.

Misono-ru ミソンレ見反t.v. (coll.) To have an indistinct recollection of having seen a person, but unable to say who he is; to forget having seen a person, or not to recognize: hito wo — o misoore mishimashita, pardon me, I cannot recall your name, or I do not recollect meeting you.

Misasai ミササイ鶯鶇n. A species of wren, Troglydotes.

Mishinshu ミシンシス. Soup seasoned with miso.

Mibotaku ミボタクn. A cook.

Syn. makanai.

Mibotaku ミボタク密策n. A secret scheme or plan — mikkei.

Mibotsu ミボツ密接 — naru, close, intimate: — no kawakai, close relation.

Missh 美し секрет( hizoku naru mune) n. A secret order from the Emperor.

Misshō ミッシュ省委安Same as mitchooku.

Missho ミッシュ委書n. A secret letter.

Missō ミシソ委察n. A secret or private report to the Emperor.

Missō ミサコ委察n. A secret or private burial — kakuuchi-donurai.

Misu ミス 御霊n. A shade made of fine strips of bamboo: — goshi ni mon no wo iu, to talk to another through a shade.

Misubonashi, -ri-ku ミスボナライ親族adj. Poor and dirty in appearance, ragged, shabby, sissy.

Misugi ミスギ治業n. Business, employment, occupation, living.

Syn. yokotari, kuchisuki, toshi, nariwai.

Misugoshii, su ミスゴシ見通すt.v. To glance at in passing, to think about the future: misugoshi gatuka omou, to pass without stopping to look.

Misukashi-su ミスカス見通すt.v. To look through anything at something else, to see through, penetrate, discern, to foresee, foreknow: ko no ma yori teuki wo —, to look at the moon through the trees; giyaman de teuki wo —, to look at the moon through glass; mirai no koto wo —, to foresee future events.

Syn. mitoshi.

Misuman ミスマルn. Stringing together, as beads: tanba no —, a string of beads.

Misumashi-su ミスマス見通すt.v. To mark, to notice, to see and make sure of: teki no make iro wo misumashite utte iuru, observing that the enemy were about to give way he went out to attack them.

Syn. ukagau, nerai.

Misu-nisu ミスニス看着adv. (coll.) While looking at, before one's eyes: — koroshite shimau wa kawai sō da, what a pity to see him die.

Syn. mitsubu, minaoara, mizumiru.
MISURU ミスル Same as miseru.

MISUTAMA ミスタマ n. A string of beads or gems.

MISUTE・RU ミステル 見捨 t.v. To look at and let alone; to see and not mind, turn away from, to give over, abandon.

MISUZU ミズズ 水塩 n. A small kind of bamboo like stiff grass, a reed.

Syn. suzu.

MITA ミタ (pret. of miru) Have seen; watakushi wa — koto wa nai, I have never seen it; — hito ga arimasu ka, did anybody see it?

MITACHI ミタチ 御殿 n. Dwelling, mansion, palace.

MITSU・KI・RU ミタキ 見度 adj. Wishing to see, desirous of looking at; mitaku wa nai ka, do you wish to see? mitai hito wo okuru, many were desirous of seeing; mita gozarimasu, I would like to see it.

MITAKARA ミタカラ 御賢 n. The precious things belonging to a miya or to the Mikado; these last are a mirror, a sword, and a jewel, the insignia of his rank.

MITAMA ミタマ 御霊 n. The soul, spirit; kami no —, the spirit of the kami; — no fuyu, the grace of kami.

Syn. reikou, tamashii.

MITASHI ミタシ 水洗 (o chôzubachi) A pool or trough where worshipers at a miya wash their hands before worshiping: — gase, a river where worshipers wash their hands.

MITASHI・RU ミタシル 見替 t.v. To fill; misu wo ike ni —, to fill the pond with water. Also used intransitively, to be full; kokoro ni ikari wo —, his heart is full of wrath.

MITASHIME・RU ミタシメル 今満 (caus. of michi) To order or cause another to fill, to cause to abound; misu wo ike ni mitashimeru, to order the pond to be filled with water.

MITATE・RU ミタテル 見立 t.v. (coll.) To see one off on a journey; to choose, select; to judge of, decide on; to diagnosticate; tabidachi no hito wo mitateru; dorodemo ki ni itta shina wo o mitate nasare, select anything you please; byōki wo —, to diagnosticate disease; mitate ga warui, the diagnosis is wrong.

MITCHOKU ミチョク 密壢 (kakasu) — suru, To conceal, secrete; togenin wo — suru, to conceal a criminal.

MITCHOKU ミチョク 密壢 (hisoka naru mikotonori) n. A secret order from the Emperor.

MITE ミテ pp. of miru.

MITE・RU ミテル 見立 t.v. To fill, to occupy the whole capacity; miteru wo saasaguru gotoshi, like carrying a full vessel.

MITEMURA ミテムラ 御邸屋 n. The altar in a miya, on which the cut paper is placed.

MI・TOO ミトウ 寄御手 n. A curtain hung before the altar in a Bud. temple.

MI・TOUCHI ミトッチ 寄御帐 n. A curtain hung before the altar in a Bud. temple.

MITODORU・RU ミトドルル 見泣 t.v. (coll.) To start to cry, or find out, to certify by seeing, detect, discover, look after; dorobô wo —, to detect a thief.

MITOGUCHI ミトグチ n. The mouth of a river.

MITOKO・RU ミトコレ 認 t.v. To see and fix in the mind, to mark, ascertain, to admit, recognize, own, be conscious of, sensible of, persuaded of, acknowledge.

MITOMAI・KI・RU ミトモライ 見階 adj. Disagreeable to look at, unfit to be seen, ugly, unsightly, unseemly, indecent.

Syn. minkui, misuboshi.

MITORE・RU ミトレル 見落 t.v. Enchanted, captivated, charmed, with, or smitten by anything beautiful: hana ni —.

MITORU・RU ミトラル t.v. To wait or attend on the sick, to nurse.

MITÔSHI ミトシ n. Land or glebe belonging to a Shintô temple.


MITSU・MITSU ミツミツ 密密 n. Honey. hachi no —, id.

MITSU・MITSU ミツミツ 密密 (hisoka ni uru) n. Selling clandestinely: ahen wo — suru.

MITSUBAI・MITSUBAI ミツバイミツバイ ミツズイ ミツミツ 密密密 (hisoka shi) n. Illicit trade, smuggling.

MITSUBAKI・MITSUBAKI ミツバキミツバキ ミツズイ ミツミツ 密密密 (hisoka shi) n. A tripod, utensil used for burning incense.

MITSUBO・MITSUBO ミツボミツボ 密密 (hisoka naru haka-rigoto) n. A secret plot, or conspiracy.

MITSUBUSA ミツブサ n. Honey-comb.

MITSUDAN・MITSUDAN ミツダミツダ 密密 (hisokana hanasana) Talking privately or secretly, private interview.

MITSUDE・MITSUDE ミツデミツデ 密密 (hisoka shi) n. A species of maple, Acer beruerianum.

MITSUGANE・MITSUGANE ミツウェガネ ミツデミツデ (hisoka shi) n. A tripod, utensil used for burning incense.

MITSUGI・MITSUGI 密密 (hisoka naru katarai) n. A secret consultation.

MITSUGI・RU・MITSUGI・RU ミツギミツギ 見鑑 t.v. To contribute money to assist a poor person, to support: kane wo mituside yaru, to give money in order to aid another.

MITSUGI ミツギ 資助 n. Tribute, tax: — wo osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITSUGO・MITSUGO ミツゴミツゴ 三財 n. Triplets; also, a child of three years old: — kokoro roku-jâ mademo (prov.), the heart of a child three years old is the same when he reaches sixty.

MITSUOGUSUKO・MITSUOGUSUKO ミツグスコ ミツグスコ 三具足 n. The flower-stand, candlestick, and incense pot which stand on the table or altar in front of the idol in a Bud. temple.

MITSUGI・MITSUGI 密密 (hisoka naru koto) n. A secret.

MITSUKIMI・RU・MITSUKI・RU ミツキミツキ 見隠 t.v. (coll.) To detect, to discover, to find out, to watch, desery.

MITSUKI・MITSUKI 見隠 n. The gate of a castle, where a guard is stationed.
MITSU-KUCHI ミツクチ 鋳鉄 能. Harelip.
MIT-TEKUBO,OU ミツクブウ 木片, t.v. Try
and make do, or answer the purpose, to select
proper things for making anything.
MITSUMATA ミツスーマ 菖蒲花 花. A kind of
tree from which paper is made, the Edge-
worthia paperfiver; also a three-pronged fork.
MIT-TSUME, RU ミツツメ 直線. t.v. To fix
the eye, stare, gaze: me wo t., to fix the eyes.
MITSUKI-MISHI ミツツキミシ 三目錐. n. A
triangular-shaped drill.
MITSU-MITSU ミツミツ 密密 adv. (coll.)
Secretly, privately.

Syd. nai-nai, hisoka ni.
MITSU-RO ミツロ 蜜和. n. Bee's wax.
MITSURO ミツロ To be full, abound with.

See michi.
MITSU-SHUNTO ミツシュント 密扇. n.
Smuggling imports.
MITSU-SHU-BO ミツシューボ 密輸出 貨. n.
Smuggling exports.
MITSU-UN ミツウン 密雲 (atsuki kumo). n. A
thick cloud.
MITSUWA ミツワ 三輪. Three rings or circles,
one of the modes in which women dress the
hair: kumi, bent in the back like an old
man.
MITSUZU ミツツズ 密造 (hisoka ni tsukuru)
— suru, to make in secret, manufacture
clandestinely: ahen wo — suru.
MITSUZU ミツツ 密. n. Secret or illicit con-
nection, fornication: suru.
MITUCHI ミツチ 親内 n. Kindred, relations.

Syn. shinru.
MICHU ミチウ 関身 n. The whole body:
— ga itai, whole body is in pain.
MICHU-MI ミチミ 身着. n. Movement of
body: — mo sezu, without moving the body.
MICHU-MUKI ミチミク 単着. n. Buying or redeem-
ing a person out of servitude, — mostly
for redeeming a harlot, and delivering her from
her engagement to her employer: — tegata, a
document certifying the redemption of one
from whoredom: — gane, redemption money.
MIWAKE-RO ミワケアル見分 t.v. To discri-
iminate, to discern, distinguish between:
en aku wo —, to discern between right and
wrong.
MIWARASU, RU ミラサレル見 t.v. To forget
having seen, or how anything looked: nagaku
o me ni kakarimasen de hata to miwareare
mashita, have I not seen you so long I forget
how you looked.
MIWATARI-SU ミワタリ見渡 t.v. To look
around, look over.
MITA ミタ 宮 n. A Shinto temple where the
Kami is worshipped; the dwelling of the Mikado;
the title of the children of the Mikado: kuni-
iya, a princess; ni no miya, the second
son; san no miya, the third son; miya-sama,
in speaking of a child of the Mikado; tachi no
—, the most famous miya of each province.
MITAI ミタイ 風流 n. Refined in taste,
style, or manner: polite; polished; elegant;
classical; genteel.

Syn. FUCHI.

Mitarito ミハリト 宮人 n. Persons who live
near and attend upon the Mikado; people
who live in the capital.
Miyahiya ミヤヒヤ 関瀬 adj. Genteel;
refined; polite; polished; elegant: — naru.
MIYAKURI, RU ミヤクリ 焼く t.v. To see and
lay open, — as something hidden; to explain,
reveal, disclose.
MIYAGE ミヤゲ 上葉 n. A present made by
one returning home from a journey, or by one
coming from another place, — generally of some
rare or curious production of another place;
a present: — ni suru.

†MIYAO ミヤオ 宮賞 n. Timber for building a
miya.
MIYAI ミヤ井 n. A Shinto temple.
†MIYAKE ミヤケ n. Government house erected
in the different provinces; also a granary.
MIYAKO ミヤコ 県 n. The place in which the
Mikado resides, the Imperial city, capital.
MIYAKODORI ミヤコドリ 県島 n. A kind of
water-fowl, Oyster-catcher, Haematopus.
MIYAKU-RAKU ミヤクラ 廃墟 n. (med.)
Vascular system, network of vessels: — maku,
choroid membrane.
MIYAMA ミヤマ 深山 n. A mountainous
region.
MIYAMAGARASU ミヤマガラス n. The Jay,
Garrulus glandarius.
MIYAMANEZUMI ミヤマネズミ n. A species of
dormouse, Myoxus.
MIYAMASHIKIMI ミヤマシキミ n. The name
of a tree, Skimmia japonica.
MIYAMORI ミヤモリ 宮司 n. The keeper of a
miya.
MIYARI, RU ミヤリ t.v. To look over, see far.
MIYASUDOKORO ミヤスドキロ 御所所 n. The
wife of the heir-apparent, or prince.
MIYASUKI ミヤスキ n. The wife of the
Mikado.
MIYAZUKI ミヤツキ adj. Pleasant to look at,
pretty.

†MIYAZUKA ミヤツカヘ宮 n. Servants, mostly
female, employed in the service of the palace
or court.
MIYAZUKA ミヤツカ n. The court officer
who manages the affairs of the Empress.
MIYOKI ミョウ 見 t.v. The mode or way of
looking for anything; way of looking at or
considering a thing: — ga warui.

Syn. mikata.
MIYORI ミヨリ 親族 n. Relations.

Syn. shinrui, michti.
MIYOSHI ミヨシ 船聖 n. The bow of a ship,
q. mioshi.
MIYUKI ミユキ 深雪 n. A deep snow.
MIYUKI ミユキ 御行 n. Traveling, going—
spoken only of the Emperor: Mikado sho koku
ni — misha maru, the Emperor visited every
province.
MIYURASHI, RU ミュルス t.v. To see an af-
fair but let it pass, or take no notice of it; to
overlook.
MIYAKI ミヤキ 見 n. Losing one's interest
in anything from often seeing it, to become
stale, to lose its novelty: kono e wa — ga
shita, have lost all interest in this picture.
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Mrizen ミゼン (imada shikarazu) n. That which has not yet come to pass, the future.

Syn. mirai.

Mrīo ミリオ n. Extraordinary; not before known.

Mrizo ミリョ n. The Emperor's clothes: -- kake, a clothes-stand.

Mrizo ミリョ 溝 n. A ditch, furrow, groove, drain.

Syn. doro, hori.

Mrizo ミリョ 人中 n. The furrow on the upper lip under the nose.

Syn. incizo.

Mrizo-ochī ミリョオチ n. i.q. misu-ochi.

Mrizoke ミリョク水 n. Sleet: -- furu.

Mrizoro ミリョロ泥 n. Mud, i.q. doro.

Mrizubu ミリョブ未満 n. (imada kate arazu) Never was so before, never seen before: -- kokon, never so was either in ancient or modern times.

Mrizubu ミリョブ 植 (used only in compounds) Good; lucky; beautiful; young: -- ho, a fine ear of grain: --, a young twig.

Mrizu or Mizaru ミズ不見 Neg. of miru.

Mizu ミズ水 n. Water: -- wo kakeru, to sprinkle with water; -- mo morasazuru kiru, to cut so swiftly and keenly that the parts are not displaced; -- wo makar, to sprinkle water; -- wo waru, to mix with water; misu mo morasazuru naka, a very close intimacy.

Mizubari ミズبارك浴 n. Bathing with or in cold water: -- wo suru; -- ni yuku, to go a-bathing.

Mizura ミズブラ油 n. The oil made from rape-seed.

Mizurage ミズラ 가능 n. Unloading goods from a ship or boat, discharging cargo: -- wo suru, to unload a ship.

Mizurai ミズラ流流 n. The junction of two streams of water.

Syn. ochirai.

Mizukame ミズカメ水鉱 n. A kind of syrup or jelly made of malt.

Mizusagai ミズサガ水煮 n. A light-blue color.

Mizubakari ミズバカリ n. An instrument for measuring or levelling ground; a water-level.

Mizudana ミズダナ水初 n. The beginning of a flood of water.

Mizudana ミズダナ 清澄 n. Mucous discharge from the nose, as in catarrh.

Mizukare ミズカレ水膝 n. A watery swelling, dropelike swelling.

Mizukake ミズカケ苦 n. The name of an aquatic plant, the Euryale ferox.

Mizukake ミズカケ 水膝 n. A water-blister, bleb, or vesicle.

Mizukake ミズカケ 水膝 n. The air-bladder of fishes.

Mizukare ミズカレ水槽 n. A vat, trough, or box for holding water; a water-boat, or a boat which supplies ships with water.

Mizuchir ミズチ治 n. A large water-snake.

Mizucha ミズチャ治 仰頭 懦 n. A land register, or record containing charts, plans, the quality, ownership and rate of taxes, of all the land held by the peasantry.

Mizu-dama ミズダマ n. The drops of water or spray, as when water is splashed about: --, no i.

Mizu-daman ミズダマ 満 n. A puddle of water: -- ye futomi-komu, to step into a puddle.

Mizu-dama ミズダマ n. A cistern, reservoir.

Mizu-deppu ミズディップ 湯筒 n. (coll.) A squat, syringe.

Mizu-oe ミズオ 浴形 n. A picture fence like that around a miya.

Syn. ikai, tamagaki.

Mizu-kan ミズガ水鏡 n. Quick-silver; mercury.

Syn. suginin.

Mizugasa ミズガサ n. A vesicular eruption, eczema (?).

Mizu-gei ミズギ水庭 n. Edge of the water.

Mizu-goni ミズゴ尼水庭 (misu de a ko voru) n. Cleansing the body with water, as in some religious ceremonies.

Mizugotar ミズゴタール n. Water-proof: --, no yot; --, no waru mono, not water-proof.

Mizuguki ミズグキ n. A pen; a writing.

Mizugumo ミズグモ n. The water-spiders.

Mizu-guruma ミズグルマ水車 n. A water-wheel.

Mizugusa ミズグサ水神 n. Grass, or weeds growing in the water.

Mizugawashī ミズガワシ水果子 n. (coll.) Fruit.

Syn. kudamono.

Mizubiki ミズヒキ水引 n. A fine cord of white and red colour, made of paper, and used for tying up presents; a curtain before the stage of a theatre; letting out water from a channel for irrigation, by opening an embankment.

Mizu-imo ミズイモ水藻 n. Chicken-pox.

Mizu-ira ミズイラ水藻 n. A vessel for holding the water used in rubbing a stick of ink.

Mizu-iro ミズイロ水色 n. A light-blue color.

Mizukaku ミズカク水足 n. (coll.) A rod, or line for measuring the depth of water, a log, a plummet, plumb-line.

Mizuchikake ミズチカケ n. Machinery moved by water.

Mizukagami ミズカガミ水鏡 n. Water used as a mirror.

Mizukage ミズカゲ水影 n. The shadow of anything in water, or reflection of water.

Mizukai-au ミズカイ水創 t.v. To water animals: union ni misukau, to water a horse.

Mizukake ミズカケ水鏡 n. A water-jar.

Mizukake-ron ミズカケロン堅自論 n. (coll.) A quarrel or dispute in which each recklessly incriminates the other.
Mizu

Mizukaki ミズカキ n. Web-foot: — no aru tori, a web-footed fowl.

Mizukara ミズカラ 自 pers. pron. By or of one's self; it may mean: myself, yourself, himself, herself, according to its connection; also—f, thus used only by ladies of rank; — nageru wazawai wo nozaru bekarasu, misfortune which one has brought on himself cannot be avoided.

†Mizuki-ku ミズキ i.v. To be wet or soaked with water.

Mizurin ミズリン 水銀 n. A bribe or present made to one from whom a favor is expected: — wo kakeru.

Mizukasa ミズカサ 水量 n. The volume or quantity of water: — ga masaru, the water rises.

Mizure ミズレ 水気 n. Moisture; dampness: — ga nai kara ki ga kareru, as there is no moisture the trees will wither.

Mizukumi ミズクミ 水蜂 n. The mist which rises from water.


Mizukoshi ミズクシ 水槽 n. A water strainer; a filter.

Mizukugi ミズクギ n. A diver.

Mizukugiri ミズクギリ, -Ru ミズクグリ, -Ru 泳 i.v. To dive or swim under water.

Mizukuroi ミズクロイ 身囲 n. Adjusting one's clothes, or wearing suitable clothing.

Mizukusa ミズクサ 水藓 n. An exzematous eruption about the mouth of children.

Mizukubai, -Ki-ku ミズクバイ, -キ-ク ミズクサイ 水臭 adj. Raw or fresh taste; insipid; lukewarm; unfeeling; false-hearted; insincere; not to be depended on.

Mizukuzuki, -Ku-shi ミズクズキ, -ク-シ ミズクソジ adj. Fresh and beautiful, ruddy.

Mizumizu ミズミズ n. rain; — wo, for rain; — nawa, a rain-tub.

Mizumochi ミズモチ 水室 n. A fluid, liquid, or watery fruits, as water-melons, etc.

Mizumori ミズモリ 水ería n. A water-level: — wo suro, to level; — nawa, a plumb-line.

Mizumushi ミズムシ n. Water insects; also, an erosion on the skin.

Mizuna ミズナ 菜 n. A species of mustard, Sinapis chinensis.

Mizunawa ミズナワ 冒 n. A line used in leveling or measuring ground; a plumb-line: — wo hiku, to stretch a line.

Mizunomi ミズノミ 異流器 n. A large cup for drinking water: — hyakusho, a farm laborer.

Mizu-no-Takaru ミズノタル 水の盃 Smooth; shining and brilliant, like the surface of water: — ya na, id.

Mizu-no-tsubo ミズノ水手 n. The supply of water: — wo kiri, to cut off the supply of water from a place.

Mizunoto ミズノト вод n. One of the ten calendar signs.

Mizunote ミズノテ 生 n. One of the ten calendar signs.

Mizu-nuki ミズヌキ 水抜 n. A drain for draining off standing water.

Mizu-ochi ミズオチ 沖尾 n. The pit of the stomach.

Mizuppo-ku ミズポポイ adj. Juicy; watery.

†Mizura ミズラ n. The hair tied on the top of the head.

Mizurain, -Ki-ku-shi ミズライ adj. (cont. of miru ni tairi) Difficult or hard to see.

Mizusaki ミズサキ 水戯 n. A ship's pilot.

Mizusashi ミズサシ 水注 n. A pitcher or pot for pouring water.

Mizuseki ミズセキ 水際 n. A dam for obstructing a current of water: = seki.

Mizushido shiro ミズシドロ御厨子 n. The Mikado's kitchen.

Mizushime ミズシメ 下婢 n. A female servant.

Syn. gebo, hashitaka.

Mizusugiri ミズスギ 水憐 n. A vein of water, as in digging for a well; currents in the ocean.

Mizusumashi ミズスマシ 放虫 n. A kind of insect which moves about on the surface of water.

Mizuta ミズタ 水田 n. Rice-fields which are always wet and boggy, and which cannot be drained.

Mizutade ミズタデ 水壺 n. Watercress, Polygonum flaccidum.

Mizutama ミズタマ 水晶 n. Crystal, or quartz; also, drops of water or spray.

Mizutamari ミズタマリ n. A puddle of water.

Mizutame ミズタメ 水霧 n. A rain-tub; a cistern for holding water.


Mizumi ミズミ 水宿 n. A lake.

Mizumi ミズミ 水肩 n. The pustules of small-pox.

Mizuta ミズタ 水屋 n. A seller of water; a washi-stand.

Mizuyoke ミズヨケ 水際 n. A break-water, or any structure for defending the banks of a river against the current.

Mizuzume ミズゼメ 水責 n. Torture by water.

Mo も adj. A skirt, or loose garment reaching from the waist down. Mo も毛 n. A weight; = the tenth part of a rin, a hair in weight; = also 10 shi.

Mo も座 n. The period of mourning: mo chu, during the time of mourning.

Mo も葉 n. A kind of plant growing in water, sea-weeds.

Mo も conj. And, also, too, any, sooner: are mo kore mo watakusho no, that is mine and so is this: kore mo trimasu ka, do you want this too? nashi mo, nari mo, tori mo, kedamono mo mine kamo no tsukuritaru mono, insects, fish, birds and beasts were all made by God; hitotsumo no mai, have not even one; itte mo yoi ka, may I go? no demoto, any; dokodemo, any place.

Mo も猛 (takeki) Fierce; savage; wild; ferocious: — ko, a savage tiger; — ju, a ferocious animal.
Mō も adv. (coll. for ima) More; yet: — nai, have no more; — chitto, or — sukoshi, a little more; — hitotsu, one more; — jī nen ni kakarimashō, it will take ten years yet; — ti よ, will that do? — shikmai, I have done; — yoroshi, that will do; — dō shiyō ga shirimage, I don't know what I shall do.

Mō も (coll.) The bellowing of a cow, mooing; a child's name for a cow.

Mō-akū もっか猛 感 Feculosity: — na, ferocious; savage; cruel.

Mōbo もぼ五 兄 n. The mother of Mencius, celebrated for her wisdom in bringing up her son: — no san せん; — no takurin.


Mochi モチ 冬青 n. The wax tree, Flex integrum: — no ki, id.

Mochi or Mochii モチ 餄 n. A kind of bread made of glutinous rice by heating it in a mortar: — kogami, a cake of rice-bread.

Mochi もち 立持 n. Bird-lime: — tao, the pole armed with bird-lime.

Mochi もち 持 n. The fifteenth day of the month (o.c.): — no hi, id.; — no yo, the night of the 15th day of the month; — zuki, the full moon.

Mochi-tsu モチ 持 t.v. To hold in the hand, to carry; to have, own, possess; to last, endure: kane wo motte-orn hito, a person who has money; kono sakana wa myōnichi made mochiminasho ka, will this fish keep until tomorrow? kono hon wo mochi-nasare, please hold this book.

Mochi モチ 持 n. (coll.) The property of lasting, durability: — ga yoi, durable; — ga warui, not durable, quickly wearing out or perishing.

Mochi-age, -ru モチアゲ, -る 時上 t.v. To hold up, to lift up; to praise, to commend.

Syn. motageru, sahiageru.

Mochi-agumi, -ru モチアグミ 持 修 t.v. To be tired of having or owning anything, to have something which one would like to get rid of; to own or have something which is too heavy for one's strength or ability to bear or manage: hai ga tōshin wo motta yō ni mochi-agunde iru, I am as tired of holding it, as the fly of carrying the candle wick (when fastened to it); akindo ga urenai shiro-mono wo mochi-agunde iru, the merchant is tired of keeping goods that are unsalable.

Mochi-asobi モチアソビ 玩物 n. A toy, plaything.

Syn. omochi.

Mochi-asobi, -ru モチアソブ t.v. Same as note-asobu.

Mochi-atsukai, -ru モチアツカイ 持 け t.v. (coll.) To be embarrassed or encumbered by something which one owns or carries.

Mochi-awa モチアハ n. A kind of glutinous millet.

Mochi-awase, -ru モチアワセ 持合 t.v. To happen to have, to have on hand, to carry with one.

Syn. ariai.

Mochi モチ 持場 n. The place one's duty requires him to keep or hold, station, place.

Mochi-nai モチナゲ 特特 n. A shield carried on the arm, a buckler.

Mochigashii モチガシイ 餄袋子 n. A kind of cake or pastry.

Mochi-nai モチナゲ 特特 n. A civil officer of high rank: — i, I. dajin.

Mochigome モチゴメ 餄 n. A kind of glutinous rice, of which rice bread is made.

Mochi-surake モチサラケ n. (coll.) Putrefaction or corruption caused by long keeping: takara no —; chie no —.

Mochi-hakobi, -ru モチハコブ 持運 t.v. To convey, transport, to carry.

Mochi モチ 餄 n. Same as mochi, rice-cake.

Mochi, -u or -ru or -yuru モチウ 持 t.v. To use, employ; to follow, obey: ita no mochi-iru dōgi, an instrument used by physicians; kono kumori no mochi-kata wa shirimashen, I don't know how this medicine is to be used; iten o —, to follow advice; mochiyu bekara, must not use; mochirareru, (pass.) to be employed, to have most weight (in the government).

Mochi-tsuki, -ru モチツキ t.v. To worship: kami wo —.

Mochi-kiri モチキリ n. A kind of mill or sorghum.

Mochi-kita モチキタ 特来 n. (coll.) Any property which one has inherited or which has come down from his ancestors; heirloom: senso yori — no takara.

Mochi-kita, -ru モチキタゲ 持来 t.v. To carry and come, to bring.

Mochi-komi-chin モチコミシン n. Porterage.

Mochi-oshiri, -ru モチオシリ 持裏 t.v. (coll.) To last over, to keep over, as from one year to another; to carry over: kanji wo rai-nen ya —, to carry an account over to the next year.

Mochi-kotai, -ru モチコタ来 持場 t.v. To last, endure, hold out.

Mochi-kuchi モチクチ 持口 n. A place one has to superintend, keep, or defend; a post, station.

Syn. mochera.

Mochi-kusarashii, -su モチカサライス 持来 t.v. (coll.) To let rot or decay by long keeping; to let go to ruin for want of use.

Mochi-kusurashi, -su モチクサーラス t.v. To run through with one's proper or possessions: shimashō wo —, to go to ruin, to run through property which one has inherited; ni wo —, to be deprived.

Mochi-mar モチマール本色 n. The nature, the proper, peculiar, appropriate, or natural, constitution, or inherent quality; native character: — no shōbai, one's appropriate business; hi wa atsun no ga — da, it is natural for fire to be hot; tobi wa sono mochimae ni makase orien ni itari.

Syn. hon-shoku.

Mochi-mono モチモノ 特物 n. Property, possession: kono fude wa watakushi no — da, this pencil belongs to me.

Syn. shogi.
Mochi-nare-ru 毛麻捏烙 t.v. Acustomed to carry; used to possess.

Mochinawa 毛麻捏 n. A rope smeared with birdlime for catching birds.

Mochiron 毛麻捏縁 adv. Without dispute; of course; not to mention, or speak of; indeed, but: — sore wa sō da, of course it is so.

Mochi-rō 毛麻捏 牡勒 n. For one's own use; private use: — ni kau.

Mochishio 毛麻捏潮 n. High tide; flood-tide.

Mochitori 毛麻捏 لت n. A bird caught with birdlime.

Mochitsuuki 毛麻捏ッキ n. Making rice cake by beating in a wooden mortar.

Mochi-tsurai, -ru 毛麻捏ッリ n. To inherit, receive by inheritance, to be hereditary.

Syn. yuzuri, uredru.

Mochi-tsuru 毛麻捏れ See mochii.

Mochizao 毛麻捏ッ a. A pole armed with birdlime.

Mochizen 継麻捏ッ Same as mojitsuri.

* Moda 毛だ n. Silence, quietness: — ni oru, to be quiet, or pass the time in solitude.

Modar, -ru 毛だ烙 n. To feel pain or sorrow, to suffer, to writhe in pain or anguish, to be in an agony.

Modashi, -su 毛だ烙止 n. To refrain from speaking; to keep silent; to refuse, deny (a request): modashi-gataku, hard to remain silent, or restrain one's self.

Syn. damaru, mokunen.

Mōde 毛デ n. Going to or visiting a temple for worship: miya — no toki.

Mōde, -ru ou -zeru 毛デ烙 n. (cont. of maideru) To go to a temple for worship; to come, or go.

Syn. maiuru, sankei suru.

Mokedashi, -ni-ku-shi 毛ドカし村 n. Disliking or uneasy because of anything being slow, tedious or tiresome; itching to do what one sees another doing slowly or badly: modokashiku omou: — mono, a slow, inactive person.

Syn. hagai.

Mokori 毛ドキ (coll.) Like, similar to, resembling: ijin modoki de iru, to be like a foreigner.

Mokori, -ku 毛ドキ烙 n. To oppose, resist, disobey, act contrary to: kimii no ittsuke ni modoku, (syn. morutoku.

Mokori, -ru 毛ドキ烙 n. To undo, reverse what has been done; to dislike; or have an aversion to: naowa we —, to untwist a rope; kujii we —, to try a lawsuit over again; saibun we —, to reverse a decision; kimono no mizu ni tsukete —, to freshen dried things with water; yo no modoki, dislike of the world.

Mokori, -ru 毛ドキ烙 両. mondori.

Mokori, -ru 毛ドキ烙 返 n. To return; tovkyō karai, — to return from Tōkyō.

Syn. karu.

Mokori, -ru 毛ドキ烙 返 鈴 n. The barb of a hook: tsuribari no —, yasu no —, the barb of a harpoon.

Syn. ago, fukiri.

Modoshi, -su 模多し 返 n. To return, restore, give or send back, to vomit: tabemono wo —, to vomit one's food.

Syn. karesu.

Modo 模子 See moye.

Mōpō 模波 疾風 (tsuyoi kaze) A violent wind, — taijyu, okaze.

Mofuku 模福喪服 n. Mourning clothes.

Syn. inimuku, kifuku.

Moga, or Mogasa 模家 =areba ii, exclam. of desire, or hope; wish that, desire that, hope that, would that: arasu —, I would it were not so; yoki hima mogana to kore wo ukagau, have watched him hoping to have a good opportunity, to kill him: kokorogae suru mono ni moga, I wish that I could exchange hearts with him.

Syn. modarubu.

Mogari 模家めり n. Temporary burial or interment.

Mogari 模家埋 n. A trench or entrenchment made around a place where a duel is to be fought, or for performing harakiri, or decapitating a criminal, etc. — wo yū, to be buried.

Mogari 模家 n. Strips of bamboo used by dyers for stretching cloth while drying, tenter-hooks.


Mogasa 模家假面 n. Small-pox.

Syn. hōso.

Mogi 模ギ模擬 (maneri) — suru, to imitate: shite tsukuru, to make in imitation of.

Mogi 模ギ夢着 n. The ceremony of putting on the hakama for the first time by young ladies.

Mogi, -ru 模ギ To pluck off, pull off, pick off, (as fruit): kani no ashi wo mogi, to pull off the legs of a crab.

Syn. toru.

Mogidō 模家大渡義義 (coll.) Cruel, inhuman.

Syn. mogoi, hidō, muri.

* Mōkiki 模ギ模 n. A dead tree bare of branches.

Mōkiri, -ru 模ギ烙 n. To break or pluck off, as a leaf, fruit, etc.: ki no ha wo mogiri-toru.

Mōkitori 模ギ烙 両 n. A bird caught by a falcon.

* Mōkisuki 模ギ模 n. The head of an enemy still wearing a helmet, brought for inspection after a battle.

Moga 模家言語 n. Immoral, wild, incoherent language; a falsehood.

Mogura 模家 See mugura.

Moguramochi 模家模家模家 See muguramochi.

Moguri 模家 n. The grobe.

Moguri, -ru 模家模 n. See muguri.

Mogura 模家模家 n. The leaves of a species of Artemesia used as a moxa.
†Mohara もはラ See moppara.
Mohara モハラ 最早 adj. (coll.) Already; sooner, in a little while, presently; with a neg. —no longer, no more: —yo ga akenashita, the day has already dawned; —yo ga akenashita, the day will soon dawn; —konjō nite on me ni kakaruko koto no arumoji, it is not probable I shall ever see you again.

Syn. mō.

†Moi も水 n. Water; (水) a pitcher for holding water.
Moi- もゆる mo-yuru i.v. Same as moyuru.
Môja モジャ 亡者 (shinda mono) A deceased person, a ghost: —ga dera.
Mojî モジー 文字 n. (cont. of monji) A character, word, a letter.
Mojî モジー n. A word without meaning, used by women only as a suffix to other words; as: gogen-moji, oumoji, ou-me-moji, etc.
Mojî モジー 稲 n. A kind of thin, light stuff; cotton gauze, or checked muslin.
Mojissari モジッサーリ文字 錾 n. A kind of poetry in which the first syllable of each clause is the same as the last of the previous one.
Mojî-mojî モジー-モジー adv. Moving or twisting in the body, or working the hands or feet in a bashful, uneasy or impatient manner: te wo — suru, to sit in a restless or impatient manner.

Syn. mugo-mugo.

Môjin マジン 录進 (chiri wo kamuru) — suru, to cover one’s self with dust, i.e. to flee away and conceal one’s self, —only said of the Chinese Emperor.

Môjin マジン 盲人 n. A blind man.

Syn. mekura.

Môji モジイ 鐠牙棒 n. An iron instrument formerly kept at police stations to seize offenders with.

Syn. sodegarami.

Môji-ru モジル 掛 t.v. To twist; to knit in loops.

Syn. nejiuru.

Môjizuri モジズリ n. The orchid, Speranthes australis.

Môko マコウ 猛虎 (araki kemono) n. Ferocious animal; a wild beast.

Mokasakabune モカサカブネ n. A fishing-boat.

†Moke モケ n. Same as boke.

Moke モケ n. (1) Gain; profit: akinai no —.
(2) 設 n. Preparation; making ready: go-chirô no —.
(3) 備 n. Provisions; stores; articles laid up in store: hyôrô no —; — no kimi, heir-apparent to the throne.

Moke-ru モケル 設 t.v. To gain, earn; to acquire; to get, beget; to prepare; to make; to concoct, devise, organize, form, frame, establish: kané wo —, to make money; ko wo —, to beget a child; shuyen wo —, to make a feast; ashi wo —, to construct a system of doctrine.

Syn. zu, tsukuru, tateru, tonareru, okosu.

†Moki-ku モク i.v. To come, i.q. mairu.
Moki モキ 驚急 adv. At present, now.

Syn. ima, mokkon, tōki.

Mokke-no-saiwai モクケノサイハ参詣之届 n. (coll.) Unexpected fortune; what at first seemed to be a calamity, or misfortune, but which turned out to be fortunate.

Syn. koboke-saiwai, maqoke-saiwai.

Mokkin モックイン 本琴 n. A kind of musical instrument.

Moko モコ 笹 n. A kind of basket made of a network of rope, for carrying earth,—tsuchi-kago, fugo.

Mokkô モックカ木 参 n. Putchuck.

Mokko-fundoshi モックフォンドシ n. (coll.) A breech-cloth, which is fastened to a string around the waist.

Mokkon モックコン 目令 adv. Now; at present.

Syn. ima, mokka, tōkon.

Mokkawai モックカワ伊会倉 — suru, to have an intuitive perception, or knowledge; to quickly apprehend.

Mokkyaku モックキャク 沈却 n. Consecration of an estate: — suru, to consecrate.

Syn. mosshu.

Mokô モコ 模糊 n. Obscure, ambiguous, vague, indefinite: — no setsu, a vague statement.

Mokô モコ 蒙古 n. Mongolia.

†Mokoro モコロ adv. Like to, same as, i.q. gotoku: kamo no —, like a wild-duck; — o, a person like one’s self.

†Mokyorou モコヨロ adv. To creep, as a snake.

Moku モク 木 (ki) n. A tree, wood, wooden, i.q. boku.

Moku モク 目 (me) n. The eye; a square on a checker-board: — suru, to view, regard, consider.

Moku モク 黒 suru, to be silent.

Syn. damaru, modasu.

Mokuba モクバ 木馬 n. A wooden horse.

Mokubutsu モクブツ 木佛 n. A wooden image of Buddha.

Mokudai モクダイ 目代 (meshiro) n. The name of an officer in the times of Yoritomo; a commissioner, a representative.

Mokuzo モクぞ 花 n. The Althea,—much used for making hinges: michibita no — wo uma ni kuware keri (prov.), the althea on the road-side is nipped off by the horse; i.q. mukuge.

Mokusuke モクスケ 目淑 n. (me de sutaru) — suru, to see anything with one’s own eyes, to have actual sight of, or occult proof.

Mokugyo モクギョ 木魚 n. A hollow wooden block, of the shape of a fish, which Bud. priests strike in praying.

Mokujiki モクジキ 豊食 n. Eating the fruit of heaven, i.e. certain Buddhist priests, who retire to the mountains or secluded places; a hermit, anchorite.
MOKAI モウマイ 腫脹 Dark, unenlightened, unintelligent, ignorant: — no yo, dark ages; chie —, dull of intellect.

MOMAKU モウマク 網膜 n. (med.) The omentum, also the retina.

MOMASE-NU モマセ ル 令 講 (caust. of moma) To cause or let rub; to let another shampoo.

MOMBAI モンバイ 門扇 n. A porter, gatekeeper.

MOMBAITSU モンバイツu 門桟 n. Good family or pedigree, — eigar: — ka, id.

MOMI モミ 門桟 n. The lintel of a gate.

MOMI-ME モミ メ 門桟 n. (coll.) Contention; quarrelishing; — disension: ano ie ni iea — ga aru.

MOMI-NU モミ ル 門桟 n. To rub; to be mixed or crumpled; jumbled together; to quarrel; to be anxious, worried: nimosu ga mometa, the goods are mixed together; ki ga momeru, to be anxious, troubled; uchiga wa —, the family is in a state of disension.

MOMEN モメン 木棉 n. Cotton cloth.

MOMI-MEI モミ メイ A species of fir, Abies firma: — no ki, id.

MOMI-MU モミ ム 門桟 t.v. To rub and roll between the hands, to shampoo; to struggle, or make violent efforts, as in a contest; to fret, worry: kiri wo momu, to turn a drill; kami wo —, to rub and soften paper; mi wo —, to rub and knead the body, as a shampooper; ki wo —, to fret or trouble one’s self about anything; momi ni monde semeru, to contend, advancing with eagerness; momareru, to be rubbed, or shampooped.

MOMODE モモデ n. Rubbing the hands in a cringing, fawning manner: — wo shite chikaku.

MOMUI-ZURU モミウズ ル i.v. To turn red, as the leaves in autumn; to put on the autumnal dress.

MOMIJIDORI モミジドリ 松嶋鳥 n. Poetical name for a stag or deer.

MOMI モミ 椊 n. Red color; a kind of red silk.

MOMI-ME モミ メ n. Unhulled rice: — mai, id.

MOMI-AL-NA モミア ル 混合 i.v. To contend or struggle vigorously together, as wrestlers.

MOMI-DANE モミダネ 混合 n. Seed rice.

MOMI-DASHI-NU モミダシ ル 細切 i.v. To rub and press out; to wring out; to get by hard labor or diligence; contend and force out of the arena—as wrestlers: te kara momi-dashi shinenko, property which one has rubbed out of his hands.

MOMOIGARA モモイガラ 麦穂 n. Rice-hulls; rice-branch.

MOMOGURA モモグラ 麦穂 n. A rice granary, or store-house for unhulled rice.

MOMI-HOGUSHI-NA モミホグシ ル 混合 t.v. To loosen the texture; to bray or soften anything by rubbing in the hands.

MOMI-ZUKU モミズ ク 細切 n. The red leaves of autumn; the maple tree: — suru, to turn red, as leaves in autumn; — gari, a pleasure excursion in the autumn.

MOMI-KESHI-NA モミケシ ル 細切 t.v. To rub out, extinguish by rubbing, or kneading.
MONGAI モンガイ 門外 (kado no soto) Outside of the gate.
MONGAI モンガイ 文字 n. Character, letter, word.
Syn. moji, JL.
MONGIN モンジン 門人 n. A disciple, pupil, follower.
Syn. deshi, montei.
MONGIN モンジン 閣詰 — suru, to question; to interrogate—a criminal.
MONGU モングウ 文殊 n. The name of a disciple of Shaka renowned for his wisdom; — san nin yoreba — wo chie (prov.).
MONGSHO モングシュ 閣注所 n. A court of justice=saibansho.
MONK モンク 閣下 n. Disciple; pupil.
MONKAKU モンカく む門 n. A pupil or disciple who lives with his teacher; a dependent.
MONKIRASU モンキラス 拳形 n. A fixed form, stereotyped method.
MONKE モンケ 閣戸 (kado to) n. The gate and door of the house.
MONKU モンク め文 n. The sentences or wording of a composition.
MONNAI モンナイ 閣内 n. Inside of the gate, within the gate.
MONGO モングョ 物 n. Thing; article; matter; (者) person; individual; used also in the formation of many compound words: kore wa nan to i mono da, what is this thing called? — wo iu, to speak; — no kazu to mo sezu, to make light of, consider of no account; ame wo furuse-taku nai mono da, I hope it will not rain; konwata mono da, I am much troubled; kami ni tatsu mono, superior; kotaru mono, children; iyashiki mono, vulgar fellow; watakushi wa Nippon kotoba wo naranai mono da, I wish to learn the Japanese language; — ye makuru, to visit a temple.
MONOARAGAI モノアラガイ n. A kind of fresh-water mussel, Limnaea.
MONOATARAI モノアタル n. Sickness caused by something eaten.
MONO-AWARE モノアウェ nara — naru, pitiable, pitiful, sad, sorrowful: — naru kaotsuki.
MONOBORI モノボリ マウノポル i.v. To come up.
MONODANE モノダネ 物種 n. The seed, germ, embryo, original substance.
MONODORI モノドリ 肉道 n. The fixed form, stereotyped method.
MONOFURI モノフル i.v. To have an old or antique look.
MONO-GASMASHI モノガスマシ 物混 散 adj. (coll.) Making much of a little, exaggerating: monogashamishiku iu, to exaggerate.
Syn. kotonagataso.
MONOKANASHI モノカナシ 物掛け散 adj. Gloomy, or melancholy.
MONO-Kashesa モノカネサ 隊長 n. The chief or captain of a company.
MONGO-GATAI モノガタイ 薄肩 adj. (coll.) Strict, temperate, exact in conduct, precise, careful.
MONGO-GATARI モノガタリ 物語 た語 n. History; story; narration: — ye, historical picture.
MONOGENAKI モノゲナキ adj. Not worth speaking of, not worth mentioning.
MONO-HOKUMI モノホクミ 物好 n. Particular in taste, and fond of good eating, fine clothes, or rare things: — wo suru.
MONO-HOSHI モノホシ 聴狂 n. Madness, lunacy.
Syn. kichigai, banshin.
MONGO-GURUSAI モノグルサイ 物狂 adj. Like a crazy or mad person, frenzied.
MONGO-USAI モノグサイ 懐懐 adj. (coll.) Lazy, indolent, slovenly.
Syn. busho, randa.
MONGO-HAKANAKI モノハカナキ adj. Transient, visionary.
MONGAMI モンハミ 蟻 n. The crop or craw of a bowl.
MONGOHAZUHAKANAKI モノハザカナキ adj. Feeling bashful, modest, shy.
MONGOISHI モニョし n. A frame for drying clothes, clothes-horse; drying clothes: — zao, a pole for drying clothes on; — nawa, a clothes-line.
MONGI モンイ 物言 n. Language, style or way of speaking; talking, address; a dispute: — sama, way of speaking; — ga yoi, his language is good; — ga aru, to have a dispute; — goe, the sound of talking; — goto, a dispute, contention.
MONGIIPPSHI モンイップシ n. (coll.) Way of speaking: — ga warui, rough or rude in speaking.
MONGIMI モニョミ 物恩 n. Abstinence from certain articles of food and all uncleanness, for a certain time, in order to religious purification: — wo suru.
MONGISHI モニョシ 物日 n. (coll.) Expense, outlay: — ga oi, expenses are great.
Syn. nyu, iriyó.
MONGOISHI モニョイシ 物儀 n. Felicitation, a celebration of some happy event: — wo suru, to make a celebration.
MONGO-KAKI モンカキ物客 n. Secretary, clerk, writer.
Syn. tu-hitsu, shoki, hibei.
MONKARA モンカラ = to iedomo, or nagara (often mistaken for yuue) wasuren —, — wasuren to iedomo.
MONGI モンガ Not worth speaking of, a
small or trivial matter, of course, let alone:

kono ya wa kawa wa — tetsu made mo itou, let alone leather, this arrow will even pierce through iron.

**MONOKAI** モノカイ n. The name of a thing; a kind of poetical puzzle, in which the syllables of a given word are written in and concealed in the different clauses of a verse.

**MONO-BATAI** モノバタイ n. The army, war department; uchi no — , the imperial guard.

**MONONOU** モノヌ n. A soldier, warrior.

**MONONO** モノノ n. Military arms, and armor.
MORAIHIN モラヒィン n. A fire caught or spread from another building.

MORAIHONI モラヒオン n. Living on that which is received by begging: — wo suru.

MORAIHONIYAN モラヒオンニヤン n. Affected to tears by seeing others cry: — wo suru.

MORASHI, -su モラシ (caus. of mori) To cause or let leak, to let escape, omit, or overlook; to make known, divulge; to vent, pour forth, emit: hitori no morasu na, don't let one person escape; mitsui wo — , to let a secret leak out; ikari wo — , to vent anger.

MORAWARE, -su モラハレル (pass. or pot. of morai) To be received, accepted; to be received in marriage, able to be received.

MORI, -ru モリ 濃 i.v. To leak, to leak out, escape; to be left out, omitted or overlooked: hakarigoto ga moreta, the scheme has leaked out; oshie ni moreru, not left uninstructed; morekikoueru, to leak out and be heard; moreru yō ni furero, promulgate it, so that every one shall hear.

MORI 書侍 the spirit of one dead, a ghost.

SYN. NARI-TAMA.

MORIETSU モリエツ 猛烈 Ferocious, violent; severe.

SYN. TAKKEI, HAGESHI.

MORI モリ 緬 n. A leak: — ga kakatta, got wet by water leaking on it; — wo umeru, to place a vessel to catch leaking water; fune no — wo tomeru, to stop a leak in a ship.

MORI, -ru モリ t.v. To guard, watch, protect, i.q. namoru.

MORI モリ 綺麗 n. A mirage.

SYN. SHINKINRO.

MORI モリ 禽獵 n. A child's nurse.

MORI モリ 青 n. A grove, a copse, wood, forest.

MORI モリ 船 n. A harpoon.

MORI モリ 溼 n. A guard, watch, keeper, guardian: miyamori, the keeper of a miya.

MORI, -ru モリ 絹 n. To leak: yane ga moru, the roof leaks; fune ga moru, the ship leaks.

MORI, -ru モリ t.v. To put into a cup, or plate, or any vessel; to pour into; to draw the lines on a checker-board: meshi wo wan ni moru, to fill a cup with rice; misu wo — , to pour water (into a cup); tsuchi wo — , to fill in with earth.

SYN. TSUGU, YORÔ.

MORI-AGE モリアゲ n. A heap, pile; raised or embossed work: i.q. tsuimage.

MORI-AGE, -ru モリアゲ 鏡上 t.v. To fill up, pile up, heap up; to emboss: tsuchi wo — , to heap up earth; suo wo —, to heap up sand; heri ni karakusu wo moriageru, to ornament the border with a vine in relief; meshi wo — , to fill a cup with rice.

MORI-KOONISHI, -ru モリコンノシ麴 t.v. To kill by poison, to poison (spoken only of men).

SYN. DOKUBATSU, DOKUGAI.

MORIMONO モリモノ 醸物 n. Food offered to idols, anything filled up in a cup, etc.

SYN. KUMOTSU.
MORI-SODATE,-RU モリソダテ小育 t.v. To nurse and bring up (as a child); to act as guardian.

MORISUNA モリスナ砂 n. Small piles of sand placed before houses in a road through which nobles or high officials passed, as a mark of honor; also on festival days.

Syn. TATEZUNA.

MORI-TATE,-RU モリタテ小立 t.v. To bring or rear up a child (as a nurse or guardian).

MORIYAKU モリヤク守役 n. (coll.). An officer who has the charge of the child of a noble, an attendant.

MORO モロ 渺微 Obscure, dim: — to mieru, to appear obscure.

Syn. MONTABO, OBORO.

MORO-BETO モロビエ侍者 (sho-nin) n. All men.

†MOROBAI 森白い n. A three-year-old falcon; kata —, a four-year-old falcon.

MOROBUI モロビウ縄 n. A kind of twilled silk.

MORO-RA モロハ两刃 n. Two edged: — no kotana, a two-edged sword.


MOROHAKU モロハク繩白 n. Pure wine or sake.

MOROHIZA モロヒサ两膝 n. Both knees.

MORO-RIKU モロリク脇 adj. Brittle, friable, fragile, frail, weak: moroi mono, a brittle thing; moroku nai, not brittle; moroku naru, to become brittle; nanida moroi hito, a person who sheds tears on the least occasion.

MOROKU, -RU モロク排行 i.v. To crumble, to be brittle.

MOROKO モロコ n. A kind of small river fish.

MOROKOSHI モロコ崎壇土 n. China; broomcorn.

MOROKU モロク (coll.) Old and foolish; decrepit; childish with age: — suru.

MOROMI モロミ n. The grounds left in making soy, used as an article of food.

MOROMIZAKE モロミザケ醤醸 n. A kind of sake, in which the rice-grounds are not separated from the liquid: — nigorijake, doburoku.

MOROMORO モロモノ全. All, every: — no hito, all men, everybody; — no kami, all the gods.

MOROSHI モロシ n. Brittle, frail, frailty.

MOROSHIRAGA モロシラガ耆老 Both (husband and wife) growing gray together: — tomoshiraga.

MOROTABUNE モロタブネ n. A boat with many oars.

MOSET モセ手 n. Both hands.

Syn. NYOTE.

MOROTOMO モロトモ詰参 adv. All together, together with.

MOROHIKE モロヒケ (Eng.) Morphine.

MOROKO モロコ縄 n. A water-spirit, a spirit, undine.

MOYÔ モヨウ候補 Resisting, wavering, undecided, to be in a dilemma: sono setsu wo — ni suru, to speak ambiguously.

MOSAIKI モサイキ案内者 n. Acting as a guide; a guide. Syn. ANNAISHA.

MOSAI-KWAN モサイクワン毛管 n. (med.) A capillary vessel.

MOSAKU モサク Same as mósu.

MOSÔ モサヲ 獣猛 (takeki ikid) Fierce and violent, powerful.

MOSEN モセSen毛毯 n. A woolen rug, drugget.

MOSETSU モセツ扇 n. An absurd saying, falsehood, fiction, fable.

Syn. UZO-DENSHI.

MôSHA モSha写真 n. An absurd saying. Syn. MOSETSU.

MÔSHI モシ 言語 Exclam. used in addressing or calling another (cont. of mōshi, I say).

MÔSÔ モスオraft n. Mencius, the Chinese sage.

MÔSHÎ, -SU モシ音 i.v. To speak, say, tell, call: ret no mōshi, to salute; na wo Matsun no to, his name is called Matsun; kore wa nani wo mōshiranu, what do you call this?

(2) The substantive verb, to be, to do; as: on tomo mōshi-taku zonji soro, I would like to be your companion; or, would like to go with you; buuta mōshiha, I have been remiss in coming, or sending to inquire about you; dekimōshi soro, have finished; itashi mōshi soro, have done, or will do; o tanomi mōshi masu, I request you. This word is much used in epistolary writings, and in respectful address. As the compound words formed by adding another verb to the root of this do not differ in meaning from the compounds formed by the same words with it, the root of to, to speak, the scholar is referred to them: as; mōshi-agaru=ii-agaru; mōshi-bun=ii-bun, etc.

Neg. mōshâsu, pass. mōshâru.

MÔSHÎ, -SU, MOSHÎ, -SUモスイ音 t.v. To burn: mōshi-tsukuru, to burn up.

MÔSHIANI モシヒナミ a petition or memorial to the Emperor.

MÔSHIYÔ モシヒヨ新子 n. A child born in answer to prayer.

MÔSHIKWA モシクワ僕 adv. Or, if, supposing that, if perchance, in case that.
Moshi-Mata モシマタ 若又 adv. If, supposing that, if also.
Moshino モシノ 薬壌 n. Sea-water.
Moshigousa モシゴウサ 薬壁伸 n. Sea-weeds; miscellaneous writings; a medley.
Moshi-Tate, -Ru モシタテ, -ル 講立 t.v. To speak up, apply for, declare.
Moshi-Tate-Gaki モシタテガキ 立立書 n. (leg.) A written application or declaration.
Moshi-Tate-Nin モシタテニン 講立人 (leg.) Applicant.
Moshitsuke-Ru モシツケル ル 講立した t.v. To command, order; to sentence a criminal.
Moshi-Uke, -Ru モシウケル, -ル 講立 t.v. To ask and receive, to get: daikin go yen wo —.
Moshita モシタ 若裁 adv. If, lest, for fear that, perchance: — fujō naru koto mo aran ka, lest there should be something unclean in it.
Syn. Obarakawa, Archwa, Hottot.
Mosh モッシュ 盛冬 n. A kind of large bamboo.
†Moshosu モソロ n. The lees or dregs of sake.
Syn. Ori, Kau.
Mossotto モソット (cont. of moshitto) adv. A little more: — o agari, take a little more; byouin ga sakuyitsu yori —, the sick man is a little better than he was yesterday; — yome, read a little more; — matte, wait a little longer.
Moshosushi モッシュツキ 漬合子 n. Gallnut, i.q. gobaiishi: — chū, the Gall-fly.
Mossu モッシュ 漬け — suru, to confiscate, seize and take forfeited goods or property; to sequester.
Mossu, or Mossō モッシュ 盛冬 n. The day's rations of a common soldier, etc., in cooked rice, about a quart of uncooked rice: — meshi, id.
Moshu モッシュ 盛冬 n. The skirt of a garment.
Motsage, -Ru モツザゲル 橘 t.v. (cont. of moci ageru) To lift up, raise up; to carry: kao wo motazegu, would not lift up his face.
†Motai モタイ n. An earthen jar or pitcher.
Motsaburi, -Ru モツバリ ル 盛立 t.v. To cause to take or carry, to send, to carry.
Syn. Takasareu.
Motaire, -Ru モターレ 割引 i.v. To lean on, rest against: tsukue ni motareru, to lean on the table; hara ni —, to be indigested.
Syn. Yori-Kakarui.
Motaire, -Ru モターレ 割引 t.v. To lean, or rest against: tsuwe wo kabe ni motareru, to rest a sana against the wall.
Motaire, -Ru モターレ 割引 (caust. of motsu) To make or let carry; to cause to have or own; to make to last or endure: motazete agemashii, I will get it carried for you; ni wo tomo ni —, to give one's luggage to a servant to carry.
Mota-Ashii, -Ru モタアシイ 植鮎 i.v. To be more than one is able to carry; to be beyond one's ability; to be tired of keeping anything, to be perplexed, or embarrassed.
Mote-Asobi, -Ru モテアそび 玩弄 t.v. To divert or amuse one's self with; to sport, toy or play with.
Moteasobi モテアそび 玩物 n. Anything used for diversion or amusement; a toy.
Syn. Omocha.
Mote-Atsukai, -Au モテアツキナフ 持扱 t.v. (coll.) To use, to manage, to deal in; to be embarrassed or encumbered with something which one owns.
Syn. Tori-Atsukai, Mochiagumé.
Mote-Hatarashii, -Ru モテハラシイ 異待 t.v. To publish, celebrate, praise, give currency to: — yo ni mezu-rashiki mono to motehayasu.
Mote-Nabshi, -Ru モテナブシ 持待 t.v. To treat, to entertain kindly or with civility, to receive as a host: — kyaku wo —, to entertain a guest.
†Motenayami, -Ru モテナイャマ i.v. To feel troubled or anxious about.
Motto モット 毛頭 (ke no kashira) adv. As much as the end of a hair, the least: — mūshibun gozanaku soro, has nothing to say, not the least fault to find.
Motto モット 盛冬 n. (poet.) The tenth month (O.C.).
Moto motō 酒母 n. Yeast, used in brewing sake.
Moto モト 本 A numeral used in counting trees, poles, etc.: — chi — no matsu, a thousand pine trees.
Moto トモ元 n. The origin, beginning, the first, source, fountain-head, cause; originally; formerly; at, near; — kishi, house, home; you (in addressing another): — yori, from the first, heretofore, doubtless, of course; — no tōri, like as at first, or like the first; sono-moto, you; on-moto, you; on yado, your house; kore ga — ni natte shinrinu dearō, it will be the cause of his death.
Moto モト ト post, posi. Near, by; under: — ashi —, near the feet; hiza —, near the knees; — me —, near the eye; —, under a tree.
†Motoara モトアラ adj. Wild, growing wild without cultivation; — no bara, a wild rose.
Motaドマ 毛根本 n. (coll.) Beginning, origin, root, first.
MotoDake モトデ 本當 n. Capital in trade, principal: — ga nai kara shōbai ga dekina, as I have no capital I cannot do business; — wo koshirae, to raise capital, in order to commence business. Syn. Shinbon.
Morokori モロコリ 毛葛 n. The cue or tuft of hair, such as was worn by the Japanese.
Morokazu モロカズ 毛濤 n. The ends of a bow where the string is fastened.
†Motonokori モトノコリ i.v. To ramble
†Motonohori じ about, go to and fro: — soko ko ki ni tachi-motohorui.
†Motonohishi モトノシ n. The binding, border, edging, as of a mat, or garment.
†Motonohishi, -Ru モトホシ t.v. To cause to wander or go to and fro.
MOT

Motoi モトイ n. A col1. cont. of motoyui.
Motoi モト井 蓤 n. Foundation, basis, beginning, origin, cause.
Syn. nodoai, ishizue, kiso.

Moto-NIKI モトじき 元緒 n. (coll.) A manager, director, controller, steward: — wo suru.

Moto-KATA モトカタ 本方 n. The first party, original owner; first seller, holder, or producer; the prototype, archetype, original: — ga takai kara mokarimasen, as the first holder or producer sold the goods high I have no profit.

Moto-KI モトキ 水木 n. The lower part of a tree, the trunk.
†Motoko モトコ n. Near or at the side of: — bito, an attendant; toko no — ni haberu.

Motome-nu モトメル 汝 t.v. To search for, to seek, to ask for, inquire after; to get, obtain, acquire, to buy, to need, require, demand: shokuhō aimitome shūrōdo iru imada mii-atari môsazō, although I have inquired for it all over, I have not yet found it; o tanomi mōshita mono wo motomete kudasai-mashi ka, have you got the article I ordered?

†Motomo モトモ adv. Same as motomo.

Moto-ni モトに adv. Originally, from the first, really: kore wa — sayō na yakushō de wa nai.
†Motona モトナ adj. Useless, vain, i.q. itazu-ra: — no waaza.

Motone モトネ 元直 n. First or original cost: — de uru. Syn. genka.

Moto-0 モト頭 頭部 n. The cord by which a weighing beam or scales is suspended.

Morobashii-su モロバシ 鷲川 (coll., caus. of moronu) To twist, wrench: hiji wo —, to twist the arm: = motoru-su.

†Morokke-nu モロケル t.v. To mark with figures, to print, tattoo: mi wo —, to tattoo the body.

†Morokki-nu モロクル t.v. Same as morokkeru.
†Motsu モト n. The first, original, former: — ka ga useta, has lost its former fragrance; — kuni, native country; — hito, an old friend; — me, the first or former wife.

Moto-yui モトユイ 湯結 n. The cord with which the cue is tied.

Motozuki-nu モト崎本本附 i.v. To make as a basis or foundation, to be founded, take as a pattern: kono shibai wa nani ni motozute tenkutta ka, on what is this play founded?

Motsu モツ持 See moci.
Motsu モツ物 (mono) n. Thing: bannotsu, all things; same as butsu.

Motsune-nu モトシネ 河締 i.v. To be entangled; to be confused, intricate, involved, embarrassed: tō ga motowretu, the thread is tangled. Syn. musubokeru.

MOY

Motsuyaku モトヤク 漫談 n. Myrrh.
Mottai モッタク 物質 n. (coll.) Affectation of importance or state above one's station; airs, haughtiness: — wo tsukuru, to put on airs, to give an air of importance to.

Mottainai, -ki, -ku-bi モッタナイ/モッタニイ 物質 adv. Wrong, improper, unbecoming, indecent: gokoku wo tsuiyasu koto wa —, it is wrong to waste grain; mottai shigoku wo nai, exceedingly unbecoming.

Motte or More モッテ以 By, with, by means of; because of: — tegami wo motte mōshi-ageru, to inform by means of a letter; fude wo motte kaku, to write with a pen.

(2) Used also to intensify the word to which it is added, without affecting the meaning: Makoto nimotte; hanahada-motte; maizumotte.

Syn. nite, de.

Mottekai-nu モテケル 特可持 t.v. To bring: akari wo mottekoi, bring a light; cha wo mottekita ka, have you brought the tea? mada mottekimasen, have not yet brought it.

Mottekai-noka モテケイホカ 特極ホカ以外 Unusual, extraordinary, beyond what was previously supposed or imagined: — no koto, a wrong, improper thing; — ni takai, uncommonly dear.

Syn. zonjinohoka.

Motto モット adv. More, still more: — oki, larger; — yoi, better; — sukoshi, still less; — hayaku o aruki, walk faster.

Mottome モトメ adv. Reasonable, just, right, proper.

(2) Used as a superlative; most, in the highest degree, very: — yoroshibi, the best.
(3) However, but: go mottome de gosrimasu, you are certainly right, or most reasonable in what you say.

Syn. doki, (2) wakete.

Moya モヤ母家 n. The space under the roof occupied by the roof timbers, a loft.

Moya モヤ雫 n. Fog.

Syn. hiri.

Moya モヤ Exclam.—coll. maa.
†Moya モヤ墓所 n. A temporary house in which mourners dwelt during the period of mourning.

Moya モヤ母家 n. The main building, i.q. omoya.

Mozai-ru モザイ軟 t.v. To lash boats, or ships together; to be associated as partners: fune wo —.

Moyaibune モヤイブネ 軟舟 n. Boats lashed together.

Moyaibunawa モヤイブナ 軟編 n. A rope for lashing boats together.

Moyaia-ru モヤイア待合 adv. (coll.) Together, in common, in partnership; as: sumi wo — ni tsukau, to use a stick of ink in common, nakanma de.

Moyakura モヤクラン n. Trouble, grief, sorrow, perplexity.


Syn. utsu-utsu.
Moyashi モヤシ 食狼 n. Malt: mugi no —, malt made of barley.

Moyashi-so モヤシ令餌 (caust. of moye) To burn: hi wo moyasu, to make a fire burn; kuni wo hi ni moyasu, to burn paper in the fire.

Syn. taku, yaku.

Moyashi-su モヤシ令脂 (caust. of moye) To cause to sprout or germinate, to malt: mugi wo moyasu, to malt barley, or cause it to sprout.

Moye, ru モ耶 燃 i.v. To burn: hi ga moye-ren, the fire burns; mune ga —, to burn with jealousy; moye-ren hi ni takigi (prov.).

Syn. taku-e, kizasu.

Moye-ru モ耶 酔 i.v. To sprout, germinate: mugi ga —, the wheat sprouts.

Syn. hayeku, kizasu.

Moye-agari モ耶 醉ガリ 燃 i.v. To burn up in a flame, to burn: kuni ni moye-agari, burnt to shreds.

Moye-ki モ耶 燃 i.v. A sprouting tree, a tree full of buds or sprouts.


Moyeki モ耶 柿 n. A fire-brand, a charred fagot: ni wa hi ga teki yasui (prov.), a charred stick is easily kindled.

Syn. moyeshi.

Moyekusa モ耶 燃草 n. Combustible matter, anything to burn: ga nai kara moye-kusa, as there is no more combustible matter the fire will go out.

Moyekuzu モ耶 オオ n. Embers, cinders.

Moyenshi モ耶 シ n. A firebrand, moye-kuri.

Moyebisai モ耶 叱 n. A firebrand.

Moye-tachi, tsu モ耶 烧立 i.v. To blaze up, to burn up.

Moye-tsuki, ku モ耶 月焼 i.v. To take or catch fire, to ignite: hi wa namamaki no moye-tsukinu, green wood does not easily ignite.

Moyō モヨウ 害用 (midari ni mochiyuru) Abuse, ill-use, improper use, using for wrong purposes: keni wo — suru, to abuse one's authority.

Moyō モヨウ 模様 n. (coll.) The figures dyed, embroidered, or woven in cloth; condition, state, circumstances: some-moyō; nui-moyō; — no kimono; orishashi-moyō; byōmin no moyō ga kawenai, the state of the patient is different; Tokyo no — wa tsukga, how are matters at Tokyo? ro nai no —, the internal condition of the jails.

Moyō-ad モヨウ模様 模様変 n. Changing the plan, or purpose.

Moyō モヨウ 情寄 n. (coll.) Vicinity, neighborhood: kono — ni nakaya wa nai ka, is there a grog-shop in this neighborhood? moyori-mayori no samurai, the soldiers of the various places in the vicinity.

Syn. kimen.

Moyoshi モヨシ 催し t.v. To make, prepare, form, organize, make ready; to stir up, excite: shuyen wo —, to make an entertain-

ment; ame wo —, to prepare for rain; namida wo —, to appear as if about to cry; gunrei wo —, to raise an army; itkuri wo —, to begin to get angry.

Moyoshiri モヨシリ 陰 n. Making ready, preparation, organization: ikusa wo —, preparing for war; shuyen wo —, preparing for a feast.

Moyuru モヨル 琥珀 n. The tinkling of gems strung together on a string.

Moyuru モヨル See moye.

Mozō モゾ 模造 (manete tsukuru) — suru, to make in imitation; to copy.

Mozō モゾ 模造 n. Wicked, impure, or disorderly thoughts; lascivious desires: we miru, to have nocturnal emissions.

Mozoku モズク n. A kind of sea-weed.

Mozobo-mozoro モズボモズロ adv. Slowly: — ni june wo hiku, to drag a boat slowly.

Mozou モゾ 蠟 n. The Shrike or Butler-bird: — no huyande, the prey which the Butler-bird lures on a tree, supposed to be in return for food borrowed from the Cuckoo.

Mozuku モズク 海雲 n. A kind of sea-weed.

Mozuru モズル 談 See mōde.

Mu ム Contraction of natsu, six.

Mu ム n. (nashi) No, have not, without, nothing, naught; used as a negative prefix: ni naru, to be in vain; ni kisuru, come to nothing.

Mu ム Is frequently used in ancient composition at the end of a word for し n, the future ending of verbs, thus: min is written minu; kiku, kikunon.

Mu ム Interj. of assent to a question: — to kotaeru.

Mū ム Same as mī.

Mubai, su ムバイ t.v. Same as ubau.

Mubara ムバラ n. Same as ibara.

Mube ムベ See ube.

Mube-kazura ムベカズラ 柴子 n. The clematis, Stauntonia hexaphylla.

Murō ムロ 無望 (omowanu) Unexpected, accidental; without hope, hopeless.

Murō ムロ 無隣 (hakurigoto nashi) Without consideration, rash, indiscreet, heedless: — no ikusa wo okoshite kuni wo horobou.

Muryō ムリョウ 無病 (yamai-nashi) Not sick; well, healthy.

Mochakucha モチャクチャ (coll.) Mixed, confused, jumbled together, topay-turvy, pulp-mell.

Mochi モチ 無智 (chise-nashi) Unwise, foolish, stupid, ignorant: — no tami.

Mochikana モチグナ ハ A whip: — no uteu, to whip; — no himo, the cord on the handle of a whip to fasten it on the hand.

Syn. ben.

Mochi-chi, tsu モチツツ 捧て t.v. To whip, to flag; to lash: uma ni —, to whip a horse.

Syn. nutsu.

Mochizukar モチズカ ハ A switch, rod.

Mochi モチ 参中 (yume no uchi) In a dream, absent-minded, dreamy, visionary; fascinated, or absorbed in anything: insen-

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ble; — de iru, to be absent-minded, or insensible; — ni yo wo kurasu, to live in a dreamy state.

Syn. uchoten.

Muda みダ徒 Useless, vain, without advantage or profit, fruitless: muda na koto, useless affair; muda hone wo oru, to labor in vain; muda hito, one who has nothing to do.

Syn. dame, mukeri, itazura ni.

Mudazute むダづて 徒食 n. (coll.) Useless expense, waste; — ga si, much useless expense.

Syn. sake, itazure, uchoten.

Mudagi みダ旅 徒食 n. (coll.) One who eats but does not labor, a useless consumer, a drone; eating between meals.

Syn. mude, mukeri, itazure.

Muda ni みダに adv. (coll.) Uselessly, vainly, unprofitably.

Syn. munashike, itazura ni.

Mu-fumetsu むふんべつ 無分別 Without judgment or discrimination, unintelligent.

Muga むが 五戒 (wakataki nashi, coll.) Unselfish, impartial, not seeking one's own interest; unintentional, simple, inexperienced.

Syn. kagumi, makura, itazura ni.

Mugakku むか黙黙 (gakumon nashi) Ignorant, unlearned, illiterate.

Syn. muchi.

Mugai むがい 無骸 Without polite accomplishments, ignorant, unlearned; knowing no business.

Syn. mukui.

Mugai むがい 無骸 (kagiri nashi) Boundless, immeasurable, infinite, profound; — sekinna, unlimited obligation.

Syn. mugai, kagiri.

Mugai むがい 無骸 (kagiri nashi) n. Eternity; — na, eternal, endless.

Mugai むがい 無骸 (kore yori shimo nashi) adv. Nothing lower, very lowest; in a heedless, careless manner, without thought or consideration; — iyashiki hito ni wa aranu, he is not the most vulgar of men; — itomowa idaaru.

Mugai むがい n. Barley, wheat; — omugi, barley; — ko-mugi, wheat; — no nogi, the beard of wheat.

Mugai-kai むがい会 無骸 gauge n. The fourth month, or wheat harvest.

Mugai-batake むがい畑 五畑 n. A wheatfield.

Mugai-meshi むがい食事 無骸食事 n. Food made of boiled barley.

†Mugainawa むがい沼 n. Vermicelli; i.e. somen.

†Mugiosuki むがいそくき n. A rolling-pin; i.e. membo.

Mugi-seki むぎ設け 無骸 設け n. A bamboo or rattan strainer in the shape of a ladle.

Mugiwara むぎわら 無骸 n. Wheat straw; — raiku, articles made of straw.

Mugiwarimeshi むぎわら料理 無骸料理 n. Food made of cracked barley mixed with rice and boiled, = hiki-iru-meshi.

Mugyuru むぎる 無骸 n. An infusion of parched barley.

Mugen むげ 毫期 — ni, without ceasing, continually.

Syn. itsumade, mugen

Mugen むげ 毫期 (kotoshi nashi) Silent, having nothing to say; — de iru.

Syn. gasshite, sabakarete.

Mugosha むがっしょう n. Cruelly, barbarity.

Syn. gasshite, sabakarete.

Mugutarashii, —ki-0 むがったらしい adj. (coll.) Barbarous, cruel.

Mugusa むがす n. The hop, Humulus japonicus; — ju, a hop garden.

Syn. mugusa, mugusa, mugusa.

Mugure-ni むぐれに 潮 by. To burrow, to dig under, to stop and pass under, to evade the law and do by stealth; mizu ni —, to dive in water.

Syn. kugu, shizumu.

Mugutsu むぐつ n. (coll.) Diving under the water; the name of a small wild duck, a diver; (met.) one who does business secretly, without license from Government.

Syn. mugi, mugi, mugi.

Mugyo むぎょう 無形 (katachi nashi) Without form or shape, immaterial: kami wa — wa mono.

Syn. mugyo, mugyo, mugyo.

Muhenn ふへん 無願 (kagiri nashi) Illimitable, infinite, boundless.

Syn. mugen.

Mujin むじん 無人無道 adj. (coll.) Cruel, savage, brutal, destitute of humanity, barbarian; — na hito.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Mujiru むじる 無業 n. Unable to write; — no hito.

Syn. mujiru, mujiru, mujiru.

Mujin むじん 無人 (nori nashi, coll.) Not conforming to rule; lawless, improper, rude.

Syn. mujin, mujiru, mujiru, mujiru.

Mujin むじん 障盜 (hakari somoku) Rebellion, sedition, treason, conspiracy; — wa okosu, to excite rebellion.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Mujin むじん 無人 (kurai nashi) Without rank, untitled.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Mujin むじん 無人 (kurai nashi) Without rank, untitled.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Mujin むじん 無業 (tsukuru koto nashi) Inexhaustible; a kind of lottery.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Mujin むじん 無人 n. An animal something like a badger.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Mujin むじん 無業 n. An exhaustible treasury—of heaven; also, as an adj., inexhaustible.

Syn. mujin, mujin, mujin.

Mujitsu むじつ 無事 (makoto nashi) Untrue, false, not real, innocent; — no teni, a crime of which one is innocent.
Nausea, MUK mune hiri to n. "easily ten no; call to wo The tt, hito A to yome MCKAEBI MCKAGO MCKAK.-RU MTKABARATACHI.-TSU MUJUX MCJC will call face guniu part daughter-in-law to lii flash supreme death animate, honorable, Jo ; the : the HAKI HA iienJ HAIKATOKU.T. 7; to real A fuj jt hanging, nothing: A MUTTO to in : j? the A MUKATSU.MUKAEBI MUKAGO MCKAK.-RU Mtkabaratachi.-tsu muka barata i.v. To flash up in sudden anger; easily irritated.
Syn. MUTTO suru: MUKADE MUKADE n. A centipede. MUKARU, -RU MUKAHEL i.v. To go out to meet or welcome, to receive, or bring in, as a visitor; to call, to invite to one's house; to await or wait for; yome wo —, to bring a daughter-in-law into the family, marry a wife; haru wo —, to welcome the spring; kyaku wo —, to meet and welcome a guest. MUKABI MUKABI i.v. A fire kindled on the 13th day of the 7th month (O.C.), as part of ancestral worship; also same as MUKAibi: — wo taki-tukueru, to make angry.
MUKASUNI, -RU MUKASUNI i.v. To bend down to the horizon, like the vault of the sky: amagu no muka fusuki kagiri.
MUKAGO MUKAGO n. The fruit of the yama-imo.
MUKAI, -AU MUKAI i.v. To stand with the face towards, to face, to front, to be opposite to; to go to meet; to confront, to oppose to be near to in time: teki ni mukau, to go to meet, or face the enemy; ten ni mukatte tsuba huku ga gotoshi (prov.), like splitting against the wind; haru ni —, it is drawing near to spring; hashi no mukau no ie, the house opposite the bridge; kawa mukau, opposite side of the river.
MUKAI MUKAI n. The opposite person or place; calling, inviting; a messenger sent to call a person: isha wo — ni yuku, to go to call a doctor; tegami de — ni yokoshita, have sent a letter to him; — wo yokoshite kudasare, send a messenger for me; — wo agemasho, I will send a person to call you.
MUKAIIRA MUKAIIRA n. The pains preceding parturition.
MUKAIIRA MUKAIIRA n. A child born of the true wife; — no ko, id.
MUKABI MUKABI n. An opposing or counter fire; a fire kindled in the grass to clear it away and thus save one's self from a burning prairie.
Syn. NOSOKE.
MUKAIIBUNE MUKAIIBUNE n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person. MUKAI-IRE,-RU MUKAI-IRE,-RU i.v. To go to meet and bring in, as an honored guest. MUKAI-KAZE MUKAI-KAZE n. A head wind. MUKAIKIE MUKAIKIE n. Nausea, sickness of stomach, — hakihe. MUKAIKIE MUKAIKIE n. The true wife of the Emperor, the real queen. MUKAIKUKE MUKAIKUKE n. Throwing clods of earth at each other in sport, — as children.
MUKAMOMO MUKAMOMO n. The front of the thigh. MUKAMUKA MUKAMUKA i.v. Sick. Sick at the stomach, feeling nauseas, loathing: mune ga — suru. MUKAPPARA MUKAPPARA n. Irritable, easily angered, testy: — tatsu hito, a testy person. MUKASHI MUKASHI i.v. Ancient times, former ages, antiquity, a period of 10 years: — yori moshiti-tsueta, handed down from ancient times; — mi omo no ongikoto, same now as in old times; — no hito, men of ancient times; — banashi, ancient story, talking of old times; hito mukashi, ten years; — futa, — twenty years.
Syn. MINISHIE, FURUKI.
MUKASHI-GATAKI MUKASHI-GATAKI i.v. A story of ancient times, talking about old times.
MUKASHI-KATAKI MUKASHI-KATAKI i.v. Old-fashioned, simple, honest: — no o-jisan, an old fogy.
MUKASUNE MUKASUNE n. The shin, i v. MUKUZUNE.
MUKAUNO-SATO MUKAUNO-SATO i.v. A country in which nothing exists, — where there is no desire, no lust, no care, etc. (Chinese Soshii).
MUKAWARI MUKAWARI i.v. To lose, to feel nauseas, to be sick at the stomach.
Syn. HARI bd. NIKARE.
MUKI MUKI i.v. Unlucky period of years.
MUKI MUKI i.v. To turn anything towards, to direct towards, to cause to front or point towards, to send: hito we Tokyo ye mukete yaru, to send a person to Tokyo; te wo dochira ye mukete tateuasho ka, in what direction shall I make my house to front? yawan ye mukete teppou wo hanaeru, to shoot a gun in the direction of the hill; kono kan me shakusumi no hennai ni mukeru, to apply this money to the payment of a debt.
MUKI MUKI i.v. To peel off, to lose the skin, bark, or rind: kawa ga muketa, the skin has peeled off.
Syn. HAGERU.
MUK 420  MUK

*MUKU,-RU むく平 t.v. To subdue, cause to submit.

Syn. TAIHAGERU.

MUKU むけイ無形 (katachi nashi) n. i.q. nuigiyo.

Mukkui むけイ無稽 Unfounded, baseless, idle; rinya wo — no dan nari.

Mukkei,-RU むけヘル向替 t.v. To face anything about, turn anything in a different direction; tsukue wo —, to change the position of a desk.

MUKKE-NOSHI,-SU むけホース向直 t.v. To alter the direction of anything, to make anything front in a different direction.

MUKEN-JIGOKU むけデゴク無間地獄 n. The severest place of torment in the Buddhist infernum.

MUKERARE,-RU むくレラル (pass. of mukeru) To be sent.

MUKI むき壊 Inorganic, destitute of organs.

MUKI,-KU むき向 i.v. To turn the face towards, to front, to incline towards. In mercantile language, to be in request, or demand: higashi ye muku, to face towards the east; gaikoku no akindo ye kani ga mukimasho ka, do you think paper would be salable to foreign merchants? mukimasunai, I think it is not in request.

MUKI む向 n. The direction, frontage, aspect, exposure; appearance, phase, request, demand; mode, manner; person, individual; kono ie wo — wo warui, the frontage of this house is bad; minami-muki, a southern aspect; ito wo — go yoi, silk is in great request; muki ni natte higoto wo suru, to stick with undivided attention to one's work; kono cha wa America — de aru, this kind of tea sticks with the American market; inaka — no hito da, a man fit only for the country; muki ni natte hara wo tateru, to quickly resent, to be very touchy; — ni naru, id.; Shina no hito ni — go yoi, it is in good demand by the Chinese; jakyo-muki, a residence; kattemuku, a kitchen.

MUKI-AL,-AU むキア方向 n. To be opposite each other.

MUKI-DASHI,-SU むきダッシュ効出 t.v. To peel off the skin and take out; to make bare: me wo —, to glare at; mune wo —, to bare the breast; ha wo —, to show the teeth at.

MUKUDASHI むきダッシュ効出 (coll.) adv. Without concealment, in a straightforward, open manner; above-board; directly; — tu.

Syn. OMOTE-MUKI n.

MUKUCHI むきチ向口 n. (coll.) Demand, request; — go nai, not in demand.

MUKI-MUKI むきムキ方向 n. (plur. of muki) Every direction, each and every person; each and every kind; — no kawasho, each government office; — ye teukai wo daru, to send messengers to each place, or each individual, or each office (as the case may be); subete no mono ni wa — ga aru, everything has its proper place, or is suited to the wants of some one; — ni naru, to be scattered in all directions.

MUKURI むくり adv. Round and projecting above the surrounding parts, as a swelling, protuberance, hill or knoll; genial, mild: — okiru, to jump up or rise up suddenly; — to shita hi, a person well-proportioned in flesh, neither too fat nor too thin; — to shita hi, a day agreeable to one's feelings—neither too hot nor too cold.

Muko, or Buko ムコ無事 (tsunami naki) Innocent, guiltless; — wo korosu, to slay the innocent.

Muko むこ 嫂 n. Son-in-law; — to toru, to take a husband for one's daughter.

Mukōbō マクボ デ関 n. The front teeth; — maeba.

MUKÔ-DÖSHI むくドッシュ同士 n. Opposite house, opposite neighbors.

MUKOANE むこが子 n. Same as muko, son-in-law.

MUKÔGASHI むこが洗近河岸 n. Opposite bank of a river.

MUKÔKÁZÉ むこかぜ逆風 n. (coll.) Head wind, adverse wind.

Syn. GYAKUDÔ.

MUKÔMIZU むこみす向見 n. (coll.) Regardless of what is before, rash, reckless, incursions, foolhardy, heedless.

Syn. MUTEPPO, MUYAMI.

MUKON むكون無根 (ne nashi) Groundless, unfounded; — wo setru, unfounded report.


MUKÔZUNÉ むこづな子脂骨 n. The shin.

MUKÔ-ZURA むこプラ前頸 n. The face turned towards one's side.

MUKU むく 桃 n. Pure, unalloyed: kin — de koshiraieta, made of pure gold; shiro muku, pure white clothes,—lined also with the same material.

MUKU むく 桃 n. A kind of tree, the leaves of which are used by carpenters for polishing wood, Celtis muku.

MUKU むく 裏 Same as mukuyuru; see mukui.

MUKUCHI むくチ黒口 n. (coll.) Silent, taciturn, not given to much talking, reserved, reticent.

MUKUDÔRI むくドリ n. The Starling, Sterurus cinereus; (coll.) contemptuously of a countryman, a clown, rustic.

MUKURO むく羅 柔毛 n. The soft down beneath the long hair of animals.

MUKUKO むくこ本根 n. The Allthe Hibiscus syriacus, i.q. mukugo.

MUKU,-TU OR -YUKU むくル音 To requisite, recompense, compensate, to repay, to retaliate, take vengeance on: ou wo —, to requisite a kindness; ada wo —, to take vengeance on an enemy.

MUKU むく音 n. Recompense, requital, retribution, compensation; — wo ukeru, to receive a recompense, or compensation.
MUKI-MOCHI ムキモチ 烤蝦 n. The Chinese myrtle.
MUKI-INO ムキイノ 鳥 n. A shaggy dog.
MUKUKEI-KU ムクメキ 腹 i.v. To crawl, as a worm; to move up and down like the crawling of a caterpillar.
Syn. IGEKU.
MUKU-MU ムクム 屠殺 i.v. To be broached, swollen, puffed up; to be dropscil: ne sugite kao ga mukunda, his face is broached with too much sleep.
Syn. HAREKU.
MUKUKEI ムクケイ 壬蟲 — suru, to move as by something moving underneath, as a quilt when a person sleeping under it moves.
MUKURE-RI ムクレリ 斜 i.v. (coll.) Beard; skinned; flayed; bare: kawa ga mukureta, the skin is off; yogi ga mukurete kaze wo hikimashita, the bed clothes got off and I caught a cold.
Syn. HAGEKU, HAGU.
MUKURENI ムクレン 織花子 The name of a tree, Soap-berry, same as mokuranji.
MUKURE-NU ムクレル 劉 i.v. To strip off, take off a covering: futon wo —, to strip off a quilt.
Syn. MUKERU, HAGU.
MUKURO ムクロ 鞭 n. The body; a corpse.
Syn. SHIGAI.
MUKUSEKE ムクスケ ヌ. Beard, i.q. hige.
MUKUSKEKE-RI ムクスケキ 斜 i.v. (coll.) Hair and coarse, low, vulgar, and dirty: muku IKEKE otoko.
Syn. MUKOTSU NA.
MUKUTE ムクテ 玄榜衣 n. Pure white clothes, lined with the same material as the outside.
Syn. SHIMUKU.
MUKUTURU ムクタル See mukui.
MUKUAN ムクワン 純官 Without office.
MUKYO ムキョ 覆霧 (kagiri nashi) Illimitable, boundless, eternal.
MUKYO ムキョ 霧無限 (kiwamari nashi) Endless, inexhaustible, eternal: kō mei wo — ni tutaeru; — waru koto tamaki no hashi naki ga potoshi, eternal like a ring that has no end.
MUKYO ムキヨ 塔無 n. Without wages, without pay: de tetsuromu, to serve without receiving wages.
MUKYO ムキヨ 馬 (more correctly written uma) n.
A horse.
M'MARE, RU ムマレル 生 See umare.
M'MARETSUKI ムマレスキ 性質 See umaretsuki.
M'ME ムメ See uma.
MENGO ムンゴ n. Grandson; the person who leads a pack-horse, i.q. mago.
MENRI ムエリ 魅 (na nashi) Nameless; anonymous; without the maker’s name inscribed on it; without cause or reason: — no katana; — no ikusa; — no tegami.
MENRI ムエリ 魅味 (oiwai nashi) Without taste; tasteless; insipid; dull; flat; wanting in pleasing qualities.
MUMON ムモン 夢散 Without a crest or coat of arms: — no kami-shimo kite haka wo mairu.
MUMUKI ムミキ n. Same as momoke.
MUMUHO ムミホ 夢眠 (hikari nashi) Not clear; obscure: — no yumi, stygian darkness (Bud.)=illusion, taking the illusive phenomena of this world for realities (c).
MUNATE ムナア 胸当て n. A breast-plate, i.q. mune-ate.
MUNABONE ムナボネ 胸否 n. The breast-bone, sternum, = kyo-kotsu.
MUNAFUDA ムナフダ 榻殿 n. A writing fixed to the ridge pole of a house, telling when and by whom the house was built.
MUNAGAI ムナガイ n. The collar on a horse.
MUNAGAKI ムナガキ to which the saddle is attached to prevent it from slipping back.
MUNAGAWARA ムナガワラ 楯毛 n. The titles laid over the ridge of a roof.
MUNAGE ムナゲ n. The feathers on the breast of a bird.
MUNAGI ムナギ 槐 n. The ridge-pole of a roof.
MUNAGURA ムナグラ 胸骨 n. The breast of a coat: — wo toru, to seize a person by the breast of his coat; to collar; = munna-ita.
MUNAGURUMA ムナグルマ n. An empty wagon.
MUNAIRO ムナヒロ 胸毛 n. The hair on the breast.
MUNAI ムナイ n. An eel, i.q. unagi.
MUNAI ムナ井 n. Living alone, being alone; — shite tsuki ni utau, to be alone and sing to the moon.
MUNAI-ITA ムナイタ 胸板 n. The breast-bone, sternum; breast-plate.
MUNAIKU ムナイキュ 胸光 n. The pit of the stomach.
MUNASAWARI ムナサワリ 胸騒 n. Perturbation, agitation, or commotion of mind.
MUNASHIDE ムナシデ n. Empty-handed, = (karate).
MUNASHI ムナシ 空 adj. Empty; vacant; void; vain; naught; useless; futile; munashi kara, a dead body; — fune, an empty boat.
Syn. AKI, KARA, MUDA, ITAZURA.
MUNASHIKU ムナシク 空 adv. Vacantly; vainly; for naught; uselessly: — hi wo okuru, to spend one’s time for naught; — kaeru, to return without having accomplished anything; — waru, to die; — suru, render useless; to frustrate; munashikarazu, (neg.) is not vain; not useless.
Syn. MUDA NI, ITAZURA NI.
MUNASHIURA ムナシウラ 空 n. Uselessness.
MUNATE ムナテ 空手 n. Empty-handed, i.q. mune, karate.
MUNAWAKE ムナワケ 腹々 n. The space in the chest between the breasts; breasting or edging one’s way, as through tall grass, a crowd, etc.
MUNAZANTO ムナザントウ 腹算 n. Mental calculation, plan.
MUNAZUKAI ムナザカイ 腹市 n. An uneasiness or stoppage in the chest; care, anxiety, trouble.
Used naiki clusters ga to shoku HI no wo no tori murago, vicious agitation, to MUBU.

MUNEMUNI トウフラン トウフランは a flock of crows.

MURAGOARDU クラガール群 i.v. To flock together; to be clustered or grouped together, swarm; to herald: tori ga muragaru, the birds flock together.

MURAGASHIIWA ウラガシハ a snow-shovel, = yuki-kuki.

MURAI ウライ 杨ickle, capricious, whimsical: = na hito.

MURAGI ウラギ 杨 the headman of a village, or of fishermen.

MURAI ウラライ Several Dissolute, profigate, DURAI, VICIOUS: = no bō.


MURAIKHAKI ウラキ哈 The plant of which is used for dyeing blue or purple, Lithospermum erythrorhizos.

MURAIKISHIKAN ウラキシキ群 Purple color.

MURAIKISHI-KONISHIHA ムラキシキ尼子ハ (poet.) The Emperor's park.

MURAIKISHINORI ウラキシキ尼子日 A kind of edible sea-weed of a deep purple color.

MURAIKISHIME ウラキシキ民日 Rain falling in showers here and there.

MURASHIGURE ムラシグレ 村時日 Same as murasame.

MURATOHITO ムラトヒト The kidneys, = nin no bō.

MURAYA ムラヤ 杨 flock, herd, crowd, swarm, band, group, company, cluster, clump, class: hito mure no kuro-kume, a black cloud.

MURAYAHIKAGO ムラヤヒカゴ 杨 To flock, herd, crowd, swarm, group, cluster or band together.

MURAYASHIUMA ムラヤシウマ 集群 i.v. To flock together, crowd together; to collect in swarms, or herds.

MURAYASHIUMA ムラヤシウマ 集群 i.v. To be in a flock, herd, crowd, or cluster.

MURAYAKA ムラヤカ = nin, in the lump, in gross: = nin kau, to buy in the lump.

MURI ウリ 猪 (kotowari nashi, coll.) Without reason, right, or principle; unjust, unreasonable; oppression, violence: = wo in, to speak unjustly or injuriously; = ga torebi dori hikkomu (pav.), when violence passes by reason withdraws itself.
MURE カレモノ adv. (coll.) By force or compulsion; by violence; unjustly, unreasonable, against the will: muri-nutai-ni, id.

MURISOKO カレソコ無利息 Without interest (of money): — de kane wo kariru.

MERO メロ室 n. A room, an oven, cave, cellar; a chamber dug in the ground for preserving vegetables; hot-house: ki-muro, ice house.

MEROJII メロジイ n. A kind of Sead or Horse Mackerel, species of Caranx.

MEROKU メロク無麴 Without wages, salary, or support from government: — no ronin.

MERE メレ無論 i.q. mochiron.

MERT メル無類 (tagui nashi) Without an equal, or the like; matchless, unique, without comparison.

MERYO メヨ無量 (hakari nashi) Innumerable, immeasurable, infinite.

Syn. MUHEN, KORIRINOKI.

MERYO メヨ無料 Without expense, or charge: — kanataei, a free ticket or pass.

MERYO メヨ無類 (tanoshimi nashi) Without pleasure, unhappy, without enjoyment: — ni oru; — ni yo wataru.

MERYOKU メヨク無力 (chikara nashi) Unable from want of money; poor, imprecious: — de kasearenu.

MUSABON, -RU ムサボン t.v. To covet, to desire inordinately, to be greedy of, lust after; to take unjustly, to aspire after: — ri wo —, to thirst after gain.

Syn. YOKUBARU, UBARA, KASUMERU.

MUSAII ムサイ無才 (tsuna nashi) Wifeless, celibacy: — de kurasu.

MUSAII ムサイ無才 Without natural talent or ability: — no hito.

Syn. OBOKA, OU.

MUSAII, -KI-KU- SHII ムサイ隠 adj. (coll.) Dirty, filthy, nasty, low, indecent, mean, vile: — ie.

Syn. KITANASHII.

MUSAUKUSHI, -KI-KU ムサクルシ隠隠 adj. Dirty and mean: slovenly, filthy, nasty.

MUSAKUNA ムサクナ adv. Confused, toplayery, distracted, vexed, disturbed: ki ga — shite tamaranat, he was perplexed beyond endurance.

MUSAMUSA ムサムサ adv. Confused, disturbed, distracted: kokoro — shite mune ga ippai ni naru.

MUSAN ムサ無雇 (nogai nashi) Without employment, or work: — no tami; — no to atsumarite zoku wo wa nasu.

MUSAN ムサ無算 Ignorant of arithmetic, without judgment, without number, innumerable.

MUSANKO ムサンコ adv. In a hurried and confused manner, without reflection or discrimination: gunzei ga — nigeru, the army flay helter-skelter.

Syn. YATARA, TAMIRUMO.

MUSAKABU ムサカブ類鼠 n. A kind of large bird, a flying squirrel.

MUSAKU ムサク鼠 n. A kind of game in which checkers are used.

MUSAII, -RU ムサイ落 i.v. To mould, to be musty, to be heated by fermenting, to be fermented.

MUSE, -RU ムセ落 i.v. To choke, to strangle and cough by something getting into the larynx: kemuri ni museru, to be choked with smoke; hokori de —.

MUSEBI, -RU ムセビ落 i.v. To be choked, strangled, as by something getting into the throat, to sob: namida ni —.

MUSIBAI ムセバイ無敗敗 n. Unjust punishment, punishment for a crime of which one is innocent: — ni au.

MUSEFU ムセフ黒政府 n. Anarchy, without government: — to, anarchists.

MUSEKE, -RU ムセケ黒落 i.v. To be choked or strangled, stifled; to sob: kemuri ni —, choked by the smoke.

MUSHI ムシ剑者 n. A soldier, warrior.

Syn. TSUWAMONO, MONONOFU, BUSHI.

MUSHIARITSUKI, -RU ムシアリツキ (coll.) i.q. mushiritsuki.

MUSIBETSU ムシ別無差別 No difference, the same, alike, not discriminating.

MUSHI-KUSA ムシクサ adv. i.q. musakusa.

MUSHI, -SU ムス蒸 t.v. To cook by steaming; to steam; to foment; to vaporize: home wo musu, to steam rice; haraemono wo —, to foment a boil.

Syn. FUKURA, ATATAMEN.

MUSHI ムシ虫 n. Insects, worms, bugs; pains in the bowels—supposed to be caused by worms: — ga shiraeru, = something told me, or I felt as if: jokisen ga kyō kowaretu sū da ga noritak e nakatto no wa maturu mushi ga shiraeta no de aru darō; — ga tsuita, to be attacked by insects (as clothes kept in a box).

MUSHI ムシ私 (watakushi nashi) Ucselfish; not seeking one's own interest more than that of others; disinterested.

MUSHI-ATSUL, -RU ムシアツリ蒸蒸暑 adj. Damp and hot; close: — tenki.

MUSHIBA ムシ巴蟲 n. A decayed or carious tooth. 龍 嘈 A worm-eaten leaf: — wo nuku, to extract a carious tooth.

MUSHIBAMI ムシバ虫 n. Worm-eaten; moth-eaten.

MUSHIBAMI, -RU ムシバ虫 i.v. To be worm-eaten.

MUSHIBoshi ムシボ虫 n. Drying so as not to be injured by insects.

MUSHIDOTARU ムシポタル n. A glowworm.

MUSHIBUSUMA ムシブスマ n. Thickly wadded night-gown.

MUSHI-GUSUMI ムシグサミ n. Fomentation.

MUSHI-GUSUMI ムシグサミ n. A kind of sweet cake.

MUSHIKAMABO ムシカメバ n. A decayed tooth.

MUSHIKKE ムシケ虫 n. The appearance of having worms, as in children; the pains that precede child-birth: — zuku, sick with worms.

MUSHIKI ムシキ無知識 Ignorant, without knowledge.

Syn. MECHI.

MUSHIKI ムシキ黒色 (iro nashi) n. Colorless.

MUSHOKU ムシク
Mushikui むしくい 猪飼 n. Worm-eaten:—
bu, a decayed tooth.

Syn. Mushitami.

Mushikuso むしくそ 蟲陥 n. Insect dirt.

Mushimegane むしめがね 蟲黙镜 n. A micro-
scope.

Syn. Kembikyo.

Mushimon むしモノ 蟲物 n. Articles cooked with steam.

Mushin むし心 (kokoro nashi) n. Without heart or mind, inanimate; (coll.) begging with reluctance for something which one wants of another; unintentional:—wo in, to make a request for something; kono hon wo go — moshitai, I want you to give me this book;
—wo kikazu, not to grant the thing asked for;—go — mugara kane wo kashite kudasare, I feel very reluctant to request you to lend me some money;—na mono, inanimate things.

Mushinja むしジヤ 無神者 n. An atheist.

Mushi-nobori, -ru むしのぼる t.v. To evaporate, or ascend in vapor:—mushi-agaru.

Mushinron むし竜門 無神論 n. Atheism.

Mushiosae むし紫沙へ n. Medicines used for
pains in the stomach.

Mushiri, -ru むしり t.v. To pluck, or strip off, (as feathers, hair); to seize and pull:—tori no hane wo —, to pluck off the feathers of a bird;
—kusa wo —, to pluck off grass;
—kige wo —, to pluck off the beard.

Mushiri-al, -au むしり・あ t.v. To pull and tear each other,—as two persons fighting.

Mushiritsuki, -ku むしりつく t.v. To seize hold of a person, as in a quarrel.

Mushiro むしろ 扇 n. A mat made of straw.

Mushiro むしろ 指 adv. Better, rather:—baku-
chi utau yori wa — suke wo nomu, to drink wine rather than gamble.

Mushitsu むし首 無矢 (tsumi nashi) Not guilty, innocent:—no togami wo kōmuru, to be involved in a crime of which one is innocent.

Mushiya むしや n. A seller of singing insects; the small bamboo boxes in which singing insects are kept.

Mushiyoke むしよけ 束除 n. A charm which keeps off or preserves the crops from insects.

Mushizu むし紫 酔酢 n. Acidity of stomach;
waterbush; pyrosis:—ga deru, to have the waterbush.

Syn. Ruin.

Musho むし所 墓所 n. A cemetery.

Syn. Haksho, hakaba.

Musho ni むしうしょ 無牛 adv. (coll.) Reck-
lessly, rashly, regardless of consequences.

Syn. Munami ni.

Mushoku むしょく 無職 (narivai nashi) Without business, without trade or profession.

Mushoku むしょく 無職 (yudo nashi) Without home, homeless:—mono, a vagabond.

Musho むしゅ無待 (wu-ire nashi) Without an equal, second to none; i.e. muri.

Musho むしゅ 盲想 (yume ni omou) Revealed in a dream:—go mu-đo no kusuri, a medicine discovered to one in a dream.

Musô むそ 無操 n. Dovetailed, or inter-
laced:—makura, a kind of camp-pillow;
—nado, a window made with movable slats which overlap each other.

Muso むそ 六十 (rokujissai) Sixty years old.

Musoku むそ無息 Without interest,—of money.

Syn. Murisoku.

Musô むそ無数 (kizu nashi) Innumerable, without number:—no guaka, an innumer-
able multitude;—no kashi.

Musuda, -ru むすだ結果 t.v. To tie;—to knot;
—to produce, form, make:—nawa wo —, to tie a rope;
—mi wo —, to produce fruit;
—yakuji wo —, to make a compact;
—yen wo —, to form a marriage relation;
—ori wo —, to build a hut;
—nizu wo —, to dip up water in the hollow of the hand;
—tsuyu wo —, to form dew;
—mi wo —, to make various motions with the hands in conjunctions, as done by the Yamabushi; to use hocus-pocus;
—yume wo —, to have a dream.

Syn. Yô.

Musubumi むすび目 結文 n. A letter
closed with a knot.


Syn. Yowane.

Musubitsuke, -ru むすびつけ結果 t.v. To tie anything on something else.

Syn. Yuitsukeru, Yuwai-tsukeru.

Musubore, -ru むすぼれ結果 t.v. To be tied
together, knotted, tangled, distracted, embarrass-
ed; to be gloomy, or melancholy;—ito ga musuboretode tokeru, the thread is so tangled it cannot be loosened;
—ki ga —, to be gloomy.

Musumi むすみ 無端 n. A young cedar.

Musuko むすこ 男 n. A son, boy.

Syn. Segare.

Musume むすめ 娘 n. Daughter; girl; miss;
young lady.

Musumebashi, -ki, -ku むすめ橋介 adj. Girl-
ish, like a girl.

Musumi むすみ n. A knot, a ball of rice.

Mutsu むつ a. Together with, along with:—
tomo ni: nami wo —, kari yori kikuyorn, to flow here and there along with the wave.—sea
weed.

Mutsu むつ 無體 (coll.) Wrong, improper, unjust:—ni, by force, or coercion.

Syn. Numi.

Mute むて 無手 n. (coll.) Empty-handed, with-
out anything, without capital; unskilled, or hand out in playing checkers:—de wa akihai
gudekku;—de wa hito wo wachi yeki-niku;
—de go ni maketa.

Muten むて雲 無点 Without side marks to the characters to show in what order they should be read:—hon wo yomi.

Mutsunaka むつになか 無神 (coll.) Regardless of anybody or anything; rash, reckless, careless:—wa koto wo iu.

Syn. Mukōmizu.

Mutorushin むとるしん 無得心 Not to con-
sent, not allow, not permit; not to perceive or understand:—de aru;—na.

Mutsu むつ 無數 Without, without...
muyen no shujū wa doshi-gatashi, those who have no affinity (with the Buddhist faith), i.e. unbelievers, cannot be saved; muyen ni hodosoku, to bestow alms to a stranger.

Muyentan ますエン 烏炭炭 つ n. Anthracite coal.

Mutsu みつ 六 is. A kind of fish.

Mutsuki みつき 六 n. Affection, intimacy, love; friendship; fubo no — wo hiki-banatu, to destroy parental affection.

Mutsu-monogatari みつ物語 n. Friendly conversation.

Mutsuko みつこ 聖言 n. Affectionate conversation, as between husband and wife.

Mutsukari, -ru みつくarel i.v. To be peevish, cross, ill-tempered.

Mutsukatai, -ki-ku みつくたち adj. Friendly, amicable, harmonious, on good terms: mutsumajiku nai, unfriendly, without harmony.

Mutsu, -shi みつ n. The first month.


Mutsumi, -su みつみ i.v. To be friendly, harmonious; affectionate; onna no sho wa mutsumi yasuku.

Mutsunohana みつ花花 n. (poet.) Snow-flake of six picula = yuki; a kind of confectionery.

Mutsuyobi みつ日日 n. Having six fingers.

Mutsure, -ru みつしrev. i.v. To act in an affectionate manner.

Mutsuki みつき adj. (coll.) Quiet, sedate; a manner, taciturn: — shite iru hito.

Mutsuki みつき 犬 qenzen adv. To flash up, flare up, as with sudden anger; in an angry manner.

Mutsukara, -ru みつくあ れ i.v. To be hard to please, impatient, peevish, cross: kodomo ga —, the child freis.

Mutsukashi, -ki-ku-shi みつくし adj. 6th adj. Difficult, hard to do; troublesome: byōki ga —, the disease is incurable; — hito, a person hard to deal with, or please; munaka-shiku nai, not difficult; muzukashī gozaimasu, it is difficult; muzukashikara, not hard.

Mutsukari, -ru みつくあ れ i.v. To be hard to please, impatient, peevish, cross: kodomo ga —, the child freis.

Mutsukashī, -ki-ku-shi みつくし adj. 6th adj. Difficult, hard to do; troublesome: byōki ga —, the disease is incurable; — hito, a person hard to deal with, or please; munaka-shiku nai, not difficult; muzukashī gozaimasu, it is difficult; muzukashikara, not hard.

Mutsukari, -ru みつくあ れ i.v. To be hard to please, impatient, peevish, cross: kodomo ga —, the child freis.

Mutsukara みつくあ れ n. The state or degree of difficulty or hardness.


Mutsuzuku みつずく n. A blood-vessel. A blood-vessel, the pulse: — wo miru, to feel the pulse.

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Myōchō 明朝 n. To-morrow morning.
Syn. Asu no asa.

Myōdai 名代 n. A substitute, representative, deputy, proxy, agent: — su ru; — wo tateru.
Syn. Kawari, Dainin, Daiki.

Myōda 名著 n. A kind of plant, Zingiber mioga.

Myōdo 名加 n. The help or benefactions of heaven, favor, grace; thanks for favors, gratitude: tendo no — , the blessings of heaven; myōga kun, money presented as a thank offering or in acknowledgment of some favor; inochi myōga no hito, one whose life is saved from great danger, or whose life has always been fortunate; — shiranu, ungrateful; — ni tsukiru; — ni amaru, undeserving.

Myōdo 名号 n. Name, title, appellation: rokyū no — , the name composed of six characters, viz, na-mu-ami-da-buteu.

Myōoonichi 明日後adv. The day after to-morrow.
Syn. Asatte.

Myōji 名寄 n. Family name.

Myōjirin 名連 n. The planet Venus: yo ni no — , evening star; yo ake no — , the morning star.

Myōji 明日星 n. Providential aid: — ni yotte nan no nagaren.

Myōji 名寄 n. The end of life: — ni nozomu.

Myōkawa 名火 n. A devouring or raging fire.

Myōkwan 名窪 n. Officers who have the management of Hades.

Myōmurō 名物 n. Name, title, designation, pretext: — wo karu, to borrow the name of another, to transact any business in his name.

Syn. Namate.

Myōmon 名門 n. Name, title, reputation; name, show, appearance: — no tame ni suru, to do anything merely to get a name; — gurushiku, anxious for a name.

Myō-myōgonichi 名無名に名明日 adv. Two days after to-morrow.

Syn. Shiasatte.

Myōsen 名僧 n. Next year.

Syn. Rainen, Akuru toshi, Yokenen.

Myōonichi 名門 adv. To-morrow.

Syn. Asu, Ashiba, Akuruhi.

Myōshi 名式 n. (na to ri) n. Reputation and gain, fame and profit: — no tame ni kokoro ga kuramu, his mind is debased for the sake of reputation and gain.

Myōni 名尼 n. The hidden or secret principle, providence, retribution; (coll.) favors, or gratitude: — uso shironai, ungrateful.

Myōsek 名瀨 n. To-morrow evening; — are no ban.

Myōseki 名瀬 n. The name and estate of a family: — females, to inherit the name and estate of a family.

Myōshun 名神 n. Next spring: — ato no ban.

Myōtan 名旦 n. To-morrow morning; — asu no asa.

N.

N + (coll. cont. of nasare) A particle affixed to the root of a verb, forming an affirmative imperative; as: kiki na, listen; kochi-ki na, come here; só shi na, do so; o machi na, wait.
Na or Naa + (coll.) An exclam.: kikuita na; sore wa na; ano na, — ne or nei.
Na + (coll.) A contraction of naru, affixed to words to form an attributive adjective, as: honkyû na hito, a poor man; futi na ie, a rich house; nkí-naka koe, a loud voice; chisa na ishi, a small stone.

N + 魚 n. Fish, — sakana.

N-ate 名前 n. The name of the person to whom a letter is addressed, the address: kono tegami wa dare no — ni kaku ka, to whom is this letter addressed?

Nara 名 a contraction of naraba, used as a suffix to the root of verbs, forming a conditional word: kikinaba, if you hear; hana ga chirinaba, if the flowers fall.
NABE ナベ 鍋 n. A pot, kettle: な toaru, the handle of a pot; ずる, a pot-handle.
NABEYUTA ナベユタ 鍋屋 n. A pot-lid.
NABERUKA ナバ ラカ adj. Level, even, smooth.
NABERU ナバレ む t. To relieve, make more tolerable; to ease, alleviate, mitigate; to comfort: にち wo —, to make a road more easy to travel; くらしみ wo おもi-nadarameru.
NABEYA ナベヤ 鍋屋 n. An avalanche, snow-slip: ゆき-nadare, id.; ずる, a mountain slide; とく nadare, a crowd of people.
NABEWA ナベワ Gentle declivity or slope: な chi; にちchi.
NABEWA, RU ナベワレ i.v. To slope gently down, incline downwards; to fall—as an avalanche; to be seized with a panic.
NABEWA, RU ナベワレ i.v. To be famous, celebrated.
NADE ナデ A neg. suffix to verbs,=without: からだね toshi wo furu, to endure a long time without withering.
NADE ナデ n. A broom; i.q. hōki.
NADE, RU ナデレ 粒 t.v. To stroke, to rub gently with the hand, to smooth; to console, pacify; quiet: ときも no atama wo —, to stroke a child's head; ひげ wo —, to stroke the beard, to flatten.
NADE AGE, RU ナデアゲレ 粒上 t.v. To stroke or rub upward or against the grain: きま wo —.
NADEBA ナデバ 撮新 n. Cutting down by a sweeping blow, mowing down: かたはじ yori — ni sen, I will mow you down one rank after another.
NADEMONO ナデモノ n. A playingthing, or something to smooth and play with.
NADEMONO ナデモノ 擁物 n. Paper cut into the shape of clothes and rubbed over the body, the age of the person and sex is then written on it, given to a kannushi, who says a prayer over it, and throws it into the sea or river, this is supposed to keep off disease, and is called natenbaru, or nagashi, and performed on the last day of summer.
NADESHIKO ナデシコ 撮見 n. A pink, Dianthus superbus.
NADESHIKO, NADASHIKO 撮見 n. A pink, Dianthus superbus.

NABERUKA ナバ ラカ adj. Level, even, smooth.
NABERU ナバレ む t. To relieve, make more tolerable; to ease, alleviate, mitigate; to comfort: にち wo —, to make a road more easy to travel; くらしみ wo おもi-nadarameru.
NABEYA ナベヤ 鍋屋 n. An avalanche, snow-slip: ゆき-nadare, id.; ずる, a mountain slide; とく nadare, a crowd of people.
NABEWA ナベワ Gentle declivity or slope: な chi; にちchi.
NABEWA, RU ナベワレ i.v. To slope gently down, incline downwards; to fall—as an avalanche; to be seized with a panic.
NABEWA, RU ナベワレ i.v. To be famous, celebrated.
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NADESHIKO, NADASHIKO 撮見 n. A pink, Dianthus superbus.

NABE ナベ 鍋 n. A pot, kettle: な toaru, the handle of a pot; ずる, a pot-handle.
NABEYUTA ナベユタ 鍋屋 n. A pot-lid.
NABERUKA ナバ ラカ adj. Level, even, smooth.
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NADESHIKO, NADASHIKO 撮見 n. A pink, Dianthus superbus.
NAGASE がせ n. · Long cloudy weather.

NAGASHI-su がし 流 t.v. · To cause to or let float; to wash away by pouring water over; to set adrift; to commit to the current; to drain, or draw off, as water; to forfeit, or let fail; to exile: tamari miru wo —, to drain off stagnant water; irann mono wo kare ya ye —, to throw a useless thing into a stream to be carried away; chi wo —, to let blood; shima ya —, to transport to an island for crime: ko wo —, to produce abortion; shichi wo —, to let a penned article go unredeemed; na wo —, to make one’s self notorious—in a bad sense; iten sumi wo nagasu, ink clouds cover the whole sky.

NAGASHI × がし × 流 n. · A sink or drain to carry off dirty water; pouring water over and cleaning the body (as is done by a servant in a bath-house).

NAGASHI × がし × 流 adj. Long. See nagai.

NAGASHIME × がし × 時 n. · Looking askant, squatting at: — ni miru = yokome.

NAGASHI-MONO × がし × モノ 流人 n. · An exile, or one transported for crime.

Syn. RU-nin.

NAGASHI-OYOKO × がし × オヨコ 流事コ n. · The servants or attendants of a bath-house.

Syn. Sansuke.

NAGASU × がし × ス n. · A large whale.

Syn. XUJIRA.

NAGATACHI × がし × タチ 長刀 A long sword.

NAGATARASHI-su × がし × タラシ 流 adj. (coll.) Long and tedious; prolix, lengthy.

NAGA × がし × 長手 n. · Oblong: — no katu, oblong shape.

Syn. DATEN.

NAGATE × がし × タ 長路 n. · A long stretch, of road: michi no —, id.

NAGA-TSUBONE × がし × ツブネ 長庭局 n. · The female apartments in the house of a noble, the harem.

NAGA-TSURI × がし × ツリ × 九月 n. · The ninth month (o.c.).

NAGA-UTA × がし × ウタ 長歌 n. · A long piece of poetry; a poem; a kind of lyric poetry or song.

NAGA × がし × 長屋 n. · A block of houses, a long row of houses under one roof; barracks.

NAGAYA × がし × や 長柄 n. · The shaft of a carriage. 長柄 The shaft of a spear, handle of an umbrella, a long handle.

NAGA × がし × や 北 n. · A long visit from a guest; staying long at an entertainment: — wo suru = chōza.

NAGAZEKI × がし × ゼキ 北 rhe n. · Long service, constantly on duty without relief.

NAGASE × がし × ゼキ 長月 n. · The long month, i.e. ninth month (o.c.), October.

NAGA × がし × 北 黒 (1) Disappear; (2) not having the appearance of, does not look like; (3) careless; (4) trivial: kurenaba — no hana no kage kawau, am I like the shadow of a flower which disappears at sundown? chikara wo —, to make one’s self strong; — no fudesukai, careless writing; — no susabi, trivial amusement.

NAGA × がし × 北 目 t.v. · To throw, cast, fling, pitch, toss, hurl: ichi wo —, to throw a stone; mi wo —, to cast one’s self into the water, to commit suicide.

Syn. Hōru, Tōkuru.

NAGE-AGE × がじ × ギジ 投上 t.v. · To throw up.

Syn. Hōri-Ageu.

NAGE-BUMI × がじ × ブミ 投書 n. · Anonymous writing.

NAGE-DASHI, SU × がじ × ダシ 投出 t.v. · To throw out, cast out.


NAGEGAMA × がじ × ガマ 投載 n. · A weapon of war in the shape of a sickle to which a chain was attached, used by throwing.

NAGEI × がじ × イ 投入 t.v. · To throw into, cast into.

Syn. Hōri-Komu.

NAGEKI × がじ × キ 歌 t.v. · To draw a long breath, to sigh from grief or sadness; to grieve, lament, mourn; to complain: yo wo —, to sigh over the wickedness of the world, or over the times, seifu ya —, to complain to the government about one’s wrongs.

Syn. TANSOKU × たんそく × カヌ, KANASHIMI.

NAGEKI × がじ × キ 歌 adv. · Lamenting, mourning, weeping; — yo wo wataru.

NAGE-KOMI × がじ × コミ 歌込 t.v. · To throw into, cast into.

NAGE-KOSHI × がじ × クシ 歌越 t.v. · To throw across, or over.

Syn. Hōri-KOSU.

NAGE-KUDASHI × がじ × クダシ 歌送り t.v. · To throw or cast down from a height.

NAGE-OROSHI × がじ × オロシ 歌下 t.v. · To throw down from a height.

Syn. Hōri × ひろ × オロシ.

NAGEKI × がじ × キ 歌 n. · A horizontal piece of timber in the frame of a house.

NAGE-BATE × がじ × ベテ 歌葉 i.v. · To cast away; to let alone.

Syn. UTCHABU.

NAGE-SUKE × がじ × スケ 歌掛け t.v. · To throw against, to fling down.

Syn. HORI-SUKERU.

NAGE-TSURUBE × がじ × つるべ × ウロ ベル t.n. · A well-bucket let down and drawn up with a rope.

NAGE-UCHI × がじ × ウチ 歌うち t.v. · To cast, or throw away: tuochi wo —; tari wo —.
NAGYARU ナガヤリ 居館 n. A javelin, or short spear used by throwing.
NAGARU ナガラリ 居違 n. To let alone, neglect, cast aside, give up: — ni suru, or — white oku.
NAORI ナオリ 再 n. A calm: asa-nagi the morning calm.
NAORI ナオリ 水葱 n. A kind of water-plant.
Syn. Mizu-aoi.
NAOI ナオイ 竹 檳 A kind of tree, the Podo-carpus nageia.
NAOJU ナオジュ 水 n. Tov. To mow, to cut with a sweep: kumi, ina, migi mado wo najo.
NAOJU ナオジュ 附 n. To clear away moving.
NAOKA ナオカ 長刀 n. A halberd.
NAOKA ナオカ 水海 n. A beach, shore.
Syn. Tsu, Miwa.
NAOITACI ナオイタチ 水鏡 t.v. To mow down, to cut down.
NAOITAE ナオイタエ 水鏡立 t.v. To mow; to cut with a sword with a sweeping motion.
NAOY ナオヤ 長 n. Same as nagaku.
NAOY ナオヤ 海 n. A mirage.
Syn. Shinkiso.
NAOYO ナオヨ n. A daughter: — museume.
NAOKI ナオキ 再 + adj. Calm, still, quiet, serene, tranquil.
Syn. Shizuka.
NAOGOME ナオゴメ 水镜 t.v. To propitiate, appease: kumi wo — to propitiate the kumi.
Syn. Nada-meru.
NAOGOMI ナオゴミ 水鏡い. v. To become calm, still; to become tranquil: naumi kaze ga —.
NAOGO ナオゴ 銲波 n. (cont. of naumi nokori)
The part of a wave left in hollow places after it has broken on the beach; the act of parting, or saying farewell; relics, remains, vestige, ruin: mukashi no —, the vestiges of antiquity; — wo oshimu, to loath to part; nagori no kotoba, parting words; kono yo no —.
Syn. Wakanre, Riebtsu.
NAOGORO ナオゴロ n. A great wave, billow: — nao takashi tote kogi-modoru.
NAOGOSHI ナオゴシ 夏波 (natsu wo kosu) n. A ceremony practiced on the last night of summer, and the beginning of autumn, intended to expel the evil influences of summer.
NAOGOTAKA ナオゴタカ adj. Calm, tranquil, still.
Syn. Shizuka.
NAOGU ナオグ See nugi.
NAOGURE ナオグレ 因液 i.v. To glance off, slip off, as an arrow: ya ga nagureta, the arrow has glanced off.
Syn. Soru.
NAOGUREMONO ナオグレモノ 遊賞 n. Unsalable goods.
NAOHIRU ナオヒル 橋 t.v. (coll.) To beat, strike: hito wo —, to strike a man; naguritaom, to knock down.
Syn. Utsu, Butsu, Tatakau.

NAGUSAI ナガサイ 居座 n. Diversion, amusement.
NAGUSAME ナガサメ n. Comfort, consolation, solace.
NAGUSAI-MU ナガサイ務 i.v. To cheer, refresh; to console, to comfort, to soothe, pacify, appease, to calm: hana wo mite ki wo —, to cheer one's self by looking at flowers.
NAGUSAI-MI ナガサイ務献 n. Amusement, diversion, recreation, sport, pastime, fun: yoi —, fine sport.
NAGUSAI-MU ナガサイ務 i.v. To cheer, amuse, divert one's self; to banter: onna wo — to indulge one's passion with women.
NAGUSAIHIKU-KU ナガサヒクリ adj. Having a pretty name, famous: — tokoro.
NAOYUTA ナオユタ 投矢 n. An arrow that was shot.
NAOYUTA 投矢 n. A dart, javelin.
NAI ナイ adv. (provin.) Yea.
NAI-NAI 地震 n. Earthquake: — furu, there is an —.
NAI-NEW ニイ新 t.v. To twist a rope: nawa wo nui, to make a rope: dorobu wo mite nawa wo nui (prov.), to make a rope after one sees the thief.
NAIKI-KU-ISHI ナイキ-キ-シ石 n. Not, is not, have not; dead: shiranai, don't know; wakaranai, don't understand; so de wa nai, it is not so; nai de wa nai, it is not that there is none, or it is not that I have none; nai nara nukete wo yoi, if there is none, very well; nai nara nai de ii, id.; nai mono honshia, wanting something which there is not; nai mono wa nai, have everything, or destitute of nothing; aru ka nai ka shiranai, don't know whether there are any or not; naki ni shi wo arazu, it is not that there is none; nukete kanawamu mono, a thing one can't do without, necessary; nukete wa ike-nai, must have, indispensable, can't do without; so de no saikata, it was not so; naku suru, to cause not to be, to destroy, to lose; kiki wo naku suru, to exhaust the air; kanे wo naku suru, to lose one's money; nakunariwashita, is dead (coll.)
NAIKU ナイク 内管 n. Inner part.
NAIKU ナイク 内管 (coll.) Secret, private, not public: — de suwanu, to settle a matter privately, — ni suru, to do privately, to keep secret.
Syn. Naisho, Hisoka.
NAIRITSU ナイリツ 内仏 n. (coll.) A picture or image of Amida kept in private houses for worship; a household god.
NARU ナル 内遺 n. A favorite of the Emperor.
NARUCHU ナル秀 内秀 n. Private command of the Emperor.
NARUJU ナルジュ 大臣 n. Formerly the name of an officer in the Mikado's court next in rank to udajin, one of the council of state: now Lord Keeper of the Swab.
NARUJAN ナルヤン 内談 (hisoka ni hanau) Private talk or conference.
NAIYAN ナイザン 内典 n. The Buddha's sacred books are so called (opp. to gectu).
NAI-MAI ナイオン 内聯 (hioka ni shuru) — suru, to have secret communication with the enemy, treachery.

NAIRA ナイラ 内焼 n. Broken-winded — only used of horses.

NAIRAN ナイラ 内駒 n. Looking at privately or secretly.

NAIRAN ナイラ 内乱 n. Civil broil, civil war, intestine commotion, domestic trouble; — of a country or family, incest: — ga okoru.

NAIRI ナイラ 猿利 n. (San) One of the Buddhist infernum: — no soka ni otosu.

NAISHI ナイシ 内談 n. (coll.) Settling a matter privately, compounding a matter, compromise: koto wo — ni suru.

NAISHI ナイシ 猿至 conj. Or, even to, at the most, at the farthest.

NAISHITSU ナイシト内庭 n. Female servants or officials of the Mikado.

NAISHI-DOKORO ナイシドコロ 内侍所 n. The place where the mirror and state jewels of the Mikado, are kept; the mirrors.

NAISHIN ナイシン 内心 (shita gokoro) Secret mind or desires, real state of mind, private opinion.

NAISHINNO ナイシンノ 内親王 n. A princess, = himemiya.

NAISHO ナイショ 内謹 n. (coll.) Secret, private, not public, not apparent.

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NAI 482

NAI-zō ナイザウ 内臓 n. Internal organs (of the body).

NAIJKAWA ナイジャワ i.q. nanikawa. Why? for what reason? how? — kore wo jūrokobizuraren, why should they not rejoice for this?

NAIKAN-NU ナイカヌ (caus. of naijim) To make familiar or intimate, to tame, to domesticate: kodomono wo wa ni —.

SYN. NAIKUREKI, NAIKASERU.

NAIJIMI ナイジミ 驚家 n. Intimate acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, friendship.

NAI-JIMI,-MU ナイジム 驚家 i.v. To be on familiar, friendly, or intimate terms; to be intimately acquainted, to be tamed.

SYN. NAIKUREKI.

NAIJIRI-AMU ナイジリィム 質問 t.v. To inquire in a peremptory manner, to raise objections, to cavil, to find fault, to blame.

SYN. NAIKUREKI SHUN.

NAIJIRI-TO ナイジリィト 質問 To demand, or inquire in a peremptory manner, cross-examine.

SYN. NAIKUREKI.

NAJU ナヂュ 何 cade (contr. of nanji) What, what kind, how — on koto ka sōro ya, there shall be no difficulty.

SYN. KADE, NADOKA.

Naka ナカ 腹部 n. Prostitute quarters.

Naka ナカ n. Inside, within, in, middle, midst, among, between; the state of feeling between persons, relations of friendship or harmony: ie no —, inside of the house; kono hon no — ni wa nai, it is not in this book; sifu no — ga wari, the husband and wife are on bad terms; — wo nage, to restore amicable relations: — wo tagau, to break off friendly relations; ii — de oru, to be on good terms; ii — ni naru, to become as husband and wife (not in wedlock); — ni hairu, to interfere.

SYN. UCHI.

NAKABA ナカバ 術 n. Middle, midst of, the half: rokugatsu —, middle of the sixth month; torimashita, have taken the half; shu-yan —, midst of a feast; — wa yorokobi — wa utagai, half rejoicing and half doubting.

SYN. HAMBUN, CHU-O, NAKA, CHU.

NAKABUKU ナカブク 不良 n. Concave, hollow, or depressed in the centre: =nakakubo.

NAKADA-CHI ナカダチ 嫌約 n. A go-between, middleman in marriages, mediator.

SYN. NAKADUO, BAIHAKU.

NAKADACHI,TSU ナカダチ i.v. To mediate; to act as a go-between.

NAKADAR ナカダル 中絶 — suru, to be alienated in feeling, to cease friendly relations, break off an intimacy; to cease for a while, to stop half-way.

SYN. CHUZETSU.

NAKADAKA ナカダカ 極上 adj. High in the centre, convex, bulging in the middle, arched.

NAKAGAI ナカガイ 極貫 n. The trade or business of a broker; a broker.

SYN. SAIHAKO.

NAKAKA ナカガ 青 n. Relationship, friendship.

NAKAGO ナカゴ 極人 n. An imikotoba for Buddha.

NAKAGO ナガオ 中心 n. The centre, the pith, core; that part of the sword blade which runs into the handle.

NAKA-GO-MO ナカゴモ 中頸 n. Middle, half-way, middle ages, or middle of a month: — de yameru.

NAKAGOTO ナカゴト 中言 n. Backbiting, slander, tale-telling.

NAKAGUMI ナカグミ n. A kind of brewed liquor, same as nigovizake.

NAKAI ナカイ n. A maid-servant in a prostitute house.

SYN. MAKAI.

NAKA-ICH-REN ナカイチレン 隔年 After one full year has intervened.

NAKACHI-REN ナカチレン 隔日 After one day has intervened, or on the third day counting the first and last: — oite kuru.

SYN. ICHI-REN, OKI.

NAKAI ナカイ イ入 n. The recess, or interval in play, when the actors refresh themselves.

NAKAKURO ナカクロ 四 adj. Concave, hollowed in the middle.

SYN. NARAKIKU.

NAKAMA ナカマ 仲間 n. A company, firm, class, society, party, fraternity, guild.

SYN. KUMI, SHACHIT.

NAKAMA-HAZE ナカマハゼ n. Ostracism, expulsion from society: hito wo — ni suru, to ostracize a person.

NAKAMUKASHI ナカマ Kashishi n. Middle ages.

SYN. CHU-KU.

NAKAA ナカア 中 adv. Having an adversative meaning, = contrary to what was previously thought, beyond expectation; but on the contrary; indeed, very, imperfectly, not fully or thoroughly: — musukashii, more difficult than I supposed, or very difficult; toshi wa totta ga — jōbu da, he is old but he is still very strong.

SYN. EKTE, NAMA-NAKA, JITSU NI.

NAKA-NAKA ナカナナ 中 adv. Same as nana-naka.

NAKA-MORI ナカモリ 中通り n. (coll.) Healing strife; reconciling parties who have quarreled, or are at variance; restoring friendship and harmony: — wo suru; — wo naru.

NAKAMONO ナカモノ adv. Above all others, in comparison with others, especially, particularly: kedemono oku aru nakamon no inu ga yoku hito ni najimu, of all animals the dog is the most attached to man.

NAKANIWA ナカニワ 中庭 n. A court-yard in the centre of a house.

NAKANZUKU ナカツク 中 adv. Especially, particularly: — kono hito ga hatsurakumashita, this person has been particularly diligent: — kono shina migoto ni iro, this one is especially beautiful.

SYN. NAKANIMO, BETSUEN, TOBIWAKE, MOTOMO, WAKEZU.
NAKARA

ナカラ 半 n. (coll.) The middle, half: tsuki no —, middle of the month.

Syn. nakara, hambun.

NAKARAI, ナカラ伊 n. Relation, friendship, marriage, union of sexes; nan niyo no —.

NAKARAMASHI ナカラマシ i.v. nakereba yoi.

NAKARASHIMU ナカラシム (caus. of nakarai) Cause not to be: chitkara — dehirei — of strength.

NAKARE ナカレ (neg. imp. of nakarai) Do not, have not: hito wo kororu koto nakare, thou shalt not kill.

Syn. na.

NAKARE-BU ナカル (from naku, and -bu) i.v. Is not, have not: omitta yori itaku nakatta, it did not hurt as much as I expected: waga nakaran nochi, after I am dead; nochii no wrei nakoru beshii, will not be a matter of future trouble; sono hai nakaran, it will be of no advantage.

NAKARASEBA ナカリセべ Same as nakereba.

NAKASE ナカセ 仲寄 n. (coll.) A porter, cooly, one especially employed in carrying bags of grain, or sake tubs: —nisoku, katsugi.

NAKASE-BU ナカセル (caus. of naku) To make or let cry: kodomo wo nakasu, will not make the child cry.

NAKASE-DO ナカセど 中道 n. The name of an inland road leading from Tokyō to Kyoto.

NAKATAGE ナカタげ n. (coll.) Dissension, rupture, falling, out, feud: — suru.

NAKATAGE-BU ナカタヘル 間違 i.v. (coll.) To be on bad terms, to disagree, to fall out, to be at variance, to quarrel, to break friendship.

Syn. FUWA NI NARU.

NAKATE ナカテ 中踏 n. Middling rice, that ripens neither early or late; the early is called wace, the late okute.

NAKATORI ナカとり n. A vessel in which food is carried.

NAKUTSou ナカツギ 中次 n. One who transacts business between others; an agent, broker.

Syn. saitori, nakagai.

NAKATUKURI ナカタクリ n. A leopard.

Syn.ヒト.

NAKADO ナカド n. A go-between, middleman, mediator.

Syn. CHUNIN, NAkadachi, RAISHAKUNIN.

NAKATODORI ナカドとなり n. Stopping or resting places on a road.

NAKAYUBI ナカゆび 中指 n. The middle finger.

NAKASHI ナカしず 中刺 n. An ornament worn in the hair by women.

NAKASHIMA ナカしま 中天 n. Mid-heaven.

NAKASHI ナカしず 中刺 n. Shaving the hair from the middle, or top of the head.

NAKASHIMON ナカしまも (sub. mood of nakari) If there is not, as there is not, if—have not: sake go — cha denyo, if you have no wine I will do; go riyū de — waaremari, if I cannot sell it for five riyū I will not sell it at all.

NAKASHIMONO ナカしまもの (sub. mood of nakari) Although there be not.

NAKI ナキ n. Weeping, mourning, crying; complaint: — wo yameru, to cease crying; — wo ireru, to beg for an abatement—on the exchange; — ga okoru.

NAKI ナキ adj. Same as nai, which see; much used for the character で, dead, death, as: naki-ato, after death; — chichi, a deceased father; — haha, dead mother; — gara, dead body; nakitama, the spirit of one dead; naki-hito, a dead man; — kazu ni iru, to enter amongst the number of the dead.

NAKI-BU ナキ i.v. To cry, to weep, to bawl, squall; used also in a general sense for the cry or noise made by birds, animals, or insects: kodomo ga —, the child cries; tori ga —, the bird sings; inu ga —, the dog barks.

NAKI-ASHI, SU ナキアシス 拗声 t.v. To spend the night in crying, to cry all night: yokuno —, id.

NAKI-DOYOMI, MU ナキドヨミ 哀号 i.v. To make a loud noise, as when many persons are crying out together.

NAKI-FUSHI, SU ナキフス フス t.v. To cry lying down, lie down and cry—as in deep sorrow.

NAKIGAO ナキガオ n. The face of one crying; i.q. nakisuru.

NAKI-GOE ナキゴエ 哀歌 n. A cry, the voice of one crying: — wo motaru, to weep aloud.

NAKI-GOTO ナキゴト 哀口 n. Complaining, whining, whimpering, or talking in a croaking or lugubrious manner: — wo su.

NAKI-HARASHI, SU ナキハラシ 哀猿 t.v. To swell the eyelids or face with crying: me — su.

NAKIZAKURI ナキザクリ n. (coll.) i.q. nai-jakuri.

NAKIKAGE ナキカゲ n. A ghostr, spook.

NAKIME ナキメ 悲泣 n. Mourning women, who are hired to cry at funerals.

NAKI-MODAE, BU ナキモデえ ブス t.v. To cry and writhe, or throw one's self about.

NAKINA ナキナ哀名 n. A bad name or reputation which is falsely imputed to a person.

NAKI-NE-IH ナキネイ n. Letting a disagreeable matter, for which there is no redress, pass in silence.

NAKI-ONNA ナキオンナ 哀婦 n. Same as naimke.

NAKIRIBOCHO ナキリボチョ n. A kind of kitchen knife used for cutting vegetables.

NAKIRI-BUKI, -BU ナキリブキ ブス t.v. To shriek and cry, or cry with a loud voice.

NAKIRI-BWAQI, -BU ナキリブワクイ ブス i.v. To cry in great agitation or excitement, to make a disturbance by crying.

NAKISHORE, BU ナキシホレ ホレ t.v. To become weak, or faint with crying.

NAKISHITAI, -AD ナキシタフウ タフウ t.v. To cry and long for a loved one who is absent, or to go with another.

NAKIRA ナキラ n. Crying face, tearful countenance; — wo hachi ga san (prov.), the bee stung a crying face,—to have one trouble upon another.
NAKADO ナカド 仲人 n. i.q. naka-udo.
NAKU ナク See nai.
NAKUMA ナクミ Same as nakereba.
NAKU-NAKU ナクナク adv. Weeping; crying.
NAKUNARI,-RU ナクナル 無成 i.v. To be lost, missing, no longer in existence, come to naught, done, used up, all gone, dead: kane ga —, the money is all gone; hito ga —, the man is dead; tanoshimi ga —, there is no longer any pleasure.
Nama ナマ 生 adj. Raw, crude, uncooked; unripe, green; unseasoned, fresh; inexperienced, immature, imperfect, unskilled; superficial: nama-mono, raw or uncooked things; nama-samurai, an inexperienced soldier; — toshiyori, a middle-aged man; nama uso, raw fish; nama-gai, raw clams; te wo — arai ni suru, to wash the hands imperfectly, or half washed.
NAMARI ナマリ 生子 adv. Imperfectly dried, half-dried: kimonoma —, da, the clothes are only half dried; — han-gawaki.
NAMACHI ナマチ 生血 (senketsu) n. Fresh blood: — ga deru.
Nama ナマ 名前 n. Name: anata no o — wa nam to moshimana, what is your name? Syn. na.
Nama-gaten ナマガテン 生合點 (coll.) Having a smattering only, comprehending imperfectly, only half understanding a matter.
NAME ナメ — nari, rude, impolite.
Nama-giki ナマギキ 生割 (coll.) Pretending to, or affecting a skill or knowledge of which one has only a smattering: — na hito, a charlatan, smatterer; a vain, conceited person.
Syn. kaitafu, nama-iki, ikisugir.
Nama-gusai, -ki-ku shi ナマガイ 生サイ adj. Fresh and disagreeable in smell, smell of raw flesh, or of raw fish.
Nama-hanaka ナマハンカ (obs.) i.q. nama-jikka.
Nama-hazukashiri, -ki-ku shi ナマハズカシ 生意 (coll.) Awkward, difficult, shifty, shy.
Nama-kyō ナマキョウ 生枝 (coll.) Raw and inexperienced in military tactics, or in military exercises: — o kizu no moto (prov.).
Nama-iki ナマイキ adj. (coll.) Assuming or pretending to something which one does not possess; vain, affected, conceived; half dead, still having a little life: sakana ga — da, the fish is still alive; — na hito, an affected person, a top, coxcomb: — na koto wo iu, to talk affectedly.
Syn. ikisugi, desuki.
Nama-takenkai, -ku shi ナマタイケナイ adj. Chidish, puerile.
Namaji ナマジ 生 adj. Without deliberation, indirectly, in a foolhardy manner, hastily; right or wrong: — naru ikusa.
Syn. zehi naku, mageteru.
NAMESUBA, or NAMA-TSUBAKI ヌマツバ 生唾N. A flow of saliva, as in eating anything sour, or in pregnancy: — wo haku; — ga deru.

NAMAWAKAL-KI-KU-SHI ヌマワカライ 生弱N. Not yet old still young, green and inexperienced, young and immature.

NAMAYAKE ヌマヤケ 生焼 Half-baked, or roasted, underdone: — no sakana.

NAMAYEII of NAMA-TOX ヌマヘイ 醜家N. Half-drunk, fuddled, partially intoxicated.

NAMAZU ヌマズ 蕨魚N. A species of macula or disease of the skin: shiro — vitiligo.

NAMAZU ヌマズ 蕨魚N. A Cat-fish, Silurus japonicus.

NAMAZU-HADA ヌマazuハダN. A skin spotted like a Catfish.

NAMBA ヌマバ 鳴場N. (coll.) A dangerous, or difficult place.

NAMBA ヌマバ n. A kind of wooden boots worn by farmers in working in deep rice fields; maize.

NAMHAI ヌマハイ 何杯 How many cups or glasses full? mizu wo — iremashō.

NAMHAN ヌマハン 南蛮 (minami no ebisu) Southern barbarians; formerly applied to the Portuguese, Dutch and other Europeans: — teten, a kind of hard iron.

NAMIBEN ヌマベン 偏倹 adv. (coll.) How many times, many times.

NAMISU ヌマス 何程 (nami hodo, provin.) How much? How many?

NAMURO アムロ 何人N. How many people (of which kind) there are? De kara netsuteki, i.e. a large number of people.

NAMBU ヌムブ 何分 How many tenths of an inch? or how many parts or fractions?

NAMBU ヌムブ 難物N. A thing or person difficult to deal with or dispose of.

NAMBYO ヌムビョ 難病 (naori gatabi yamai) A dangerous or incurable disease.

NAMI ヌマ n. A pad placed beneath a saddle to protect a horse's back.

NAMICHI ヌマ道無 n. Rudeness, impoliteness: — naru, impolite, rude.

NAMIDEN ヌマデン 無器 (nami kara, in) The untrained, or unprepared side of a coin, opp. to kata: name kata, "head or tail" (in betting).

NAMIDE, NAMIE ヌマイド, ヌマイエ t.v. To lick, to taste, to apply the tongue to anything; to know by experience. Syn. neburu.

NAMIGAI ヌマガイ 無型 t.v. Same as naraberu.

NAMIGEKI ヌマゲキ 無體 adj. Rude, impolite: — naru mono.

NAMISHIBEI, NAMI-SHI ヌミシベイ, ヌミシヘ ムシへ t.v. To lick, to dress and soften skin: kawa wo —, to tan leather.

NAMISHIWAGA ヌミシハガ 被革N. A tanned skin, leather.

NAMOTE ヌマ te Same as nabete.

NAMUZU, NAMUZU ヌムズ ムズ t.v. (coll.) To lick the mouth, — as an animal after eating: kuchi wo —.

NAMI ヌマ 列N. A row: te —, a row of houses; ki —, a row of trees.

NAMI ヌマ 波N. Waves: -nami, big waves; — no nami, the ridges of the waves; nami uchi-gara, wave-beaten shore; — ga arai, the sea is rough; — nage, the foam of a wave; — no hana, salt; — guruma, a boat, ship; — kaze, wind and waves.

NAMU ヌマ Common, ordinary, usual, average quality, in general: — no hito, a man of ordinary abilities; — yori òki, larger than the average; — ni sugureru, above the average; — no shina de gozonaimu, it is an article of the average quality, hito nami ni arazu, not like the common run of men; toshi nami, yearly; tsuki nami, monthly; hi nami, daily, day by day; kado —, from house to house.

Syn. tsu-rei, tsune, atarima.

NAMI-, NAMU ヌマ+1 無+1 母居 i.v. To be in a row, sit in a row, arranged in order.

NAMI-, SURE ヌマス+1 無ス+1 母居 i.v. To set at naught, to despise, make light of, to treat with disrespect, disregard or dishonor: kimi wo —; chi-chi wo —. Syn. natsushiro ni eru.

NAMIDA ヌミダ 深N. Tears: — wo koboru; — wo nagasu; — wo tateru, to shed tears; — wo harun, to wipe away the tears.

NAMIDACHI, NAMU ヌミダチ, ヌミナ i.v. To rise up or become rough, — as the waves.

NAMIDA-SUMI, NAMU ヌミダスミ, ヌミナ i.v. Eyes filling with tears; to have the appearance of one about to cry.

NAMIJI ヌミジ 人N. Sea-voyage: — yamakura ni kaeri-kitaru, to return in safety from a voyage.

NAMIKI ヌミキ 列樹 Trees planted in a row or in regular order, as along the side of a road, or be-cause of the waves: — ni miyuru fune.

NAMIMA ヌミマ 波間 (nami no aida) Between, or amongst the waves: — ni miyuru fune.

NAMIMAKURA ヌミマクラ 波LOBALN. (lit.) Piled upon the waves, i.e. traveling by ship; voyaging.

NAMIMATSU ヌミマツ 列松N. A row of pine trees.

NAMIMI ヌミミ adv. To the full, brimful: sake wo kopper ni — tsu-gu, pour my cup full of wine.

NAMI-NAMI ヌミヌミ adv. (coll.) Ordinary, usual, common, in regular order: — naranu, extraordinary; — de wa nai, id.

Syn. hito-tōmii.
Nam-i-yoke ナミョケ 波除 n. A breakwater, anything used for breaking the force of the waves.

Nam-meri ナミメリ Comp. of nan, the fut. of naru and meri; same as narubeishi,—coll. dardor, should be may.

Nam-mon ナンモノ 難問 n. A caviling or difficult question or objection: — surn, to raise objections; to propound hard questions, censure; — wo kakeru, to propose —.

Nam-mi ナミミ n. A kind of weed.

Nam-pa ナンパ 難破 Shipwrecked: — sen, a wrecked ship.

Nam-pib ナンピブ 難庇 n. Defect, flaw, blemish: — wo tsukete waaruku iu, to point out defects and run down, as a thing which is for sale.

Nam-pito ナンピト (cont. of namibito) Anybody, any person: — no setsu.

Nam-pō ナンバウ 南方 (minami no hō) Southern side, southern countries.

Nam-pō ナンブ ポ周风 n. Adverse or baffling wind.

Syn. Akupō, Arashih.

Nam-u ナム 南無 A Sanscrit word, used in Buddhist prayers as an invocation, said by Japanese commentators to be equivalent to 護命 of the Chinese: I adore thee: namu umida bute, I adore thee, O eternal Buddha.

Nam-u or Nam-beru ナム or ナンバー Same as nameru.

Nam-usambō ナムサンボウ 南無三寶 An exclamation of surprise or swearing=O heavens! — shikujittari, O heavens, I have made a mistake!

Na-mushī ナミミ養 n. A kind of caterpillar which feeds on the leaves of the rapsed plant.

Nam ナム 難 (katai) Hard, difficult, hardship, adversity, misfortune; objection: — ni nozomite shi wo damo osorezu, when danger is near (a patriot) will not fear death; ichi — arī, there is one difficulty, or objection; — ni au, to meet with adversity; — wo tsukeru, to raise an objection or point out a defect; — nashi, without difficulty; — wo suku, to deliver from evil.

Nam ナム A particle affixed to verbs, giving them, (1) a future meaning; as hakanaku nari-nan nochi ni mo omoi-dashi-tamae after I shall have passed away think of me; yoki tokorō ni utsurī-nan, I will remove into a good place.

(2) Of desiring, wishing, imploring; as, haya yo mo ake-nan, I would it were morning; waga nageku kokoro wo hito mo shira-nan, I would not that others should know my sadness.

(3) An euphonic particle,=soj as, kono koto ima mo ari to nan, there are such things even at the present time; misu ni nan utsurī keru, it is reflected in the water; kaze no oto ni nan ari keru, it is the sound of the wind.

Nam ナム 南 (minami) n. South (used only in comp.).

Nan ナン 男 (otoko) A male, man, son: — shī, ま a male child, a boy, a son; — nyo, 男女 a male and female, man and woman; —, the second son; yo —, the fourth son; hachi —, the eighth son; chō —, the eldest son.

Nan ナン (a contracted form of nani) What: nan doki, what o’clock? nan nen, what year? nan getsu, what month? oume no wa wa nan to wōshimau, what is your name? kore wa nan to iu mono, what do you call this?

Nan ナナ (cont. of nanatsu) Seven.

Namako 1 ナマコ n. A kind of silk stuff woven

Nam-oji with threads of seven strands.

Namakusa ナマクサ 七草 n. Seven kinds of greens,—viz., serī, nanaha gōgyō, hakobera, hakako, suzuma, suzukhiro,—cooked and eaten on the 7th day of the 1st month (o.c.), supposed to preserve from diseases.

Namae ナメ 姓 Inclined, slanting, oblique, diagonal: — ni kuru, to cut diagonally.

Syn. Sujikai.

Namae-narazu ナメナラズ 不adv. Exceeding great, extraordinary: kyōsetsu —, my joy is excessive.

Namaishū-tubi ナミシュブ 無名指 n. The nameless finger, i.e. the ring-finger.

Nan-ni ナンニ Seventy.

Nan-ninshū 七十一 Seventy years of age.

Namazu ナマズ Seven.

Syn. Shichi.

Nama-suge ナマスゲ 番毛 n. The hairs on the fingers and toes: te no —, ashi no —.

Nama-tsu-sagari ナマツサガリ n. Past seven (now four) o’clock; to become old, worn out.

Nam-bun ナンブン 何分 Same as nani-bun.

Nanda ナンダ 派 Same as nanida.

Nanda ナンダ (coll. cont. of nani de aru) What is it? is it the matter? ano sawagi wa nanda, what disturbance is that?

Nanda ナンダ adj. Coll. neg. per. suffix,— have not: as, mi-nanda, have not seen; kiku-nanda, have not heard. Same as minakatta, kikinakatta.

Nandai ナンダイ 難題 n. A hard theme or question; a difficult subject; a hard, unjust or cruel matter: — wo it-kakeru, to propose a hard theme or question.

Nandemo ナンデモ Same as nanidemo.

Nando ナンド 縄戸 n. A butter’s room, closet, pantry, larder; a dressing room.

Nando ナンド 縄 等 Same as nando.

Nandō 何度 adv. How often,=ikutabi; nando mo, very often.

†Nane ナネ n. My elder sister; you.


Nan ナン 何 [pron. What, something, anything: kore wa nani, what is this? nan wa shite iru ka, what are you doing? nani wa ko makoto to iu ya, what do you call truth? nani hitotenu to shite, in every particular; nani ni ka sen, what will be the use? — ya ka o sewa ni naniramashita, am obliged to you for various acts
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of kindness; — ka haitte kuru, something is coming in; — ka mottekoi, bring me something; — wo do nasaremashita, what have you done about that (of which one has forgotten the name); nani wa to mo are, kore wo naki ni shimashō, whatever else I have to do I will do this first; — shiru mono ka, how should I know?

Nan-1 にんし 難易 (kataki to yasuki) n. Difficult or easy.


Syn. dare, dono hito.

Nanbin にんびん 何分 (coll.) An exclam.—I pray you, please, I beseech, any how, any way: yoroshiku o tanomi-moshimasu, I pray you to help me in any way you think best.

Syn. dozo, dōka, nan- to- zo.

Nanide にんじで With, by from, or out of what? kore wa — kashiraemashita ka, what is this made of? — gozarimasu, what is it?

Nanidemo にんじでも pronom Anything whatever: — yoroshii, anything will do.

Syn. gana, nan- to- zo.

Nan- gana にんだな See gana.

Nan- ga- sate に Candle See sate: — o yasui go yō de gozarimasu, it is a very easy business.

Nanogashi にんがしば 何業 pronom. A certain person, somebody, some one whose name is not mentioned, so and so, how much: mukashi no —, some one of the ancients; kanjō wa — ni naru, how much is the account?

Nanigenai- , ki- ku- shi にんげないな にげない ない without any appearance whatever of mind, caring about or knowing; with a careless, unconcerned, or indifferent manner, without letting on: nanigenai tetsu ni id

Nani- gokoro- naku にんざきる 無心 adv. Not thinking, not intending, without mind.

Nani- goto にんごと 何事 Why what reason; what news, matter or business: kono haori wa — zo. why are you wearing this coat? — mo nai, nothing the matter whatever; — ka aru to mieru, something appears to be the matter; — ga aru no da, what is the matter? — ni yobazu, no matter what.

Nani- ka にんか adv. What, something, any, aught: — shirimasen, what is it I don't know, — yō ga aru ka, what is your business or have you any business? — yō mono ga arimōru mono da, I think there must be something that will do, or answer the purpose; — to secaishī, busy at something; nani- ka wa motte, in some way; nani- ka no seva wa suru, render some kind of aid; — no koto made ki wo tsukeru, give attention to everything (no matter what it is); — kami ni tsutsunida mono, something wrapped in paper.

Nani- kore にんこ 何是 Any and every thing: — to isogashī, busy in various ways; to nakuru, anything, no matter what.

Nani- mono にんも adv. Everything: with a neg., nothing: — ka mo shite-tru, knows everything (no matter what); — nai, there is nothing.

nothing; kimono mo — doro darake ni shita, his clothes and everything else were covered with mud; — miemasen, there is nothing to be seen.

†Nanimo にんも n. My younger sister; my dear wife: utsukushiki wa ga — no mikoto.

Nani- mono にんもの 何物 What thing? what person? — da, who is that? or what thing is that? — no shitaru wa na ya ariken, I wonder who did this.

Nan- ni にん adv. Anything whatever: — ni yorozu, no matter what; — mo nanaru, of no use, good for nothing, — mo seyo, be it as it may; however it may be; — shiro kawaisō na koto da, be it as it may, it is a cruel thing.

Nani- no にん n. See nan- no.

Nanō にんおつ 名負 adj. Celebrated; famous. Corresponding to its reputation.

Syn. nadai, natte.

Nani- sama にんさま 何様 adv. Any how; any way: — makoto to wa omowarezu, somehow it cannot be considered as true.

Nani- shi- ni, or Nani- shi- ka にんし- に For doing what why for what reason.

Nanishita にんししき 名負 Same as naniō.

Nani- shiro にんしろ Be as it may; at any rate.

Nanito にんと Whatever; how; what: — twa- rete no kumaimasen. I don't mind anything he says; — naku, without any special reason; — sen, or — shō, what shall I do? — yō ma- yōta mono ja nai ka, has he not greatly deceived himself?

Nanito- kaya にんと かや What, of doubt, or uncertainty. — I wonder what: — in mono, a thing called so and so.

Nanito- mo にんとも pronom. Anything whatever: — nai, nothing at all; — omowaru, to think nothing of it.

Nanito- tō にんとと adv. Why, for what reason: — kakuru tokoro ni wa owashimasa so, why are you living in such a place?

Nanito- zo にんとぞ Exclam. in requesting, beseeching; I pray you, please.

Syn. dozo, nanbon.

†Nanwa にんわ n. The port of Nihon, an ancient syllabary which began with this word.

Nani- yara, or Nani- yaran にんやら What (don't certainly know), something or other: kono-hodo nani- yara kuro naru kokoro-gakari ga kiyami to naru, she lately became gloomy from some care or other (which was not known).

Nani- yori にんより Than anything whatever: — kekkō no mono, more splendid than anything else.

Nanjī にんじ 難思 (kataki koto) n. A difficult matter.

Nanjī にんじ pronom. Used colloquially to inferiors: nanjī-ra, plur. you.

Syn. anata, omae, on mi, sonata, sochi.

Nanjī- zuru にんじずる 難思 t.v. To object to, to state a difficulty, to rephrase, reprimand.

Syn. naiju.


NANRO ナンロ 難論 - suru, to object and dispute, to oppose and argue against.

NASAI ナンセイ 男姓 n. Masculine gender.

NASAN ナンセン 無戦 (kakita ikusa) n. A battle in which one side falls back obstinately fighting.

NASU ナンス stick, to use. - suru, to be wrecked.

NASHI ナンシ 男子 (otoko no ko) n. A male child, boy, a son.

NASI ナンシー 昼よ, The house.

NASUKO ナンショク 男色 n. Sodomy: - suru, to practice sodomy.


NATACHI ナタンチ 子等 You (plur.).

NATSUNOKE ナンチョク 南天駒 n. The Nandina domesticana.

NAO ナオ 男名 

NAOKO ナノコ 男号 The game of odd and even.

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NAONI ナノイ 男女 (otoko onna) n. Man and woman, male and female.

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NABARI ナバリ n. The ending of a period of desolation and becoming clean and fit to enter a miya.

NAROE, or NARU ナロイ 名信 n. (lit., name breaking) Disgrace, infamy, reproach: ie no —, disgrace of a house.

Syn. HAJI, KARIN, CHIJOKU.

NARI ナリ n. Dye, restoration to health; ga hayai, quickly cured; — ga oto, slow to get well.

NARU-BU ナルブ 形 v. To be cured, healed. — To be mended, repaired; to be restored to friendship; to be translated from one language into another, to die: yamai ga naotta, the disease is cured; naka ga naotta, the quarrel, or breach of friendship is healed; Nippon no kotoba ni naoru ka, is it translated into Japanese? michi ga naotta, the road is mended; kaze ga —, the wind has become favorable; za ni —, to resume one's seat.

Syn. IVYU, JI-SURU, OSAMARU.

NABARAI ナバリ n. Hardy. — NABARAI ナバリ n. Same as nagori.

NARABE-RO ナラベル t.v. To place in order, arrange in a row, to match or rank with, compare with; hito wo retsu ni —, to arrange men in ranks; narabete kaku, to write in a row; narabete oku, to place in a row; tōji Tōkyō ni oite kato wa naraberi mono nashi, there is now none in Tōkyō equal to him.

Syn. TSURANERU, SOROGUERU.

NARABE-BU ナラべブ 形 v. To be in a row, to be arranged in order, matched: hon ga naraide tru, the books are arranged in a row.

Syn. TSURANABE, SOROU.

NARABE ナラ貝 n. The order, arrangement, row, rank, series.

Syn. RETSU, TSURA, NAMI.


NARARE ナラレ (cont. of narazu shite) Not being, without it is, unless, excepting: hoshi wa yoru narade wa miensen, stars cannot be seen excepting at night; kore — hoka ni wa nai, have none except this; ada ni tekki hi wo okuru hito jigoku narade wa yuki-tokoro nashi, there is no place for one who spends his time uselessly to go to, except it be to hell.

Syn. NAKEBERA.

NARAI-RO ナライレ t.v. To study, to learn, to practice so as to be familiar with. — To imitate: Nippon no kotoba wo —, to study, to learn the Japanese language; fue wo fuki-narau, to learn to play on the flute; gwaikoku no ifuku ni narōte koshiraeru, to make in imitation of foreign clothes; narau yori narero (prov.)

Syn. MANABU.

NARAI ナライ n. Custom, usage, fashion, manner, way, practice: yo no —, custom of the times. Syn. FUSOKU, NARAWASHI, POI.

NARU ナラ n. North-east wind.

NARAKU ナラク 形 n. (from the Sanscrit Naraka) The general term for hell or place where the wicked are punished (Bud.): — no soko, the lowest hell. Syn. JOOYU.

NARABE ナラベ n. Forward as nara.

NARAIN ナライ A coll. cent, of the neg. naranu; also used by officials as an imper. in forbidding: tōru koto —, you must not pass through.

NARANAI ナラナイ (coll. coll.) Same as naranai, the neg. of nari: nakute naranai, can't do without, must have it: itakute naranai, it pains so that I cannot endure it; asonde ite wa naranai, you ought not to be playing.

Syn. IKENAI.

NARASHI-RO ナラシレ t.v. To cause to produce, make to bear.

NARASHI-RO ナラシレ t.v. (caust. of narashi) To cause to sound, to sound, to ring, to play on, jingle: kane wo —, to ring a bell; taiko wo —, to play the drum.

NARASHI-RO ナラシレ t.v. To level, make even, to grade; to average: teuchi wo —, to level the ground; narashite hitotsu ga ikura ni ataru, how much would they average?

NARASHI-RO ナラシレ t.v. To train, drill, or exercise so as to be perfect in, or familiar with; to familiarize, inure, habituate, ac-
custom to. to season: hyakushō wo bugē ni—, to familiarize the farmers with the art of war; uma wo kuruma ni—, to break a horse to the wagon.

NARASHI ナラシ n. Training, drilling, or exercising so as to be familiar with: the average: shibito no—, training for the theatre.

NARASHIME,-RU ナラシメ 合成 (caus. of nari) i.v. To cause to become; to make perfect.

NARAWASE,-RU ナラハセ 合成 (caus. of nari) To cause to learn order to be taught

NARAWASHI ナラハシ 風俗 n. Custom, fashion, manner, practice, way.

Syn. Fūzoku NARAI, Fūgō.

NARAWASHI,-SU ナラハス て To accustom, familiarize, inure, to habituate; to cause to learn, to train: inu wo kari ni—, to train a dog for hunting

NARAZU ナラズ 不成 neg. of nari.

NARAZUKKE ナラブケ n. A kind of pickled cucumber, first made in Nara.

NARAZU-MONO ナラモノ 無類者 n. (coll.) A good-for-nothing fellow, one who is no use.

NARE,-RU ナレ 成 (neut. verb.) To be formed, consist of.

NARE,-RU ナレ 駄駄 i.v. To be accustomed to, used habituated, seasoned, familiar, inured to, well acquainted with: tochi ni— to be familiar with a place: tsukai-narera, familiar with the use of; minarenu hito a person one is not used to seeing.

NARE-AI ナレア駄駄 合成 n. Collusion, conspiring together, a secret agreement or understanding: de hito wo damaasu, to conspire together to defraud a person.

NAREBA ナレバ (subj. mood of nari) Being, because, since: kaku no gotoku—, as it is so.

NAREBA-NARI ナレバナリ (always final) It is because.

NARE-KOMO ナレコModesub. mood of nari) Although it is, keredomo.

NAREGISHI ナレギシ駄駄 i.v. Clothes which one is accustomed to from long use.

NARE-NARESHI,-KI-KU ナレナレシ駄駄 adj. Familiar, intimate, not formal or distant; free or easy in manner.

NARESAREKU ナレサレ 合成 (caus. of naraneru) To make familiar with, accustomed to, to habituate, familiarize.

NARE-SOME,-RU ナレソメ駄駄初初 i.v. To commence to be intimate, or acquainted; to begin to be accustomed to.

NARI ナリ A final word in writing—coll. da, de aru, or gozaimasu, it is. It is sometimes used only for elegance.

NARI ナリ 疑病 n. (coll.) leprosy.

Syn. RAIYŌ, KATTAI.

NARI ナリ 風 n. Figure; shape; manner, appearance; style, air: ejin no—, to dress in foreign style.

NARI ナリ 鳴 n Sound; noise: no yoi kane ga nai ku, is not that a fine-toned bell?

NARI,-RU ナリ成 i.v. To be, to become, exist; to be done, finished, complete: mizu ga kori ni naru. water becomes ice; samuku naru, to become cold; omoshiroku nate kuru, began to be agreeable,atsu natsu, it has become hot; kome ga takaku nate tami ga komaru, the people are distressed by the high price of rice.

NARI,-RU ナリ 鳴 i.v. To emit a sound, to sound to make a noise, ring, hum, buzz: kane ga—, the bell rings; minai ga—, the ears ring; kaze ga— the wind sounds.

NARI,-RU ナリ 鳴 i.v. To form fruit, to grow, or appear as fruit; to beget, produced ni ga nari the fruit grows, ura no iware ni wa na-subi wo naranu (prov.), the egg-plant does not grow on a melon-vine.

Syn. MINORU.

NARI-AGARI,-RU ナリアガリ 養成 i.v. To grow up, to rise suddenly in rank or fortune from a low grade: nari-agari shinsō, suddenly acquired property.

NARI-AGARI,-RU ナリアガリ 養成 i.v. To sound upwards toki no koye teni—, the shout reached the heavens.

NARIKOKORO ナリココーレ数 n. Another house for pleasure besides the usual dwelling place, a villa.

NARI-DOYOMI,-RU ナリドスモ瞳吹 i.v. To sound loud.

NARI-FURI ナリフリ形影 n. Manner, deportment, appearance, mode of dress.

Syn. Sugata, NARI.

NARI-GATAI,-KI-KU-SHI ナリガタイ 難成 adj. Difficult to be, to become, or do; hard to obtain kaunin ga nari-gatai, hard to be patient.

NARI-HATE ナリハテ 成果 i.v. To end, finish. conclude one’s course, to come to a bad end, to turn out bad: nari-haten sama wo min to omou, thought to see what bad end they would come to.

NARI-HATE ナリハテ 成果 n. The end, result.

Syn. YUKUSE.

NARI-HIBIKI,-RU ナリヒビキ 鳴響 i.v. To resound, reverberate.

NARI-IDÉ,-RU ナリイデ i.v. To rise in the world; to be born, to come into existence.

NARI-KAKARI,-RU ナリカカリ 成積 i.v. (coll.) To begin to be, to commence, about to become. akaku narikakuru, to begin to turn red; kuraku narikakuru, to begin to grow dark.

NARI-KANE,-RU ナリカネ 成積 i.v. Difficult to be or do, impossible.

NARI-KATACHI ナリカタチ 容貌 n. The form, figure, shape, appearance.

Syn. Sugata.

NARI-KAWARI,-RU ナリカワリ 成変 i.v. To change into, transform, to be instead of, to take the place of: oyu ni narikawatte sewa wo suru.

NARIKKE ナリッケ (com. coll. for nari) Form, shape, style.

NARI-KUDARI,-RU ナリクダリ 成極成 i.v. To become low, to descend from a high to a low station in life, to fall to a low estate.
NAMIBO ナミボ (coll. A leper.
NAMIMONO ナミモノ 生物 n. Musical instruments, anything used for producing sound: wo oohi suru.
NAMIMONO ナミモノ 生物 n. Fruit.
SYN. kudamono.
NARI-SAGARI,-RU ナリザガル 成下 i.v. Same as nari-kudari.
NARISOU ナリサウ 成相 Appears as if it would be, seems as if, looks as if: okiku narisou na mono, it looks as if it were becoming large; kaeritaku - na mono, one might expect he would like to return.
NARI-TACHI ナリタチ 成立 n. Bringing up, education, rearing up.
SYN. sodachi.
NARI-TACHI,-TSU ナリタチ 成立 i.v. To consist of, to be made of: kuri wa mizu de.
NARITOMO ナリトモ (subj. mood of nari) Although, even if shi-sho ne-age nasarete naritomo, even if the price should have risen a little.
NARIWA ナリハ 業 n. Employment, occupation, business; calling.
SYN. tosei, kagyou, shogai.
NARIWATARI,-RU ナリワタラル 鳴返り t.v. To reverberate, or resound far and wide.
NARITUKI ナリユキ 成行 n. State, condition, case, or circumstances into which anything comes by a course of conduct or train of events; the result, end.
SYN. narihate.
NARO ナロ (coll. for naru) Naro koto nara kashite kudasare, if you can lend it to me.
NARUHODO ナルホド 成程 (coll.) Exclam. used in expressing one's understanding, assent, or approbation: I understand, very true, indeed.
NARUKAMI ナルカミ 雨 n. Thunder.
SYN. kaminari, hai, ikatzuchi.
NAREKO ナレコ 鳴子 n. A kind of scarecrow which makes a noise.
NARUMI ナルミ 鳴海 n. The roaring of the sea.
NARUTAKE ナルタケ 成史 adv. As much as possible; as much, or as good as you can: hone otte kudasare, do it as well as you can; - yoi no ga hoshit, I want one as good as possible; - shimbo shinaare, be as patient as you can.
SYN. dkekare.
NARUTO ナルト 鳴門 n. A whirlpool.
NARUTODAI ナルトダイ n. A species of sea-bream, Pagrus.
NASAI ナサイ Tokyo coll. for nasare.
NASAKI ナサキ 職 n. Kindness, pity, humanity, benevolence: - no nai hito, an unkind person; - wo kakeru, to pity; - nai, cruel, unfailing, unkind.
SYN. ji'ai, aresumi.
NASANNEKO ナサンネコ n. A step-child, -mamako.
NASARE,-RU ナサラ 瘟成 (pass. of nasu, used respectfully) To do: kono hon wa anata no okaki nasareta no de gozarimasu ka, did you make this book? okaki nasare, please write; k0 nasare, do it this way.
NASARI,-RU ナサリ 瘟成 t.v. To do: ano koto wo d0 nasaru, what are you going to do about that matter? nani wo - what are you doing? nani ni - what are you going to do with it?
SYN. suru, itasu, nasu.
NASASHIME,-RU ナサシメ 分成 (caust. of nasu) To cause, order make, or let do: yoi wo —, to order another to get ready.
NASASU ナササ adj. Not likely improbable; not appearing to be or have: kane - wa hito, a person who appears to have no money.
NASE ナセ Inclined, slanting.
NASE ナセ 友君 n. Husband; elder brother.
NASHI,-RU ナシ 鳴 t.v. To do, to make, to produce: as perform, achieve, finish, complete; to beget: aku wo —, to do evil; zen wo —, to do good; ret wo —, to salute; - kari wo nasu, to return that which one has borrowed; - ko wo —, to beget a child.
NASHI ナシ鳴 See nai.
NASHI ナシ 鳴 n. A pear: - no ki, a pear tree.
SYN. nasihara ナシバラ n. The true mother.
NASHIJIRI ナシジリ 刺地 n. A kind of lacquer, having a pear-colored ground sprinkled with gold leaf.
NASHIKUZUSHI ナシクズushi 清楚 n. (coll.) Paying by instalments: shakkin wo — ni suru, to pay off a debt by instalments.
SYN. bihaeka, nempu.
NASHIKUZUSHI ナシクズushi 清楚 n. A room in a monastery where all business is transacted; also, the priest who transacts the business of the monastery.
NASU ナス 成 Like, =gotoku; yama — hito, people multitudinous as the mountains; yama — takara, riches piled up like a mountain.
NASU ナス See nashi.
NASU, NASU or NASURI ナス or ナス里子 n. The egg-plant, Solanun melongena.
NASURI,-RU ナスル 樽 t.v. To paint, varnish, daub, smear; to lay the blame on others, to impute, or charge to others: hito no tsura ni doro wo nasuru, to daub a person's face with mud; to bring shame or disgrace on others; tsuni wo hito ni nasuri-tsuukeru.
SYN. suru.
NATA ナタ 錦 n. A hatchet.
NATAMAME ナタマメ 刀豆 n. A kind of bean with a sword-shaped pod, Canavallia ensiformis.
NATABE ナタベ 鐵鍬 n. Rake-seed.
NASU ナス 木 n. Summer; - no hi, a summer day; - mono, summer clothes; - gasumi, summer haze.
NATSUGO ナツグ 風夏 n. The brown hair of the stag, of which pencils are made.
NATSUGI ナツギ 風衣 n. Summer clothes.
NATSUGO ナツゴ 風齢 n. A kind of silkworm that makes a cocoon twice a year, bivotline.
NATSUKASHIGARI,-RU ナツカシガリ i.v. To be longing after, to think affectionately of something absent, to be homesick.
NATSUKASHI, KI-KU ナツカシ 海潮 adj. Said of that which is absent and thought of with love
or affection, to be longing after: oya ga natu-
kashii, I long to see my parents; uchi ga nat-
tekashii ka, are you homesick? — ku omou, to 
think fondly of, to love.

Syn. koishii, shitawashii, yukashii.

Natsukashiku なつかしく adj. Affectionately 
thinking of, or longing after something absent: o natsukashii gozarimashita, I have often 
thought of you, or I have longed to see you.

Natsukashimi, -m なつかしみ t.v. To love, be 
fond of, affectionately thinking of.

Natsuku, -m なつくる 騙着 t.v. To tame, to 
give gentle or familiar, to domesticate; to 
soften, mollify, to gain the friendship of: shu 
wo —, to attach a dog to one's self.

Syn. natsujameshi.

Natsuki, -ku なつ季 i.v. To be friendly, 
familiar or intimate; to be social, tame, do-
imesticated. Syn. natsujimu.

Natsusame なつさま n. Feeling ill-effects from 
the heat of summer: — suru.

Natsume なつめ n. A tea-caddy.

Natsume なつめ 稲 n. The Jujube, Zizyphus 
vulgaris: — nuri, oval shape.

Natsumi, -m なつみ Same as nazumi.

Natsuyase なつやせ n. Growing thin or losing 
fluid in summer: — ni yoshi to in mono zo 
unagi tori-maze, take and eat eels, for they say 
it is good for people who grow thin in summer.

Natzō なつぞ 砂豆 n. A kind of food made 
of boiled beans.

Nattoku なっとう 炙得 (coll.) — suru, to 
consent, to admit, approve, allow, to concur in, 
aqueus in Syn. shōchū suru, gatten suru.

Naru なる See nai.

Nauta なた (coll.) Celebrated, famous, well-
known: — wo sumotori, a famous wrestler.

Syn. nanto, nadi.

Nawa なわ 绳 A rope, line: — wo nau, to make 
a rope, — ni kikuru, to be bound with a rope; 
— ga kireru, the rope is broken; — wo ireru, to 
measure with a line.

Nawabari なわバリ 網張り n. Laying out or 
measuring ground with a line; lines stretched 
to prevent people from entering a place.

Nawashihoo なわしヒオ 綱張子 n. A rope 
ladder.

Nawame なわめ 綱め n. Bonds: — ni au, to 
be bound, as a criminal: — ni kikuru, id.

Nawanori なわのり 綱延り n. Stretching a line; 
giving good measure or more than is thought for 
in measuring with a line.

Nawashihō なわしヒオ 句代 n. A small piece of 
ground in which rice sprouts are grown for 
transplanting.

Nawate なわた 殺 n. A road through rice-fields.

Nawatsuki なわつき 綱付 n. (coll.) A person 
in bonds, a criminal.

Naya なや 綱 n. A store-room, or cellar for 
preserving vegetables, fish, etc.; a barn, shed.

Nayamashi, -m なやまし 病 t.v. To afflict, to 
trouble, distress, to persecute, harass, to vex, 
annoy: tan i wo —, to oppress the people; 
teki wo —, to harass the enemy.

Syn. kurushimezu, komarasezu.
NAZORA-E-RU ナゾラヘル t.v. To make like or similar, to resemble, to imitate; to use figuratively, to compare, liken; to illustrate, to give an example; to learn: mizu wo sake ni nazoraete nomu, to drink water in imitation of wine; mokusei wo oya ni nazoraete tsukaeru, to serve a wooden image as if it were a parent.

Syn. YOSOE, NIBEU, JUNIBU, KUBABERU.

NAZURE ナズク n. Greens pickled in salt.

NAZURE-OYA ナズクオヤ 母親 n. One who gives a name to a child.

NAZUKE ナズケ n. The head, brain.

NAZUMI-MU ナズミ i.v. To cloy, glut or satisfy, as the appetite; to lie heavy on the stomach: amai mono wo mune ni nazumi-ya sui.

Syn. MURI.

NAZUMI-MU ナズミ物泥 i.v. To obstinately attached to, to adhere to, cleave or cling to; to be fixed in one's opinion: sono nara ushi ni nazunde oratameru koto go dekinu, being firmly attached to that custom they cannot alter; onore no katayor u tokoro ni —, to adhere to one's prejudices.

NAZUNA ナズナ n. Shepherd's purse, Capella bursa pastoris.

NAZURAE-RU ナゾラヘル i.v. Same as nazorae.

†NAZURAI-AU ナズサフ i.v. To be intimate, or on friendly terms; to live together, as husband and wife.

†NAZUWABARI-RU ナズワハル i.v. Same as nazuwa.

NE ね 接点 n. The root; the origin: — ni, at the bottom, at heart, in truth; ki no ne, root of a tree; ne-ayari no matsu, a pine, some of the roots of which are above the ground; — wo hotte kiku, to search down to the root of a matter; — wo oshte tous, to inquire into the origin; — ni motsu, to entertain in one's heart.

Syn. MOTO.

NE ね 直 n. Price, value, cost: — wo tsukeru, to fix the price; — ga takai, the price is high; — ga yasui, the price is low; — wo kitte miru, to inquire the price; — wo sageru, to lower the price.

Syn. NEDAN, ATAE, ATAI, DAIGIN.

NE ね 声 n. The sound, tone, noise: tori no ne, singing of birds; — ni naku, to weep.

Syn. OTO, KOFU.

NE ね 頭 n. Hat, one of the twelve calendar signs: ne no toki, 12 o'clock at night (o.c.); ne no hō, the north; — no ki, the rat day.

NE ね 頭 n. The head of an arrow: ya no —, an arrowhead.

NE ね Neg. sub. suf. to verbs, = sare, generally followed by do or do, ba, as, shiranedo, shiran na: hito koso shirane kami wa shiroshinesu.

NE ね 島 n. The peak of a mountain: yama no taka-ne, id. Syn. MINE.

NE ね An exclam, much used in the Tōkyō coll. to call the attention, as: sore kara ne; watakushi ga ne; sō shitara ne.

(2) It is also used as an imperative particle both in coll. and in story books; as, 4ne = 4ki nasare; kita ne, = kita-nasare.

NE-ERU ネル 役 i.v. To sleep, to lie down, to go to bed: nite iru, is sleeping, is lying down. Imp. ne-yo, go to bed. Neg. ne, nezu, nenai; nite mitenemunare-masen. I tried to sleep but could not; mō nemashō, now let us go to bed; nemashita, has gone to bed; ne nai ka, will you not go to bed? byōki de nite iru, confined to bed by sickness, ne-yō, fut. nite mo neraren, laid down but could not sleep; o ne ka, are you a sleep? iya mada ne wa itashimasen, no, I am not yet asleep.

NE-AGE ねアゲ 直上 n. Rise, or advance in price: — wo suru, to raise the price.

NE-ARI-KU or -ERU ねアリキ 役紋 i.v. Tired of sleeping, to have enough of sleep: yo ga nagakute nenkiru.

NE-ASE ねアセ 盛汁 n. Sweatings while asleep; night-sweats: — wo suru, to have night-sweats.

NEAZUMI 外ずミ n. The milk-thistle.

NEBAR-RI-KU or -SHI ネバリキ粘液 adj. (coll.) Sticky, adhesive, gluey, viscous, glutinous, tenacious, cohesive: nikawa wa —, glue is sticky; ne-baku suru, to make sticky; — naru, to become sticky; — nai, not sticky.

NEBARA ネバラ adv. (coll.) Sticky, adhesive, tenacious, glutinous: — suru, to be sticky.

NEBARI-RU ネバル蠕 i.v. To be sticky, adhesive, gummy, viscous, tenacious or cohesive.

NEBARIKE ネバリケ 蠕粘 n. Gummy, of an adhesive, glutinous, sticky, tenacious nature or quality: — wo suru.

NEBARU-TEIRU ネバリツ粘著 i.v. To stick, to adhere, to stick to.

NEBARIZUYU-KU or -SHI ネバリョウ粘液 adj. Very sticky, very adhesive.

NEBA ネバ n. Adhesiveness, viscosity, tenacity, cohesiveness.

NEBA-TSUCHI ネバツチ粘土 n. Sticky earth, clay.

†NEBEL-RU ネビル i.v. To become manly, to be precocious: nebi-yuku, to grow up to manhood.

NEBIKI ネピキ移植 n. Transplanting trees, etc.

†NEBIKI ネピキ移植 n. A reduction or lowering of price: — wo suru, to reduce the price.

†NEBIRE-RU ネビルレ i.v. To become manly or experienced: nebiretaru hito.

NEBIRU ネビル n. A kind of wild garlic, i.e. nobiuru.

NEBIKE ネピケ蠕粘 n. Being cold while asleep, or lying down: — wo shite kaze wo hita.

NEBO ネボ n. A sleepy, a drowsy person.

NEBOS ネボ n. Same as nebaku.
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NEBOKE,-ru, or NEBOKE,-ru 子ボケル 瞑想 i.v. To be stupid or bewildered, as when suddenly roused from sleep; to walk in sleep: nebokete aruki-mawaru, to walk about in sleep; neboki-aruki, somnambulism.

†NEBU 子ブ i.q. nemumoki.

NEBUCI 子ブチ n. A cane made of bamboo-root.

NEDKA 子ダカ 贷 n. A kind of garlic, Allium fistulosum.

NEBURIKI,-ku-shi 子ブキキ adj. Deeply rooted.

NEBUMI 子ブミ n. Appraising, valuation: — suru, to appraise.

NEBUSE, -ru 子ブセル (caust. of neburi) To make or let lick or taste.

NEBUJI,-ru 子ブ駆 Same as nemuri.

NEBUNI,-ru 子ブ努 t.v. To lick, to taste, to apply the tongue to anything.

Syn. NAMERU.

NEBUTAI 子ブタイ Same as nemutai.

NEBUTO 子ブト 霧 n. A boil.

Syn. HAREMONO.

NEDA 子ダ 蓋 n. The lower sill of a building on which the upright timbers rest, a joist, sleeper.

NEDAI 子ダイ 蓋等 n. A bedstead, couch.

NEGAN サン直段 n. (coll.) Price, value, cost: — wa ikura, what is the price, or how much is it? — ga takai, the price is high; — ga yaushi, the price is low; kore wa — ni shite ikura, how much would such a thing cost?

Syn. NE, ATAL.

NEGANKAI 子ダンギャ n. A list of prices, invoice.

NEGARI,-ru 子ギャり t.v. To demand importantly, to tease by asking for: kodomo ga kawashi wo oya ni —, the child teases its parent for candy; negari-goto wo in.

NEGAYASHI 子ギャヤシ n. To root up, eradicate, exterminate.

NEGO サウグ 簋道具 n. (coll.) Articles used in sleeping, as bedding and night clothes.

NEOD サドと 盆殿 (coll.) Asking a person to repeat what he has said, to inquire a second time: — wo shite kiku.

NEOKO サドコ 駐床 n. A bedstead, a sleeping place.

NEGOKORO サドコ n. A sleeping apartment, chamber.

NEGUSHI,-su 子グシ 窓之 i.v. To lie down, to sleep.

NEGAI 子ヘイ 窓之 n. Changing one's position in sleep: — wo suru, to turn in bed.

NEGAI,-ku 子ヘイ i.v. To desire, to request, entreat, beseech, to pray for, supplicate, to petition: gosho wo —, to desire salvation; o shita wo —, pray you to have mercy.

Syn. HOSUBURI, NOZOMU, KOU.

NEGAI 子ギ i.n. Desire, request, entreaty, petition, prayer: issho no — wa gakusha ni nari-tai koto datta, I have all my life long desired to be a learned man; — to shite mitasaru wo nashi, every desire was gratified.

Syn. NOZOMI, OWAN, SHINGWA.

NEGAIRO 子ガリョ 頃願 n. (coll.) A written petition.

Syn. GWANSEI.

NEGAM 子ガム n. Paper that has laid long, or been long kept, and the color of which has changed.

NEGANE 子甘 略金 n. Unemployed capital, unsalable goods.

NEGAWNO 子ガホ n. The expression of countenance in sleeping.

NEGAWARI 子ガラシ 挿穂 n. Bound firmly by the roots, firmly rooted.

NEGAWASHI, -ki-ku 子ガハシイ 頭 adj. Desirable, that which is desired or prayed for.

NEGISHI 子ギ 裁 n. Onion or garlic, Allium fistulosum.

NEGISHI 香宣 n. A Shinto priest.

Syn. KANZUSHI.

NEGISHI 子ギ n. A kind of locust.

†NEGISHI,-gu 子ギ i.v. To pray or make request. i.q. nagau.

NEGIGOTO 子ギゴト 頃事 n. A petition, prayer, desire, request: shin bute ye — wo mosu, to offer up a request to the gods.

NEGIRAI,-ku 子ギラ 駆 t.v. To entertain, to treat hospitably; to speak one's obligations or return thanks for some service or labor rendered; to acknowledge with kind consideration the services of others; chido no tsukare wo negirai, Syn. ITARAWI.

NEGIRI,-ru 子ギリ 直切 t.v. To cheapen, to beat down the price: ne wo —.

Syn. KOGIRU.

†NEGOME, 子ゴメ 頃共 n. The plant along with the roots: — ni nuku, to pull up by the roots, — ni tote kuru.

NEGOMI 子ゴミ n. While asleep, during sleep: junsa ga — ye fumi-konde dorobo wo shibaru.

NEGOTO 子ゴト 頃言 n. Talking in sleep: — wo in, to talk in sleep.

NEGOSA 子ゴサ n. Amat used for sleeping on in hot weather.

NEGOMI 子ゴミ n. Bargain.

NEGURA 子グ ラ晴宿 n. A roost, perch.

NEGURU 子グリル n. Same as negome: — NEGURUKI, tote kuru to bring a plant with the roots attached.

NEGURUSHI, -ki-ku 子グルシイ 窓之 n. Sleeping badly, unable to sleep, or not refreshed by sleep.

NEGUSAI, -ki-ku 子サイ 窓之 adj. The offensive smell of a chamber in which persons have been sleeping; the odor of yeast fermenting.

NEGUSAI,-ku 子サイ t.v. To be spoiled, unfit to eat, stale: meshi ga —, the rice is spoiled.

Syn. SUEZU.

NEGUSAI, -ru 子サイ 窓之 i.v. To over-sleep one's self, sleep too long: negusatte kami ga midareru.

NEHAN 子ハン 混夷 n. Nirvana,—the state of supreme happiness of the Buddhists: — ni iru, to enter into Nirvana; — ni itaru; — wo uru.
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NEI テイ coll. for nai as abunei for abunai, kikeani for kikanai.

NEI セイ (hetsurui) — suru, to flatten, to fawn upon, pay court to, to be obsequious.

NEKAN テイケン 揺蕩 (hetsurui kotoba) n. Flattery, adulation, blandishment.

NEKIN テイキ 揺蕩 (hetsurui) n. Flattery, adulation.

NEKI テイキ 粿息 n. The breathing of one asleep: dorobo ya — wo ukagou, a robber watches the breathing of one asleep.

NEKYO テイキョ 搴居 (yasuku oru) — suru, to live peacefully, free from anxiety or alarm.

NEIMO テイモ 揺栄 n. The Tarot-root; satoimo.

NE-JIKI テイキ 到日 (yasuki hi) A quiet, peaceful day.

NEKO テイコ 再演 (odayaka) Tranquil, free from disturbance, quiet, peaceful: kokka —.

NEISHA テイシャ 侍者 n. A flatterer, syco-phant, artful person.

NEJU テイユ 信説 n. Flattery, adulation.

NEJU-KO テイユ模型 n. A screw.

NEJU-RU テイユ 揹 i.v. To be asleep.

NEJU-RANA テイユ ラール 揹入花 n. The commencement of sleep.

NE-IMO テイイモ 音色 n. The tone of voice, or of an instrument of music.

NEISO テイソ 存在 (yasuki toshi) A tranquil, quiet year.

NEJISU テイジス 招引 (odayaka) Tranquil, free from disturbance, quiet, peaceful: kokka —.

NEISHA テイシャ 侍者 n. A flatterer, syco-phant, artful person.

NEJIRI テイリ 揹入 i.v. To be asleep.

NEJIRI-BANA テイリ バナ 揹入花 n. The commencement of sleep.

NEJIRU テイリュ 揹る i.v. To screw, twist, or turn round, to whirl round.

NEJMAWASHI テイマワシ 揹按 t.v. To screw, twist, or turn round, to whirl round.

NEJIME テイメ 搾締 n. Making tight, firm, or secure about the roots or foundation; (音締) tone of a musical instrument: — ga yoi.

NEJU-MUKU テイムク 揹向 t.v. To turn one's face away, or twist the body around so as to turn the face, as when one is sitting: kubi wo-sukoshi nejimukete kyūji wo tsukau, to turn one's head a little and use the toothpick.

NEJINUKI ティニヌキ n. A screw-driver.

NEJ-JI omu テイジオ 揹折 t.v. To break off by twisting.

NEJIRE テイリュ 揹列 揹 i.v. To be twisted, warped, distorted; to be askew, contorted.

NE-JIRO テイリョ 搴城 n. The principal or original castle; honmaru.

NEJISHIBORI テイシボリ 揹接 t.v. To press out by twisting; to wring out.

NEJITOSHI テイチフス 揹割 t.v. To throw down in wrestling by a twisting motion.

NEJITOPEREKU テイチポ革 n. Mucking about.

NEKASHI テカシ命臤 t.v. To make, or let go to sleep; to lay down anything standing; to let rest: kodome wo —, to put a child to sleep; tate wo nekashite oku, to lay a cane down; kane wo nekashite oku, to let one's money lie, not employing it in trade; pon wo nekashite oku, to set bread away to rise.

NEKIMUSHI テキミシ n. A grub.

NEKKAN テッカン 剃燻 n. Hot sake, hot toddy.

NEKKA テッカ adv. (with a neg. verb makes a strong negative) Not at all: — i-me saen, I never see him; — kimaen, he never comes here. Syn. ikko, barai.

NEKKETSU テッケツ 熱血 (atsuki chi) Warm or fresh blood: — wo sosou, to pour out one's blood.

NEKKI テッキ Beside, near, alongside of: one wa hi no —, ni aru, the axe is near the tree.

NEKKI テッキ 根木 n. (coll.) The stump of a tree, a block or stick of wood.

NEKKI テッキ熱気 n. Fever, heat, calorie.

NEKU テック (coll.) The stump or root of a tree.

NEKO テコ猫 n. (coll.) A cat: — ko buburu, to assume a virtuous or honest appearance.

NEKOASHI テコアシ n. Cat's foot, or in the NEKASHI | form of a cat's foot, as: — no dai, a table the legs of which are turned up like a cat's foot.

NEKODORI テコドリ n. A species of gull.

NEKOJI テコジ The plucking up by the roots: — ni suru, to pluck up the roots.

NEKOMA テコマ n. A cat, or badger.

NEKOMATA テコマタ n. A mountain cat into which a domestic cat is supposed to trans- form itself.
NEKOMI-MU ネコミMu 宿辺 i.v. To be fast asleep.

NEKONADEGOZE ネコナデゴゼ 松代 n. The cocking language used in fondling or talking to a cat, or in talking to children.

NEKO-OHOTE ネコオホテ n. A face round like a cat’s.

†NEKO-OKOSHII ネコオコシイ n. The food which a cat has left uneating.

NEKOKORO-BU ネココルブ 睡眠 i.v. To lie down anywhere; to throw one’s self down anywhere to sleep, as a person very much exhausted.

NEKOSOOGE ネコソギ adv. (coll.) All, everything; down to the very roots: — toto shumatta, made a clean sweep of everything.

SyN. NEKOKUZE.

NEKOKA ネコカ n. A kind of coarse mat made of straw.

NEKOKUMAE ネコクマエ n. The Cat-headed shark.

NEKOKURA ネコクラ n. Same as neko-omote.

NEKUKI ネクキ 瞌睡首 n. The head of a person asleep: — wo kaku, to cut off —.

NEKUHATAKE ネクハタケ i.v. Hair loose and disheveled in sleep; to wilt and hang down, as a flower: — nekutagegamii, id.

NEKMA ネマ 昏睡 n. A bed-chamber, bed-room.

SyN. NANDO, NETA.

NEKAMON DU ネカモノデ i.v. To be bewildered or suddenly arousing from sleep: nemadotte deguchi ya wakaran.

NEKAMICHI ネカミチ 懒惰 n. Lying down and waiting for anything—especially for the rising of the moon; (coll.) to retire to rest, go to bed: mi — ni shimasu, let us go to bed.

NEKAMI ネカミ 睡自 n. A night gown.

NEKAMI-DU ネカミデュ i.v. To sit with the feet doubled under in Japanese fashion; to lie down.

SyN. SONYO SUKI, ZA- SUKI.

NEKAROBU ネカラブ ネカラブ SAME as nekorobu.

NEKAMAISHI ネカマシ 睡眠増 n. Increasing or adding to the price: — wo suru.

SyN. NE-AGE.

NEKAMARASHI ネカマラシ 懶沖念睡 n. Driving away care, or unpleasant thoughts; recreation.

NEKAMUNE ネカムネ 睡眠分 n. The yearly amount, the quantity or portion for a year, yearly: — wo iri-yō, the amount of expenses for one year.

NEKI ネキ 睡自尾 n. The end of the year.

SyN. NEMATSU.

NEKIBTSU ネキブツ 刺自悠 n. Praying by repeating the words, namu amida butsu: — wo ku; — suru; — wo moku.

NEKIBSUKE ネキブスケ 映醒 t.v. To look fiercely at, to glare at.

SyN. NIMARU.

NEKIMAIKASHI ネキマイカシ サイマ i.v. To look around fiercely, to glare about.

NEKIMAIKESUKE ネキマイケスキュ 映醒 t.v. To look fiercely at, to glare at.

SyN. NIMARU.

NEKIMASHI ネキマシ 睡眠形 n. Same as nekutagegamii.

NEMMAI ネミァ 睡眠耳 n. The ears of one sleeping: — ni mizu, like water dropped into the ear of a person sleeping.

NEMMI ネミミ 睡眠水 n. Water that has been drawn or stood for some time, stale water; — kumi-oki mizu.

NEMMAKU ネマク 睡眠 n. Mucous membrane.

NEMOKORO ネモコロ ni, kindly, politely, courteously; i.q. nengoro.

NEMONO-GARIHI ネモノガリヒ 睡眠 n. Talking together when in bed.

NEMOTO ネモト 構元 n. The root, origin, source, beginning; the head, neck.

NEMPER ネメパー 睡眠 n. Age, time of life; ojigi — to tomobadai, companions of the same age; — wo ikutetsu gurui de gozairuhamu, how old are you?

SyN. TOWAI, NENKEI, TOSHIKORO.

NEMPÔ ネムポ 睡眠年 n. Annual report.

NEMPÔ ネンポ 睡眠年 n. Yearly instalments, annual payments: — ni shite harai, to pay by yearly instalments.

NEMPÔ ネムペ 睡眠年 n. Chronology.

NEMU-KI-KU-BHI ネムイキキュヒ 睡眠 adj. Sleepy, drowsy: nemuku harshi, to become sleepy; — nai, not sleepy.

SyN. NEMUTAI.

NEMUKU ネムク 睡眠 n. Drowsiness, sleepiness: — zamashi, anything that prevents drowsiness.

NEMURINOKI ネムリノキ 夜合花 n. The mimosa, Acacia nemunn.

NEMURI-BA ネムリバ 睡眠 i.v. To sleep: nemuitte iru, to be asleep; mada nemurimasen, is not yet asleep.

SyN. NE-IRU, NERU.

NEMURI ネムリ 睡眠 n. Sleep: — wo namasu, to wake from sleep; — wo moyōsu, to be getting sleepy; — gusuri, medicine that produces sleep, soporific.

NEMURIHI ネムリギ 睡眠 n. Same as nemunoki.

NEMURIMI ネムリミ 睡眠の目 n. Sleepy-eyes, or eyes closed in sleep.

NEMURITAIKO-BA ネムリタイカバ 睡眠 i.v. (coll.) To be sleepy, want to sleep.

NEMURIZAMASHI ネムリザマシ 睡眠状態 n. A preventive of drowsiness.

NEMUSA ネムサ 睡眠 n. Sleepiness.

NEMUTAI, KI-KE-SHI ネムタイ 師眠度 adj. Sleepy, drowsy, wish to sleep: nemutakunatta, have become sleepy; nemutuku nai, not sleepy.

NEN ネン 年 (toshi) n. Year: — iku nen ato, how many years ago? nan nai, how many years? or what year?

NEN ネン 念 n. Thought, attention, care, heed, prejudice, regard, respect: — wo ou, to put in mind; — wo itete suru, to do carefully; — ni oyobanu, no need of special care; — wo harshi, to drive away care; — no tame, for form sake; ichi — ten ni tsuu (prov.).

SyN. OMORI.

NENARI-BA ネンライバ 睡眠 adj. Envious, jealous.
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†NENKI-RU  ヌンキ i.v. To cry, weep.

NENASHIGOTO ヌナシゴト n. An unfounded statement, baseless rumor, idle report.

NENASHIGURA ヌナシグラ n. The House leek, Semperivium.

NENASHIKAZURA ヌナシカズラ n. Cuscuta, Dodder.

NENBAN ヌンバン 年号 n. A year's watch, doing duty or service for a year: — wo suru.

NENCHAKU ヌンチャク 粘着 — suru, to stick or adhere tightly.

Syn. HEBARI-TSURU.

NENDAIKI ヌンダイキ 年代記 n. Annals, chronicles, chronological tables, a book on chronology.

NENGA ヌンガ 年質 (toshi no itoni) n. Compliments or congratulations at the beginning of a year.

Syn. NERI, NESHI.

NENGEN ヌンゲン 年際 (toshi no kaigiri) n. A fixed term of years, limited number of years, an appointed year. Syn. NENKI.

NENNO ヌンノ 年号 n. The name of the year, or epoch: — wo aratamuru, to change the name of the year.

NENGOORO ヌンゴロ 鷲 Friendly, kind, civil, courteous, polite, affable, social; carefully: — na hito, a courteous person; — ni kyaku wo motenazukun, to treat a guest kindly or hospitably.

Syn. SHINSETSU, INOIN, TEINEI.

NENGO ヌンゴ 年質 n. Tax on land: — wo osumeru, to pay land tax.

NENOWAN ヌノウワン 盼願 n. Desire, wish, hope. Syn. NERAI, NOZOMI.

NEN-GETSU ヌンゲツ 王行事 n. One year's term of public service, or one who acts as the head of a guild, etc., for a year.

NENGOKYOU ヌンゴキョウ 星玉 (toshidama) n. (coll.) A new year's gift: — wo yaru, to present a new year's gift.

NENKA ヌンカ 年者 n. The boy used by sodomites.

NENJIRU or -ZERU, ヌンジュル n. To repeat or recite prayers, to pray; to chant; to think about, consider, ponder, reflect: — hotoke wo —, to supplicate Buddha. Syn. INOU, OBAKU.

NENJIN ヌンジン 同輩 Same as ninjin, a carrot.

NENJIN ヌンジン 思人 n. A backer or supporter of a party in a contest.

NENJU ヌンジュ 年中 n. The whole year, during the whole year: — asonde iru, the whole year idle.

NENJU ヌンジュ 思春 n. A roseary.

Syn. JEUZU.

NENJU ヌンジュ 結縁 n. Reciting the sacred books of the Buddhists: — suru.

NENKI ヌンキ 年記 n. Age; number of years old; cycle: — wazuka jügo, only fifteen years old.

NENKI ヌンキ 年恩 n. The year of mourning, or the mourning day, celebrated in commemoration of the death of a relative, viz., on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 13th, 33rd, 50th, and 100th year after death.

NENKURI ヌンクリ 年限 n. (coll.) A limited number of years, term of years: — bōkō.

Syn. NENGEN.

NENKO ヌンコ 勇公 n. (lit. Catfish lord) Spoken in derision of officials who wear mustaches.

NENKYOU ヌンキヨ 年給 n. Yearly wages, or salary.

NENNAI ヌンナイ 年内 (toshi no uchi) adv. Within this year, during the year.

NENNE or NENNEI ヌンネ 恩兒 n. (coll.) An infant, child: — ga dekita, have begotten a child.

NENNEN ヌンネン 年年 (toshi-doshi) adv. Yearly, every year, year by year.

Syn. MAINEN.

NENobi ヌノビ 阵伸 n. Stretching one's self in bed or while lying down.

†NENOKATSUKUNI ヌノカタスクリ 同様 as NENOKUNI.

†NENOKUNI ヌノクニ 樽国 n. The lower regions, nether country, Hades; Lq. yomi.

NENRAI ヌンライ 来年 Some years past, for many years past: — no nozomi ga konbū, have obtained the desire of many years.

NENREI ヌンレイ 年齢 Age, years of age: — shōjō kurai na hito, a man about forty years old.

Syn. NEMPAI, YOWAI, TOSHI.

NENREI ヌンレイ 年禮 n. The congratulations of the new-year: — ni mawaru, to go about wishing a happy new year.

Syn. NENGA.

NENREKI ヌンレキ 年曆 n. Calendar year, year's calendar or almanac.

Syn. KOYOMI.

NENRIKU ヌンリク 念力 (omow chikara) The power of the will, resolution, fixedness of purpose, determination: — iwa wo no tōsū, a strong will pierces even the rocks.

NENRO ヌンロ 念願 n. Thought, attention, careful consideration; care, anxiety.

Syn. OMOMPKARI.

NENSHA ヌンシャ 念者 n. (coll.) A careful, thoughtful, provident, considerate person.

NENSHIKU ヌンシク 年歴 (yowai) n. The age, as shown by the teeth.

Syn. NENREI.

NENSHI ヌンシ 年少 (toshi no kaijime) n. The beginning of the year: — jō, a letter of congratulations; on —.

NENSHO ヌンショ 年少 (toshikawa) n. A person young in years, youth.

NENSI ヌンスイ 年数 (toshi no kazu) n. The number of years: — wo heru, to pass many years; — wo kā, it.; Tokyō ni oru — wa ikura, how many years have you lived in Tokyō.
NENTO ネント 粘土 (nebatsuchi) n. (min.) Clay.
NENTO ネントウ 鼻頭 (toshi no hajime) n.
First of the year: "no go shiigi wo noshi-
agemuru, I wish you the complements of the
season.
NEUNAWA ネウナワ n. A species of water-plant,
i.q. muwana.
NEYERI ネイエリ 黏液 (n. (med.) Mucus.
NEZU ネツ 木念 n. A rosary, used in
praying.
NEZURU ネツル 新 See nenji.
NEO ネオ 根線 n. A silken cord.
NEOBIRE.-RU ネオビレ i.v. To wake from
sleep bewildered or startled: kodomo ga neobiete
naku. Syn. NEODEREU.
NEODEREU.-RU ネオデルイ i.v. Same as neobieru.
NE-ODOROKI.-RU ネオドロク i.v. Startled in
sleep, to wake up alarmed.
NEKI ネキ 睡意起 n. Rising from sleep,
or from bed; lying down and rising up: "ga
wari, to get up in a bad humor.
NEPO ネポプ 熱風 (utsu kaze) n. A hot
winda.
NERAI.-AU ネライ チラ f.v. To aim at, to watch,
illy wait for, to glare at: neko ga nezumi wo
nerau, the cat watches the rat; teppō de tori
wo —, to aim a gun at a bird; hina wo —, to
watch one's opportunity.
Syn. UKAGA.
NERAI ネライ 視 n. Aim: "ga hazureta, missed
his aim; "wo sadame ru, to make sure the
aim; teppō no —, the sights of a gun.
Syn. MATE.
NERAI-SUMASHI.-SU ネライスミサ ス f.v. To take
good or deliberate aim.
NERAI-UCHI ネライウチ n. Aiming and firing
at, with a gun.
NERAI-YORI.-RU ネライヨリ 勇視 i.v. To aim
at, to watch anything and approach to it.
NERASHI.-SU ネラス f.v. To harden, season,
inure, train, to steel one's self: mono-osore se-
ru yō ni kokoro wo neruas.
NERE.-RU ネレ 列 i.v. To be well worked
into proper consistence, tempered, trained,
experienced: kōyaku ga nereta, the medical
plaster is well worked; nereta hito, an
experienced person; kōji ju —, the barm has
ripened.
NEREKEMONO ネレケモノ 児練者 n.
One skill-
ful from long practice, an experienced, trained
person.
NERI.-RU ネリ 列 f.v. To work into proper
consistence of softness or hardness by knead-
ing, stirring, or pounding; to temper, to
harden, to train, season: pan wo —, to knead
bread; kōi wo —, to drill troops; tetsu wo —,
to temper iron; kōyaku wo —; kimon wo —.
NERI ネリ (used only in comp.) Moulting, shad-
ing the feathers, skin, horns, etc.: —hibari, a
lark that mouls; —shika.
NERI ネリ 列 n. A kind of white silk.
NERI.-RU ネリ列 i.v. To walk at a slow pace,
as in a procession.
NERI-ARUKI.-RU ネリアリク 列歩 i.v. To walk
slowly.
NETABAI ネタバ 薬及 n. The edge of a sword or knife: — wo loyu, to refresh the edge of a cutting instrument; — wo awasenu, to sharpen a sword.

NETAGE ネタゲ 嫁気 — naru, jealous or envious appearance: — ni wakaru.

†NETAKU-KU-SHI ネタク adj. To be jealous of, to be envied, enviable: netaku omou.

NETAMASHIHI, -KI-KU ネタマシ い adj. Envious, or jealous; enviable.

NETAMU ネタム い v.t. To be jealous of, to envy, to hate: kami san wa mekake wo — , the wife is jealous of the concubine; hito no fuki wo netamu koto nakare, don't envy the riches of others.

Syn. sonemu.

NETAMI ネタミ い n. Jealousy, envy: — wa onna no tame, women are prone to be jealous; hito wo — wo wakaru, to be envied by others.

Syn. shitto, sonemi.

NETARANU ネタラ 腹不足 Not sleep enough: masu — , not yet slept enough.

NETCHU ネチュ 熟中 — suru, to be zealous for, or ardently engage in behalf of one.

NETOKOBE, -RU ネトコベ 熟取 (coll.) Same as neboke.

NETORI ネトリ n. A sleeping bird, a roosting bird: Kōshi wa yoku shite — wo izu, Confucius would not shoot a bird while roosting; — gari, hunting birds on the roost.

NETORU, -RU ネトリ 熟取 t.v. To steal away another's husband by illicit intercourse with him.

NETSU ネツ熱 n. Fever, heat: — ga deta, has fever; — wo saumasu, to cool a fever; — ga demasu ka, have you any fever? — no sashihiki, the rise and fall of fever; — wo zuozu, to drive away fever; — wo suru, id.; — wo yoku, to excite fever; — wo osobu, id.

NETSUBUSHI ネツブッシュ熱物 n. Ardent spirits.

NETSUBYO ネツビョ熱病 n. A fever, or febrile disease.

NETSUO ネツ物根経 n. Splicing the decayed ends of posts, especially those which serve to support a house: hashira no — wo suru.

NETSU-, -KI-KU-SHI ネツイ adj. (coll.) Perservering, persisting in or sticking to anything; tedious, prolix; over particular or careful; telically repeating a matter: kotoba ga netsui; netsutu-hito, a persevering person; a bore.

NETSUKE ネツケ根付 n. A kind of carved button, used for suspending the tobacco pouch etc., to the belt.

NETSUKI, -KU ネツキ i.v. To take root.

Syn. nezsu.

NETSU-, -KI-KU-NA ネツアナ adj. I.v. To fall asleep: netsunite iru, he has gone asleep.

NETSU-SAMASHI ネツサマッシ 熟眠 n. A medicine that cures a fever, febrifuge.

NETSU-TSU ネツツ熟錬 n. Melted iron: — wo zuinu no kuchi ni tawgi-homu.

NETSU Tネツツ熟湯 n. Hot water: — wo motte aru, to wash with hot water; nettō no kurushimi, intolerable suffering.

Syn. tu.

NETSU-UCHI ネツウチ 直打 n. Setting the price; the price, value, worth: — ga shiremu, don't know the price; — naki, of no value, worthless; — wo fumu, to appraise.

NEWASURE, -RU ネワスレ 寝念 i.v. To forget by over-sleeping, to over-sleep.

Syn. nesugui.

NEYA ネヤ 閣 n. A chamber, bedroom.

Syn. nema.

NEYAGOTO ネヤゴト 房事 n. Conjugal connection: — fū no wakawari.

NEYASHI, -SU ネヤシ 働 t.v. To work or stir into proper consequence, to work into paste; to knead, to burn, kindle, as one's anger; (coll.) ishibi wo — , to mix lime with water and stir it for plastering; meshi wo — , to work boiled rice into a paste.

Syn. koneru, detchiru.

NEYASU ネヤス n. Cheap: — no kome, cheap rice.

NEYASU-, -KI-KU ネヤスキ 働念 adj. Good or fit to sleep in.

NEYASU-, -KI-KU ネヤスイ 働念 i.v. Cheap in price: ne-no-yasui, id.

NEYOKE ネョケ n. Appearing to be comfortable for sleeping on, or appearing to sleep comfortably: one toko wa — ni mieru.

NEZAKE ネザケ n. A glass of liquor on going to bed, a night-cap.

NEZAMA ネザマ n. The way of lying or position in sleep. Syn. nezasu.

NEZAME ネザメ 働覚 n. Awaking from sleep: tabitabi — wo suru, to wake up often; — ga warui, to be ill-tempered or to feel badly on getting up or on awaking from sleep.

NEZAME-, -RU ネザメ 働覚 i.v. To awake, to wake from sleep.

NEZAMEGUBA ネザメグバ n. A kind of rush or reed; i.e., egi.

NEZARA ネザラ n. A small species of bamboo, Arundinaria japonica.

NEZASHI, -SU ネザシ 根植 i.v. To take root; to originate. Syn. netsukuru.

NEZATOI-, -KI-KU ネザトイ 働念 adj. Easily waking from sleep, sleeping lightly: nezatou hito, a light sleeper, — nezatou.

NEZURI ネズリ 棵背 n. A kind of celer.

NEZU ネズ n. Neg. of neru, not to sleep: — ni yo wo u, to spend the night without sleeping; — no bun, an all night watch.

NEZUKABSHI ネズバシ ル n. The lintel over the paper screens where rats run to and fro.

NEZUKU, -KU ネ Zuk u i.v. To take root.

NEZUKO ネ Zuk o n. A young rat.

NEZUMAI ネズマ n. 贪食 n. Hesitation, or quandary, like a rat coming out of its hole.

NEZUMAI ネズマ i n. Manner or posture in sleeping.

Syn. nesugata.

NEZUMI ネズミ 貓 n. A rat: — ga kajiru, the rat gnaw; — toru neko wo tsune wo kakusu, (prov.).
NIBSA ナビサ n. Dullness, stupidity.
NICHAKO ニチャコ n. (coll.) Paper chewed up into a soft ball, a spit-ball: — wo ni do to suru ni nage-keru: — teppō, a pop-gun.
NICH-A-NIKA ニチャニチャ adv. (coll.) Having the quality of sticking, adhering, or cleaving to a surface; as, asu ga dete kimono ga nedaritsuite — suru.
NICHATSUKI-RI ニチャツキリ i.v. (coll.) To be sticky, adhesive, clammy: aburare wa —, sweaty hands are sticky.
NICHU ニチュー n. Day: iku nichi, how many days? ichi —, one day: hyaku —, a hundred days.
NICH-GEN ニチンゲン n. A fixed or set day, a limited number of days, a limited time: — wo tadamenu, to set a day.
NICHIGAN ニチガン n. The country of the sun, i.e., Japan —, called by the Chinese, and the East Indians.

NICHIMO ニチモ n. The evening, sunset.
NICHINICHI ニチニチ adv. Daily, every day, day by day.
NICHIFU ニチヒフル n. The sect of Buddhists, whose formula of prayer is, mumyō-hō yonge-kyō. This sect was originated by a priest of the name of Nichiren, who died in the year 1280.

NICHIRIN ニチリシン n. The sun: — no hikari, light of the sun; — wo ogamu, to worship the sun.
NICHIGA ニチガイ n. The day.
NICHIGA-TO ニチガイト n. The darkness of the evening.
NICHIDAI ニチダイ n. The evening.
NICHIDO ニチディ n. Daily, or constant use: — wo kodoto, language in daily use; — wo shira, to know.
NICHITEN ニチテング n. Sunday: — kūkka, Sunday school.
NICHIZEN ニチゼン adv. Some days ago, the other day.
NICHIDO ニチディ n. The two sciences, viz., literature and military: bun-bu ni-dō ni tasurī.

NIDON ニドン adv. Twice, two times.
NIDON-TABI ニドンタビ n. Offerings made to the kami or tenshi: mi wo — ni suru, to offer one's self as a sacrifice.
NIDON-RI ニドンリ i.v. To boil, to be cooked by boiling: yurasai ga neteru mutteki nasi, when the vegetables are boiled bring them; — ye-su, boiling water.
NIDONI ニドニ n. A hunter or fisherman who provided for the Emperor's table.
NIDONO ニドノ n. The kitchen belonging to the palace.
NIDORE-RI ニドレリ i.v. To boil violently: to boil with anger; to be exceedingly busy.
NIDORE-MORE-RI ニドレモレリ i.v. To boil over.

NIE-TACHI-TE ニエタチテ i.v. To boil up: — ni yu neteru moketeki, when the water has boiled bring it here. Syn. tagari.
NIE-TARAI-RI ニエタライリ i.v. To boil: — ni yu neteru oru, the water is boiling.
NIE-TARASE-RI ニエタラセリ i.v. To cause to boil.
NIE-DAKE ニエダケ n. A kind of bamboo.
NIE-EL-KU-SHU ニエイクッシュ adj. Bitter; hard, cruel, severe, sarcastic: ajisai ga nigai, the taste is bitter; nigai koto, sarcastic language; nigaku nui, not bitter; nigaku suru, to become bitter; nigakute taberareu, it is so bitter it cannot be eaten.
NIE-AME-RI ニエアメリ i.v. To put on an angry, or surly face: koso wo —, to look surly, angry, sarcastic.
NIE-AMA-MU ニエアマム i.v. To be bitter, to have an angry, spiteful, or surly look.
NIE-AMA ニエアマ i.v. To be bitter in taste, bitterness: kono niko wo — ga aru, this orange has a bitter taste.
NIE-AMA-MU ニエアマム n. The bitter peach, hairy peach.
NIE-AMA-NIWA ニエアマニワ adj. Timidly, cowardly, timorous.
NIE-AMA ニエアマ n. Bitter herb.
NIE-AMA-NA ニエアマナ n. A likeness, portrait: — no koko, to draw a likeness; — yuukusche wo —, the portrait of an actor.
NIE-AMA-RI ニエアマリ i.v. To feel bitterly, to be provoked, or angry; nigakite muun wo ii, to speak sarcastically or with anger.
NIE-AMAARI ニエアマアリ n. The brie formed by the deliquescence of salt. Syn. NIE-ASHO.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ n. Bitterness.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ adj. Bitter; see nigai.
NIE-ASHI-RI ニエアシリ n. (caust. of nigai) To make, or let escape; let go.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ n. Brine.
NIE-ASYA ニエアシヤ n. A hard person to get the better of, hard customer.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ n. The Balsam-apple, Morinda charantia.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ n. A bitter or sarcastic laugh, a sneer: — suru, to sneeze.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ n. Better sake, beer, ale, porter.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ n. The end.
NIE-ASHI-RI ニエアシリ i.v. To run away, to flee away, to escape: horobō ga nigeta, the thief has escaped; gurari wa makete nigeru, the army broke and fled.
NIE-ASHI ニエアシ n. To flee from, to leave; inaka wo —, to leave the country.
The people of Yokohama were lively and crowded, with matsuri and other festivities.

The bustle, crowd, and state.

Bustling, lively, crowded, thronged: — na tokoro, a bustling place: — ni naru, to become bustling.

No need: — ga ad. Soft, downy.

A species of Barbel or beard fish, — Barbus. —

The hair of the body, down.

Not only: — ga ad. Soft, hairied animals.

Contradicting or denying what one has said or promised previously: breaking or retracting one’s word; repeating what one has said: to say a second time: bushi ni — wa nai, a soldier never breaks his word: — wo iu, to contradict one’s self; — wo tenkai, id.; — to iwanai, I shall not tell you again — in threatening.

To make turbid; to muddy.

To be muddy, turbid, not clear, impure: miizu ga nigoru, the water is turbid; nigoru koe, the impure, or soft sound of a consonant, as the impure sound of ka is ba, of sa is za, of ka is ga.

To make turbid, turbid, not clear, impure, muddy: kono sake wa — ga aru, this wine is turbid; — i, muddy well; — ye, a muddy stream, or river; — miizu, turbid water.

A kind of inferior sake in which the grounds have not been strained off, — same as moroni-zake.

To make turbid, to muddy, foul: miizu wo — , to muddy the water; saki wa tutte mo ato wo nigoru (prov.).

One who takes bribes.

One who is busy, lively; to squeeze tight in the hand, to grasp tightly, to clinch.

A kind of silk stuff.

A piece of silk hung up before the kami.

A ndashiri, -ru は行し 逃走 i.v. To run away, escape by running.

The adj. to sum. onago} y A-O/CH, sagi the to Yokohama ni tumi wo i' Nil NIGIWASHII,-KI-KU NIGIWASHI.-SU NIGITE NIGISHIKI.-KU-SHI NIGIKAMI.-MU YOKOHAMA people ling, because and matsuri lively squeeze clenched hands. Bustling, away. Like, away:

Excuse made to escape some trouble.

Preparing to flee or run away: — wo tenkai.

The way of escape.

Bustling, thronged, crowded and lively.

To grasp or hold in the hand, to clench, clinch, to grip: tengo wo tanagokoro ni nigoru, to hold the whole empire in the palm of the hand; kow wo nigitora mo hanashimasen, when he gets hold of money he does not let go of it: te wo — , to shake hands.

The hold, the place where the hand grasps the bow.

One who takes bribes.

The clenched fist.

Rice eaten by making it into a ball.

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A adj. to sum. onago} y A-O/CH, sagi the to Yokohama ni tumi wo i'
NIMURO ニムロ 新築 n. A new house.
NINAME ニナメ 新郎 n. A festival in the 11th month (o.c.), when the new rice is offered to the kami.
NIKAN ニイサン 八様 (coll. cont. of an i san) Elder brother, used in calling.
Ni-Ishi ニイシ 石 n. Hamatite; red-ochre.
NIJ ニジ 紅 n. A rainbow: — ga deru, there is a rainbow; — ga futsu, id.; — ga tatsu, id.; — ga kieru, the rainbow has disappeared.
NIKIKI ニキキ 二食 n. Two meals a day.
NIJMII-MU ニジミメ 二目 i.v. To spread or run, as a blot of thin ink, or oil; to exude: abura ga — , the oil spreads.
NIJIRASE ニジライセ to (caus. of nijiru) To cause to incline to one side; to twist, to force in an oblique position; to give a slant, to cant round: ishi wo — , to cant round a stone; ie wo — , to move a house slightly round.
NIJIRI ニジリ 紋 t.v. To crush with a twisting motion: ashi de sumi nijiru.
NIJIRI-MU ニジリメ 二嘴 i.v. To be twisted or inclined to one side, canted; to shove one's own along on the buttocks: soba ye nijiri-yoru.
NIJI-OAKI ニジイガキ n. A slanting mode of handwriting.
NIJU ニジュ 十二 (lit. two boys) n. Disease; sickness; — no tame ni okasuru, to be afflicted with sickness.
NI-JU ニデゥ 十夜 Twice, over again, double, second time: — ni kaku, to write over again; koto ga — ni naru, the business had all to be gone over again; — yane, a double roof. Syn. futa-ye.
NI-JU ニデゥ 十二 adj. Twenty: — ichi, twenty-one; niyu-shiki, the twenty-four periods into which the year is divided.
NIKAI ニカイ 二関 n. The second story of a house: — ni agaru, — no hashigo.
NIKATA ニカタ 華方 n. Cook.
NIKAWA ニカワ 膘 n. Glue: — de teukuru, to join together with glue.
NIKAWA-NADE ニカワナデ 膘箋 n. A glue-pot.
NIKAWA-ZUKKII ニカワ Zukkii 膘箋付 n. Gluing together: — ne suru, to glue together.
NIKI ニキ 季 n. The two half-yearly periods of time, viz., last day of 6th and 12th months: — no harai, half-yearly or semi-annual payments of money.
NIKII ニキ 二 黄 n. The two principles, or dual powers of nature, the male and female principles, the in and yu.
NIKIBI ニキビ 面黒 n. Pimples on the face, acne.
NIKAN ニカン 日闇 During the day, in the day-time.
NIKKE ニケア 桃春 n. Cinnamon, or cassia.
N. KRISHI.
NIKKI ニキ 日記 n. A diary, journal; noting down daily.
NIKIKI ニキキ 日記 (hisutome) n. Daily public service, or official duty.
NIKKO-TO-WARAI-AU ニコツワラ アウ to 笑う, to laugh in a suppressed way, to chuckle.
NIKKE ニケア 日給 n. Daily wages.
NIKOKE ニコケ n. The fine feathers or down of a bird.
NIKOGORI ニゴロ 鳥類 n. Jelly.
NIKOMI-MU ニコモメ 煞 t.v. To boil into, to boil and incorporate one thing with another.
NIKOKO-NIKO ニココ節 adj. Smilingly, pleasantly, cheerfully: — warau, to smile; — shite iru hito, a person who is always cheerful.
NIKOROHSHI-SU ニコロコース 煞 tens. To boil to death, to kill by putting into boiling water.
NIKOSHIKA ニコシカ 柔 adj. Smiling, merry, cheerfully: — na kaa, a smiling face.
NIKU ニク肉 n. Flesh, meat; the coloring stuff made of mogusa saturated with ink, used for sealing, or stamping: ushi no — , beef; buta no — , pork; shu — , red ink for stamping.
N. MI, INIKU.
NIKU-ATSU ニクアツ 肉合 n. The flesh state, or condition of a person as to flesh.
NIKUGE ニクゲ 愚気 n. adj. Ugly, hateful, disagreeable to the sight, offensive: — otoko, an ugly or villainous looking man.
NIKUHAKU ニクハク 肉発 (oshiau) Crowding together: — shite shiro ni semaru.
NIKUCHEN ニクヘン 肉片 n. A slice or piece of meat.
NIKOKI-KI-RI-ISHI ニコキキリシュ 鳥 adj. Hateful, odious, detestable, abominable; affixed to the root of verbs it means, hard, difficult: niki yatsu, a detestable fellow; yomi-nikui, hard to read; kiki-nikui, difficult or disagreeable to hear; kokoro — , lonely.
NIKU-IRO ニクイロ 色肉 n. Flesh-color, buff.
NIKUKI-JI ニクキジ 肉食 n. Flesh-eater; carnivorous: — wo suru; — no tori.
NIKUDUD ニクウダ肉脚 n. Natural affection, or affection which comes from relationship.
NIKUKAWA ニクカワ肉塊 n. A slice or piece of flesh.
NIKUMARE-NU ニクマレ 病患 n. To be hated, disliked, detested, odious: nikumare mono yo ni habakaru (prov.).
NIKUMI ニクミ 肉味 n. The taste of flesh: — wo shirazu.
NIKUMI-MU ニクミメ 病患 t.v. To hate, dislike, detest, abominate: sono tsumi wo Nikkihede hito wo nikuware, to hate the sin but not the man. Syn. Kirau.
NIKUMI ニクミ 肉 n. Hatred, dislike.
NIKUKUHSHI-KI-RI ニクウシキリ 可怨 adj. Hateful, odious, abominable, detestable, villainous.
NIKURAKA ニクラカ adj. Disagreeable, hateful, disgusting, abominable.
NIKUSHI-KI-RI ニクスレイ adj. Abominable, hateful, or odious.
NIKURIN ニクリン肉林 n. Lit. a forest of flesh, a great quantity and variety of viands.
NIKURU ニクリ肉瘤 n. A fleshy tumor, a wen, sarcoma.
Syn. Kobe.
Nikuban ニクバ 人夫 n. The state, quality or degree of being hateful or abominable.
Nikushen ニクシン 肉身 n. The fleshly or corporeal body, mortal body.
Nikusen ニクゼン 体感 (makoto no oya) Real parent: — no oya, id.
Niku-shoku ニクショク 肉食 (niku wo ku) n. Eating flesh: — sha, one who eats flesh; (met.) a rich man, high official.
Niku-shoku-beri ニクショクセキ 肉色石 n. (min.) Lit. flesh-colored stone, feldspar.
Nikubō ニクワナ adj. (coll.) Having a hateful, villainous, or detestable appearance.
Nikutai ニクタイ 肉体 n. The natural or physical body: — as distinct from the spirit.
Nikutani ニクタニ 肉組 (hadawagu) — su, to bare the shoulders and chest.
Nikutaranishi, -su ニクタラシス し t.v. (coll.) To boil too much, over-boil: sukuma wo — te nuzuku-suru.
Nikutaranishi-ku ニクタラシキ adj. Hateful; odious; detestable.
Nikutei ニクテイ 肉態 n. (coll.) A hateful or disgusting appearance, or form: — na mono.
Nikuten ニクテン 肉店 n. A meat-shop, a place where flesh is sold, butcher-shop.
Nikutoku ニクトク 肉食 n. Lusts of the flesh; animal passions or appetites.
Nikuzuki ニクズキ 肉質縄 n. Nutmeg.
Nimb ニンペー人馬 (hitotome'ma) n. Man and horse.
Nimbin ニンベン 人偽 (hiton na) n. The radical for man (イ) written on the left side of a character.
Nimbetsu, ニンベッ人別 n. Registry of citizenship, citizenship, population: doko no — de gozaimasu, where you are registered as a citizen? Tōkyō no — ni naru, to be registered as a citizen of Tokyo: — wo aratumeru, to examine and correct the census of any place; — ni, without citizenship, a vagabond.
Nimbetsuchō ニンベッチャウチ 舌著 n. The book in which the names of citizens are registered, census roll.
Nimbu ニンブ人夫 n. Farmers called out for any public service: — ni tawachearu.
Nimma ニンマ 言馬 n. A pack-horse.
Nimmei ニンメイ 任命 n. Appointment to office: — suru, to appoint to office.
Nimmen ニンメン 人面 (hiton na kane) n. Man's face, human face: — jūkinn, a human face and a beast's heart.
Nimō ニマウ 二毛 Lit. one who has two kinds of hair, white and black; — old man: — te to riko ni subekarazu, must not take old men prisoners.
Syn. hampaku.
Nimochi ニモチ 言持 n. A coolie who carries one's luggage in traveling, a porter.
Nimono ニモノ 置物 n. Cooked articles.
Syn. nitsuke.
Nimotsu ニモツ 須物 n. Baggage, luggage, goods in packages, merchandise.

Nimpuen ニンプエ人非人 (hiton ni shite hito ni arazu) A man in appearance but not in heart, a beast of a man, a low fellow.
Nin 人 (hitotome) n. Man, person: iku niu, how many persons? jā niu, ten men; ni ni mite hō wo toku, to adapt the preaching to the hearer (prov.).
Nin 人 n. Trust, office, duty, business: waga — ni arazu, it is not my duty; chokunin, appointed by the Emperor; sōnin, appointed by the head of a department.
Nin 人 n. The kernel of a peach-stone, plum-stone, etc.
Syn. sante.
Nina ニナ 倖 n. A species of shell-fish, Melanaria.
Ninan, -au ニナヲ 擲 t.v. To carry with a pole across the shoulder: ni ka no nimatou wo ikka ni awase tarei ninau, to carry at one load the loads of two men.
Syn. katsudo.
Ninan ニナヲ 棒 n. (coll.) A bucket for carrying water.
Ninabori ニナパヲ 棒 n. A pole used for carrying burdens across the shoulder.
Ninawa ニナワ 俗縄 n. The rope which binds a burden on a horse or man.
Ninaware, -ru ニナハレル 俗縄 (caust. of. ninawari) To cause, order, or let another carry a load.
Ninca ニンチャ人中 n. The raphe on the upper lip, beneath the nose.
Syn. hanamizō.
Nindo ニンド ノ忍 n. The Honeysuckle, the Lonicera japonica.
Ninjara ニンカラ 人柄 (coll.) The kind or quality of man.
Ningenn ニンゲン 人間 n. Mankind, man, a human being, the world.
Syn. hito, yo-no-makari.
Ninjō ニンジョ人形 (hiton no kutachi) n. A statue or image of a man, a doll, a puppet: — shibai, a puppet show.
Ninjyo ニンチョ人魚 n. A mermaid.
Ninji, -ru or -zuru ニンジュル 信 t.v. To appoint to, or invest with an office; to commit or leave to the will of another, to confide to: dōwagen ni nizuru, to invest with the office of dowager; wutakushi ni nijuteki nii-unsare, to leave it to me; ware guro hōmen ni nizuzu, I am not responsible for that.
Syn. mōshitsukurē, makaseuru.
Ninjin ニンジン 人参 n. Gijseng.
Ninjūn ニンジュン 胡蘆蔔 n. The Carrot, Daucus carota.
Ninjo ニンチョ 任談 n. Appointment to office; conferring rank.
Ninjō ニンチョ人情 (hiton no kokoro) n. The heart, feelings, or affections common to man; humanity, kindness: — wo shiru hito.
Syn. nare.
十Ninjō ニンチョ人長 n. The leader of a kagura.
Ninnō ニンノ 人高 n. Fighting, or cutting with a sword in a private quarrel, a duel: — ni oyobu, to end in a sword-fight.
NINJU ニンジュ 人数 Same as ninzu.
NINPA ニンパ 認可 n. Acknowledgment, allowed, official sanction: — suru, to pass, give official sanction: — funinka, a veto.
NINRI ニンリ 人気 n. The spirit or feelings of the people: — wo toru, to get the good will of the people; — datasu, people are excited or interested.
NINSOKU ニンコク 任固 n. The country to which one is appointed on official duty.
NINIKAN ニンチカン 任官 Investing with office or title, appointing to office: — suru.
NININIKU ニニンキク 忍辱 n. Patient endurance, forbearance, meekness, stoicism: — no gyō wo tsutomu, to cultivate the virtue of meekness.
NINNKU ニンク 大蒜 n. Garlic, Allium scorodoprasum.
NINTOKUAI ニントクガイ 忍辱藇 n. Armor of patience, i.e., the scarf worn by Bud. priests.
NINOSHI-WO-FUMU ニノアシワフム To take one step forward and one backward; to hesitate, to pause in doubt.
NINOMAI ニノマイ n. The second official in the government.
NINOMARU ニノマル 二丸 n. The second or inner wall of a castle.
NIN-NO-O ニホ 背縞 n. Same as ninawa.
NINSEN ニンセン 風還 (hito wo eruru) — suru, to elect or choose a person: — wo shite dairi wo yaru.
NINSHIN ニンシン 妊娠 n. Pregnant, with child. Syu. haramu, kwainin.
NINSHO ニンショ 任所 n. The place to which one is appointed, or sent on official duty.
NINSO ニンソ 人相 n. The physiognomy or expression of face: — ga yoi; — ga warui; — wo miru.
NINSAKO ニンサカ サガ人相書 n. Personal description.
NINSAKA ニンサカ サカ人相者 n. A physiognomist, one who tells fortunes by examining the face.
NINSOKU ニンソク 人足 n. A coolie, or common laborer. Syu. karuko.
NINTA ニンタ 任他 — suru, to let alone, not to meddle with: — shugi, the policy of letting things alone.
NINTAI ニンタイ 恩願 (shinobi kore) n. Patience, endurance.
NINTAI ニンタイ人體 (hito no karada) n. The human body, human form.
NINTOZEN OR NINZEI ニントゼイ人頭祝 n. Poll-tax, capitation tax.
NINSUI ニンスイ 職主 n. The owner of goods, trade or merchandise.
NINTO ニント ソウ 育: Pregnant. Syu. kwainin, haramu, mimochi.
NINZU ニンツウ 人数 (hito kazu) n. The number of persons, population, census: — ginzei no — wa iku nin, what is the number of men in the army? — Tōkyō no — wa dono kurai aru, what is the population of Tōkyō?

NINZURO ニンズル 任 See ninji.
NITO ニト 穀 n. A corn-stack.
NIO- ニオウ 二王 n. The two statues usually placed on each side of the gate of a Shinto temple, the guardians of Buddhism; the gate is called ni-ō-mon, the principal gate of a tera.
NITODAI ニョダリ 湖光 n. The reflection of the sun on rippling water.
NIOR ニオウ香 n. An odor, scent, smell, fragrance, an exhalation or effluvium: — no yoi hana, a fragrant flower; haka kara — ga tatsu, an exhalation rises from the grave.
NIORU- ニオフ香 i.v. To emit an odor, to smell, to perfume; to appoint, brilliant, or beautiful: hana ga niou, the flower is fragrant. Syu. kaoru.
NITOBITO ニオビト n. A man who carries burdens, a coolie.
NITOBUKO ニホブクロ 香霧 n. A scent-bag.
NITOGA ニオガ 香 n. A fragrant odor, perfume.
NITOKUMA ニオウマ 脇馬 n. A pack-horse.
NITOWATARI ニトワタル香霧 i.v. To spread an odor or fragrance all about. Syu. kaori-watari.
NITOYAKA ニホヤク adj. Same as niyaka.
NITO-SAN ニョウサン 尿霧 n. Lithic acid, uric acid.
NITOWASHI-SU ニホハス t.v. To perfume, scent; to give an inking, hint or intimation: — jukō wo motte heya wo —.
NITOYAKA ニホヤク芳霧 New and fresh in color, bright: — wa iro.
NIRA ニラ 食 n. A kind of leek, Allium odoratum.
NIRAMEE ニラメー t.v. To glare at, look sharply at.
NIRAMI-MU ニラミ自語 t.v. To look fiercely or savagely at, to glare at.
NIRAMI-ATU ニラミアフ t.v. To look fiercely at each other.
NIRAMI-AU ニラマーフ t.v. Same as niramu.
NIRAMI-TSUKE ニラミツケ t.v. (coll.) To look fiercely at, to glare at.
NIRAMI-TSUME ニラミツメ t.v. To look at fiercely for some time.
NIRE ニレ 薫 n. A species of elm, Ulmus.
NIRIKAMI OR NERIKAMI ニリカミ 薫 i.v. To chew the cud, to ruminate, as an ox.
NIREMU ニレム 主 (a Korean word) n. Lord, prince.
NIROKU ニロック ニラ二次 six, a whole day or night: — ji chū, day and night.
NIRU ニル煮 or シSee ni.
NIRAMASHI ニラマシ 蒸気 t.v. To set aside to cool after boiling.
NIRE- ニレ爾 暫 t.v. To make like, to imitate, to counterfeit, to forge, falsify: — kane wo —, to counterfeit money; — hito no te wo —, to imitate a person's handwriting.
NISE-GANE  コセガネ 貨金 n. Counterfeit money.
NISE-KICHIKAI  コセチキガイ 佯狂 n. Feigned madness, counterfeited insanity.
NISE-MONO  コセモノ 善物 n. A counterfeit, imitation, not genuine.
NISETE  コセエ 胆塚 n. A portrait.
NISHI  西 n. The west: — no hō, the western part or region; — kaze, a west wind, autumnal wind. Syn. sai-hō.
NISHI  コシ 西 n. The name of a shell of the Buccinidae genus.
NISHIKI  コシキ 錦 n. A kind of silk, rich and woven in flowers, brocade.
NISHIYUKI  コシギ 二重規 n. The two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
NISHIKI-GAI  コシキガイ 錦貝 n. A species of cowry.
NISHIKI-TOJI  コシキトジ 鬼箭 The name of a tree, the same as moyumii, q.v.
NISHIKIOUSA  コシキオサ 錦帯 n. A species of spurge, Euphorbia humpia.
NISHIKIREI  コシキヘビ 錦蛇 n. A large kind of mottled snake.
NISHIKI-MEGANE  コシキメガネ 萬花鏡 n. A kalesidoscope.
NISHIKOKI  コシコキ 錦織 n. Brocade.
NISHIME  コシメ 義家 n. A kind of food made by boiling together various kinds of vegetables.
NI-SHIN  ニヒシン 二親 n. Father and mother, parents.
Syn. FUTA-OTA, BYO-SHIN.
NISHI  ニシ 鮫 n. Herring, Clupea harengus.
NISHIRU  ニシル 煮 n. Soup: sakana no —, fish soup.
NISHIRU  ニシュ 二朱 n. Half a bu, name of a silver coin.
NISHIRAI  ニシュライ 二倍相 adv. Twice as much, twofold: nobi ga — ni nobi ita, has become twice as high.
NISAN  ニサン 日参 (hi mairi) n. Daily going to the temple to worship.
NISHE-BOYO  ニシヘボヨ 日出病 n. (med.) Sunstroke.
NISHI  ニシ 日子 n. A day, i.q. nichi: ōku no — wo truyiyasu, to spend many days.
NISHI  ニシ 日詰 n. Gazette.
NISHIN  ニシン 日新 (hibi ni aratamari) n. Daily renewal or improvement.
NISHIKU  ニシク 錦鰂 n. Eclipse of the sun.
NISHOKU  ニシク 錦鰂日欠 n. Eclipse of the sun, i.q. nishokuhin.
NSUI  ニスキ 二水 The radical 青 of Chinese characters.
NSURI  ニスリ 青色 n. Rubbed or dyed with red ochre: — no koromo.
NSUSU  ニスス 玉蝶 n. Boiled soot, used in staining boards.
NI-TAKI  ニタキ 鍋鍊 n. Cooking, boiling: — wo suru, to cook.
NI-TARI  ニタリ 船 n. A kind of boat, a lighter.
NI-TARI RU  ニタル りる i.v. To be like, resemble, similar: nitaru mono, a similar thing.
NI-TARIGAKI  ニタリガキ 錦 n. A red persimmon, ripe persimmon.
NI-TARU  ニタル 昼 n. Middle of the day, meridian; day-time.
NI-TE  ニテ post-posit. With, by, — as cause, instrument or means; in, being, as it is, since it is: — te — butsu, to strike with the hand: kama — yo wo wakasu, to boil water in a pot; Tōkyō — katta, bought in Tōkyō; fune nite Tōkyō ye yuku, to go by boat to Tōkyō; hitorii — yomu, to read by one's self, or alone; kugo — yuku, to go in a sedan-chair; kodomo — wakureta, being a child he forgot; doku na mono — tabaremasen, as it is poisonous it is not eatable.
Syn. de.
NI-TENMO  ニテモ (same as demo) Ever; soever: doko —, wherever; dare —, whoever, whosoever; itsu —, whenever; nani —, whatever.
NI-TORO-MAME  ニトリマメ n. A kind of confectionery.
NI-TSUCHI  ニツチ 丹土 n. Red earth.
NI-TSUKE-RU  ニッタセル t.v. To make to suit, or fit.
NI-TSUKEWASHIKI-KU  ニッタセキキ adj. Becoming, suitable, fitting.
NI-TSUKE-RI  ニッタキ t.v. To suit, fit, accord, become: = niaru.
NI-TSUKEWASHIKI-KU  ニッタセキキ adj. Well proportioned, suitable, becoming.
NI-TSUKE-RI  ニッタキ t.v. To boil down to a thicker consistence: umi no mizu wo nitsumete shio wo toru, to make salt by boiling down sea-water.
NI-TSUKESUJI  ニツキジ 青符 n. The name of a shrub: i.q. niyusiawashi kami.
NI-TTEN  ニテン 日天 n. The sun.
NI-TTO  ニッタ 財 n. Daily wages, cash paid to defray one's daily expenses.
NI-TTO  ニッタ 財入 割合 Going to China: — suru; — no toki.
NI-TTO  ニット 割合 n. Japan.
NI-TMA  ニマ 驚馬 n. A pack-horse.
NI-UKE-MIRE  ニウキミレ 茶麻店 n. A small refectory or eating house.
NIWA  ニワ 庭 n. A garden, yard, courtyard, compound, park: — no oshite, home instruction.
NIWA  ニワ 真庭 n. Calm: kaijū no —, a calm sea.
Syn. NAGI.
NIWA  ニワ 真庭 n. A fire kindled in the yard or in front of the house after a corpse has been carried out, after a bride has left, or to give light for night theatricals.
NIWAGUSA  ニワガサ 庭草 n. Lawn grass.
NIWAKA  ニワカ 廚 n. Suuden; unexpected: — no owari-tachi, sudden determination; — ame, a sudden shower; — jini, a sudden death; — kaze, a sudden blow, or storm.
Syn. TACHI-MACHI, KYU, FUTO.
Niwa n ＝ な wa 割 adv. Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Syn. futo, totseizen to.

Niwako ＝ なか 庭子 n. A home-born servant.
Niwaikuzuri ＝ なかちぐらり n. The Wagtail.
Niwaikusa ＝ なかすか 地類 n. A kind of grass out of which brooms are made.

Syn. shware, niwaikuman.

Niwanori ＝ わ 伴里 n. A whole court-yard, or garden.

Niwanoshiki ＝ 伴 伴 shiki n. The Riding horse in one's own park or grounds.
Niwasuzume ＝ 伴すずめ n. A kind of beetle, Cucinnida.

Syn. sekibei, niwaikuzuri.

Niwatsumi ＝ 伴 伴 sumi n. A pudde of water, ＝ tamari-niwa.

Niwatoko ＝ 伴 伴 toko 接本骨 n. Elder, the Sambucus ebuliades.

Niwatoyori ＝ 伴 伴 彌裡 鳥 n. The domestic fowl, chicken: ＝ no kuchi to nurou tomo ushi no shiri to nurou na (prov.), better be a cook's bill than an ox's rump.

Niwatsubo ＝ 伴 伴 素 n. A road or avenue in a park.

Niwa-tsukuri ＝ 伴 伴 造 n. A gardener.

Syn. urkiya.

Niwasutokoro ＝ 伴 伴 光り n. Same as nisakitori.

Niwa-ume ＝ 伴 伴 萬メ n. Same as niwasakura.

Niwanagai ＝ 伴 伴 長島 n. The name of a plant, Knot-grass, Polygononum aviculare.

Niwasakura ＝ 伴 伴 柿 n. The mountain-cherry red-blossom cherry, Prunus japonica.

Nya ゆya Coll. for neba, the sub. ending of verbs: se-niya nuranu ＝ senba nuranu, must be done.

Nita がり (coll.) To be delicate, effeminate, womanish in manners or appearance.

Niyaki ゆやき n. Boiling and roasting, cooking.

Nyatashihiten-kai が イイキ n. やがい 似合 う 之 adj. Fit, suitable, becoming.

Nyori-n 直り n. う直 ゃい adj. To be like, to resemble: niyori no mono.

Nizadai がいだい n. The Lancet-fish, Prionurus.

Nizukuri が 伴 伴 製 n. Making goods into packages or bales for transportation: ＝ wa-eru.

No の 后-post-pos. Of: tsuki no kikai, light of the moon; hana no ira, color of a flower.

(2) Used as an adjective particle, as: nuda no koto, useless thing; makoko no kokoro, a sincere heart; hiya no sake, cold sake; matsu no ki, a pine tree.

(3) Used in the sense of koto or mono, as: O-masu no naka no shi no wa shikaru, scolding O-masu for crying; yuki no sutta no de, on account of its having snowed. No ui, ＝ while being, although, whereas, in spite of, as: bonshika mo wai no ui naite misetari, without feeling any sorrow he makes a show of crying;

sashiharu koto no itasanu no ni teinei no rei wa zonji no yoranu, as I had done nothing special I did not expect any particular acknowledgment: no ui also expresses regret or censure.

No 野 n. A wild, uncultivated, level region; a moor, prairie, desert, wilderness.

No 芗 n. Breadth, or width of cloth, muslin, silk, etc: hito no, one breadth; futa no, two breadths; mi no, three breadths; itsu no buton, a quilt made of five breadths of cloth.

Syn. haba.

Nō 野臓 (nō) n. Fes; matter.

No 芗 n. The bamboo of which arrows are made; the shaft of an arrow.

Nō の 華, Exclam. used much in familiar talk, similar to net; also used in calling.

Nō の 華 n. Husbandry, farming, agriculture: ＝ wo motte gyō to etu, to follow the occupation of farming; ＝ no toki tagau koto nakare, make no mistake in the times for farming; ＝ gu, farming tools.

Nō の 魅 n. Skill, ability, cleverness, genius, talent; virtue, strength, or power, as of medicines: ta nō ni hito, a person of varied accomplishments, or clever at many things; nō nashi, without skill at anything; ＝ ＝ mu, －, id.

Syn. ge, kiryō, sa, chikara.

Nō の 魅 n. A kind of ancient operatic performance consisting of music and dancing: ＝ yakusha, operatic performer.

Nō の 魅 (same as nakku) adv. Not, not having: shin noshite wa tsubekarazu, without truth there is no success; oya wa nīte mo ko wa sodatsu, a child will grow even without parents.

Nō の 魅 腫 n. The brain: ＝ gai-ko, the skull; ＝ shinkei, the nerves proceeding from the brain; ＝ byō, disease of brain; ＝ daī, the cerebrum; ＝ shō, the cerebellum.

Nobara-ru 野バラ l.v. To lengthen, extend, prolong.

Nobakama 野バカマ 野 輔 n. A moor, uncultivated and level tract of country, fields.

Nobara 野 輔野原 n. A kind of trowsers gathered and tied at the knee.

Nobara 野 輔 野原 n. A moor, uncultivated and level tract of country, fields.

Nobashii-su 野 バ 車 合 せ か l.v. To stretch, to lengthen, to extend, to enlarge, to reach out; to continue or prolong the time; to postpone, to spread, to smooth out, as the wrinkles or inequalities of any thing: tetsu wa －, to stretch iron, as by hammering: to aski wa －, to extend the arm or leg; shinbo wo －, to enlarge one’s fortune; michigen wa －, to extend or postpone the time; kōgaku wa －, to spread a plaster; shiwa wo －, to smooth out the wrinkles; wari wo －, to thin paste; nawa wo －, to pay out a rope.

Nobue 野広 野湯 n. A moor, a field: ＝ no okuri, a funeral; noke-cho, a register in which deaths are recorded.

Nobusu-ru 野 ヌ セ 車 建 l.v. To tell, narrate, to state the particulars, to give an account of, to record: kobō wo －, to deliver a message; kiku no you wo －, to give an account of the war; hara wo －, to tell one’s mind.
Nobeshi-su ノボレス 合登 i.v. To make or let ascend, to send up, to raise; to cut in raised figures, to emboz: ki ni — , to cut on blocks,—as a book; ishi ni — , to cut on stone.

Noboudo ノブオド 野鴨鶴 n. A kind of wild grape, Vitis heterophila.

Noburu ノブル Same as noberu.

Nobeshi ノブエ 野付 n. One who sleeps in the fields, a vagabond, beggar.

Nobumi ノブミ 野武士 n. An outlawed samurai, a bandit, highwayman.

Nobushin ノブシン 野内 n. Lying or sleeping in the fields,—as a hermit.

Nochi ノチ 后 in time: — no yo, after times, the next world; — no tsuna, a second wife; suoi-nochi, after that; kono-nochi, after this, hereafter. Syn. ato.

Nochi ノチ 后 n. Descendant, lineage: dono hito no — da, whose descendant is he?

Syn. shinsei, hasen, batayō.

Nochihodo ノチホド 後広 adv. (coll.) By and by, after a little while. Syn. ottsu-kere.

Nochikata ノチカタ 後刻 (ga koku) adv. (coll.) By and by, after a little, afterwards.

Nochi ノチ 后 adv. By and by, in a little while, afterwards.

Syn. ato-de.

Nochise ノチセ 後世 n. After times, in the future: — wo chigiru, to make a promise of marriage to be fulfilled in some future time.

Nochizan ノチザン 後藏 n. After-birth.

Nochizone ノチゾン 後宗 (go sat) n. Second wife.

Nochizure ノチツレ 後夫 n. Second husband or second wife.

Nodachi-nsu ノダチ 伸立 i.v. To grow up: ki ga —.

Nodachi ノダチ n. Standing in the field,—as a tree: — no ki, id.; — no mama kusaru, to rot while standing.

Nodachi ノダチ 后刀 n. A sword worn in hunting.

Noderepo ノデレポ 野銭 n. (coll.) Used only fig. for empty talk; a lie; empty boasting; bragging: — no koto wo inu.

Nodo ノド 長闘 Same as nodoka.

Nodo ノド 倒 n. The throat: — no hiko, the uvula; — ni hone ga kakatta, has a bone in his throat; — wo kiburu, to strangle; — moto wo sugireba atasu wo wasure, (proverb), the hotness of a thing is forgotten after it passes the throat.

Nodo-boke ノドボケ 結喃 n. The hyoid bone.

Nodo-bune ノドブネ 樽呪 n. The windpipe: — wo tatsu, to cut the windpipe, or throat; — wo wasu, id.

Nodo-dango ノドダンゴ n. Adam's apple.

Nodoka ノドカ 長闘 Genial; pleasant; mild; calm; quiet; tranquil: — ni hiti, serene day; — naru haru no kaze, the zephyr of a soft and quiet spring day; — yo wo — ni kurasu, to pass one's life serenely.

Syn. ushikara.

ノドケ農時 n. The seasons for the different kinds of farm work: — wo ayanatte furukuro wo okoru.

ノドケ農事 (ta tsukuru waza) Agricultural affairs, husbandry, farming.

ノジサノキ a. Wild lettuce.

ノジツォウ能書 n. Skillful penman; beautiful penmanship: — fude wo erawazu, a good penman cares not about the pen he uses.

ノキソウ腹 n. Pus, matter.

ノキツョ新受 (osame ukeru) n. Receiving or accepting as an offering: kami ga — nushimasa.

ノキユウ野宿 Sleeping in the moor, camping out in the fields: — suru.

ノケノカ農家 n. Farm house, the peasant.

ノケレ・ノカレ退 (pot. or pass. of noki) To be withdrawn.

ノケレ・ノケル退 t.v. To take away, to remove out of the way, to take or leave out of the number, to exclude, except: — ie wo torinokoru, to take down and remove a house; futu wo nokete miru, to take off the lid and look; hitori wo nokereba hoka wo wa inina suke-nomi da, they all drink wine except one person; nokete oku, to take anything from a number and lay it aside; noke, (imp.) get out of the way.

Syn. dokeru.

ノケレノキ能化 n. A Buddhist priest who acts as teacher of the Bud. rules; his pupils are called shoke.

ノケレノキト adv. (coll.) Boldly, shamelessly, unblushingly.

ノケレサマニ仰様 adv. Face upwards: — uma yori doto ochiru, he fell backwards from the horse slap on the ground.

Syn. aomuku.

ノケレゾリ・ノケル仰反 adv. To bend backwards, to fall backwards: nokezorikette shinda, fell back and died.

ノケレ・ノキ退 i.v. To withdraw, retire, to leave, go aside, depart from: nakama wo —, to withdraw from a company.

Syn. yokeru, shirizoku.

ノキキ保 n. The eaves of a house.

ノキキイ保端 n. The eaves of a house.

ノキキイノ川 (coll. for noru) To sit, ride, or mount upon anything, to be upon, be placed upon: kodomo ga tsukue wo u e ni —, the child is mounted upon the table.

ノキキノキ adv. Falling backwards, with the face upwards, supine: — ni tsuki taoru, push him down upon his back.


Syn. hajime.

ノキレ・ノケル t.v. (coll. for noru) To put or place one thing upon another: hon wo tsukue wo u e ni —.

ノキソウノカウ濃厚 (koi) Thick, dense in consistence.
NOOKAI ノリケ 塵毛 n. A paste brush.
NOKI-BAKE ノリベッタ 刷毛 m. A paste brush.
NOKI-GE ノリゲ 鞍乗 n. A relay of horses—
—wo hiku, to bring up a fresh horse.

NORAGOKU-TE-SU ノリゴク t.v. To say, speak, tell.

NORIGOTO ノリゴト 語言 n. Words, saying of an honorable person.

NORI-IRE ノリイレ 潮入 n. A pot or vessel for holding paste; a kind of soft paper.

NORI-KAKARU-TE ノリカラ 車送る t.v. To begin to ride; to be committed to anything; nori-ka
catta fune de hiki ni hikarenu (prov.), as I am going to sail in his ship I cannot draw back.

NORIKAKE ノリカケ n. A relay horse, same as norigara.

NORI-KE-TE ノリケつ 車送る t.v. To ride over or upon anything, as on the top of luggage carried by a horse; to run agram. nori-ke-te ノリケつ 車送る t.v. To change in riding from one horse to another, or from one boat to another: ushi wo uma ni —, to change from riding an ox to a horse.

NORI-KIRI ノリקיר n. (coll.) A person inspired by a kami or hotoke; an oracle.

NORI-MAWASHI-TE ノリマワシ t.v. To ride across or over, as a mountain.

NORI-KORASHI-TE ノリコラシ 乘込 t.v. To ride to, to be aboard of: ta no naka ye uma de norikonda, rode the horse into a rice field.

NORI-KORASHI-TE ノリコラシ t.v. To scold and reprove; to break (as a horse).

NORI-KUMI ノリクミ 車組 n. The company of persons in a ship or carriage: yukan no — ninzu wo nan nin, what is the number of the crew of a ship of war?

NORI-MASA ノリマサ n. A riding saddle.

NORI-MASASITU ノリマサシ t.v. To ride or drive around, or about: uma wo —.

NORI-MODOSHII ノリモドシ t.v. To ride or drive back.

NORI-MONO ノリモノ 車物 n. A thing to ride in, a sedan chair.

NORI-MONO ノリモノ 法船 n. The boat in which souls of the saved cross from this world to Paradise (Budd.), i.e. gusei no fune.

NORI-SUTE-TE ノリスチ t.v. To stop and leave the horse or boat on which one has been riding: kashiwo ni uma wo —, left his horse there.

NORI-TAMA-TE アウ ス_pathology: nori-tama-TE ノリタマ t.v. Same as no tomari.

NORI-TO ノリト 祈詞 n. Prayers offered to a kami. Shinto prayers.

NORI-TO-GE-TE ノリトゲ t.v. To enter and seize, to board and take possession of, as a castle or boat: shiro wo —.

NORI-TO-SUKU ノリトスケ 车付: ki

NORI-TO-SUKU ノリトスケ 車付 t.v. To ride up to, ride against.

NORI-UCHI ノリウチ 挙打 Riding through on horseback, as through a gate.
Norimite ノリマテ n. A riding horse, hackney.
Norimutsumi,ro ノリムツミ乗物 i.v. To change from one boat, horse, or chair, to another; to possess or influence, to take possession of, as a spirit; bewitch: kuni wa hito ni norimitatte mono wo iu, the kami takes possession of a man and speaks; kitaemi ga hito ni —.
Noritumi ノリミミ n. Betting on shooting with the bow; the sport of shooting at a target with the bow.
Norizome ノリゾメ乗物 n. The first ride of the new year.
Norō ノロウ n. Softening of brain.
Norok,uo ノロフ i.v. To invoke evil or curses on any one, to imprecate, curse: kuni ni inotte hito wo —, to bring evil on one by invoking the kami; hito wo noroebara ana futatsu (prov.).
Syn. tokore, shuso suru.
Noroke ノロケ n. Praying for evil upon others, a curse, imprecation.
Syn. shuso, tokai.
Norokuki,shin ノロキ adj. (coll.) Slow, not fast; dull, sluggish in mind; indolent, lazy, pellucid, mean-spirited: uma wa hayai nashi wa noroi. Syn. osotu.
Norokke,ru ノロケル i.v. To be smitten, captivated, enchanted, or fascinated by love: onna ni norokeru.
Norokke ノロック n. (coll.) A love affair, intrigue: — wo iu, to speak of one's love affair: — wo heru, to listen to the love talk of another; — bunashi, lewd talk.
Noroma ノロマヤ崎 n. (coll.) A dolt, blockhead.
Syn. ashi, baka.
Noronoro to ノロノロ adv. (coll.) Slowly, lazily: — aruku, to walk slowly.
Syn. soro-soro to.
Nororito ノリリト adv. (coll.) Dull, stupid, idly, sluggish, slow: — shite iro.
Nosoka ノスカ n. Sluggishness, slowness.
Nososhii ノショ一 n. A beacon, a signal rocket or fire: — wo ageru.
Nosokuya ノソクヤ雪納 (usumi) n. Cool and refreshing in hot weather: — no tame ni fume ni noru, to take a boat-ride in order to cool and refresh one's self.
Nosokyou ノソクユ能力 (chikara) n. Power, ability, faculty: seishin wo — ni shuju wo betsu ari.
Nosobari,ru ノサバリ adv. To stretch one's self back, as from ennui; to intrude, to interrupt others, as in talking: waki kara nosobari dete kuchi wo kiku.
Nosaku ノサク農作 n. Farming, cultivating or tilling the soil: — suru, to farm.
Syn. kōsaku.
Nosan ノサン農産 n. Agricultural products: — butsu, id.
Nosan-nogata to ノサンノガタ adv. Same as nosan-moto to.
Nosarashi ノサラシ n. Same as nosarashi.
NOTARA タラ 瘰活 n. An umbrelliferous plant, Angelica.

NOTARE-JINI タレジニ 野鬈 n. Dying as an outcast in the streets or fields: — wa sō.

NOTARI-DE,-RU ナヴィデ (coll.) i.v. To wind one's way out; to put one's self forward, to interrupt another in speaking: — nōsaharu.

NOTARI-NOTARI ナナリ adv. (coll.) In a sauntering or lummuring manner: — arukiru.

NOTA-UCHI-MAWARI, -RU タチチマル L.V. To write about, to walk, wriggle, writhe.

NOTEN ナウデン 履頸 n. The crown of the head.

NOTSUCHI ナッチ 野槌 n. The spirit or god that resides in plants; also, a serpent, or scorpion.

NOTTO ノトリ 聴詰 A Shintó prayer.

NOTTO ノトリ (coll.) Same as nyokkori.

NOTTORI,-RU ノトリル 法 (comp. of nori, a rule, and toru) i.v. To follow as a rule, to imitate: — Bun-ō wa — ni tarasaru ka, is not King Bun a sufficient object for imitation?

NO-USAGI ノウサギ n. A species of hare or rabbit.

NOWAKI ノウキ 凶風 n. A violent autumnal wind, which blows through the crops, grass, etc.

NOWAKUSHI ノウヤクシ 能楽者 n. An opera dancer.

NOTENDO ノエンドウ n. The wild pea, a species of Bignonia.

NOZAKI ノザキ 腹前 n. The first fruits of harvest sent to the Teshi.

NOZARASHI ノザラシ 野嚬 n. Bones or a carcase left bleeding on the moor.

NOZERI ノザセ 稲給 (mitsugi wo ozameru) — suru, to pay tax.

NOZENKAZURA ノゼンカグラ n. The Bignonia grandiflora.

NOZOKI,-RU ノゾク 看 i.v. To bend the head and look down, to look into, as a hole; to peep through, to peer into: mado kara nozoi te miru, to look down from a window; nimi wo nozoku, to look into the cat; to no suikima kara —, to peep through an opening, or the crack of a door.

NOZOKI,-RU ノゾク除 i.v. To remove, to take away, do away with, to subtract, leave out of the number, to except: — wa azamu wo, —, to remove calamity; hitotan nozoi ito mima agarashī, I will give all but one; fuku-chū nō doku wo —, to remove injurious matters from the stomach.

Syn. nokeru, saru, yokeru.

NOZOKI ノゾキ n. (coll.) A camera-obscura, a box in which pictures are looked at through a lense.

NOZOKI ノゾキ n. A light-blue color.

NOZOMASHI,-KI,-RU ヌマシ シ adj. Desirable: — wa nōkansu, undesirable.

NOZONI ヌソニ 馨 n. Desire, hope, wish: — to shite marasamiru wa nashi, every desire was satisfied; — wo uchihamu, to be disappointed: — wo hataen, to attain one's desire.

Syn. negai.

NOZOMI-MU ヌズミ望 t.v. To desire, to hope for, wish for, to observe, to look at a distant object: fūki wo nozomu wa nini no tsune, the desire of riches is common to men.

Syn. negaun, housuru.

NOZOMI,-RU ヌズム t.v. To approach, draw near, come upon, to be near to, to be at the point of; to look upon, to behold: inochi owaru no toki ni nozomite, drawing near to the end of life; oi ni nozomu, to approach old age; nau ni nozomite shi wo sute nigai-kakaruru mono ni arazu, he is not the one to run away and hide when his lord is on the eve of trouble; kawari ni —, to come down to the river.

NOZUCHI ヌチ The name of a poisonous snake, a viper.

NOZU ヌズ腴麟 (med.) The brain.

NOZUKASA ヌズカサ n. A rising ground or hill in a prairie or moor.

NOZU ヌズ野面 n. A boorish or brazen face: — na yatsu.


NO ヌ (a cont. of naku) A negative affix of verbs: kikanu, to not hear; wakarumu, don't understand.

NO 以上 An affix of verbs, forming the preterit tense, used only in books: kikinu, have heard; wakarumu, have separated.

NO 葳 See mi.

NO, NUBU ヌル 栲 (same as neri) To sleep, to lie down.

NUBATAMA ヌバタマ 野千玉 n. (numa and tama) The black fruit of the kurauru ōgi. It is used only in poetry as a makura kotobu, with yami, kuruvi, or yoru, yume, etc.: — no yami — pitch darkness.

NOBI ニビ 奴婢 (shimobe) n. Male and female servants.

Syn. gezo, genan.

NUBOKU ヌボク 奴僕 n. Man-servant.

NUTE ヌテ adj. A large round bell, —ō susu.

NUTE ヌテ n. A kind of night bird.

NU-N, -RU ヌルル (pot. of nu) Can sew, sewed: magatta hari de weneru ku, can you sew with a crooked needle? kimono ga ueta, the garment is sewed; weneru, cannot sew.

NUGUSA ヌガサ 蔟草 n. Drooping plants,—from heat.

NUGASE,-RU ヌガセ (caust. of nugi) To strip off the clothes of another, to make bare, denude.

NUGE,-RU ヌゲ i.v. To be stripped off; taken off (of clothes): kaze ga fuite yoboshi ga mugeta, his cap is blown off by the wind; futon ga mugeta, the quilt is off.

NUGI,-RU ニガル服 i.v. To take off, to clothes or covering; to strip off, to bare, denude: kimono, sakin, tabi, momohiki mado wo mugu, to take off the coat, cap, stockings, or trowsers; mude oku, to take off and lay down.

NUGI-KAKE,-RU ニギャケル服 t.v. To take off and hang up, as a coat; to begin to take off.

NUGI-SETSU,-RU ニギステル服 t.v. To take
off and cast away: kabuto no zori mo sugi-su-
tete nigen, taking off his helmet and armor
The road: — michi, a muddy road; michi no —
kawaku nu wo sashi.
NUKARI,-RU ヌカル i.v. To be mudd.
michi ga nukaru, the road is muddy.

Nukari, -RU ヌカル i.v. To be remiss, inatten-
tive, negligent, heedless, careless: nukatta
koto no shita, have made a slip or done a
stupid thing; nukaranu kao de, with a
straight face, or unconscious of a mistake.

Syn. okotaru.

Nuka-ri ヌカリ 彌凛 n. Muddy place:
taihen no — da, what a mud hole! — ye ha-
muru, to fall into the mud.

Nukashi,-SU ヌカス t.v. To say, speak (a
low word); nani wo nukasu no da, what are
you saying?

Nukakuri,-RU ヌカクリ 拊頭 i.v. To bow,
touching the forehead to the ground.

Nukeru,-RU ヌケル 拊 i.v. To be rooted out,
extracted; to pass through a narrow way,
to steal out of, to slip away stealthily, to
sneak out of, skulk out of: ha ga nuketa, the
tooth is out; ke ga —, hair has fallen out; nici
ga —, it has lost its odor; aji ga —, it has lost
its taste; iro ga —, has lost its color; ki ga —,
his heart is gone; ano wo nukeru, to pass
through a hole; hito-gomi wo tori-nukeru, to
wind one's way through a crowd; riya wo —,
to escape from jail; tori ga kago wo nuketa,
the bird has escaped from the cage.

Nukakura ヌカクラ 傾密 (mitsu-bai) n. SELLING
by stealth, clandestine trade, smug-
gling.

Syn. bahan.

Nuka-ana ヌカアナ 拊穴 n. A hole or pass-
gage-way by which the way is shortened, or
for stealing out of a place; a tunnel, a passage-
way through a hill or under ground.

Nuka-gake ヌカガケ 拊抜 n. Stealing a march
on, forestalling others in the market: —
suru.

Nukanara ヌカナラ 傾出 n. The cast-off
skin of a snake, or shell of an insect.

Nukaide,-Zuru ヌケアイずる 拊出 i.v. To be
loosed and fall out of itself, as a nail from
a decayed board; to go out by stealth, to
steal out, slink away.

Nukemai ヌケマエリ 拊参 n. Stealing away
from home to visit a famous miya: —
suru.

Nukemune ヌケムネ n. (coll.) Way or place for slip-
ing out: — ga o hara kanemochi ni nari-
wa sen, his expenses are so many he cannot
become rich: — no nai hito, a vigilant
and prudent person.

Nuke-michi ヌケミチ 拊道 n. A by-way, a
secret or concealed way.

Nukemono ヌケモノ 拊物 n. Stolen goods,
especially such as are offered for sale: — wo
kutte hikitai ni tsuku, to be hauled up before
a magistrate for buying stolen goods.

Nukemochi ヌケモチ 拊崎 n. Smuggled goods,
stolen goods.

Nuke-face ヌケマエリ adv. (coll.) Clandes-
tinely, stealthily, sheepishly, foolishly: —
to shita kau, a guilty, sneaking countenance;
— nai hito, to flee away stealthily.

Nuki ヌキ 拊 n. The wool; transverse lines;
parallels of latitude.
NUKI 夸曳 n. The stick that is passed through mortised holes in upright pieces of timber to keep them together; a brace.

NUKI-KU 映曳拔 t.v. To draw out, to take out, to extract, to root up, pull out, to abstract: ha wo —, to extract a tooth; katama wo —, to draw a sword; kugi wo —, to draw a nail; te wo —, to slight over, do carelessly; katu wo —, to bare the shoulder, to withdraw one's shoulder from a burden; ito wo —, to take out a color; shimi wo —, to take out a stain; hon kara —, to extract from a book.

Nuki-KU 映曳 An intensive verbal particle suffixed to other verbs, with the meaning of unfinished, completing, succeeding, doing thoroughly; as: damashi-nuka, to succeed in deceiving others; hataraki-niite iru, to be working diligently; buchi-nuka, to beat severely; yomina-nuka, to read incessantly, etc.

Nuki-KU 映曳拔 t. v. To take off, strip off (as clothes); to uncover, i.q. wagi.

Nuki 夸曳 n. The ornamental top or capital of a post or pillar.

Nuki 夸曳拔 n. Extracting; an extractor, forceps, tweezers.

Nuki-ashi 夸曳脭 n. Noiseless or stealthy steps: — de aruku.

Nuki-Astume, Nuki-ashi 夸曳脭拔合 t.v. To collect from books; to pull up and collect.

Nuki-Awashi, Nuki-ashi 夸曳脭拔合 t.v. To draw and cross swords, as in the commencement of a combat: tagai ni katama wo —.

Nuki-Dashi, Nuki-Dashi 夸曳脭拔出 t.v. To draw out, extract, pull out.

Nuki-Dewata 夸曳脭抜出抜 n. Old cotton that has once been used for wadding —nuuki-dewata.

Nuki-Gaki 夸曳脭抜書 n. Extracts from books, an epitome, abridgment, or abstract of a book or writing.

Nuki-Hanashiy, Nuki-Hanashiy 夸曳脭抜抜 t.v. To draw a sword out of the sheath, to draw out and separate.

Nuki-Hire 夸曳脭 Sames as nukurede.

Nuki-Ito 夸曳脭 n. The wool.

Nuki-Kaburi 夸曳脭縫雑 n. The spool in a weaver's shuttle on which the thread is wound.

Nuki-Mi 夸曳抜 n. The naked blade, of a sword, spear, etc.: — ni katama, a drawn sword; — de kiraretara.

Nuki-Mesi 夸曳抜抜抜拔 t. v. To excel, surpass, to outdo, to be distinguished, or eminent above others: shi ni nukimotetaru komyō, merit surpassing all the others; ni wo —.

Syn. heiseru, sugeberu, masaru.


Nuki-Sabih 夸曳抜抜抜抜 t. v. Taking out and putting in, extracting and inserting.

Nuki-Susu 夸曳抜抜抜抜 n. Strips of bamboo forming the bottom of a sink to allow the water to run through.

Nuki-Chi 夸曳抜抜抜抜 n. Wrestlers who are taken out of the usual order to contend together.

Nuki-Tōshi 夸曳抜抜抜抜通 t. v. To pass through, to thread, to string.

Nuki-Tsuke, Nuki-Tsukuri 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 t. v. To draw swords together (spoken of several person): ichi-dō ni — te kitte kakeru.


Nuki-Utsushi 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nuki-Wata 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. i.q. nukidewata.

Nuki-Ku 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 adv. Warm: — tenki, warm weather.

Nukumari 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. To become warm: kotatsu ni atatte nukumaru.

Syn. atamamaru.

Nukume 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. Hands in the sleeve,— having his hands in his pockets: — shite tauchi-ori, to stand with his hands in his pockets,— unconcerned.

Tama 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. A stronghold, fortress.

Tama 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. A marsh, swamp, pond of stagnant water.

Numata 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. Marshy rice-fields.

Nume 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. The lintel of a door.

Nume 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. White satin.

Numegoma 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. Flax, Linum sibirica.

Nume-nume 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 adv. Slippery, smooth, oily, glabrous, unctuous.

Syn. numakara.

Nume-rakashi 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. Marashy rice-fields.

Nume-ri 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. The lintel of a door.

Numa 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. White satin.

Nume 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. The stripe, the road is slippery.

Syn. siberu.

Numehinshi 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. White satin.

Nunawaya 夸曳抜抜抜抜抜抜 n. A kind of water plant, marshy hollow.

Syn. sunai.

Nunokodō 夸曳抜け n. Linen, grass-cloth or cotton cloth.

Nunokodō 夸曳抜け n. The sport of pulling against each other at the two ends of a piece of cloth, in order to test each other's strength.

Nunoko 夸曳抜け n. Wadded winter clothes.

Nunomochi 夸曳抜け目 n. The figure or impression like the meshes of cloth on paper, porcelain, etc.: — wo utem.

The (coll.) first hito lazy, to kono n. tagai Stolen Lacquering, nwe outside Master, kimono t.v. The J^, also A^ NUBIOOME NCRI-AI.-AU NUBIMONOSHI NUBIMONO NUBRE-TORI.-RU NURE-NUBB NOBEI NUREOOMBOMO NUREOOBOMO NUBI-TSUKUBOI,-OU NURE-TSUKU,-BO NURE-TO NURE-TSUKE,-BU NURI-TSUKU,-RU MRUKUTE SUKU gaku nureta, the clothes are wet; nure te de awa no tsukamidori (prov.), to take millet with wet hands.

Syn. simheru.

Nuregarasu MRUKUTSU lacrases n. The black dyestuff used for blacking the teeth.

Syn. oaguro.

Nuregini MRUKUTSU lacrases n. Wet clothing: — wo kiru, to put on or wear wet clothes; (fig.) to be charged with a crime of which one is innocent.

Nuregomon MRUKUTSU lacrases n. Wet clothing.

Nurei MRUKUTSU lacrases n. A man-servant.

Nureto MRUKUTSU lacrases n. Having the appearance of being wet.


Nure-Tori,-RU MRUKUTSU lacrases n. To be wet or soaked through.

Nuri,-RU MRUKUTSU lacrases t.v. To cover, besmear, or daub with anything; to paint, to lacquer, to varnish, to plaster; to blame, or charge another with a fault: nurushi wo, to lacquer; kobe wo, to plaster; sumi wo, to daub with ink; abura wo, to smear with oil; hito ni tsuni wo, to blame a crime on another.

Nuri MRUKUTSU lacrases n. Lacquering, varnishing, painting, a coat of paint: kono hako wo, to warni, this box is badly lacquered; ji, first coat of paint; inu, outside coat.

Nuri-Na,-RU MRUKUTSU lacrases t.v. To daub or smear each other; to blame each other: tagai ni tsuni wo.

Nuribon MRUKUTSU lacrases n. A lacquered tray.

Nurider MRUKUTSU lacrases n. Same as nudre.

Nuri-Fusagi,-OU MRUKUTSU lacrases t.v. To close or shut up with plaster, to varnish or paint over, in order to hide defects.

Nurigome MRUKUTSU lacrases n. A fire-proof store-house.

Syn. dozo.

Nurigokando MRUKUTSU lacrases n. A lacquered bow.

Nuri-Ta MRUKUTSU lacrases n. A lacquered board, used as a blackboard for making memorandum.

Nurimono MRUKUTSU lacrases n. Lacquered ware.

Nurimono-shi MRUKUTSU lacrases n. A lacquerer, varnisher.
NUT

NUTA  notifier n. Plaster or mud mixed with straw for plastering.

NUTAHADA  ヌタハダ n. The corrugations at the base of a horn where it issues from the skin.

NUTAKURI-RI  ニタクリ-リ Same as notakuri.

NUTA-TC, TSU  ニタウ n. Same as notauchi.

NUTODE-RI  ニトデリ i.v. (coll.) To slip out, to spring out suddenly, to pop out.

NUWAKI-RI  ニワケリ (caust. of nai) To make order, or let another sew: watakushi ni nucasete kudasare, allow me to sew it; shitateya ni kimono wo —, let the tailor sew the garment.

NUTAA-NYAA  ニタアニヤ adv. The mewing of a cat.


NYOBO  ニョボー 女房 n. Wife; anciently a female servant in the Emperor's palace.

NYOCHI  ニョチ 女御 n. A concubine of the Tenrihu.

NYO-JO SHIMA  ニョジョシマ 女島 (onna-jima) n. A fabulous island inhabited by women only, supposed to be near the coast of Japan.

NYO-HACHI  ニョハチ 烙鉄 n. Cymbals used in Bud. temples; also pronounced nyuhachi.

NYO-HO  ニョホ 批法 (Bud.) Like the law, truly: — anya, a very dark night; — obitada-shiki okae, a very violent wind.

NYO-1  ニヨイ 女士 n. A kind of baton carried by Bud. priests.

NYO-NO  ニヨノ 女院 n. The Empress dowager.

NYOJO  ニヨジョ 女官 n. A female attendant in the palace.

NYOKETSU  ニヨケツ 尿根 n. (med.) Hematicuria, bloody urine.

NYOKI-NOKI  ニヨキニキ adv. (coll.) Undulating, rising and falling, as the outlines of mountains, or as the motion of waves; the appearance of many projections from an even surface.

NYOKI-NOKO  ニヨキニコ adv. id.

NYOKORI  ニヨコリ adv. (coll.) The appearance of a single mountain standing alone.

NYOKUWAN  ニョクワン 女官 n. A female attendant in the palace.

NYOKUWAN  ニョクワン 女官 n. (med.) Urethra.

NYSOMO  ニヨモ 女人 n. A female, woman.

NYO  ニョ 女 (onna) n. Queen.

NYOBAI  ニョバイ 女房 n. The highest title given to a Buddha.

NYOBU-NYORO  ニョブニヨロ adv. With a slow, zigzag, or undulating motion.

NYOBO  ニョボ 女子 n. A female child, girl, daughter.

NYOBUJYO  ニョブジョ 女性 n. A female, woman, = joryu.

NYOTAI  ニョタイ 女帝 n. Empress, queen,— said only of one who administers the government.

NYOZE  ニョゼ 如是 (kaku no gotoku) adv. Thus, so, like this.

NYO  ニョ 入 (iru) To enter,—used only in comp. words.

NYO (coll.) ニョ n. A crack, or rather the appearance of a crack in porcelain, or ivory: — ga dekita, it is cracked.

NYUKAI  ニョバイ 入穂 n. The rainy season in the 6th month.

NYUKU  ニョクユ 乳崩 (med.) Chyle.

NYUKEN  ニョケン 乳腺 (med.) The thoracic duct.

NYUKO  ニョ コ母 n. A wet-nurse, = uba, ochichi.

NYU  ニュ 母 n. The nipple of the breast.

NYURO  ニュロ 乳房 n. A pestle.

NYUTSU  ニユツ入 (iri no muko) n. The second husband of a daughter who lives in the father's house.

NYUGAKU  ニユガク 入学 n. Entering school; commencing study, matriculating: = suru.

NYUGAN  ニュガン 乳癌 n. Cancer of the breast.

NYUHACHI  ニユハチ 乳鉄 n. A mortar for pulverizing medicines.

NYUGI  ニユギ 入費 n. (coll.) Current expense, expenditure, outlay of money.

NYUHAKU  ニユハク 韻霸 Weak, feeble, frail, or delicate in constitution: = no hito.

NYUKAI  ニユカイ 入城 (shiro ni iru) n. Entering a castle to dwell there.

NYUKO  ニユコ 入定 Burying one's self alive, as a religiousist.

NYUKO  ニュコ 乳香 n. Olibanum, balm.

NYUKO  ニュコ 入港 (miwato ni iru) n. Entering a port—as a ship; coming to market: = suru.

NYUKOKU  ニユコ入国 (kuni ni iru) n. Entering one's state or country.

NYUKAI  ニユカイ 入会 n. Entering a society, becoming a member of a society, or church.

NYUKOY  ニユコヤ 入京 (miyako ni iru) — suru, to enter the capital.

NYUMI  ニユミ 乳名 n. Milk name; name borne in infancy.

NYUMEN  ニユメン 入醚 n. Boiled macaroni.

NYUMETSU  ニユメツ入滅 (lit. to enter into Nirvana) To die,—used only of Shaka.

NYUMOKU  ニユモク 乳木 n. Milk-tree, the
wood of which is burnt by priests on the sacred brazier when performing incantations to keep off evil spirits, or in praying for others. 

Nyosho =植物 入門 Becoming a pupil, or disciple: -- kin, entrance fee.

Syn. deshi-ji.

Nyushu =植物 入門 syn. seishitsu. 

Nyushu =植物 入門 (te ni iru, coll.) To come to hand, to be received: on imotsu tashikuni -- tashiki soro, your goods have come to hand.

Nyushu =植物 入門 n. Milk, =chishiru. 

Nyushu =植物 入門 (yu ni iru) Taking a hot bath: -- shi ni kuru, come to take a hot bath; -- ni yuku.

Nyushu =植物 入門 (minato ni iru) n. Entering a harbor, coming into port.

Syn. nükō.

Nyushu =植物 入門 Amiable, gentle, mild, meek: -- na hito.

Nyushu =植物 入門 Nourishing with milk, suckling: -- suru, to suckle; -- debutsu, mammiferous animals.

Nyushu =植物 入門 n. (coll.) Expense, outlay, expenditure, cost: -- no shima, a thing one has need of. Syn. zappe, iriyō.

Nyushu =植物 入門 Cancer of the breast.

O =類 n. A species of hemp.

O =類 n. The tail: o no suki, tip of the tail; inu ga o wo furu, the dog wags his tail; -- wo funeru, to hide the tail; -- wo taseru, -- wo hiku, id. Syn. surpe.

O =類 n. The string, thong, or cord with which any part of the dress is fastened: kamuri wo o, cap-stripg; sōri no o, the strings of a sandal; tsuchi no o, the strap or cords of a sword.

O =類 A male: me o, female and male; o-tori, a male bird; o-inu, a dog.

O =類 An honorable prefix to Jap. words, in addressing, or in speaking respectfully of another; as: o-kami-san, in speaking to, or of the wife of another; o-isha san, the doctor; o-yukanin, the officer; o-tera, a temple; o-tenno san, the sun; O-Tama san, Miss Tama.

O =類 A diminutive prefix: bōme, a little house; o-guruma, a little wagon; o-gushi, a little comb.

O =類 A man: shizu no o, a low person.

O =類 The objective particle or sign of the accusative--written so.

O =類 Used as a numeral in letters: ichi o, once; sui o, twice; ichi o no go giwari nite wa yuki-todoki-kane soro, by one examination it is impossible to complete it; ichi-o kiete wa megaraaru, I do not understand it by hearing it only once; ima ichi o kikkashite kudasare, let me hear it once more.

The odor of milk; smelling of milk; green, immature: -- wo obiru, to be green, immature.

O =類 =類 (te ni iru, coll.) To come to hand, to be received: on imotsu tashikuni -- tashiki soro, your goods have come to hand.

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O =類 =類 Cancer of the breast.
オバ

オバ オバパ N. The Coot, Fulica atra.
オバ オバパ大判 N. The name of an ancient gold coin.
オバナ オバナ尾花 N. A kind of tall grass, i.e. susuki.
オバシマ オバシマ棚子 N. Balustrade, or railing.
オバシリ オバシラ N. The large posts that support a bridge; i.e. otoko bashira.
オバシリー オバシリ N. The mainmast of a ship.
オベカ オベカ N. Flattery: - tsukau, to play the sycophant; - wo in, to flatter.
オビ オビ N. A belt, girdle, or sash worn around the waist: - wo suru, to put on the belt; - kawa, the outside cloth of a belt; - wo musubi, to tie the belt; - wo toku, to loosen the belt; - skin, the cloth placed inside of a belt to stiffen it.
オビ-ル オビ-ル t.v. To carry in the belt, to gird on, to wear; to have, to include, to carry, to contain, to exhibit, to hold: katana wo - , to carry a sword in the belt; yama ga kumo wo - , the mountain is girded with a cloud; hana ga tsyun wo - , the flower holds the dew; urei wo obitaro kau, a face wearing an expression of sorrow; kono sake wa sukoshi niguni wo obite iru, this wine has a slightly bitter taste; akashi wo obite iru, to be tinged with red; ya wa nageki no kohoro wo obira, the word ya has an interjectional, or emotional meaning.
オビ-ル オビ-ル i.v. To start in alarm or surprise, to be frightened, terrified; to start, jerk, as in disease: - jint, scared to death.
Syn. osokuru, ojinu.
オビカ オビカ皮 N. A leather belt or girdle.
オビキ-ル オビキ-ル t.v. To decoy, to lure, entice, or lead by artifice or deception: teki wo shiro yori obiki-itasu, to decoy the enemy from his castle; obiki-ireru, to entice, take in, to inveigle; obiki-komu, id.
Syn. sukasu, damasu, azamuru.
オボモノ オボモノ N. Ornaments worn in the belt.
オボリ オボリ N. A large kind of garlic.
オほし オほし N. The waist; - koshi.
オホシメ オホシメ带 N. A narrow belt worn by women to tighten the broad sash.
オホシタ オホシタ带フ N. The part of the body under the belt, the waist.
オホトダイシキ-ル オホトダイシキ-ル t.v. To pretend to the quality or expression of: - wo shirazaru, not to know whose face it was, being dumb; - wo otorire, drowned in water; - wa, ni adori ni - , to be drowned in wine, lust, or love.
Syn. shirimu, namaru.
オボレ-ジン オボレジン溺死 N. Death by drowning.
Syn. derishiki.
オボル オボル Not clear or bright; clouded, obscured, dusky, dim: hito gao - nite tore to mo shirazaru, not to know whose face it was, being dumb; obo ro yo, a cloudy night; - kage - ni.
オボロ 角頭 adj. Dim, obscure, clouded: - wa tsuki - , - wataru, vague, great kindness.
オボロ-サ オボロサ海月 N. A clouded moon.
オボリ-シ オボリシ (cont. of obozime) Ikuni obo ro yo, what think you?
オボリ-シ オボリシ思哉 adj. Thinking or supposing to be, taken to be, appearing to
be: teki no konja to oboshi mono, a person taken to be a spy of the enemy; — koto, the thoughts, ideas.

Oboshimeshi おぼしメシ思召 n. Thought, opinion, sentiment, will: anata no — shidai, do as you think proper.

Syn. omou.

Obotsukanai, -ki-ku-shi おぼっくナイ無覚 京 adj. Doubtful, uncertain, not sure, dubious: myōnichi no tenki wa obotsukanai, to-morrow's weather is uncertain; obotsukanaku omou, to consider as doubtful.

Obu, -obu おぶ負 t.v. To carry on the back,— as a child: musume ga kado no obu hane wo tsuki, the girl plays battledoor with a child on her back.

Obun おぶん 婆 n. The vessel which contains the rice-offering on the butautan.

Obunro おぶんろ n. A tail-bag.—for horses.

Obun wa おぶん恩受 須方 According to one's station or circumstances: — ni kane wo dasu, to give according to one's means.

Obun wa おぶん横文 (yokomoji) n. Letters written crosswise on the page.

Obune おぶね 小舟 n. A little boat.

Obune おぶね舟 大舟 n. A big ship, or boat.

Obunru おぶんル 畦 Same as obiru.

Obusara おぶすら n. An ornamental tassel attached to a cord.

Obusari, -ru おぶすら i.v. To get upon the back of another; watakushi ni obusari nasai, get upon my back.

Obuware, -ru おぶわレル (coll. pass. of obu) To be carried on the back.

Syn. owareru.

Obuwase, -ru おぶわさせ (coll. caust. of obu) To put a child on the back of another; to cause, or let carry on the back.

Ochaku おかちuled (coll.) Unprincipled, dishonest, knavish, lazy: ochaku-mono, a knave; — na yatsu; — na koto.

Syn. zurui.

Ochi おち 役地 adv. There, yonder, other side, distant place, remote, the past: yama no — ga tobo tori.

Ochi おち 帝 n. A species of cabbage, Brassica chinensis.

Ochi おち御乳 n. A wet nurse in the palace: — no hito, id.

Syn. uba.

Ochi おち落 n. A fall, omission, mistake: — ga oru, there is an omission; — naku kiku, to listen without losing a word; — ma naku, without omission, or mistake.

Ochii おち様 n. The pride of India, a species of Melia.

Ochi, -ru おち落 i.v. To fall, or drop down from a height; to leave, to run away, to flee, to fall away, to fall off, decline; to fail, to fail, as the wind, to degenerate; to mistake, to drop out, or be omitted; to die (only of birds, fish, or animals): ki no ha ga ochita, the leaves have fallen; kaminari ga — , the lightning (Jap. thunder) has struck; tori ga — , the bird is dead; kaze ga — , the wind has lulled; kitaune ga — , the fox has left (one who was supposed to be bewitched); akari ga — , the ague has left; chikara ga — , lost all hope, or courage; sumika ga — , the priest has apostatized, or fallen from his faith; shina ga — , the quality of the goods is inferior; iro ga — , the color has faded; irefuda ga — , the goods are knocked off; hana ga — , his nose has fallen in; ji ga — , the word is left out; tenki ga — , the moon has set; kakushigaki ga — , has fallen in rank; jikoku ni ochiru, to go to hell; tsumu ni ochiru, to fall into sin, to be condemned, to acknowledge one's guilt; shōjin ga ochiru, to cease to abstain from animal food; shiro ga — , the castle has fallen (into the enemy's hands); shiro wo — , to escape from a castle; ochiru beki iro nashi, no signs of falling, or giving way; ku ku ga — , customers are falling off; mune ni — , to understand; mune ni ophi kaneru, I find it hard to comprehend.

Ochi-ai おちアイ落 concele. The cloufulness, or junction of two rivers.

Ochi-ai, -au おちアイ 落合 i.v. To meet, or come together by previous concert.

Ochi-atsumari, -ru おちアイツマリ 落集 i.v. To escape and afterward come together—as fugitives; to fall and collect—as leaves.

Ochira おちバラ 落集 n. A fallen leaf.

Ochiro おちボ n. The gleanings fallen or left after reaping; — wo hirou.

Ochibure, -ru おちブレ 落鴨 i.v. To fall from prosperity into poverty, to be ruined, to become poor.

Syn. reikaku suru, bunsan suru.

Ochi-chire, -ru おちアイ 落歌 i.v. To fall and scatter; to give way and scatter, as an army.

Ochido おち道 落度 n. Fault, crime, omission, transgression, neglect of duty.

Syn. atamanashi, toga, tsumi.

Ochi-fuda おちバダ 落札 n. A successful vote, ballot or bid: watakushi ga — ni natta, my bid was the successful one, or the goods were knocked off to me.

Syn. kaku-satru.

Ochi-iri, -ru おちアイ 落 i.v. To fall into, to be entrapped, to be broken into, to be taken (as a fortress): mizu ni — , tekni no hakarigoto ni — , ochiru tokoroc, in fine, in short.

Ochi-iri, -ru おちアイ 落務 i.v. To become tranquil, calm, or at ease; to be relieved of anxiety.

Ochi-kakari, -ru おちカカリ 落送 i.v. To return to its place.—as a falcon to the hunter.

Ochi-kakari, -ru おちカカリ 落掛 i.v. To be on the point of falling, ready to fall; to fall and strike against.

Ochikami おちカミ 落窓 n. The refuse hair that has been combed from the head.

Ochi-kane, -ru おちカネ 落受 i.v. To hesitate, to be undecided.

Ochi-kasanari, -ru おちカサン 鐘落 i.v. To fall and pile up one on the other, as leaves.
OCHIKATA フチカタ 彼方 n. There, yonder, the other side, far side: yama no —, other side of the mountain.
Syn. acbi.
OCHI-KOCHI フチコチ 彼此 adv. Here and there, far and near.
Syn. KOKUCHI.
OCHI-KOMI-NU オチコミ落込 i.v. To fall into.
Syn. HAMARU, OCHI-IROU.
OCHIEBU オチ腸ご n. A pit.
OCHI-KUBOMI-NU オチクボ落場 i.v. To sink, cave, or fall in, as the earth.
OCHIMA オチマ 屋漏 n. An open space or court in a Japanese house, for the purpose of light and ventilation.
Syn. MA-CHI.
OCHIRU オチム n. Ruin, failure of property, reduced to poverty.
OCHI-MUSHIA オチムシヤ 落武者 n. A runaway, or an escaped soldier, deserter: — susuki no hō ni dazur (prov.)
OCHINORI-RU オチノリ i.v. To run away, as defeated troops.
OCHITSUKE-RU オチツケ落着する i.v. To calm, quiet, settle, tranquilize; to level, make smooth or even: koko wo —; michi wo —, to level a road.
Syn. SADAMERU, SHIZERU.
OCHITSUKI オチツキ (raku-jaku) n. Calmness, composure, tranquillity, peace and quietness; end, result.
OCHITSUKI-RU オチツキ落着する i.v. To become quiet, calm, settled, tranquil, composed; to stop, settle down in a place, to become still: ki ga ochitsuita, mind has become calm; sasage ga —, the tumult is stilled; koko ni —, settled down in this place.
Syn. RAKU-CHAKU, SHIZUMARU, ANDO, ORIAD.
OCHI-UDO オチウド落人 n. One who has fled, or escaped from war, a runaway, a refugee.
OCHI-UDE-RU オチウデ落散する i.v. To lose by desertion, or by flight of the soldiers.
OCHITEN オチテン n. Same as ochima.
Odake オダケ 大竹 n. A large species of bamboo.
ODAMAKI オダマキ 小手巻 n. A spool of yarn.
OdAN オダン 蕾穂 n. Jaundice.
OdATE オダテ n. (coll.) Instigating, stirring up: — wo kiku hito, a person who listens to the inciting words, or flattery of others; — ni noru.
OdARU オダル i.v. (coll.) To stir up, instigate, rouse up by flattery, induce, incite, set on, influence, cajole: gomi wo —, to raise a dust; nagori wo —, to disturb the sediment; hyakunin wo odate sōdo wo okoru, to stir up the farmers and excite sedition, or tumult.
Syn. SOBOSOKARU.
OdARU オダラ ソイド横 (yokodori) Trespassing or encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another, usurping: — su ru.

ODAYAKA オダヤカ 落 Calm, quiet, tranquil, still, serene; free from agitation, peaceful: nanui ga — ni natta, the sea has become calm; odayaka-nai yot tenki, a serene day.
Syn. SHIZUKA, TASURAKA.
OdATE オダテ 落経破 n. Broken, as a string of beads: shiritama no —.
OdE オデ 大手 The arms spread out: — wo hirogeru, to spread out the arms.
OdEKI オデキ n. A great word, good word, a great success: — da, you have done well.
OdEKU オデク n. A projecting forehead.
OdEMASHI オデマシ (coll.) Going out (polite): danna ga — ni naru, master has gone out.
Odoo オドウ 落黄 n. A kind of yellow paint.
Odō オドウ 落王道 n. The way of the ancient kings Gyū and Shun; i.e., the way of justice, truth and equity.
Odō オドウ 落横 Unprincipled, knavish, dishonest, unjust, violent: — nō, a dishonest fellow, knave.
Syn. ŌCHAKU, YOKOSIMA.
OdOBURU-RU オドブルフ i.v. To shiver with cold, to be chilly.
OdOKE-RU オドケフ i.v. (coll.) To be comical, funny, droll, to joke, jest; to be witty, facetious, or humorous: kodomo wo aite ni shite odokeru, to romp with a child; odoke-banashi, a facetious story; odoke-shibai, a farce.
Syn. TAWAMUBERU, ŌDAN SERRU, FUZAKERU.
OdOKE オドケ n. (coll.) Drollery, fun, wit, jest, facetiousness, antics: — wo inu.
Syn. SHARE, KOKKEI, TAWAMURE.
OdOKEKI-RU オドケキ i.v. To be afraid, to fear.
Syn. KOWAGARU, OSOREGU.
OdOMI オドミ n. The settlements, or deposit which settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs, sediments, lees; a precipitate.
OdONI-MU オドミ i.v. To settle, to fall to the bottom of liquids, to precipitate: kasu ga soko ni —, the dregs fall to the bottom; odonde misu ga sumu.
Syn. SHIZUMU.
OdONOMI オドノミ n. A puddle of rain-water. 
Odono オドノ adv. (coll.) Trembling with fear: — shite kuchi no kikkyenai.
Syn. ONOKOBU, WANA-WANA.
OdONUSHI-RU オドウシフ i.v. To cause to dance, or palpitate: minue wo —, to be alarmed, cause the heart to beat.
OdORI オドリ 落 n. A dance.
OdORI オドリ n. The fontanelle in an infant's head.
OdORI オドリ 大通 n. The highway, main road.
OdORI-RU オドリフ 落 i.v. To dance, to jump up and down, to leap and frisk about, to skip, prance, to caper about, to palpitate, throb: hito ga —, the man dances.
OdORI-AGARI-RU オドリアガリ 落上 i.v. To jump, spring, or skip up.
Syn. KAMAREBU, TOBI-AGARI.
OdORI-IRU-RU オドリル i.v. To jump into, spring into, rush into.
A. 472 OGO

**Ogori** 紐

**Ogori-ko-e** 紐形動詞. To jump; skip across.
**Syn. Tonb-ko-e.**

**Ogori-ko-ri** 紐型動詞. To jump in or into.
**Syn. Ogori-ru.**

**Ogori おgori 梳. A place overgrown with brambles, a thicket, bramble-bush: — no kami, tangled hair.**

**Ogori-kai** 紐背状. To astonish, to surprise, to amaze; to scare, to frighten, to startle.

**Ogori-ko-ru** 紐行動詞. To be astonished, surprised, amazed; startled, frightened, alarmed, scared.
**Syn. Bikkuri suru, oh consecutive, tamageru.**

**Ogori-ko-do-so**-ri 紐動詞. Starting, alarming, fearful, surprising; katakarinari iro — ku suru.

**Ogori おgori 紗. Sewing or fastening the plates of armor together: hi ogori no yori, armor, the plates of which are fastened together with red thread.**

**Ogori おgori 損. Intimidation, threat.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. To make afraid, frightened, to scare, alarm, to terrify by threat or menace, intimidate: tenpo ni te, to threaten to shoot a person.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. To sew or fasten together the metal plates of a coat of mail: yoroi wo ogori.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. 高 and low, uneven, rough; i.e. to ka-kiku.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. Haughty, arrogant, supercilious, proud, insolent, extravagant, prodigal: — na yaten, an arrogant fellow; — na koto wa tsukau, to use supercilious language.**
**Syn. Takaburu, ohkeri.**

**Ogori おgori 物手. A written charm, — used to keep off evil.**

**Ogori おgori 大製. A large pencil.**

**Ogori おgori 復勝 (yuki kaei) Going and returning: — suru, to go and return; — kitte, an excursion ticket; — hoyaku, a return postal card.**
**Syn. ohkeri.**

**Ogori おgori 母手阿母. Mother—one’s own.**
**Syn. Hara, okkasan.**

**Ogori おgori 大領. A large saw for sawing timber: — kuzu, saw-dust; — kiki, a sawyer.**
**Ogori おgori 鋸車. A kind of reel for reeling silk.**

**Ogori おgori 紗 拝. To worship, to adore, to behold or see,—only used in the sense of beholding the sun, or the face of the Tenshi: te o worasite kami wo — , to fold the hands and worship the kuni; tenchi no kau wo — , to see the face of the mikado.**
**Syn. Haisuru.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. To worship, to adore, to behold or see,—only used in the sense of beholding the sun, or the face of the Tenshi: te o worasite kami wo — , to fold the hands and worship the kuni; tenchi no kau wo — , to see the face of the mikado.**
**Syn. Haisuru.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. A downward blow with a sword: — su ru.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. The sticks of hemp, after the bark has been stripped off.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. A rivulet, or small stream of water; i.e. kogawa.**

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**Ogawara おgawara 数多. The male or covering tile of a roof.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. A kind of reed.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. A fan,—one that opens and shuts: — no hane, the stays of a fan.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. The profound, or most difficult parts of an art or science, the mysteries; heigaku no — wo kiwamuru, to know perfectly the deepest principles of military science.**
**Syn. okugiri.**

**Ogori おgori 屋敷. The name of a tonic medicine.**

**Ogori-gusuri おgori-ゴスリ 紗混 (koyaku) n. Tonic medicines, restoratives.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. To buy on credit.**

**Ogori おgori 骨手. The Empress dowager.**

**Ogori おgori 骨所店. A fan store, or fan shop, a fan-maker.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. A kind of sea-weed prepared and used for food.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. Protection, or care of the kami; providence; kami no — wo kōmuru, to be under divine protection.**
**Syn. Mamori, tasuke, shiuko.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. Ko-kara i-tenagesu koto, a tradition of ancient times.**
**Syn. Nishikite, mukashi.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. A loud voice.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. Same as u-omiku.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. Gold (kogan) n. Lit. yellow metal, gold.**
**Syn. kumi.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. Skull-ep, a species of Scutellaria.**

**Ogori おgori 数多. Extravagance, luxury, or splendor in living: — ni chisuru; — ga sugite shiuwō wo tsukau, ruined his fortune by extravagance.**
**Syn. seshi.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. To be proud, haughty; to be stubborn or obstinate, as a horse; to bark; umu ga ogoto yukanai.**

**Ogori-ko-ru 紗行動詞. Given to extravagance, luxury, scampiuousness, or grandeur in living; to live in splendor, to feast, entertain: ogoroi-mono hisashikara, an extravagant person cannot last long; ogorite kurasen, to live in luxury; kito ni — , to entertain a person; sendatte wakamata ni ogotte tsudaita kara kon o do wa watakushi ya ogorimasu.**
OIBARA ウィバラ 追殺 As in the phrase,—  wo kuru, to commit suicide in order to follow a dead master.

O-more-n オーモレル n. i.v. To become childish with age, to be in one's dotage, decrepit: oiborenne, a dotard.

Syn. ロンSU

O-bukuro オーブクロ n. A bag worn on the person for carrying food, etc., a wallet.

O-chirashi-su ウチニタロス 追散 t.v. To drive or pursue and scatter.

O-daki オーダキ 退散 n. Cooking rice again when what was prepared before was insufficient, as from the unexpected coming of a guest: — wo suru to komaru.

O-dash-su オーダース 追出 t.v. To drive out, expel, discharge.

Oide オイダ 顶出 (comp. of o, polite, and i-te, the root form of i-te; used only as an imperative, or joined to the sub. verb) Come: go: doko ye oide-nasaru, where are you going?

(2) 塔居 To be: damatte oide, to be silent, or don't tell; doko ni oide nasaru, where do you live? otonashikute shite oide yo, to be good, — to a child.

Oido オイド 屋 n. The buttok, posteriors, — a word used by women.

Syn. shiri.

Oigo オイゴ 老子 n. A child born to aged persons, child of old age.

Syn. toshiitamago.

Ooshii オーシイ 高い n. Bent in the back from age.


Syn. dorobō, tōzoku.

O-hanashi-itsu オハナサ方式 追出 t.v. To drive away so as not to return, to expel: xuni yori tsunibito wo —, to expel a criminal from the country.

O-harai-ku オハラーカ方式 追撫 t.v. To drive off, drive away, or expel, as something annoying or hurtful: akuma, tōzoku, teki nado wo —, to drive away evil spirits, robbers, the enemy, etc.

O-hishirashii-su オヒーシリサ方式 追従 t.v. To pursue and cause another to run, drive away.

O-kashii-su オカシサ方式 追出 t.v. To drive back, to pursue and make return.

O-kae オカエ 馴服 n. The cords by which the cap or bonnet is fastened to the head.

O-kae-ku オカーカ方式 追掛 t.v. To drive on, to set on, pursue after: inu wo hito ni —, set a dog on a man; anakeno wo ami ni —, to drive fish into a net; teki no ato wo —.

O-kakushii-su オカクサ方式 掩蔽 t.v. To cover and hide, conceal, cloak: tsumi wo —, to hide one's crime.

O-kaze オカゼ 追風 n. A driving wind, a fair wind.

Syn. orze, jumpu.

O-kara オカラ 長子 n. A long breath,=tameki.

O-kōko オココ 光子 n. The eldest son: chakushi.
OISHI, -ku オイシ... kuro (coll.) To become old, grow old.
OISHIRAI, -ku オイシライ... kuro (coll.) To pursue after and lose or miss the object.
OIKAKE オイカケ... kiri. A forked road.
OITACHI, -ku オィタチ... kiri (coll.) To drive away, to drive away, to drive into.
OITOMO オイトモ... kiri. Nephew's wife.
OITURI オイトリ... n. A kind of coast worn by pilgrims.
OJAKU オジャク... kyo. Weak and feeble, invalid.
OJI オジ... kyo. An old man, i.e. okina.
OJI オジ... kyo. Uncle; - san, an elderly person, used in respectful address.
OJI オジ... 去事 (sugishis hō) n. Past event, things that are past; - wo tsukkurai suru.
OJI オジ... 去時 (sugishitei) n. Past times.
OJI オジ... 王事 n. Affairs of the king.
OJI オジ... 王子 n. A prince imperial.
OJI オニ大... 道 n. The main road, highway.
OJI オオテ オオテ... ちち n. Grandfather.
OJI オオテ - オオテ... ちち n. To accord with, agree, suit, correspond; to be proper, meet, appropriate, becoming; to respond to, to comply with, to obey; mi bun ni òeru, suitable to one's station in life; ni ni òeite, conforming to the signal; mei ni òeuru mono nasu, no one obeyed the command.
OJI オオテ オオテ... ちち n. To fear; to dread; - sono ikoi ni òeitae soumoku mono nasu, fearing his power nobody dared to resist him; mekura hebi ni òeju (prov.), a blind man does not fear a snake.
OJI オオト... 荒々... 姉 n. (coll.) To be afraid, terrified; - ojitekete mono mo ienu, so afraid he could not speak.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. (coll.) Fear, dread, terror; - ga tsuku, smitten with fear.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. A slide on the strings of a bag or pouch to fasten it.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. Foolish, silly, weak in mind; - oroku.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. To tremble with fear.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. To fear, dread, to be in terror.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. To tremble with fear.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. To tremble with fear.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. The king's castle, or residence of the Emperor.
OJI オオク... 荒々... 荒々... 姉 n. Departing from this world and born into the next, entering into life; (Bud.) - wo togeru, to attain to life beyond the grave; gokuraku ni - suru, to go to heaven; - suru, to be resigned, to cease from murmuring (coll.).
OJAU オジー... n. A hill.
OJAU オジー... n. Land, the base or starting place in a play; Osaka ye - wo yuku, to go by land to Osaka.
OJAU オジー... n. (child. lang.) Mother, -o ha ha; okusan, id.
OJAU オジー... n. Same as tōfu, used only by women.
OJAU オジー... n. Hill or upland rice.
OJAU オジー... n. Rice cake (wom. language).
OJAU オジー... n. Kindness, help, influence, favor, grace; - de norimashita, healed by your kind help; kaw... - wo harami, to receive help from God.
†OKAGEMAIRI オカグマリ 叡篇参 n. Visiting a temple to return thanks for favors received.

OKAJUKI オカジャツキ 陸胤蕉 n. A railway train.

OKAME ユカマ 陸眼 n. (Lit. land-eyes) Used only fig. of the judgment of a bystander, or disinterested person: — de mite wa wakaranu, regarding it from your standpoint you cannot understand it; — hachi moku (prov.).

Syn. YOSOME.

OKAMI オカミ 御上 n. The government, authorities: — no ēre ni soukunmaji.

OKAMI オカミ 獠 n. A wolf: — mono, a cunning fellow, knave, rogue; — ni koremono kiseru ga gotoshi (prov.), like putting clothes upon a wolf.

OKAMOCHI オカモチ n. A vessel used for carrying food.

OKAN オカサン 悪家 n. The chill, the cold stage of fever: — hotsu neteru, feeling some times cold and sometimes hot (as in fever).

OKAPPINKI オカピンキ 勲引 n. A secret policeman, a spy, detective.

OKARE-RU オカレる (pass. or pot. of oku) Be placed, can place: — oku sugite dai no ne ni okarenai, it is too large to be placed upon the table.

OKARI-RU オカリる 多い v. To be many, abound; to be frequent: — yōi — kereba yukarecariishi.

OKASARE-RU オカサレる 被侵 (pass. of okasu) To be invaded, or attacked, violated, ravished: — yamai —, to be attacked by disease; — teki ni —, neteru ni —.

OKASE-RU オカセる (canst. of oku) To cause or let lay, to make another put down: — watahushii ni okaseteru kudasare, let me lay it down.

OKASHI-SU オカシす 犯 t.v. To attack, seize by violence, to violate, to offend against, transgress, to usurp, to encounter fearlessly, to dare, brave, defy: — hatto wo —, to transgress the laws; — tsumi wo —, to commit a crime; — kumi wo —, to offend against superiors; — kuni wo —, to seize a country; — teki-chi wo —, to seize an enemy’s country; — onna wo —, to violate a woman; — teppōdama wo okashite dairu ni susumu, to brave the bullets and advance to the battery; — okase wo okashite dera, to go out braving the storm; — aku wo —, to commit wickedness.

OKASHII-KU オカシイ可笑 n.可笑 adj. Laughable, ludicrous, funny, odd, singular, comical, droll; beautiful, pretty (obs.): — banashi, a laughable story; — kao, an odd face; — okashituke tamaranu, so ludicrous I could not help laughing.

OKASHITA オカシッタ 可笑不 n. Luidicrousness, oddity.

OKATA オホカタ 大方 adv. For the most part, mostly, chiefly; perhaps, probably, most likely: — dekimashita, it is for the most part done; — nara, extraordinary; — sō de aō, yare, it is so; — machigai wa arumai, there is probably no mistake; — wo koto, most matters; — ni seyo, let that do for the present.

OKAWA オカハ a. A wooden vessel for receiving the urine of one sick, bed-pan.

Syn. SHIDIN.

OKAWA オカハ 大川 n. A big river.

OKAYOSHI オカヨシ n. The Gawdall, Caulomus streperus.

OKAZKE オホケ大風 n. A gale, tempest, typhoon.

Syn. TAIFU.

OKAZU オカズ n. (coll.) Anything eaten with rice: — sakana wo — ni suru, to eat fish as a relish with rice.

Syn. SAT.

OKEN オケ 禁 n. A bucket, tbn, paii.

OKEGAWADO オケガワドウ発配胸 n. A kind of armor for the body, celebrated in the time of Nohunaga.

OKEN オケン 懲懲 n. 2. Virtue, efficacy: — ko no kusuri wo — aru; — kito no —, efficacy of prayer.

OKENARI-SHI-KU オホケナシ戦 adv. Thankful, grateful, succeeding great.

Syn. KATASHENAI.

OKERA オケラ 薬虎 n. A medicinal plant, the Atractylis ovata.

Syn. SÛTSU.

OKERU オクル 於 post-pos. In respect of, in regard to, in the case of, as to: — kunahi no tenaga ni —, in regard to the good man in the world.

Syn. TSUTE, OTZE.

OKETSU オケツ 悲血 n. Bad blood; also kutsu the blood which flows at childbirth.

OKETSU オケツ 悲血 n. A cooper.

OKI オキ 露 n. The wide sea, or far off at sea, on the horizon: — fune wo — ye kogi-dasu, rowed the boat seaward, or out to sea.

OKI オキ n. Coals of fire, live coals: — ga dekitara okure, when it (the wood) becomes coals, bring them.

OKI オキ 露 Breath; —iti —, naga, long life.

OKI オキ 露 n. (med.) Nausea.

Syn. MUKAZUKI.

OKI-KU オキ署 t.v. To put, to place, let remain, to except, put aside, to lay down; to set, to fix, settle; to let be, let alone, to leave: — hon wo tsukue ni —, to lay a book on the table; — tsuyn ga oita, the dew has fallen; — shima ga —, frost has fallen; — hokô- nin wo —, to hire a servant; — omue wo oite hoka ni tanomu hito wo nai, there is no one to call on for assistance but yourself; — tada oku mono ka, do you think I will let it rest? — tada wa okunan, not to let a matter rest; — kaite oku, to write down, to make an entry; — mite oita, have noticed it; — okite kudasaru, never mind doing it; — yakusoku o itte oita, have made an agreement; — atsuraitte oita, have left an order for them to be made; — shimatte oku, to put away; — sutete oku, to let alone; — shichii wo —, to give a pledge, to pawn; — kokoro wo —, to be reserved, to restrain one’s self from being familiar; — ichi ni oki ni koi, come every other day; — okite hito wo nashi, there is no person besides me.

OKI-KU オキ署 大きい t.v. To rise up
from a recumbent position, to awake, to arise from sleep, to get up: yo ga akete mo mada okina, he is not awake (or up) although it is morning; osoku okite wa warui, late rising is bad; taorette okiru, to fall down and get up; okambo ga okita, the baby is awake.

OKI-AOARI.-RU オキアオアリ起上 i.v. To rise up, to stand up.

OKI-AOARI-KOBOSHI オキアオアリ pore 上起上 小法師 n. A toy which always turns head up.

OKI-AOGE, OR OKIAGENOI オキアオゲ落影 n. Low relief of a figure in sculpture.

OKI-HARU オキハル春. Live coals, i.q. oki.

OKI-BENETE オキベンテ置古 n. Old and spoiled from being kept too long (as goods).

SYN. TANZARASHI.

OKIBUSHO オキブシユヤ Lazy or disorderly to rise from bed.

OKIDOKI オキドキ置時計 n. A clock which is put on a mantel or table.

OKIDOKORO オキドコロ置所 n. A resting or stopping place, a place for putting anything: ni no — ga nai, no place where he could rest.

OKI-PESHII オキプエし起眼 n. Awake or asleep, lying down or rising up.

OKI-GOATSU オキゴタつ置火関 n. A kind of movable fire-place.

OKI,-KI-KI-KU オキキキ大 adj. Large, big, great: — yama, a large mountain; ano fune yori kono fune ga okit, this ship is larger than that; okiku waru, become large; okiku nuku, to make large; okiku nai, not large; okikute hairanai, this is too large to go in; okikaru, not large.

OKIKARI オキカカリ縫眼 n. A fire poker.

OKIKEME オキケメ n. Sea-weed.

OKIMIT オキミ大君 n. The Emperor, the lord.

OKIMAGE オキマゲ置土産 n. A present made on leaving, a souvenir.

OKIMONO オキモノ置物 n. Articles placed on the tokonoma as ornaments.

OKITA オキタ翁 n. An old man,—respectful.

OKITA オキタ大 adj. Large, big, great: — koe, a loud voice; — shiimari, a large fortune.

OKITARI.-RU オキタル破り i.v. To become an old man: — taru koe, a voice like that of an old man.

OKITANOKASA オキタノカサ白頭翁 n. A species of Anemone, Anemone cruenta.

OKITANOKARI.-RU オキタノカサ大 i.v. To be old and venerable; to presume on one's age to say or do anything.

OKITEN オキテ大 adv. Greatly, much, i.q. ati-ni: arigatō, am much obliged; — gochishii ni mariusshite, thank you for your delightful entertainment; or, I have been greatly entertained.

OKINORI.-RU フキノリ典 t.v. To pawn, to borrow money by pawning or pledging something: yunna koto wo esu shina wo okinorite karashihatara wo tsukeru.

OKITA オキタ大 n. The bigness, size: — wa douno kurai, how large is it?

OKITE オキテ取 n. Law, enactment, decree, statute, ordinance: kuni no — wo sudaneru, to enact the laws of a country.

SYN. Hatto, kosoku, nobi, hōritsu.

OKITE-DÖRI オキテドリ取通 (coll.) Lawful, according to law: — wo aikinai, lawful trade; — ni suru, to do according to law.

OKITSUKADE オキツク仔 n. Earth placed to fill up or repair.

OKITSUKAZE オキツク吹 n. A storm upon the ocean.

OKIT-SUKE オキツケ置付 n. (coll.) Fixture, anything belonging to, or part of a house.

OKITSUKIKO オキツキ子 n. A mound, grave.

OKITSUUKANE オキツクカネ n. A mound, or grave, i.q. okitsuhi.

OKI-UKI,-SU オキウキ起幅 adj. Disliking to rise from bed, — okibusho.

OKIWATA オキワタ n. Cotton pad placed on the head to keep it warm.

OKITAKA オキタカ adj. Large, great.

OKITAN オキタ大置去 n. (coll.) Leaving and going away, desertion of one's family, forsaking, abandoning: kunai wo — ni suru, to desert one's family.

OKTZUMI オキツミ n. Live coals, i.q. oki.

OKKA オッカ阿母 n. Mother (used by children): okkasane.

SYN. HIWA, KARA-SAN.

OKKARASHI.-SU オッカハセ追返 t.v. To drive back.

OKKAI オッカアイ越階 Promotion to a rank above the one next in order, by skipping over.

OKKAKE.-RU オッカケ越階 t.v. To pursue, to chase, to run after: kona wo hayamete okkake kitaru, urging on his horse he came in pursuit.

OKKANAGARI.-RU オッカカナル i.v. (coll.) To be timid, fearful.

SYN. KOWAGARI.

OKKANAI.-RU オッカナイ adj. Afraid, timid: — okkanai, take care! or, you are in danger; okkanaku nai, is not afraid.

SYN. KOWAI.

OKKOSHI オッコ羞 n. (coll.) A lover, sweet-heart.

OKKOSHI.-RU オッコシャル i.v. (coll.) Same as okkuru. To fall, fall down from, or off; to fall in love with: onna ni okkochita, fell in love with a woman.

SYN. HORERU, REMBO.

OKKOTOKI.-SU オッコトス t.v. To cause to fall off, to drop, lose: tabako-iw wo —, to drop a tobacco-pouch.

OKKU オックウ n. (coll.) Difficult, tedious: — ni onnai, to consider difficult; — ni suru, to magnify the difficulties of anything, to make a thing appear difficult when it is not.

Keta ウッタ横行 (hoshimama ni aruku) — suru, to go about freely or unmolested: tōoku shi hō — suru.

Ogamasahi,ti-ku ソガマベスト adj. 尾鰭散. Ridiculous, absurd, or silly in manner or appearance.

Oganri,ru ソガル t.v. To regard as conceited, presumptuous, or foolishly.

Ogoku ソゴダ王國 (do no kuni) n. A country governed by a king, kingdom. 

Ogo オウタ国 n. Austria.

Ogawari,ku ソマネ t.v. To sport, play, frolic; to behave like a clown, or in a silly manner. Syn. tawamehru.

Ogomo オコミ n. A beggar (wom.).

Ogonai オゴナ行 n. Actions, conduct, doings: mi no — ga warui, his conduct is bad. Syn. otsūdo.

Ogonai,ku オゴナ行 t.v. To perform, to do, to execute, administer, to practice, to observe. (i.v.) To conduct one's self, behave; matsurigoto wo —, to manage public affairs; nichi-cho wo —, to practice the moral duties; zen wo —, to act virtuously; tsunami wo —, to execute punishment.

Osonai-bito オソナヒト他行者 n. i.q. gyōja.

Ognaware,ku オガナハル行 (pass. of ogonai) To be performed, practiced, observed, followed; to be in vogue, be current; matsurigoto ga —, zona setu ga —.

Okanaware,ru オガナハサ利用 (caust. of ogonai) To cause to do or perform.

Okin オキ起 n. The rise, origin, cause; anger, passion. Syn. hajimari, gen-in, tue, kento, shohotsu, moto.

Okin オキ起 n. Intermittent fever, ague: — wo furui, to have the ague; — no furui-bi, the sick day; — no mabi, the well day. Syn. gaikaru.

Okin オキ起 or 起 i.v. To arise, to originate, to break out; to be excited, provoked, angry: hi ga —, the fire begins to burn; yama ga —, sickness has broken out: hito ga —, the man is angry; nani kara okotta dearō, what could have been the cause? ite no toki kara okotta, when did it originate?

Syn. hajimaru, hassuru, okuru.

Okinpo,ku オキポ役 adj. Easily excited, excitable.

Okin-bame オキビマメ n. Hot and cold stage of fever, or becoming hot and cold: — ga suru.

Okin-tasui,ki-ku-shi オキリヤスメ adj. Easily roused, or excited, irritable.


Oko オコ起 t.v. To excite, rouse up, stir up, cause to begin; raise up, set up anything lying down or fallen over; to cause: neta hito wo —, to rouse a person sleeping; hi wo —, to kindle a charcoal fire; sida wo —, to excite a disturbance; itaru wo —, to stir up anger; yamai wo —, to cause sickness; ikuma wo —, to stir up war, or raise an army; shuin-ji wo —, to excite devotion; yama wo —, to break up uncultivated ground; tuoreta ki wo —, to raise up a fallen tree; horobitaru kuni wo —, to raise up a kingdom that has once been overthrown; hiki-oki, to excite, rouse up, to pull up; ishi wo —, to set up a stone that has fallen. Syn. hajimerc, hassuru.

Oko-su オコ多 t.v. To send, to give: onna ga okoshita jumi, a letter sent by, or received from a woman; tekui wo —.

Syn. yokose, okuru.

Oko オコ起 n. A head-covering of crape worn by women.

Oko-tan オコタリ adj. Negligence, laziness, remissness, carelessness.

Syn. bushō, taida, landa, yudan, kedei.

Oko オコ多 i. and t.v. To be negligent, to neglect, to be careless, remiss or lazy in doing; to slacken, abate (as sickness): teutome wo —, to neglect one's duty; kagyo wo —, to neglect business; yamai ga —, the disease has abated. Syn. yudan.

Oko オコ起. or Okotora オコ起 汝 pron. You. Syn. omar, nanji, or-mi.

Oko オコ多 n. A comic picture.

Oko オコ多 n. See kōzur.

Syn. ototarai, or-tarai, or-tarai, or-tarai.

Syn. azamiku.

oku オク n. One hundred thousand; according to some, ten thousand times ten thousand, or a hundred million.

Oko オコ起 n. The back, or the innermost part of anything, or most remote from the front: te no —, the back or the most inner part of a house; yama no —, the deepest part of a mountainous region; kuchi no —, the back of the mouth; — no hō, the back or innermost part; — no wa, the back room; kokoro no —, the inmost recesses of the heart; hon no —, the back part of a book: — zashiki, back parlor; — te, the left hand; one's full strength or skill. Syn. uenbou, ura.

Oko オコ起 — suru, to be afraid, cowardly, backward, ashamed: oko shitaru iru naku, no signs of fear or cowardice.

Oko オコ多 adv. Many, numerous, abundant: — suru, to become numerous (see 6); — te wa, at the most.


Oko オコ多 緑 n. The gore sewed into the front of a Japanese kimono.

Oko-bukai,ki-ku-shi オクブカイ臭深 adj.
Far back; deep, profound, abstruse, obscure: okubukai zashiki, a room extending far back, a deep room; yama ye okubukaku hiru, to go deep into the mountains.

őkuboyu őkubiyu 聴聴 n. Cowardice, timidity: — na hito, or — mono, a coward.

Syn. hikyō.

őkuchi őkuchī 口大口 n. A large mouth; a wide kind of trowsers; larger items.

őkuchō őkuchi 俊兆 n. The people: — no fū-ba, the father and mother of the people, i.e. the Mikado.

őkudarki-ő őkudakiri 高上 adj. Cowardly, timid.

őkudan őkudan 随断 n. Arbitrary judgment, or decision.

őkucuru őkucuru 警察 n. A police station.

őkucurakai őkukakai 紙書 n. The writing at the end of a Japanese or Chinese book, a writing on the back of a document to authenticate it, an indorsement.

őkugata őkugata 奥方 n. Wife, lady—spoken of honorably persons—okugama.

őkugō őkugō 奥義 n. The most important, most profound, abstruse or difficult parts of a science or art; the mysteries: same as dōgi.

őku őku 奥宿 n. The most abstruse, redundant, or profound meaning of a subject.

Syn. dōki.

őkukan őkukan 随客 n. Remote place, back regions: yama no —.

őkukan őkukan 警計 n. Conjecture, surmise, supposition.

őkukan őkukan 警見 n. Arbitrary view or opinion; a judgment formed from selfish or interested motives, prejudice.

őkumaritai őkumaritai adj. Rear, back, remote from the front.

őkumen őkumen Shy, diffident: — nashi, bold, forward, impertinent.

őkumi őkumi n. The same as okubi.

őkurusē őkurusē 大蔵省 n. The department in the government which superintends the taxes and financial affairs, the finance or treasury department: — kyō, the minister of.

őku őku The imperative of okuru, to send.

őku őku Impl. of kuru, to give, with polite: mite okure, please look at; tempō okure, give me a tempō; mitau wo nomashite okure, give me a drink of water; chotto kure okure, please come here a moment.

őku őku 退後 n. Behold, inferior; backwardness, fear, cowardice; faint-hearted: — to toru, to be inferior to be behind, to be inferior, to be shown up. See ki-oku, te-okuire.

őku-ru őku-ru 後 i.v. To be behind, to fail behind, to lag; to be late, slow, or tardy; to be behind, or inferior in ability: ashi ga yowoi kara okureta, being weak in the legs; ruıyō ni okureru, to be behind in the fashion; haka ni —, left behind by the mother,— as a child, the mother dying; me-shi-doki ga hito toki okureta, meal-time is an hour too late.

őkurebase őkurebase 後去 n. Being late or behindhand to run or hurry; an afterthought: — ni kita, being late have come in a hurry.

őkuri őkuri 送 n. Sending, accompanying: node no —, a funeral.

őkuri-ru őkuri 送 i.v. To send; to accompany, or to attend a guest a short distance on his departure; to leave, as at death; leave behind; to present, give as a present, to confer, bestow; to pass the time, to live; to recompense, requite: tegami wo —, to send a letter; hitusui wo —, to attend a funeral; ni wo Osaka ye —, to send goods to Osaka; yō, tsuki, ki, toshi wo —, to pass one's life, mouthfuls, days or years; kyaku wo hashi made —, to accompany a guest as far as the bridge; on wo —, to return a kindness; sono hi okuri ni kurasu, to live from hand to mouth.

őkuri-ōsai őkuri 送銭 n. To send out or away, dismiss, to go along with a guest for a short distance.

őkuriō őkuriō 送殺 n. A memorandum, or list of articles, sent along with the articles; an invoice, bill of lading.

őkuriankiri őkuri ankin kiri n. A species of crayfish or lobster.

őkuriyono őkuriyono 購物 n. A present.

őkurumakai őkuruma kai 送迎 n. Accompanying a guest on his departure, or going out to meet him when he comes.

őkurina őkurina 送 n. A posthumous title, or name given after death.

őkurī-bōme őkuribōme 送迎 n. The last attendance upon one taking his departure, i.e. a funeral.

őkurite őkurite 送 the n. The sender; one who accompanies a guest a short distance, or sees him on his way out of politeness; one who attends a funeral.

őkurite-tegata őkurite tegata 送手形 n. A passport or document certifying to one's birth and citizenship; an invoice, bill of lading.

őkurama őkurama 姫 n. Wife—spoken only of a person of rank, or of a noble.

őkusetsu őkusetsu 預託 n. Assumption, without proof; without hypothesis; one's own opinion or doctrine, private opinion.

őkusō őkusō 奥書 n. A writing added to certify to, authenticate; an indorsement.

őkusokai-ki-ko őkusokai 奥書 熱燥 adj. Open, frank, without concealment or disguise; ingenuous, candid.

őkusoku őkusoku 奥職 n. Conjecture, supposition, surmise, private opinion.

őkute őkute 輪行 n. Late rice.

őkyukashii-ki-ku őkyukashii 奥書 眞歴数 adj. Appearing profound or erudite: — hito da.

őkyuki őkyuki 奥行 n. The depth or dimension from front to rear: te no — wa jūsan ken, the house is seventy-eight feet deep.

őkwa őkwa 之王化 Benefit or blessings conferred upon the people by good government.

őkwamon yuku (yukiki) Going and returning; highway.
Omae, or omai おまえ 你, thou (to intimates) — ひや, idi. — しゅう, id.

Syn. あかね, あんじ, ぼざな.

Omahan おま hạn pron. You, — same as omae 言, only used by low women.


Syn. たけよ, とおなら.

Omaké おまけ adv. Moreover, besides, not only so.

Omame おまめ n. The large bean of which soya is made, Glycine hispida.

Syn. めび.

Omama おまあ 飯 n. (coll. coll.) Boiled rice.

Syn. めび.

Omakanai おまかない (cont. of まなび no なじめ) n. The commencement of study at the beginning of a new year, — only of the Emperor.

Omándokoro おま立て場 室 (obs.) The wife of the shōgun.

Omanko おまんこ 陰門 n. The vulva.

Syn. いもん, しゅう.

Omár おまる n. A wooden utensil used as a water-closet by children, or sick persons.

Omashí おましな n. The place where the Emperor sits.

Ombe おんべ 奶母 n. (coll.) A wet-nurse.

Syn. うば.

Omèn おもべ音便 Contrasting or altering the pronunciation of words in order to easy utterance or euphony; as, gozaimasu, into gozaimashu, or gozainu: ryokukan into りょっか.

Omín おみん 便殿 n. A private or quiet way of managing a matter: — みずる, to hush up a matter so as not to become public, to settle peaceably or privately.

Syn. ひそか, ひそん.

Omó おまお 湯婆 n. A wadded garment, — watari.

Omó おもも n. (coll.) The person whose business it is to burn the bodies of the dead: — や, idi.

Omé おめ 大目 — みるみる, to overlook, refrain from noticing.

Ome-rú おめる i.v. To be cowardly, timid, ashamed: omaetaru とろぬ, without any appearance of shame; ometsu-おけぬ, without shame or fear. Syn. はずくしめ.

Omeri おめり 洗活名 (kageretaru 語) n. A bad name, foul reputation: — うくえる, to get a bad name; — きよめり; — ながす.

Omeri-ku おめり く i.v. To make a great outcry or confused noise, as of many persons shouting at once; to clamor, to shout, hallow.

Syn. うわく, サケビ.

Omeri-BAKEBI, -RU メリ すべき i.v. To make a great clamor and noise.

OmeSHI おめし 地震 n. The wood-louse.

Ome-OME おめのめ adv. In a heedless, unconcerned, careless or indifferent manner; in a shameless, unblushing manner; without influence, without opposition: — かへつくる.

Omí おみ 小鬼 n. Religious purification: — むすぶ; — ひと; — ごろも, garments worn by a カンナシ during religious services.

Omíshí おみし足 n. (wom. lang.) Your feet or legs.

Omikadokoro おみだいわき大御膳所 n. The wife of a shōgun 言 who has retired from office.

Omiké おみけ 大御食 n. The food offered to the kuni, or eaten by the tenshi.

Omína おみな 女 Woman, female: — で, a woman's writing, i.e. kana.

Omínashii おみなし な Female. Same as ominameshi.

Omínameshi おみなし食事 女食事 n. A species of Valerian, valeriana officinalis.

Omibara おみバラ 大牌 日 n. The last day of the 12th month, or of the year.

Omítara おみだたら 大物 職 n. The Imperial treasures, i.e. the people: —  Impossible.

Omítte おみつて つ大角人 n. The nobles anatomically attached to the Emperor's court, i.e. kuge.

Omita-Tshūkara おみたくさら 大司官 n. The high priest of a miya.

Omiku おみく 昼憩 n. An inundation, flood.

Syn. こそじ, おべんた.


Omo おも n. Mother, nurse, = haka.

Omo おも Heavy, weighty, important, principal, chief: — やくむし, a superior officer; ite わら も ぬ わら くるべる, when you eat your principal meal, hit はる が わら おも も ほくじ, the noon meal is the principal one; — だて, the chief clerk.

Omo おも面 n. The face, the surface: — みとむ, the surface of the sea; — つめむ, the face of the water.

Syn. つうた.メン.

Omo おも重 adv. Same as omoku. See omoi.

Omo-Ur おもうれ Ashamed, mortified, crest-fallen, shameful: — んaru うわ.

Omo-ka おもか 玩物 n. (coll.) A toy, playing.

Syn. おんべつう, おふろう.

Omodachi おもだち 面貌 (もんび) n. The form of the face, the features, countenance.

Omodachi-TE, -SU おもだち 立 i.v. To be chief in authority, to be high or principal amongst officials: omodatta やくむし わま だか, the chief officer has not yet come.

Omodaka おもだか 泥沼 n. The water plantain. Alisma plantago.

Omodani おもだん 重手 n. A severe wound: — わら おう, to receive a severe wound.

Omodôchi おもどち 信士 n. Persons of the same mind, or holding the same opinions.

Omoda おもだ 鍬 n. The headstaff of a bridle.

Omodakushin おもしろ気 n. Hiding the face; concealment.

Omodawari おもだaries 面変 n. Alteration or change in the face, — as by age.

Omodxrai おもだらい n. Timid or afraid of strangers, shy: — むすぶ.

Omorai おもらい 言 adj. Bashful, diffident, timid.

Syn. はずくし.
OMO

OMOIDE おもい n. Pleasant recollection, gratification, satisfaction, contentment: kono yo
no — ni omoire sake wo nomi, I will drink as much sake as I can for my satisfaction on
leaving this world.

OMODORI おもどり n. Taking a cup of wine
from a person one loves.

OMOGAKENAI-KE-KE おもしろがれない 無念百 adj. Unexpected, without thought of, unlooked for,
incidental, by chance: koto dekite; kyaku ga kuru.

OMOGA おもが n. A much thought of child, a beloved child.

OMOGOTO おもがご 望事 n. Care, anxiety, trouble.
Syn. shimpai, koro.

OMOHOSHI, -SU おもはし i.v. To reflect upon,
consider, devise.

OMOHUSA おもひす 望草 n. Love-grass, Aeginetia
japonica.

OMOHUSA おもひす n. A loved plant; subject, or matter for thought, care, or anxiety.

OMOKI, -KE-KE おもき百 望百 n. To become
deranged in mind or childish from long brood-
ing over a matter.

OMOMI おもみ n. Dying from melancholy or out of love to another: otto ni kogare-te suru.

OMO-KASHI, -SU おもかす 思逝 v. To think
over again, to reconsider.

OMO-KAMAERU, -SU おもかまる 思返 i.v. To think of and be prepared for, to anticipate.

OMO-KANE, -SU おもかず 思返 i.v. Cannot endure
to think of.

OMO-KIRI, -SU おもきり 思切 v. To cease
thinking about, to make up one’s mind, to have
no more care or anxiety for, to be determined,
resolved.

OMOKIYA おもきや = にん おきや. How
could I think or expect that; i.e., I never did
direct expectation: kono chi nite kimi wo min to wa.

OMOKOMI, -SU おもこも 思達 i.v. To entertain
the opinion, to be under the impression, for
some time to be thinking of: tashikini aru to omoikonde ita ga nakatta, I
thought there certainly was, but find there is
not.

OMO-KOSHI, -SU おもこし 思想 v. To
anticipate, to fancy, or be anxious about some-
thing that may happen in the future: omokoshi-gurō, anticipating trouble.

OMO-KUDARI, -SU おもくだす 思祷 v. To rack
one’s brains in devising, or thinking over a
matter.

OMO-KUTASHI, -SU おもくたす 思取 i.v. To despise,
have a low opinion of.

OMO-MABARI, -SU おもまばす 思遍 i.v. To think
more deeply about, to grow in one’s love for.

Syn. omoitsutoru.

OMO-MAWASHI, -SU おもまわす 思回 i.v. To
revolve in the mind, to reflect on.
OMOI-MEGURASHI,-SU オモイメグラシ思遇 t.v. To reflect, ponder, or turn over in the mind.

OMOI-MIDARE,-RU オモイミダレ恩疏 t.v. To think and be perplexed, confused, distracted about.

OMOI-MOME,-RU オモイムメ恩詛 i.v. To think of beforehand and be prepared for, to devise or frame in the mind, to anticipate.

OMOI-MASHI,-SU オモイマシ思道 t.v. To reconsider, to think better of, to alter one's opinion about.

OMOI-OKI,-RU オモイオキ恩慰 i.v. To have anything on the mind, to dwell upon in thought.

OMOI-SAGEN,-SU オモイサゲ恩感 t.v. To recollect, bring to mind, to remember.

OMOI-SHEI オモイセイ恩親 adv. Each one after his own taste or mind: — ni chiri-yuku, scattered and went each own his way; — no tidetachi, dressed each after his own taste.

OMOI-TOKI,-RU オモイトキ恩時 i.v. To think humbly of one's self, to have a feeling of inferiority, to feel humbled.

OMOI-OTOKI,-SU オモイオトキ恩托 t.v. To look down on, despise.

OMOI-SAISHU, -SU オモイザサ恩思 t.v. To make up one's mind, to resolve, or determine on.

OMOI-SAGU,-RU オモイサカ恩下 t.v. To think meekly of, to despise, contempt.

OMOI-SAMA オモイサマ i. q. omukama.

OMOI-SAMASHI,-SU オモイサマス恩待 t.v. To think lightly of.

OMOI-SOME,-RU オモイソメ恩始 t.v. To begin to love, or think about for the first time.

OMOI-SUGOSHI,-SU オモイスゴシ恩過 t.v. To think too much about, to love too much.

OMOI-SUTE,-RU オモイステ恩捨 t.v. To cease thinking about, to be dissatisfied or absentee from one's mind, to leave off care or anxiety about.

OMOI-TACHI,-TSH オモイタチ恩立 i.v. To resolve in one's mind, to suddenly think about.

OMOI-TAE,-RU オモイタエ恩待 i.v. To die of love.

OMOI-TAGARU オモイタガル恩待 i.v. To mistake or differ in one's opinion.

OMOI-TODOMARI,-RU オモイトドマリ恩待 i.v. To cease to think about, to think a matter over again and change one's mind, to think better of.

OMOI-TORI オモイトリ恩 occas. Understanding, comprehension: — ga hayai.

OMOI-TSUKU オモイトク恩附 n. A fancy, fanciful device, conceit; conception of anything by the mind.

OMOI-TSURU オモイトス恩附 t.v. To think of, collect; call to mind, to be attracted to, cleave to in heart; to plan, devise, conceive.

OMOI-TRUME,-RU オモイトル恩詛 t.v. To decide upon; to dwell upon in thought, to think upon constantly, to be absorbed in, wrapped up in.

OMOI-TSUMORI オモイトスル恩模 n. To think more and more about, to grow more concerned about.

OMOI-TSUYORI オモイトスル恩演 i.v. To think about and more and more.

OMOI-WABII,-RU オモイワビル恩覚 i.v. To think of sadly, to be lonely, melancholy.


OMOI-WASURE オモイワスレ恩思 t.v. To forget, not to think of.

OMOI-WATAI,-RU オモイワタイ恩瓦 i.v. To think long about.

OMOI-WATASHI,-SU オモイワタシ恩渡 i.v. To think over, to reflect or meditate upon matters long past or distant.

OMOI-WAZIRAI,-RU オモイワジラフ恩類 i.v. To think about with trouble and anxiety.

OMOI-YARE,-MU オモイヤレ恩演 i.v. To cease to think about, to dismiss from one's mind.

OMOI-YARI,-MU オモイヤリ恩演 i.v. To imagine, conceive of in the mind, to fancy, to picture in the imagination; to judge of others by one's self, to sympathize with: — onore no koko nite hito wo omoi-yaru.

OMOI-YORAIU オモイヨラヌ恩仏 Not as was expected or thought, not anticipated: omoi no yoruazakireba, being taken by surprise, or unwares; — saiwa, unexpected good fortune.

OMOI-ZUKI オモイズキ恩契 n. Given out of love, friendship, or fellowship: — no sakazuki, a glass of wine given to another out of friendship.

OMOI-ZUMA オモイズマ n. A beloved wife.

OMOKE オモケ面影 n. The likeness of anything pictured in the imagination; fancy, imagination: oya no sugata ga — ni mieru, the likeness of his parent appeared to his fancy.

OMOKAI オモケイ重 adv. Heavy: — naru, to become heavy. See omoi.

OMOKUROSHI,-RI-KU オモクルシ恩日 adv. Kumbersome, unpleasant on account of weight; gross, nauseous to the taste.

OMOKUSA オモクサ面影 n. An eruption on the face.

OMOYAMA NI オモヨマ尼恩僧 adv. At one's pleasure, according to one's own mind or choice, as one thinks best.

SYN. KOKORO SHIDAI, HOSHI-MAMA NI.
OMÔ

OMÔMONÔ オモリモノ n. Offering made to a Bud; idol.

OMÔSAMÔ オモサマ 恩様 adj. (coll.) How or as much as one pleases or wills; to his heart's content; — ni shikaru, to ecold severely.

Syn. omôshie, zom bun.

OMÔSHI オモシ重 adj. Heavy, weighty, important. See omô.

OMÔSHIROI オモシロ白 adj. (cont. of omôi, heavy, and ishi, stone) n. A weight, for pressing or weighing: — ga kikau yakumin, an officer of no influence.

OMÔSHIROI オモシロ白 Same as omôshi roku.

OMÔSHIROI-RU オモシロ白 役面 i.v. To be pleased with, delighted with, to be glad, to enjoy, be interested in: shibai wo —, to be delighted with the theatre.


Syn. tanoshii.

OMÔSHIROSA オモシロサ 面白 n. Agreeableness, enjoyment, pleasure.

OMÔSOI-RU オモスギ重 過 i.v. To be excessive, too heavy, too great, or too burdensome: mengu ga —, the taxes are too heavy.

OMÔTÂI-RI-RO-SHI オモタイ重役面 adj. (coll.) Heavy, weighty, same as omôi: nimotsu ga —, the goods are heavy.

OMÔTÂISHI-KI-RI オモタシキ役面 n. That which one may be proud of, honorable, praiseworthy: — wasa.

OMÔTE オモテ表 or 面 n. The face, front, surface, outside, side: after the name of a place it has no meaning: — wo okasu, to put in countenance, to free from shame, or anxiety; tata mi no —, the outside cover of a mat; ie no —, front of a house; kinomono no —, outside of a garment; uni no —, surface of the sea; Osaka — ye yoku, to go to Osaka; — wo furu, to shake the head—in dissent; — wo akameru, to blush; ga-omote ni susumu, to advance within range of arrows; — zashiki, front parlor; — wo haru, to make a show; — wo okaru, to offend.

OMÔTE-BAISHIRA オモテバシア n. The foremost of a ship.

OMÔTÔBUKE オモチブケ 面伏 adj. Hanging the head for shame, downcast, crestfallen: — naru koto, a thing to be ashamed of.

OMÔTÔBAKI-TE オモテバキ立 i.v. To be public, open, not private.

OMÔTEMÔN オモテ門 門 n. Front gate, front door.

OMÔTEMUKI オモテムキ 面向 adv. (coll.) Openly, publicly, above-board; in appearance, seemingly: — no, public, open to the view of all; — ni.

Syn. ôtake.

OMÔTE-OISHI オモテオシ 起 n. Lifting up the head on account of merit, or honor.

OMÔTO オモト 萬年青 n. The ground pine, Licopodium.

OMÔTO オモト大本 n. The first origin.
kiseru, to boast of one's kindness to another, to speak of it to his face; — wo kiseru, to require a favor; on wa kodō no oyoyobu tokoro ni shite chichi ni makoto; ai ni ninjo no onomoku tokoro ni shite haha no makoto.

Syn. megumi.

Oна,音 n. Sound, voice; ji no —, the character of a voice; dai on, loud voice.

Syn. oto, koe.

Oна,御 An honorable or respectful prefix, same as go, and や, your. Used generally before words of Japanese origin: on tegami wo konoru, I have received your letter.

Oна,女 n. i.q. onna, an old woman.

Oна,子 n. Love, affection.

Oна,女,鳥 n. The long-tailed bird, a species of pheasant.

Oна,言,證 The Pintail, Dafu acuta.

Oна,木羽シ n. Long-tailed insect, maggot.

Oна,木羽シ尾鶴 n. The long-tailed monkey, Ceropithecus mona.

Oна,女 n. A woman, female, a girl.

Syn. onna.

Oна,言,強 n. A brave or valorous woman.

Oна,言,儀,き n. The aforesaid ceremony, becoming, a woman: — okonai go nai.

Oна,言,同 n. Of the same age; watakushi to ohi —, he and I are of the same age.

Oна,言,同 n. The same, like, omaji na, same name; omaji yō ni, in the same way; omaji-koto, same thing, alike; omaji-tokoro, same place.

Oyna,言,多,号 n. The same, different, aforesaid: — nai, not alike: — naru, to become like.

Onya,言,共 n. Cont. of onaji and anabi) If it is all one, if it makes no difference, if it be the same.

Oна,言,腹 n. Belly, abdomen. Used by women.

Oна,言,性 n. Sex.

Oна,言,発明 n. Invention, discovery, technology.

Onan,言,不 n. Unlucky, accident, mishap, misfortune: — ni kakerite shimeru.

Oна,言,不 n. Naturally, accordingly; to one’s age, station or character: — natamau, to speak naturally without affectation.

Oна,言,放,屁 n. Breaking wind.
ONARI オ�ア御成 n. Going,—used only of the Shogun, or officers of the same rank: KUBO-SAMA — de gozaimasu, the Kubo is going out.

ONISHI オニシ恩蔵 (megumi) n. Grace, favor, kindness.

ONDAI オンダ依溫煥 (atataku) Warm, genial, mild: — no tenku; — no kibou.

ONDEN オンデン陰陽 n. Rice-fields about which a false statement is made in order to diminish the tax.

ONDÔ オンド音頭 n. Raising the tune, or leading in singing: — wo toru, to lead in singing; — ise—, the name of a famous dance.

ONDÔ オンド温度 n. The degree of heat, temperature.

ONDORI オンドリ音頭 n. Reading the Chinese characters according to their sounds, without rendering into Japanese: — suru.

ONDORI オンドリ雄鳥 n. A male bird, a cock.

ONDOTORI オンドトリ音頭辰 n. The person who raises the tune, or leads in singing; a chorister, preserver.

ÔNE オネ子大槻 (daikon) n. A radical; real feeling or mind: — wa iyuna no da, in reality he dislikes.

ÔNERA オネラ子 n. The scum that rises to the top of boiling rice.

ÔNEMICHÔ オネミチ子 n. A mountain road.

ÔNEMUSHI オネムシ子 n. A species of locust; 1. i. ōnemushi.

ÔNEN オーニ恩年 (sugishii toshi) n. The years that are past, past year.

ÔNEÎSU オネイスク塔 n. A bad fever.

ÔNEIURA オネウライ恩與 n. (coll.) Repayment of a kindness, requital for benefits received: — wo suru.

ÔNEKU オネク音楽 n. Music: — wo o shiru.

ÔNEGÅN オンガ恩顔 n. A kind, amiable countenance.

ÔNEN オンヘ恩言 n. Gentle, mild, kind, soft or soothing words: — wo motte hito no nadameru.

ÔNO オノ恩義 n. Benefits, favors, kindness, obligations: — wo wasureru, to be forgetful of favors received, or of one's obligations.

ÔNO オノ国境 (tôki kuni) n. A distant country, = onouku.

ÔNO オノノ恩言 (atsuki tori-atsukai) Kind and generous treatment.

ÔNO オノキ音曲 n. Music and singing.

ÔNI オニ食食 n. Tasting wine or food before it is eaten by a lord to see that it is not poisonous: — wo suru. Syn. nokumi.

ÔNI オニ恩 n. A devil, demon, fiend, imp, the spirit of one dead, a ghost; also an epithet for a powerful or bad man: kohoro wo — ni suru, to harden one's heart, to force one's self to act like a fiend; — no nembetsu (prov.), the praying of a fiend, hypocrisly: — no mako, the dark spots on the hands of old people. Syn. MA.

ÔNI-ÅZAMI オニアザミ恩鏡 n. The Blessed Thistle, Carduus benedictus.

ÔNIHA オニハ恩 n. An irregular tooth.

ÔNIHABA オニハバ恩 n. A fierce, cruel old woman, a hag, fury.

ÔNIBAKU オニバック恩 n. A kind of water-lily, Eurliale ferox.

ÔNIBI オニビ恩火 n. Ignis-fatuus, jack with a lantern. Syn. HITORI. 

ÔNIFSUSEBE オニフスベ恩 n. A large kind of fungus or puff-ball.

ÔNIGAWARA オニガワラ恩 n. The large ornamental tile on the corners of a roof.

ÔNIGÎO オニギオ恩 n. A monster,—of a deformed child.

ÔNIGOKKO オニゴクコ恩 n. A kind of play amongst children similar to "prisoner's base;" the base is called oka, the player is called oni.

ÔNIMASAKI オニマサキ恩 n. Winter joy, Hedera helix.

ÔNIMUSHI オニムシ恩蟲 n. A species of horned beetle.

ÔNI-OISHIKI, -KEN オニオニシキ adj. Devilish, cruel, violent, fierce, boisterous.

ÔNITARÅ オニタラ恩 n. A species of fern, Polypodium phegoropterus.

ÔNIYARAI オニヤライ態 n. The ceremony of driving out evil spirits at the Setsu-bun, by throwing about parched peas, and crying, "oni wa soto fuku wa uchi." 

ÔNIYÔKE オニヨケ恩 n. A name given to sake, = "the devil deficer."

ÔNI-YUMI オニユミ n. The Tiger Lily, Lilium tigrinum.

ÔNIZEMMAI オニゼンマイ n. A species of fern.

ÔNJKU オンジク恩石 n. A hot stone dipped in water wrapped in a cloth and applied to a painful part, or to warm a sick person.

ÔN-JIKI オンジキ恩飯 (kui nomi) n. Food and drink: hyaku ni no —, a hundred different kinds of food.

ÔNJIN オンジ恩人 n. A benefactor.

ÔNJO オンジョ恩聲 n. The voice: dai — ni yobitureru, to call out with a loud voice. Syn. KÖE.

ÔNJO オンジョ恩語 n. The voice: dai — ni yobitureru, to call out with a loud voice. Syn. KÖE.

ÔNJO オンジョ恩語 n. The voice: dai — ni yobitureru, to call out with a loud voice. Syn. KÖE.

ÔNOKI オンキ恩恩 (megumi) n. Favor, grace, benefits.

ÔNKETEJÔ オンケテジュ恩血歌 n. Warm-blooded animals.

ÔNKB オンキ恩恩金 n. Money lent through kindness, or good will: — da kara katsujikenai. 

ÔNKO オンコ恩恩 (megumi wo kômeru) Receiving special favor or kindness: — no samuriru.

ÔNKO オンコ恩恩 n. Mild, gentle, amiable.

ÔNKWA オンク瓦恩化 n. Gracious influence, beneficial or converting influence: kami no — itaranu kumanaishi.
Onkwa オンクワ 温和 n. Mild, gentle, and friendly in disposition.

Onkyū オンキユ 神経 n. A pension: — kin, id.; — jōrei, pension laws; — kyoku, pension office.

Onna オンナ 女 n. or adj. A female, woman: — ni naru, to arrive at puberty; — no ko, a girl, female child; — isha, a female physician; — kyōdai, sisters; — de, a woman's handwriting, the kiragana. Syn. jo, fujin.

Onna-gami オンナガミ 女神 (nyo-jin) n. A female divinity, goddess.

Onna-gata オンナガタ 女方 n. A play-actor who represents the part of a female.

Onnakazura オンナカズラ n. A species of Angelica (?).

Onname オンナメ n. A mistress, concubine.

Onnarashishiki オンララシキ 女装 adj. Having the manner or appearance of a woman, feminine, becoming a woman.

Onnajammari オンナジャンマイ 女三昧 (vulg. col.) n. Fondness for women.

Onnensenn オンネンセン 感念 (urami no omoi) n. Resentment, hatred, spite, enmity: — ga toritsukau.

Ono オノ 斧 n. A broad-axe.

Onge オノヘ 斧上 n. A mountain peak, high-place: — no matsu.

Onga オンガ 己 poss. pron. Own, — either my own, his own, or its own.

Onogajishi オノガジシ adv. One's own doing, brought on one's own, self accord: — inachi wo ushinu, to lose one's life through his own fault.

Onogorojima オノゴロジマ n. The island produced when Izanagi stirred up the ocean with his sword.

Onoiha オノハケ 斧始 n. The ceremony of beginning to build a house by making the first cut in the timbers with an axe.

Onoko オノコ 男 n. A male, man, a son: — go, a male child, boy.

Syn. nanshi, otoko.

Onomo-onomo オノモオノモ adv. Same as onono.

Ononoki-ku オノノキ戸 追懸 i.v. To tremble with fear.

Syn. wananaku.

Onono オノノノ 各 Each, every one: — gata yoku kikinasare, let each one of you listen attentively.

Syn. ichi-ichi.

Ononara, or ononarabe オノノラハ n. A boy, lad.

Onozukara オオズクラ 作 adv. Of itself, of its own accord, spontaneously: — dekita mono, a spontaneous production.

Syn. shizen.

Onozu-to オノズト 作 adv. Spontaneously, of its own accord.

Onore オロレ 己 per. pron. I, you, myself, himself, one's self: — onore ni katsu, to conquer one's self, — deny thyself; — onore ga, my, your, my own, your own, one's own; — onore, plur. we, you; — onore ga yō na waru mono wa nai, there are no persons as bad as you; — onorema, you, — addressing a contemptible person.

Onoshi オノシ pron. You, — in addressing an inferior.

Onryō オシロ 紋章 (urami no tamashii) n. A malicious spirit,— the manes of a deceased enemy, supposed still to retain enmity: — ga toritsukau.

Onshū オンシュ恩善 n. The kind salary, or pension in rice paid by a lord to his vassal.

Onsui オンスイ 源流 (toku nagasu) n. Exile, or banishment to a distant place for crime.

Syn. shima-nagashii, ruzai, enoto.

Onsei オンセイ 音挨 n. The voice, same as onjo.

Syn. kok.

Onsen オンセン 温泉 n. A hot spring.

Syn. ide-yu.

Onsha オンシャ恩赦 n. Forgiveness, pardon.

Onshō オンショ恩宥 n. Gratitude, thanks for kindness received from a superior.

Onshaku オンショク恩活 Kindly lent: — ita-shita kane, money which you kindly lent me.

Onshō オンショ恩賞 n. A reward conferred upon a servant by a superior.

Ontaku オンタク恩澤 (megumi no uru) n. Grace, favor, kindness, benefactions: kuni no to — iro kōmeru, to receive blessings from God.

Onten オンテン恩典 (megumi n) n. Favor, kindness, benefits.

Onto オント 御周 n. A privy, or water-closet, — used only in speaking of the Emperor's or honorable persons.

Onbō オンボ 温湯 n. Warm water, warm bath.

Ontō オント 湯習 Amiable, gentle, meek, mild, peaceful.

Syn. onjun, odayaka.

Onzeku オンゼク恩徳 n. Kindness, goodness, grace, favor.

Onwa オンワ 温和 n. Amiable, gentle: — no umaretsukii.

Onyaka オンヤカ音葉 n. Transliteration: — suru, to transliterate.

Onyōshi オンユーシ音薫 n. A soothsayer, a fortune-teller: — mi no se shirazu (prov.), a fortune-teller can't tell his own fortune.

† Onzo オンゾ 奥女 n. The clothes of the Emperor or kami-gyo.

† Onzoshii オンショシ音委司 n. The son of a noble who has no official duty.

O-ō アオア音 adv. Gloomy, melancholy, depressed in spirits: kokoro — shite tanoshimazu, he was gloomy and unhappy.

Syn. utsu-ctsu.

O-ō オオア音 adv. Sometimes, now and then, here and there, some places; eventually, in process of time: — miru hito ari, now and then there are persons who see it; Yokohama — wa obina minato ni narimashō, Yokohama will in process of time become a great mart of trade.

Syn. mama, ori-ori, yuku-tuku.
O-SHIKI,-KU  オーシキ 雄飛歌 adj. Manly, bold, or valiant in appearance: — idetachi.

Syne. YOHSKUH.

OPPANASHI,-SU  オッパナシ 追放 (coll.) Same as o-hawachí.

OPPARAI,-AU オッパラア ヨッパラア 追撃 (coll.) Same as o-iherai.

OPPUSU,-RU オップス男返戻 t.v. (coll. cont. of oshi-fusu) To seize and force down to the ground.

ÔRAHI,-RU オラハ i.v. To cry out, make a loud noise; to cry, weep: sakebi-arabi, id.

ÔRâI オライ 往来 (yukiiki) n. Passing to and fro, going and coming, communication; a road, highway; title of a book: yo ga fukereba — ga taen, when it is late at night the passing to and fro of people ceases.

Syn. ÔREN, MIKI, ÔREN.

ÔRENONDA オレンオンド 出陣布 n. Holland: — no hito, a Holland, etc. — jin, id.

ÔRENOKUAN オレンオクアン Same as coll. ori-nasho.

ÔRENAI,RU オレナル (pass. of oru) To be broken.

ÔRENAI,-RU オレナール (caus. of ori) To cause to be or dwell, let dwell; to make to weave.

ÔREN レル per. pron. = nanji.

ÔRE レル (pass. of oru) 1 (vulgar): oreno, my own, my; orera, we; orera ga, our.

Syn. yare, yera.

ÔRE,-RU オレル 折 i.v. Broken,—used of a stick, or anything long; to befold, rumpled: hone ga oreta, the bone is broken, (fig.) to be hard worked; kimono ga oreta, the clothes are rumpled.

ÔRE レ 代 The imp. of ori. Damatte ore, be still; shizuku-kun shite ore, be quiet; i.q. iyo, iro.

ÔRE レ 折 n. A broken piece or fragment of anything long: kugi no, — a piece of nail.

ÔRE-UCHI レンチ 折口 n. A broken place, a death, or a funeral; (used by persons who have a superstitious dread of using the plain word for death): — ga aru, there is a person dead; — ga tsukimashita, he is dying.

ÔREMONO レモノ N. A fool, — oroka naru mono.

ÔREN オレン 佐々木 n. Gentian.

ÔRENSHIKI,-KU オレレンシキ adj. Foolish, silly, doltish.

ÔRI オリ名 n. Jail, prison. Syn. RÔTA.

ÔRI リ 折 n. A small box made of thin board by folding the corners, used for holding confectionery, etc.

ÔRI オリ名 n. The fine sediment, lees, or settings from tea, wine, or any liquid; deposit.

Syn. kae.

ÔRI リ 棒 n. A pen, a cage, coop: buta no, — a hog-pen; tori no, — a chicken coop; tora no, — a tiger's cage.

ÔRI リ 橋 n. Time, occasion, opportunity: imada — wo esu, could not get an opportunity; kono — kara, after this time.

Syne. TOKI, KOBO, KIWI.

ÔRI,-RU オリ折 t.v. To break anything long and slender, as a stick; to fold, to bend, to double: hone wo —, to break a bone, (fig.) to toil, or labour industriously; kani wo —, to fold paper; hiza wo —, to bend the knees; yubi wo —, to shut the finger; kubi wo —, to break the neck.

ÔRI,-ORU オリ線 t.v. To weave, to work a loom: hata wo —, to work a loom; momen wo —, to weave cotton cloth.

ÔRI,-ORU レ 線 n. To be, to dwell, live: nete oru, is asleep; hi ga moyete oru, the fire is burning; doko ni oru, where is it? or where do you live? dauna wa orimasu ka, is the master of the house at home? orimase, he is not in.

ÔRI, ÔRIKE レケ t.v. To descend, to go down, to alight, dismount: yama wo oriri, to descend a mountain; ori-nobori, descending and ascending; uma wo —, or uma kora —, to alight from a horse; kiri ga —, the fog settles down; shimo ga —, the frost forms; kago wo —, to alight from a sedan chair; hashiro wo —, to descend a ladder.

Syn. KUDARI, SAGARU.

ÔRI-ÂI レアイ n. (coll.) Mutual relation: fu-fu no —, ya waru, the husband and wife are on bad terms.

ÔRI-ÂI,-AU レアイ会合 n. To be composed, settled; to subside, abate, to happen: jin ki ga oriiatta, people's minds have become composed.

Syn. SHIZUMARI, OCHITSUKU.

ÔRI-ASHI,-KI-KU-SHI レアシシ 折新 adv. Unseasonable or inopportune time, in an unfortunate time: ori-ashi ku ruru ye kita, I have unfortunately come when he is absent.

ÔRI-TEBAWAKA オリベワカ線師司 n. An officer in the Mikado's household who had charge of the clothing materials and their dyeing.

ÔRITO リド 折戸 n. A folding-door.

ÔRITOKORO リドコロ 折戸 n. A dwelling place; room or space to live, sit, stand, or lie in.

ÔRITOSHI リドシ 折削 n. The times, seasons.

Adv. Sometimes, now and then, occasionally; just then, just at that time, instant, or conjuncture: — no utari kawaru.

Syn. TOKI-DOKI, YON-TONI.

ÔRIFUTU オリフュ (Eng.) n. Olive oil.

ÔRISHA リハ 新羽 n. A kind of game played with dice.

ÔRISHA, or ÔRISHAUTE リハへ adv. Continually, without cessation or interval: semi — sake, oririhata kahi-yu yu tane.

ÔRISHIME リヒメ 新娘 n. The weaver, the name of the star Vega, near the Milky Way.

Syn. SHOKUSHU.


ÔRI-Ô リ井 n. — no mikado, an Emperor who has abdicated the throne.

ÔRITTE リティ 折入 adv. Earnestly, urgently, importantly: — otonomi mōshitai kato ga aru I have a matter in which I am very anxious to get your assistance.

Syn. HIRASURA.
Ori-Ka-Gami, su トマキヘス t.v. To fold one part on another, to double up.
Ori-Kami トマキミ n. A joint.
Ori-Kami トマキシ 折絞り n. A folded paper or document accounting any curiosity, stating its history, etc.; a certificate.
Ori-Kara トマカナ 折絞り adv. Just then, at the time, instant, or conjunction: sono — at that instant.
Syn. Ori-Fushi, Toki.
Ori-Kata トマカタ 折絞り n. A crease or mark made by folding; the mode or way of folding.
Ori-Ko トマコ縫子 n. A weaver, — a woman.
Ori-Ku トマク 折絞り n. An acrostic.
Ori-Kumi トマギ 折絞り n. A bent nail, or hook for hanging anything on.
Ori-Mage, ru トマメ 折絞り t.v. To bend, to bend double.
Ori-Me トマメ 折絞り n. The crease, or place where anything is folded. (縫絞り) The texture of cloth, anything woven.
Ori-Me-Note トマメ 練り n. Formal and precise in deportment, punctilious: — ni shite hito wo komaraseru, to annoy others by punctilious behaviour.
Ori-Mono トマモノ 織物 n. Woven goods, things made in a loom, cloth.
Ori-Mono トマモノ 扇血 (tuki no mono) n. Wipes, also the discharge of blood after labor.
Ori-ori トマリ 折絞り adv. Sometimes, occasionally, now and then.
Syn. Tokidoi.
Ori-Ru トマル で See ori.
Ori-Shimo トマシモ adv. Just then, at that time.
Syn. ori, toki, koro, Orihara.
Ori-Ta トマタ (foill) I.
Ori-Ya トマヤ 練匠 n. A weaver.
Ori-Tachi, tsu トマタタン下立 i.v. To alight from anything on one's feet: yu orai —.
Ori-Tori, ki-kuro トマトイ善友 adv. Good time, fortunate, or opportune time.
†Oro トロ n. A round, — yamadori: — no naga o, the long tail of —.
†Orochi トロチ 蛇 n. A large snake.
†Orooami, mu トロガム t.v. To bow down, to worship, i.e. ogamu.
Oroka トロカ愚 Folly, foolishness: — naru, foolish, silly, simple, ignorant; — naru hito, foolish person; mási no maka-naka — nari, it would be foolish to try to speak of it; — no tarif, the height of folly.
Syn. oru, doru.
Oroka-Sa トロカサ n. The folly, foolishness, absurdity.
Oro-oru トロオ adv. Little by little; here and there; — monogataru, to relate little by little.
Oro-oru トロオ adv. Sobbing: — to naku, to cry a little, to sob; — namida, to shed tears; — goe, a sobbing voice.
Orosha トロシマ=center Russia.
Oroshi トロシ n. The cast-off things, as clothes, etc.: okimi no — wo tamawaru, to receive the cast-off clothes of the Emperor; omorimono no — wo itadaku, to receive the offerings that have been removed from a Buddha altar.
Oroshi トロシ 筆研 n. A grater.
Oroshi-su トロシス t.v. Selling by the quantity and at small profit to merchants: wholesale: — to kouri wo nedan go chigan, in selling by wholesale or retail the price is different.
Oroshi トロシ n. (coll.) An abstentionist: — ba-bin, id.
Oroshi-su, su トロシス 昼 t.v. To take down from a height, to put down on the ground, to let down, let drop, to sell at wholesale, to unload, to cause abortion: iki noro —, to cast anchor; ho —, to unfurl a sail; maka —, to let down a curtain; uma no — wo —, to unload a horse; kura —, to take off a saddle; kashira —, to shave the head, and become a priest; ada —, to cut off a branch of a tree; ko —, to produce abortion; hon — oroshi kudasare, please take down the book; oiro, to drive down; mi-orou, to look down; zori —, to break in a new pair of sandals; fue —, to launch a ship; ito — yasuku orou, to sell silk cheap by the quantity; te —, to set the hand to (to do).
Orosoko トロス科 Careless, remiss, or negligent: hito — ni suru, to treat others disrespectfully: — ni toritawakku; fuego no nioi no — nari.
Syn. bonsho, somatou.
Obu トボ居 or 拘 or 縛 See ori.
Obu トボ居 oroku 押頸 n. Taking violent or unjust possession, trespassing, encroaching on, or usurping the rights of another: — suru, to encroach on the territory or rights of another; to command or govern, as a military chief (obs.).
Osa オサ蟹 n. The reed of a loom.
Osa オサ蟹 n. The chief, head, or principal man: mura no —, the head man of a town; fue no —, the captain of a ship.
Syn. Kashiwa, chō.
Osa オサ蟹多 n. Numerousness, the number. See はる.
†Osa オサ蟹者 n. An interpreter, — taiji.
†Osame オサメ蟹者 n. An interpreter, — taiji.
Osa オサ蟹 軍 n. Garrison, defence, fortress: — no ki.
Osa オサ蟹 軍 n. Garrison, defence, fortress: — no ki.
Osa オサ蟹 軍 n. Garrison, defence, fortress: — no ki.
Osa オサ蟹 軍 n. Garrison, defence, fortress: — no ki.
Osa オサ蟹押 後 n. The rear column of an army, the rear.
Syn. shingaki.
Osa オサ蟹押 向 t.v. To press upon or against, to push in order to support or hold down; to repress, restrain, to keep down,
The articles kept back to the end of the feast, the dessert.

A promontory, headland, cape.

This or that, going or coming, going here and there.

To be regulated, governed; tranquilized, quieted; paid up or collected, as taxes.

A female servant, a maid-servant.

To regulate, to govern, to quiet, tranquilize, settle, calm, allay; to pay in, as taxes; to lay up, to store away; to dedicate, to bury, inter; put away: kami, it, mi, yo, wo, to govern the state, the family, one's self, the world; ōdā, ki, kokoro wo, to tranquilize sedition, the spirits, or mind; nengyo wo, to pay in taxes; hono wo, to lay up rice; shigai wo, to bury a corpse; bumbu no michi wo, to store up literary and military knowledge; katanawo sa-yā ni, to put a sword into its scabbard; hon no tana ni, to put a book into the book-case; hono wo kura ni, to store away in a store-house; torō wo, to dedicate a stone lamp-stand.

A species of black beetle, Carabus.

A face during childhood, infantile countenance.

A young child, infant.

Young, youthful.

An appellation used in calling or addressing a servant girl, a maid-servant.

A soldier, Crataegeus sanguineus.

Very much, very great, greatly, hardly, scarcely: watakushī mo hono hito ni, I am not very much inferior to him; bumei — kagayaku, his military fame was very glorious; saru koto wa, haberau, there was not anything of the kind.

Authoritative, dignified, commanding, grave and manly.

Exclam. used at parting or taking leave, farewell, good-bye.

To push, to shove, to thrust; to press, to squeeze; to force, compel, constrain, to drive; to infer, deduce, to consider, regard, account: fune wo, to push a boat; han wo, to stamp, or seal; to wo, to push the scull; ne wo, to search out the origin or cause of anything; motoro wo oshte miru, id.; sono wo wo, oshte shiru beshi, the rest may be inferred; kami no chie wo kore ni yotte oshte shiru beshi, from this we may infer how great is the wisdom of God: onore wo oshte hito ni yobou, in intercourse with others do as you would be done by.

To push or hold up, saiku ni kuru no wa —.

To push, or shove one another, to thrust or crowd.

To push, force, or hold open: zaikhi-kirau.

To hold or push anything against something else: kuchi ni tawomo wo, to hold one's sleeve to the mouth.

Small strips of wood fastened against the edges of wall paper.

Having a good appearance, fine looking; — no ito hito.
OSHI-DASHI, -su おしごと 推進 t.v. To push, thrust, or force out, to march out.

OSHIDE こう shi adj. A seal, stamp.

OSHI-DORI おしごと 駅前 n. The mandarin duck, Aix galericulata.

OSHI-DORI おしごと 推進 n. Taking by violence or force: - wa suru.

OSHIN おしか n. Teaching, instruction, precept, doctrine, religion, sect: isu Kiriitsu to, Christianity.

OSHI-KEIRETSU, -CHU おしごと 部会 n. A large stag, elk.

OSHI-KESHERU, -SU おしごと 部会 t.v. To push or force back, to force another to take back or do over again: oshikaeshite tasunuru, to question over again.

OSHIKAKE おしごと n. A halter, of a horse.

OSHI-KAKU, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To attack, assault with force and numbers; march against, to force one's self in: oshikake-gyaku, an uninvited guest.

OSHI-KATAME, -RU おしごと 推進 t.v. To press together into a hard mass.

OSHI-KAYANDUKE, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To push or thrust to one side, put out of the way, to make away with, kill.

OSHIKAWA おしごと n. Leather, nameshikawa.

OSHIKI おしごと A tray on which a cup or dish is placed.

OSHIKIRI おしごと n. A straw-cutter.

OSHIKIRI, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To press, cut, as anything hard; to break by pushing forcibly against, as a rope.

OSHI-KIWAME, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To search out, investigate, inquire into.

OSHI-KOMI, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To force or compel to remain shut up, as an offender to his own house; to confine.

OSHI-KOMI, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To press or force one thing into another: dorobō ga is ni —, the robber enters a house by force.

OSHI-KOROSHU, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To press, or squeeze to death: akago wo —, to commit infanticide.

OSHI-KUDAKI, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To press on and break into pieces; to crush.

OSHI-KUDASHI, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To push or force down, depress.

OSHI-MAGE, -RU おしごと 推進 t.v. To bend by force.

OSHI-MAKI, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To push and roll up.

OSHI-MAROME, -SU おしごと 推進 t.v. To press and make round.

OSHI-MATSUKA おしごと 不想 (neg. of oshimau) Without grudging; without regret; without reluctance.

OSHI-MATSUMI, -SU おしごと 思 m. A stand for resting against while sitting.

Syn. kyōboku.

OSHI-MI, -SU おしごと 思 m. To feel sorrow at the thought of losing anything prized; to dislike, or be reluctant to lose, or spend; to spare; to grudge; to value, prize; to love:
na wo —, to regret the loss of one's good name; to value one's name or reputation; inochi wo oshimazu tatakau, to fight regardless of one's life; koe wo oshinde tekuau, to spend money grudgingly; koe wo oshimazu naku, to cry out at the top of the voice: ichi mon oshimi no hyaku shirazu (prov.), = peevish and wise foolish.

O-shin オシシン 王臣 n. Ministers or officers attached to the Mikado's government.

Oshina オシナ n. (coll.) A clown, countryman, a boorish person.

Oshinabe オシナベ 推進 adv. All, universally, generally; tatokai iyashiki —, all, whether high or low.

Oshinagasu, -su オシナガス 推進 t.v. To carry or float along by a current.

Oshi-nsu, -su オシナス 推進 t.v. To press on and meet, — as anything bent.

Oshi-noke, -ru オシノケ 推進 t.v. To push or thrust aside, or out of the way.

Oshi-nori, -ru オシノリ 推進 t.v. To strip off, tear off, as a covering.

Oshi-onai オシオンオ n. A boat propelled by eight sculls.

Oshiro オシロ 白粉 n. The white-lead powder used by women for beautifying the face: — kō kō ni tekueru.

Oshiro-bana オシロバナ 紫茸 n. The marvel of Peru. Mirabilis jalapa.

Oshira オシラ 情 n. Unwillingness to lose or part with, preciousness: inochi ga — ni nigeru, he ran away because he was unwilling to lose his life.

Oshi-sage, -ru オシサゲ 推下 t.v. To push or force down.

Oshi-shizumeru, -ru オシシズメル 推送 t.v. To push or force under water; to quiet, hush, pacify, restrain, — as an uproar, anger.

Oshiro ni オシロニ 情梢 adv. (coll.) Grudgingly, reluctantly, with an appearance of regret: — koe wo tekuau, to spend money grudgingly.

Oshi-taishi, -su オシタチフ 慣味 t.v. To push, thrust, or force over so as to fall.

Oshi-tate, -ru オシタテ 推立 t.v. To push or force to stand up, to erect: kita wo —.

Oshi-tawame, -ru オシタワメ 推挽 t.v. To bend by force, to press on and bend.

Oshite オシテ 推 adv. By force, by violence, by compulsion, presumptuously, pertinaciously, impertinently: te ni — haitu, to enter a house by force.

Syn. shite, mēri ni.

Oshi-todome, -ru オシトドメ 抑制 t.v. To stop by force, to push and stop.

Oshi-tōshi, -su オシトチ 抑弾 t.v. To push, thrust, or force through.

Ōshitsu オシツ王宣 n. Royal house or family.

Oshitsu オシツ抄経 n. Obstipation: — naru, obstinate, headstrong.

Oshi-tsubushi, -su オシツブシ 抑制 t.v. To crush, or break with violence, to press on and crush.

Oshitsu-tsuukeru, -ru オシツク 推付 t.v. To push or force one thing against another, to sell or make away with, to treat with severity, to urge immediately.

Oshi-tsume, -ru オシツメ 推結 t.v. To push or force into a narrow or strait place, to straiten, to compress.

Oshi-tsumori オシツモリ n. The approach of the end of the year.

Oshi-tsumumi, -ru オシツム 推包 t.v. To wrap up, to fold up, conceal.

Oshiku オシク Coll. cont. of oshiku. See oshii.

Oshiguokashi, -su オシグカス 推動 t.v. To push and shake.

Oshiri オシリ 弱勢 n. Pressing the purchase of something which one wishes to sell, in an illegal way.

Oshi-wake, -ru オシワケ 推分 t.v. To push or force apart, to separate forcibly.

Oshi-watsuri, -su オシワタ 推渡 t.v. To push across, as a boat.

Oshi-yaburi, -ru オシヤブ 推破 t.v. To push and break, to attack and break.

Oshi-yari, -ru オシヤリ 推 t.v. To push out of the way, to send with a push.

Oshi-yose, -ru オシヨセ 推寄 t.v. To push or force near to, to attack or forcibly approach to.

Oshi-zuyoi, -ki-kusu オシブヨ 推強 adj. (coll.) Obstinate, pertinacious, persisting, impudent: oshizuyoku tanomu, to persevere in asking.

Oshō オショ 和尚 n. A Buddhist priest.

Syn. bōzu.

Oshukubai オシュクバイ n. A kind of confectionery made of rice-meal, sugar and plums.

Oso オソ n. An otter.

Oso オソ 蝙貓 n. The bodily disorders caused by pregnancy.

Syn. tsuwari.

†Oso オソ Stupid, foolish, — oroka.

Oso オソ 近習 n. The pages, or immediate attendants of nobles.

Syn. kinku.

Oso-basho オソバショ 胸間衆 n. The name of those ministers who were formerly in immediate attendance on the Shōgun.

Oso, -ru オソ 推 t.v. To attack, assault: teki no shiro wo —, to attack an enemy's castle.

Syn. semaru.

Oso, -ki-ku オソキク 退 adj. Late, slow, tardy, dull: omae kō wa oso, you are late to-day; henji ga —, the answer is late; nami ga —, the cure is slow; ashi ga —, slow of foot.

Osoba, or Oso オソバ 譲 n. Irregular tooth, wisdom tooth.

Oso gaki オソガキ 謀書 n. Writing or drawing by placing the paper over the thing to be drawn and tracing the lines.

Syn. shiki-utemishi.

Osochi オソチ 購本 n. The outside frame of a screen.

†Osochi オソチ adj. Foolish.

Osoku オソク 遠 adv. Late, tardy, slow; —
Osono オアシス 茂 婆 n. A petition or complaint made immediately to a high official without passing through those below him: — wo suru. Syn. jikiso.
Osu オス 着 n. The male of birds and animals. オスヒ オスヒ n. A long outside garment, = uchikake.
Osukuni オスケン n. Domination, rule: yomo no —, all his dominion.
Osunashi オスナシ n. (worn) A basin used for washing cups; washing the hands.
Osudore オスドレ n. A pelican.
Osumishi オスミシ n. Sign manual of the Emperor conferring a grant or title.
Osute オスエ n. (wom. lang.) Kitchen.
Otaredo オタレド科 御料所 n. The temporary resting place of the mikoshi, when taken from place to place.
Ota オタウ伊 親 n. A meeting, conference, interview: — suru, to confer, to have an interview. Syn. geshitsu.
Otakaki オタカキ 遠號 n. Shouting courageously, or like a man, said of Amaterasuomikami.
Otama オタマ 甲子 n. A tadpole, a spoon.
Otama オタマ 御霊屋 n. The ancestral hall of the kubō-sama.
Otamegakashi オタメガカシ n. Pretending to seek the interests of others while seeking to promote only his own: — wo suru.
Ôte オテ 王手 n. Checking the king in the game of chess: — wo suru, to check; — wo nigeru, to move out of check; — zume, checkmate, also called tsuimi.
Ôte オテ 追手 n. The front gate of a castle: — karame te, the front and rear gates.
Otedama オテダマ 首手玉 n. Jackstones, or marbles used by children for playing with.
Ôtaki オタキ 横笛 n. A flute.
Oto オト 音 n. Sound: kane, teppō, fue, na-ni, karinu, kaze nado no —, the sound of a bell, gun, flute, waves, wagon, wind, etc.
Oto オト 牧 n. 柴: the front and rear gates.
Oto オト 国 n. A tiger, = tara.
Oto オト 乙 n. The youngest child: — go, id.
Oto オト 唱 n. Vomiting, emesis. オト オタフ ハン n. Answer, reply; explanation in defense, or vindication; apology.
Oto オト 大臣 n. The title of a kuge of high rank, same as daijin.
Otokai オトケイ 頭 n. The chin: — wo toku, to laugh heartily.
Oto オト 荷 n. The metal tips on each end of a bow, to which the string is attached, and which make a sound when the arrow is shot.
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OTO-1 オトヲ 氏 n. A nurse to a sick person, a companion or attendant watching at night by the side of a dead friend: — shū, id.

OTO-1-BANASHI オトガバナシ n. A story, tale told by those sitting up with the dead.

OTO-2 オトウ子 n. The youngest child.

Syn. basshi, suzoku.

OTO-3 オトコ 男 n. A male, man: — no ko, a man child, boy: — wo tatearu mono, a manly, brave person: — wo kushiraeru, to be secretly intimate with a man,—spoken of a woman.

Syn. onoko.

OTO-4 オトコノ 様 n. A sarcophagus.

OTO-5-BANASHI オトコバシタ n. The large posts that support a bridge.

OTO-5-BUNI オトコンブリ 男振 n. A manly appearance or bearing: — go yot; — go wani.

OTO-6-DATE オトコメの 代 n. A gallant, chivalrous person, one who is liberal and ready to assist the oppressed.

Syn. kyōka,

OTO-7 オトコ ガい 男気 n. Manly, spirited, bold, courageous, generous: — na hito.

OTO-7-MASARI オトコマサリ 男禽 n. Masculine or surpassing a man in talent or strength (spoken only of a woman): — no onna.

OTO-7-MEKA オトコメケ an  man who is kept as a concubine by a woman.

OTO-7-KO-SHI-KU オトココシキ ク a masculine or haughty man: — man, man-like, manly, noble, brave.

OTO-7-SUZUKI オトコススキ 男付 n. (coll.) Manly bearing or appearance.

OTO-7-ZAKARI オトコザカリ n. A man in the prime of life.

OTO-8 オトメ シュ a young woman, girl, young lady, a virgin. Syn. muse

OTO-9 オトミル n. To be pregnant with a second child: otomizewari, the illness accompanying such a pregnancy.

OTO-MUSE オトムスメ 末女 n. Youngest daughter.

OTO-10 オトナ 長者 n. A grown-up person, adult; full grown, mature.

OTO-11-BUNI オトナニカー i.v. To speak or act like a full-grown man,—spoken of children.

OTO-11-GENEI オトナギネイ 無者気 adj. Not manly in appearance or spirit; childish, puerile, foolish, silly.

OTO-11-AI オトナナ瞥 大 i.v. To make a sound, to call upon, visit: otonaitte iru, to speak before entering another person’s room; hito ni ro o wo e.

OTO-12-BUNI オトナニキ 長教 adj. (coll.) Quiet, mild, gentle, tame, good-tempered, not cross or refractory: otonashiku shite ore, be quiet—sait to a child.

OTO-12-BUNI オトナガ イ女 n. Gentleness, tameness.

OTO-13-BUNI オトナヒヤ イ女 n. Quiet, gentle, mild.

OTO-14-NOBI オトノ机床殿 n. The Emperor’s palace: — hōgai, prayers for blessings upon—


OTO-16 オトリ 奴 n. Inferiority, worse: masari otori nashi, neither better nor worse.

OTO-17 オトリ 嫌鳥 n. A bird used to decoy others; a cat’s-paw.

OTO-17-RU オトル 嫌 i.v. To be inferior or less in size, degree, excellence or quality; to be worse than, not so good as: shiru wa shiranu ni otoru, to know it is worse than not to know it; gin wa kin ni —, silver is inferior to gold.

Syn. mageru.

OTO-18 オトリバナ n. The child of a concubine.


OTO-20 オトロペ 嫌 Same as otoroeru.

OTO-21-BANASHI オトトへ 癒落 i.v. To grow worse, be impaired, to decline, decay, to fail in strength or power, to deteriorate, degenerate, to wane: toshi ga yotte chikara ga —, as one grows old the strength fails.

Syn. suiri suru.

OTO-22 ESASERU オトトハ セセル (cast of otoroeru) To cause or let decline or decay.

OTO-23 オトシ n. A kind of trap for catching birds.

OTO-24-SU オトシ落 洮 i.v. To drop; to let or cause to fall; to omit, leave out; to lose; to degenerate, decline, drop out: inochi wo inochi wo, to lose one's life; chikara wo, to lose heart, to be discouraged; namida wo, to shed tears; akori wo, to get rid of the ague; kite shite, to drive out a fox (that has bewitched a person); kinomoto, to knock off fruit; kimo wo, to be greatly alarmed; kubi wo, to cut off the head; shimoi wo, to take out a stain; iro wo, to remove a color; shiro wo, to take a castle by storm; kikitori, to overlook; kurai wo, to degrade in rank, to degrade in quality; tsumi ni, to cause to sin, to condemn; temugui wo, to lose a handkerchief; yakuembali, to degrade from office; ki wo, to be deserted, deserted, discouraged; tamago wo, to poach eggs.

OTO-25-BANASHI オトシバナ 落語 n. A story in which a pun, quibble, or play upon words is intended.

OTO-26 バナ バナ落種 n. A pitfall.

OTO-27-BANASHI オトシバナ 落種 n. A story in which a pun, quibble, or play upon words is intended.

OTO-28-RE オトシレ落 i.v. To drop into, to decoy, to entrap, insnare: tsumi ni, to entrap into sin.

OTO-29-HIMI オトシヒミ落見 i.v. (coll.) To look down on, to despise.

Syn. saiheshi.

OTO-30-BANASHI オトシヒミ 落種 n. The bastard child of a person of rank.

OTO-31 オトシヒガ オトシガ n. A precipice.

OTO-32-RE オトシレ 落 i.v. To settle, quiet; to settle, —se saben.

OTO-33 オトツ オトツ n. Day before yesterday.

Syn. issai, suzaku.

OTO-34 オトツ オトツ n. Day before yesterday.

OTO-35 オトツ オトツ n. Father.

Syn. chichi, tetego.
OTOKA 誓 n. The husband. The Father of the husband.

OTOE 妻 n. Wife of a younger brother, sister-in-law.

OTOSUKE 布図音 n. Message, word, communication, tidings, account, information:
— wari, suru, to send word; — me nui, no tidings.

Syn. tayori, inshin, shōsoku.

OTOZUKI 附上月 n. The twelfth month.

OTOZUKI 附上月音 n. Message, word, communication, tidings, account, information:
— wari, suru, to send word; — me nui, no tidings.

Syn. tayori, inshin, shōsoku.

OTO-TO 十二月 n. The twelfth month.

OTOYAMA 夫妻音 n. A low mountain.

OTOYOME 夫妻女 n. Wife of a younger brother, sister-in-law.

OTOZUKI 附上月 n. The twelfth month.

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— wari, suru, to send word; — me nui, no tidings.

Syn. tayori, inshin, shōsoku.
OYAMI おやみ 小止 n. A short cessation or interval, spoken only of the falling of rain, snow, or wind: — mo naka a me ga furu.

OYASHIMA おやしま 大八洲 n. The eight great islands, i.e. Japan.

OYASUMI-DONO おやすみども n. Formerly the great resting chamber in the palace.

OYA-YOSHI おやすしい 眠憩 n. Received by inheritance from one's parents: — no shinshū wo tabusu.


OYEB おやび 汚穢 n. Uncleanness, pollution, dirt, foulness. Syn. KAGARE, YOORE.

OYE-RU おへる 養 i.v. To be ended, terminated, finished, completed.

OYEN おうえん 恩接 (tsukeru) n. Aid, assistance, help,—in battle: fune yori taiko wo uchite — suru.

OTEBA おべた n. Madam, you (in speaking respectfully to the wife of another).

OYO およう 大様 (coll.) Generous, liberal, magnanimous. Syn. ŌMAYANA.

OYÓ およる 懐用 — suru, to apply in practice, to make practical application of: — kigaigaaku, applied mechanics.

OYÓ NI おように 大様 adv. Generally, mostly for the most part.

OYOBANE おおばね n. (child.) The game of battledoor.

OYOBANU, or OYOBANO おおばな 不及 (neg. of oyobi) Cannot reach, extend, or attain to; — to be inferior, impracticable; unnecessary, not needed: uno hito ni wa —, inferior to him; iin ni wa —, unnecessary to speak of; chikara ni —, beyond one's power; osoruru ni —, no need of fear.

OTÔI おとおし conj. And, together with: kamī — fude suumi u duro kan, to buy paper, pen and ink. Syn. to, ARUIWA, NI, NAISHI.

OTÔI-BO おとおし へと i.v. To reach to, attain to, extend to, terminate in, issue in; until, till: tukasa ten ni —, its height reached to heaven; kenkū ni wa —, to result in a fight; ikusa ni —, to result in war; sono hi ni —, to come to that day; chikara no oyo- bu take, to the full extent of one's power; waga chikara no oyo- bu tokor o arazu, it is beyond my power.

Syn. TODOKU, ITARU.

OTÔGOOSHI おとおしこ n. Bent in the back like an old man: — ni natte mono wo toru, to bend and reach over to take anything.

OTÔGOOSHI-RU おとおしこ へと i.v. To extend, caress to reach, to impart: megumi no hito ni —, to extend blessings to men.

OTOGOOSHI-TO おとおしび へと i.v. To swim: mizu wo —, to swim in the water; oyogu kato wo shi- rezu, don't know how to swim; yoku oyogu hito, a good swimmer; kawa wo oyoide wataru, to cross a river by swimming; subtete mizu ni oyogu mono, all that swim in the water.

OYOGI-AGARI-RI およぎあげる 上 i.v. To swim up: kawa wo —.

OYOGI-DE-RI およぎでる 游出 i.v. To swim out of.

OYOGI-KOSHI-RI およぎこし 游越 i.v. To pass another in swimming, to swim across.

OYOGI-WATARI-RI およぎわたり 游越 i.v. To swim across: kawa wo —.

OYOME およめ n. Eldest brother's wife, i.e. anyome.

OYONA およな n. An old woman.

OYORI-RI おより i.v. (coll.) To sleep (respectful): oyotte gozarimasu, is asleep.

OYOSONOTERI およそねて adv. For the most part, generally, mostly, in general, about: — go hyaku surai, about five hundred; — iki to shi ikeru mono, all living things, or living things generally.

Syn. ŌKATA, ŌDETTE.

OYOSORIBOTO およそりもの n. A person with whom one is not intimate, a stranger.

OYOSUKETE およすけ adv. Manly, like an old man (spoken of a child).

OYOSUKE-RI およすけ i.v. To be manly, dignified; — to be precocious.

OYOSUREGOTO およすれごと n. Ominous words, portentous utterance, intentionally prognosticating evil. Syn. YÖGEN.

OYUBI おうび 大指 n. The thumb.

OYUMI おゆみ 棄指 n. A cross-bow.

OZAKI おざき ワザカリ n. The prime of life: — no hito, a man in the prime of life; — no otoke, id. Syn. ŌZAKENOMI おざきノミ 大酒飲 n. (coll.) A drunkard, an intemperate person.

Syn. ŌGOO.

OZAPPAI おざっぱい (coll.) Prodigal, lavish, profuse or liberal in giving or using: — na hito, a man of prodigality; — ni kane wo tsukau, to spend money lavishly or without stint.

ÖZEKI おぜき 大数 n. A multitude, a great company: — no hito, a great many people.

ÖZOKI-KEU おぞき 兄 adj. Dishonest, knavish, cunning; stupid, foolish: ozo hito da.

ÖZUKEROKU おずくけれどこ 落葉蝶 n. Poppy-capsules.

ÖZUMASHI,KEU-RI おずましき イ カ adj. Strong-minded, courageous,—of women.

ÖZUMASHI-KU,KEU おずましか イ adj. Foolish, silly.

ÖZURA おずら 大空 n. The sky, space, expansion.

ÖZUKI-KEU-SHI おずき シ adj. Strong-minded, courageous,—of women.

ÖZUSHI おうし 大師 n. (coll.) The end, completion, conclusion. Syn. TAIHŌ.

ÖZUNA おうな 大根 n. A large rope, hawser, cable.

ÖZU-TO おずま 條専 adv. (coll.) With fear, alarm, dread, or apprehension: — shiranu ye deru, to come to the judgment bar with fear.

Syn. KOWAGOWA.

ÖZURO おずろ See oji.

ÖZUTSU おずつ ノブ大砲 n. A great gun, cannon, artillery. Syn. TAIHŌ.
PACHI-PACHI バチバチ adv. (coll.) Sharp crackling noise, snapping; *hi ga — to haneru.

PAN パン 麵包 n. Bread, (this word is derived from the Italian, or Portuguese, and is the Latin word *panis*): — *yaki*, a baker; *panya*, id.

PANDAN パンデナ n. Leaven, yeast.

PANYA パンヤ n. A species of Asclepias, or milkweed, also the silky material obtained from it.

PAPPU パップー to, adv. Rising in a cloud, like dust: *chiri ga — to tatsu*, the dust rises; *kane no — to tunku*, to spend money lavishly.

PAPPU パップー n. A poultise.

PARA-PARA パラバラト adv. (coll.) The sound, or manner of rain, hail, or tears falling in big and scattered drops: *arare ga — furu.*

PARARI パララリ adv. (coll.) In a scattered, dispersed, or sprinkled manner: *hōdō ga — dekitu*, the small-pox pustules are distinct (not confluent); *hoshi ga — detu*.

PATAPA パタパタ adv. (coll.) The sound of repeated slaps, flaps, or clapping: *niwatori ga — to habutaki no suru.*

PATCHI パッチ n. Trousers, pantaloons made of silk—such as are worn by the upper classes: — *no hakuru*, to wear breeches.

PATCHI-PATCHI パッチパッチ adv. (coll.) Sound in a sudden, sharp manner; clapping, snapping, cracking, popping.

PATTARI パッタリ adv. (coll.) The sound made by anything falling, slapping, slamming: — *to taokeru*, to fall with a bang.

PATTU パッチ (Eng.) n. A pouch, pocket.

PATTU パッチ adv. (coll.) In the manner of anything suddenly bursting out, spreading: *hyō-bang no — hirogatta*, the report suddenly spread.

PEIJI ペイジ (Eng.) n. Page,—of a book.

PEN ペン (Eng.) n. A pen; *kimpen*, a gold pen; *pen saki*, point of a pen.

PENKI ペンキ (Eng.) n. Paint.

PENSHIRU ペンシル Eng. n. A lead-pencil = *empiten.*

PENSU ペンス (Eng.) Pence,—2.033 sen.

PEKU-PHEKU ペクヘク adv. (coll.) Quickly, fast: — *to moyuru*; — *to sabureru.*

PETENSU ペテンシュ n. (coll.) A cheat.

PICHU-PICHU ピチチピチ adv. The sound of slapping: — *naguru*, to slap.

PICHINDOME ピチンドメ n. (coll.) A cord used for tightening a woman's belt or sash.

PICHU-PICHU ピチチ adv. Alive and slapping its tail,—as a live fish on the ground.

PIKA-PIKA ピカピカ adv. — *suru*, to glitter.

PIN ピン (Eng.) n. A pin.

PIN ピン n. The ace on a dice.

PINPA ピンピン adv. Strong, well, robust, lively: *ano hito tasaha de — shite iru*, he is well and lively; *uma ga — haneru*, the horse is lively.

PINI-PINI ピニン adv. (coll.) In a pricking, burning, or smarting manner,—as the taste of pepper.

PISSHARI ピッシュリ adv. (coll.) Like the sound of the crushing of egg-shells, shutting a screen, slaming a door, banging: *to wo — to shimeru*, to slam the door.

PIROTO ピロト adv. (coll.) Hopping like a frog, bird, etc.; *skipping: kotase wa — tobi-kou*, to hop or skip across a narrow rivulet.

PIYOKOTOKO ピヨコトコ adv. (coll.) *Same as* hiyoko-hyoko.

POGO-POGO ポゴポポ adv. (coll.) Round and fat,—as the face: *nou ou ma no kao — shite iru.*

POKAN ポカン adv. (coll.) In a vacant, thoughtless or absent manner: — *to shite iru.*

POKU-POKU ポクポク adv. Sound of frequent slapping; also warm: *atama wo — hutsu*, to slap the head often; *kūdo wo — suru hi da*, this is a warm day.

POKTSEKI-KE ポクスケ i.v. To be warm, pleasant.

POKU-POKU ポキポキ adv. (coll.) The sound of cracking: *yubi wo — oru*, to crack the fingers.

POKU-POKU ポクポク adv. (coll.) Like the sound of striking pieces of wood together: *mokugyo wo — to tataku.*

POFRO ポフロ (Eng.) n. Pump.

POPO ポポ adv. (coll.) The belly. (child. lang.): — *ga itaku maza*, I have the belly-ache.

POPO ポポ adv. (coll.) The sound of successive reports, as of guns: *teppō wo — to hanasu.*

POPO ポポ n. (coll.) The bosom of the dress (used by children): *te wo — yē ieru.*

POPO ポポ adv. (coll.) Hot, heated appearance: — *atsui.*
POR

PORO-PORO つらつら adv. Dry, not sticking together. — same in texture.
PORTA PORTA がつや adv. Same as potari-potari.
PORTAMI-POTAMI がつや adv. (coll.) In the manner, or appearance of water dropping: — to ochira, to drop.
POTCHAMI がつや adv. Same as botteri.
POTCHIN がつや つや adv. or n. (coll.) A drop, jot, dot, the least quantity: tayu ga — to ochita, a drop of dew fell; — mo nai, not a drop; — de yoi, the least quantity will do.
POTTO-POTSU がつや adv. (coll.) A little spot here and there, or in a scattered manner: kōdo ga — to dekita.

R.

RA は n. Ganze.
RA ら n. A mule.
RA ら等 =and such like things, et cetera; also a plural suffix: ware-ra, we; on-mi-ra, you; but sometimes of no meaning: as, achira, kochira, warru; moshi kyō-ra wa ano hito no toru koto no aru, perhaps the man may pass to-day; watashikata-ra, such as me, my class of people.

SYN. DOMO, TACHI, NADO, TO, NAZO.
RA 立堂 n. The membrum virile.

SYN. INKYŌ.
RACHI トチ紺 n. A picket fence: — no soto, on-ute of the fence: — wo yui, to make a picket fence: — mo nuki, without order, confused, absurd, nonsensical, foolish: — ga akumon, slow, Tedious, wasting time, undetermined, unsettled: — wo akuru, to decide, conclude on, settle.
RACHI-MI, KU チカウ 塩明 i.v. To finish, conclude, settle; dispatch, or expedite a tedious matter: nani-bun hayaku rachiaku yō ni shite kudasare, please finish the matter as expeditiously as possible.
RACHU チュウ 標蟲 n. (hadaka mushi) Naked insect, i.e. man.
RÄDEN らデン螺鰐 n. Mosaic work of mother-of-pearl.
RÄKATSU ラハツ螺鰐 n. Curly or woolly hair.
RAHEI ラヘイ 邏兵 n. A patrol, sentry, policeman.
RAI ライ 未 (kitaru, itaru) To come, to reach, coming, arriving.
RAI ラ伊信天翁 n. The Albatross.
RAI ラ伊鸚 Wishing, or offerings to the gods; used only in comp. as raikai.
RAI ラ伊雷 (kuminari) n. Thunder: — ga ochita, the lightning has struck.
RAIHEI ライヒ 喜 (kiteru) The next or coming opportunity.

RAIBON ライボン 雷盆 (suribachi) n. An earthen bowl having a rough inside surface used for rubbing mio, or goma; a mortar.
RAIDYO ライビョ 痴病 Leprosy.

SYN. KATTAI.
RAICHAKU ライチャク 来着 — suru, to arrive.

SYN. TOCHAKU.
RAICHŌ ライチョ 雷鳥 n. The Ptarmigan, or grouse.
RAICHŌ ライチョ 春朝 (kitaru asa) The coming or next morning, coming to court, or to the Mikado's palace.
RAIDA ライダ 懇請 (namake) n. Idleness, laziness.
RAIDEN ライデン 雷電 (kuminari inabikari) Thunder and lightning.
RAILD ライルド 雷音 — suru, to be obsequious, compliant; to servilely imitate another.
RAIFU ライフ 雷谷 n. A stone axe.
RAIFUKU ライフク 雷復 — suru, to return, come back.
RAIO ライオ 来寫 (kitaru norimono) The coming of your norimono (a respectful word) = your coming: go = mouchi-tatemtsurui waso.
RAIKAKU ライヤク 明 — suru, come to learn or study.
RAIKERI ライゲキ 雷擊 n. A stroke of lightning.
RAIKETSU ライケツ 拳月 (kitaru tenki) The coming month, next month.
RAIKI ライキ 喜儀 (kitaru koto) Your coming.
RAIKO ライコ 来跡 (kitari mukaeri) The coming of Ama to meet or welcome the soul of a dying believer.
RAIKAI ライハイ 喜禮 (uyamai-ogamu) To worship, adore: — suru.
RAIKARU ライカル 来春 The coming spring, next spring.
RAIKIN ライキン 来賓 Same as raikyaku.
Raitō ライハウ 來訪 (kitari tō) — suru, to come and inquire.
Raito ライオ 攀従 (as expressed in your letter which has to hand).
Raito ライジン 雷神 (kaminari no kami) The god of thunder.
Raito ライジツ 来日 (kitaru hi) The coming day, next day.
Raito ライダ よ 楽住 n. Coming to live, immigration.
Raito ライダウ 雷鳥 An animal which is supposed to fall when the lightning strikes; a martens or species of Mustela.
Raito ライキ 題記 n. Book of rites, —one of the Chinese classics.
Raito ライカ よ来兼 (minato ni kitaru) Coming to the port or harbor.
Raito ライライ 来聚 n. Attending a meeting or assembly.
Raito ライライン 雷管 n. Percussion cap.
Raito ライキヤ り桜 The guest who has arrived.
Raimi ライミェ 雷鳴 The sound of thunder, a rumbling, a report: fuku-chō — suru, to have a rumbling noise in the belly.
Raimen ライメン 来年 (kitaru toshi) The coming year, next year.
Rairaku ライラク 雷落 Intrepid, undaunted, not succumbing to misfortune.
Raireki ライ陸 來歴 The past history, biography, life.
Rairin ライリン 来臨 Coming, of an honorable person: mishinamai.
Raison ライセイ 来約 (kitaru yo) The coming or new world, future world.
Raisa ライシヤ 酔者 n. A leper.
Raisi ライシン 酔子 n. A kind of round dish or tray.
Raisi ライシン 酔紙 n. The blank paper at the beginning of a letter, —so left out of politeness.
Raisun ライシン 来春 (kitaru haru) The coming or next spring, i.e., rai-haru.
Raiteri ライトイ 雷電 n. Lightning.
Raito ライト 前雨 (kaminari, ake) Thunder and rain.
Raito ライト 来陽 The coming spring.
Raiteru ライトル 来雨 n. A protection against thunder, a lightning rod: —bashira, id.
Raito ライト 来論 n. Information, instruction or advice received by letter: — ni yoreba; — ni iwaku.
Raito ライト 来由 The history of the origin or rise of anything.
Rakan ラカン 吟戯 n. A Sanscrit word, the title of the 500 immediate disciples of Shaka.
Rakan ラカン n. Bacon, pork, ham.
Rakenshu ラクサン ミュ鷗曼 n. A kind of fir tree, the Thypsis.
Rakan ラクカン 落款 n. The name and seal of the writer inscribed in a book or drawing.
Rakko ラッコ 海鳴 n. A species of seal, Eulhydris marina.
Rakkeru ラククル 樂園 (tanoshiki kuni) n. The happy country, heaven, paradise.
Rakkou ラク科 落居 — suru, to be settled, concluded, finished. Syn. sunu.
Rakkou ラク科 酔遊 n. A vegetable of the garlic class, scallion, Allium bakeri.
Rakkawa ラクワ落花 (ochita hanu) n. Fall of the flowers: —edu ni kaeraru, the fallen flower does not return to the branch (prov). 
Rakwawsu ラクワ落夏 n. 落花生 n. A ground-nut, pea-nut: waknin-mame.
Rakoku ラク科 螺軸 n. A univalve shell.
Rakoku ラク科 酔愛 n. Fine white gauze.
Raku ラク 潮 (tanoshimi) n. Comfort, ease; pleasure, freedom from pain, toil or hard labor: — ni kuraru, to live in ease; — na koto, easy or pleasant thing; itami ga — ni natta, the pain has become easy; isogashikute — ni naitu, am so busy I can’t find any ease: — wo ku no tame (prov), pleasure is the seed of trouble.
Raku ラク A suffix to verbs, the same as ru; as, miraku, miru; omoeraku, omoeru; kōraku, kōru.
Rakeba ラケバ 落馬 (uma yori otaru) n. Falling from a horse: — shite kuga wo shita, fell from the horse and was hurt.
Rakebai ラケバイ 落桜 n. Falling of plum blossoms: — no toki.
Rakechi ラケチ 落中 n. In the capital, Miyako.
Rakuda ラクダ 爛駕 n. A camel.
Rakuda ラクダ 落第 n. Failing to pass an examination, or to graduate from college.
Rakuda ラクダ 落第 Not adhering to the theme or subject proposed for a stanza of poetry: — no uwa.
Rakugaki ラクギキ 根書 n. Writing or scribbling upon walls, stones, trees, etc.: —mu yō, do no writing here.
Rakugan ラクガン 落屬 n. The flying down or settling of the wild goose: a kind of confectionery made of rice-flour and sugar.
Rakugetsu ラクゲツ 落月 n. Setting of the moon.
Rakugai ラクガイ 落外 n. The suburbs or outside of Miyako.
Rakuhaku ラクハク 落書 (ochi-buremu) n. Falling from prosperity or wealth.
Rakurakari ラクライ 落雨 n. Sy. rakugai.
Rakushu ラク書 雨書 (kami no oto) n. Shaving the head.
Raku-n ラクン 雲雀 (otoshiotani) n. An illegitimate child, bastard.
Rakujaku ラクザク 落着 (ochi-tehoku) Result, conclusion, termination; settlement in business, or condition of life: — suru.
Rakujin ラクジン 楽人 n. One who lives at ease from care or labor.
RAKUTETSU ラクテツ 落胆 (iri hi) n. Setting sun.
RAKUSU ラクシュ 滕城 (ochiru shiro) n. A fallen castle, a castle taken and destroyed.
RAKUZEN ラクゼン 溶命 (inoeki wo otou) n. Losing life: genchu ni — shita, lost his life in battle.
RAKURU ラクル 樂団 n. Lying down during the day-time.
RAKURAI ラクライ 樂雷 (rit. falling of thunder) Lightning: — wo fusegu, to protect against lightning.
RAKURAKU ラクラク 樂楽 adv. (coll.) Easily, pleasantly, comfortably, free from care or labor.
SYN. YABU-YABU TO, YO'I NI.
RAKUSU ラクシュ 滕流 (nomida wo otou) n. Shedding tears: — suru.
RAKUSHU ラクシュ 萌事 (ochi fuda) — ni suru, to be knocked off (as goods at auction), removed, — as a building.
RAKUSHI ラクシ 息若 (nimbetu wo mikeru) — suru, to remove one's name from an official register.
RAKUSHITSU ラクシツ 息失 (otashi shinshu) — suru, to drop and lose, to lose.
RAKUSHO ラクショ 息書 (otashi bun) n. An anonymous writing, lampoon.
RAKUSHOKU ラクショク 息幕 n. Shaving the head, putting off ornaments and becoming a wick (said only of the Mikado).
RAKUSHU ラクシュ 息聲 n. A lampoon, any satirical or cutting writing dropped in a road: — wo kaku, to write a lampoon: — suru.
RAKUSHU ラクシュ 息手 (te ni iru, coll.) Come to hand, received, — as a letter: tashikuni — itashimashita.
RAKUSU ラクシュ 息然 n. Disappointment, discouragement.
SYN. SUTSUSETSU.
RAKUTETSU ラクテツ 消焰 (med.) The actual canteery: — suru, to apply the actual canteery, canterize.
RAKUTO ラクト 櫚土 (tanoshiki tokoro) n. The happy land, heaven, paradise.
RAKUYAKI ラク雅焼 n. A kind of porcelain baked so as to be covered with cracks.
RAKUYAKI ラク雅焼 鎌絨 Uninterruptedly or in succession: — to shite tanazuku.
RAKUYEN ラクシェン 樂園 (tanoshiki sono) n. Paradise.
RAKUTA ラクタ 森落 (otaru hi) n. The setting sun.
RAKUTA ラクタ 柿落 (ochiba) n. Fallen leaves.
RAKUTAKO ラクタコ 森落 n. The city of Miyako.
IKAMA いかも A plural particle, of persons or things; i.e., tachi, domo, ra: sumire makoto rasen, the Emperors.
RAMEN ラメン n. A still for distilling spirits, alembic.
RAMUS ラムス 樂幕 n. (coll.) Disorder, riot, tumult, violent and rude conduct: — nin, a rioter, a violent and turbulent person: — suru, to act in a violent and disorderly manner: — vuorei, lawlessness.
SYN. ABAREBU.
RAMBU ラムブ 樂舞 (midare nai) Dancing in a disorderly way.
RAMMA ラムマ 樂間 n. The open ornamental work over the screens which form the partitions between the rooms of a house.
RAMMAN ラマン 樂漫 Blooming in great beauty and profusion.
RAMMYAKU ラミヤク 樂騎 (midare, coll.) n. Confusion, disorder: hon ga minu — ni natta.
RAMO ラモ 樂繩 n. A net for catching birds.
RAMPATSU ランパツ 樂髪 (midare gami) n. Disheveled hair.
RAMPATSU ランパツ 樂髪 (midare nchi) n. Firing guns irregularly or without order.
RAMPITSU ランピツ 樂髪 n. A bad hand, or slovenly penmanship.
RAMPO ランポ 樂部 (midaretaru kuni) A country disturbed by war.
RAMPU ランプ (Eng.) n. A lamp.
RAN ラン (miru) To look, to see: ichi ran suru, to have one look; go ran nasare, look here.
RAN ラン n. Disorder, confusion, tumult, riot, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion: — wo okosu, to raise a tumult.
SYN. MIDARE.
RAN, or RANI ラン, ラニ n. The orchid.
RAN ラン n. A fabulous bird, the phoenix.
RAN ラン A verbal suffix, having a dubitative or conjectural meaning; as, tare naru-ron, who is it? or, I wonder who it is! nani ya ran, something (which is only conjectural); =nani yara, or mundane.
RANJA ラン差 n. Lazy, idle.
SYN. BASHI, NAMAKE, TAINA.
RANDOSERU ランドセル n. A knapsack.
RANKAKU ランガク 槻戸 The study of the Dutch language or books.
RANGIKU ランギク 樂戸 n. A country disturbed by war.
RANGUI ランギウ 鵰砲 n. Posts or stakes driven into the ground to molest or hinder the enemy: — bu, irregular teeth.
RANGUN ランギュ 樂軍 (murare ikkan) n. An army thrown into confusion or disorder.
RANGUTAKU ランギュタク 樂台 (muhon) n. Rebellion, or war against the government.
RANGU ランギュ 樂行 (midari no okonai) n. Riots, or turbulent conduct.
RANJATARI, or RANJA ランジャテイ 樂若侍 n. A kind of aromatic wood, a species of Calambaceae, Agallochum.
RANZAI ランザイ 樂寄せ n. The loud noise RANZAI made by beating drums, etc., at the commencement of a theatrical performance; any rapid or disorderly beating of drums.
Ran, 500

Rankai 隨較 (midare no hajimē) n. The origin or beginning of a disturbance.
Rankan 隨甚 子 n. A balastrade, railing.

Syn. Tesuri.
Rankei 隨穂 n. The orchid and Oleo-fragrance.
Rankei 隨穂 (midare koko) n. Insanity, derangement, or disorder of mind.

Ranryo 隨流 (midare iru) - suru, to enter violently and disorderly.

Ransei 隨電 (midare ni tsukuru) n. Careless or neglectful manufacture.
Ransei 隨電 (midaretaru yo) n. A time or age disturbed by war.

Ranshin 隨輸 (midaretaru koko) Insanity, mental derangement.

Syn. Kichigai.
Ranraisu 隨暖 屏風 Unrestrained exportation: kwahei no - wo fusu.
Ransho 隨書 録書 (oranda no hon) n. Dutch books.
Ransho 隨書 映画 n. The Emperor's library.

Ransho 隨書 映画 n. Oviparous, produced from an egg.
Ransho 隨書 映画 n. (med.) The ovaries.
Ransui 隨意 酔酔 Drunk and disorderly.
Ransu 隨土 卵塔 n. A kind of oval monument over a grave: - ba, a cemetery.
Ranto 隨童 蛋塔 n. The car in which the TenShi rides.
Ranso 隨箇用 (midare ni mochituru) Irregular, lawless use, abuse: shujin no ingyō wo - suru.
Ranzu 隨之 坐 (midare suwaru) Sitting in disorder.

Ranzatsu 隨ざつ 難雑 n. Confusion, disorder.

Rao 随飢管 n. A bamboo pipe-stem.
Rappa 随部管 n. A trumpet, bugle.
Rapparkwan 随部管門管 n. (med.) The fallopian tubes.
Raresu 随入 随列 (narabun) - suru, to be placed or stand in order.
Raru 随る 族塚 (kona goma) adv. Minutely, particularly, in detail: - tokikanu.
Raseta 随々塚 腹果 n. Long cils.
Rasen 随せん 椭状 n. A screw, spiral, winding: - bashiyo, winding or circular stairs.
Rasetsu 随入 随列 (a Sanscrit word) Demons who are said to devour men: - ki, id.
Rasetsu 随入 塚切 - suru, to castrate, emasculate.
Rasha 隨紗 鞘紗 n. Woolen cloth.
Rashir 隨次 n. The order or arrangement of words in a sentence: moji no - tudashikaraen.

Rashi 仏 A suffix adding the idea of, like, appearance, or manner to the root word; as, oona-rashii, like a woman; kodono-rashii, child-like; aye ga furu-rashii, it looks like rain; fuyu-rashii, it looks like winter.

Syn. Soka.

Rashimbukan 隨身 標盤 n. A mariner or field compass.
Rushin 隨身 筆針 n. Magnetic needle.
Rashisora 軍用標柱 隨身 標盤 n. The name of the large outer gate of Kyōto.

Rasotsu 随草 選卒 (mi-mawari no mono) n. A policeman, patrol.

Rasshi 随柄 意次 (coll.) Order, arrangement, mostly used with a negative; as: - mo nai, disordered, confused, without order or arrangement; rashii naku, id.; kaya no uchi wo - no naku shite aru, the room is all in disorder; - wo midasu.

Rassoku 隨索 n. A kind of cable, having a sticky projecting from the butt of it for carrying in the hand.
Ratat 随塔 塔體 (hadaka) Naked body, without clothing: - nite ide-bitaru.
Raten 隨坦 (Eng.) Latin: - go, Latin language.

Rei 礼 n. Politeness, decorum, etiquette; thanks, salutation; a thank-offering, or present in acknowledgment of a favor: - wo shiru, hito, impolite person; - wo suru, to bow, to make a present out of thankfulness, to thank, to pay a doctor's fee, to pay a teacher; - wo it, to express one's thanks; Nippon no - , Japanese etiquette; - wo sugurē shiruare to moru (prov.), excess of politeness becomes impoliteness; - tegumi, letter of thanks.

Rei 礼令 n. A command, order; used in direct address for, you, your honored: - wo idan, to issue an order; - wo kudasai, id.

Syn. Gei, Mei, Itsuku.

Rei 礼 告 (tameshi) n. Custom, usage, practice, example, precedent, instance; usual, common, customary: - ni yotte okoru, to proceed according to established custom; - no nai koto, not customary; - nan. un. unusual, unwell; kokocho hokushi - no moru, I feel a little better; - moru, hito, a person who seldom comes here; - no hito, the person that usually comes; - no kurari, the usual or same medicine.

Rei 礼 睦 (tameshi) n. The soul, spirit; makes, ghost: hito no - wo matsuru, to worship the manses of the dead; - wo shiweru, to pacify the spirit of the dead; hito wa bannotetsu no - nari, man is the most excellent of all beings.

Syn. Kompaku, Reikon.

Rei 礼 鈴 n. A small bell.

Syn. Rin.

Rei 礼 This word is used as a cipher, so that one denomination is omitted; as, san ren reti hachi-jū, = 2050.

Rei-a 礼愛令愛 Your daughter, respectable.
Cold, no urn. Is the pitiful?

Propriety, yearly etiquette.

Exceptional decorum, virtue, The Hotoke, Viverra.

The table on which the name of the dead is inscribed.

The sacred things treasured up in temples or miyos, sacred relics.

The performers and musicians of a kagura, a band of music.

The customary or usual day.

A written order or command.

Your or his (honorably) daughter.

Polite and yielding, or giving way to others.

A letter of thanks.

A sacred or holy place.

Cold, cool, the mornings and evenings are become quite cool.

A fee, money given in acknowledgment of a favor.

The soul, spirit, ghost, wanes of the dead.

A sacred place.

A sacred cave where an idol is worshiped.

Strolling about to look: Benten-dori wo — suru, to stroll about Benten street looking at the shops.

Excellent name, good reputation.

The common people.

Anything given as an expression of gratitude or politeness, offering, sacrifice.

A wonderful dream, in which a divine revelation is received.

Wonderful, marvelous, supernatural.

Yea, customarily: — no tori, in the usual yearly manner.

Unsuccessful in business, reduced to poverty; to fail, go to ruin.

Beautiful, plain and bold, as: — to kiku, to write in large, bold characters, as on a signboard.

Ingenious, clever, smart, shrewd.

Clear, transparent and bright, as a gem.

Anything given as an expression of gratitude.

Money given as a present.

Etiquette, rules of decorum: — wo mamoru.

Thanks, acknowledgment: — wo suru.

A species of hard mushroom, also called manju-matsuke.

The Balsam-apple.

The good son: go — soma.

Your good wife: go rei-shitou, your wife.

Cold wine.

Heartless or bitter laugh, sarandon laugh.

Insinuating looks.
REIKOU レイコウ 令息 n. Your or his (honorable) son.
REISON レイソーン 尊 Your honored father.
REISU レイス (Eng.) n. Lace.
REISUI レイス水 (hiyamizu), n. Cold water.
REITAI レイタイ 灵騏 n. Spiritual body, or substance.
REITAN レイタノ 冷淡 Cold, indifferent, lifeless: yōyeki hanahada —, trade is very dull.
REITEN レイテン 楞點 n. The cypher or figure 0.
REITEN レイテン 體典 n. A ceremony, rite, sacrament.
REITAKU レイタク 雷築 A wonderful medicine (either because of its virtues, or of its origin being revealed by the gods).
REIRÔ レイロ 紫羊 n. A hart, stag, antelope.
REIZEN レイセン 銘前 (hai no mae) Before the ancestral tablet: — ye sonaeru, to place before the ancestral tablet.
REKI レキ 昼 n. A calendar, an almanac: kyū —, the old or lunar calendar; shin —, the new or solar calendar; yō —, European almanac.
SYN. KOKOYÔ.
REIKIDAI レイキダイ 近代 (yo-yo) n. Successive generations or dynasties: — no tenki.
SYN. DAI-DAI.
REIKOAKU レイコオク 緋書 n. Study or learning pertaining to the almanac or calendar: — wo suru, to study astronomical calculations.
REIKITSU レイキツ フ日 n. Calendar day, i.e. day of the year, month or week: intōjya — wo shirazu.
REIKETSU レイケツ 季節 n. Passing or continuing through successive periods of time; standing out conspicuously from amongst others; prominent, illustrious, eminent: clear, plain, evident, distinct: — no iegara, the most illustrious families—the gentry: — no gakushu, the most eminent scholars; to shite kazō beru, so distinct as to be counted.
REIKISET レイキセイ 歌青 n. Pitch, tar; bitumen, asphaltum.
REIKISHA レイキシャ 歌師 n. Almanac maker.
REIKISHI レイキシ ュ历史 n. A history, chronicle, annals: — yaku, science of history.
REIKISHO レイキショ 歌書 n. Almanac, calendar.
REISKÔ レイスコ 歌寮 n. Presenting the almanac of the new year to the Emperor.
REISUKÔ レイスく歌数 (tōki no kazu) n. Number of years, fate.
SYN. HENSAI.
REISYÔ レイスオ 祭史 (past time) n. Successive generations, (of past time).
REIKEN レイケン 歌騏 adv. Clearly, plainly, manifestly, distinctly.
SYN. MENGUKA NI.
REIKWA レイクワ 歌壇 n. A high fire.
REMBAN レンバンド 達判 n. Several seals affixed in succession to the same document, a string of signatures: — chô; — suru.
REMMO レンモ 節授 (koi-shitau) n. Love between the sexes: — suru, to fall in love with.
REN

RENKÔ レンコ 連署 n. Same as remban.
RENKAI レンケイ 陸戦 n. A regiment of infantry, consisting of 3 battalions.
RENKAN レンカ 官軍 (kusuri wo neru) n. alchemy.
RENKATSU レンカス 鍛冶 (neruru) n. Trained, disciplined, experienced.
REN- 孫 n. Succession of rainy days.
RENYA レンヤ 連夜 Several nights in succession.
RENÔ レンオ 連樹 (hasu no ha) n. The Lotus leaves.
RENZAN レンザ 鎌倉 (makizyo) n. Suru, involved in trouble or punishment through the offense of another. Syn. KENKYO.
RENZAN レンザン 連山 n. A chain of mountains.
RENZEN レンゼン 連繋 A string of cash, cash strung together: - ashige no koma, a dappled horse.
RENZOKU レンゾク 連続 n. Suru, to be constant or continuous, without interruption.
RENZU レンズ 連風 (hageshiki kaze) n. A violent wind, a storm.
REKU レク The adjective termination of the passive verb, as: hito ni aisseraru, to be loved by men.
RESSERI レスセキ 列席 (nami iru) Sitting side by side, or in a row, - retsu-za, - no hito-bito.
RESSHA レスシャ 列車 n. A train of carriages, a railway train.
RESSHI レスヒ 列番 i.v. To arrange in order, to rank with, to have a certain grade or order: daimyô ni, to rank with a daimyô. Syn. NARABER.
RESSHIKU レスシュク 列宿 n. The constellations, of which the Japanese reckon twenty-eight.
RESSO レスオ 列祖 n. Ancestors.
RETSUGI レスギ 麗音等 n. A ren weight.
RETSU レス レス (tetsu) n. The order, or arrangement of men in ranks, files, lines or company, a row, series: - wo tadasu, to dress the ranks; - wo midasu, to derange the ranks; ichi, one company, or class.
RETSU-I レスイ 列位 You, -respectful in addressing an assembly.
RETSUJO レスジョ 烈女 n. A chaste woman, a faithful widow.
RETSU-0 レスヲ 列王 Kings, successive kings: - ki, the Book of Kings.
RETSUKA レスカ 列坐 n. Sitting in a row, or in ranks, or according to rank.
RETSUKI レスキ 列旗 n. The natural laws, or inherent principles of things; reason, principle; that which is right, just, proper; meaning or significance: - ararsuru koto nashi, there is a principle in everything; - wo hi ni magete iu, to wrest or pervert the truth in reasoning. Syn. KOTOWARA.
Rika 56 Six: only used in comp. words.
RIKU 林 際 n. The land as opposed to water or sea: Osaka ye — wo yuku, to go to Osaka by land; — chi, land, dry land.

Syn. oka, koga.

Rikō 里京 美宮 n. A separate house or villa of the Teishi.

Rikuchū 林津 長津 Living retired from business and society: — suru.

Rikōgi 李高 六霊 n. The six acquirements, viz., reading, arithmetic, etiquette, archery, horsemanship and music.

Rikusō 李光 六上 n. The six sides of the universe, viz., the heaven, earth, and four cardinal points; the universe.

Rikugun 林軍 陸軍 A land force or army: — byōin, a military hospital: — shō, the war office or department in the government.


Rikuwa 里花 羽花 n. The six-petaled flower, i.e. snow.

Riku-ryoku 林里 橋樋 (chikara wo awasu) — suru, to unite in doing, cooperate.

Syn. kyōtoku.

Rikushū 林生 六世 (tenshi no guzu) n. The army of the Emperor.

Rikutō 林多 六鈍 n. The name of a famous book on military tactics.

Rikutō 李多 椭椭 n. (coll.) Reason, cause; false reasoning, caviling; captious objections, quibble, sophistry, finding fault with: — wo iti, to quibble, or cavil; komiwaro wo naru — wa mori, what is the reason of the sound of thunder?

Rikutscrashii-ki-ku 林客 罹禍 理會敷 adj. Having the manner of a captious person, sophistical, specious: — koto wo itu.

Rikutshia 林殺 犒赦者 n. A caviler, captious reasoner, sophist.

Rikucen 林尊 陸運 (kuiga de okuru) Transportation by land: — kawaisha, land transportation company.

Rikucchi 林cities 陸鉄 (touzuite) adv. Successively, one after another: kiu te to hitaru, the customers came one after another.

Rikui 林會 時會 n. Perception, understanding.

Rikun 漲任 覚者 n. Doing by turns, in turn, one after another: — ni suru, to take turns.

Syn. mawari-ban.

Rimō 漬糞 蟲病 n. Gonorrhea.

Syn. bishinshu.

Rinmei 植梅 利名 n. Gain and fame: — wo musaban, to desire gain and fame.

Rimin 植民 亜氏 (autobito) n. A countryman, villager, farmer.


Rin 蓮 納 n. A small bell: — wo furu, to ring the bell.

Rin 蓮 陵 n. A weight, the tenth part of a mark, also 10 mo; the tenth of a sen; gorin = half a cent.

Rin りん 蔷 n. The name of a fabulous animal, unicorn.

Syn. kirin.

Rin 蓮 鉦 n. The corolla of a flower.

Syn. fusa.

Rinko 林子 林木 n. Forest tree.

Rincho 林枝 蒔枝 (tomari machi) n. The next ward of a street.

Rinkō 林枝 杯花 輪花 n. The Daphne odora.

Rincohō 林枝 蒔花 n. Sealy animals.

Randame 里山 陸等 n. A copper rin weight.

Syn. meteiku.

Rindo 林道 龍道 n. Gentian, Gentiana scabra.

Syn. ryütan.

Ringen 林根 綴言 (mikotouri) The words or orders of the teushi: — ase wo gotsu (prov.).

Ringei 林美 林美月 (umiuki) n. The month of parabritone, the 10th month according to Japanese reckoning.

Ringo 林檎 林檎 n. An apple.

Rinokur 林谷 林谷 (tomorikuni) n. A neighboring country or province.

Rinoto 林待 里待 n. The coming of the Emperor.

Rinzi 林斤 臨時 Unexpected, sudden; contingent, happening out of the regular order; extra: special: — no yō, unexpected or special business; — no kyaku, accidental visitor; — gusa-yaku, special public service; — kisha, a special train; — no niyū, contingent expenses, extras.

Syn. mōeri sakai, fuku.

Rinjō 林専 林専遇 (toko ni nozōmu) Coming to the bed, clinical, as: — kōgi, clinical lecture.

Rinjō 林専 遇 (toko ni nozōmu) n. Approaching the end of life, the moment of death, drawing near to death: — no toki.

Syn. saigo.

Rinkai 林かい 林かい家 (tomari no ie) n. The next or neighboring house or family.

Rinkai 林かい 隠人 (coll.) The seally and shilly tribes of animals: — no yoku, id.

Rinkai 林かい 封人 (coll.) Jealousy: — wo suru, to feel jealous.

Syn. shitto, netami, yakuchin.

Rinkōhen 林稿 際候 n. Acting according to the occasion or exigency, changing to suit circumstances as they arise: — wa akido ni kawari nari, the important thing for a merchant is to suit himself to the changes (in the market); — ni tori-hakuren, to act according to circumstances.

Rinkō 林廣 里極 (miyuki) n. The going of the teushi to any place.

Rinkō 林廣 輪講 n. Explaining the subject by turns, or in succession: seiko no — , a Bible-class.
RIN KOU リンコ 番号 n. A notice.
RIN WAN リンクワン 輪郭 (takaku urinawashi) n. Rim.
RINKIN リンキーン 輪郭 (Magnificent, splendid) n. A house as a palace of residence.
RINREBU リンル (Eng.) n. Linen.
RIN-OKU リノク 被拿 n. A neighboring house.
RINKETSU リンケツ 懐直 Cold and chilly: "kampusu to shite hadae wo saku."
RINKI リンキ 疾癆 n. Constant dropping, as rain drops from a tree, or blood from a wound.
RINRIN リンリン 感染 adv. Very cold; awe-inspiring; awful, grand, imposing: "yuki to suru."
RINSAN リンサン 感染 n. Phosphoric acid.
RINSEN リンセン 感染 n. An order or command from the Emperor.
Syn. RINSHI.
RINSHI リンシ 薪次 Arranged in order, or in rows, as the houses in a street, or scales of a fish. Syn. SHIPPIN.
RINSHI リンシ 薪皆 n. A warrant, commission, or written order from the tenshi.
RINSHITSU リンシット 感染 n. Gonorrhoea. Syn. RINMITSU.
RINSHO リンショウ 林舎 n. The sixth month (o.c.).
RINSHOKU リンショク もど (shikumido) Stingy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious: "na hito, a parsimonious person; ni suru, to be miserly." Syn. SHIWAI, KECIIN.
RINSO リンソ 棘鼻 n. Phosphorus.
RINSON リンソン 棘村 (tonari nura) n. The next or neighboring village.
RINTEN リンテン 轮轉 n. The transmigration of souls, metempsychosis; by turns (Budd.). Syn. RINYTE.
RINTO リントー 轮登 n. A row of lamps suspended by large brass rings in front of an idol.
RINTO リントー 露殿 (naga aine) n. A long rain. Syn. RINTO 轮殿 n. Transmigration of the soul, metempsychosis (Bud.): "ni mayo, lost in endless transmigrations."
Syn. RINTEN.
RINYEN リンエン 林園 n. A park, garden, grove.
RINZAN リンザン 常在 n. The approach of parturition, the time when parturition is expected: "no toki."
RINZOH リンゾー 輪ぞう n. A circular bookcase, made to revolve round a vertical axis.
RINZU リンズ 轮子 n. A kind of figured satin.
RIPPA リッパ レアス adj. (coll.) Splendid, fine, magnificent: "na otoko-buri, a splendid-looking man; kimono, fine clothes.
Syn. KKKO, UTUKUSHIN.
RIPPA リッパ レアス 律仏 (okite) n. Law, ordinance, statute.
Syn. HOUITSU, NOI.
RIPPA リッパ レアス 立法 Enacting laws, legislative: "bu, legislative division of government; ken, legislative power, right to enact laws; in, legislative assembly.
RIPPÖ リッパウ 立方 n. A cube: "kon, cube-root; ni hiraku, to extract the cube-root; isshaku, a cube foot."
RIPPIKU リップク 立腹 (hara-tachi) n. Anger: "suru, to be angry.
Syn. IKARU, OKORU.
RIRA リラ 力 (Ital.) n. A livre = 17.1 sen.
RIRIKI リリキ 陵歴 n. Personal history, account of one's doings, and the events of one's life, one's record, life.
RIRIHI-KI リリシー 随性 (coll.) Grand, imposing, severe, striking with awe or fear, majestic: "ririshiku shitoku totonoe, dressed himself in the most imposing manner."
Syn. RIN-RIN.
RIRON リロ論 理論 n. Theory, hypothesis.
RISAI リサイ 理財 Management of wealth, or science of wealth: "gaku, political economy; ni-michi ni kuwawashi hito."
RISAI リサイ 規制 (wazawai ni kaku) Suffering from calamity or misfortune: "niin, sufferers from a calamity.
RISAN リサン 離散 (hunare chiru) ~ suru, Separated and scattered: chiho ni shiita.
Syn. CHIRU-JIRI NI NARU.
RISHI リシ 士正 n. The chief officer of a village or town: "nanshi."
Syn. SHOYA.
RISHI リシ 利子 n. Interest on money: "wo torun; wo haruru.
Syn. RISOKU.
RISHIN-RYOKU リシンリョク 離心力 n. Centrifugal force.
RISHOU リシュウ 利生 n. (coll.) Favor, aid, grace (only used of the kami); kami no wo komur.
Syn. OKAGE, MEGUMI, HIYAKU.
RISHU リシュウ 怠慈 (wakure no urei) n. Sorrow of parting.
RISOKU リスク 利息 n. Interest on money: "ni chihi wari, the interest is ten per cent."
Syn. RI, NIGON, SOUKU.
RISU リス 律師 n. A high degree or rank in Bud. priesthood = doctor of laws.
RISHIM リシシン 立身 (ni wo tatsu) n. Rising in rank, wealth, honor; promotion, advancement. Syn. SHUSHI.
RISHUU リシュウ 立秋 n. One of the 24 terms, beginning with the first day of autumn.
RISHU リシュ ミシシ立春 One of the 24 terms, beginning with the first day of spring.
RISU リス 律師 n. An order of Buddhist priests.
RISUI リスイ 立論 (kiri wo taterun) Used only fig. as: "no chi mo nashi, there was not even standing-room, so crowded.
RISU リス 罪訟 n. A squirrel.
RISU リス 罪理 n. Number of miles, distance.
RISUZAI リスザイ 制剂 n. (med.) Diuretic medicines.
RITATSU リタタ 立達 n. Success, prosperity: "wo motomeuru, to seek after prosperity.
RITOKU リトク 利得 (nrike) n. Gain, profit, earnings.

Syn. sadame, nori.

RITSUKU 里 又 又 [kite] n. The key-note or tone of a piece of music.

RITTO 里 又 立冬 [kite] One of the 24 terms, beginning with the first day of winter (c.e.).

RYUKU リ 약 利益 [coll.] Help, aid, or favor of a divine being: kamio no go — de buji ni kaetta, through the kind providence of God I have returned in safety.

Syn. okage, eisho, kago.

RITRI リ エキ 利益 [kite] Profit, gain, advantage: akiu no — ga yakunai, the profit from trading is small; — ni naru, to be profitable, beneficial, lucrative; — ni narun, unprofitable.


RITEN リ エン 離縁 [n. Separation, surrendering a relationship, divorce: — suru, to separate, — as husband and wife, to divorce.

RITENNO リ エンノ 離縁縁状 [n. A writing of divorce.

Syn. sanjō, mikudarihan.

RITTO リ 又 利用 [n. Utility, usefulness, use: — wo soppuru to suru, to make utility of prime importance: — na mono, a useful thing.

RITTO リ 又 利害 [n. Personal profit, advantage or gain: moyōmon — no tane ni nangyō wo suru, to practise asceticism merely for fame and personal advantage.

RITOKU リ又 又 利害 [n. Desire of gain, avarice, covetousness, love of money: — no tane ni suru, to do anything from the love of gain: — na hito, an avaricious person; — moyō, to be led astray by the love of money.

Syn. musaburu, tonkyoku.

RITTE リ 又 理由 [wike] n. Reason, cause, motive: koto no — wo taazumeru, to inquire into the reason of things, or cause of an affair.

RITZU リ ズ リ 理俗 [n. A rustic, boor, countryman: — no, country, vulgar; — no kotoba, vulgar language.

RIXUE イ ヌ 順理 [coll.] Convinced by reason, confused: — suru, to convince, or overcome by argument: — ni makeru, to yield to the power of reason.

Ro 国 A scull or oar of a boat: — wo osu, to work a scull: — toke, the pivot on which the scull works.

Ro 国 n. An arch, or fire-place in the floor: — no kakomu, to sit round the fireplace: — ni ataru, to warm one's self at the hearth.

Ro 鬼 A kind of gauze silk, used for dresses.

Ro 国 (usagi nuna) n. An ass, donkey.

Ro 国 (tsuyu) n. Dew: chō ro, morning dew.

Ro 国 (michi) A road, journey: chōro, a long road; en ro, a distant journey.

Ro 国 (coll. imp. suffix, peculiar to the neighbourhood of Tokyō: mi-ro, look; shiro, do it; totte kurero, bring it here.

Rō ロ師 n. Solder for cementing metals: — nite tsukeru.

Rō ロ夫 — suru, to sport, toy, play with; to handle.

Syn. metsaoru.

Rō ロ廊 n. A corridor, porch, gallery.

Rō ロ壁 n. Wax, enamel.

Rō ロ 徙 (tabadono) n. The second or upper floor of a house; a brothel: — ni noboru, to ascend to the second-story inuki.

Rō ロ徒 (hitoyu) n. A jail; a pen, cage.

Syn. hōta.

Rō ロ老 (ot) n. Old age, old aged: — wo wa wa mezette taawamureru, to forget old age and engage in play; fu-ro, not growing old.

Rō ロ老 (hataraki) n. Toil, labor, trouble, fatigue, weariness, care: — suru, to toil, labor, take pains; to reward labor, to thank for services done; — shite kō nashi, much labor and no profit: chikara wo — suru, to labor with the hands; kokoro wo — suru, to labor with one's brain.

Syn. honeori.

Rō ロ老 n. Consumption, phthisis.

Rō ロ (sometimes also pronounced and written short, as ro) A future, or dubitative suffix: arō wo shirezu, nakuro wo shirezu, whether there are or not I know not; ari ga furō ka to omou, I think it will rain; sore de yoboru, I think that will go.; deritoru, I think it is done; itta de and, he might have gone; atorū wo shirenakata, I did not know whether I hit him.

Rō ロ老 n. An old woman: ro fu, old woman id.

Rō ロ老馬 n. An ass, donkey.

Rō ロ老馬 An old horse.

Rō ロ老 服 n. A species of plum, Chimonanthus fragrans.


Syn. urotae.

Rō ロ老布 n. The wooden pin or nipple on which a scull works.

Syn. rodoko, rodoku.

Rō ロ首 n. The Emperor's train or cavalcade: — tadasihiku kuruma wo kisshara tamau.

Rō ロ老 n. Aged mother: go — wa o ikiten ni o nan nasaima no, how old is your mother?

Rō ロ老 道 n. (michi no horitori) n. Wayside: — rekkyō, street preaching.

Rō 道 n. The superintender of a prison.

Rō ロ老 n. The disease called "old-age": — de shinu, to die of old age.
Rōtsu ロウトス 魚島, n. A caged bird: — no owai wo naru, to feel like a bird in a cage.

Rōto ロウト 朗読 — suru, to read aloud to others.

Rōdon ロドン 郴鉱 — Stupid, dull, ignorant.

Syn. baka, oboke, gu.

Rōto トウブ 老父 An aged father.

Syn. じん風 n. Low, vulgar, or mean customs.

Rōshi ローシ 老僧 n. Consumption, phthisis.

Rōkan ローカン 老眼 (oime) n. The eyes of an old person, dim.

Rōketsu ローケツ 蹈月 (shiwasu) n. The twelfth month.

Rōto ロト ダギ 垂練 (kera ari) n. Crickets and ants: — no gotoku ni hito ga mieru.

Rōgen ロゲン 螟釈 n. Money, road money, for traveling=rogyū, rohi.

Rōgo ロゴ 老後 After one is old, in old age.

Rōgoku ロゴク 十福 n. A jail, prison.

Syn. rōga, hitoya, gokuta.

Rōgoshi ロゴシ 十福 n. A coarse basket for conveying prisoners.

Rōto ロト デンゴ 路霧 (michi no sumi) n. The corner or angle of a road: — ni tadazumite shoku wo kō, to stand in the corner of a road and beg for food.

Rōgawa ローグワ 塔霧 (nojiku) — suru, sleeping in the fields,—as a beggar.

Rōha ロハ 塔硝 n. Sulphate of iron, copperas.

Syn. kōkuban.

Rōhe ロヘ 十兵 n. An old soldier exhausted by want of food or hardness and unable to fight.

Rohi ロヒ 十脇 n. Traveling expenses.

Rōhi ロヒ 腦海 n. Useless expense.

Rōritsu ロリツ 十彼 n. The penmanship of an old man.

Rohozō ロホツ 腦花 n. Same as robaco.

Rōnio ロニョ 雀色 n. A glossy greenish-black color.

Syn. shinshiru.

Rōritsu ロリツ 十彼 n. Labor and ease, pain and pleasure.

Rōjaku ロジャク 十彼老 n. Old and young.

Rōji ロジ 號次 n. On the road, in the way; an alley, a lane: byōki de — ni toryū shita, stopped on the way on account of sickness.

Rōjū—suzu ロウジュル 叫び t.i.v. To make fun of, jest, scoff at: i'wau wau shite himo wo —

Rōjin ロジン 客人 n. A person passing along a road, traveler.

Rōjin ロジン 老人 An old man, elders.

Rōjinsai ロジンセイ 老人星 n. The south polar star.

Rōkutsu ロクツ 十彼 n. Simple and honest.

Rōkii ロキイ 十彼 n. Shut up or besieged in a castle: — suru, to shut themselves up in a castle for its defense.

Rōko ロゴク 老女 n. An official title applied to the matrons who superintended the shōgun's or daimyo's harem.
The six roads or states of Buddhist transmission or sentient existence, viz., jiyoku, giki, chikusho, shora, ningen, tenyō.

ROKURO  烏兎六兵 n. A complete armor, consisting of six pieces: — wo shiuteru, to clothe one's self in armor.

Roku-ROKU  烏兎六兵 n.通知, notice.

RokuROKU  烏兎六兵 n. (Bud.) All sensual objects, or objects which are perceived by the six senses of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touch and thought.

ROKUROKU  烏兎六兵 n. 津兵鹿将 n. Hartshorn.

RokuMaku  烏麴勳騮 n. (ant.) The pleura: — yen, pleurisy.

ROKUN  烏岡郎君 (tonogo) Used by a woman in respectful address—my husband; also, you—to a gentleman.

ROKUSHO  烏полн健 n. A pulley, windlass, capstan; a turning lathe, a potter's wheel: — gouna, the chisel of a lathe.

ROKUBUKURO  烏作落 adv. (coll.) Well: — shironu, do not know it well; — kamaeawai, did not treat him well.

Ryo  龍 n. The art of civilized life.

ROKURO  龍落落々 adv. Trillingly, idly, uselessly: — to shite yo wo okuru, to live a useless life.

Syo  着 n. SYN. GUSU-GUSU.

ROKURO  龍落落々 adv. Dripping or flowing, as something of thick consistency; chi wa — to shite kawa no shira nami wo ake ni sonite nagareshi.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. One whose neck is lengthened to an enormous extent.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. The sixth days of the month, being every fifth day, on which religious services are held at a temple, or lectures are given; thus, ichi-roku- roku are the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th days; sampachi, are the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd, 28th.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. 巴比.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. 杵柄 (shibori toru) — suru, to extort, exact unjustly; kau e wo — suru, to extort money.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. 六足. Six feet, a daishō's chair-bearer, so named from his stature.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. 巴比. The six paths of transmigration.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. (Bud.) The six supernatural powers possessed by a hotōke.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. (Bud.) The six desires or limits, which come by the six senses (Bud.).

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. Aloe.

ROKURO  龍落落々 n. (surg.) Fistula, sinüs: Romon-rokuen, fistula in ano.

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Roppai ろくばい 六杯 Six glasses or cups full: chawan ni — no mizu, six tea-cups full of water.

Roppiki ろくぴき 六匹 Six tails (head) of animals, or six pieces of cloth: uabi — six head of oxen.

Roppun ろくぽん 六本 Six sticks, as in counting sticks, timber, posts, pencils, etc.

Roppu ろっぷ 六膳 n. The six viscera, viz., lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, and ovaries.

Roppiku ろっくびく 六般 Six doses of medicine: kusuri — id.

Roppaku ろっぴゃく 六百 Six hundred; — man, six millions.

Roppô ろっぴょう 六箱 Six bags of anything: kome — six bags of rice.

Rôken ろっけん 老練 Long practiced or experienced in veteran; — setyîka, a veteran stationer.

Rôsetsu ろっせつ 朧列 (naruberu) — suru, to arrange, put in order, to state in regular order.

Rôsetsu ろっせつ (coll.) Pronunciation: ha ga nuke — ga mawarinamesu, owing to the loss of teeth his pronunciation is bad; — no mawararun hodo ni nake ni yotta, so drunk he cannot speak plainly.

Rō-bō ろうぼう 溺波 Wandering, outcast, homeless: shu no — minute-gataku, hard to see one's master an outcast.

Rōtoku ろうとく 勝力 n. Toil, labor: — shu, a laborer.

Rōsai ろうさい 窪齢 n. (med.) Consumption, phthisis.

Syn. Rōsai, Rōshô.


Rōsak ろっさい 諏石 n. Marble.

Rōsen ろっせん 湛髪 (yakata bune) n. A boat with a saloon built on it, for pleasure excursions.

Rōsetsu ろっせつ 溺瀬 n. (med.) Flowing, leaking, stillicidium.

Rōsha ろっしゃ 宿谷 n. Imprisonment: — wo mōshi-tsukeru, condemn to imprisonment.

Syn. Rōjô.

Rōshô ろっしょう 窪齢 n. The Chinese philosopher Lautsz, the founder of Taoism.

Rōshō ろっしょう 洗色 n. Same as rōsai.

Rōshi ろっしき 笑 n. Dying in jail.

Roshia ろっしき 萬里 n. Russia.

Roshi ろっしき 烏宿 — suru, sleeping or lodging in the fields,— as a beggar.

Roshin ろっしん 広赛季 n. The Emperor's bedchamber.

Roshin ろっしん 笑心 Wolfish heart, savage, cruel.

Rōshin ろっしん 朝親 Aged parent.

Roshitsu ろっしつる 陋室 (iyashiki ie) My mean house (humble).

Roshitsu ろっしつる 虚無 n. Nocturnal emissions.

Syn. isei, mōzô.

Rōshô ろっしょう 窪齢 n. Consumption, phthisis.

Syn. Rōshô.

Rōshô ろっしょう 老少 (oitaru wakaki) Old and young, old age or youth; — fujî, the length of one's life is uncertain.

Rōshô ろっしょう 老手 n. An old hand, experienced person, a veteran.

Rōshō ろっしょう 阿弥 (iyashiki norai) Mean, low or debasing customs: — wo isseru, to leave off debasing customs.

Rōshetsu ろっしょう 潮出 — suru, to leak out; — oke mawara ga — suru.


Rōsô ろっそう 窪齢 n. (med.) Lupus, nolite tangeare.

Rōsoku ろっそく 老足 (oitaru ashi) n. Old legs, the feeble steps of an old person.

Rōsoku ろっそく 着前 n. A candle: — Tate, a candlestick; — wo tsukeru, to light a candle.

Rōsû ろっす 老姿 (ui-ortonoru) n. Old and decrepit, dodging: — suru.

Rōtai ろったい 潮台 n. A platform built on the roof of a house; a gallery, terrace.

Rōtai ろったい 老台 Used in respectful address to an old man — venerable sir.

Rōtake, Rû ろったけ部 居 i.v. To be genteel, refined: — vitaketanto hito.

Rōtei ろってい 路程 (michi nori) n. The distance by road, length of a journey: — hon ni — no to, half a day's journey.

Rōtô ろっとう 落夜 n. Deadly night shade, belladonna.

Rōtô ろっとう 路頭 (michi no hotori) n. Roadside: — ni tutan, to stand by the wayside, as a beggar; — ni watau, to be friendless and reduced to beggary.

Rōta ろった部 居 n. A jail, prison.

Syn. Rōto, Rôkata.

Rōta ろった部 部 n. A scull or oar-maker.

Rôwe ろけい 部 n. A field encampment.

Rôwei ろけい 朗誦 n. Singing with a loud voice: — shu, a collection of poems.

Rôwe ろけい 原稿 n. Toil, labor.

Rôyô ろうべん 原文 n. A signal rocket, beacon.

Rôyô ろうべん 路用 n. Money for a journey, traveling expenses.

Syn. Rōyô, Rôgen.

Rôzaki ろっざき 齐宿 Brutal and violent, savage, cruel; mingled in confusion: — mono, a ruffian; — ene niku — to white midarum, the bones and flesh were mingled in disorder; — bikan —.

Syn. Rôbô, Arureru.

Rôzoku ろっそく 窪齢 n. Sugar-cane or sorghum.

Rôzu ろっす 落負 n. Deficiency in full weight or quantity; waste, loss, leakage; damage or loss from being kept long: — ni tutan; — mono, damaged or unsalable goods.

Syn. Rôzô.

Rôzuke ろっづけ 窪錘 Soldering: — suru, to solder, — metals.

Ru & The terminal syllable of the adjective
form of the verb, as: miru hito, the seeing man, or the man who is looking; miru hanu, the being seen flower, or flower that is seen; kikitaru hito, the person who heard; kikitaru mono, the thing which was purchased.

Reriri レリ n. The loss of metal in melting.
Refu ルフ 流布 - suru, to spread, extend over; hyoban ga sekun ni —, the report spread over the world; Buppô tenga ni —, Buddhism has spread over the empire.

Syn. HIROMARU.
Rui ルイ n. Kind, sort, class, race, genus; watakushi ichi rui no mono, persons of the same family name as myself; — vo motte atsumaru, to arrange in classes; — suru, to be alike, of the same kind; tsumo wa — wo motte atsumaru (prov.) —birds of an feather flock together.

Syn. SHU-RI.
Rui ルイ n. A parapet, wall, or rampart, embankment; — wo kataku suru, to strengthen the rampart.
Rui ルイ 累 (kasanaru) Lying or heaped one on the other; many.
Ruida ルイダイ 累代 Many generations, several generations in succession.
Ruido ルイゴノ 液眼 (uwaida no me) n. Tearful eyes, eyes full of tears.
Ruietsu ルイエツ 累月 Several months in succession.
Rui ルイ 類似 (niru) Similar, like to, simulating; — koreru, a disease simulating cholera.
Ruiitsu ルイイツ 累日 Many days in succession, several days.
Rikaru ルイカラ 潰桝 n. (med.) Lachrymal gland.
Reikou ルイコウ 液管 (uwaidama no ato) n. The mark or trace left by tears.
Reikwa ルイクワ 液火 n. A conflagration which has spread to other buildings: — ni au.

Syn. KIISHO.
Reikwan ルイクワン 液管 n. (med.) The lachrymal duct.
Riken ルイケン 累年 Several years in succession.
Rikuran ルイラアン 液卵 (kasanaru tamago) Eggs piled on each other: — yori mo ayauahi, more dangerous than a pile of eggs.
Rikurei ルイレイ 液操 n. Scrofula.
Rikurei ルイレイ 類例 (nitaru tsumeshi) n. A similar instance, example of the same kind.
Rikuri ルイリ 累里 Piled up one on the other: — to shite tama no gotoshi, piled upon one another like balls.
Rikur ルイセイ 累世 Several generations.
Riken ルイセン 累遷 n. Continued advancement in office or rank.
Rikuro ルイクロ 橋樄 n. Bonds, fetters.

Syn. NAWAME.
Rikuro ルイクロ 累焼 n. Consumed by the spreading of a conflagration, the spreading of a fire to other buildings: — ni au.
Rikura ルイレウ 累炭 n. Wanting away of the flesh, emaciation, atrophy, = yasen.

Ritaku ルタイク 順服 (nitaru kusuri) n. Same kind of medicine; counterfeit medicine.
Rikuen ルイエン 順線 n. Relation, connection by birth.
Ritó ルイト 累紫 Several branches of the same family.
Ritsuzo ルィィツォ 累生 (kakari-ai) Involved, implicated with others.
Ritoku ルィィクウ 順族 Relation, connected by birth, same family.
Ritsukesu ルィィクセス 累ス The dress, or scoria which separates from melting metals.
Ritke ルィィケ 流刑 n. Transportation, or exile for crime.

Syn. RITAI, ENTÔ.
Rituni ルィィトゥニ 累人 (magashibito) n. An exile, or one transported for crime.
Ritu ルィィトU 累品 n. The name of a precious stone of a green color, emerald.
Ritu ルィィトU 累虎 n. The name of a bird, the variegated kingfisher.
Ritsu ルィィツU 累流 流浪 Wandering about without any settled home, as an outcast; — no ni ni nuru, to become a wanderer or exile; — suru, to wander.

Syn. SAMAYOI.
Ritu ルィィトU 累波 (same as reru) A terminal suffix to verbs used only in books.
Ritu ルィィトU 累轍 adv. Minutely, particularly; — mōshi-noboru.

Syn. KOMA-GOMA.
Ribu ルィィトU 累住 (todomari maworn) n. Keeping watch, or taking care of a house during the absence of the master; absent, not at home: — wo suru; mina — ila, they are all out, or there is nobody at home; — wo tsukau, to pretend not to be at home.
Riiburan ルィィトゥン 留守番 n. Keeping watch during the absence of the master; also, one that keeps watch, etc.: — wo suru.
Riibusho ルィィトゥシュ 留置中 During one's absence: — shine hiru, the house is locked up during one's absence.
Riiburi ルィィトゥリ 留在楼 n. The name of an officer of a daimyô, who had the care of the family in his master's absence, and who was also the agent for transacting all outside business; also the title of an officer in the Shôgun's government; any one that keeps watch during the absence of the master.
Riibemori ルィィトゥモリ 留在寺 Same as ruriban.
Riibetsu ルィィトゥセ 留在寺 The transmigrations of the soul (Budd.), metempsychosis.

Syn. BINTEN, BENTEN.
Ritsuto ルィィトゥト 流通 (magare kawo) n. Passing, or circulating from one to another; current:

— SHIN.

Syn. TAKAYO.
Ritusbu ルィィトゥス ルィィトゥス 槎彩 n. A crucible.
Ritu ルィィトU 河源 n. Transportation or exile for crime; — ni okonosaru, punished with transportation.

Syn. SHIMA-NAOBIH, ENTÔ, RURU.
Ryaku リャク略 n. Abridgment, abbreviation, summary, epitome: — suru, to abridge, to abbreviate, to curtail, to shorten, to slight, to omit; teki wo kuni wo — suru, to seize the enemy's country.

Ryakubun リャクブン 領分 n. Dominion, domain, territory, or estate belonging to a king, a lord, or monastery; jurisdiction: — no hyokushō, the farmers or peasants belonging to an estate.

Ryōji リョウジ 領地 n. The land, territory, or estate belonging to a lord or temple.

Ryōchū リョウチュウ 領主 n. Innate or intuitive knowledge: surawari white shiru wo — to in.

Ryodan リョダン 弁図 n. An army corps, brigade.

Ryōtō リョウトウ 驚道 n. Supply of provisions, road by which provisions are conveyed.

Ryōwa リョウワ 流風 (sawashiki kaze) n. A cool and pleasant wind.

Ryōgake リョガケ 割箱 n. Two black boxes made of bamboo used in traveling.

Ryōgan リョウガン 両眼 n. The two eyes, both eyes.

Ryōgake リョガケ 両替 n. Changing money: — wo suru, to change money.

Ryōgakuya リョガクヤ八々両替屋 n. A money-changer, exchange office.

Ryōgo リョウゴ 両箇 The dual principles of nature,—the ru and yo.

Ryōgō リョウゴ 精進 n. Offerings made to the spirits of the dead, generally of rice, vegetables, or flowers: — wo sunaeru.

Ryōhaku リョハク 遊宿 (tabi no tomori, coll.) n. Place of sojourn, or stopping hotel: — wo tsu, to visit a person at his hotel.

Ryōgal リョガル 羌外 (omoi no hoka, coll.) Impolite, rude, ill mannered, rough: — na mono, an ill-mannered person; — wo suru, to do rough, or rude things; — wagaru, excuse my impoliteness.

Ryōjikai リョジケイ 訪問 (shitsuren) n. A stopping place for travelers, lodging at an inn while on a journey: — suru.

Ryōjirō リョジロ 招待 n. Traveling expenses.

Ryōkin リョキン 酔侯 n. A good recipe, good receipt.

Ryōkan リョカナン 酔酒 n. Two sides, both sides: ano ie wa — ni mono ga aru, that house has a gate on both sides: — tomo rikō-na mono, they are both clever persons; — ye wakareta, have separated into two parties, or have gone in different directions.

Ryōtshū リョトシュ 塩生 n. Place of sojourn, or stopping hotel: — wo tsu, to visit a person at his hotel.

Ryōshū リョシュ 酔畜 n. Two sides, both sides: ano ie wa — ni mono ga aru, that house has a gate on both sides: — tomo rikō-na mono, they are both clever persons; — ye wakareta, have separated into two parties, or have gone in different directions.

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Ryōta リョタ 治療 n. Treatment of disease, medical attendance: — suru, to treat disease, to prescribe for the sick: — no kishu na isha, a physician skilled in treating disease.

Syn. chi-ryō.
RYOJIN ヨジン 旅人 (tabi-bito) n. A traveler, stranger.

RYOJUN ヨジュン 良人 n. The husband, "my good man" = otto.

RYOJU ヨシュ 領掌 (coll.) — suru, to receive, to assent to, to comply with: mei wo — suru, to comply with an order; kane wo — suru, to receive money.

Syn. shōchū, uketoru.

RYOKOKU ヨコク 旅行 (hakkkiri to wakaru) A fowling-piece, shot-gun.

RYOKU ヨク 屋商 (dochiramo yoshiki) Good either way: — no seten (log.), a dilemma; — no aida ni mayou, to be in a dilemma.

RYOKUKAI ヨクかい了解 (yukkuri to wakaru) To clearly understand.

RYOKUKUJU ヨククジュ 旅行 (tabi yuku) To go on a journey, to travel: — suru.

RYOKU-KAI ヨクカイ接客 (tabi yuku) A traveler, a guest at an inn.

RYOKUEN ヨクケン 判斷 (kyōkai) Judgment, opinion, notion, mind, pardon, excuse, intention: wa-takushi no — ni wa naranu, it does not rest with me to say; omea no — shi, according to your own judgment; — chigai, mistaken in judgment; go — kudasare, I beg your pardon; — naranu, inexcusable; kon ya dō suru — da, what do you intend to do to-night? — chigai, misconception.

Syn. omoi, kangar, kokoro, kō, shozon.

RYOKUJU ヨクジュ 旅行 (tabi yuku) To go on a journey, to travel: — suru.

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RYOKUJO ヨクジョ 旅行 (tabi yuku) To go on a journey, to travel: — suru.
Reduced prosperous, The rapidly passing years. Borneo camphor. The king of the dragons, supposed to govern the rain. Reduced from honor or wealth to poverty and misery. Syn. ochi-bureru, reraku, rakuhaku. Addicted to vicious habits, giving one's self up to pleasure: foro wo katte — wo white iru.

Wandering about without a fixed home or dwelling. Disputation, discussion, argument: — no tai, the method of —. The whizzing of a ball, arrow, or spear in its flight; splendid, well done: tama — to naru, the ball whizzes; — hashi to tsuku.

Sulphuric acid, sulphate.

Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol.

Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.

Sulphate of iron, green vitriol, copperas.

Flourishing, prosperous, thriving: bun-un — no yo no naka, an age when literature flourished.

A shooting star, meteor; a sky-rocket.

A war chariot; a large wagon.

Discharge, issue, efflux. to eat rice; (fig.) to be well off. A current of water, a stream. Detention, hinderance, stoppage, obstruction. Gentian (used as a medicine).

Shedding tears. (lit. the dragon's lantern) A phosphorescent light on the ocean, called also shiranuki.

A fire-engine. To lend, or accommodate one with anything; to give temporarily as a convenience, to make do, to make answer the purpose: kane wo — suru, to accommodate another with money; kore wa — itashimasen, this will not answer my purpose.

Abortion, miscarriage. Ambergris. A standing image, or idol. Current customs, come down from antiquity and which have deteriorated. Dragon's head, the place on the top of a large bell by which it is suspended: — maki, a stem-winder (watch).
**SA**

**SA** す 左 (hidari) n. The left (the left ranks higher than the right in Japan): — ni mishi- age soro shina, the thing mentioned below: sa no tori, as follows, in the manner following.

**SA** す A syllable affixed to the root form of adjectives, denoting their abstract quality, state, or condition, as: shirotsu, the whiteness; nagasu, the length; ittsu, the painfulness; omoka, the heaviness; also suffixed to verbs, as: kaeru wa, when returning; hana wo mita- sa ni yuku, to go with the desire of seeing the flowers.

**SA** す差 (tagai) n. Difference.

**SA** す然 (cont. of shika) adv. So, thus: — ni arazu, it is not so; — wa aredono, although it is still, however, nevertheless; — wa omedome, although I think so; — wa shirazu shite, without knowing it was so; — wa naku, not so; — nakereba, if not so.

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<th>SAB</th>
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<th>SAG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAB-TSUKIGE サビツキギ 携帯鳥 n. A rust-colored horse, a sorrel horse.</td>
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<td>SABUYE サビブエ 鳥 n. A hoe used for weeding.</td>
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<td>SABOSHI-RU サボマス t.v. To dry or air anything damp; kimono wo ー, to air or dry clothes.</td>
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<td>SADAKOTEN サダクテン knit n. Prickly pear, cactus.</td>
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<td>SADAYUI サダユイ rug n. See samurai.</td>
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<td>SACHI サチ pearl n. Same as shachi.</td>
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<td>SACHI サチ 幸 (naisai) n. Fortune, luck, happiness: ー nako mono, unfortunate person; yono sachi nasa, unfortunate condition in life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FISCHIWAAL 飛びわ ー t.v. To be blessed, prosper, confer happiness.</td>
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<td>SADATJN サダジン 大臣 n. Formerly the name of the highest officer in the supreme council.</td>
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<td>SADASHI サダシ 大史 n. A secretary of the supreme council.</td>
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<td>SADAKA CAN 定 adv. Certain, sure, settled, distinctly, plain: naru koto; narazu.</td>
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<td>TASHIKA nt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SADAMARI-RU サダメラ ド定 adv. To determine, decide, settled, decided, fixed, certain, confirmed, resolved: nichigen ga ー, the day is fixed; mada sadamarimase, it is not yet determined; kagoreru ga ー, his mind is made up.</td>
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<td>KIWAMARU 療馬る</td>
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<tr>
<td>SADAME サダメ 定而 adv. In all probability, likely, doubtful: ー so are, I think it must be so.</td>
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<td>KIWAME, YAKUSOKU</td>
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<td>SADAME-RU サダメ ド定 adv. To determine, decide, fix, settle, conclude, to confirm, to resolve: ー yakukan wo ー, to make an agreement; kyoukai wo ー, to fix the wages; sadame-nakyo no naka, the world in which things are so uncertain; kagoreru wo ー, to make up one's mind.</td>
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<td>KIWAMERU, KETSUJO SURI, KIMERU</td>
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<td>TABUN, OKATA, KANARAZU</td>
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<td>SADA-SADA サダサダ adv. Certainly, positively, clearly, plainly: ー to kiku.</td>
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<td>SADASHI-RU サダス u.v. To command, to order, bid.</td>
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<td>HITSUKERU</td>
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<td>SADAMURI-GU サダマリグ i.v. To be past one's bloom or prime: sadamugitaru onna.</td>
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<td>CAN サナ n. A scoop-net for catching fish.</td>
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<td>SHIMAI シマイ ー ara maraba, if it be so; ー mino kanamajin, if so, it will not do at all.</td>
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<td>SADO サド 茶道 n. Heretical doctrine: ー no setsum, id.</td>
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<td>SADO サド 茶道 n. The proper method of making an infusion of tea.</td>
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<td>SADO サド 茶湯 n. An inferior servant of a daimyo, one who prepares the tea.</td>
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<td>SAE サエ adv. Even, only, also, too, addition: kuchi de iu sae kairi, dislikes even to speak of it; ichi mon sae oshimue, he grudges even a penny; kotorazashi wo tate sae sureba, if he only have the desire; hito wa koko sae areba, if a person be only obedient to his parents; kane sae areba noru, if he only had the money he might be healed; sae ni, even to.</td>
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<td>SAI サイ adv. Ability, talent, cleverness, ー same as sai.</td>
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<td>SAE-RU サエル t.v. To obstruct, intercept, stop, hinder, prevent, oppose.</td>
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<td>FUSEGU, SABAERU, SAMITAGERU</td>
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<td>SAE-RU サエル i.v. To be bright, clear: iro ga ー, the color is bright; tsuki ga ー.</td>
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<td>SAE-RU サエル 近 i.v. To be cold, chilly, frosty: kaze ga ー, the wind is cold; shimo ga ー.</td>
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<td>SANS サоч小枝 n. A small branch, twig.</td>
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<td>KOZUE, KOSUKIJ, SAIKOH</td>
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<td>SAE-SARI-RU サエサラル i.v. To become colder again in spring.</td>
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<td>SAE-MASAHI-RI サエマサハリ ー i.v. To become colder and colder: hibi ni ー, it daily becomes colder.</td>
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<td>SAE サエ 茶園 n. A tea-garden or plantation.</td>
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<td>SAE-HAKU-RI サエハクル (pass. and pot. of saeru) To be obstructed, hindered.</td>
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<td>SETSU-SOARATSU サエソウハソ adv. Passing the wine-cup around.</td>
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<td>SAE-WATARI-RU サエワタール i.v. To be bright, clear, and free from haze.</td>
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<td>SAEZAISHI, RISU-RI サエザシイ ー adv. Strong, hale, hearty: having a clever or shrewd look: on saezaeshi kurashi nasare medetaku sonji soro.</td>
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<td>SAEZURI-RU サエツル ー i.v. To twitter, chirp—as a flock of birds, to murble; to chatter, prate.</td>
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<td>SHABERU, NAKU, ITAku</td>
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<td>SAKU サク 長左衛 Same as sadajin.</td>
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<td>SAFURAN サフラン 五笑蓝 n. Saffron.</td>
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<td>SAGA サガ 異 n. An omen, sign, prognostic: yoki saka, a good omen.</td>
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<td>SEMIYUKO, KISASHI, ZU</td>
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<td>SAGA サガ 異 n. Disposition, temper, nature: gaman no ー, obstinate disposition; nikuki hito, a person of a hateful disposition.</td>
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<td>SHI-SON, SHITSU, SHI-SHITU</td>
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<td>SAGANJ-RI-KU-SHI サガナイ不群 adj. Un-lucky, unfortunate, mean, low, vulgar.</td>
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<td>IYASHI</td>
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</table>
| SAGAHI-RU サガール 下 i.v. To go down, to hang down, to decline, to sink down, to fall
in value or rank: te ga —, to become less expert in doing; goten kara —, to return from the palace; ne ga —, the price declines; ato ni —, to take a lower place in rank; kurai ga —, to fall in rank; hiru sagari, past noon; yatru sagari, past two o'clock.

Syn. kudaru, oriku.

Sagari-fuji サカリフジ n. The Wistaria.

Sagarihara サガリ原 n. — no ko, an illegitimate child, or child born of one who is not the true wife.

Sagashi-su サガシ 捜 t.v. To search, seek, look for, inquire for: sagashite mo miemase, I have searched for it but cannot find it.

Syn. tazuneru.

Sagashi-dashi-su サガシダシ 捜出 t.v. To search and find.


Sagami サガミ n. A deed of transfer of land from a lord to a tenant.

Sage-fuda サゲフダ 筆札 n. A note or writing attached or posted to a communication, generally as a reply to some question in the paper to which it is pasted.

Sage-funi サゲフミ 基準 n. A plumb-line, or plummet; plumb, perpendicular; a pendulum.

Sage-gami サゲガミ 筆墜 n. The hair worn hanging down the back, as the ladies of a Kyge's family.

Sage-gatana サゲガタナ 提刀 n. A sword carried in the hand.

Sage-jū サゲ十 提重 n. A nest of boxes set in a handle for carrying.

Sage-mono サゲモノ 提物 n. The articles which the Japanese carry suspended from the belt, as the tobacco pouch and pipe, inkstand and pen.

Sage サゲ 下謳 n. The cord which hangs from the sword-handio.

Sage-on サゲオススメ n. A belt from which cords or straps hang for carrying a sword, etc.

Sageshiru-mu サゲシル倶下 t.v. To look down on, despise, disdain; to regard with contempt.

Syn. karonzuru, naigashiro ni suru.

Sagesumi サゲ suma n. A plumnet.

Sagesumi-mu サゲスマム Same as sageshimu.

Sagi サギ 釣 n. The snowy heron, Egretta canadensis.

Sagi サギ 詐偽 (itowari) n. (leg.) A lie, fraud, deception, dishonest: — shuusai, fraudulent possession.

Sagashi サガシ n. Stills.

Sagichou サギチュウ 公義 n. A ceremony performed on the 15th day of the first month, when various things are thrown into a fire kindled near the house as offerings to the kami.

Syn. sagiri サギリ n. A dense fog.

Sado サド 作業 n. Deeds, works (Bud.): — ni yorite mukui wo ukeru, to be rewarded according to one's works.

Sagobei サゴベイ 西國米 n. Sago, Arenga saccharifera.

Sagokomo サゴコモ 森衣 n. The long coat, same as koromo; a narrow tunic (only used in poetry).

Sagukumi-mu サグクム i.v. To break one's way through, — as through the waves, i.e. saku.

Saguri サグリ 探 n. A mark or notch on anything to be noticed by feeling, as that on the bow-string, or seal; a probe; examination, investigation, search.

Saguri-ru サグリ 探 t.v. To search for by feeling, to feel after, to grope for, to probe, to sound, explore, try, examine: sagutte aruku, to walk groping one's way; sagutte miru, to examine by touch, by feeling or probing; hito no kokoro wo —, to feel out one's opinions.

Syn. sagaru, tazunere, shiharebure.

Saguri-ashi サグリアシ 探足 n. Groping or feeling one's way with the feel: — de aruku.

Saguri-dashi-su サグリダシ 探出 t.v. To feel after and take out; to extract with forceps, as when the thing is not visible.

Saguri-ki サグリキ 探開 t.v. To inquire, or endeavor to ascertain anything indirectly.

Saguri-motome-ru サグリモトメ 探索 t.v. To search for and find.

Syn. tansaku suru, sagaru.

Sagurun サグルン サグルン "See sage, 探 or saguri.

Sagwan サグワン n. A secretary, clerk, writer in a government office.

Sahachi サハチ 荒 Technician, a platter, or large dish.

Sahai サハイ 仮配 n. A director, manager, head of a town; an agent; superintending, directing, managing: — suru.

Syn. kimoire, saibyo.

Sahara サハラ n. Looseness of bowels, purging.

Syn. kudarihara.

Sahari サヘリ 白鋼 n. White copper, a kind of metallic composition.

Sahô サホ 作法 n. Law, rule, regulation, custom, usage: — wo somoku, to transgress the rules of politeness.

Syn. okite, hoshiki, kisoku, rei.

Sahodo サホド 仏程 adj. So, such, so much, thus much: — itakubasa naze ryji wo senu, if it hurts you so why don't you do something for it? — ni mo nai, not much, not so much as you think.

Syn. sabashari, sobehodo.

Sai サイ 西 (nishii) n. The west, western (used only in comp.)
Sai サイ 妻 n. Wife: - wo meteru, to marry a wife.
  Syn. Tsuma.
Sai サイ 菜 n. Fish, vegetables, or anything eaten along with rice.
  Syn. Oka, Someno.
Sai サイ 暮 n. A rhinoceros.
Sai サイ 子 n. A dice: - no me, the marks on a dice; - wo furu, to shake the dice; - wo hageru, to throw the dice.
Sai サイ 侍 n. Ability, capacity, talent, sagacity: - no aru hito, a man of talent.
  Syn. Chie, Chikara, Kairyu.
Sai サイ 未 n. Material, stuff: go sai, the five elements of fire, water, wood, metal and earth.
Sai サイ 今 n. A year, year of age: iku sai, how old? gojusai, fifty years old.
Sai サイ 際 (kieu) n. Time: shuppan no - , time of sailing; byokki no - , time of sickness.
Sai サイ 頃 n. Encampment, a stockaded camp: - wo kizuku, to construct an encampment.
Sai サイ 日愛最高愛 (mottomo aisuru) Most beloved, well beloved: - no ko, dearly beloved child.
Saidan サイダン 祭壇 n. Judgment, trial, decision: - suru, to adjudge, adjudicate, decide, to judge: kui wo - , to decide a lawsuit.
  Syn. Sabaku, Saikyo, Saidan, Handan.
Saibancho サイバンチョ 祭壇所 n. (leg.) Chief judge.
Saibansho サイバンショ 祭壇所 n. A courthouse: - cho, president of the court.
Saibara サイバラ 市壇 n. The name of a kind of ancient music, an operatic performance.
Saibashi サイバシ 祭箸 n. The chopsticks used for helping fish or vegetables.
Saicho サイジョ 祭主 n. Eloquence, skillful in argumentation: - no hito.
Sai サイ 手の器 (toshi no kure) n. The close of the year, the last ten days of the year.
  Syn. Nemmatsu, Kure.
Saibun サイブン 祭文 n. Eulogy upon a deceased person pronounced at the funeral.
Saichi サイチ 墓地 n. The domain or estate of a noble.
Saichi サイチ 智 n. Wisdom, sagacity, intelligence, skill.
  Syn. Chie.
Sai サイ 之月 (monaka) n. The very middle, the time when anything is at its height, scene, climax, perfection; the very midst: masaichi, id.; hana wo - , when flowers are in the highest bloom; haru no - , the most delightful time of spring.
  Syn. Mannaaka.
Sai サイ 磯大 (komakai oki) n. The little and big, size: koto no - , ro neonu, disregarding the importance of a matter.
Sai サイ 大 (mottomo oki) The largest, greatest: - ichi, the very largest, the most important; - ton, the greatest common divisor.
Saidan サイダン 祭壇 n. A sacrificial altar.
Saidan サイダン 祭壇 n. Judgment, decision: - suru, to judge, to examine and decide.
  Syn. Sabaku, Saidan.
Saide サイデ 斷布 n. Scraps of silk left after cutting out a garment; also imperfect cocoons.
Saido サイド 浴度 n. - suru, to save from destruction (Budd.): myuen no shuji wo saido shi gatashi, he that believeth not (in Buddhism) cannot be saved; hito wo - , to save the soul.
  Syn. Saikyo.
Saido サイド 再度 (nido) Twice, second time, again.
  Syn. Ryodo.
Saifu サイフ 財布 n. A money bag, a purse.
Saikaku サイク 拝服 (byokki koromo) n. Holy garments, such as are worn by priests in their worship.
Saigai サイガイ 災害 (wazawai) n. Calamity, misfortune, evil, catastrophe.
Saido サイド 肉断 n. Great natural ability and learned: - narabi naki hito.
Saiden サイデ 割断 (kugiri) n. Bound, limit: - no ma, boundless.
Saidetsu サイデツ 透段 (toshi tsuki) n. The years and months, time: munashiku - wo okuru, to pass the time uselessly; - nagaru gotoshi.
Sai サイ 祭再議 n. Reconsideration, - as of a resolution: - ni fusuru, to reconsider.
Sai サイギ 猶疑 n. Suspicion, doubt: - wo ukeru, to be suspected.
  Syn. Utaga.
Saigi サイギ - サイギ i.v. To make a noise, tumult or clamor, - as a crowd of people.
  Syn. Sawaqu.
Sai サイ 側後 n. The last, latest.
Sai サイ 側期 (owari no toki) n. The last period of life, death: - no kase, the last battle (in which one is slain); - wo togeru, to be slain (in battle).
  ↑Sai サイ 際休良 (i.tsuki-no-miya).
Saiouwa サイオウハ 名 n. Name of a plant used for dyeing a red color.
Saihax サイハイ 祭拜 (fuatabi oganu) - suru, to bow down twice.
Saihax サイハイ 祭器 n. A dusting brush.
Saihax サイハイ 働帯 n. A baton carried by the general-in-chief of an army, and used in giving orders; a kind of brush: - wo toru.
Saimatsu サイマツ サイマツ (coll.) Manifesting ability, talent, or genius: - na mono, an ingenious thing.
Saimitsu サイミツ 名 n. Superior literary ability: - wo motte kaku.
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Saihō サイハウ 西方 (nishi no kata) Western side, region, or countries.

Saihōtsu サイホウ 再覆 (futatabi okoru) — suru, to break out again, as disease or sedi
tion; to relapse.

Syu. saikan.

†Sai-in サイイン 薬院 n. Same as itsuki-no-
miyu.

Sai-in-taie サイインタケ 催姫殿 n. (med.)
Aphrodisiae medicine.

Saiji サイジ 細字 n. Small characters, fine letters.

Saijikutsu サイジクツ 細苦 n. (med.)
Materia medica.

Saijikutsu サイジクツ 細苦 n. Small characters, fine letters.

Saijikyo サイジョウ 最高 (toshi toki) n. The year and the seasons, time.

Saijitisu サイジトス 最日 n. A sacred or holy day.

Saijitisu サイジトス 最日 (maturibi) n. The
day on which a festival is celebrated, the day for worshiping.

Saijo サイジョウ 細 worsening n. Wife.

Syu. tsuma.

Saijikutsu サイジクツ 細苦 (mottomo yuse) n. Most
excellent, best, very highest, maximum.

Saika サイカ 再嫁 n. Remarried or married the second time,—said of woman.

Saijikutsu サイジクツ 細苦 n. The lowest: — ten,
the lowest degree, minimum.

Saijikutsu サイジクツ 細苦 — suru, to decide in favor
of, or that an appeal is approved of sanction:
saijikutsu, an order of approval.

Saikachi サイカチsisou 花子 n. The name of a
thorny tree, Gleditschia japonica;—the seeds are used in washing.

Saikane-bu サイカネ部 再建 i.v. (coll.) To
return again: samue ga saijikutsu, it has become cold again.

Saikai サイケイ 華戒 n. Purifying or cleansing
one's self before worshiping the kami.

Saikai サイケイ 華戒 (nishi no umi) The
western sea, the "Yellow sea."

Saikaku サイカク 奇具 (sai no tsuno) n. Rh-
hoceros horn,—used as a medicine.

Saikaku サイカク 奇具 n. Raising money,
getting what one desires: — suru, to plan or
scheme in order to raise a sum of money; —
gakuedo, is able to get.

Syu. chuōsatsu, sandan, kumen.

Saikan サイキャン 再建 — suru, to be taken or
affected the second time with disease: hashika
ni saiōshita, have had a second attack of meals.

Syu. furikaikesu, saikutsu.

Saikan サイキャン 再建 n. Ability, talent,
capacity. Syu. saing.

Saikun サイケン 埴見 n. A minute topo-
graphical plan, or description.

Saiketsu サイケツ 埴解 n. Verdict, decision, judgment.

Saiki サイキ 埩基 (matsuri no utsumo) n.
Sacificial vessels.

Saiken サイケン 埩勤 (futatabi teitomena) — suru, to fill an office the second time, re-
appointed to office.

Saikin サイキン 執理 (komaka naru kizu) n. A slight failing, defect, or fault: tai kō wa —
wo kaerimizu, in one who has great merit
overlook a slight failing.

Saikou サイコウ 極高 n. The name of a
medicine.

Saikō-oaku サイコウオガク 細錬学 n. Science of
mining.

Saikoku サイコク 西国 (nishi no kuni) Western provinces, the provinces of Kyūshū.

Saikou サイコウ 再建 (futatabi tateru) — suru, to rebuild, re-erect, reconstruct.

Saikyo サイキョウ 細工 n. Fine work, manu-
facture, manufacture, fabric, ware: — suru,
to manufacture, to fabricate; kinzaiku, gold-
ware, anything manufactured of gold; ginzai-
ku, silver-ware; biidora-saitku, glass-ware; te-
saitku, anything made by one's self,—home-
made.

Saikura サイクラ 細工場 n. A factory,
manufacture.

Syu. kōbō.

Saikun サイクン 細君 n. Wife,—one's own
or another's.

Saikunin サイクニン 細工人 n. A mechanic,
artisan, workman.

Saikutsu サイクツ 薬摂 (horin-torn) n. Mining,
digging out ore: — suru, to mine.

Saikwai サイクワイ 集会 (de-an) — suru, to
meet, happen upon, fall in with.

Saikwai サイクワイ 集会 (futatabi au) — suru,
to meet again, to re-assemble.

Saikyo サイキョウ 極許 — suru, to examine and
decide on, to judge: teumi wo —, to judge
crime.

Syu. saikake, saiban, sandan.

Samatsu サイマツ 細末 (komayaka) n. Fine
powder: — ni suru, to reduce to a powder;
daiši no —, powdered rhubarb.

Syu. ko, kona.

Samatsu サイマツ 細末 (nishi no sue) n. End of
the year.

Syu. kure, saibo.

Saimi サイミ 染布 (cont. of soyomi) n. A kind
of coarse hemp cloth.

Saiminaka サイミンカ 崩眠殿 n. A medicine
which produces sleep; soporific.

Saimitsu サイミツ 染細 (komaka) Minute, particular:
— ni, particularly, minutely, carefully.

Syu. kawashiku, komaka ni.

Saimon サイモン 染文 n. Written Shintō
prayers; also a low kind of story-telling: —
wo youmu — wo kataru, to tell stories.

Samotsu サイモツ 細物 (noe-mono) n. An
offering to kami.

Sainami サイナミ t.v. To torture by cutting or hacking: hito wo kiri-sainamu, to
torture a person by cutting.

Syu. limuru, naburu.
Gain, offerings

Saino サイノ 才能 n. Talent, ability and skill.

Saino-kami サイノカミ 道観神 n. The god of roads, protector of travelers. (善行) The cut paper attached to the straw rope is hung between the hilar, and before houses on the new year.

Saino-kawara サイノカワラ 浮河川 n. The place in Hades to which the souls of children go.

Saintu サイントゥ 歳入 n. Receipts, of government.

Sai サイ 再興 (nido) adv. Twice, two times.

Syn. Futa-tabi.

Sai サイ 来て再入 Coming again, the second coming, said especially of the coming of Amida, or the soul of one dead.

Sai サイ来れ 観締 (matsuri) n. Worship, religious ceremony, or celebration.

Sai サイ来財利 n. Gain, wealth, fortune.

Saino サイノ 樹籠 n. A box for carrying food.

Saire サイレ 裏狼 n. A wolf: - no kokoro, wolfish heart, cruel.

Sairyo サイラヨ 末領 - suru, to superintend, to manage, supervise, control: - min, a supervisor, superintendent.

Syn. Sahai-suru, Kizo-min.

Saisai ササイ 再来 (tabi-tabi) adv. Again and again, often, repeatedly.

Syn. Dojo.

Saisan サイサン 合三 (ni san do) adv. Two or three times, repeatedly, again and again.

Saisai ササイ 署政 (matsuri to matsurigoto) Religion and politics, church and state: -itto, uniting church and state.

Saisai ササイ 再生 (futatabi ikuru) Living again, returning to life, to revive; regeneration, restoring to life: - no omoi wo masu, to feel as if one had come to life again: - no on.

Saisen サイゼン 祭壇 n. Offerings of copper cash in temples, either cast into a box, or on the floor: - bako, the box in which money is cast; hittingo no - de manigichi tatakui (prov.).

Saisi サイシ 障子 (rikou no hito) n. A wise, sagacious, intelligent person.

Saisi サイシ 祭祀 n. Sacrifice, offering or worship to kami: - suru, to worship: - wo okonai.

Saisi サイシ 祭司 n. A priest: - no oya, chief priest.

Sai-shi サイシ 親子 (tsuna ko) n. Wife and child.

Sainiki サイニキ 颜色 (irodori) n. Color, coloring, painting in various colors: - wo suru, to color, to paint.

Syn. Etori.

Saisin サイシン 谒参 (takigi wo toru) Used only in the phrase: - no ure, slightly unwell, sick. See Legge's Mencius.

Saisin サイシン 調参 n. The name of a medicine, wild ginger, Asarum canadensis.

Saiso サイショ 最初 (ichiban hajime) adv. The first, at the beginning, commencement, at first.

Syn. Shoite, Hajime.

Saiso サイショ 宮卿 (kuvashiki fumi) A writing or letter full of details or particulars, fine writing, small letters.

Saiso サイソ 最小 (mottomo chisai) The least, smallest: - kobaisi (最小公倍数 n.), the least common multiple.

Saiso サイソ 世相 n. The prime minister.

Saiso サイソ 妻婆 (tsuna mekake) n. Wife and conewine.

Saisetsu サイセット 薬出 n. Expenditures of government.

Saiso サイソ 諏訪 (futatabi kurai ni noboru) - suru, to re-ascent the throne, after having once abdicated it.

Saisoku サイソク 尿欲 (urin) n. Urgency, pressure: - suru, to hasten, or hurry, to press or urge on the performance or doing of anything; to dun: kushita kane wo - , to dun for a debt: - ni shitagau. Syn. Unouasu.

Saitai サイタイ 妻帯 (tsuna wo obiru) n. Having a wife, said only of the priests of the Montoshu sect: Montoshu no bozu wa niku-jiki - suru.

Saitaku サイタク 接捨 (erami-toru) - suru, to choose, select, to pick out.

Saitan サイタン 歳旦 n. The first day of the year.

Saitan サイタン 誕誕 (futatobi umareru) Born again into the world (Bud).

Saitazuma サイトサム 虎状 n. The name of a plant, a species of Polygonum.

Saiten サイテン 祭典 n. Festival, fête, celebration: - wo tori-ekonou.

Saito サイトオ 蔬刀 n. A kind of knife used for cutting vegetables.


Saito サイトオ 蔬刀 The burning of the bamboo and straw ornaments hung before the door on new year's day.

Saitori サイトリ 親記人 n. A middleman between seller and buyer, a broker.

Syn. Nakagai.

Saitori-bashi サイトリ橋 板鳥 n. One who catches birds with a pole armed with bird-line.

Saitori-za サイトリざ 刺鳥竿 n. A pole armed with bird-line for catching birds.

Saitokuro サイトクロ 太帳患 adv. Before, previously, some time ago.

Syn. Sonjitsu, Sendatte, Sakigoro.

Sai サイ ス 幸 n. Fortunate, opportune, lucky, favorable. Good fortune, blessings, prosperity, happiness, good: - no ori, fortunate time; - yoi tenki de gozairamasu, fortunately the weather is fine; chido yoi - , very opportune; ten yori - wo kudaish, to send blessings from heaven; - wo ukeru.

Syn. Fuku.
SAI

SAIYATAKE サイハトウケ芝 n. A kind of hard fungus or mushroom, supposed to be felicitous from its durability. (Wtl.)

SAIYARU サイマク 災厄 n. Calamity, misfortune.

Syn. SAINAN.

SAIYARU サイマート (kusuri tori) n. Searching for medicinal herbs or plants: yama ye — ni yuku.

SAIZEI サイエイ 芝園 n. A vegetable garden.

SAIZEI サイエイ 緑稲 (coll.) A second marriage,—of a woman: — suru, to marry again.

SAIZO サイゾ 採獲 (tori mochiiru) — suru, to adopt, accept: hito no net-su wo — suru, to adopt the opinions of another.

SAIYO サイヨ 賞徳 (hito tore amari) More than one year: toka ni aru koto —, confined to bed more than a year.

SAIZEN サイゼン 至前 adv. (coll.) Before, previously, for some time before this: — yori matte tru, waiting for some time.

Syn. SAKAIHO, SENKOU.

SAIZUCHI サイチュ テ格 n. A wooden mallet: — atama, a large-headed one.

SAI サイ匙 n. A spoon: — wo nageru, to throw down the spoon (give up effort).

SAJIKI サジキ 拾雑 n. The upper box, or gallery in a theatre.

SAKA サカ坂 n. A road up a mountain, a steep road, activity: — wo noboru; — wo ori-ru; nobori-saka, an ascent; kudari-saka, the road down a mountain, descent.

SAKA サカ女 n. The comb of a cock: tori no —.

SAKU サク女 Quarterly: — ni motsu, to hold upside down.

Syn. OYARU.

SAKABU サカバ n. The barb of a hook.

Syn. GOO.

SAKA-BARI-TSUKE サカバリツケ逆結 Cruixfixion with the head downward: — ni okoun.

SAKA-TASHI サカタシ 碧塚 n. A green bush or a flag put out in front of a sake-shop as a sign.

SAKADITARI サカビタリ 滅尽 n. (coll.) Soaked with sake; a sot, drunkard: — ni naru.

SAKADUKURO サカグクロ 滅袋 n. A bag used for straining sake in breweries.

SAKABUNE サカブネ 滅槽 n. A large vat used in making sake.

SAKADACHI, TSU サカダチ 滅立 i.v. To stand on the head or upside down: kami no ke ga —, the hair stood erect, as in anger.

SAKADAI サカダイ 滅代 n. The price of, or money due for, sake.

SAKADAI サカダエ 滅樽 n. A wine-cask, a sake-tub.

SAKADATE, RU サカダテル t.v. To make stand on end or upside down.

SAKE サケ液 n. Full bloom, illustrious or glorious condition, prosperity, welfare; exaltation, glory: oya ga ko wo — wo negyo, the parent desires the welfare of his child; kuni no —, the prosperity or glory of a state.

SAKE, -RU サケエル 液 i.v. To flourish, to prosper, bloom: tomi-sakaeru, to be rich and flourishing; ine ga ta ni —, rice flourishes best in wet soil.

SAKAGAME サカガメ 滅薬 n. Large wine-jar.

SAKAGARI サカガリ n. Violent and turbulent through drink.

SAKAGO サカゴ 滅香 n. A foot or breech presentation of the child in parturition.

Syn. TAKAZEN.

SAKAGOME サカゴメ n. Rice used in brewing sake.

SAKAGOMO サカゴモ 滅麹 n. The mat which is wrapped round a wine-cask.

SAKAGOTO サカゴト 反語 (hango) n. Reading of spelling a word backwards; irony.

Syn. UKAGOTO.

SAKAGURA サカグラ 滅桜 n. A house in which sake is made or stored, a brewery.

SAKAGURU サカグル n. Addicted to wine, given to intemperance.

SAKA サカ 鰾 n. The barb of a hook.

SAKAHORI サカホリ n. Skinning dead animals.

SAKABUKU サカブク 滅包外 n. One who in a wine party avoids drinking.

SAKAGOSHI サカゴシ 滅酒仕 n. Drinking to the health.

SAKAI サカい 境 n. A boundary, border; confines, frontier, limit: kuni no —, boundary of a state; iki shini no —, the confines of life and death; — ro, a dispute about a boundary.

Syn. KIWA.

SAKAI, AU サカフ 便 t.v. To go against or contrary to, oppose, disobey, to contradict: nagare kaze nado ni —, to go against the current, or wind; oya ni —, to disobey one's parents.

Syn. MOROKU, SAKARU.

SAKAI-GATA サカイシタ サカイ形 n. Posts erected to mark the boundary, landmark.

SAKAIKE サカイケ 墓場 n. A boundary line, border.

SAKAIHON サカイホン 墓論 n. A contention or quarrel about a boundary,—of a district, or mura.

SAKAKABU サカナブ 滅権 n. A license from government to manufacture sake.

SAKAKI サカキ 神 n. The Cleayer japonica, sacred tree of the Shintō.

SAKAKIEN サカキエン 滅興 n. The spirits, or excitement produced by drinking wine.


Syn. SAKAKUKE.

SAKAMUKA サカムカ i.v. To roll or move violently (of waves); to whirl, to surge.

SAKAMUKA-NIZU サカムカ泥水 滅懐水 n. Water whirling in a circle, an eddy in a current.

SAKAMATA サカマタ n. The Grampus, Delphinus orca, same as shachihoko.

SAKMATSUGU サカマツグ 泥槇 n. Entropium or inversion of the eye-lashes, Trichiasis.

SAKAME サカメ 滅目 n. Against the grain of wood: — ni ita wo kezuru, to plane a board against the grain.
Sakamori サカモリ 盛木 n. Trees and brush wood, placed around a fortification to keep off or hamper the approach of an enemy; abatis.

Sakamori サカモリ 清酒 n. A wine-party, entertainment, feast, banquet.

Syn. shuten.

Sakamukae サカムカへ 拝迎 n. The going out of a company of friends to meet one returning from a journey, and giving him an entertainment.

Sakamuke サカムケ n. A hang-nail, same as sakakure.

Sakan サカケ n. Adj. In a state of prosperity, full bloom, or vigor; flourishing, exuberant: — no hito, a person in full vigor or prime of life; kekkei — no wakamono, young men in the full bloom of strength.

Sakana サカナ 名 n. Any kind of food taken with sake; fish.

Sakana-ichi サカナイチ 魚市 n. A fish-market.

Sakamami サカマミ 遊激 n. Adverse or opposing waves or current, a head-sea.

Sakana サカナ 魚名 n. A shop where fish are sold, a fishmonger.

Sakaneji サカネジ 遊詰 n. (coll.) A reversed twist, the reversing of an attack on another upon one's self, to have the tables turned on one's self: — ni au; — wo ti; — wo kawar-eru.

Sakaraku サカランル 障 adj. Prosperous, flourishing, blooming, in full vigor or prime; — toki, time of full bloom, or vigor; hito — toki wo ten ni katu (prov.).

Sakanobori-Ru サカノボリ 洞 i.v. To go against a current, to go up stream, to trace to its source: kawa ni —, to go up a river.

Sakaoke サカオケ n. A large tub or vat used in making sake.

Sakarai-Ru サカラフ 逆 t.v. To go against, or contrary to; to oppose, to disobey: kaze to nagare ni —, to go against wind and current; hito no kokoro ni —, to act contrary to the wishes of others; oya ni —, to disobey one's parents.

Syn. motobu, sakō, gyaku suku, somoku.

Sakare-Ru サカレル 被裂 (pass. or pot. of sakari) To be torn, rent, ripped: watakashi no kimono wo hito ni sakaretai, my clothes were torn by a man; yoku no kumatake ga mata wo sakareru (prov.).

Sakari サカリ 名 n. The bloom, prime, time of highest vigor, acme, height, culminating point.

Syn. tōgen, chōjō.

Sakari サカリ n. The heat of animals: — ga tsuku, to be in heat.

Sakari-Ru サカリル 飄 i.v. To be flourishing, prosperous; to be at its height, bloom or acme: shibai ga —, the theatre is flourishing; sakari-sakaru, at the height of blooming; hi ga mo sakaru toki, when the fire is burning at its height.

Syn. sakarēru.

Sakari Ru サカリル 夕暮 i.v. To be in heat, to rut: inu ga —, the dog is in heat.

Syn. tsukuru.

Sakaro サクロ n. Backing or reversing the cars of a boat, — as to propel a boat backwards.

Sakara サカラ n. Coll. for sakasama.

Sakasama サカサマ 逆 Upside down, head foremost, in a contrary direction, topsy-turvy, inversely: ki kara — ni ochita, fell head foremost from the tree; hon wo — ni motu, to hold a book upside down; misu ga — ni nagareru, the water flows up stream.

Syn. gyaku, sakashima.

Sakase-Ru サカセル (exst. of sakagi) Hana wo —, to cause flowers to bloom.

Sakashigaki-Ru サカシガレル i.v. To assume or affect a smart or knowing manner.

Sakashiki-Hi-Ku サカシキ 令 adj. Clever, smart, intelligent, shrewd: — koto wo itu, to say something clever; onna sakashī-shite ukī uri sokonau (prov.).

Syn. rikōnashi, kashikō.

Sakashima サカシマ 到 adv. Upside down, head foremost, in a contrary direction, inversely.

Sakashimegi サカシメギ n. A press used for separating the dregs from sake.

Sakashita サカシタ n. Bake added as a flavoring to food in cooking: — wo basu, to flavor with sake.

Sakashira サカシラ n. Cleverness, invention, cunning, shallow knowledge; craft, artifice.

Syn. sarugashikō.

Sakashibara-Goto サカシバラ 通言 n. A fable; a smart or cunningly invented story; a fallacy, sophistry. Syn. kōgōto.

Sakate サカテ 渡手 n. Grasping the handle of a sword or knife, so that the point is downwards: kutsana wo — ni motu.

Sakate サカテ 酒鏡 n. Money for buying sake, drink-money.

Sakatō サカトウ 酒社氏 n. One acquainted with the art of brewing sake, a brewer.

Sakatsubu サカツボ 酒壺 n. A sake jar, a wine jar.

Sakauji サカウジ 酒記 (shu-zei) n. The tax or duty levied by government on the manufacturers of sake.

Sakaya サカヤ 酒屋 n. A brewery, a shop where sake is sold, a grog-shop.

Sakayaki サカヤキ 月夜 or 月代 n. The shaven part of the head,—formerly the custom: — wo suru, to shave the top of the head.

Sakayamai サカヤマ 月氏 n. The indisposition felt after a debauch, or a disease brought on by drink; = futaka-yoi.

Sakayomi サカヨミ 風信 n. Reading backwards or upside down: — wo suru.

Sakayose-Ru サカヨセル 逆寄 t.v. To drive back an attacking party and in return invest his stronghold.

Sakazakashi-Ki-Ru サカザカシ 逆寄 adv. Same as sakashii.
Lending to the organizer.
The yaushi also.

SAKI.-KU

A fermented liquor brewed from rice: — wo kouzu, to brew sake; — ni yō, to be drunk; — no yē ga warui hito, one who behaves disorderly because of drink; — ni oheruwu, to be addicted to drink.

SAKE 槽 n. A salmon, i.q. shake.

Sake,-ru サケ 随 i.v. To avoid, shun, to cluthe, escape; ayaushī wo —, to avoid danger; utagiri wo —, to avoid suspicion.

SYN. Yokere, noogareo.

Sake,-ru サケ 随 i.v. To be torn, ripped, rent; kimono ga —, the clothes are ripped.

Sakeri,-ru サケプ 随 i.v. To cry out with a loud voice, to shout, to clamor, vociferate, hallow, scream, to bawl, yel. SYN. omeku.

Sakehi サケヘ 随 i.v. A loud cry, clamor, shout: ya — no koe, the sharp or shrill sound of an arrow.

Sakeme サクメ n. A crack, a rent, split; a tear, fissure.

Sakenomi サケノミ 清客 n. A drunkard, a wine-bibber, toper.

Sakuzuki サクラズキ 院 n. (coll.) One fond of sake, a lover of wine, a toper.

Saki サキ 槽 n. The front, foremost part of anything, the first, the van; the past, before; the future; the other party, or person: saki ye yuku, to go to the front, or go in advance, to go ahead; — ni aruku, to walk in front, or ahead; gunzei no —, the van of an army; — wo ararō, to contend who shall be first; — ni iuta koto, the subject spoken of before; — wo kangaeru, to reflect upon the future, or what is before; — ga ngai, the future is long; — no hi, a future day; saki no yo, the future state; also, the previous state of existence; — ga shōchiku senu, the opposite party does not consent; — to suru, to consider first or principal; iku —, the place to which one is going, destination; okuri —, the place to which a thing is sent; shinda —, after death; tama no — ni oru, to be in range of the gun.

SYN. sen.

Saki サキ 随 n. The point, or end of anything: fude no —, point of a pen or pencil; katana no —, point of a sword; tsubo, su, hana, yubi, hari nado no —, the end or point of a cane, pole, nose, finger, or needle.

Saki サキ 随 n. A cape, promontory.

Saki,-ru サキ 跡 i.v. To tear, to rip, rend asunder, to rend open, to split off; kami wo —, to tear paper; ki no eda wo —, to tear off the branch of a tree; kimono wo —, to rend the clothes.

Saki,-ru サキ 仿 i.v. To open or bloom, as a flower; to blossom; to flower: hana ga saita, the flower has opened. SYN. hiraku.

Saki-aga サキアガ 前上 n. A gentle ascent: — no michi, a road having a gradual rise.

Saki-hara サキハラ 先方 n. Clearing the way before a high official, by making people squat down: — wo suru.

Saki-bashimi サキバシミ 先端 n. A forerunner.

Saki-bashimi,-ru サキバシミ 先走 i.v. To run before or ahead; forestall, or anticipate others, to get ahead of others: sakibashitte mono wo kau.

Sakirō サキロ 前向 n. (coll.) The front or forward coolie, where two are carrying with the same pole.

Sakure サクレ 前取 n. A notice sent in advance advising of the coming of any one, harbinger, forerunner.

Sakidachi サキダチ 先立 n. A forerunner, the officers who went in front of a daimyo’s train.

Sakidate,-ru サキデイ デ先立 i.v. To make or let another go before, to make or consider first in importance: to let die before.

Sakidatte サキデッテ 企 (coll.) Before in time, previously, lately, short time ago.

SYN. sandatter, konaida, itsuzoya.

Sakigake サキガケ 先登 n. The first to make an attack on the enemy, the attacking party; taking the lead, the leader: — wo suru, to take the lead.

Sakigane サキガネ 前釜 adv. N. Earnest money, money paid in advance.

SYN. maekin.

Sakigari サキカリ 前借り n. Borrowing or drawing money in advance.

SYN. zenshaku.

Sakigashii サキガシイ 前負 n. Lending or paying money in advance.

Sakigoro サキゴロ 先頃 adv. Some time before, the other day.

SYN. senkoro, itsuzoya, saitsukoro.

Sakihodo サキホド 向程 adv. Before; previously; a few minutes, hours, or days before.

SYN. senkoku.

Saki-ide,-ru サキイデ 先創 i.v. To bloom, to blossom.

Sakikata サキカタ 先方 n. The other party or person in any affair, the opposite party, the antagonist. SYN. sempō, ate.

Sakikoguri サキゴリ 先詰 (coll.) Anticipating others in an underhanded way, forestalling: — wo shite toru.

Sakikusa サキクサ 萬年松 n. A kind of moss, Lycopodium.

Sakimi,-ru サキミ 満開 i.v. To be full of flowers, to bloom luxuriantly.

Sakimidare,-ru サキミダレ i.v. To bloom luxuriantly.
Sakimori さキモト 光許 n. (coll.) The other, or opposite party in any affair.

Syn. sakikata, sempō.

Sakimura さキムラ 光 í n. (coll.) The other or opposite party in any affair.

Syn. sakikata, sempō.

Sakisaka さキザカ 光 幸 i.v. To begin to flower, first flowering.

Sakita さキチ 光手 n. The one who goes in advance, the advance guard, or van of an army.

Sakihara さきはら 光葉 n. Two years before last—isaiku-sakuren.

Sakizato さきざと 光重 n. Two days before yesterday.

Sakizawa さきざわ 光枝 n. (coll.) The other or opposite party or person in any affair.

Sakizume, -ru 光修和初 i.v. To begin to flower, first flowering.

Sakizume さきずめ 手先 n. The one who goes in advance, the advance guard, or van of an army.

Sakita さきた 手 n. Two years before last—isaiku-sakuren.

Sakizuma 光作和初 i.v. To begin to flower, first flowering.

Sakita さきた 手 n. The one who goes in advance, the advance guard, or van of an army.

Sakitsumura 光作和初 i.v. To begin to flower, first flowering.

Sakitonoe 光 производства n. The front rank of an army, first division.

Sakken さくがん 手筒 n. Confusion, disorder, arrangement in the order of the leaves of a book.

Sakiki さきき 杀気 n. A spirit of murder or slaughter; — wo haku.

Sakko さっか 手行 (suri-dasu) — suru, to print and publish, issue, — as a book.

Syn. inokō.

Sakkon 光浄 造令 (kinō kyō) Yesterday and to-day, a few days past, late, recent; — no chikazuki, only a few days acquaintance.

Sakkuri 光り adv. (coll.) In a crisp, or clean manner; prompt, ready, not slow or hesitating; — to kiteru.

Sakkyô 光рож росс. (coll.) Soon, speedy, quick; — ni, quickly. — Syn. massaikō.

Sakkô 光こ 制造 (minato wo toasu) — suru, to close a port to trade, to blockade a port: Yokohama wo — shite Osaka wo kuti-kuru suru, to close the port of Yokohama and open Osaka.

Sakkoku 光国 朝 (kuni wo toasu) — suru, to close a country against foreigners.

Sakksu 光苦 (comp. of sa, so, thus, and koso, emphatic) Just so; — aru-beki koto nare, it should be just so; — arame, id.

Sakikutoku 光国鎌倉 n. (med.) The clavicle.

Saku さく 作 n. The crop, harvest, farming; work, make, manufacture; author: kotoshi no — wa yoi, this year's crop is good; nani-hoku — wo nasuru, how much ground do you cultivate? jōsaku, a fine crop; manaku, an abundant harvest; kono katsune wa dare no — da, who is the maker of this sword? hon no —, author or making of a book.

Syn. deki, tsukuri.

Saku さく 作 n. A ridge made in ploughing or by the hoe: — wo kiri.

Syn. une.

Sakucumber さくごめ 蔦 n. A bed: — wo kaeru, to die.

Sakuran さくら板 昨晚 n. Last night.

Syn. sakuta, yune, yomme.

Sakurō さくら祝 朝望 n. The first and fifteenth days of the month.

Sakurun さくら縦 作文 n. Composition, writing.

Sakubyo さくびょう 病病 (tsukuri yamai) n. Feigned or counterfeit sickness.

Syn. sora-yamai.

Sakuchō さくうちょう 昨朝 n. Yesterday morning.

Syn. kinō no asa.

Sakugetsu さくう月 會月 n. Last month.

Syn. atogetsu, sengetsu, kyogetsu.

Sakugyo さくご 造誤 (ayamari) n. Mistake, error, misprint: kono hon wa — ga i, this book has many mistakes.

Syn. machigai, godatsu.

Sakuri さくり 作 n. A work, production: tare no —, whose work? — suru, to make, produce.

Syn. sakuri さく riv as a n. A fiction, conceit, invention, or fancy of an author: — yori tsuru, produced from his own fancy.

Sakuri-ki-ku-shi さくり 造寄 (kimari no) 昨日 adj. Easily broken or torn, brittle, not tough; crumbling; prompt, ready, frank, candid: — hito, one prompt or quick in doing. — Syn. monotishisakuri-kin さくり 素引 (midashi) n. The index to a book.

Sakūji 光吉 作事 n. The work of building, repairing: — kata, superintendent of buildings.

Syn. kingō.

Sakuku, さくく 作 n. The crop as it appears before it is cut.

Sakumono さくも 作物 n. The crop or manufacture of a celebrated maker.

Sakumono-gata 光作物 n. —. A fiction, novel.

Sakumotsu さくもつ 作物 n. Anything grown by farming, the productions of the soil.

Sakunadari 光奪 n. Falling straight down,—as water down a precipice: — ni otsuru taki.
Sakuran サクラ紫 紫色の 桜の あじさい
Syn. KURON.
Sakunin サクニン 作人 (tsukuru hito) n. A laborer on a farm, a farmer, gardener, a maker.
Sakura サクラ桜 n. A cherry-tree,—the Prunus pseudo-cerasus, cultivated only for the beauty of its blossoms: —iro, cherry color, rosy.
Sakuragahara サクラガーラ n. —ni yuku, going to look at the cherry trees in blossom.
Sakurakata サクラカタ 花瓶 n. A kind of pomegranate having the fragrance of cherry-blossoms, used for the hair.
Sakuran サクララン 壁面 n. Confusion, mistaking one thing for another: — suru, to confound, mistake.
Sakuraso サクラソ 壁塀 n. The Primrose, Primula japonica.
Sakurasuki サクラスキ 壁月 n. The month when the cherry-trees are in bloom, i.e. third month (o.c.).
Sakurei サクレイ 作別 n. The original copy of a writing to be imitated, a model or pattern composition.
Sakuri サクラ里 n. Hicough: i.q. shakuri.
Sakuru サクラ同 as sakuru. See sake.
Sakurayaku サクラヤク 策略 n. A stratagem, scheme, plan, device: keiriyaku, bōkei.
Sakuryo サクラリュ 材料 n. The wages of workmen.
Syn. TACHIN.
Sakusaku サクサク 通称 adv. The sound of cutting anything crisp and friable: — kiru.
Sakusan サクサン 酢醋 Acetic acid, acetate.
Sakusuke サクスケ 策略 (ato wo tozuneru) n. Examining the past, historical search.
Sakusuki サクスキ 昼夕 n. Last evening.
Sakusetsu サクセツ 騒動 n. A dogma or tenet which forces, wrets or perverts the true meaning.
Sakushi サクシシ 能楽 adj. See sakuki.
Sakusyo サクシヨ 銅臆 (hataraki) n. (med.) A network of nerves or vessels, inosculate, anastomosis: — suru, to inosculate.
Sakuzoku サクショク 作得 n. The farmer’s share of the crops after the tax is paid.
Sakuya サクヤ 昼夜 n. Last night.
Sakutou サクトウ 作得 n. Last evening.
Sakwan サクワン 壽官 n. A plasterer, same as shakwan.
Sakwan サクワン 屬 n. An official attached to a department of government and appointed by the head of that department.
Sakusihiki サキシヒキ 佐賀職 n. The mayor of Tokio.
Sama サマ 様 n. Form, shape, appearance; manner, fashion, condition: —wo kureru, to change one’s appearance; utsu-beki sama, appearing as if he would strike.
Syn. KATACHI, NARI, YOSU, YODAI, YO, MAMA.
Sama サマ様 n. A respectful title appended to the names of persons, and sometimes of things, as, Kami-sama, Hatoke sama, Kubō sama, Tono sama, Amata sama, Onnezama sama, O-ishi sama, O-tento sama, O-tsuki-sama.
Sama サマ慢 n. A loop-hole in the wall of a castle, port-hole: —no futa, the cover of a loop-hole: —yozama.
Samade サマ慢 To that extent, so much, such (referring to something said before): —shim-pai ni wa yobonu, it is needless to feel so much anxiety: —fukaki kakarigoto ni wa araji, it is not such a deep laid stratagem.
Samagara サマガラ n. Form, figure, look, appearance; i.q. sugata.
Samagishi サマギシ子裔 n. The lattice-work or grating of a window.
Syn. HIYAN.
Samage-Ku サマケ不 t.v. To obstruct, hinder, impede, to interrupt: uma wo yokote-ete michi wo —, to put one’s horse across and obstruct the road; hito wo shigoto wo —, to interrupt a person at work.
Syn. JAMA SURI, SASAERU, SAKIRU.
Sama サマ姫 n. Obstruction, hindrance, impediment, interruption, injury; objection: —nashi, no objection.
Syn. JAMA, GAI, KOSHIO, SASHIAI, SAWARI.
Samatsu サマツ早速 n. An early kind of edible mushroom.
Syn. TOMAGEBARA.
Samayou サマコ 昨行 t.v. To wander about bewildered, as an outcast, or one in great trouble: soko koko to tozune samayō, to wander about inquiring here and there; sama-yoi-aruku, to ramble about.
Syn. KERÔ SURI, HEMEGURU.
Sama-sama サマサマ 様様 adj. Many and various forms, appearances, or conditions: hito no kokoro — nari; — ni, variously.
Samba サンバ夜遊 n. A midwife.
Syn. TORIAGEBARA.
Samai サマイ三倍 adv. Three times as much.
Samashii サマシイ 姉 n. A plank laid from a boat or ship to the land for crossing; also a wooden jetty at which boats land.
Samasu サマス三番叟 n. An actor in a theatre who in the garb of an old man appears on the stage before the opening of the play and dances as a prelude: —wo fumu.
Samu サム二番叟 — suru, to breathe hard through the nose, to snuffle, to snifflle.
Syn. SHÔBI, HOMERU.
Sambō サンボ 参謀 n. A council of war; — hombu, the general's staff; — hombuchō, chief of the general's staff.

Sambō サンボ 三方 (mitsu no takara) n. The three precious things, viz., Buddhahood, the doctrines or rites of Buddhism, and the priesthood,—the Bud. triad.

Sambō サンボ 三枚 n. A kind of stand on which offerings are presented to the kami.

Sambon-zazō サンボンザゾ 三段化物 adv. A product, production, or staple commodity of a country.

Syn. DUSAN.

Sambō サンボ 三病 n. The three incurable diseases, viz., leprosy, consumption, and syphilis.

Sama サマ サマレ n. A shark, shark-skin.

Same, -ru サメレ -る i.v. To awake, to fade, to become sober, come to one's senses: me ga —, to be awake; samete no mete mo, awake or asleep; iro ga —, the color is faded; yoi ga —, to become sober from intoxication; moyai ga —, his delusion has passed off.

Same-hada サメハダ adv. Skin rough and coarse, like that of a shark.

Same-zame サメザメ 潰然 adv. The manner or appearance of tears flowing down the face, or dropping from the eyes; streaming with tears: — to muku.

Samezata サメザタ n. A sword-sheath covered with shark-skin or shagreen.

Samidare サミダレ 树雨 (batu-n) n. The rainy season in the 6th month.

Samisen サミセン 三弦 n. A guitar of three strings: — wa hiku, to play the guitar.

Samishii, -saru サミシル To revile, to abuse, to speak evil of, to treat contemptuously, to despise.

Syn. ANDERUS, KAROSHIREMU.

Sanmichi サンミチ adj. Same as sabakhi.

Sanma サンマ n. The Mackerel Pike, Scomberesox.

Sanmai サンメイ 三枚 adv. (Sans. Samadhi) In-sanmai ni, with the whole heart; gosho os-sanmai ni negau, to seek salvation with the whole heart; hotoke-sanmai, a Bud. devotee.

Sanmai サンメイ 食米 n. Scattering rice in a house to keep off evil spirits.

Sanmi サンミ 酔味 n. Sour taste, acid.

Sanmon サンモン 山門 n. The outside gate of a Buddhist temple, or monastery; also, the name of the famous temple Hieizan.

Sanmyaku サンミヤク 山際 n. A range of mountains.

Samo サモ adv. So, thus; samo aru, so be it, let it be so; samo aruba aru, be that as it is; if it be so, so be it; samo nakute, if it be not so; samo aru beshi, it should be so; — kow.

Samo サモ n. Samo exlam. How! just, truly: — nitaru, how much alike! or just alike; — osoroshiki oni no gotoku naru mono, something just like a terrible demon; samo urseshi so, appearing truly pleased, or just as if she were pleased.

Syn. SAZO.

Samoji, or Shamoji サモジ n. A wooden paddle or ladle used in dipping out boiled rice, — shakushii.

Samshii, -ki-ku サモシイ adj. Mean, low, or vile in appearance; close, penurious: — ka-iki.

Sampei サンペイ 三拜 n. Worshiping by bowing three times, or bowing three times.

Sampeyeki サンペイエキ 酔液 n. The waterbrash, pyrosis.

Syn RYGIN.

Sampaku サンパク 三白 n. The Jasminum sambac.

Sampa サンペ 資兵 n. Skirmishers.

Sampitsu サンプト 算策 n. Arithmetic and penmanship: — ni tassuru.


Sampo サンポ 算法 n. The rules of arithmetic, mathematics = san-jutsu.

Samputai サンバタイ 山炮隊 n. A company of mountain artillery.

Sampu サンプ 燕婦 n. A woman in child-bed, a lying-in woman: — ni imu mono, things to be avoided by a woman in child-bed.

Sampuku サンプク 山腹 n. Half-way up a mountain, the side of a mountain: — made yoji-noboru.

Sampu-uchi サンプウチ 三伏日 n. Three days in the 6th month (o.c.), the hottest period of summer.

Samu サムウ (same as samuku) O samu gozaranu, it is cold (in saluting another).

Samugare サムガレ 熱汗 n. Withered by the cold: — no ki.

Samugari, -ru サムガル 熱 i.v. To be complaining of the cold, to feel chilly, to be cold.

Sanciri, -ki-ku サンキ adj. Cold, chilly, (spoken only of the weather, or of one's feeling): samai hi, a cold day: — kaze, a cold wind; kyou wa —, this morning is cold: — ban, a cold night; samuku naru, to become cold; samuku nai, it is not cold; samukute komuru, to be annoyed with the cold weather; samukura, it is not cold.

Samutou サムトウ 烏果子 n. The roughness of skin produced by cold, gooseflesh.

Samukari, -ru サムカリ 烏赤 (cont. of samuku, cold, and ari, to be) i.v. To be cold, samukaru, samukurau. Neg. per. samukunukatta.

Samurai サムライ 士 (lit. one who serves the Emperor) n. A general name for all persons who were privileged to wear two swords, from the Shogun and Daimyo down to the lowest grade; the military class.

Samurahadashi サムラハダシ i.v. To wait upon, to serve; to be. Same as soro.

Samuba サムバ 表 n. The state or degree of coldness.
SAMUSHI サムシ 寒 n. adj. See samui.
SAMUSHII-ki-KU サムシ bleed adj. Lonely, solitary, quiet, desolate, dull (same as sabishi): samuishiku naru, to become lonely.
SAMUSHIRO サムシロー n. A mat, i.e. mushiro.
SAN サン 三 (mitsu) adj. Three: sa-san ga ku, three times three are nine; — gwetsu, the third month; — ga getsu, three months; san-bu ichi, one-third; sanban, the third, or number three; sanbyaku, three hundred; san-nin, three men; — do, three times; — sen, three years; san-bai, three times full; — bu ni, two-thirds; sanman, thirty thousand; san-byakuman, three millions.
SAN サン客 n. Parturition, birth, production: — wo suru, to be in labor; — ga korui, the labor was easy; — ga omoi, the labor was difficult; — no ke ga tsukui, to have the appearance or feeling of being confined; watakushi wo Kyushu no — de gozarimasu, I was born in Kyushu; — suru, to produce.
SAN サン宗 n. Abacus, reckoning on the abacus, ciphering, calculating; arithmetic, mathematics, plan, scheme, counsel: — wo suru, to calculate, reckon, cipher; — ga tasha da, he is expert in arithmetic; mu-san, ignorant of arithmetic, no counsel.
SAN サン簿 (homoru) — suru, to praise, extol, sing praise to; also a sentence written on a picture in praise of; — wo suru.
SAN サン型 n. The sash, or frame which supports a panel; the stick or cleat under a shelf.
SAN サン山 (yama) n. A mountain, hill: Fuji-san, Fuji mountain; often used for a Buddhist temple, from the fact of these temples being generally built on a hill or mountain.
SAN サン酸 n. Acid: — ki, acidity; — ni, acid taste.
SAN サン製 n. Medicinal powder: daiō san, powdered rhubarb.
Syn. kokusuru, san-yaku.
SAN サン (a contraction of sanka) A familiar title to names, as: okami san, donna san.
SANADA サンダ 阿田 n. Flat braided tape, called after the name of the inventor.
SANADA-MUSHI サンダムシ墨蝟 n. A tapeworm.
SANAE サナエ 籐苗 n. Rice sprouts = nabe.
SAN-GAKU サン学 墨学 A high mountain peak.
SANAGI サナギ n. A caterpillar, a caterpillar.
SANAGO サナゴ n. A melon seed.
SA-NARI-KU-SHI サナキ n. Not so: sanaki dami, even if not so, or if otherwise, = so nakute kare.
SAN-ARU-DO サンアラドウ三悪道 n. The three bad places, viz., jigoku, gaki and chikushō (Bud.).
SANCHA サンチャ 山茶 n. Wild Camellia japonica, i.e. yama tsubaki.
SANCHAKU サンチャク 参着 (mairi tsukui) Arrival: buji ni — itasou, to arrive in safety.
SANCHŌ サンチョ 山頂 (yama no itadaki) The top of a mountain.
SANCHŌ サンチョ 三朝 n. The morning of the sango, q.v.
SANCHŌ サンチョ 参朝 Going to court, going to the Emperor's palace: — suru.
SANCHU サンチュ 三山 (yama no naka) Amongst the mountains.
SANDAI サンデイ 参内 (uchi ye mairu) Going into the palace of the Mikado: — suru.
SANDAI サンデイ 参院 (coll.) Means or way, method, plan, a shift, expedient: — ni tsukiru, to exhaust every contrivance or plan; toshi wo kuru — no nai; komen no —, a way to get rice; kane no — wo suru, to devise how to get money. Syn. shudan, tedate.
SANDATSU サンダツ 猿奪 (kuni wo uba) n. Usurpation of the government: — suru, to usurp the throne; — wo hakaru; — shu, a usurper.
SANDAWARA サンダワラ 捕煈 n. The round straw lid of a straw bag.
SANDO サンド 捕道 (kake hashi) n. A plank road constructed on the face of a precipice.
SANDOKU サンドク 三格 n. (Bud.) The three poisons, capidity, anger, and folly.
†SANKE サンケ i.e. makoto ni, sara ni, truly, again: waga gotoku omowon hito wa — araji, there is no one who would love like myself; yukite mite ane no — kon, I have come to see and will come again to-morrow.
†SANKE サンケ An imperative suffix to verbs, as: na ga na norasane, tell your name; hayaku kimase, come quickly.
SANKE サンケ n. The seeds of fruit, melons, etc.; the plates or scales of armor: nashi no —, pear seeds.
SANEKAZURA サネカズラ 五味子 n. The Kusza japonica.
SANGA サンガ 参賀 (mairi iwa) — suru, to come to congratulate.
SANGAI サンガイ 三階 n. Three stories, third story: — ite.
SANGAI サンガイ 三界 n. The three worlds, or region of the Buddhists: yokukai 欲界, region of desire; shikikai 色界, region of form; mushikikai 無色界, the region without forms or desire.
SANGAKU サンガク 山學 (yama mine) n. A high mountain, a mountain peak: — no on, kindness as great as a mountain.
SANGAKU サンガク 算學 n. Learning arithmetic, mathematical study, or exercises: — wo suru, to learn arithmetic.
SANGAI-NA-NIHI チサンギ二三之聖日 n. The first three days of the new year, given up to complimentary visiting.
SANGAI-NA-NIHI 水宿 Confession of sin, repentance: — suru, to confess one's sins; kami ni tsuuni wo —, to confess one's sins to God.
SANBO サンボ 撒花 (hana wo chirasu) n. Scattering flowers about as Bud. priests do when saying mass (hōjō) in imitation of the falling of lotus leaves in Gokuraku.
SANGEN 三元 n. The first of the three times,—day, month and year, i.e. new year’s day, or ganjitsu.

SANGEN 三元 n. The three-stringed instrument, i.e. guitar, or samisen.

SAN ŝangjı 参議 n. The privy council, or council of state,—abolished in Dec., 1885.

SANR 三日暮木 n. Sticks used in divining, or in calculating: — wo naraberu.

SANGO 桑窪 (ko wo umu nochi) After partition: — no yamato.

SANGOKU 三國 n. The three countries of India, China and Japan.

SANOEN 三門 n. Visiting a miya for worship, especially to Daijinu.

SANGUN 三軍 n. A great army.

SANWATSU 三月 n. The third month.

SANGYO 三行産業 n. Occupation, business, livelihood, property, inheritance.

Sangyo kaizyō, shōnai.

SAN-1 桑井散位 n. The son of a noble who has not yet received his official title from the Emperor.

SAN-ITTAI 桑井イタイ三位一体一體 Three persons in one substance, the Trinity: — no kami, the trune God.

SANIN 桑島 n. (yama ni kage) The northern or shady side of a mountain.

SAN-IN-DŌ 三山陰道 n. A general name for the provinces on the northern coast of Nippon, as Tamba, Tango, Tajima, Inaba, Hiki, Izumo, Iwami, Oki.

SANSHA 三桁 n. An open place where the kami was worshiped.

SANJAKOBI 三脚杖比 n. A belt of three feet long, made of a piece of common muslin passing once around, worn by low people.

SANJI 三寺 n. A Buddhist temple on a mountain.

SANKU, SANKO 関之或・関之三 kinetics (chiru) i.e. or i.e. To scatter; to disperse, dissipate.

SANJACOBI 三脚杖比 n. A belt of three feet long, made of a piece of common muslin passing once around, worn by low people.

SANJIN 三津 n. A lying-in woman, a woman in child-bed, = sampu.

SANKO 三和 n. The three great duties of a woman; viz, when unmarried, obedience to parents; when a wife, obedience to her husband; when a widow, obedience to her son (who inherits the estate): — no ichi.

SANZEN 三重 n. Thirty: — san, thirty-three; — san ten, the thirty-three heavens or spheres of the Buddhists.

SANJUTSU 三統算術 n. The science of arithmetic = sampo.

SANKA 山家 n. A house among the mountains: — no wabizumai.

SANKA 山下 (yama no shita) Below, or at the foot of a mountain.

SANKAI 山海 (yama umi) n. Mountain and sea: — no chimi, delicacies from both mountain and ocean.

SANKAKU 三角 n. Three corners, three angles, a triangle: — hō, trigonometry.

SANKAN 山間 (yama no aida) Amidst or between the mountains.

SANKA 山家 n. Corea, so called because it was formerly divided into three states. Syn. chosèn.

SANKET 桑敷參詣 (mōzuru) Going to a temple for worship: — suru.

SANKET 桑敷算計 n. Calculation, reckoning, computation: — suru, to calculate.

SANKI 山系 (yama-ki, coll.) n. A fund of speculation in commercial ventures: — no aru hito, a person fond of speculation.

SYN. YAMAGORO.

SANKEN 山根参問 The going to, and residence in, Tokyo of a daimyo for a certain portion of his time.

SANKIRAI 山帰来 n. Sarsaparilla, Smilax pseudo-china.

SANKO 桑科 n. A small brass instrument with three prongs on each end, held by some Buddhist priests in praying.

SANKO 桑科参考 Comparison, reference, consulting upon: — suru, to collate or compare (as the text of various editions of the same book), to consult upon, to refer to: — ni sonaeru, to use as a reference.

SANKO 桑科三程 n. Formerly the three highest ministers of the Mikado, viz., daijō-daijin, sadaijin, and udaijin.

SANKO 桑科成書 To visit, come (only in epist.), as: otte — itazu bekusu soro, I will come by and by.

SANKO 桑科三光 (mizun no hikari) The three luminaries, viz., sun, moon, and stars: — chō, a species of phaeant.

SANKO 桑科三光鳥 n. The name of a bird, whose cry is supposed to resemble the sound of “tsuki, hi hoshi.”

SANKO 桑科三高 n. Mountains and valleys.

SANKO 桑科酸化 Oxidation: — suru, to oxidize; — butsu, oxide.

SANKO 桑科楽科 n. Midwifery, obstet- ries: — no isha, an acoucheur.

SANKO 桑科三季 (mairi au) — suru, to come and meet together, to assemble.

SANKO 桑科三季會 (atsumari wo chirasu) — suru, to dismiss an assembly.
三

サンケウ 三教 n. (mitsu no oschie) n. The three religions, viz., Shintōism, Buddhism, and Confucianism: — ichi.

サンキョ サンキョ 山 (yama-zumui) Dwelling amongst the mountains.

サンキョウ サンキョウ 三途 n. The three musical instruments, viz., drum, guitar, and flute.

サンキョウ サンキョウ 三福 n. The three great powers, heaven, earth and man, i.e. sansai.

サンネイ サンネイ 参内 — suru, to go to court, sanai to be presented to the Emperor: — white tenshi ni mamiyuru.

サンナン サンナン 三男 n. The third son.

サンヌル サンヌル 三男 n. Past, gone by, last: — una no toshi hachi gatsu, the 8th month of the last horse-year.

サンヌ サンヌ 三男 adj. Past, gone by, last:

サンモ マンミ 言言 adv. So, so much, such: — kurushiku no nai, not so painful; — midokoro kashi, nothing much to see, nothing worth looking at.

サンナン サンナン 三男 n. The space just below the head of the tblula, a good place for applying the moxa!

サンリン マンリン 山林 (yama hayashi) n. Mountain forest, forestry: — gaku, the science of forestry; — gakkō, forestry college.

サンロ マンロ 山路 (yama michi) n. A mountain road.

サンロウ マンロウ 賢岩 (ko umizukari) n. The exhaustion or weakness which follows parturition.

サンロウ マンロウ 賢岩 (mairi komoru) — suru, visiting and remaining in a temple a whole night or some days for special prayer for some blessing.

サンローニュ マンローニュ 三論宗 n. The name of a sect of Buddhists.

サンルク マンルク サンルク 三論 n. The name of a famous book on military tactics.

サンルト マンルト 山陵 (misasagi) n. The tomb of an Emperor.

サンサイ マンサイ 三階 n. The three times, — past, present, and future, — kwako, gensai, mirai.

サンサイ マンサイ 三才 n. The three powers that rule all things, viz., heaven, earth, and man.

サンサン マンサン 三重 (mizuhattou) Drinking sake nine times in the marriage ceremony: — no sakazuki wo suru, to perform the marriage ceremony.

サンセイ マンセイ 三種 n. The three animals most esteemed by the Chinese for food, viz., the ox, sheep and pig.

サンセイ マンセイ 三才 n. A heretical sage.
サンヤ 山野 n. Mountain and moor.
サンダ サンダ 三役 n. The three chief wrestlers on each side—east and west.
サンチュ サンチュ 山pak n. The same as yamaimo.
サンテッ サンテッ 参詣 Coming to see, or visit: — suri, to make a visit.
サンキ サンキ 参与 (azukuru) — suru, to take part in, participate in: seiji ni — suru.
サンヨ サンヨ 笠隻 n. Account, calculation, reckoning: — suru, to calculate.
サンヨー サンヨー 香山ダ山陽道 n. The general name for provinces lying on or near the inland sea, viz., Harima, Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchi, Bingo, Aki, Suwo, Nagato.
サンザ サンザ adv. (coll.) i.q. sanzan.
サンザイ サンザイ 財寶 Spending, expenditure: — ka, a spendthrift.
サンサン サンサン 山山 (coll.) A superlatively, generally used in a bad sense; very much, a great deal: — na koto, a bad affair; — waraku naru, to become exceeding bad; — ni nonoi-shiru; — taberi.
サンザンジ サンザンジ 山下子 n. The Cratagus cunctata.
サンゼ サンゼ 三世 n. The three worlds, or states of existence—past, present, and future.
サンゼン サンゼン 参拜 — suru, to commence a life of meditation by entering the Zenshu sect of Buddhists.
サンゼン サンゼン 聖前 (zui mac) Before parturition.
サンセゴ サンセゴ 三世相 n. The title of a famous book on horoscope, by which one’s condition in a previous state of existence as well as in the present and future was ascertained (Budd.).
サンセイ マンブパイ三相宿 adv. Three times as much, = sambai.
サンゾウ サンゾウ 三沢 The three families, viz., those on the father’s side, mother’s side, and wife’s side.
サンゾー サンゾー 山頂 (yama dorobo) A mountain robber, bandit, brigand.
サンゾノカサ サンゾノカサ サンゾノカサ サンズノ サンノノサルサル 三足之鳥 n. A three-legged crow, supposed to live in the sun.
サンズオガサ サンズオガサ 三度川 n. The river which the souls of the dead cross in going to Hades; the river Styx.
サンズ サンズ 三水 n. The radical 三, for water written at the side of a character.
サウサ サウサ 非 n. A pole; also used in counting things carried by a pole, as: tanu hito sao, one load of bureau.
サウテ サウテ 非 n. A forked stick or post for supporting a cross pole.
サウデ サウデ 非 n. A bamboo pole used for hanging clothes on.
サウデ サウデ 非 n. A male deer, a buck.
サオトメ サオトメ 母猿女 n. A girl who plants young rice shoots.
サオトウ サオトウ 竿飯 n. A boatman who pushes with a pole.
サフハ サフハ adv. (coll.) Clear, clean, free from any defilement or defect; quite, fully, entirely: — ki ga — shita, the spirits are quite relieved; — byoki ga mada — to senru, not entirely recovered from sickness; — to shita tenki, a clear day; — shiriru, I am entirely ignorant of it; — shita hito, a frank, sincere person, without concealment.
シド シド, ケークン
サベケ サベケ サブヌケ 洗風景 A blemish, that which spoils what is otherwise pleasing, attractive, or agreeable; something offensive to the sight or feelings; unrefined, vulgar, unmannerly: — na mono, an eyesore; makoto ni — de o kinodoku de gozaimas, I am sorry to have your pleasure spoilt.
サナ サナ 碟 n. A plate, saucer, dish: hita no —, the kneepan.
サナ サナ 新 adj. New, fresh: — yu, fresh boiled water; — ie, a new house; — furu yori wa — ga yoi, the new is better than the old; — no kimono, new clothes.
サンバ サンバ (cont. of sa, and arab) adv. If so, well then, after that, (in a narration).
サンバ サンバ 落 t.v. Emaciated, to become lean: yase-subaru.
サンバタ サンバタ レアトル conj. Although it be so, nevertheless, however.
サンチ サンチ 見 n. The ruins, or empty place once occupied by a building.
サンタ サンタ 落 t.v. To scrape out, scoop out, to remove by dredging.
サンタ サンタ 天 n. A review, revision of a book or lesson.
サンタ サンタ ハ t.v. To clean out or deepen by scooping or dredging, as a well or the channel of a stream: — to do wo —, to clean out a well; — kawa wo sareru fukaku suru, to deepen a river by dredging.
サンタ サンタ ハ t.v. To study, con over, to go over again and again, as a lesson: — hon wo —, to peruse a book.
サンタ サンタ ハ t.v. To scrape into, to fill in by scraping or dredging, cast into.
サンタ サンタ 阪 n. A rake.
シン シン, カメデ
サン サン 落 t.v. To seize or take by violence or without right; to abduct, to steal, kidnap a child: — ko wo —, to kidnap a child; — washi ga abayou wo —.
シン サン, カメデ
サン サン 落 t.v. To dredge, to deepen or clean out by dredging or scraping: — kawa wo —, to dredge a river: — to do wo —, to dredge and clean out a well.
サン サン 落 t.v. To study over, con, peruse, or practice a lesson; to learn: — samisen wo —, to practice on the guitar; — hon wo —, to study a book.
サンケン サンケン 再来年 n. Year after next.
サンケン サンケン 落 t.v. (coll.) To haul
out confusedly and carelessly: kodo ga tanu no kimono wo —, the child has pulled the clothes out of the bureau.

Sarameki, -ku サラメキ i.v. To appear new; to be rough, coarse, unpolished.

Saranari サラナリ 更 adv. Of course, needless, unnecessary: tu mo —, needless to speak of it.

Syn. mochihon.

Saran サラン (comp. of sa and aram) Not so: dunt kawashiki mono wo, I am sad enough without that; — tei, appearing as if nothing was the matter, feigning not to know.

Sarare, -ru サラレル 被去 (pass. or pot. of sari) To be divorced, separated, or abandoned.

Sarari to サラリト adv. Like the noise, or in the manner, of sliding, rolling, or rustling; entirely: — shoji wo akeru; — omot kira.

Saras サラ 付花布 n. Calico, chintz.

Sarasa サラサ更 adv. Entirely, wholly, positively, absolutely, quite: — oboe no nai koto wo moshita-getsu, he declared positively he knew no reason for it.

Syn. sonto.

Sarasa to サラサト adv. (coll.) Like the sound, or in the manner, of rolling pebbles or pebbles between the hands; with a slipping, rattling, or rustling noise: amado no oku oto — kikoyu, heard the rattling sound of opening the outside doors; jsru wo — momo, to roll the rosary in the hands with a rattling noise.

Sarasi サラシ 鹽布 n. White or bleached muslin.

Sarashiko, -ru サラシ發 t.v. To expose to the sun or weather, to air, to expose to public view, to bleach, to sun: ki ni —, to sun; haji wo —, to be put to shame, be disgraced; kubi wo —, to expose the head of a criminal; ka-bane wo —, to leave a dead body exposed without burial; kome wo —, to bleach rice by washing.

Sarashime, -ru サラシムル (caust. of saru) To cause to leave or depart, to send away.

Saraware, -ru サラハレル (pass. of sarafi) To be seized or taken.

Sarazu サラズ (com. sa, arazu) conj. It is not so: sarasuzu, if it be not so.

Sare, -ru サレル (pot. of sari) Can leave, can depart.

Sare, -ru サレル Coll. cont. of serare, -ru.

Sare, -ru サレる i.v. To be exposed or bleached in the sun: sare-kebe, a skull left bleaching on the ground.

Sareba サレば (comp. of sa and areba) adv. So then, therefore, it being so, just so: — no koto de gozarimasu, —yes, just so.

Saredo, or Saredomo サレド conj. But, however, although it is so, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

Syn. shikashii-nagara, shikaredo, eferu-domo.

Sarerebii サレリカす i.v. shari-kobee.

Sarari, -ru サルう i.v. or t.v. To leave, go away from, depart, to reject; to separate from, divorce; remove, absent, to forsake; to arrive, come: yo wo —, to leave the world, to die; michi wo —, to leave the right way; ima wo suru koto ja nen, it was ten years ago; tsunna wo —, to divorce or put away a wife; itami ga satta, the pain has gone; aku wo —, to remove dirt, suru mono wa hibi ni utoshi (prov.), the absent daily become more distant; asa-sarebu, in the morning or when the morning comes; haru sari-kureba, when the spring comes.

Sarigataki, -ki-ku-shi サリガタイ 難去 adj. Impossible to leave, hard to abandon or get rid of: sarigataki yoi, business which one cannot leave.

Sarigena, -ki-ku サリゲナ 無然気 adj. Not appearing as if it were so, not having such an appearance, in an unconcerned manner

Sarido サリジヤウ 去去 n. A bill of divorce.

Syn. nitenjou.

Sarigunaga サリガナタ 去去 conj. Yet, however, but, still, nevertheless.

Syn. shikashii-nagara, saredomo, eferudomo.

Sarinishi サリニシ n. Past, gone, departed, deceased: — toshi, the year or years that are past; — hito, the deceased person.

Syn. sannuru, suginashi.

Sarinu-beki サリヌベキ 無然気 (comp. of sa, aru, and beki) Appearing to be right or good, looking as if it were good; — katana, a sword which appears to be a good one, but which one does not certainly know.

Saritomo サリトモ (comp. of sa, ari, and tomo) conj. Even if it be so, but still, however, nevertheless.

Saritote サリトテ (comp. of sa, ari, and toitu-te) conj. But still, nevertheless, however.

Saryaku サリヤク 作卸 n. (coll.) Services, assistance, exertions: kono zu ni yorite tagou yoku — suru, accommodate it to this plan.

Syn. shusei.

Saru サル猿 n. A monkey, ape: — no toki, four o'clock P.M.; — no kata, the south-west; — mo ki kara ochiru (prov.), even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree.

Saru サル然 (comp. of sa, and ari) conj. A certain, so, such, same as mentioned: — hito, a certain man; — tokoro, a certain place; — wo, while it is so, notwithstanding; — te ni, in a certain house; surukoto, that which is so, usual or ordinary course of things; — ni yotte, on account of its being so, therefore; — nita mo, although it was so, still, nevertheless; — yashi waredomo, although he was such a brave man; — koro, on a certain time.

Syn. ari.
SAR

**SARUBA** n. Sage plant.

**SARUNO** サルボウ 朗光 n. The name of a bivalve shell.

**SARUDE** サルデ 狂手 n. Monkey fingers, meddlesome, mischievous: *no ka*.

**SARUKARI** サルカリ 狂楽 n. A kind of operatic performance, farce, comedy.

**SARUSHIRO**, **-KI-EI** サルシロイ 狂獣 adj. Tricky, artful, cunning, clever, or smart in a trifling way.

Syn. **SARUHITO**.

**SARUOIGI** サルギ 狂木 n. (lit. a monkey-post) The posts to which a horse is tied in a stable.

**SARUGUTSUWA** サルグツワ 狂囓 n. (lit. a monkey bit) A gag: *wo hameru*, to gag.

**SARURIKI** サルリキ n. A person who leads a monkey about to show off his tricks, i.e. *sarumakashi*.

**SARUNODO** サルホドー 去程 (comp. of *sa*, *aru*, and *hodo*). Used in continuing a narrative that had been interrupted, or in introducing a new subject connected with what was said—so then, accordingly, thus, in the meantime.

**SARUYE** サルユエ 狂智 n. Monkey-wisdom, cunning, trickish; artfulness, knavery.

**SAREKA** サレカ n. A parrot, i.e. *omu*.

**SARUKO** サルコ 狂子 n. Monkey coat, a wadded coat with sleeves, worn outside of the other clothes in cold weather.

**SARUKO** サルコ 去切 adv. Some time ago, some time since, before.

Syn. **SENDATTE**.

**SARUMATSUBUTE** サルマブテ n. A hunter's horn, or a horn used for calling.

**SARUMAWASHI** サルマシ狩公 n. One who leads a monkey about to show his tricks for a livelihood.

**SARUMONO** サルモノ 然物 Such a person as was mentioned, a celebrated person, a clever person. 

**SARUNASHI** サルナシ n. A species of hawthorn, *actinidia arguta*.

**SARU-NOKOSHI-EI** サルノコシイ a. A monkey's stool, a kind of large fungus growing from decayed trees.

**SARURIKÔ** サルリコウ 撒利口 n. Artful, cunning, trickish.

Syn. **SARUCHIKI**.

**SARUURURIKI** サルウルウリキ 狂髪 n. The monkey-slipper, crape myrtle, the Lagerstraminia indica. Syn. **HYAKUJIKÔ**.

**SARUTONI-BARA** サラトニバラ n. A species of *sarsaparilla*, *Similax chinea*.

**SASA** ササ 竹 n. A kind of small bamboo grass.

**SASA** ササ 藤 n. Same as *sake*, used only by women.

Syn. **SAKAME**.

**SASAME** ササメ n. A slight rain.

**SASAMETSU** ササメ竹 n. A vessel for carrying *sake*, make of a section of bamboo.

**SASAI** ササイ 支 t.v. To obstruct, hinder, impede, to stop, check, prevent, to train, intercept; to ward off, as a blow; to uphold, sustain, support, preserve: *michi wo* to obstruct a road; *hito sae wo sasaezu*, did not once check (the enemy); *kuni wo* —, to preserve the country.

Syn. **SAEJIRE**, **SAMATAJIRU**.

**SASAWU** ササウ n. A flicket of bamboo grass.

**SASAGI** ササギ n. A spider: *ni to*.

**SASAGISHI**, **SU** ササギス t.v. To slice, or cut fine.

**SASAME**, **RU** ササメル把 (cont. of *sashi*, and *ageru*) t.v. To present to a superior, to offer up, to hold up and carry with both hands: *kami ni miki wo* —, to make an offering of wine to the kami; *mitsugi wo* —, to offer tribute; *miteru wo* — *gotoshi* (prov.).

Syn. **TATENMATSU**.

**SASAO** ササオ 角登 n. A long bean, Dolichos umbellatus.

**SASAGEMONO** ササモノ n. An offering to the kami; a present to a superior.

**SASAI** ササイ n. The wren, i.e. *mirosasai*.

**SASAIHIN** ササイリ細線 n. Braid used for edging: *wo toru*, to edge with braid.

**SASAI** ササイ 竅殻 adj. Small, little, diminutive, few, fine, trifling, trivial: *naru shin*, a little thing; *nu karada*, a little body.

Syn. **CHISAI**, **KOMAKA**, **WAZUKA**.

**SASAKURE**, **RU** ササクレル i.v. To be loose, spread open, separated or untwisted, as of the end of thread, string, or hairs of a pencil: *fude no saki ya* —, the point of the pencil is spread open; *yubi no kawa ya* —, I have a hanguail.

**SASAMAKURA** サスマクラ n. Sleeping on the grass, i.e. *kusumakura*.

**SASAME-GOTO** ササメゴト 私語 n. Talking in a whisper of low voice, whispering.

Syn. **SABATAKI**.

**SASAMEN**, **-RU** ササメメ耳語 i.v. To talk in a low voice, to whisper. Syn. **SARAYU**.

**SASANOA** ササンノハ小竹葉 n. A name given to *sake*, or Japanese ardent spirits.

**SASARA** ササラ 竹葉 n. A brush made of split bamboo.

**SASARAGATA** ササラガタ 骨篭布 n. Calico.

Syn. **SARASA**.

**SASARAE-OTOKO** ササラエットコ 陰龍 n. The moon.

**SASARA-MIZU** ササラミズ n. A little of water.

**SASARAOCHI** ササラオチ 仏像 n. The shrike or butcher-bird, i.e. *mozu*.

**SASAIKE** ササレ刺 (pass. and pot. of *sashi*) To be stuck, stabbed.

**SASAIKEHÔ** ササレハンメ (same as *rinôdô*) Common gentian.

**SASAO**, **RU-TA** ササメル (caust. of *sasu*) To cause another to stick, etc.

**SASAWU**, **RU** ササウル i.v. To be obstructed, hindered, impeded, interrupted, stopped: *michi ni* —, to be obstructed in the way; *yubi ni kega wo shite tenware ni* —, to be hindered in learning to write by a hurt on the finger; *kagyou ni* —, hindered in one's business.

Syn. **SAWU**, **SAMATAJIRU**, **SAKEMI**.
Sasawara ササワラ n. A moor overgrown with bamboo grass.

Syn. JAMA, KOSHÔ, SAMATAGE, SASAWA, SASHHAI.

Sasayaka ササヤカ 簪 adj. Small, little, fine, few, trivial: — naru, id.

Syn. CHIRAI, KOMAKA, WAZUKA.

Sasayaki-ku ササヤカリグ 邸 i.v. To whisper, to talk in a low voice: futari de nani ka sasa-yate otta, what are they whispering about?

Syn. SASAMEKI.


Sase, -su サセ 締 t.v. (the caust. form of suru) To make or let do, to cause to give, to induce, bring; jishin de suru yori wa hito ni saserau ga yoi, it would be better to let others do it, than do it yourself; fukô na ko wo aya ni nungi wo saserau, a disobedient child brings sorrow to his parents; watakushi ni mo sase-nasare, let me also do it.

Sasemogusa サセモノガサ 草 n. The Artemisia or mugwort, of which moxa is made.

Syn. YOMOIGI.

Sasen サセン 左邇 Degradation and banishment from the court or capital: — suru.

Syn. RUZAI.

Sasen サセ 締 (cont. of so and suru, used always with a neg.) Not so much: — yamai de wa nai, not such a very severe disease; — kaga mo nai.

Sashi サシ n. A case, covering or sheath into which things are thrust for keeping: kiseru —, the case for holding a pipe; jô-sashi, a letter case.

Sashi サシ 尺 n. A foot measure: nagasashi, a cloth measure; — de sae, to measure with a foot measure. Syn. MONOSASHI.

Sasiri サスリ 綱子 n. The string used for stringing cash.

Sash サシ 締筒 n. A stick of bamboo shaved off obliquely at the end, for pushing into a bag of grain or sugar and drawing out a sample.

Sash サシ 針 n. A general name for a vessel which is used for pouring out that which it holds: misu —, a water pitcher; abura —, an oil can.

Sashii-su サシ刺差 刺差, 指差, i.v. or t.v. To stick, pierce, stab, thrust, prick; to sting: to point, to measure, to put into, pour into: katana wo —, to stick the sword in the belt; katana de —, to stab with a sword; hachi ga —, the bee stings; sakazuki wo —, to pass the wine cup to another; kusuri wo me ni —, to drop medicine into the eye; ki wo —, to plant a branch of a tree by sticking it into the ground; hako wo —, to join or make a box; tori wo —, to catch a bird with bird-line; to wo —, to bolt a door; sashi wo —, to lift a heavy stone on the hand above the head; shio ga —, the tide rises; nuno wo —, to quell muslin; tatami wo —, to sew a mat; nomen wo —, to measure cloth; hi ga mado ni —, the sun shines into the window; teuki ga misu ni —, the moon shines into the water; sake wo misu ni —, to pour a little sake into water; shûyu wo —, to season with soy; nishi wo —, to point to the west; nishi wo sashite yuku, to go toward the west; yubi wo —, to point the finger; kasa wo —, to hold up an umbrella; todome wo —, to give the coup de grace; zeni wo —, to string cash; na wo sashite itta, na mono sashite ru, to hold up wind; kagi wo sashite itta, to hold up wind; nashi wo kutsushite oku, to leave without eating all the rice.

Sashii-ae, -ru サシアゲ 差上 t.v. To lift up, to give or present to a superior or equal, to offer.

Sashii-ai サシア相差合 h. Something that acts as a hindrance, obstruction, interruption or embarrassment; that which is contrary, opposition or antagonistical: kon-nichi wo ga atte yukenmasen, I have been so hindered to-day I cannot go.

Syn. SASHITSUKAE.

Sashii-ai, -ru サシア相夫差合 i.v. To be prevented, obstructed, hindered; to conflict.

Sashii-ashi サシア刺差 餅 n. Soft or stealthy steps: — de aruku, to walk softly.

Syn. NUKI-ASHI.

Sashii-ata サシア相差当 n. The present emergency or exigency, a matter of pressing necessity.

Sashii-ata, -ru サシア相相当差當 t.v. To just now happen: sashi ataite nangi, a calamity that has just happened; sashi-ataite komaru, to be troubled by some interruption that has just happened; sashi atate yôji wo nai, no business requiring immediate attention.

Sashiba サシバ n. A small species of falcon or hawk, originally brought from Corea.

Sashii-chigae, -ru サシア相格差違 t.v. To thrust each other through, as with a sword; to make a mis-thrust.

Sashii-dasu サシア相差違 t.v. To hand up, to lay before, to offer, to tender, to give up, deliver.

Sashii-de サシデ adv. Spoken of two persons doing anything together, as: — sake wo nomu, to drink wine together; — ni wo katsuyu, to carry a burden together.

Sashii-ku サシア相相当差當,差當 i.v. To put one's self forward, to be forward, bold, confident, or presumptuous in speaking; to intrude, to jut out, protrude.
SASHI-DE-OUCHI サシデオチ 嘯出口 n. Interrupting others by putting in a word: — うそ suru, to interrupt by speaking.

SASIDEMONO サシデモノ n. One who puts himself forward where he is not welcome; an intruder, a forward person.

SASHI-GAMI サシガミ 指尺 n. A summons or written order to appear before a magistrate, — よび-dashi-ji.

SASHI-GANE サシガネ 指鰭 n. A carpenter's metal square; bargain money.

SASHI-GASA サシガサ 承証 t.v. To stick or place between two things, to hold, to hide in the bosom, harbor, cherish: とき本 wo で, to harbor malice.

SASHI-HIRIKI サシヒリキ n. Effect, agency, influence.

SASHI-HIRAE サシヒラエ 直授 n. Confinement to one's house for some offense: — うそ suru. Syn. ENRYO.

SASHI-HIRAE-RU サシヒラエ測距 i.v. and t.v. To stop to do, to wait, to sit waiting, to be confined to one's house for some offense.

SASHI-HIRI サシヒリ 姒引 n. Ebb and flow, or rise and fall (as of the tide); 乾拓 wo て, deducting from an account money previously advanced or received, or to balance an account by adding or deducing previous transactions: sakigashi de 休引 て wo ね suru.

SASHI-JE サシジェ 裁智 n. A lesson or trick which one has learned from another.

SASHI-KAKARI-RU サシカル測距 t.v. To be near to, on the eye of, approaching, to be imminent, impending: ある ni て, to be near spring; 乾拓 ni sashikakatte tabe て タレ面, as new year's day is just at hand I cannot set out on the journey; sashikakata よじ, business that suddenly demands attention.

Syn. NOZUMU.

SASHI-KAKE サシカケ 造縫 n. An extension built to a house: — うそ suru, to build an extension.

SASHI-KAMAE サシカマエ 造縫 n. Concern, importance, moment, matter: watakushi ni て うわ, it is not a matter of any concern to me.

SASHI-KAMAE-RU サシカマエル造縫 t.v. Same as KAMAE.

SASHIKI サシキ n. A branch without a root planted by sticking into the ground, a slip or cutting.

SASHIKI-KIN サシキ金 (coll.) n. Money paid in advance, bargain money: — うそ suru. Syn. SASHIKO.

SASHIKO サシコ 剃着 n. A quilted coat.

SASHIKOMI サシコミ n. A cramp, convulsion.

SASHE-KOMI-RU サシコメ造距 t.v. To stick or thrust into; to have severe pain or cramp in the stomach, to be convulsed.

SASHI-KOROSHI-RU サシコロス造距 t.v. To stab and kill.

SASHI-KOSHI-RU サシコシ造距 t.v. To come, to send, hand over, to pass by, leave undone, neglect.

SASHI-MANEKI-RU サシマネク造距 t.v. To beckon.

SASHI-MOGUSA サシモグサ 植物 n. The Artemisia, from which the moxa is made.

SASHI-MONNO 植物 n. Cabinet-ware, joinery.

SASHI-MONNO-BE-NO-BAI サシモノ背背 n. A small flag or banner borne upon the back.

SASHIMONOSHI サシモソノ松植物師 n. A cabinet-maker, joiner.

SASHIMOTOKERA サシモトウ造縫 n. Embroglio, entanglement, complication, broll, dissension, contention.

SASHI-MUKAI-RU サシムカ造距 i.v. To be face to face; to live alone (spoken of two persons).

SASHI-MUKE-RU サシムケ造距 t.v. To send.

Syn. YABU, OKURU.

SASHINABE サチナベ 銃子 (chūhii) n. A pot with a long spout, used for warming sake.

SASHINAWA サシナワ 煮縫 n. The cord with which criminals are bound.

Syn. IMASHIME-NAWA, HAYA-NAWA.

SASHI-NINAI-RU サシニナ造距 t.v. To carry; on the shoulder between two.

SASHINUKI サシヌキ 剃矢 n. A kind of long trousers formerly worn by nobles.

SASHI-OKI-RU サシオコ造距 t.v. To let be, let rest, to leave, quit, forbear, to set aside: そこの矢ま ni て, to let it be as it is.

SASHI-OKURI-RU サシオコ造距 t.v. To send.

SASHI-OBA-RU サシオバ造距造距 t.v. To restrain, hold back, check the doing of anything, hinder.

SASHI-REMARI-RU サシレマ造距造距 t.v. To be in extremity, or utmost degree of suffering, difficulty or violence: びいぼ ni で, to reduce to the last straits by poverty; ちあり ni sashise-matte ちおうおうる, to be carried away by anger and beat another; shinlai で, advance or retreat was cut off.

SASHI-SHIKO サシシコ造潮 n. The rising tide.
Sasiharu サシタル稀去 adj. (coll.) Special, particular, important: — koto wo nai, nothing of any special importance; — yō mo nai, no business of special importance.

Sasite サシテ指示 adv. Particularly, especially: — kawaru koto mo nai, there is no change worth mentioning.

Syn. koto ni.

Sasih-tome-ru サシトメル差止 t.v. To stop, forbid, to interdict, obstruct, check.

Sasih-tōshi-ru サシトシム刺透 t.v. To pierce through, transfix, to run through with any pointed instrument.

Sasih-tsuke-ru サシツケル差付 t.v. To hinder, interrupted, embarrassed, obstructed: kane ni —, to be short of or in want of money.

Sasih-tsuke-ru サシツケル差付 t.v. To thrust against, push against.

Sasih-tsumari-ru サシツツマラ差詰 i.v. To come to extremity, to be cornered.

Sasih-tsume-sasih-tsume サシツメ指しツメ adv. — iru, to shoot with the bow rapidly or in quick succession — hiki-tsume.

Sasih-watashi サシワタシ直德 n. Hindrance, obstruction, interruption, impediment, engagement, embarrassment, difficulty or objection: — ga atte yukaremusan, as I have an engagement I cannot go; kurashi ni — wa nai, not embarrassed in circumstances, or in want of daily necessities.

Syn. koshō, todokōri, sasawari.

Sasih-tsuken-ru サシツケン差付 i.v. To stop doing anything, abstain from.

Sashiyte サシネット n. Pictures in books.

Sashizoe サシゾヘ差付 n. The small word worn with the long one.

Sashizu サシツ指し n. Command, order, instruction, direction: — wo suru; — wo ukheru.

Syn. sahita, shite, gite, mei, hei.

Sashizume サシツメ差詰 adv. After all, in the end, surely.

Sashō サショ差照 — suru, to examine, scrutinize, compare — as a public document.

Syn. gimmi suru.

Sashō サショ差消 — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: hun ko kinshin suru wo —, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Sashō サショ切少 Little, few, trifling (used in depreciating a present): — nagara, although few, or of little worth; — no shina, a trifling thing.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.

Sasih-ototsu サシトツ差付 i.v. To invite or solicit to go with, to persuade to accompany, to induce, lead, draw or take in company, to call for; to allure, entice, tempt: tomodachi wo sasite Ōtsuka ye yuku, to take a friend along with him in going to Osaka; ikiyaka ni tomodachi wo sasōte yuku, to call for a friend as one is passing: aku yori zen ni suasu, to allure one from wickedness to virtue.

Sasoku サソク adv. Quick, ready, or promptly: — no chie, quick-witted; — no heiō, a ready answer; — no huyawaza.

Syn. sokuzu, sasoku.

Sasoku サソク差足 n. The left foot.

Sasori-ru サソーラ差流 i.v. To wander about.

Sasori サソリ殻 n. A scorpion.

Sasoware-ru サソワレ差就 i.v. To be taken along with, to be invited to go with, to be enticed, led, or carried away, tempted.

Sassato ササト差待 adv. (coll.) Fast: quickly; — aruku, to walk fast; — shigoto wo suru, to work fast.

Sassatu ササト差付佩佩 adv. The sound made by the wind, or the sleeves in dancing.

Sashari-ru サシャリ差詰 A vulg. coll. aux. verb = suri, to do; mei-surare = mishare, imp. look, see; kii-surare, come.

Sashi サシ差 n. Consideration, sympathy.

Sasshit-su サシツ付差詰 t.v. To know, guess at, judge; to perceive, observe, consider.

Syn. shichō, osashikaburi.

Sashito サシト殻付殺傷 (koroshi kizutsuke) n. killed and wounded: — kazu wo shirazu; — no kazu wo shiraburu.

Sasukoku サスコク早速 adv. Quickly, hastily, speedily, soon: — mai-rinshō, I will come soon.

Syn. hayaku, yu ni.

Sasu サス See sashi.

Sasu サス差 n. A pole sharp at the ends used by farmers in carrying sheaves of grain.

Syn. ōko.

Sasuga サスガ差刀 n. A pocket knife.

Sasuga サスガ差流 (comp. of shika, or sa, so, suru, being, and nagara, whilst) While it was so, such being the case, so, therefore, even such, however, nevertheless: — nai to no taisanren, however, I could not say I had none; — ni shirazu kā no seraren, however, I could not appear not to know; — ni takēi mononofu no, even such a brave soldier; — wa daimyō no ko dake ate, owing to his being a daimyō’s son; — no Tama no, even such a person as Tama; — no yōshi no odorōi, even such a brave soldier was alarmed, or brave soldier as he was yet he was alarmed.

Syn. shishimo, masaka.

Sasumata サスマタ削杖 n. A weapon in shape something like a pitchfork used by policemen, or firemen.

Sasumomo サスマモノ n. A species of plum.

Sasunomi サスノミ剃杖 n. A tool used by carpenters for making holes by driving it into the wood.

Sasusare-ru サスラール i.v. To be banished or transported for crime, exiled, caused to wander.
SATAN, Symbols of the devil t.v. To degrade in rank and banish from the capital, to transport to a convict island, to expel; to wander about, as a rōnin. Syn. SASEN, RUKAI.

SATUR-BITO サタレビト n. A wanderer, vagabond.

SATURAI-OTOKO サタラビトコ i.q. Sasare-otoko.

SASUBEA サスレバ adv. So then, since it is so, then (commencing a sentence and referring to something before).

Syn. SHIKAREBA, SABEBA.

SASURI サスリ n. A concubine, mistress; a shampooner.

SASURI-RU サスル 行 t.v. To rub, to stroke, or feel with the hand, to chafe; senaka wo —, to rub the back. Syn. KOBURU, NADERU, MOMO.

SATA サタ n. The notice, attention, or judgment of the Emperor upon a matter reported to him; order, decision, communication, instruction or message from an official; tidings, word, report, rumor; conference, communication with others; treatment: — suru, to scrutinize, or give official attention to a matter, to dismiss from office; —join wo — suru, to dismiss supernumerary officers; go — ni oyobu, to receive the attention of the Government; — nashi ni suru, to do without consulting others, or giving notice; — no kagiri, inexplicable, exceeding strange (used in a bad sense); jigoku no — no kane shidat (prov.); — wo ku, to be reprimanded by Government.

SATH サタン n. (Hib.) Satan, the devil, adversary.

SATE サテ (cont. of shika or sa, so, and atte) It being so, so then (used in resuming a narrative, or commencing, a new subject).

(2) As an exclam. of admiration, salutation.

SATE-KOJO サテコヨ Exclam. of admiration. So indeed! just so! (referring to something before): — yuki ga futta, so! it has snowed!

Syn. HATSURITE.

SATE-MATA サテマチ adv. Again,—used in commencing another subject.

SATE-MO サテモ Exclam. of admiration, surprise, used also in resuming a narrative that has been interrupted: — arigatuki ya.

SATE-MATE サテマチオ Exclam. the same as sate-mo.

SATEN サテン 茶店 A tea-house, restaurant.

Syn. CHAMISHI.

SATE SATEN サタセナ Exclam. of admiration or surprise: — kanashii koto de aru.

SATE-WA サテハ exclam. So then! if so then.

SATEN サテン Same as satto.

SATO サト 里 n. Home, a village, a district of cultivated country smaller than a county; a country place; a brothel, or prostitute quarter; wife's father's house: — ko wo — ni yaru, to put a child out to nurse.

Syn. HATSUNE, KASHIKOI, HIKO.

SATOT サトヲ等等 n. Distinction, discrimination: — mono wo tamou ni — aru.

Syn. SHABETSU.

SATU サト木砂糖 n. Sugar: kuro-satu, brown sugar; shiro-satu, white sugar.

SATU サト芋 adv. Same as satoku.

SATO-BANARE サトバナレ 里離 n. The country remote from a city or village; wilderness, backwoods.

SATORI サトビ adj. Rustic, clownish, not stylish or elegant: — taru nari; —, a clown.

SATOBI-KOTORA サトビコトボ 難語 n. The common colloquial language; country language.

Syn. ZOKUGO.

SATO-BIRAKI サトビラキ 鎮宅 n. The first visit of a bride to her father's house after marriage.—satogasari.

SATOBIITO サトビト n. A villager, rustic, clown; a native.

SATO-DAIKU サトイデリ在所 n. The stopping place of the Tenshi when away from his home.

Syn. ANAIASHI, KARIMIYA.

SATODOSHI サトドホ引 adj. Remote from a town or inhabited place.

SATO-GASORI サトガソリ 里歸 n. The first return visit of a bride to her home.

Syn. SATOBIRAKI.

SATO-MO サトトイモ n. The Taro Colocasia antiquorum.

SATU-IMO サトウイモ n. A sugar-bowl.

SATOKATA サトカタ 里方 n. The wife's family or relations.

SATOKIBI サトキビ 壇穀 n. The sorghum, or sugar-cane.

SATOMOCHI サトモチ砂糖餅 n. A kind of sweet cake or pastry.

SATOMARE-SU サトナレ結 n. To be tamed, domesticated,—of a wild animal.

SATOSHI サトシ等 n. Intelligence, perception, discernment, understanding of the truth or nature of anything, knowledge, enlightenment: — ga hayai, of quick discernment; — ga warui, slow to perceive; — wo hiraku, to enlighten the understanding.

Syn. SATOSHI-RU サトドル t.v. To know, discern, or understand the truth or nature of anything; to discover, distinguish, perceive; to quickly divine or see through anything intricate or obscure: mayoi wo satoru, to see through that in which one was before bewildered; yo wo hakkanashi to —, to know that the world is evanescent.

SATOSHI サトシ adj. Same as satto.
SAT

Sato shi サトシ 論 n. Instruction, advice.
Satoshi-su サトス 論 i.v. To make known authoritatively, to instruct, signify, advise, tell, command.
Syn. osihuru, nomi-romasuru.
Satozuke サタズケ 砂糖漬 n. Confectionery made of sugared fruit, sweetmeats.
Satsu サツ 稲 n. A bank-note, ticket, card, paper money.
Syn. tegata.
Satsubasu サツバ苏州市 Killing and cutting, slaughter; fighting, violence, carnage: — na hito, violent, fercocious, or cruel person.
Satsushi サツ志 萬人 n. A hunter.
Syn. Karudo.
Satsuchyo サツチョウ室病 n. (med.) The diagnosis of disease.
Syn. mitate.
Satsuki サツキ 五月 n. The fifth month.
Satsuki サツキ 青 n. Red azalea, blooming in the 5th month (o.c.).
Satsutama-ni サツタマイ 菜摩芋 n. Sweet potato, Batatas edulis.
Satusu サツウ 一男 n. A hunter.
Satusera サツセラ 左右 n. Same as shattura.
Satsubai サツバイ 半截 n. Slaughter, slaying, massacre: — sru.
Satusu-ya サツユ サツユ n. An arrow used in hunting.
Satsuyumi サツユミ サツユミ n. A hunting bow.
Satto サト adv. Suddenly, quickly, with a quick motion: — deru, to slip out; kaze ga — fuku, a sudden blast of wind.
Satto サタウ 柞崎 n. (coll.) Censure, reprimand, reproof (spoken mostly of government): — wo kōmu, to be reprimanded by government: — wo kii, to receive a reprimand.
Syn. togame.
Sawa サワ 深 n. A valley between mountains, a marsh, swamp.
†Sawa サワ 多 Many, numerous: — ni, abundantly.
Syn. taka-san, yutaka, uku.
Sawa サワ茶話 n. Conversation, talk, talk.
Sawada サワダ 米 n. Marshy rice-fields, i.q. Fukada.
Sawadachi-shi サワダ町 騎立 i.v. To be excited, agitated, to be in a tumult, ferment, commotion; disturbed: jinki ga sawadatsu, people's minds were much agitated.
Syn. ugoroku.
Sawagashii サワガシ 騒い n. To excite, agitate, disturb, throw into tumult or commotion: tami wo —, to cause a tumult among the people.
Syn. ugoroku.
Sawagashiti サワガシ 騒立 i.v. Turbulent, boisterous, tumultuous, noisy, uproarious, disturbed: selen ga —, the world is in an uproar.
Sawagashira サワガシ 騒者 n. The noise, disturbance, tumultuousness.
Sawagi サワギ 騒 n. Excitation, commotion, disturbance, uproar, tumult, clamor, perturbation, agitation, discomposure: — wo okoru, to excite a tumult.
Syn. sōdo.
Sawagi-su サワギ 騒i.v. To be agitated, excited, to make a noise, tumult, disturbance, commotion or uproar; composed, confused: sukoshi mo sawagazu, without the least agitation.
Sawaiye サワイエ (comp. of sa, we and ie) adv. Nevertheless, still, notwithstanding.
Syn. shikashiri.
Sawamaku-su サワマク a t.v. To buzz, hum, — as insects; to be noisy.
Sawamori サワモリ n. A species of heron.
Sawara サワラ 鳥 n. A fish of the mackerel family, Cybiuni niphonion.
Sawara サワラ弱候 n. The arbor vitae, Thu-jopsis Dolabrata.
Sawarabi サワラビ n. The fern, i.q. warabbi.
Saware サワレ conji. Still, yet, however, but.
Sawari サワリ 月水 n. The menses.
Sawari サワリ白銅 n. White copper.
Sawari サワリ障 n. Hindrance, impediment, obstruction, interruption, interference, sickness; objection: — kō no —, sickness induced by the climate: — suku, without hindrance; banji ni sawari nuki kichi niki nart, it is a lucky day in which any kind of business may be done.
Syn. kōsō.
Sawarai サワライ 眠い n. To be hindered, impeded, obstructed, embarrassed; to oppose: sawarai koto ga atte kimasen, being hindered I did not come.
Syn. sasawaru, samatageru.
Sawarai サワライ 睡 n. i.v. To hit or strike against anything, to clash against, to meddle, to touch, handle, feel: — ga —, to hit the hand against anything; hito no ki ni —, to hurt the feelings of others.
Syn. tuberu.
Sawa-sawa サハサハ 咩喩 adv. Clear, pure; the soft murmuring sound of flowing or rippling water: — shita koe, a clear voice; mi-su ga — nage-yuru.
Sawashi-gaki サワナシ ガキ捕手 n. Persimmons treated with sake to remove astringency.
Syn. tuyugari.
Sawatari サワタリ 深渓 n. The flesh on the legs of the tumuki, considered a great delicacy in ancient times.
Sawate サワテ 蓼手 n. Damaged or stained with water: komo ni wa — ga aru, these goods are damaged with water: — mono, damaged goods.
Sawa-urekishi サワウレキ 犬 n. The Euphorbia lasiocaula.
Sawayaka サワヤカ 炎 adj. Clear, pure, serene, clear, cheerful, fluent, refreshed: — yaru teki, clear sky: — no koko, a cheerful mind; benetsu no — naru hito, a person fluent in talking; ni ga — ni yaru, to become cheerful.
Syn. kiyoraka, hakkiri, sappari.
Saya サヤ強 n. A stealth, case, scabbard, husk: — ma no —, a bean pod; jade no —, the bamboo case which covers the end of a pencil, a pencil case.
SAYA サヤ 鏑 n. Damask.
SAYA-BASHI-RI サヤバシレ 脇走 i.v. To fall or slip from the scabbard.
SAYAGI-RI サヤギ 戦 i.v. To rustle, as the leaves of a tree when shaken by the wind; to be in commotion or tumult: yo no naka ya —.
SAYAKA  SAYAKA adj. Bright, clear, distinct, plain.
SYN. HAKKIN, FUMMYO, AZAYA.
SAYAKA NI  SAYAKA adv. Brightly, clearly, distinctly, plainly.
SAYAKKEI-KU-SHI サヤケキキ adj. Bright, clear, distinct, plain: — Sori, clear sky.
SAYAKESA サヤクサ n. Clearness, brightness.
SAYAKU サヤク 場鈴 n. A key; the key or natural defenses of a country.
SAYAMAKI サヤマキ (瓣巻) A sword, the scabbard of which is wound around with white or colored silk thread.
SAYAMAME サヤマメ 茎豆 n. String-beans.
SAYASHI サヤシ adv. The sound of tearing paper.
SAYASHI サヤシ n. An auction.
SYN. SERI.
SAYASUI-KIDOU サヤスキュドリ n. A kind of small bird.
SAYO サヨ 左様 (comp. of sa, such, and yo, like; such like, that kind) adv. Yes, just so, indeed, so: — de gozarinamu, just so, just as you say; — kana, indeed! is it possible! — nara, if so.
SAYO サヨ作用 Same as sako-yo.
SAYOKUZU-KU サヨクズcul 夜深 i.v. Late in the night.
SAYOGOBO サヨゴボ n. Night clothes, i.e. yogi.
SAYO サヨ左様 n. Left wing of an army.
SAYO サヨ幕府布 n. A coarse kind of hemp cloth.
SAYONAKA サヨナカ 夜中 n. Midnight.
SYN. YACHU, MAYURU.
SAYONARA サヨナラ interj. A salutation at parting,—farewell, good-bye.
SYN. SHIKARADA, S-SABARA.
SAYONARABA サヨナラバラ Same as sayonara.
SAYORI サヨリ 秀鱼 n. A small fish, a species of Hemiramphus.
SATU サト 白湯 n. Hot water used for drinking.
SATOMO サト左右 n. Left and right, more or less. See also sa.
SATOMO サトダイメッタ螺帯 n. A labyrinthish.
SATOMO サトメディア螺 i.v. To speak in a low voice, to whisper.
SYN. SATABAYU.
SATOMEGIOTO サトメギトト n. Whispering.
SATSU サツ典 adj. (cont. of san-san) Three times three: — ga ku, three times three are nine.
SATSANAMI サツザナミ 小波 n. Small waves, ripple.
SAZANKA サザンカ山茶花 n. The mountain tea-flower,—a species of Camellia.
SAZAR-ISHI, OR SAZARE-ISHI サザレイシ 小石 n. Gravel, small pebbles.
SYN. JARI.
SARABANAMI サラバナミ n. Same as sarabanami.
SARAZU, OR SARAI サザエ蕨類 n. A shell, a species of murex, or periwinkle.
SARASON サラソン 固善 (zen wo nasu) n. Doing good, good works: — no mukui, the reward of good works (Bud.).
SARU サル adv. (comp. of sa, so, and saru, emphatic) So or how much, such, very, indeed: saru ureshikarō, how happy he must be! — samihikarō, you must be so very lonely; — kurō darō, she must be in great trouble; — itakarō, it must be so very painful.
SYN. SAMO.
SASO サソ adv. Same as saru.
SAZAKURI-RI サザクール尾 i.v. To receive from a superior; gotten, bestowed, imparted: ten yori sazukuita inochi, life received from heaven; oshie wo shiki yori sazukuru, receiving instruction from a teacher.
SYN. UKERU, KÖMERU.
SAZUKU-RI サズクール t.v. To bestow, impart, give; to communicate, hand down,—only used of a superior: oshie, michi, hō, hiden nado wo —.
SYN. ATABERU, YARU, TSUTABERU, DENJU BURU.
SE 証 n. A stream of water, channel, rapids, a swift-current; a shoal: juka-se, a deep channel; saae-se, a shallow stream.
SE 証 n. A land measure: =san-jippo or thirty tsubo; =1,080 sq. feet: =tō-se wii tittan, ten se make one ten.
SE 証 n. The back: — ga kagamu, back is bent.
SYN. SENAKA.
SE 証 n. (cont. of sei) The world, state of existence: kon se, this world; rai se, next world.
SYN. YO.
†SE 証 n. Elder brother.
SYN. ANI.
SE 顕 n. (hodokoshi) Conferring relief, bestowal, as in charity; gratuity, relief, charity.
SE 証 (imp. of suru) Do: hayaku se-yo, do it quickly; — so se, do so.
SYN. ITASE, NASARE.
SE 使 n. Husband: waga se, my husband.
†SE 使 Narrow, small, =semaki: niwa mo se ni hanasuki-midaru, the garden appears small from the abundant growth of the flowers.
SEBA せば Cont. of sureba, subj. mood of suru.
SEBAI, EI-KU セバイ adj. Same as semai.
SEBAI, KU セバメ adj. Same as semai.
SEBAI, KU セバメ柄 t.v. To make narrow, to reduce in extent or size; to contrast the dimensions of anything; to constrain, urge.
SYN. SEMAKU SURU, TSUMERU.
SEBAMI セバミ 收處 n. The narrow part or place; narrow — as of a river: michi no —, the narrow part of a road.
SEBII セビ n. A pulley.
SEHIKU セヒク 亜人 n. A dwarf, =chisago.
SEHIKU-KU セヒク t.v. Same as seburu.
SEHON セホン 脊骨 n. The backbone, spine, vertebra.
SYN. SEKIZU.
セイ せい せい
— suru, to punish or reduce rebels to obedience, subjugate, quell.

Syn. seibatsu suru.

セイせい 姓 n. Family name.

Syn. uji.

セイせい 生 (inochi) n. Life: shi sei mei ari, death and life are fixed by Providence; ten no sei sei no ki, the vivifying influences of heaven; tenō wa — wo kononu (prov.), heaven loves life. セイせい is also used in writing for the pers. pron. 1, in speaking humbly of one's self.

セイせい 文 (tuke) n. Stature: — no takui hito, a tall man; — no hikui hito, a person of short stature.

セイせい 聞 (koe) n. Voice; numeral for sounds: tai sei, a loud voice; issei no tepppō, one report of a gun.

Syn. oto, on.

セイせい 気 (ikoi) n. Strength, force, energy, vigor, power; authority, influence; an army; spirit, condition: kusuri no sei ga tsubo, the medicine is strong; — ga taukuri, strength is exhausted; teki no —, the enemy's army; — ga tuoku, to be invigorated; — ippai ni, with all one's strength; — no yowai hito, a person of no vigor.

セイせい 性 (umaretsubi) n. Nature, natural endowments, natural properties, essential quality of anything: hito no — wo zen nari, man's nature is good: — wo kaeru, to change one's nature; ten no mei wo — to iu, the ordinances of heaven are called nature.

Syn. shō.

セイせい 制 n. Command, order, instructions: Yokohama no hagū wa gorōji no se wo uketa, the governor of Yokohama received his instructions from the gorōji.

Syn. gei.

セイせい 梟 (koshirae) n. The form, make, fashion, or mode in which anything is made; composition: kimonono no —, the fashion of clothes; — suru, to make, manufacture.

Syn. tenkūraku, seizo.

セイせい 政 (mutasurigoto) n. Rule, government, administration of the laws, politics, political (used only in comp.): zensei 無政, good government; aku sei 終政, bad government.

セイせい 靈 n. Exertion, labor, toil, diligence, the semen: — wo dusu, to exert one's self, labor hard; — no ga demasu, you are diligent; — no murasu, to have seminal emissions: — ippai, the whole strength.

セイせい 正 (tadashiki) n. Correct, straight, right; just: — sei, wrong and right.

セイせい 専所 (naru tokoro) n. Cause, reason, effect, consequence: ase no futta sei de michi ga warui, the roads are bad by reason of the rain; nan no sei de kase wo kimikashita, what is the cause of your cold? chō wo nonda sei de nemurarenue, your not being able to sleep was the effect of drinking tea: sako wo sei de binbō shita, became poor through drink.

Syn. tue, waza, wake.

†Sei せい 成 n. Punishment of crime: — suru, to punish; seibai shiki-moku,
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SEIJÔ セイフウ 清風 (sumiyaka no kaze) n. A gentle or pleasant breeze, zephyr.

SEIFUKU セイフク 穷楼 n. Undress: — nite kuru, to come in undress, not in uniform.

SEIGAKU セイガク 星舞 n. Astronomy.

SEIGEN セイゲン 制限 n. Restriction, limitation, limit: — wo tateru, to fix a limit; risoku — hō, the law limiting the rate of interest.

SEIGORI セイゴリ 削却 adv. To the utmost of one's ability, the most that one can do; with all the might: — ichi ryō made kaimashō, one ryō is the utmost that I can give for it; — ikura made ni makemasu, what is the very lowest you can take for it? asa kara ban made — issatsu no hon wo kaitu, writing from morning to night one copy is all that I could do.

SEIKAI, SEISAI.

SEIKEN-RO セイケンロ the Seiken, Exchange System, the imperial government.

SEIKEN セイケン 系言 n. A book: to dam (as a stream of water): kawa no nagare wo —

SEIKU セイク A species of Perch, Perea labrax japonica.

SEIKÔ セイコ A kind of silk stuff. SERUGEN セイケン 禁言 n. An oath: — wo tateru, to take an oath.

SEIMAI セイマイ 未然 n. An impure, or minuscule, good, or perfect, as an impure metal, or minuscule, work.

SEIMON セイモン 明門 n. A clear, or transparent, water.

SEIMU セイム 四周 n. A circumference, or a circle, or a sphere, or a body, or a solid.

SEISHIN セイシン 神真正 n. The principal in a crime.

SEISEI セイセイ 現兵 n. Pickets or able-bodied soldiers.

SEISHITSU セイヒツ 総論 (odayaka shizuka) n. A state of peace, freedom from war, or disturbance; quiet, peaceful: tenka — nari.

SEISHÔ セイホ 中央 n. The highest, or the middle part, or the middle of something, or the middle, or the core.

SEISHÔ セイホ 水法 n. Law of nature, natural law.

SEISHÔ セイホ 剝法 n. Prohibitory laws, law, ordinance.

SEISHÔ セイホ 削法 (urawa) — suru, to publish, make known.

SEISHÔ セイホ 西方 n. The west.


SEISHÔ セイホ 招従 (ebisu wo tairageru) n. Subduing the barbarians: — taishōgū, general-in-chief of the Imperial army.

SEISHO セイショ 陽育 n. Bearing or bringing up a child, including feeding, clothing, instruction, etc.; growing, growth: kodomo wo suru, to bring up a child.

SEISHÔ セイショ 畜産 (natsurigoto) n. The form of government, administration of public affairs, the affairs of government, political affairs: — gaku, political science.

SEISHÔ セイショ 青磁 n. Green porcelain.

SEISHÔ セイショ 政策 (natsurigoto) n. Rule, government, administration of government.
Seijin 政事家 n. A politician, statesman.

Seijin 政事人 n. A sage, spoken generally of Confucius, or of Gyö and Shun, the ancient emperors of China.

Syn. HIZU.

Seijin 政事成人 (hito to naru) n. A full-grown person, an adult, a perfect man: — suru, to be grown up.

Seijitsu 政事 星日 n. Holy day, the Sabbath (chr.).

Seijitsu 政事 謳實 n. True, not false, real, truth, reality, sincerity.

Seijin 政事 生日 (umarebi) n. Birthday.

Syn. TANJOBI.

Seido セイド 聖上 n. The title of the Emperor—his majesty.

Seika セイカ 歌歌 (yoki uta) n. A hymn.

Seiken セイケン 帝政 n. Certain, fixed.

Seiken セイケン 帝政 n. Sage and philosopher (used generally of Confucius and Mencius).

Seiken セイケン 政権 n. Government authority, power of the government, political power: — wo nigiru.

Seiketsu セイケツ 清潔 (kiyoki isaiyoki) Clean, pure, free from impurity; just, upright, honest: — na miizu, pure water.

Seiketsu セイケツ 清血 n. Pure, or healthy blood: — wo toru, to bleed, take blood.

Seiki セイキ 精気 n. Essence, active principle, the strength, either: — sake no — wo shôchû to tu, the active principle of sake is called alcohol.

Seiki セイキ 精染 n. A flag.

Seiketsu セイケツ 生氣 n. Life, vitality, vital principle: — somoku kinjû nado no —

Seiketsu セイケツ 生世 n. Age, century: — dai, isseiki, the first century; — dai ni seiki, the 2nd century.

Seikin セイキン 精勤 Attending carefully or diligently to one's official duties: — suru, to prohibit, forbid.

Syn. GOMATTO, KINZEI.

Seikou セイコウ 成功 (isaochi wo togeru) — suru, to complete, finish, accomplish: — kongo fuchin wa tsu — ni norimashô, when will this building be finished?

Seikou セイコウ 精巧 (takumi) n. Skill, art, ingenuity, dexterity: — wo kihoumu, to exhaust one's skill, to do with the utmost skill.

Seikou セイコウ 精魂 n. The soul, spirit, ghost.

Syn. TAMASHITI.

Seikou セイコウ 精根 n. Strength, vigor, energy either of body or mind, stamina.

Syn. KONKI.

Seikou セイコウ 生活 n. Life; a living, way of making a living; employment: — wo tateru, to support life; — suru, to live.

Syn. NOCHI, TOBEI, SUGIWAI.

Seikyo セイキョ 遺去 Leaving the world, decease: — suru, to die (used of honorable persons).

Seikyo セイキョ 政教 (matsurigoto to oshie) Government and religion, church and state.

Seikyo セイキョ 正教 (tadashiki oshie) True doctrine, orthodoxy.

Seikyo セイキョ 性急 Impetuous in temper, hasty in disposition; impatient: — na hito.

Seikyo セイキョ 請求 n. (leg.) A claim, demand: — suru, to claim.

Seimei セイメイ 姓名 n. Name, including the given and surname: — cho, a catalogue or list of names; go seimei wa nan to mo shô ni mo suru, what is your name?

Syn. NA, UJ.

Seimei セイメイ 生命 (inochi) n. Life.

Seimei セイメイ 明明 The name of one of the 24 solar terms into which the year is divided, commencing with the third month (a.e.)

Seimirei セイミレイ 姓名簿 n. A list of names, a catalogue.

Seimitsu セイミツ 静密 Exact, accurate, fine, delicate.

Syn. SAIMITSU.

Seimou セイムウ 青盲 n. Amaurosis (?).

Seimoku セイモク 秋目 n. The first nine checkers placed upon the board in a game of checkers.

Seimon セイモン 瞻文 n. A writing confirmed with an oath, written agreement sealed with blood.

Seimon セイモン 聖門 n. Confucian school: — no oshie, the doctrines of the Confucianists.


Seimyaku セイマイク 静脈 n. A vein, blood-vessel, — jô-myaku.

Seimyo セイミョ 靈妙 Exquisite, most excellent, remarkably fine: — na saiku, exquisite workmanship.

Seinenkai セイエンカイ 青年会 n. Young men's association.

Seiron セイロン 聖音 (kiyoki koe) n. The pure sound of a consonant, opp. dakkun.


Seiran セイラン n. A species of Gentian, Dracopetalum ruthschiana.

Seirei セイレイ 生靈 (ikeru tama) n. Living souls, the people.

Seirei セイレイ 政令 n. A government order or notice.

Seirei セイレイ 災靈 (kiyoki mitama) n. The Holy Spirit (chr.).

Seirei セイレイ 西振 n. European almanac or calendar.

Seirei セイレイ 清廉 Just, honest, fair, equitable.

Seiri セイリ 性理 n. The laws of being or mind, metaphysics: — gaku, id.; — gakusha, a metaphysician.

Seigaku セイガク 哲学界 n. Physiology.
セイリキ（力） n. Strength, power, force: uma no —, the strength of the horse.

シンunken. セイリキ 世路 (yo no michi) n. The world, its affairs and honors; ashita ni kōgan atte seiro ni hokori, yabe ni hakkotsu to natte ya gurai ni kutsu, in the morning, beautiful and pushed up with the world; in the evening, bones rotting on the moor.

シイロウ 煮餚 n. A vessel for cooking with steam; a cake cooked by steam.

シイロウ 幹楼 n. A fortress constructed with timbers laid one over the other; a block-house.

シイロウ 墓標 n. A prostitute house, brothel.

シンセン シイロウ お国 n. An annual income or pension received from government and continued to a family from generation to generation.

シイタ シイロウ 政略 n. Government policy.

シイタ シイロウ 旧来 — suru, to abridge, to lessen, diminish, curtail.

シンエン シイロウ 力力 n. Strength, force, energy, power.

シンコー シイロウ 清流 (kiyobi nagare) n. A clear stream, pure current of water.

シンサイ シイロウ 正倉 adv. (coll.) At the most, at the highest, farthest; — hyaku ryō gurai na mono, at the most not worth over a hundred ryō; — hachi ri gurai, at the farthest about eight miles.

シンサイ シイロウ 男々 n. Manufacture, construction, make, structure, way of making; kono te no — wa warui, this house is badly built; — suru, to manufacture, construct, build, make; — ba, a manufacturer.

シンテク シイロウ けいク n. Living, occupation, employment.

シンナ シイロウ 生産 n. Manuacturing, production, products.

シンサ シイロウ 製造 n. Production, products.

シンサ シイロウ 創造 n. The boards on which the government edicts are written and hung up.

シンア シイロウ 精製 adv. Nearly or finely made.

シンイ シイロウ お国 n. Accurately calculated, fully summed up or settled, as an account: — wo tateru.

シンイ シイロウ 製造 n. Production, products.

シンイ シイロウ 制造 n. The boards on which the government edicts are written and hung up.

シンイ シイロウ 精製 adv. Neatly or finely made.

シンイ シイロウ お国 n. Open, honorable, fair, above-board; — no giron wo motte semeru.

シンイ シイロウ 成跡 (dekibō) The result of one's labor, achievement.

シンイ シイロウ 摂取 (yo no arisama) n. The world, its fashions and manners; — ga oto-\-roetsu; — yaku, sociology, social science.

シンイ シイロウ 屋敷 (yo no nichi) n. An oath, a declaration made on oath; — no toru, to adjure or take the statement of one on his oath; — wo tateru, to swear.

シンイ シイロウ 正式 n. Proper formalities, formal.

シンイ シイロウ 星辰 n. A star.

シンイ シイロウ 快楽 (ao urushi) n. Green lacquer.

シンイ シイロウ 性質 (unmor-take) n. Nature, constitution, temperament, natural disposition, temper, kind, character: ano hito no — wo tuki, he is of an irascible nature.

シンイ シイロウ 祭物 (kiyoku/mi) n. (chr.) The Holy Scriptures, Bible; — kwaisha, Bible society.

シンイ シイロウ 祭物 (kiyoku) n. A clean writing, or finished copy.

シンイ シイロウ 神所 (kiyoku tokoro) n. The holy place: shi —, the most holy place.

シンイ シイロウ 神物 (kiyoku fumi) n. The Holy Scriptures, Bible; — kwaisha, Bible society.

シンイ シイロウ 神所 (kiyoku) n. Behavior, manners, deportment.

シンイ シイロウ 神所 (kiyoku) n. A constellation, of the Chinese and Japanese reckoning 28.

シンイ シイロウ 星宮 n. Time: — wo hetaru ie, an old house: hyaku nen no — wo heru.

シンイ シイロウ 比興 n. A pure or holy priest.

シンイ シイロウ 精製 — suru, to measure accurately.

シンイ シイロウ 正倉 adv. The correct method of learning a language, i.e., by learning the pronunciation as well as the meaning.


シンイ シイロウ 生長 (kiyoku no) n. Pure or clear water.

シンイ シイロウ 生長 (kiyoku no) n. Flourish and decay, rise and fall, prosperity and adversity: yo no —, the vicissitudes of life; rise and fall of kingdoms.

シンイ シイロウ 生長 (kiyoku no) n. The world, its fashions and manners: — ga oto-roetsu; — yaku, sociology, social science.
SEI-TAI セイタイ 政體 n. The system or constitution of government.

SEITAI セイタイ 政體 n. A tall man, giant.

SEITEN セイテン 晴天 n. Clear weather, unclouded sky.

SEITOU セイトウ 生徒 n. Scholar, pupil, cadet, student.

SEITO セイト 聖徒 n. (chr.) Saint.

SEITÔ セイト 政党 n. A political party.

SEITÔ セイト 青銅 n. A name given to copper cash, i.e. sedô.

SEITÔ セイト 制約 n. A promise confirmed with an oath: — suru, to promise with an oath.

SEIYAKU セイヤク 製薬 (kusuri wo koshiraeru) n. Manufacturing, or compounding medicines, pharmacy: — suru, to make medicines; — ski, a druggist, pharmacist; — gaku, pharmacology; — ja, a laboratory.

SEIYAKU セイヤク 製薬 n. A promise confirmed with an oath: — suru, to promise with an oath.

SEIYAKU セイヤク 製薬 adv. (coll.) With all one's might: — hatoba ni fume wo kogi-tekuta, drove the boat against the whale with all his might. Syn. seigiri.

SEIYÔ セイヨ ヨ西洋 n. Western countries, occident, European: — jô, European style.


SEIZEI セイセイ 精緻 adv. Again and again, over and over again, repeatedly, to the utmost, as far as possible: — hataraku, to sell as cheap as possible; — tanonimashita, I have asked him again and again. Syn. kuregure.


SEIZOROE セイゾロヘ砂糖 n. The movements, order, or drill of an army: — wo suru.

SEI セイ 世事 (yo no koto) n. The world, its business, affairs, cares, etc.; civility, courtesy, politeness: — wo mendôgaru, to be tired of the world; — ni kumakkeru, to be absorbed in the world; — ni kashihoi hito, one who has a knowledge of the world; — ni uotai, one unacquainted with the world; — wo iu, to talk courteously; — wo yot hito, an affable, courteous man.

SYN. ASî, seken.

SEJIN セジン 衆人 (yo no hito) n. People, men, mankind: — minu kane wo konomu, everybody loves money.

SEITÔ セイシ脊肉 n. The flesh on the back of an animal.

SEIJO セイジョ 青上 n. The world. Same as seiken.

SEKÔ セカガマル踏 To be bent in the back, bowed.

SEKÔ セカガマル踏 n. The earth, the material world, the globe. Syn. to, chikyû.

SEKAMARI, -RU セカマラ里 (pass. of seki) To be in a hurry, to be urgent; to be dammed up; to be driven or forced back, kept back.

SEKARE, -RU セカラレ 急急 (caus. of seki) To hurry or urge another, to get another to hurry; 蹙, to dam, obstruct the flow of water, keep back.

SEKASEKI, -RU セカ sakka i.v. (coll.) Impetuous, driving, pushing, hasty: ki no — shita hito, a person of an active, driving temper.

SEKATSUKI, -RU セカツク i.v. (coll.) To be impetuous, driving, or always in a hurry.

SEKÔ セケン 世界 (yo no naka) n. The world—its people, pleasures, manners, etc.; secular life, mundane: — no hito, mankind, people; — wo haneru, to leave the world, to enter on a religious life; — ga sawagashiku, the whole country is in an uproar; — ni oru, to live in the world, or in secular life; — ittô, the whole world, all countries, — shiranu, ignorant of the world; — de hyôban suru, to be a public report; — wo haru, to make a false show, to put on a good appearance.

SEKENTEI セケンテイ 世界 n. (coll.) The light or estimation in which anything is regarded by the world: sore de wa — ga warui, if you do so people will laugh at you.

SEKI セキ n. (coll.) Room, occasion, reason: waruku iu — wo nai, no room for finding fault; oshimu — ga nai, no reason for regret.

SEKI セキ 居 n. A mat, a seat or place where one sits; a room; a place of meeting, an assembly or meeting, rank; a table; — wo shiku, to spread a mat; — wo mokeru, to arrange the seats; — wo tatsu, to rise up from one's seat; — ni tsuku, to take a seat, daimyô no kakushiki wa — de sadamaru, a daimyô's rank is determined by the seat on which he sits; — wo suru, leave or retire from an assembly.

SEKI セキ (kwan) n. A guard-house and gate, or barrier where travelers are stopped and passports examined, a pass, a chief rank of wrestlers, wad of a gun: — sen, toll money.

SEKI セキ 喜 n. Evening, night; jum, the tenth part of a go: kon seki, this night; chô —, morning and evening.

SYN. yûbe.


SEKI セキ 冥 n. A cough: — ga demasu ka, have you a cough?

SEKI, -KU セキ 口 t.v. and i.v. To cough: — seite neraramasen, could not sleep for coughing; seki wo —, to cough; tan wo sekidasu, to cough up phlegm; tan wo sekikiru, to haw up phlegm.

SEKI, -KU セキ 冥 t.v. To hurry, to make haste, to urge, drive; to be excited, to be in a hurry: shigoto wo seki, to hurry on work; michi wo —, to make haste in traveling; seite aruku, to walk in a hurry; shokunin wo —, to hurry up workmen.

SYN. isogou, saiso, subu, suru, unagasu, isoaseku, hayamebu.

SEKI, -KU セキ 墟 t.v. To stop a stream of
water by a bank of earth, to dam, keep back, restrain, prevent: kawen wo —, to dam up a river; namida wo seki-agentu, could not restrain the tears.

SEKIKU セキク 慈悲 Accumulated wickedness, one wickedness added to another: — no tsuwii nogare-gotashi.

SEKIBAKU セキバク 寂寞 Lonely, solitary, retired.

Sye. samishiri.

SEKIBAN セキバン 石版 n. The stone used for lithographing, a lithograph: — suri no ye. Sye. nakanishi.

SEKIBA セキバ 石壁 A slate.

SEKIBARAI セキバリ 石戸 n. Clearing the throat: — wo suru, to cough and clear the throat.

SEKIKU セキク 木人 n. (min.) Graphite.

SEKIBUN セキブン 石粉 — jutsu, integral calculus.

SEKICHU セキチュ 石尺 n. A foot of ground, at the least, of a room, or room: — wo ama-nu, not a bit of room left.

SEKICHUKU セキチュク 石く竹 n. The Pink, the name of a flower. Sye. naeshiro.

SEKIDAI セキダイ 隈路 n. Sandals that have iron heels fastened to the sole, i.e. setta.

SEKIDAI セキダイ 石塚 A stone for standing anything on, a flower-pot.


SEKIDO セキドオ 赤道 n. The equator. Sye. tegami.

SEKIDOKU セキドク 石裸 n. A letter, epistle.

SEKIFUZU セキフズ 席札 n. The sign-board placed before the door of the hotel where a daimyo is stopping.

SEKIKAI セキガイ 席書 n. Specimens of penmanship written by pupils for examination.

SEKIKAI セキガイ 席画 n. Great learning, acquainted with many branches of learning, polyphonic: — no hito, man of great learning.

SEKIHAN セキハン 赤飯 n. A kind of food made of red beans and rice, eaten on fete days. Sye. kowameshi.

SEKIHU セキヒュー 石埋 n. A stone monument or tablet, a grave-stone. Sye. sekito.

SEKIHITU セキヒト石筆 n. A slate pencil.

SEKI-IN セキイン 石印 n. A stone seal.

SEKI-IKE, RU セキイレ入火 t.v. To dam up a stream and conduct it into another channel: mizu wo hori ni seki-iremu, to dam up water and conduct it into a channel.

SEKIJII セキイ二 昇学 n. The part of a word or name.

SEKIJITsu セキジツ 養前 (mukashi no hi) n. Former times, past or ancient times, some days ago.

SEKISO セキソウ 席上 In the room, or hall where a meeting for any purpose is held; during, or in the meeting, or assembly.

SEKISO セキソウ 石筵 (ishikawa) n. (min.) (lit. stone velvet) Asbestos. Sye. hiruzumi no kawa.

SEKISO セキソウ 旧鶴 Order of setting: — ni sakizuki wo maowai, to pass the wine-cup around in the order of the seats.

SEKISEN, SU セキセン 堤 t.v. To dam, or obstruct a stream and cause the water to set back.

SEKIKAI セキガイ 石仏 n. Soap.

SEKIKO セキコ 石工 (ishikiri) n. A stone-cutter, stone-mason.

SEKIKON セキコン 石盆 n. A species of orchid, Dendrobium moniliforme.

SEKIKOMI, N セキコム 割込 t.v. To be out of breath with haste, excited.

SEKIKOMI, RU セキコム 破込 t.v. To confine by damming up: — seki-iremu.

SEKIKWA セキクワ 石火 n. A spark of fire struck from a stone.

SEKIKWA-SEKI セキクワセキ 石火イセキ 石灰石 n. Calcite, calc-spar.

SEKIKWAN セキクワン 石棺 n. A stone coffin, a sarcophagus.

SEKIKYOKU セキキュョウ 職極 n. The positive electric or magnetic pole.

SEKIKEN セキケン 風面 n. Reddening of the face from shame or diffidence, blushing: — suru, to blush.

SEKIKEN セキケン 容面 n. For former years, gone by, ancient times.

SEKIKEN セキケン 禁断 (tumorn omol) n. Accumulated cares, a mind full of cares, or gloom: — wo sanzuru, to dispel care.

SEKIN セキイン 鍰 n. Responsibility, obligation, duty, accountability: — no aru hito, a person who has a duty to perform; — wo ou, to be responsible; — naikaku, a responsible cabinet.

SEKIN セキイン 印 n. (mat.) Area, included space.

SEKIMORI セキモリ 隈守 n. The guard or officers who are stationed at a barrier: tsuki hi ni — naku.

SEKIN セキシン 歌年 n. Former years, gone by, ancient times.

SEKIN セキイン 印 n. (coll.) Often, frequently, — inhi-tabi.

SEKIN セキシン 印子 (akago) n. An infant, newly-born child.

SEKIN セキシン 印 n. True, sincere, or pure heart: — de kamit wo haisuru, to worship God with a pure heart.

SEKIN セキシン 印 n. (med.) Stone in the bladder, urinary calculus.

SEKIN セキシン 印 n. (med.) Stone in the bladder, urinary calculus.

SEKIN セキシン 印 n. (med.) Stone in the bladder, urinary calculus.

SEKIN セキシン 印 n. (med.) Stone in the bladder, urinary calculus.
SEKKAKU セッカク 折角 adv. (coll.) With special pains, with much care, with much trouble: — kito no ni ryūji so shite mora-waun koto ga zuanen, having taken so much trouble to come, I am disappointed at not receiving medical treatment; — no honori ga muda ni natta, all my trouble has been for nothing; — oide no tokoro rusu nite oki-nodoku, I am very sorry that I was absent, after you took so much trouble to come; — on ito nasanu beku soro, be especially careful of yourself.

SEKKAN セッカン 祐桍 n. suru, to punish, chastise, correct, reprimand.

SEKKA セッカ 挟標家 n. Seyon, korobu.

SEKKO セッコ セッコ 卯家 n. The five families or noble houses (kuge) in Kyōto, from which the Mikado obtains his wives, and from which the offices of Seishō, Kampaku and Daijōdaijin, the highest offices in the Mikado's government, were filled.

SEKKA セッカ セッカ 顕微 n. Economy, parsimony: — na hito, economical or peevish.

SEKKU セック セック 石破 W. Syn. kawatsukata.

SEKKEN セッケン 石喉 n. Soap.

SEKIRI セキリ セキリ 端季 n. The end of the year.

SEKITEI セキテイ セキテイ 理学 n. Festival time.

SEKI セキ セキ 総延 n. The 7th month of the 1st year, the 3rd day of the 3rd month, the 5th day of the 5th month, the 7th day of the 7th month, and 9th day of the 9th month (O.C.).

SEKKI セッキ セッキ 燕壺 n. Certain holidays: as, the 7th day of the 1st month, the 3rd day of the 3rd month, the 5th day of the 5th month, the 7th day of the 7th month, and 9th day of the 9th month (O.C.).

SEKKIN セッキン セッキン 石炭 n. Sparks struck from a stone, i.e. sekikin, sono hayaki koto — no gotsushi.

SEKKIWASU セキキワス セキキワス 石炭水 W. Syn. kawatsukata.

SEKKYU セッキュ セッキュ 石油 n. Oil, kerosene, petroleum.

SEKIZU セキズ セキズ 角楼 n. The spiritual marrow: — tō, tabe doshōsai.

SEKKAU セッカウ 折角 adv. (coll.) With special pains, with much care, with much trouble: — kito no ni ryūji so shite mora-waun koto ga zuanen, having taken so much trouble to come, I am disappointed at not receiving medical treatment; — no honori ga muda ni natta, all my trouble has been for nothing; — oide no tokoro rusu nite oki-nodoku, I am very sorry that I was absent, after you took so much trouble to come; — on ito nasanu beku soro, be especially careful of yourself.

SEMAI セマイ セマイ 蘭未 Rice dealt out to the needy.

SEMAI セマイ セマイ (cont. of sumai, the neg. fut. of suru) Will not do, will not be: — kono tsugi wa — to omon, I don't think he will do it any more.

SEKAI セカイ セカイ 石炭 (iwa murto) n. A rocky cave or cavern.

SEKISHO セキショ 畑所 n. (same as seki) A barrier, pass: — yaburi, passing a barrier without a passport.

SEKISHO セキショ 畑所 n. A kind of flag; a species of Acorus.

SEKISHOJU セキショジュ 畑所丸 n. A passport for passing a barrier.

SEKISHOKU セキショク 各赤 (akai iro) n. Real color, — kurenai.

SEKISHOYU セキショウユ 石炭乳 n. A stakicuitie.

SEKISO セキソ セキソ 尺足 n. A letter, epistle.

SEKISHO セキシ セキシ 尺程 n. (foot or inch) The least bit: — no tayawaza, not the least difference.

SEKITAN セキタン 石炭 n. Coal, stone coal: — kī, coal gas; — kō, coal mine; — abura, coal oil.

SEKITAERU セキテアル t.v. To hurry, hasten, quicken, urge, press: — fune ga deru tote hito wo —

SEKITEN セキテイ セキテイ 磁薬 Same as sekiani.

SEKTON セクトン 石塔 n. A tombstone, monument over a grave, — sekiki.

SEKITOMEKU セキトメク t.v. To dam, bar, obstruct, hinder, or prevent the passing or flow of anything: — kawa no miizu wo —, to dam up the water of a river; — michi ni hito wo —, to stop people from passing through a mad.

SEKITORI セキトリ 磁取 n. The champion or best of wrestlers.

SEKITSUME セキツメ セキツメ t.v. To urge and vex, tease, or annoy.

SEKITUSU セキツス 磁出す n. Long continued melancholy, despondency, or gloom: — no sunezuru, to dispel a settled gloom.

SEKIYEE セキイヨ 磁英 n. Quartz, rock-crystal.

SEKIYEN セキエン 磁鍍 n. Rock-salt.

SEKYO セキヨ セキヨ 磁嶽 n. Evening or setting sun.

SEKIYU セキユ セキユ 石油 n. Oil, kerosene, petroleum.

SEKIZEN セキゼン 碧釜 n. Accumulation of virtuous deeds, growing in virtue: — no te ni wu gokai wari (prov.).

SEKIZU セキズ セキズ 石像 n. A stone image of a man, a stone idol.

SEKIZORO セキゾロ 畜牛院 n. (coll.) The singing and dancing of common beggars, at the end of the year, from house to house for money; the end of the year.

SEKIZUI セキズイ 畜飼 n. The spiritual marrow: — tō, tabe doshōsai.

SEKKACHI セッカチ (coll.) An impetuous, hasty, impatient, driving person: — wa hito.

SEKKAI セッカイ 刷記 n. A kind of wooden paddle or ladle.
SEM, RI-KU-SHII セマイ 殊 adj. Narrow, not wide or broad, of little extent, contracted, small: semai michi, a narrow road; - te, a small house; - koharo, narrow-minded; semaku saru, to narrow; semaku naru, to become narrow.

SEMAJI セマジ (the neg. fut. of suru) Will not do, will not be; q. sumai.

SEMARU セマル 追 iv. To close up with, to press upon, or approach near, urge, to crowd on; straitened, confined, constriicted; to be ill-used, persecuted: mune ga semaru, to have pain or constriction of chest, to be filled with emotion; hita ni —, to ill-use others; shin ni —, to be almost like the genuine article; toshi ga —, the year is coming to a close.

SEMASHI セマシ 殊 adj. See semai.

SEMBAI, or SEMMAI センマイ 専貴 Alone right to sell, monopoly: - ken, id.; - menkyo, licensed alone to sell; a patent right; semumi tokukun shi.

SEMBAN セバン千萬 (lit. a thousand myriads) adv. Exceedingly, very much, very many, used only in expressing thanks: - katojike, exceedingly obliged; kudaku, very sorry; gokoro, —, many thanks for your trouble.

SEMBAN セバン 前職 (mae no yo) Former or previous evening.

SEMBAN セバン 先輩 n. The first in order, number one: watakushi ga —, da, I am the first.

SEMBATSU セバツ 世伐 - suru, to make war upon and punish.

Syn. seibatsu.

SEMBO セボ 前職 n. A kind of cranknel made of rice.

SEMEN セメン 先鞭 (hajime no muchi) Getting ahead of another, forestalling: - wo tenshkeru, to forestall, or get ahead of.

SEMEN-BANKWA セメンバンクワ千変華 A thousand myriads, or, a great many ways, forms, or changes.

SEMIESU セメイす 種別 n. A parting present: - suru, to give a farewell dinner.

Syn. hanamuke.

SEMNO セノ上 先輩 n. The van of an army.

Syn. sakita.

SEMUKU セムく 韮pageNum n. The Pleurozyne rotata.

SEM セム 拳頭 n. A clasp or band, as for a fan, or umbrella.

SEM セム 攻 n. An attack, assault, a charge.

SEM セム 黄 n. Torture, ordeal, punishment, torment, blame, censure, obligatory work, duty, obligation, responsibility, liability: mizuseme, water torture, or ordeal; - wo ukeru, to be tortured; jiyokuh nu —, the torments of hell; yokume no —, duties of office; sore wa ware no — ni arazu, I am not responsible for that; yurushin no —, disapproval of conscience; - wo nakeru, to shun responsibility; - wo moyokureru, id.

SEM セム 攻 t.v. To attack, assault, to fight with, to charge, to storm: teki wo —, to attack the enemy; shiro wo —, to attack a castle.

Syn. utsu.

SEME-RU セメル 黄 t.v. To torture, torment; to punish, to harass, vex, to persecute; scold, reprimand, to afflict, to treat with rigor, to press: tesumibito wo semete hukkyō suaseru, to torture a criminal and make him confess; koharo no oni ga mi wo —, the devil in the heart (the conscience) torments a person; ri wo —, to press the principles of nature, to interrogate nature closely; yo wo naka ni hito wo shiranu to, tagsu reba waga mi wo semaru waga kokoro kata, if one commits a crime, even if others do not know it, his own conscience torments him.

SEME-AGUMU-MU セメガムマ攻猛 t.v. To be tired, or disgusted with attacking, besieging or torturing.

SEME-AL-AU セメア攻合 t.v. To attack each other.

SEME-DASHI-SU セメダセ攻出 t.v. To afflict and expel, to persecute and cause to leave: nunamuko wo —, to drive away a step-child by cruel treatment.

SEME-GO セメダ攻道具 n. Instruments of torture or punishment.

SEME-FUSE-RU セメフ攻伐 t.v. To attack and reduce, or bring into subjection.

SEME-GO セメ攻水 n. A wedge.

SEME-KU セメ攻門 iv. To quarrel, wrangle, dispute; to reprove, blame: mi wo —, to blame one's self.

Syn. arabous.

SEME-KOUSHI セメ攻口 n. The point of attack, a breach.

SEME-HATARI-RU セメハタリ攻虚 t.v. To treat cruelly, oppress, harass, vex, persecute.

Syn. shittageru.

SEME-IKI-RU セメイ攻入 iv. To attack and enter, enter by storm.

SEME-NORI-RU セメノ攻上 iv. To go up to attack, — spec. of Miako.

SEME-NISHINA セメニシナイ n. The Cemecine, or worm-seed.

SEME-OTOISHI-RU セメオ攻落 t.v. To take by storm, take by assault.

SEME-TO メ連携 adv. At least: mina dekineba semete hambun demo kaesse, if you can't pay it all, pay at least a half; - motodake demo toritai mona, I would like to get back at least the original outlay.

SEME-TOI-OU セメト攻当 t.v. To examine by torture, to annoy by persistent inquiry.

SEME-TORI-RU セメトル攻取 t.v. To attack and seize, to take by assault or storm.

SEME-UKUZUMI セメブミ n. The beat of a drum ordering an attack.

SEME-TOSE-RU セメト攻寄 t.v. To approach in order to attack, to charge.

SEM セ n. Cicada: - no nakegara, the cast-off shell of a cicada.

SEM セ n. A pinley, i.q. sebi.

SEMIFUDA セミフダ n. A species of whale.
SEM

SEMINE セミネ 子梁 n. The part of a horse's back where the saddle is placed.

SEMICORE セミコア 蝗折 n. The name of the flute anciently brought from China.

SEMMAI センマイ 洗米 n. Washed rice, clean rice, such as is offered to the kami.

SEMMEI センメイ 鮮明 (azayakas) Clear, distinct.

SEMMEN センメン 亜面 n. The surface of a fan.

SEMMECHI センメチウチ 鬼毛蟲 n. Trichina—parasite.

SEMMON センモン 専門 (moppara to suru) n. Special or particular object of pursuit or study, specially: ano hito wo semmon wa tenmon, astronomy is his specialty; — no gyō, special object of pursuit.

SEMMU センム 先務 n. The business or duty which is to be done first.

SEMMU センム専務 (naki to tsutome) n. First or principal business.

SEMNYO センヨウ 専命 n. The order or command of the Tenshi: — wo kudasu.

SEMÔ セマオ 極 adv. Same as semaku.

SENKOTSU センコツ 螢物 (hodokousu mono) n. Alms, or contributions.

SEMPAI センパイ 先輩 (naki to tomogara) n. Those who came before, or preceded, predecessors.

SEMPAN センバン 先般 adv. The former time, previous occasion, before, previously, some time ago: — ohawashi moshita koto wa ikaga, how about the matter I spoke to you of some time ago. — SYN. synomise.

SEMPI センピ 除根 (mae no ashi koto) Former errors or transgressions: — wo kuyuru, to repent of former errors; — wo kō-kwai suru, id.

SEMPO センポ 光方 (saki kata) n. The other party or person, opposite party.

SEMUKU センブク 働伏 (hitoumi-fumi) — suru, to conceal one's self, hide, secrete one's self; — dorobō ga yama no horai ni — suru.

SEMURUGE センムルゲ 称誉花 n. The Inula japonica.

SEMURU セル See same.

SEMUSHI セムシ 影 n. Humpback; also 隈人, a humpbacked person.

SEN セン 銃 n. The hundredth part of a dollar (yuu); a penny, cent.

SEN 千 n. A thousand: — iisen, one thou sand.

SEN 千松 n. A wooden or metal pin passed through a hole to fasten anything, a bolt, a cork or stopper of a bottle: — wo sasu; — de tomeru; — wo kuri.

SEN 千光 (saki) Previous, former, recent, before, last, first, late: — no tsuna, former wife; — ni hanashita koto, the subject mentioned lately; — onegi yori watakushi ga den da, I am before you; — wo toru, to draw the first move, as in playing chess; — wo kosu, to do anything before others.

SEN 院 n. Profit, advantage, use: — wo nai, useless; — naki koto, useless thing.

SYN. kai, eni.

SEN セン n. A sort of imaginary beings who live amongst the mountains; genii, a fairy: — ni suru, to become a genius.

SYN. nenrin, yamabito.

SEN セン 鉢 (hanaunuke) n. A farewell dinner to a friend about to start on a journey.

SEN セン 鼻 (med.) n. A gland.

SEN セン専 (moppara) Chief, principal, most important: — to suru, to regard as the chief thing.

SEN セン錠 n. A drawing-knife used by coopers.

SEN セン (the fut. or dubitative form of shi, suru, same as shiyo of the coll.) Ikuni sen, what shall I do? wani to sen, id.; sen kata nashi, nothing can be done, no resource, no help for it.

SEN セン A coll. cont. of senu, a neg. suffix; as, shirinemasen, don't know; wakarimasen, don't understand.

SEN セン戦 (ikusa, tatakai) n. A battle: — ise nite wa shōbun aikesesse, victory is not determined by one battle.

SEN セナ A contraction of senka, the back.

SEN セナ夫 n. Husband, lord.

SEN-ÂSE セナブテ n. Armour worn on the back.

SENKAKU センカク 船場 n. The back; — bone, the spine, backbone. — SYN. senora.

SENCHI センチ茶 茶 n. An infusion of tea-leaves, tea.

SENKI センキ 科小 (asaki chie) n. Shallow ability, little intelligence.

SENKI センキ戦地 n. A field of battle.

SENCHÔ センチョ 鏡長 n. Captain of a ship.

SENCHÔ センチョ鏡中 (fune no naka) In or aboard a ship, or boat.

SENCHAI, of SENDATSU センチャ前達 n. A leader or guide; one who acts as guide to worshippers at the miyagis.

SENDAI センダイ 仙台 n. The province of Sendai: — hira, a kind of thick and washable silk stuff made in Sendai, and used for making hakama.

SENDAI センダイ光代 The generation before the present, the former or last generation: — no tomo suru, the former or late lord.

SENDAISHÔ センダイ斋王 n. A leguminous plant, Thermopsis fabaceae.

SENJAN センダン苦労 n. The Melia azedarach.

SYN. gachi.

SENJAN センダン柿摘 n. A species of sandalwood found in China.

SENJATTE センダッ茶立 adv. (coll.) Before, previously, recently, lately, a few days ago: — wo arigatô, thanks for your recent kindness.

SYN. senjittsu, saki, koinata, ituizoya.

SENJO センジョ 前進 (me wo wochi) n. Future course, until death: kimi no seido wo mitidokern, to follow one's master to the last; chichi no — wo mizarishu wo kōkui suru, regretted that he was not with his father until the last.
SEN

SENDO センド 専度 adv. Most important, chief or principal point: koko wo sendo to tatkanu, to fight for this as the most important place.

SENDO センド 強度 (saki no tabi) The former or previous time, before.

SENDÔ センド 船首 (fune no kashira) n. Captain of a ship; (coll.) boatman, sailor: oku shite fane yuanyae noboru (prov.); too many cooks spoil the broth.

SENDÔ センド 宣伝 (aigi-tateru) — suru, to inculcate, exult, instigate, stir up.

SYN. ODATÔU.

SENDÔ センド 船頭 (fune no kashira) n. Captain of a ship; (coll.) boatman, sailor: oku shite fane yuanyae noboru (prov.); too many cooks spoil the broth.

SENDÔ センド 光導 (annai) A guide, guiding.

SENDÔ センド 宣伝 — suru, to preach.

SENGAKU センガク 清静 n. Shallow learning, superficial knowledge: — no hito.

SENGETSU センゲツ 光月 (mae no tsuki) n. The last month.

SENJ= センジ 訴議 n. Examining or inquiring into the truth or facts: — suru, to judge or inquire into.

SYN. SENGAKU, ARATAME, GIMMI.

SENGÔ センゴ 宣教 n. Delirium, raving or wild talk, — as of a sick person: — wo in, to rave, or talk deliriously.

SENGYO センヨ 鮮魚 (atarashii sakana) n. Fresh fish.

SENGÔ センゴ 専業 (moppara no waza) adj. Chief or principal occupation, specialty.

SENGOKU センゴク 戦国 (ikusa no kuni) n. A country disturbed by war.

SENGOKU-BUNE センゴクブノ丁艤 chu 眺望 n. A junk of one thousand koku burden, now the name of any large junk.

SEN-GOKUDÔSHI センゴクド洲千 眺望 n. The name of a machine for cleaning rice, a windmill.

SENKU センク 沸く adv. (coll.) According to priority or precedence: — shusseri suru, to be promoted according to priority.

SENHAI センヘイ 弁護 (saki no tougara) One's elders, the elderly class of people.

SEN-I センイ 纖維 (tate yoko) Fibres, the small fibres which cross each other in the texture or web of silk or cloth; the fibres of wood or muscle, the lines of latitude and longitude in a map: kiu no —, the web of silk; kiu no — ga katai, the texture of the skin is firm; — no myûkkwan, the capillary vessels; — maku, fibrous membrane.

SEN-ICHI センイチ 導入 — Most important, principal, chief: — ni; — no.

SYN. RANJIN, MOPPÂRA.

SENITA センイタ Coll. for seneba, conj. mood of shi: — matsu — seneba-narâmu, must do.

SENJI センジ 宣旨 (mikotonori) n. The order or command of the Mikado.

SENJI-RU OR -ZERU センジル 煮 t.v. To boil, to make a decoction: kunuru no —, to make a medical decoction.

SENJIDASHI-SU センジダシ 煮出 t.v. To extract by boiling, to boil out.

SENJOARA センジョア 若紫 n. The grounds or refuse left after boiling or making a decoction: cha no —, tea-gounds.

SENJIN センジン 先陣 n. The van or front column of an army.

SYN. SAKITE, SENBÔ.

SENJIN センジン 先人 n. The deceased (father): the one who preceded, former person, the ancients.

SENJITSU センジツ 先日 (saki no hi) A former, previous or recent day, a few days ago.

SENJITSUME-RU センジツメ 言語 t.v. To boil down to a greater consistence.

SENO セノ 仙人 n. Female genii, a fairy.

SENŠO センショ 戦場 (tatakaiba) n. The field of battle.

SYN. KASEMBA, IKUSABA.

SENJO センジョ 上る — suru, to arrogate to one's self the dignity or rights that belong only to the sovereign.

SENJUSU センジュ 祖術 n. Magic arts, or miraculous performances of senjin, — as riding on the clouds, making it rain, etc.

SENJUSU センジュ 擬造 — suru, to compose, to compile a book.

SYN. ARAWAOSU.

SENKA センカ 泉水 n. Under the ground, in the grave: — no hito, a deceased person.

SENKAKU センカク 光格 A former rule, or law.

SENKAN センカン 艦艦 (ikusa-bune) n. A ship of war. SYN. GUNKAN.

SENKATA センカタ 衛士 n. Resource, means, expedient: — nashi, nothing more to be done, no resource; — tekite kousen shita, having exhausted every means he surrendered.

SYN. SHIRIATA.

SENKEN センケン 嫡嫡 Beautiful, elegant: — taru onna.

SYN. UTCUSEHII, ADAYA.

SENKEN センケン 晟見 (mae kara minuku) Seeing or perceiving anything beforehand, forewarn: — suru, to foresee; — sha, a seer, prophet.

SENKEN センケン 光賢 n. Former philosophers, the ancient sages.

SENKEN センケン 専輔 n. Full power or authority, plenipotentiary, sole right.

SENKETSU センケツ 鮮血 (unachi) n. Fresh blood.

SENKI センキ 密機 n. A general term for pains in the loins, pelvis, or testicles.

SENKI センキ 光規 A former or previous rule.

SENKIN センチン 演近 (sakka chikashii) Shallow, superficial.


SENKÔ センコ 柴戦 n. Valor or prowess in battle, military merit.
SEN

Sentai センタイ 薄苔 n. A kind of moss.

Sentaku センタク 洗濯 n. Washing.—used only of clothing: — suru, to wash clothes.

Sentatsuk センタツク 先達 The former men of learning or experience; the leader of a class of devotees.

Sente センテ 先手 n. The person who comes first, or has the first turn, or comes before another: atarane mono wo — kara jun ni suru, to do work for persons in the order of their ordering it.

Sentetsu センテツ さつ道 The late Emperor.

Senten センテン 先天 n. Previous to birth: congenital, hereditary: a priori (in logic).

Senten-byō センテンびょう 先天病 n. A congenital or hereditary disease.

Senten-doku センテンドク 先天瘤 n. Congenital or hereditary contamination.

Sentetsu センテツ 仏教 n. Former philosophers: — no kotoha; — no kikagen.

Sento セント 選都 (miyako wo utusu) n. Change of the seat of government or capital.

Sento セント (Eng.) n. A sent—seni.

Sento セント 仏堂 (naki ye noboru) n. First ascending or scaling the walls of a besieged fortress.

Sengo センゴ 仏話 n. An account of the throne and retired.

Sento セント 戦闘 n. A battle.

Syn. sensō.


Syn. tu, furou.

Sentsuki センスキ n. A machine for cutting tobacco fine for smoking: — tabako, fine-cut tobacco.

Sensu センス 銀線 n. The central seam in the back of a garment.

Sento セント 仏夜 (naki no yo) A previous night, a few nights previous.

Sento セント 畵篋 n. A medical decoction.

Sentaku センタク 先達 A former contract, or promise.

Senten セnten 造延 (utsushi nobasu) — suru, to postpone, defer, delay, put off: jijitsu wo — suru, to postpone from day to day.

Sento セント 先pañ 千歳 n. Many leaves: — no hana, a flower with many petals.

Sento セント 拾脅 Most important, necessary, chief, principal: kanui mōke wo — tu.

Syn. kantō, moppara.

Senza センザ 造屋 (za wo utusu) Change or removal, as of a temple.

Senzai センザイ 前戦 n. A garden or yard about a house: — mona, vegetables produced in the garden.

Senzankō センザンケ 皮 n. The skin or scales of the manis, or pangolin, used as a medicine.

Syn. kanto, moppara.

Senzen センゼン 前前 adv. Before, former, previous.

Syn. seku, isogasu.

Senzo センゾ 杀祖 n. Ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

Senzoku センゾク 杀祖 n. An assembly of a thousand priests to chant the Bud. sacred books.

Syn. shu-in.

Senshu センシュ 杀 Ames See senshi.

Senzoku-tokoro センゾクトコロ 所説 adv. In toko, in the sum of the, the upshot of the matter, conclusion.

Syn. hikkō, tsutmaru.

Seyo セイヨ 背負 t.v. (in com. coll. pronounced shoi-ou) To carry on the back: seōta ko ni oshierawaru (prov.), to be shown the way by a child on one’s back.

Syn. ou, obu.

Sofu ソフ 俊破 (toki-yaburu) — suru, to confute, to show to be false or defective, to prove, to explain away.

Syn. hitabure.

Sofu ソフ 切羽 n. A metal plate or ring round the sword-blade near the hilt.

Sofu ソフ 切刀 (setsu no senari) n. The close of the sea-on.

Sofu ソフ 切破 Strained, pressed, urget (as having much to do in a limited time): — suru. Syn. oshitsumari.

Sofu ソフ 破雪 (yuki-jiro) n. Snowy white.

Sofu ソフ 款法 (hō wo toku) n. Explaning, expounding, or discoursing on the doctrines of Buddhism: — suru, to preach; — sha, a preacher.

Syn. hōdan, dangi, seekyō.


Sofu ソフ 切腹 (bara-kiri) n. Suicide by cutting open the abdomen: — suru.

Sofu ソフ 諦破 忍れ n. A kiss: — suru, to kiss.

Sera セラ 仏追 (out. of seri-ai) To be anxious of, jealous of: otōto ga moi wo —, the younger brother is anxious of the older.

Syn. yakkamu, sone米.

Sera セラ サラ融 (pass. or pot. of shi, shiru) To be the object of something done by another: watatashī wo wa ano hito ni jima wo sareru, I have been hindered by him; bōkū ni sareru, to have one’s head shaved by others, to be made a. bonze.

Seri セリ 卑 n. Parsley.

Seri セリ The perfect tense of shi, suru, used only in books: rakuri seri, shed tears.

Seri セリ 重賞 n. Auction: — ga ara, there is an auction; — no hiki-fuda, auction advertisement.

Seri セリ 重賞 t.v. To sell at auction: nimotsuen to aru, to sell goods at auction.

Seri セリ 重赏 t.v. To hasten, hurry, quicken; to bid, as at an auction.

Syn. seku, isogasu.
SERI-AGE, -RU セリアゲ (coll.) i.v. or t.v. To raise up, as a heavy weight by a windlass; to rise, come up: munye —, to have a feeling of choking or suffocation; nimotsu wo —; nedó wo —, to raise the price by bidding against each other, to bid up.

SERI-AL セリアル n. Contending together for superiority; strive, struggle, contention; a skirmish: yomé shítome wo —, strife between the mother and the daughter-in-law.

SERI-AL, -AU セリアル i.v. To struggle, rush, or strive together who shall be first; to bid against each other: kuniyó ga atte shibai yori hito ga séría te derr, as there is a fire, people struggle to get out of the theatre.

SERI-AKINDO セリアンキンド n. A peddler, auctioneer.

SERI-ISTA, -SU セリアス t.v. (coll.) To force or squeeze out, as anything through a hole: semóko wo —, to force the composition of which joss-sticks are made through small holes, thus forming it into long sticks; yaku-sha wo —, to bring an actor on the stage, as if from beneath the floor.

SERI-FU セリフォ (coll.) Common, worn-out, or trite saying; hackneyed saying.

SERIGAKE セリガケ n. A race.

SERI-TASE, -RU セリタセル t.v. To hurry or hasten the departure of another: nagabunashí wo sezu ni hagyakü kore to sérítawárú.

SERI-UNI セリウニ 投資 n. Peddling, auction sale.

SERIYO セリョ 醫療 Medical services given gratuitously.

SESAY セサイ 職才 Shrewd in business, cleverness, knowledge of the world: — ni tōnde iru hito, a person shrewd in business; — ni takén.

SESANE, -RU セサナル (caus. of shi, suru) To make or cause to do: kuku koto wo sérusa, to make a person write; shokei ni hon wo yomú koto wo —, to make a scholar read the book.

SESEKOMASHI, -RU セセコマシ adj. Busily, bustling, busy.

SESEKUMARI, -RU セセクマル 謀 i.v. To stoop, to bend the body forward, toward.

SESENGAI セセナギ n. A drain; i.q. geni.

SESERAKI セセラキ 塊壌 n. Shallow or shoal water.

SESEBARAWAI, -AU セセバラワラ 暷笑 t.v. To laugh contumaciously. Syn. azawara.

SESEBU, -RU セセブル t.v. (coll.) To pick, to peck at, as a fowl in eating, or a fly, mosquito, or flea; to stick or strike at with anything pointed: ha wo séseru, to pick the teeth; kusó wo se.exitte hebi wo da sû (prov.), to pick at the grass (with a stick) and drive out a snake; tori ga mi wo —, the fowl picks its feathers.

SESEBU, -RU セセブ t.v. i.v. To stuffer, stammer. Syn. domoru.

SESHI セシ 子子 n. An heir or inheritor of an estate or family name.

SESHI, -E セシ e (a pret. form of shi=shita) Have done, as; wa.goe — koto ni arazú, it is none of my doing; muni mono wo — wa zuza naran, I wonder who has done this.

SESHIME, -RU セシメル 合房 (caus. of shi, suru) To come another to do: hito ni kanashin seshime, to cause a person to admire; kurō seshime, to give trouble.

SESHIME-EBU セシメル棚 n. A kind of cement or paste made of laquer.

SESHI セシ 槿主 (hodokosu nushí) n. One who makes a charitable offering or contribution, or who gives alms; contributor, donor.

SESOKON 夢巌 The most honorable,—the title used in speaking of Shaka Nyorai.

SESSATAKUMA セサタクマ 切蹉磨 adv. With great labor and toil: — sítte gakumón wo suru; — no kō wo izuru.


SESSHA セッシャ 拙者 pers. pron. I. Syn. ware.

SESSLU セッスル 束狀 To manage, direct, control: matsu-rigoto wo sessuru, to act as regent.

SESSUKU セッスク 接 t.v. To join, connect, to continue, abut upon; to come close to, to have an interview.

SESSHO セッショ 働所 n. A difficult or dangerous place, as a pass or defile: teki wo — ni sasueru, to oppose the enemy at a defile. Syn. nanjo, yōgai.

SESSHÓ セッショ 僱生 (ikeru wo koromu) n. Taking life, killing anything (Bud.): — wo suru, to kill, or take life; — kai, the commandment against taking life.

SESSHO セッショ 僱政 n. Regent during the minority of the Emperor or when there is an Empress on the throne.

SESSHU セシュ 稲垣 (musumi toru) — suru, to embezzle, to steal.


SESSÔ セッソ 拘僧 (tsutanaki hōzu) I, me,—an ignorant priest (used by a Bud. priest in speaking humbly of himself).

SESSUI セッスイ 脊髪 n. The line down the back over the backbone.

SETE, -RU セテル 虚 (cont. of shitetageru) t.v. To oppress, maltreat.

SETHAI セタイ 戦帯 n. (coll.) Housekeeping, household property: — wo motu, to keep house, to be a householder; — dōgu, housekeeping utensils,—mainly kitchen furniture; — no iriyō, family expenses.

SETEKA セテカ背丈 n. The stature: — ga nobitai, has grown.

SETEMA, -RU セテマル t.v. To whip, scourge, beat, to torture.

bustling, fussy, fidgety, distracted with business or cares: kono uchi no yo wa sewashi ii re wa nai, there never was such a busy house as this; ki no sewashi hito, an active, busy person.

Syn. issoashi.

SEWASHINAI-ku n. セワシンライ adj. (coll.) Busy, hurried, or distracted with business; busy, bustling.

Syn. SEWASHISAI

SEWASHISA セワシザ n. The state of being busy or actively engaged.

SEWAYAKI セワヤキ n. An overseer, or manager; one who is given to directing others how to do anything. Syn. kimoiri.

SEWAYAKI-ku セワヤキ i.v. (coll.) To be officious or fond of rendering advice or aid to others in anything.

SEYAKU セヤク 逃(落) Common, ordinary, secular, vulgar: - wa dow, common saying; - wa hawashi, a vulgar saying.

SHA シャ そる, to thank; acknowledge a kindness, to apologize, to decline: tsuuni wo shi suru, to apologize for one's conduct; sha-shite yuksen, to decline and not go.

Syn. ren wo it.

SHA シャ (kudari) - suru, to purge, to be loose in the bowels.

SHA チャ そ n. Silk gauze.

SHA シャ者 (mawa, hito, only used in compound words) Person, man: goku-sha, a learned man or scholar; i-sha, a healing man or physician.

SHA シャ赦 n. Amnesty, pardon: - wa okawai, to grant a general amnesty or pardon to criminals.

SHA シャ赦 (inu) n. Archery: - wa manabu, to practice archery.

SHA シャ赦 (niwa) n. A company, association, clique, society, club: - wa mukashi, to form a company; - cho, president of.

SHA-SEIKAI シャセイカ adv. (coll.) Shamelessly, brazen-faced, in a cool and impudent manner: - shite oru; -te, id.

SHA-SUKU シャスッカ n. (coll.) An impudent fellow, shameless person: - ni yasutsu.

SHABA シャバ 良馬 (uma to kuruma) Horse and wagon.

SHABA, or SHABA-SEIKAI シャバ 良馬 n. (Budd.). This world: shaba-fusagi, a useless fellow.

Syn. SEIKAI.

SHABERI シャベリ n. Prating, babbling, gossip.

SHABERI-ru シャベリ t.v. To talk much, to prate, tattle, chatter, babble.

Syn. SARZURU.

SHABETSU シャべつ 差別 n. Difference, distinction.

Syn. WAKACHI, KEJIME, WAIMAME, KUBETSU.

SHABON シャボン 石鹸 n. (from the Spanish jabon) Soap. Syn. SEKKEN.

SHADON シャボン 半絹 n. The Pumelo; i.e. zubou.

SHABOTEN シャボテン Same as suboten.

SHABURI-ru シャブリ t.v. (coll.) To suck anything solid: mitaka wo - , to suck an orange; yubi wo - , to suck the finger; okami-chochi wo - , the infant sucks the breasts.

Syn. SHABURI

SHACHI シャチ 重地 n. A capstern or windlass, used for dragging heavy weights.

Syn. BOKURO.

SHACHI シャチ 社地 n. The area, or place where a miya or yashiro is built, a high place.

SHACHIKORO シャチホコ 社 n. The Grampus, the ornament like a fish on the end of the roof of the gates of a shiro: - dachi, standing on one's head.

SHACHI シャチ牙社 n. The president of a trading company.

SHACHIJYO シャチジョ 殿 (nokama uchi) n. Company, club, clique, party: waga - no mo, a member of my company.

SHADAN シャダン 社殿 n. The front steps or verandah of a miya; an altar.

SHAFU シャフ 重夫 (kuruma-hiki) n. A coolie who draws a wagon.

SHAGA シャガ 蝸螺花 n. The Iris, or fleur de lis.

SHAGA シャガ 重写 (kuruma) n. A carriage.

SHAGAMI-MU シャガマム i.v. (coll.) To squat or sit down on the heels, to crouch.

Syn. UZUKUMARU.

SHAGARE-ru シャガレル (coll. for shiwagareru) Roe go - , to become hoarse.

SHAGAREGO シャガレゴエ n. (coll. cont. of shiwagarero) A hoarse voice.

SHAGI シャギ 瞄射 n. Archery.

SHAGI シャギ 視射 n. A present made out of gratitude for a favor, a thank offering, a return present. Syn. REI-MOTSU.

SHAGIRI シャギリ 瞄射 n. A small kind of cymbal.

SHAGURA シャグラ 赤鯛 n. The hairly end of a red ox's tail, used as a plume on the helmet.

SHAGUMA シャグマ 赤鯛 n. The red bear.

SHAGUMA-BAIGO シャグマサイゴ n. A species of Anemone, Anemone ceratina.

SHAREI シャレイ 造蔽 - suru, to cover, hide; conceal: kumo ga ki no kitari wo - , suru.

SHAREI シャレイ 寝筆 (utsushi hon) n. A copied book, a book written with a pen, not printed: a manuscript.

SHAIN シャイン 職員 n. A member of a company, society, or mercantile firm.

SHAJI シャジ 謝辞 (ayumori) n. Apology, excuse; declining, thanks, gratitude.

SHAJI シャジ 謝字 n. Copying, transcripting, a copyist, one who copies writing as a business.

Syn. HIKKO.

SHAJIKU シャジク 重輸 n. The axle-tree of a wagon: - wa nagazu yō ni ake ga furu.

Syn. KURUMA NO SHINGI.
SHA}

SHAKU シャク シャク See shaku.
SHAKUBA シャクバ 借馬 n. (kari uma) A hired or borrowed horse: — ya, livery stable.
SHAKUBYAKU シャクビョャク 赤白 (aka shiro) Red and white color.
SHAKUCHI シャクチ 借地 Leased land: — shōmon, a deed for leased land.
SHAKUDŌ シャクドウ 赤銅 n. A kind of black metal made by mixing copper and gold.
SHAKUGIN シャクギン 借銀 n. Borrowing money, debt accruing from borrowing money, a loan: — wo suru, to borrow money.
SHAKUGO シャクゴ 島號 (ademi) n. A nickname, pet-name.
SHAKUHACHI シャクハチ 尺八 n. A kind of flute, or pipe, blown at the end.
SHAKUKU ハク 借位 n. Bank, order, or degree of nobility.
SHAKUKU,SHAKU シャクク シャクク t.v. To dip up, to lade: miizu wo shakku, to dip water.
SHAKUKU シャクク 頜柄 n. A staff, the top of which is armed with metal rings, carried by begging priests.
SHAKUSA シャクサ 墓陽 Used only in the proverb, bun zen —, an inch of good and a foot of evil, — little good and much evil.
SHAKUMI,SHAKU シャクミ シャクU t.v. (coll.) To bend, curved, or warped so as to be concave; shakunda kao, a face in which the nose sinks in; ita ga shakunda, the board is warped.
SHAKUN 相克門 n. Buddhism, Shamanism: — ni iru, to become a Buddhist.
SHAKUNAGE シャクナゲ 石棺花 n. The Rhododendron metternichii.
SHAKURN シャクルン 豆人 n. A waiter who serves out the wine. Syn.: SHAKUTORI.
SHAKURI シャクリ 赤羽 n. Dysentery.
SHAKURU シャクル 鼻 hiccough: — ga tsuku, to hiccup; — wo todome, to stop the hiccup.
SHAKURI,SHAKU シャクリ シャクU t.v. (coll.) To scoop out, as a hole; to irritate, to set on, excite to anger.
SHAKURU シャクルナキ n. (coll.) Sobbing, convulsive crying: — wo suru, to sob.
SHAKURU シャクル 喜ぶ n. Bank and salary: — wo umawaru.
SHAKURUTA シャクルトラ 酒酌 (kumi wakeru) — suru, to consider, deliberate on, to weigh: — shite tsukui wo yorumeru.
SHAKUSU シャクス いん n. Same as shakkin, or shakugin.
SHAKUSHI シャクシ 杢子 n. A wooden ladle: — yagi wo inu, to speak positively without sufficient reason.
SHAKUSHI シャクシ n. Shaka, the founder of Buddhism: A Buddhist: — no setsu, the sayings of Shaka.
SHAKUTAKU シャクタク 借宅 (kariya) n. A rented house.
SHAKUTEN シャクテン 借店 (kari mise) n. A rented shop.
SHAKU-TORI シャクトリ 酒取 n. A waiter who serves out the wine — shakutoni.
SHARAKU シャラク サラク n. A hired house, or a house for rent.
SHARAKUYAKU シャラクヤク サラクヤク Fowler. The herbaceous peony, Peonia albiflora.
SHARAKUYAKU シャラクヤク シャラクヤク 鶴亀 (taoyaka) Beautiful, delicate, elegant: — toryu kataichi.
SHARUKO シャラクオ シャラクオ 借用 (suru, to borrow): — shita kome, borrowed money.
Syn. karu. SHARUKA シャラク シャラク借財 n. Borrowed money, a debt: — wo kuru, to pay off a debt.
Syn. shakun, kari.
SHARWA シャラワ シャラワ社会 n. Society, human society, community: — ren, socialism; — gaku, social science, sociology; — to, a socialist, communist.
SHARWAN シャラワン シャラワン 左官 n. A plasterer.
Same as sakwan, or shakunga.
SHASTO, or SHAKEI シャケイ シャケイ 舀見 (ari) n. Elder brother.
SHASTO シャスト シャスト 散財 n. Pardon, forgiveness, acquittal: — suru, to pardon; — ni au, to be pardoned; go — nasare, pardon me, excuse me.
Syn. yurusu. SHAMI シャミ シャミ 沙彌 n. One who is preparing to be a Buddhist priest, a novice: — kuru sugu ni chôrô ni wa naren (prov.)
SHAMISEN シャミセン シャミセン (same as samisen) A guitar.
SHAMO シャモ n. A large kind of domestic fowl, introduced originally from Siam.
SHAMON シャモン シャモン門 n. (Pali, Samana) One who has separated from his family and his passions; a Buddhist, a Budd. priest.
Syn. sôze, shukeke.
SHAMON シャモン借問 — suru, to briefly inquire.
Syn. toc, tazeburo.
SHAMU シャム シャム 蒲図 (miya no tsutome) n. Duties connected with a miya.
SHAMURO シャムロ 米図 n. Siam.
SHANTCHI シャンチ シャンチ节日 n. Festivals to the earth, celebrated in the second and eighth months (o.c.).
SHANTIM シャンティ — ni, adv. With violent and persistent effort.
SHANTIN シャンティ シャンティ人 n. A Shinto priest.
Same as shaka.
SHANSU, SHANSU シャンス, シャンス Much used in dramatic works as an auxiliary verb (same as suru, nosaru, to be, to do): shinu/shanshita, has died; iwashi/shanshita, has said.
SHANTO シャント same as ekanto.
SHAPPO シャッポ (Era. chapeau) n. A hat.
SHARADOKÉ シャラドケ (coll.) Untied, loose, undone; i.e. soradoke: oba ga — suru, the belt is loose.
SHARAKU シャラク シャラク酒蔵 Refined, genteel; cheerful, humorous, witty: — no hito.
Syn. yuruy, miyayaka.
SHARAKU シャラク シャラク酒蔵 (hakara) n. Instigation.
SHARAKU シャラク シャラク酒蔵 (hakara) n. Instigation.
SHARAUSAI シャラウサイ Affecting or pretending to do what one knows nothing about, presumptuous: — koto wo in; — yatsu.
SHARÅGOJI シャラガジ シャラガジ 桜 登壁杉 n. The tea tree.
SHARI シャリ シャリ 酒落 (coll.) A witicism, pun, a humorous or comical saying: — wo in, to say anything ludicrous, to make a pun.
Syn. korekei, tatsumure.
SHAREBU シャレブ シャレブ 酒落 i.v. (coll.) To be witty, humorous; to be entertained, diverted, amused; to crumble, moulder or wear away, as a stone by the washing of water; to be elegant, handsome, stylish: sharenu hito, a stylish person.
Syn. fûryû ni suru, dokeru, hyōderu.
SHASHEI シャシエ シャシエ 鮮豊 n. Acknowledgment of a favor, expressing thanks.
Syn. shaot.
SHASEI シャセイ シャセイ 鮮豊 (Suri) n. A top, beau.
SHARI シャリ シャリ 和才 (San. sarira) n. A small hard substance like a gem, supposed to be left in the ashes after burning the dead body of a Buddhist saint; this is preserved as a relic, held in great veneration and worshipped; a relic.
SHARI シャリ シャリ 湧泡 (sute hanerusu) — suru, to leave off, abandon, to quit, to forsake, relinquish, give up: aniki kuse wo — suru, to leave off a bad habit.
SHARI シャリ n. Refined tin; i.q. suru; — suru, id.
SHARIBETSU シャリベツ シャリベツ Couple (Derived from English syrup) n. Syrup: — tetsu, — syrup of iron.
SHARIKI シャリキ シャリキ 車力 n. A laborer who pushes or pulls a cart.
SHARIKÔ シャリコウ シャリコウ 阪図 n. A skull.
Syn. doko.
SHARIN シャリン シャリン 車輪 n. A wheel.
Syn. wa.
SHARIN シャリん シャリん 沙粒 n. (med.) Gravel.
SHARINSHI シャリンシ シャリンシ 車力 adv. (coll.) The sound made by crushing anything hard and brittle, as an egg-shell.
SHARIEN シャレエン 興利遠 n. Epsom salts, sulphate of magnesia.
SHABO シャボ シャボ 社領 n. The ground belonging to a miya, glebe.
SHABO シャボ シャボ 信義 (tomogara) Sect, class of persons, kind: — dôka —, the Tourists; — jûka —, Confucianists.
SHASAN シャサン シャサン 社参 (miya mairi) n. Going to a Shinto temple to worship.
SHAEI シャエイ シャエイ 原生 n. A correct or life-like picture of anything, a fac-simile: — no ye.
SHASETSU シャセツ シャセツ 社説 n. A leading article, editorial in a newspaper.
SHASHI シャシ シャシ 参詣 (ogori) n. Extravagance, prodigality, pomp: — wo kwaremeru.
SHASHI シャシ シャシ 斜視 (yokome ni miru) n. Cross-eyed, squint-eyed: — suru, to squint at, look askance.
SHASHIN シャシン 写真 A likeness, a photograph: — no ye; — shi, a photographer.
SHASHIN-KTÔ チャンネルキ チャンネル写真鏡 n. A camera-obscura, a photographic instrument: — de uta-u, taken by photography.

SHASHINZA チャンネル写真屋 n. A photographer’s shop.

SHASHIKU チャンネル社倉 n. Gods of the land and grain.

SHASA チャンネル寺僧 n. A Bud. priest who has charge of a miya.

SHATÔ チャンネル梵字 n. Younger brother.

SHATÔ チャンネル智慧 (ototo) n. The ground where a Shinto temple is built, the glebe.

SYN. SHACHI.

SHATSU チャンネル下 (Eng.) n. Under-shirt.

SYN. HADAGI, JIBAN.

SHATÔ チャンネル砂浴 n. The face (used only in contempt or anger): — ye tataki tsukeru, to strike one in the face.

SYN. IKETSURU.

SHAIKU チャンネル洗濯 (kudashi-gusuri) n. Purgative medicine, cathartic.

SHATÔ チャンネル soir n. The setting sun; i.e. shijitei.

SHAKO チャンネル砂浴 n. A sand-bath.

SHATÔ チャンネル社友 n. A member of a company or society, a partner in a firm.

SHAZAI チャンネル謝罪 (tsumi wo wolibrui) — suru, to confess one’s fault or offense to another, to apologize.

SYN. Ayamaru.

SHAZAI チャンネル洗剂 n. Purgative medicine, cathartic.

SHAZAI チャンネル赦罪 (tsumi wo yuru-su) n. Pardon or remission of sin, absolution.

SHAZAI チャンネル詫罪 (tsumi wo ucibiru) — suru, to apologize for an offense, to acknowledge a fault to another.

SHAZENSHI チャンネル参上子 (shokaku no mi) n. The seeds of the lauratao major, used as a medicine.

SHAZENSHI チャンネル参上草 n. The common plantain; i.e. oka-ko.

SHAZETSU チャンネル殺絶 (kotowaru) — suru, to decline, refuse.

SYN. JITAI, KYOZETSU.

SHI 王 n. The scribes or historians belonging to the Mikado’s court, consisting of eight persons, called haashi; a clerk, historian, history, annals.

SHI 王 (gotsu) adj. Four: jashii, fourteen; shi-bu ichi one-fourth; — ban, number four, the fourth; — ban me, the fourth; — hyaku, four hundred; — man, forty thousand.

SHI 王 n. Chinese poetry, an ode: — wo tsukeru, to write poetry.

SHI 王 n. (saurai) n. A person belonging to the military class, or gentry.

SHI 死 n. Death; the dead: — wo yasoku shou wo kataishi, death is easy, and life is hard (in such circumstances); — wo orawo, to strive who shall die first; — suru, to die; sono hito no tsumi wa — ni ataru, his crime deserves death.

SHI 恵師 (chishi) n. Teacher: dare wo — to sete momo-bu, with what teacher are you learning? deshi wo shikichi shaku ette shi no koge wo fumazu (prov.), a pupil should walk at a distance of seven feet from his teacher lest he tread upon his shadow.

SHI 恵师 n. The Dock, a species of Rumex.

SHI 恵 An auxiliary suffix to the root of verbs derived from the sub. verb su or suru, forming the pref. tense: mi-shi hito, the person who has seen; koeri-shi hi, the day on which he returned; eko kata chirii ni shi hana, the flowers that have fallen from the branches; yuki-shi, has gone.

(2) A particle without meaning, used in poetry, or ancient composition, for the sake of euphony, or to complete the required number of feet: matsu to shi kikaba, if I hear that you are waiting; also, in ori shi mo, koro shi mo.

(3) A predicative or final adjectival suffix as: takashi, it is high; ososhi, it is heavy; kurashi, it is light.

(4) Used also as a present participle: hi ga oi-oi mijikaku naru-shi, the days are becoming shorter and shorter; oi-oi geppaku ni wa narashi, the year is gradually drawing to the close.

(5) =and, as: awoi no mono aru shi akai no wo aru.

SHI 責 n. A weight= part of a mō, or 1/10 of a rin.

SHI 恵 (itatte) adv. (used as a superlative) The most, greatest, highest, best: shi ai, greatest love; shi in, greatest benevolence.

SHI 王 n. Child; 子 n. 4th order of nobility= viscount.

SHI 恵 (watakushi) Private, personal; my own; selfish, secret; illicit, partial (only used in comp. words).

SHI, Su, or Suru 輸送 煉 t.v. To do, to be, to make; used also as a verbalizing affix or substantive verb to words derived from the Chinese: shigoto wo suru, to do one’s work; tkusa wo suru, to make war; onme wo umi wo shi ni kono yo ye umareta ku, what were you born into this world for? aisuru, to love; hai suru, to worship; anshin suru, to be well and free from evil; surebu dekuru, if I liked I could do it.

SYN. NASU, ITASU.

SHI-AGARI, -RU 恵アガリ 仕上 t.v. To be done, finished, completed.

SYN. DEKI-AGARI.

SHI-AGARI, -RU 恵アガリ 仕上 t.v. To do up, to finish doing, get through: shigoto wo —, to finish one’s work; hāō wo —, to get through with the small-pox; shi-age ni natta, was finished.

SHI-AGARI, -RU 恵アガリ 仕上 t.v. To do mutually, do to or for each other: tagai ni seira wo —, to render assistance to each other.

SHI-AGARI, -RU 恵アガリ 仕上 t.v. To tire of doing anything, disgusted with doing.
SHI-AN シアアン 恩業（kangae）n. Thought, consideration, reflection: — wo suru, to think over, consider; — ni kureru, to be in deep thought or perplexity; — wo meyurasu, to revolve in the mind, ponder; iro wo shiku no hoka, love is not subject to one's judgment.

Syn. FUMETSU.

SHI-ASATE シアサテ 大後日 adv. Two days after to-morrow.

Syn. MYO-MYO oo NOCHI.

SHI-AWAER シアワエール 仏会 n. Event, affair; that which falls out, happens, or comes to pass; lot, fate, fortune, luck: — no yoi hito, a fortunate man; — ga wurui, my luck is bad.

Syn. TN.

SHIBA シバ 芝 n. Brush-wood: — wo kuru, to cut brush-wood; — buruibito, one who gathers brush-wood.

SHIBA しば 芝 n. Sod, turf, a grass-plot: — wo shiku, to sod; — wo ueru, to lay sod.

SHIBAFU シバフ 芝生 n. A grass-plot, a lawn.

SHIBAGAKI シバガキ 芝垣 n. A hedge or fence made of brush-wood.

SHIBAGAKUNE シバガクネ n. — no jutsu, the art of becoming invisible.

SHIBANOU シバノ 司馬法 n. The name of a Chinese book on military tactics.

SHIBAI シバ井 劇場 n. Theatre, theatrical performances, drama: — wo suru, to play in a theatre; — ye yuku, to go to a theatre.

SHIBAI-GOTA シバゴタ A theatre.

SHIBAKUSA シバササ n. Lawn grass.

SHIBAMAKESHI, -SU シバマケシ, -SU シバメックス adv. To wink frequently.

SHIBANAKI, -KU シバナカ adv. To make a loud twittering, as a flock of birds.

SHIBARAKU シバラク 鳳鳴 adv. For a short time, a while, for sometime: — o mucchi nasare, wait a few minutes; — no aida, a little while, some time; — shite shoku suru, to eat after waiting a little.

Syn. ZANJII, CROTTO, SUKOSHI.

SHIBARAERU シバラエール 歌綴（pass. and pot. of shibaru）To be bound, tied: at ni —, restrained by love.

SHIBARI, -RU シバリ 歌綴 t.v. To bind, tie, to fasten by encircling with a cord: tawii bito wo —, to bind a criminal; ni wo —, to bind up packages of goods; te wo —, to tie the hands.

Syn. KUKURI, YUWAERU.

SHIBASHI シバ先 adv. A little while: — no, even for a moment; — no hodo ni, for a little while.

SHIBASHI シバ先 数 adv. Often, frequently.

Syn. TAMI-TABI.

SHIBATATARI, -KU シバタタリ adv. To wink frequently: shibaitate numida wo koubou.

SHIBATSUKU シバツク n. Winkling, nictilation.

SHIBAYAMA シバヤマ 茶山 n. A mountain covered with scrubby trees.

†SHIBAYABARI シバヤバリ n. Same as rimbyō.

SHIRAKUZE シラクツ ケ n. Same as fushizuke.

SHIBRE シブレ n. The nerves of a leaf, the pistil and stamens of a flower, the stalk to which the grains of rice are attached, the joints in the stalk of wheat or rice: — ko, the pollen of a flower.

SHIBETSU シベツ 別れ (shi ni wakare) n. Separated by death: — ni wurui; — no kana-shimi.

SHIBI シビ 鰤 The Tunny fish, Thynnus.

SHIBIN シBIN 潞器 n. A urinal, chamber-pot.

Syn. OKAWA.

SHIBIRAKASHI, -SU シビラカス t.v. To make numb, to palsy, to deaden.

SHIBIRE シブリ n. Numbness, stupefaction, palsy, stupor.

SHIBIRE-GUSURI シブリグスリ 廃薬 n. Narcotic, or anesthetic medicines.

Syn. MAYAKU.

SHIBIRAKASHI-SU シビラカス t.v. To benumb, to make torpid, to stupefy, to palsy.

SHIBIREYU シブリエイ 電気薬 n. The Torpedo fish, Astraphe diptygia.

SHIBIN シビ n. The prickling or tingling sensation, as when the hand or foot is numbened by lying upon it.

SHIBITO シビト 死人 n. A dead man.

SHIBO シボ 指望 — suru, to designate persons whom one wishes to be appointed to an office, to nominate.

Syn. SHIMRI.

SHIBOMI-MU シボミ 穴 iv. To close, or shut, as a flower; to be withered, wilted: hana ga shibomu, the flower has closed.

SHIBO シボ n. Dyed in various colors in the skein, variegated: — no hana, variegated flower; — no yukata.

SHIBORI, -RU シボリ 紋 t.v. To press or squeeze, to express, to wring, to express, to wring; to close tightly: wabi no chichi wo —, to milk a cow; kasa wo —, to close an umbrella; kimono wo —, to wring clothes; abura wo —, to express oil (out of seeds); makru wo —, to pull up a curtain; tumi wo —, to oppress the people by over-taxation; torii ga hune wo shibitte tobu.

SHIBORISORI, -RU シボリタル紋 t.v. To squeeze out, wring out, to extort.

SHIBOSHI シボシ 子母録 n. The principal and interest of money lent.

SHIBOTSU シボト 死没 (shini nakunaru) n. Death, decease, demise: — suru, to die.

SHIBU シブ 隈 n. The sap of a tree; the thin skin round the kernel of a chestnut; the juice expressed from unripe persimmons, used as a stain or varnish: — ho hiku, to varnish with the above.

SHIBU シブ adv. Same as shibuku.

SHIBUCHA シブチャ n. Very strong or astrigent tea.

SHIBU-KI-EU シブイ 緑 adj. Astringent in taste; musty, morose, or sullen; plain and neat (said of color or dress): — nari wo suru, to dress plainly but tastily; ajiwai ga shibu.
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Shi-Bu-Ichi シブイチ 四分一 One-fourth; the thin strip of moulding used by paper-hangers; the name of a composite metal made of copper three parts and silver one part.

Shi-Iro シイロ 錆色 n. A reddish brown color.

Shi-ya シイタ 四分板 n. A board four-tenths of an inch in thickness, much used for clap-boarding.

Shi-kari シカ里 滑柿 n. An astringent kind of persimmon.

Shi-bukami シブカミ 滑皮 n. A kind of tough redish paper, used for wrapping.

Shi-kawka シワカ滑皮 n. The astringent bark, the inner bark of a tree, or thin skin of a nut.

Shi-buki シブキ 雨 n. A driving rain.

Shi-buku シブク 滑 adv. Astringent. See shibui.

Shi-bun シブン 滑詩 n. Poetry and prose.

Shi-bun-ru シブン羅 i.v. To be constricted, obstructed, or impeded in flowing; not passing easily or freely: shōben ga —, to have difficulty in passing urine; hura ga —, to have an inclination to stool with tenesmus, and pass but little; kechi ga —, to have an impediment in the speech.

Shi-bun-hara シブハラ n. Dyssentery, tenesmus.

Shi-buse シブス n. Astringency.

Shi-suru シスル 滑 (?) (coll.) Slowly and reluctantly, sullenly, in an ill-tempered manner: — shōchi suru, to consent reluctantly.

Shi-to-ki-ku-shi シトキシ adj. (coll.) Sulen, sulky, surly, crabbed, churlish, austere.

Shi-tō シト側死病 (shi to yamai) n. The sickness which is to end in death, the last illness.

Shichichi シチ七 (aanatsu) adj. Seven; shichi-jū, seventy; jū, —, seventeen; — bu ichi, one-seventh; — bau, No. 7, the seventh; — bunme, the seventh one; — hynun, seven hundred; — mun, seventy thousand.

Shichi シチ 資 n. A pledge, deposit given as security for money borrowed: — wo oen, to give in pawn; — ga nayaru, the pawn is forfeited, or not redeemed; — wo ukern, to redeem, or take up a deposited article by paying the money borrowed; — wo toru, to take things on deposit; — fuda, a pawn-ticket. Syn. tembutsu.

Shi-chi シチ 私智 (waruiye) n. Craftiness, subtility, artfulness; — ni taketaru hito, an artful man.

Shi-chidō-garan シチトガララン堂伽藍 n. A Buddhist cathedral, originally consisting of seven temples.

Shichi-Fukujin シチフクシン七福神 n. The seven gods of good fortune or wealth, viz., Bichomon-ten, Benzaiten, Fukurokujin, Ebisu, Darakokuten, Hotel, Jūrō.

Shichi-Jō シチ堂 七條 n. The seven passions, viz., anger, joy, sadness, happiness, love, lust, and desire.

Shichi-Jō シチ堂 七條 The scarf worn by Buddhist priests. Same as kesa.

Shichi-kenjin シチケンジン七賢人 n. The seven wise men of China.

Shichiku シチク 紫竹 n. A purple kind of bamboo.

Shi-chiku シチク 紫竹 (ito take) n. String and wind instruments of music.

Shichikudō-ki-ku-shi シチク堂堂クシ adj. Impertinent, annoying, from repeating the same thing.

Shichi-kusa シチクサ n. Articles that can be pawned: — ga nai, having nothing I can pawn.

Shichi-menchō シチメンチョ七面鳥 n. A turkey.

Shichimotsu シチモト n. Articles placed in pawn, security.


Shichiri シチリ鋁しり n. A small portable furnace, so called from its requiring only 1/16 of a pennyworth of charcoal.

Shichitya シチヤ 質屋 n. A pawnbroker's shop, a pawnbroker.

Shichitya シチヤ 七夜 n. The seventh evening after the birth of a child, when relations bring presents and congratulations.

Shichiri シチリ 質り n. The seven luminaries, viz., sun, moon, and five planets.

Shichirō シチダ macrophaga (kami no kaya) n. A mosquito net made of paper.

Shichirō シチロ 巴 (tsuku no yobora) n. An inferior servant in a government office.

Shichirō シチロ 轟童 (kouda guruma) n. Provision wagons,— for an army: — hei, the soldiers who guard the —.

Shichirō-netsu シチロウネツ 巴張炫 n. (med.) Remittent fever.

Shichi シチ 市中 (ichi no naka) n. The town, the market town: — ga fuketiki, the town, or the market is dull: — no mono, the market people.

Shichirō シチロ 伴虫 n. The larva of insects.

Shichirō シチロ (Eng.) n. Stew,— food: — shi no —, a beef-stew.

Shida シダ 齿孕 n. A fern.

Shidai シダイ 次第 n. Case, condition, state, situation, order, arrangement; reason, account, consideration; in proportion to, according to, as soon as: — wo uchiwari, to lose the proper order; — wo midasu, to disarrange; — ga warai; — ga yoi; migi no — de, for the above reasons; sono no — yotte, on that account; — wo kiki-tetsu, to inquire into the reason; kokoro-shidai, according to one's mind, or just as one pleases; mehata-shidai, according to the weight; deki-shidai, as soon as it is done; tegami no tsuki-shidai, as soon as the letter is received; ane no yami-shidai, as soon as it stops raining.

Syn. jun, waka, makase, mama.

Shi-dai シダイ 四大 n. The four elements according to the Buddhists, viz., earth, water, fire, and air.
SHIDAI シダイ 立大 (itatte oki) Very large.
SHIDAI-Shidai NI シダイシダイニ adv. Gradually, by degrees.
SHIDARI シドラー n. (coll.) Order, system, method, reason (always with a negative): — wo nai hito, a person without system or method; — naki, disordered, confused, slovenly.
SHIDARE-RI シダレ 煙霜 i.v. To curve and bend downward, as the branch of a willow: nivatoro no o wa shidarureru, the cock's tail curves downward.
SHIDARE-YANAGI シダレヤガイ 垂柳 n. The weeping willow.
SHIDARE-ZAKURA シダレザクラ n. The weeping cherry.
SHI-DASHI シダシ 仕出 n. Food cooked and supplied to order, productions: — wo tanomu.
SHI-DASHI-RI シダス 仕出 t.v. To begin to make or do, to enlarge, improve, to invent: — wo — , to enlarge a house: — ano hito no shidashitama, a thing which he invented.
SHI-DASHIYA シダシヤ n. A restaurant where food is prepared and supplied to order.
SHIDE-NO-TAOSA シデノタオサ 萩魂島 n. The cuckoo: — kototoki.
SHIDE-NO-YAMA シデノヤマ 死出山 n. A mountain in Haides, over which passes the road that the souls of the dead must travel to reach Emmachid, the place of judgment. See yomiji.
SHIDO シドウ 至道 n. The highest path of virtue, or morality: — ko wa tenka wo — , filial piety is the highest principle of morality.
SHIKODENAI-KI-KU シドケナイキ ku adj. Slovenly, loose, not neat or methodical, discomposed or unsettled in mind: — shikodenaku kaku, to write in a slovenly way.
SHI-DOKin シドウキン 神堂金 n. Money paid to temples to provide for saying masses for the dead: — wo tsukeru.
SHIDONE シドネ 撮 n. A rug for sitting on, a cushion, a sofa.
SHIDORO-MODORO NI シドロモドロニ adj. In a confused manner, disorderly: — aruku, to stagger like a drunken man: — age-hashira, to run in confusion and disorder (as a routed army).
SHIDORO NI シドロニ In a confused, disorderly manner.
SHIETAGE シヘタゲ n. Oppression, violence, injustice.
SHIETAGE-RI シヘタガレ 虚 t.v. To oppress, treat with cruelty, tyranny or injustice: — tami we — , to oppress the people. Syn. setageru, gyaku suru, nayamasu.
SHIFU シフ 言布 n. Paper cloth,—cloth made by weaving threads made of twisted paper.
SHIFU 言賦 n. Chinese poetry, poem, verse.
SHIFU シフ止薬 (kuaari wo todomeru) — suru, to counteract or resist putrefaction; — zai, antiseptic medicines; — yaku, id.
SHIGEA シゲア 士肥 (samurai no narawashi) n. The manners or customs of the gentry.
SHIGA シガ 齿牙 (ka) n. The teeth: — ron, odontology; — ni kakur ni toraru, not worth speaking of; — no yorun, unimportant subject,—of discussion.
SHIGAI シガイ 彼女 pron. Ha, they,—kare ga: — negasu kokoro-darai ni, according to their desire.
SHIGAKU シガク 惑愚 n. (coll.) Contriving, devising, planning: — wo suru, to plan, contrive, devise.
SHIGAKU シガク 計算 (yaku ni kokoro-zan) n. Bent on learning: — no tashii, the period of life when one is bent on learning, about 15.
SHIGAKU シガク 計楽 n. The recital of music before a performance, a rehearsal: — wo okowu.
SHIGAMI-TEKI-KU シガミ技 i.v. To clasp, alut, or fasten on; to twine around, as a vine; to throw the arms around: — yoroi no suro ni shigamiteki koe wo oshinzu naki sakku, clasping the skirt of his armor she cried aloud.
SHIGAMARI シガマリ 簸 n. Wattled work, hurdle, or piles driven along the banks of a stream and interwoven with bamboo to protect the bank from the current.
Syn. saku.
SHIGARAMI-MU シガラムイ にv. To twine about, wind around: — fumi ga ki ni — , the wistaria twines around the tree.
SHIGATAI-KI-KU シゲタナイキ ku adj. Difficult or impossible to do.
SHIAGE シアゲ 齒叶 n. The teeth,—front and back teeth: — ni kakeru, to talk, about speak.
SHIGEKI シゲキ 繊 adj. Thick, close together, dense,—as grass, or leaves; luxuriant, exuberant, many, numerous, much; — shigeki no ho ha, the thick leaves of a tree; — shigeki ya yue ni habuku, to omit them because they are so numerous; — awe yori shigeki ya ga tobo, the arrows flew thicker than rain.
SHIGEKI シゲキ 刺激 n. A pricking, smarting, sharp pain, irritation: — ni yotte hinsho ga okoru, inflammation is caused by irritation.
SHIGEKI シゲキ n. A thicket, a forest, wood.
SHIGEYAMA シゲ山 n. A thicket of trees or grass.
SHIGERI シゲリ 纹 n. To be thick, dense, close together, as leaves, or grasses; to be rich, luxuriant: — kusa ga — , the grass is thick.
SHIGERI-AL-AU シゲリアフ 聚合 n. To be close, or thick and matted together, as bushes.
SHIGERASA シゲラサ n. The density, closeness, thickness, exuberance, luxuriance.
SHI-NAK-BUN シハノクン 四半分 n. One-fourth, a quarter.

SYN. SHIHITSU.

SHIHAN シハカン 郎男 n. A teacher, instructor: — gakkō, normal school.

SYN. SHISHO.

SHIHAN-GEN シハハンゲン 四半斤 n. A quarter of a catty.

SHIHEI シヘイ 恋物 n. Paper money.

SHIHEN シヘン 四等 Same as shihō.

SHIHITSU シヒツ 試筆 n. The first writing in the new year. = kakisome.

SHIHOU シホウ 四方 n. The four quarters, or cardinal points; the four sides, all sides: ie wo —, the four sides of the house; — ni teki wo uk eru, to be attacked on all sides; shihō-hap- pō, on every side, in every direction.

SHIHOU シハフ 法 The way, manner of doing, or making anything; a way, method, course of procedure: — wo tekeru, to direct as to how it is to be done; — kō, wa shiren u, I don't know how this is done.

SYN. SHIHARA.

SHIHOU シホウ 拝官 (itatte takara) n. Most valuable, most precious: kenko wo jinsei no — nari.

SHIHOU シハフ 脂肪 (abura) n. Fat, fatty, adipes: — ryō, a fatty tumor, lipoma.

SHIHOU シハフ 司法 Judicial, administering the laws: — bu, judicial part of a government.

SHIHOKYO シホキョ 司法庁 n. Minister of Justice.

SHIHOKUSHIN シホクシン 資本金 n. Capital, money invested in trade, capital of a bank or company.

SYN. SEKOTE.

SHIHOSHI シホシ 司法司 n. The department of justice.

SHII シヒ Blind: ryō gan — taru hito, a man blind of both eyes; mimi no shi taru hito, a deaf person.

SHII シヒ 櫻 n. The live oak, Quercus cespitida: shi no-kō, id.

SHII シイ 石姫 n. The sea anemone.

SHII シイ 腹 — suru, to slay, espec. of a ruler or lord: kimai wo —, to slay the king.

SHII シイ 位 n. Holding rank or office without performing any duty, sinecure.

SYN. SOZAN.

SHII シイ 歯諷 (ha-isha) n. A dentist.

SHII シヒ 歯科 i.v. and t.v. To compel, force, constrain; press, urge: sake wo —, to force or urge one to drink sake; shite sake wo nomu, to force one's self to drink sake.

SYN. OSHI.

SHII シイ ヨブシ 諷 t.v. To backbite, vilify, slander. SYN. ZANSUBU.

SHII シイ 糸 t.v. To extemporize a stanza of poetry, so as to rhyme with one written.
SHI5 しつじゃゆ 強情 n. Personal regard or affection, attachment arising from relationship; illicit love or attachment: — wo motte tsumi wo karoku su, to inflict a light punishment because of personal regard.

SHI6 しつじゅ 絵彩 (hajime owari) n. From beginning to end, first and last, the whole; in the end; at the last, always, constantly: — no yōu wo kiite-oru, I hear the whole affair; — wa komarinashi, it will result in trouble; — hon wo yonde oru, he is always reading; — itamimasu, palis constantly.

Syn. SHIMATSU, MOTO-SUE, TÔSHITE, TAIJU.


SHI8 しつうが シュガラ 四十省 n. The Titmouse, Parus minor.

SHI9 しつか シカ照 homeowners n. A priest whose duty it is to receive and entertain the guests or visitors of a temple.

SHI10 しつか シカ鹿 n. A deer, stag: — no tsuno, a deer’s horns; — wo ou, to chase a deer; — wo karu, to hunt a deer.

SHI11 しつか 無残 n. Disgrace, cause of shame: — ie no, disgrace to one’s family.

Syn. KAKIN, RIZU.

SHI12 しつか シカ然 adv. So, thus, in this manner: — nazukuru narubeshi, (for the forementioned reasons) it is named; — wo aredome, although it is so, however, nevertheless; — nomi narazu, not only so, moreover; — bakari de wa nai, it is not only so: — in, so it is said; — sama, thus.

Syn. SA, SO, SATÔ.

SHI13 しつか シカ adv. (coll.) But, only, merely (always used with a neg.): — sam-bu-ku ni — nai, only three hundred men.

Syn. TADA, SURA.

SHI14 しつかばね シカバネ 子尻 n. A corpse, dead body, carcass.

Syn. SHIGAI.

SHI15 しつかべ シカべ 結替 t.v. To do or make over again, to mend: — tsukue no ashi wo —, to repair the leg of a table by making a new one.

SHI16 しつかせ シカセ ヘス t.v. To retaliate, revenge.

SHIKAI シカ カ ベ n. An enclosure of palisades for catching deer.

SHIKAI シカー 友間 n. To cut the body into four quarters; to quarter, dismember.

SHIKAI シカー 死侯 n. The Dead sea.

SHIKAI シカー 死海 n. The four seas around Japan, the whole world.

SHIKAI シカー 不況 (fat. neg. of shiku) It will not be like, will not be as good or equal to: — kore ni wa shikai, it will not be so good as this.

SHIKAI シカイ 理解 adv. (coll.) Well, exactly, fully, thoroughly.

Syn. SHIKATO, TASHIKI NII.

SHIKAI シカイ 四 diss. adv. And so and, and so on, so forth.

Syn. UN-TEN.

SHIKAI シカイ 建造 n. Machinery, a machine, construction, make: — joki no —, steam machinery; — semmari —, machinery.
Shikake シカケ 着物 n. A long loose robe worn by women over their garments.

Shikage シカケ 稲頂 n. Having commenced to leave partly undone: — no shigoto.

Shikage-ru シカケ 稲頂 t.v. To begin to do, to set about doing, to force upon: shigoto wo —, to set about one’s work; hito ni kenka wo —, to force a quarrel upon another.

Shikamashii シカケ 動く n. An assassin.

Shikaku シカケ 等格 n. Official capacity or character: saibankwan no — wo motte tu no de wa nai, I do not say this in my official capacity as a judge.

Shikaku シカケ 面額 n. An poet.

Shikaku シカケ 角面 n. Four-cornered, square: — na tsukue, a square table; — na mofu, the square characters (katscho); — na hashiro, a square post.

Shikakuabari シカケ包帯 n. To be formal, precise, to be pompous in manner: shikakubatte mono wo tu.

Shikake シカケ 慣宅 t.v. To wrinkle or contort the face, to make a wry face, frown, to grin: kao wo —, to make a grimace.

Shikami シカケ 慣立 t.v. To be wrinkled, contorted, to frown.

Shikamizura シカケ姿入 n. A wrinkled or frowning face.

Shikamo シカモ adv. Besides, moreover, furthermore, more than this: sude ni tezei tsukarete shikamo kozei nareba, the army is already tired besides being small, etc.

Shikan シカ干 w. (tut. or dubit. of shiku) I sure ka kore ni —, what would be better than this?

Shikane シカ荒 t.v. To do with difficulty, hard to do, or make: kuchingui wo —, hard to make a living.

Shikata シカ判 n. (pass. of shikaru) To get a scolding.

Shikashihimono シカ差し物 n. (caus. of shikaru) To make or cause to do so, to decree should it be so: tenri no — tokoro, providence caused it to be so.

Shikarazebara シカ策させ n. (neg. sub. of shikaru) To make it or cause to be so, to decree that it be not so: zō de nakereba, if it be not so, since it is not so.

Shikarazaru シカ策させ not (neg. adj. form of shikaru) zō de nai, not so; — toki, when it is not so.

Shikarazu シカ策させ not (neg. of shikaru) It is not so zō de nai.

Shikaru シカ策る t.v. To be pressed under anything, or overlaid, as by a stone, or run over by a wagon: kuruma ni —.

Shikareba シカ策る (sub. mood of shikaru) If so, then, if it be so, therefore, thus, it being so.

Shikaredomo シカ策も (sub. mood of shikaru) Although it be, nevertheless, still, but, however, yet.

Shikari, Ru シカ策り t.v. To scold, to chide, rate, censure: kodom o wo —, to scold a child.

Shikari-to シカ策り t.v. To be, so, and, aru, to be) To be so, thus, this way, this mode or state, such, the same way.

Shikari-to-jedomo シカリト一態も 雖然 Although it be so — shikashi-nagara.

Shikarube シカ起べ クシ adj. Ought, should, or must be so; proper, fitting, suitable: — hito, a proper person; — koto, a proper, right thing.

Shikazu シカず adv. This being so, but, yet, however, still, notwithstanding, nevertheless.

Shikarudo シカ率り t.v. When it is so, but, yet, however, still, nevertheless.

Shikaru シカ率り t.v. But, yet, however, still.

Shikase シカ策せ 令状 t.v. (caus. of shikaru) To make, or let another spread anything: zashi ki ni goza wo —, to cause a mat to be spread in the parlor.

Shikashi シカ急 But, still, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, — tadashi.

Shikashi-nagara シカリナガラ 乍然 conj. But, however, yet, nevertheless.

Shikashisha シカ急 n. And, then, afterward.

Shikashita シカ急然 adv. Sowing.

Shikatsuka シカ急 t.n. Way or method of doing; treatment, conduct toward others; way of making, how anything is made; resource, remedy, alternative; gesture or sign: mamahaha no — ga warui kara kodom o wa uchi ni oru, the step-mother treats the child so bad he cannot live at home; kono shikake no — ga wakaran, I don’t understand how this machine is made; shikata ga nai, no resource; — de shirasu, tell him by signs.

Shikazuke シカ策 n. Talking or narrating a story with much gesticulation: — wo suru.

Shikato シカ待る t.v. Clearly, plainly, well, fully, certainly, firmly: — sodan itashimashō, I will consult well about it; — wakaranai, I don’t fully understand it; — mienasen, I cannot see it clearly.

Shikatsubai シカ待暴れ n. Consequential, important, conceded in manner, affected, pedantic, bombastic, formal.

Shikaze シカ不 n. Nothing better than, is not so good as, is not equal to, inferior to:
waga gaku wo hononomi ni wa shikazu, is not so fond of learning as I; niguru ni —, nothing better than running away.
Shiike シイ類 名. Stormy and wet weather; a scarcity of fish in the market, in little de-
mend: shiike-biyori, a continuation of stormy or rainy weather; sakama ga — da.
Shiike-ru シケル i.v. To be stormy.
Shiketsu シケット類 名. The silk reeled from
the outside of a cocoon, and of an inferior quality.
Syn. noshito.
Shiken シケン 試験 名. Examination: — suru, to examine, try.
Shikenjo シケンジョ 試験所 名. The place
where examinations are held or made.
Shi-ketsu Ki シケツキ止血剤 名. A tourni-
quette.
Shi-ketsu-yaku シケツ薬止血薬 名 (med.)
Stryples, or medicines that stop the flow of blood.
Syn. chi-dome.
Shiki シキ 季節 (yotsu no toki) 名. The four
seasons. Syn. shiji.
Shiki シキ 色 (iro) 名. Color: go shiki, the five colors, viz. green, red, white, black, and yellow.
Shiki シキ式 名. Law, rule, custom, usage,
ceremony, rite; order, disposition or arrange-
ment: — wo tateru; — wo sadameru, to
enact a law; — wo somoku, to break a law.
Used also as a suffix, as: rei-shiki; gi-shiki;
sore-shiki —, that kind; kore-shiki —, this
kind.
Syn. Mei, hoshiki, kaku.
Shiki シキ指揮 (mashisu) 名. Command,
orde: — suru, to give orders; — wo ukeru, to
receive an order.
Syn. oei.
Shiki シキ識 (chie) 名. Knowledge, expe-
rience of men and things.
Shiki シキ士気 名. Military spirit: — ga oto-
roeta, martial spirit has degenerated.
Shiki シキ底 (soko) 名. The bottom: hako no —,
bottom of a box; oke no —, bottom of a pall.
Shiki-ru シクリ t.v. To spread; to pass
over, overlay, to have: goza, fuson, nado wo —,
— spread a mat, or quilt; shiba wo —, to
lay sod; tuki wo —, to pave with stone; kusa
wo shite-zasu, to sit down upon the grass;
shiru ni —, to sit upon; kumaga inu wo shiku,
a wagon has gone over the dog.
Shikinsho シキシンワ類 部省 名. Board of
rites or ceremonics.
Shikibuton シキブトン 腹部 名. A mattress.
Shikidai シキダイ類 名. Respectful salu-
tation or address; the stoop or pavement before
the main entrance of a house: — ye de teigi
wo suru.
Shikidami シキダミ類 名. A kind of thick
paper used for spreading over a floor, or paper
used for laying fruit, fish, etc., on.
Shikigawa シキガワ類 腹皮 名. A fur-skin used
for spreading on the floor or for sitting on.
Shiki-gawa シキガハ類 頭式 名. Tiles or
bricks used for paving.
Shikihou シキフウ類 名. Law, rule, custom,
usage. Syn. hoshiki.
Shikibou シキブ類 名. (Bud.) Material
things, corporeal substances.
Shiki シキ類 頭居 名. The threshold, or
lower grooved beam in which a screen or door
slides. Syn. tokiriki, shikime.
Shikiishi シキイシ類 膠石 名. Flat paving
stones, a pavement.
Shiki-ita シキイタ類 構 名. The floor of a horse-
stable.
Shiki-Jitsu シキジリ類 日 名. A day set apart
for any purpose by custom or usage; holiday,
festival.
Shikidō シキディョ 色情 名. Love for the
other sex, lasciviousness.
Syn. yodo-koro.
Shikikin シキキん類 頭金 名. A deposit of
money as security, made by a tenant to the
landlord, which is returned when the tenant
moves away.
Shikimaki シキマキ類 豊富 名. Sowing with
grain a field that has already been sown.
Shikimaki シキマキ類 名. Same as shiki.
Shikimono シキモノ類 物名 名. Anything used
for spreading, as a carpet, rug, table-cloth or
mat, a spread.
Shikin シキ金 名. Fund, capital, money:
— wo atmeneru.
Shikinami シキナミ類 重篤 名. The waves,—as
seen incessantly one following another: — ni,
constantly, incessantly.
Shikirei シキレイ式例 名. A law, rule,
custom, usage.
Syn. hoshiki, rel.
Shikiri シキリ類 (coll.) A partition, a
dividing line; a compartment; a mercantile
transaction, in which the buyer has a quantity
of goods placed to his credit in a wholesale
house, paying part of the money down, for
which he receives an equal portion of the
goods, and taking up the rest of the goods
with the money received from the sale of the
previous lot: — jō; — wo suru.
Syn. midate.
Shikiri-ru シキリ t.v. To divide or
cut off, by a partition, fence, or line; to divide
into compartments; to purchase goods as
mentioned under shikiri.
Shikiri-ru シキリ類 名. (Bud.) To come in
quick succession, or one after another; to be
constant, incessant: ane furi-shikiru, it rains
continually.
Shikiri 名 シキリ類 頭名. Frequently,
incessantly, earnestly, urgently, severely: —
ane ga furu, it rains incessantly: — saisoku,
to dun incessantly; — negau.
Syn. tsuukete, tabi, tōshī.
SHIKI
SHI
Shi-kari シキカリ adv. (coll.) Exactly, accurately, nicely, snugly: — au, to fit accurately.

Syn. shikkari.

Shi-ka シカ火灭 n. A fire, conflagration.

Syn. kwari.

Shiko シゴ n. A small sardine.

Shiko シゴ矢筬 n. A quiver.

Syn. xibira, yatsudo.

Shiko シゴ醤醤 Ugly, homely; bad: — me, an ugly woman; — o, an ugly man; — na, a bad name, nickname.

Shiko シゴ 伺問 Waiting upon, an attendant, coming to see (epist.): — no uye on hanashi mishi soro, when I come I will tell you.

Syn. sanbetsu.

Shiko シコ至宅 n. Extremely obedient to parents, most filial: — no umaretsu.

Shikō シコ交 (watakushi no majiwaru) n. Private intercourse, personal relations.

Shikō シコ好 (konouri) n. The taste, liking: — kono mono wa gwaikokujin no — ni karume, this article does not suit the taste of foreigners.

Shiku シク至公 Most upright, extremely just.

Shiko, or Shikogusa シコ雅 Same as shion.

Shikoku-ru シコフム i.v. To tread as wrestlers about to engage in wrestling.

Shikokujin シコ吉人 q. shikozuru.

Shikkō シコ金金紙 紙箋 n. An organette.

Shiki-mi シキミ 仕合 n. (coll.) Buying, or laying in goods; instruction.

Shikomi-mu シコミむ [shi i.v. (coll.) To make and fix anything inside of something else (as the lead inside of a lead-pencil, or a sword inside of a cane); to buy up, or lay in a quantity of goods; to teach, to educate; to break to: — ni katanae wo — , to fix a sword in a cane; — wo — , to lay in a quantity of silk; — wo — , to teach accomplishments to a child.

Syn. shi-irebu.

Shikomi-zur シコミ留目頭幅 n. A sword-cane.

Shikow シコ詣経 n. The root of the Lythospernum crylthorhizion, used as a dye-stuff.

Shikonshi シコ千人 n. Conduct or treatment of others; pains or activity in doing; manner, carriage.

Shikonshi-su シコ千人す i.v. (coll.) To thoroughly scrutinize and examine; to handle, treat or discuss a matter.

Shikori シコ里 n. An induration, or tumor: — ga dekita, have got a tumor.

Shikoroku シコ落 n. The back part or cape of a helmet, which protects the neck.

Shiko シコ silicon i.v. (coll.) To beat another at work, to do more than is required: — shigoto wo — , to exceed the required amount of work, or work later than the fixed time.

Shikotsuru シコツル滑 n. Conj. And, it being so; i.q. shikotsukute.

Shikonshita シコツツ adv. (coll.) Much, great deal, many: — ka, to eat a great deal; — kuru, to wear much clothing.
シーガル, ル シーガル 側 t.v. To calumniate, slander. Syn. ザン サル.

シヴ シウ若 To be as, to be like, as good as, or equal to, better than: kamin ni shiku - wa nashi, there is nothing like patience; kore ni shiku mono nashi, nothing so good as this.

シックス 市区 n. Municipal district, municipality.

シックス シック A very common pronunciation of 宿 and 瞑 shuku, which is the correct mode.


シックス-ジュク シックス adv. Often, frequently: ake ga - furyu, it rains frequently.

シックスキ珲 シックス n. (coll.) A blunder, mistake, mismanagement; turned out of office or place, dismissal: き - サキ サタ, has committed a great blunder; - イナタ, has been dismissed from office.

シックスキ珲-ル シックスネル i.v. (coll.) In doing or making anything to spoil it, to mismanage, to commit a mistake, to blunder; to lose, or be turned out of office or place; to be dismissed: shiku wo - サキ, to spoil a piece of work; ainai wo - サキ, to lose in trading; bentō ga o-tana wo shikujitta, the clerk has been turned out of his place; yakunin ga yoku wo サキ, the officer has lost his place.

シックスケツ 帰還 adv. Suddenly: け - さいナー, suddenly became invisible.

シクミ シクミ 背色 n. The composition, contrivance, construction, arrangement of parts, the make-up, structure: kono shibai く - サキ, this play is poorly contrived.

シエ-クミ-ム シエ 仕錬 adv. To do together, to be partners in, to league, confederate or combine together; to contrive, frame, compose: san nin shikunde mohon wo kuwadateru, the five men combined together and plotted rebellion.

シケンシ 使臣 n. The Quisquis indicia, a plant the seeds of which are much used as a vermituge.

シクウ シクウ adv. Neatly, evenly, smoothly; harmoniously: - サキハット, to fat neatly; あ - サキ サラ, to casamuru; i.q. shikkuri.

シクウウ シクウウ ガラウ ゴラウ (toshiyori) The elders and honorable men of a district, town or city.

シクウユ シクウユ 宿料 n. Price of board or lodging.

シクツンツ シクツン ガラ殺 ス - サキ, to kill, destroy, used only of vegetation: aki wo ki サキ サキ - サキ.

シクス シクス 仕舞 n. (coll.) Propensity to do, habit of doing, way of acting or speaking, habits, manners: - サキ トス.

シクシシ シクシシ adv. (coll.) In a low voice, in a slight degree: - サキ, to cry in a low voice; - サキ, to prick, smart.

シクウタ シクウタ 夜寝 (goru hiru) n. Day and night: - サキ, to sleep not day or night.

シクウケン シクウケン 落然 adv. Respectful silence: - サキ.
SHIMAKI シマキ n. A shower of rain.

Syn. Shigures.

SHIMAKI シマキ t.v. To coil around, twine around,—as a serpent, to captivate, to enchant; omna ni shimukareuru, to be captivated by a woman.

SHIMA-MINIZUKU シマミズク n. The great horned owl, Bubo maximus.

SHIMAMORI シマモリ 岩寄 n. The keeper of an island.

SHIMAMURAGANI シマムラガニ n. A species of crab, Dorippus callida.

SHIMANEEUMI シマネミ花金亀 n. The ground squirrel, Tamias striatus.

SHIMA-SOKO シマウソゴン 繭磨金 n. Purple shining gold—spoken of the appearance of the body of Shaka.

SHIMARI シマリ 絹 n. Tightness, tenseness; exactness, rigorous or scrupulous nicety; precision, or regularity; discipline, order; the fastening; kono nawa no — ga warui, this rope is not tight, or it is loose in texture; kokoro ni — ga nai, no firmness or stability of mind; gunzei no — ga nai, the army is without discipline; ie no —, the order or discipline of a family; — wo suru, to maintain order or discipline; to lock up (as the doors at night); to no — wo yaburu, to break the fastening of a door.

SHIMARI シマリ縫 i.v. To be tight, tense, pressed together close, compact, shut; closed; to be strict or careful in conduct; to be exact, precise, rigorous; to govern, control: nawa ga —, the rope is taut; obi ga —, the belt is tight; to ga —, the door is shut; shimmatta hito, a person strict and correct in his conduct.

SHIMASHI-BU シマス (coll., comp. of shi, and masu, respectful) t.v. To do, to make; nani wo shimasu, what are you doing? nani no shimasen, I am doing nothing.

SHIMATSU シマツ 始来 (moto sue) n. The origin and all the circumstances; an affair, matter, case; management: sōdō no — wo tadasu, to investigate the origin and all the circumstances of rebellion; — no yoi hito, a careful, economical, or judicious person; — jin, id.; — wo suru, to manage, to care about, to look after.

SHIMATSUDORI シマツドリ n. The Cormorant, tō u.

SHIMATSU-OKI シマツオキ 始来未書 n. (leg.) The minutes of a trial; a paper giving all the particulars of an event.

SHIMA-CO シマコ n. The Minnow, Leuciscus elongatus.

SHIMAZUTSU シマツタ島附 i.v. Sailing along or close to the coast: — yuku fune, a coasting vessel.

SHIMAN シマメ n. A marine or field compass.

Syn. Rashimian.

SHIMARU シマリ n. A brace, fastening, or prop, as a stick placed against a door to keep it shut: — wo kau; — wo suru, to prop or brace with a stick.

SHIMATSU シマブ 神罰 n. Punishment inflicted by the Kami, divine punishment: — wo kōmuru, to be punished by the Kami.

Syn. bachi.

SHIMBEN シンベン 神魅 Miraculous, supernatural: — fushigi no jutsu, supernatural or miraculous acts.

Syn. bimto, fushigi.

SHIMBÔ シンボ 信依 n. (coll.) Perseverance, diligent or patient continuance in anything; patience, patient endurance, or bearing with; self-denial: — suru, to persevere, to bear patiently, to patiently continue, to hold out, to abstain from; — shite kane wo tameru, to lay up money by denying one's self; mō — ga dekimase, I cannot endure it any longer; — dekite kodo no atsua, as hot as can be borne; — ni otsuku bimbo nashi, poverty cannot overtake diligence; shimbô suru yori dorobô shane kubi no nai no mo ikina mono, better be a thief than a drudge, a fellow without a head is stylish too.

Syn. oman, korekku, kannin.

SHIMBÔ シンボ 鋳樫 n. Axis, piston: koma no —, the stem of a top.

SHIMBÔ シンボ 深信 (fukaki hakarigote) n. Deep or profound plan or stratagem: — eiryo no taishō, a general provident and skillful in planning.

SHIMBOCHI シンボチ 新発信 n. One who experiences a change of heart and enters a convert; new convert, a proselyte.

SHIM-BOKEWA シンボクワ 親睦会 n. A social meeting.

SHIMBOKU シンボク 鎮木 n. A sacred tree, a tree the kani is supposed to delight in.

SHIMBOKU シンボク 役倉 n. A minister, or servant,—of the Emperor.

SHIMBÔNIN シンバンニン 星取人 n. (coll.) One who is persevering in business, and denies himself useless pleasures.

SHIMBUN シンプン 新聞 (karada no bun) n. The constituent parts or members of the body.

SHIMBUN シンプン 新聞 (atarashiku kiku) n. News: — wo nobe ru, to tell the news.

Syn. chindan.

SHIMBÔNISHI シンボニシ 新聞紙 n. A newspaper.


SHIMBE リンベ 新の The mark (メ) made on the back of a letter, intended as a seal.

SHIMBE リンベ n. (the same as isame) A clasp, band or fastening, as for a fan or umbrella.

SHIMBE リンベ n. Same as shime-nawa: — wo suru; — wo kiku.

SHIMBE リンベ n. The name of a small bird.

SHIMBE リンベ (same as shimeda) The amount, sum, total: — wa ikura ni narimasu, what is the amount?
Shime シメ n. A four-horse team: — no kuruma, a carriage drawn by four horses.

Shime-ru シメル t.v. To tighten, to press, squeeze; to fasten, to make firm, compact, or hard; to scold, reprove. 閉。To shut, close.

Shimen シメン n. Anything made known or declared, instruction, indication, declaration, revelation, management: shimobe no — ga yuki-todokanu, cannot manage the servants; kodomo no — ga dekinai, cannot manage the children.

Shimen-ru シメンル t.v. To show, to make known, to declare, to inform, to publish, to show forth, to indicate, to instruct, to admonish; shimbun w — , to publish the news; i w — , to show one's power; magokoro w — , to show sincerity; yūyake wa myōnichi no ame w — , a red sky in the evening indicates rain to-morrow; haku-tai wa i-chū no yami w — , a furred tongue indicates a disordered stomach.

Shimen'ya シメンヤ n. A kind of mushroom.

Shimen'ya シメンヤ n. The decoration of straw-rope, charcoal, crab, fern, etc., hung over the door at the beginning of the new year.

Shimenidosu シメニドス t.v. To close, shut up; hachi-ji ni — , closed at eight o'clock.

Shimen'ya シメンヤ n. A blank or false door.

Shimen'ya シメンヤ t.v. To choke to death, to strangle.

Shimen'ya シメンヤ t.v. (coll.) To tie or draw tight, as the strings of a bag, or pouch; to be strict, exact, as in the use of money, or in business; to administer the law, to control, govern: matsurigoto w — , to administer the government.

Shimen シメ n. The four sides of anything; san-gen — , 18 feet square; ie no — ni niwa ga aru, a yard on each side of the house.

Shimen シメ n. The paper on which anything is written, a letter: go — no omonuki, the contents of your letter.

Shimenawa シメナワ 注連縄 n. The straw rope which Futodoma-no-nikotó stretched behind the sun-goddess to prevent her returning to the cave after Takikara-no-nikotó had pulled her out; now hung before miyog, or before houses on the beginning of the new year.

Shimeppō シメポ adj. (coll.) Damp, wet, moist.

Shimeru シメル n. Dampness, slightly wet, moisture: — wo utu, to dampen, sprinkle with water; kimono ni — ga aru, the clothes are damp.

Shimeno シメノ n. A dipper, napkin, or cloth used to receive the excrements of infants; also called o-shime.

Shimegasa シメガサ t.v. To show, to make known, to declare, to inform, to publish, to show forth, to indicate, to instruct, to admonish, to teach; shimbun w — , to publish the news; i w — , to show one's power; magokoro w — , to show sincerity; yūyake wa myōnichi no ame w — , a red sky in the evening indicates rain to-morrow; haku-tai wa i-chū no yami w — , a furred tongue indicates a disordered stomach.

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abura ga kimono ni —, oil stains the clothes; shimi wataru, to pierce through (as cold); shiminashu ka, does it smart?

SHIM-JIMI to SHIM-MI-TOKU adv. In a penetrating, or deeply affecting manner: — kanashikatta, pierced with grief; — miyuru, to appear delightful.

SHIMA-KOMI, -NU SHIM-COLL. i.v. To eat into, absorb, to corrode, penetrate into, as an acid; to stain.

†SHIMI SHIMI Frequently, plentifully, violently, copiously: — ni furu, it rains hard; — ni okeru tsuyu, a heavy dew; — hiru wa — ni, all the day long.

SHIMIN SHIMI 氏 (yotsuba no tami) n. The four classes of people, viz., the nobility, farmers, mechanics, and merchants.

SHIMIRU SHIMI Same as shimu, see shimi.

SHIMOTTARE, or SHIMOTTARE-BU SHIMI-TARE i.v. (coll.) To be mean, stingy, penurious; to be lazy and slovenly, indolent, or dirty.

SHIMITSUKI, -KU SHIMI-TAKU i.v. To adhere to anything by being frozen to it: — geta ga tetsuki ni —, the clogs are frozen to the ground.

SHIMITOKERU, -KU SHIMI-TAKU i.v. To adhere, to fasten: — beni ga yubi ni —.

SHIMI-WATARI, -BU SHIMI-TARU i.v. To chill, make chilly, affect with cold: — samui kaze ga mi ni —.

SHIMIZU SHIMI 清水 (kiyoki misu) n. Pure water.

SHIMMAI SHIMI 新来 (atarashii kome) n. New rice, this year's rice: — aiki, a new merchant.

SHIMMACHU SHIMI 購物 (coll.) Be careful not to do, or to avoid, do not; also, careful, prudent: — mijiimaku, to provide for the future; — suru, to be provident.

SHIMME SHIMI 新芽 n. New sprouts, as from a stump.

SHIMMEI SHIMI 神明 n. (same as kami) The deities worshipped at Shinto temples: — no hachi wo kimi ni, — no kasa.

SHIMMI SHIMI 親身 n. (coll.) Kindred, relation; a principal: — no mono, a relation.

Syn. SHINRUI.

SHIMMITSU SHIMI 親密 Intimate, close, near: — no majiwari, — no kwankan.

SHIMMOTSU SHIMI 進物 n. A present: — wo suru, to make a present.

Syn. shimo-mono, okuri-mono.

SHIMMYO SHIMI 極楽 Same as shimbyo.

SHIMO SHIMO 霜 n. Hoar-frost: — ga futta, the frost has fallen; — ga oku, id.

SHIMO SHIMO 下 SHIMO 下 SHIMO 下 SHIMO 下 SHIMO 下 SHIMO 下 Below, down, lower part; inferior: — kawa no —, down the river; — no to ka, the last ten days of a month; shimo no hito, an inferior, common people; kami, naka, shimo, superior, middle, and inferior.

Syn. SHITA.

SHI-MO SHI-MO See under shi, an euphonic particle.

SHIMO-BASHIRA SHIMO-BASHIRA 霜柱 n. The small icy columns observed in frozen, wet ground; frost: — ga tatsu.

SHIMOBE SHIMOBE 霜べ n. A servant.

Syn. gejo, genan.

SHIMO-FURU-OAKI SHIMO-FURU-OAKI A species of persimmon, only eatable after the frost has fallen.

SHIMO-SHOKU SHIMO-SHOKU 霜枯 Withered by the frost, frosty, wintry: — no keshiki, wintry landscape.

SHIMOGECHU SHIMOGECHU 下業 n. Night soil, used as manure.

SHIMOJO SHIMOJO 下層 n. The lower classes, common people.

Syn. shita-jita.

SHIMOKAZE SHIMO KAZE n. Lumbago, or pains in the back.

SHIMOKU SHIMO KU (kane-tekibō) n. The hammer, or stick used for striking a bell: — wo hayamete kane wo teku.

SHIMOKUCHI SHIMO KUCHI n. Chilblain, i.q. shimoyake.

SHIMOKUZE SHIMO KUZE 梢枝 n. A cane with a handle in the shape of a cross, given by the Shogun as a reward of merit or mark of favor, and carried in a woollen case by a servant of its owner.

SHIMO-KUZE SHIMO KUZE 霜槌 n. Crumbled or disintegrated by frost.

SHIMONSEN SHIMO SEN 四文銭 n. The name of a small iron coin.

SHIMO-ONNA SHIMO ONNA 下女 (gojo) n. A female servant, maid-servant.

SHIMO-OTO SHIMO OTTO 下男 (ge nai) n. A man-servant.

SHIMOTARU SHIMOTA 下手 n. The lower part of a town, river, etc.

SHIMOTOKU SHIMO Toku 番手 n. A stick or rod: — goke-sen-tou no — ni kashuku seraru, to be flogged with the jailer's rod.

SHIMO TAMA SHIMO TAMA 番枝 n. Small branches of a tree, twigs.

SHIMOTAKE SHIMOTAKE 銅杖 Flower n. A species of Spiraea.

SHIMOTOSHI SHIMOTACHI 十月 n. The eleventh month.

Syn. JUCHI GATSU.

SHIMOTOKE SHIMO TOKE 霜除 n. A protection against frost.

SHIMOTOYO SHIMO TOYO sittsu n. A sitting-bath, hip-bath.

SHIMIZAMA SHIMO ZAMA 霜様 n. The lower classes, common people.

Syn. shita-jita.

SHIMII SHIMII 惧い n. Concern, anxiety, care, solicitude, trouble; — suru, to be concerned or troubled about, to feel anxious.

Syn. kizuka, kurō, anji.

SHIMAN シマン 改判 (shirabe sadamenu) n. Trial and decision, judgment:  wo hi, the day of judgment.

SHIMATSU シマツ 遠征 (suri) n. to march, as an army, or go on a military expedition.

SHIMEN シメン 神験 (fushiki) n. A supernatural or miraculous work (Build.): — fushiki-yi wo awa ru.


SHIMITSU シミツ 深諳 n. A genuine writer, an autograph. Syn. shinsen.

SHIMRO シモロ 進歩 n. Advancement, progress: kaisuru ni — suru, to advance in civilization, chiken no —, progress in knowledge.

SHIMPO シモポ 新法 (atarashii okite) n. A new law, a new edict.


SHIMPO シモポ 心包 n. The pericardium: — suisho, hydro-pericarditis; — yen, pericarditis.

SHIMUKI シムキ 信仏 or 信物 Submission, obedience: — suru, to submit, to be convinced.

SHIMUKU シムク 信使 n. (coll.) Treatment, mode of conducting, dealing or managing: — ga warui; — ga yoi. Syn. shi-uchi, ashi. Nu-MUKU, RU シムクル 言葉 t.v. (coll.) To do or act towards others; to treat, behave or conduct towards; to manage, to give, bestow; to show: hito yori onore ni shimu kete, onore no kokoro no megawashikaranu suji no koto wa, onore yori wa hito ni shimukemujiki nari, we should not show that kind of treatment to others which is unpleasant for us to receive; hori y ni makoto wo shimu keri, to treat friends with sincerity.

SYD. OKONAU, ASHIU, ATSUKA.

SHIMUKERARE-RU シムクレール (pass. of shimu kere ru) To be treated, or behaved towards by another.

SHI-MYAKU シマイ マキ 開腹 n. A pulse that indicates death.

SHIN シン 神 (kami) n. The ancient deities of Japan, as distinguished from hoko ke, the divinities of the Buddhists, worshipped at the miya; God; the spirit or nervous power of the body, same as shinki; (adj) divine or most excellent, superior.

SHIN シン 新 (atarashii) New: suru demo shin demo yoi, either old or new will do; — shu, new wine; — nen, the new year; — taku, a new house.

SHIN シン (kerai) The retainer, vassal, serf or servant of a noble; minister of a prince; officer; a subject.

SHIN シン 心 (kore) The heart; the wick of a candle; the pith of a tree; the small paper cone which supports the hairs of a pencil; the heart or core of fruit: — kara kowai, love from the heart; aku shin, a bad heart; zen wo wasewurebo suruwachi aku shin wo shōzu.

SHIN シン 真 (makoto) Real, genuine, true: — ni semaru, like the real thing; — ni, indeed, really, truly; — de kaku, to write in the square Chinese character.

SHIN シン 信 (makoto, otosure) n. Truth, faith, sincerity, fidelity; word, tidings, communication: hito ni najiwaru ni — wo motte ru, in intercourse with men be sincere; — no nai hito, a person without faith or truth; — wo toru, to believe, to be devout; — wo tsisuru, to send word; — wo ushinu, to be unfaithful to one's promise, to be distrusted.

SHIN シン 眠 (shineeki) n. Relation, consanguinity: go to shin, the five relations; oyako wa ittō shin, father and son are in the first degree of relationship; fūjī wa mitō shin, husband and wife are in the second degree of relationship.

SHIN シン 点 (fukidemo) n. (med.) Eruption on the skin.

SHIN シン 滅 (asai) n. Morning: — suru, to crow in the morning, as a cock; mendori no shin suru wa ie no horoburu nari, the crowing of a hen in the morning is a sign of the destruction of a house; shinkei, a cock.

SHINA シナ 品 n. A thing, article; sort, kind, or quality of a thing; material; rank; events or circumstances: kono shin wa kan nan to mosu mono, what do you call this thing? onaji mono nagara shin ga warui, although it is the same thing the quality is bad; — ni yotte yu- kimashō, my going depends on circumstances; — wo tsukeru, to estimate the quality, to rate.

SYD. MONO.

SHINA シナ支那 n. China.

SYD. KARA, MOBOKOSHI, KANDO.

SHINA シナ (a coll. suffix to verbs.—upon, when, at the moment of) Yuki-shina ni, upon going; yama wo koe-shina ni, when crossing the mountain; kaeri-shina, upon returning; ore-shina ni pon to oto ga suru, on breaking it went pon. Syn. gake, tsude, tokoro.

SHI-RA シラ (coll. imp. of shi, suru;=seyo) Hayaku shi-na, do it quick (to an inferior).

SHINARIERU- RU シナリエル i.v. To will, to wither, to become soft or flaccid, to shrivel: nashi ga shinhabita, the pear has begun to will.

SYD. HINAIERU.

SHINA-DAMA シナダマ 之王 n. The balls and articles used in sleight-of-hand tricks: — wo tei ku, to perform sleight-of-hand tricks; shina-dama- tei ku, a juggler.

SHINADARE-RU シナダレル i.v. To bend over or lean towards; to act in a soft, sweet, or loving manner to one of another sex: onna ni shinadare- karu.

SHINAGARE-RU シナガレル i.v. To bend downward, as the branch of a tree: yuki de take ga —, the bamboo bends with the weight of the snow; the ga —, the rice stalk bends.

SYD. TAYA, URAI, KINAI.

SHINAGADORI シナガドリ n. i.q. tinagadori.

SHINA-GAKI シナガイ n. A bill of items, inventory, list, invoice; ryōri no —, bill of fare, = kondate.
SHINAGIRE シナギレ 品切 n. To be out, or deficient of any article of merchandise, having sold all: — de gozaimasen, I have not got it, having sold all I had.

SHINAI シナイ 习刀 n. A bamboo or wooden sword used in fencing: — uchi, fencing.

SHINATE シナテ 不 藤 (coll. neg. of suru, same as seu, or sezu) Not do: — hō ga yoi, better not do it; itami yea, — it does not hurt; — naraba bouchimashō, if you don’t do it I will whip you.

SHINAI- シナイ 親愛 n. Love, affection.

Syn. ITSUKUSHI.

SHINAI-AU シナフ i.v. To be limber,pliant, flexible, curved (generally said of anything long and slender): take ga shinatte oru, the bamboo is bent.

SHINAI-ZAN シナイザン 西乃山 n. Mount Sinai.

SHINA-JIN シナジン 品積 Many or various things, different articles or kinds.

Syn. TRO-TRO.

SHINAKATACHI シナカタチ 品形 n. Form, figure, shape, manner, carriage.

SHINAMEKI-KU シナメキ i.v. To be specious, plausible, having the appearance of being true.

SHINA-MONO シナモノ 品物 n. A thing, article; kind or quality of anything: — ga chigau, the quality is different.

SHINAN シナン 指南 n. Teaching, instruction: — suru, to teach, to show how; — wo ukere, to receive instruction. Syn. OSIRE.

SHINAN シナン 指南 (tat. of shinuru) — to suru, to be dying, or about to die.

SHINANSHA シナンシャ 指南事 n. The compass (magnetic).

SHI-NAO-SHI-SU シナオホス 仕立 i.v. To mend, repair, to alter, to make over.

SHI-NA-RE-RU シナレル 仕験 i.v. To be used or accustomed to do or make, to learn to do, to be skillful in doing or making: pan wo shinareta, have become accustomed to making bread; shinarenbe dekimu, if you don’t get used to doing it you won’t succeed.

SHI-NA-SARE-RU シナサラル 仕被成 i.v. (same as, shi, suru) To do, to make (polite).

SHI-NA-SHI シナ仕 i.v. (coll.) Treatment, behavior, way of acting or doing.

Syn. SHIMUKI, SHI-UCHI.

SHINASHA シナシャ adj. Limber, pliant, graceful.

SHI-NA-WE-SU シナセル (canst. of shinai) To cause to bend, to make crooked.

SHINAYA シナイや adv. Soft and flexible, supple, pliant, delicate, limber, graceful: — na. SHINAYARI-RU シナヤル i.v. To flirt, coquet; shinayuru onna, a flirt.

SHINCHI シンチ 新地 (atarashii cha) n. New tea, or this year’s tea.

SHINCHI シンチ 新地 n. A new estate, or fief received by a vassal from his lord; new-made ground.

SHINCHI シンチ 新地 (okasuru tsuchi) n. A country or land taken in war: — wo kaesu.

SHINCHIKU シンチク 新筑 (atarashiku kizuku) Newly built: — suru, to build anew.

SHINCHIN シンチン 深沈 Quiet, still; sedate, sober and thoughtful, reserved.

Syn. SHINEYAKA, SHIZUKA.

SHIN-CUN シンチン 新陳 (atarashiki furuki) Now and old: — kōri.

SHINCHO シンチョ 清朝 n. The Manchu dynasty of China.

SHINCHO シンチョ 具性 n. Brass.

SHINCHO シンチョ 心中 (kokoro no wachi) In the heart or mind: hito no — wo swiryo suru, to guess what is in one’s mind.

SHINDA シンダ (pret. of shinti) Dead; —, a dead person.

SHINDAI シンダイ 身代 n. Property, possessions, estate. Syn. SHINSHO.

SHINDAI-RAGI シンダイカギり n. Bankruptcy. Syn. BUNSAI.

SHINDAN シンダン 診断 (shirabe sadami) n. Medical examination of a patient, diagnosis: — sho, a certificate as to the state of health or disease.

SHINDEN シンデン 新田 (atarashii ta) n. Newly reclaimed rice fields.

SHINDEN シンデン 廊殿 n. The common sitting room or chamber in the house of a noble.

SHINDO シンド 震動 (furui ugo) Shaking, trembling: — suru, to shake, to tremble; yama kawa ga —, the hills and rivers shake.

SHINDO シンド 震怒 (ikari) n. Anger, wrath of the kami: — ni au.

SHINDO-RI-KU シンドレイ adj. (coll.) Tired, fatigued: —, how tired I am!

SHINKE シンエキ 津波 n. The saliva.

Syn. TSUBAKI.

SHINEN シエン恩念 (omoi) n. Thinking, thought, care, concern: shinen suru, to think; ran no — wo nan 1, not thinking of anything.

SHINGAKU シンガク 神學 n. Learning or literature relating to God, theology: — sho, a theologian.

SHINGAKU シンガク 心学 n. Moral essays or discourses; moral philosophy.

SHINGARI シンガリ 殿 n. The rear-guard of an army in retreating; the aftermost, hindmost.

SHINGAT シンガた 新形 n. A new figure, design, or style of manufactured articles.

SHINGEKI シンギ 傭兵 n. Moving forward to attack.

SHINOEN シノエン 筆言 n. A maxim, adage, proverb.

SHIN- シン 偽善 (makoto itsuwarai) n. True or false, genuine or spurious: — no, to ascertain whether anything is genuine or spurious.

SHINOS シノイ 偽善水 n. The centre-pin about which anything turns, axle-tree, axis; the important part.

SHINOEN シノエン 信義 (makoto to tadashiki) n. Truth and righteousness: — wo omonnuru.

SHINOEN シノエン 鋤軍 (ikusa wo sumunuru) — suru, to cause an army to advance: — wo meizuru.
The text contains a variety of phrases and sentences in Japanese, which seem to be discussing themes of death, despair, and the afterlife. Here is a rough translation:

1. **Shinjū (しつじゅ)**: Love and death, a common theme in Japanese literature, often involving romantic or tragic elements.
2. **Shinmei (しんめい)**: Devotion and loyalty, often to a person or principle.
3. **Shinmei shiri (しんめいしり)**: Devoted to a cause or belief.
4. **Shinjū shiri (しんじゅしり)**: Devoted to love or death.
5. **Shinmei shin (しんめいしん)**: Devoted heart.
6. **Shinjū shin (しんじゅしん)**: Devoted spirit.
7. **Shinjūen (しんじゅえん)**: Devoted spirit or devotion.
8. **Shinmei en (しんめいえん)**: Devoted effort or devotion.
9. **Shinjū en (しんじゅえん)**: Devoted spirit.
10. **Shinjū shinmei (しんじゅしんめい)**: Devoted to love.
11. **Shinmei shinjū (しんめいしんじゅ)**: Devoted to devotion.
12. **Shinmei shinjū en (しんめいしんじゅえん)**: Devoted to devotion.

These phrases are used in various contexts, often reflecting concepts of devotion, love, and the nature of devotion in life and death. The text appears to explore these themes deeply, possibly in the context of religious or philosophical thought.
SHINKAI シンカイ 真書 n. A kind of pencil used for writing the square character.

SHINKARA シンカラ 自心 adv. (coll.) Truly, sincerely, heartily: — kirai, heartily dislike; — kawaii kodomo, a truly lovely child.

Syn. JITSU-NI, HON-NI, SHINSOKO.

SHINKI シンキ 神経 n. A nerve: emi, neuralgia; — misei, nervous or typhoid fever; — byō, nervous or mental disease; — kei, nervous system.

SHINKI シンキ 深根 (fukaki neya) n. The retired, secluded chambers of a house: — ni yashinawaretaru musume.

SHINKEN シンケン 真剣 (makoto no taurugi) n. A real sword, — no a wooden one: — no shōbu, a duel or combat with real swords.

SHINKI シンキ 神風 n. The natural force, vigor, strength, or energy: byōki de — ga otoroeta, owing to sickness he has grown weak.


SHINKI シンキ 摇起 (furui okosu) — suru, to encourage, animate, stir up, to house up, inside, inspirit: seishin wo — suru.

SHINKI シンキ 心地 n. The mind.

SHINKUKU シンクク 神菊 n. The name of a flowering plant.

SHINKI-MYÔSAN シンキマイヨサン 神機妙算 n. A wonderful or admirable plan.

SHINKIN シンキン 深根 n. The heart of the Tenshi: — wo yamayama tame, the Emperor feels anxious about.

SHINKI シンキ 噴霧 n. Snuffers.

SHINKÔ, or SHINBO シンボ プ噴霧 or 神霧 n. A mirror: — ga tatsumi; — no gotoshi.

SHINKU シンク 貧困 n. A kind of confectionery made of rice flour: — mochi, id.

SHINBO シンボ 深拂 (yofukke) n. A late watch of the night: — ni oyobu.

SHINKI シンキ 信伊 n. Faith, belief, trust, confidence: — suru, to believe, credit, trust, confide in; — kami wo —, to believe in God.

Syn. SHINKIN.

SHINKOKU シンコク 神国 (kami no kuni) n. The country of the gods, viz., Japan; kingdom of heaven.

SHINKON シンコン 心魂 n. The heart, soul, only used in the phrase: — ni tessuru, to pierce to one's heart, to feel deeply.

SHINKON シンコン 新婚 n. A wedding, first marriage.

SHINKU シンク 幸福 (kurō) n. Toil, labor, hardship, pain, difficulty, trouble: — suru; — semshin-banku, many and various hardships, infinite trouble.

Syn. KANNAN.

SHINKU シンク 浮彼 (fukaku aki) n. A deep red color.


SHINKYÔ シンキョ 信信 n. A system of belief, a creed.

SHINKYÔ シンクョ 信教 n. The new religion, i.e. Protestantism.

SHINKYO シンキョ 信教者 n. A convert, proselyte.

SHINRO シンロ 信ろ adv. Graceful.

SHINNEKO シンネコ (coll.) Alone and intimately, or familiarly: futari de — ni sake woonde inu, the two are familiarly drinking wine together.

SHINSHIN シンシン 新年 (atarashi toshi) The new year: — shiki, the ceremonies performed at the beginning of the year.

SHINNIN シンニン 信任 suru, to confide to, entrust to, give in charge.

Syn. SHINSHI.

SHINSHI シンシ シンシ WAVO 信徳 n. A small kind of bamboo: — tekuu ame, a torrent of rain.

SHINOBAKO シノバコ 清器 n. A tub used as a commode.

SHINOBEDEKA シノベデカ n. A species of long jointed bamboo.

SHINRO シノロ n. Disguise, concealment; a spy, or disguised person: — wo ieru, to send a spy; — ni sode wo shiboru, to wring the tears from one's sleeve unperceived by others; — de aruku, to walk in disguise or incognito; — na mono, a spy; — no jutsu, the magic art of concealing one's self from the sight of others.

SHINRO-BU シノロブ i.v. or t.v. To bear with patience, to endure; to conceal, hide, or keep from another's sight, to disguise one's self; to love, or long after; to think affectionately of: miru ni shinobizu, could not bear to see it; haji wo —, to put up with an insult; ikari wo —, to conceal one's self from the eyes of others; yo wo —, to live in concealment; mukashi wo —, to think lovingly of old times; kuni wo —, to be homesick; onna wo —, to think about a woman; dorobō ga shinonide te ni hirai, the thief entered the house by stealth; inu ni —, could not bear to say; shinobu koi, secret loves; shinobideru, to steal out, go out secretly; shinobi komu, to enter secretly, steal in.

Syn. KANNIN SURU, KOBARE, KAKUSU, SHITAU.

SHINSHO-O KSHIS シンショマ 言 gorei i. n. Sharp sticks fixed crosswise on the top of a fence to prevent persons from climbing over.

SHINSHOKU シンショク Speaking secretly in a low voice, whispering.

SHINSHOOTO シンショット 隠 n. An obituary notice or eulogy at the grave of a deceased person.
SHI

Shinobi-guruma シノビグルーマ n. A carriage without a coat-of-arms, in which one rides incognito.

Shinobi-ni-nu シノビニヌ i.v. To enter secretly or stealthily, to steal in.

Shinobi-naki シノビナキ 忍泣 n. Suppressed weeping, secret tears.

Shinobine シノビネ 忍泣 n. Speaking in a low or suppressed tone; also sleeping secretly—as a soldier on guard: —ni nuku.

Shinobi-no-o シノビノウ 忍泣之嘆 n. A hidden cord that secured the helmet to the head.

Shinobiyaiki シノビヤキ adv. Secretly, privately, stealthily, incognito, in disguise clandestinely.

Syn. hiso-ka.

Shinobiyori シノビヨリ t.v. To approach stealthily, to steal near, to slip up to.

Shinobizuma シノビズマ n. A mistress kept secretly.

Shinobi, or Shinobousha シノビオシャ 通夜 n. The name of a vine, Davallia bullata.

Shinobuzuri シノブズリ 忍泣 n. A kind

Shinobumizukuri シノブミクル of figured cloth.

Shinoi シノイ 透竅 n. The raised line along the blade of a sword: —wo kezuru, to clash the swords in fighting.

Shinobi シノビ 凶 n. Enduring or suffering anything, tolerance: samura — ni sake wo nomu.

Shinobou, シノブオ凶 t.v. To endure or suffer anything with fortitude, or courage; to brave, to stand up against, support, tolerate, to put up with; to get or rise above; to pass or get through with: samura wo —, to brave the cold; naugi wo —, to endure hardship; nemuri wo —, keep off sleep; ame wo —, to keep off the rain; bimbo de shinogi-kameru, being poor finds it hard to get along; wata-ire nashi de wa fuyu wa shinoparearu, cannot stand the winter without a wadded coat; surui wo shinouide noboru, to get above another in rank; kumo wo shinouide noboru, to ascend above the clouds; ki katsu wo —, to brave hunger and thirst.

Syn. shinbō suru, shinobu, takeru.

Shin-norokushu シノノコル透竅 t.v. To leave over the doing of anything to another time, to put off to do, to postpone, leave partly done.

Shinose シノオ羊跡 n. A species of Dock, Rumex japonica.

Shinonomme シノノメ n. The dawn of day.

Syn. akatsuki.

Shinoya シノヤ n. A hut made of shinō.

Shinra シンラ 新穢 n. One of the four ancient divisions of Corea.

Shinra-banzō シンランバンゾ 新穢箋象 n. All things: kami wa — wo tsukuritama, God created all things.

Shinran シンラン 新穢 n. The founder of the Montshū sect of Buddhists, died A.D. 1262.

Shinran シンラン 新穢 To give, as a present to an honorable person.

Shinrei シンレイ 浴穢 Baptism by immersion: —kyokush, the Baptist church.

Shinrei シンレイ 新穢 n. New calendar, or new style of reckoning the year.

Shinri シンリ 神理 n. Laws of mind, mental phenomena: —gaku, mental philosophy, psychology.

Shin-ni シンニ 神理 (makoto) n. The truth, that which is true.

Shinrigaku シンリガク 神理学 n. Theology, divinity.

Shinrikki シンリキ 神力 (kami no chikara) n.

The power of the kami, divine power.

Shinrikki シンリキ 神力 n. The power or efficacy of faith or devotion (Bud.)

Shinrin シンリン 感情 (mizukara nozomu) — suru, to come himself, —not doing by proxy (used only of the Tenshi).

Shinritsu シンリツ 感情 (coll.) Upright, just, righteous: — na hito, Syn. sakui.

Shinro シンロ 道 (enmu no michi) n. The road or way in which anything is advancing or going: tekki no — wo fuinu, to block up the road by which the enemy is advancing.

Shinssū シンスー 恋心 n. Heart-felt sorrow, trouble of heart, deep grief or concern: rambō na ko wa oya ni — suru.

Shinssuu シンスー 恋心 (karaki hataraki) — suru, to toil, to labor hard, drudge.

Shinsui シンスイ 感情 n. Kindred, relations either by birth or marriage: tōku no — chikkaku no tsun (proverb).

Syn. miku奇 yakara.

Shinshaku シンサラ 感性 (okashii kanumeru) — suru, to look, to plunder, —as in war.

Shinshyo シンショ神魔 (kami no oobikami) n. The mind or will of a kami.

Shinshyō シンショウ 神領 (kami no ryōden) The estate or glebe belonging to a miya.

Syn. kamme.

Shinshyoku シンショク 感心 (kokoro chikara) n. The heart and strength: — wo tsukutu, to do with all the heart and strength.

Shinsai シンサイ 神事 (mizukara sabaku) — suru, to judge or decide a matter of himself, —used only of the Tenshi.

Shinsetsu シンシェツ 神執 n. Examination of a patient by a physician: byōin wo — suru, to examine a sick person.

Shinsei シンセイ 召星 n. A star. Same as seishin.

Syn. hoshi.

Shinsei シンセイ 神聖 Sacred, holy, saint.

Shinsei シンセイ 神聖 (kami no matsurigoto) n. Theocracy, theocratical.

Shinsei シンセイ 神聖 (mizukara matsurigoto suru) — suru, to exercise the powers and duties of government alone or according to one's own will—used only of the Tenshi: banji — no shū.

Shinsei シンセイ 号征 (mizukara yuku) — suru, to go out himself at the head of his army to put down rebellion,—used only of the Tenshi.

Shinsei シンセイ 心性 n. Mind, mental: —ni, mental, relating to mind.
Shinsekai


Shinseki  shinseki  深刻 (fukai asai) n.  Deep or shallow, the depth.

Shinshin  shinshin  新鮮  New, fresh: — no sakana, fresh fish; — no kiki, fresh air.

Shinshin  shinshin  神々  n.  A divine being, supernatural being.


Shinsin  shinshin  災災  n.  Killed by lightning.

Shinsin  shinshin  神子 (kami no ko) n.  The son of God.

Shinsei  shinsei  神聖  n.  The sacred seal, one of the three imperial jewels.

Shinshu  shinshu  諏訪  (coll.)  Bamboo sticks used in drying cloth after washing or drying, tenterhooks.  Syn. mooaku.

Shinshu  shinshu  神社  n.  A great man, in wealth or influence.

Shinsui  shinsui  深水  n.  The constellations Orion; i.e. Saushika.

Shinshin  shinshin  神社  n.  With rapid strides: kaiku — to hibi ni, civilization daily advances with rapid strides.

Shinshin  shinshin  神社  (tattoki hito) n.  The gentry, nobility.

Shinshin to  shinshinto  申申頓  adv. (coll.) In a tingling, or thrilling manner, as: stami ga — mi ni kotarae, the pain tingled through the whole body.

Shinshin to  shinshinento  深深  adv. (coll.) Quiet, still, retired, solitary, lonely: — shita tokoro, a retired, or lonely place; yo ga — fuke wataru, the night becomes still and quiet.

Shinshō  shinsho  聖王 (mi no u, coll.) n.  Properly, means, substance, possessions, estate; — mochi no warui hito, a person who manages his property badly; — kagiri wo suru, to make an assignment of all of one's property for the benefit of creditors.

Syn. shinmari.

Shinshō  shinsho  聖尚  n.  Wealthy merchant.

Shinshō  shinsho  晨鐘 (ake no kane) n.  The morning bell, matin bell (Budd.).

Shinshoku  shinshoku  神職  n.  One who has the charge and direction of a miya and Shintō worship.

Syn. kannushi, shanin.

Shinshoku  shinshoku  寝食  Sleep and food, sleeping and eating: — wo wasururu, to forget to eat or sleep.

Shinshoku  shinshoku  神々  n. The countenance, expression or color of the face: — jikaku, calm and unmoved.

Shinshu  shinshu  近藤  (nusumi torii) Forward or eager to adopt what is good or useful: — ko kishū.

Shinshoku  shinshoku  近藤  (nobi chijimi) Lengthening and shortening, contracting and expanding; elasticity.

Shinshoku  shinshoku  新出  (nusumi to) Nearly or distantly related: ware ni oite wa shinso arelomo senzo yori miru toki wo miu shiron nari.

Shinsa  shinsa  深厚  (fukaki modo) Deeply secluded or retired part of a house.

Shinshō  shinshou  心想  n.  Fancy, conception, imagination: — suru, to fancy or picture in the mind.  Syn. omoinashi, omoyari.

Shinshoku  shinshoku  杀身  n.  The descendant of the kami, the Mikado.

Shinsui  shinshui  深水  n.  Water and wood: — wo motonuru; — wo ataru; — wo ro, the labor of cutting wood and drawing water.

Shinshu  shinshu  近藤  n.  The ceremony of launching a ship.

Shintai  shintai  身體  n.  The body: — suko-yaka no hito, a person of a vigorous body.

Shintai  shintai  進退  (nusumi shirizoku) n.  Advancing and retreating, continuing in or withdrawal from office: ginsei no —, the advance and retreat of an army; — wo ukagai, to submit one's continuing in office or his resignation to his superiors.

Shintai  shintai  神聖  n.  Divine communication or inspiration: — wo komuru, to be inspired.  Syn. tagsisen.

Shinten  shinten  神仏  n.  China.

Shintetsu  shintetsu  神剣  n.  Presenting a petition or application.

Shintō  shintō  神道  (kokoro no seko) n.  The region or worship of the kami, "Shintoism," — the most ancient religion of the Japanese.

Shintō  shintō  神道  (kamono michi) n.  The bottom of the heart; the heart, mind.

Shintō  shintō  神道  (kamono michi) n.  The region or worship of the kami, "Shintoism," — the most ancient religion of the Japanese.

Shintō  shintō  神道  (kamono michi) n.  The region or worship of the kami, "Shintoism," — the most ancient religion of the Japanese.
Shintō: a set of religious practices and beliefs. The faith is centered around the worship of kami, or kami-no-kami. It is the oldest indigenous religion of Japan.

Shinto Believers:
- Shintōkai: a form of Shintoism that emphasizes the worship of nature and its deities.
- Shintōshū: a Shinto sect that focuses on the worship of the kami of the land and sea.

Shinto Symbols:
- The Shinto symbol is a design that consists of two crossed rings.
- The Shinto flag is blue and white, with a red cross in the center.

Shinto Rituals:
- The Shinto ritual is a series of ceremonies that are performed to honor the kami.
- The Shinto ritual includes offerings, prayers, and dances.

Shinto Shrines:
- The Shinto shrine is a sacred site where the kami are housed.
- The Shinto shrine is a place where offerings are made to the kami.

Shinto Art:
- Shinto art is a form of Japanese art that is associated with Shintoism.
- Shinto art includes sculpture, painting, and architecture.

Shinto Literature:
- The Shinto literature is a large body of texts that are written in Japanese.
- The Shinto literature includes the Kojiki and the Nihon Shoki.

Shinto Music:
- Shinto music is a form of Japanese music that is associated with Shintoism.
- Shinto music is played during the Shinto rituals.

Shinto Food:
- Shinto food is a type of food that is associated with Shintoism.
- Shinto food includes rice, fish, and vegetables.

Shinto Dance:
- Shinto dance is a form of Japanese dance that is associated with Shintoism.
- Shinto dance is performed during the Shinto rituals.

Shinto Architecture:
- Shinto architecture is a form of Japanese architecture that is associated with Shintoism.
- Shinto architecture includes shrines, temples, and other buildings.
SHIOPPAI,-KI-KU ショップバイ adj. (coll.) Salt in taste, salty, briny, brackish.
SHIONARASHI,-KI-KU シオナラシ adj. Delicate, tender and refined: onna.
SHIORE,-RU シオレ i.v. To droop, wilt, wither; as: to languish, to lose heart, to be dispirited: hana ga —, the flower droops; chikara wo otoshite shiorette iru, to become disheartened and droop.
Syn. shiotomu.
SHIORI シオリ n. A book-mark made of a thin piece of wood; a mark made on a tree or bush in order to show the way.
SHIORUIDO シオリド n. A door that swings on hinges. Same as hira kido.
SHIOSE シオゼ 浮頸 n. A current in the ocean.
SHISHIE,-RU シオシェゼ adj. t.v. To finish, complete, to do, perform, accomplish.
Syn. shitogeru, hatsuru.
SHI-SHITO TO シオシットョ adv. In a sad, dispirited manner, drooping, languishing.
SHISU シオス 鹽酸 (ensan) n. Muriaitio acid.
SHITORE,-RU シオトレレ i.v. To be dirty and greasy, to shed tears, to weep: shitoretara kimono, Syn. tu osoreru.
SHITOSHI シオシト西 n. Salt-beef, corned beef.
SHITOSYA シオショヤ 鹽屋 n. A salt merchant, salt manufacturer.
SHITOTE シオテヤ n. The photonscreent appearance of the sea.
SHIO-YA シオヤ 鹽屋 n. A maker of salt.
SHIO-YU シオユ n. A salt-water-bath.
SHIOZUKU シオズク 鹽蔵 n. Pickled, or salted food: — ni suru, to salt, pickle.
SHIPPRI シッブリ 竹箇 n. A piece of bamboo used as a funnel; a slapping.
SHIPPRI シッブリ 疾病 n. Ailment, disease, malady, complaint, sickness.
Syn. byoki, yamai.
SHIPPRI シッブリ 樹比 n. Arranged in a row like the teeth of a comb.
SHIPPPO シットポ n. (coll.) The tail of an animal, bird, fish, etc.
Syn. shippopo, o.
SHIPPORU シットポル 七面 (nanatsu no takara) The seven precious things, viz. gold, silver, emerald, coral, agate, crystal, and pearl; also enamel-ware, cloisonné: — yaki, id.
SHIPPORU シットポル n. A hodge-podge of meat and vegetables.
SHIRRUK シットル adv. Thoroughly, wholly, all over: — mureru; — as kaku, to be covered with sweat.
SHIRU シプル 疾風 n. A hurricane.
Syn. hayate.

SHIRA シラ (coll.) Used only in the phrase, — wo kiru, to dissemble, to pretend or feign ignorance of anything. Same as shirabakuru.
SHIRA シラ (coll., used with a neg.) Only but; i.e. shika: hitotu — nai, but one; fude wa ippon — nai, have but one pen.
SHIRAIWA シライワ 白泡 n. White foam or froth: una — kama sete tobi-kitaru, the horse came running and frothing at the mouth.
SHIRABAKUZE,-RU シラバクレ i.v. (coll.) To appear not to know; to pretend or feign ignorance; to dissemble, to connive at.
Syn. tookekuru.
SHIRABE シラベ 談 n. Examination, inquiry, investigation; playing on a musical instrument, a tune: kontobe no —, the quantity, measure or euphony of words; uta no —.
SHIRABE,-RU シラベレ 談 t.v. To examine, investigate, inquire into; to judge; to tune, to play on a musical instrument: tsunii wo —, to examine a criminal.
Syn. sensaku buru, tadasu, gimi buru.
SHIRABEM-SHO シラベショ 談書 n. (leg.) Account of an examination.
SHIRABETAKU シラベタク 談役 n. A judge.
SHIRABI シラビ 職 n. Half-dried.
Syn. namabi.
SHIRABITOU シラビトウ n. A white leper.
SHIRABYOHII シラビョウイ白拍子 n. A female dancer in ancient times.
SHIRACHI シラチ 白血 n. Fluor-albus, whites, leucorrhoea.
SHIRAFU シラフ 素夫 (coll.) Sober, not intoxicated or under the influence of drink: — no toki, when one is sober; — ni natta, has become sober.
SHIRAGA シラガ 白髪 n. Gray hair.
SHIRAGAYU シラガイユ 白粥 n. Rice-gruel, congee.
SHIRAGAZUKI,-RU シラガツク i.v. To begin to turn gray.
SHIRAGI,-RU シラガイ 精 t.v. To whiten: kome wo —, to whiten rice by pounding in a mortar; shirage-gome, washed rice; shirage tosumawono, a picked soldier.
SHIRAGAKU シラガク n. White chrysanthemum.
SHIRAGA シラガ 白齒 n. White teeth: — no musume, a young unmarried woman. Also shi, a naked sword: — wo nuki-aesaru, to draw swords and fight. Also shi, white feather, as: — no ya, a white-feathered arrow.
SHIRAHADA シラハダ 白髪 n. Vitiligo.
SHIRAHARE シラハレ n. A south wind that blows after the nyūbai is past.
SHIRAHAMA シラハマ 白濱 n. White sandy beach.
SHIRAHATA シラハタ 白髪 n. A white flag, flag of truec.
SHIRAHATA シラハタケ n. White lappet (?)
SHIRAJIRASHI,-KI-KU シライラシ adj. (coll.) Having a feigned or dissembling appearance, hypocritical: — koto wo fu.
Syn. sora-kobishii.
Shirakabe シラカベ 白壁 n. White plastered wall.
Shirakami シラカミ 白萩 n. White, or blank paper.
Shirake, -ru シラケ i.v. To become white, pale; to wane, decline, fail (as the spirits, courage): kyō ga —, the fun began to moderate; gunzei ga shirakete mituru, the army showed signs of giving way.
Shiraki シラキ 白木 n. White wood; plain, unvarnished or unpainted wood: — no tansei, an unaired watercock.
Shiraki シラキ 相同 as shinra.
Shirakij シラキジ 白蝶 n. The Silver pheasant, Phasianus nycthemerus.
Shirakko シラコ n. An albino.
Shirakobato シラコバト n. The Barbary dove, Turturu rursius.
Shiraku シラク 刺激 n. (med.) Blood-letting, venesection: — wo suru, to bleed.
Shirakumo シラクモ 白雲 n. An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).
Shirami シラミ n. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utusutta, to catch lice from others.
Shirami, -mu シラミ, -ム 白蜜 i.v. To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, to show less courage: yo ga —, the day dawns; teki ga —, the enemy begins to give way; kyō ga —, the sport moderates.
Syn. shirakeru.
Shirami-himo シラミヒモ 質譲 n. A cord impregnated with some kind of medicine and worn on the body as a protection against lice.
Shiran シララン 錯誤 n. The Bietia hycacinthina.
Shiranami シラナミ 白波 n. White waves—waves capped with foam; a robber, thief.
Shiraku シラク不 (pog. of shiru) Not knowing: shiranu kao, appearing as if he did not know, pretending not to know: — wa hotoke (prov.), ignorance is bliss.
Shirankan シラカネ n. A ball of fire or light issuing from the sea, supposed to be the Dragon’s lamp.
Shirake, -ru シラケレ 被知 (pass. and pot. of shiru) To be known: tenka ni shiraretaru bijin, a beautiful woman known over the whole empire.
Shirasagi シラサギ n. The little Egret, Herodias garzetta.
Shirasase シラセ 羽 n. A sign, omen, prognostic, signal.
Syn. shirushi, kizashi, zemiyō.
Shirasase, -ru シラセレ 今さ (caus. of shiru) To make or cause to know; to tell, inform, acquaint: hito ni shirasete wa warui, it will be wrong to tell any one.
Shirashe, -ru シラシェ t.v. To make known.
Shirasu シラス 白沙 n. The place spread with white sand or pebbles before a noble’s door; also the place where criminals are placed to be judged; the bar.
Shirasu シラス n. A young sardine.
Shibata シバタ シラタカ n. The white falcon.

Shita-tsuchi シタツチ 白鷺 n. Chalk.
Shiratsuyu シラツユ 白露 n. Dew.
Shira-uo シラウオ 白魚 n. White-fish.
Shirawat シラワタ n. A joyful laugh.
Syn. hokoso-warai.
Shizugao シズガオ シズガオ n. A countenance feigning ignorance.
Shiru シル, -ru シル (pot. of shiru) May or can know, to get the knowing of, to be known: kon wo yomeba shireru, if you read the book you can know; shirete koto, a thing well known, or a matter of course.
Shiki シケ 指令 n. Order, command, warrant: — jō, a written warrant.
Shirimono シリモモノ 白鷺 n. A fool, dunce, a cunning fellow.
Syn. baka, gunin.
Shirenuta シレンタ 化 adj. (coll.) Well known; shirenittsu known, self-evident: — uo, a self-evident lie.
Shiri シリ 股 n. The buttocks, posteriors, rump: — ga Learner, his lie is known; — ga hayai, to be loud; — ga nagai, sitting or staying long, as a visitor; — ga hashiuru, to tuck up the skirts of the long coat; — ga karageru, to gird up the loins.
Shiri シリ支離 Irrelevant, not pertinent, not applicable: — mete-rete no bun.
Shiri シリ主理 (itatte no kotowari) n. Absolute truth, highest reason.
Shiri シリ私利 (watakushi no ri) n. Self-interest, self-aggrandizement: — wo tonasumu, to act for one's own interest only.
Shiri, -ru シル, シル t.v. To know, to understand; 治, To govern, manage: nan demo shite-iru, knows everything; naruwazu ni —, to know without learning; mite shiru, to know by seeing.
Syn. wakari, satoru, osumbu.
Shiri-jorushi シリジョロシ n. A kind of fly, Panorpa communis.
Shiri-ai シリア シリア n. An acquaintance, mutually acquainted.
Shiri-ashi シリアシ n. Hesitation, pausing in doubt, or standing ready to go back: — wo fumi, to recede, or go back.
Shirase シラセ n. A boil on the rump.
Shiribi シリビ 放火 n. A fire that extends to buildings to the windward or against the wind.
Shirubito シルビト 知る人 n. An acquaintance.
Syn. chekazuki, shiboke.
Shirigai シリガイ 岩 n. The crapper of a saddle.
Shirigomi シリギモ 硝門 n. Moving or walking backwards, receding; holding back, as in fear: — wo suru, to move backwards, as in fear; — shian, receding or cooling off in one’s zeal.
Shirikara シリカラ n. Tucking up the skirts into the girdle.
Shiri-kime, -ru シリキメル 知極 t.v. To know perfectly, or to the utmost.
Shirekonbata シリコンバタ n. The buttocks, hips, rump.
Shirekumenawa シリクメナバ n. Same as shimenawa.
Shirime シリメ 流駒 Used in the phrase: shirime ni miru, to look askant, or out of the corner of the eye; to look down on.
Shirimochi シリモチ n. — wo teuku, to fall on one’s bottom, or in a sitting posture.
Shirin シリリン 四壁 n. The neighbors on the four sides of one’s dwelling, or country.
Shirishia シリシヤ 四輪車 n. A four-wheeled carriage.
Shirisoh シリオシ n. A backer, second, supporter.
Shirippo シリプポ n. (coll.) The tail.
Shiritsu シリス私立 Private, belonging to a person,—not belonging to government: — gakkō, private school.
Shiritsumaage シリツマゲ n. Tucking up the skirts into the girdle.
Shiriuuto シリウト後行 n. Backbiting, slander.
Shiruma シリウマ Only used in the phrase: shiruma ni noru, to ride behind on horseback; fig. to slavishly imitate another.
Shirutasu シリリタス n. Sitting with the feet stretched out, —considered impolite.
Shiru-be シリ飛び背面 Backside, behind, after: — te no —, behind the house; kerai wa damma no — ni aruku, the servant walks behind his master; — ni shiawaru, to walk backwards; — de, the hands behind the back.
Syn. ushiro, aito.
Shirizaya シリザヤ 星獄 n. A covering or sheath made of bear or tiger skin worn around the edge of the scabbard of the long sword.
Shirizuke シリツズケ退 i.v. To cause to retire, retreat or leave; to drive back, to cause to withdraw, to expel; to decline, not to receive; to return as a present: teki wo —, to cause the enemy to retreat.
Shirizuku シリツズケ退 i.v. To retreat, retire, leave, withdraw, recede, depart: teki ga —, the enemy retreats: shirizotte omou, to think carefully over a matter.
Shiro シロ 簡 n. A castle, the fortified residence of a feudal chief, a fortress, citadel: — wo makura ni uchijin suru.
Shiro シロ代 (kawari) n. Price, money given in exchange: o o shiro, the price or ransom paid for a person—but mostly the money paid for the parents to produce a child: nomi —, drink money.
Syn. dai.
Shiro シロ A coll. imp. of suru, —seyo, do it, be it, whether: nan ni shiro kawai-su na koto da, it is a cruel thing be it as it may; haya ku shiro, do it quickly.
Syn. shi-na, shi na-are.
Shiro シロウ 白 adv. Same as shiroku.
Shiro-ato シロアト 禁錮 n. The ruins or castles of an ancient castle.
Shirochibatorium シロチトロ n. The Kentish Plover, Agialites castaniana.
Shirochō シロチョ 白蠟 n. A species of Butterfly, Pieria.
Shiroi-ki-ke-shi シロイ自 adj. White; also, green, inexperienced: — kuroi ga wakaranu, can’t distinguish between white and black; — hana, a white flower; shiroku suru, to whiten; shiroku naru, to become white.
Shirojiri シロジリ n. Figured cloth having a white ground.
Shiro-jiro シロジロ adv. White all over, perfectly white: Fuji no yama — to mieru.
Shirojita シロジタ n. (lit. white tongue) An aphthous eruption in the mouth, thrush.
Shiro-kae シロカへ n. Barter, exchange, swapping one thing for another=koekī.
Shirokame シロカメ n. The Glauous gull, Larus glaucescens.
Shirokanke シロカネ錬 n. Silver.
Syn. gibn.
Shiroko シロコ子白 n. An albino; i.q. shirako.
Shirome シロメ自腕 n. The white of the eye, the sclerotic, the enamel inside of a copper vessel: — de miru, look fiercely at, glare at.
Shiromi シロミ n. The white part; a tinge of white, white of an egg, the enamel inside of a copper pot: — ga aru, it has a white tinge, or shade of whiteness.
Shiro-mu シロム自 i.v. To become white, whiten: ke ga shirounda, the hair has become gray.
Shiro-mizu シロミズ n. The white water after washing rice.
Shirommika シロミマカ n. A kind of inferior sake, same as moromi sake.
Shiro-mono シロモノ貨 n. Goods, merchandise, any article exchanged for money: — nakute wa kane wo haraimasen, I shall not pay the money without I receive the goods; — gae, barter, exchange of wares.
Syn. shina-mono.
Shiro-mono シロモノ n. Same as shiremono.
Shiro-musubi シロムスビ n. A kind of glutinous wheat.
Shiromuku シロムク 自無錬 n. White garments, such as are worn by women at funerals and weddings.
Shiro-namazu シロナマズ自縄 n. Vitiligo.
Syn. shirahada.
Shirone シロネ自根 n. White root, viz., shirane, the stalks of vegetables whitened by heating earth around them, as onions, celery.
Shirosihimeshi シロシメヘ自矛 t.v. To govern, rule; to know,—only used of a noble person: Tenshi wa tenka wo —, the Mikado governs the empire.
Syn. shirai suru, osakuru.
Shirotake シロタケ白笹 (poet.) White: — no yuki, white snow.
Shirōto シロト自人 n. (coll.) One who does not properly belong to the trade or profession—spoken of an outsider, an inexperienced
person, amateur: — wa daiku no shigoto ga dekinu, one who is not a carpenter cannot do a carpenter’s work; (to) opposite is kuriço.

Shindōshin-kiku  しんどうしんきく  神道星 鳴海 (coll.) Having the look or manner of an unskilful, bungling, or uninstructed person.

†Shinotori しんとり n. The swan.

Shiro-uri  しろうり 越瓜 n. A species of Cucumber, Cucumis comnonon.

Shingo-zake  しんござけ 白卑 n. White sake, a kind of drink made of rice softened by steeping in water mixed with mirin and fermented.

Shirezzeme  しれぞめ n. Attacking or besieging a castle: — ni mochiru dōgyū.

Shinouzi  しんおうじ n. Chalk used for erasing a writing. Syn. hakuboku.

Shiru  しる 汁 n. Juice, the fluid part of any substance, sap; gravy, soup, liquor: — wo shiboru, to press out the juice.

Shiru-ame  しるマメ n. Same as mizume.

Shibune  しぶね 船音 n. Acquaintance, a guide, a sign or mark to show the way: — wo suru, to guide or point out the way; ishi wo — nai teru, to set up a stone as a way-mark; Tokyō nai — ga nai, have no acquaintance in Tokyō.

Syn. shiribito, tayori.

Shiruko  しろこ 汁粉 n. Juice, succulent, Shibuko しろこ汁粉 n. A kind of sauce made of red beans and sugar, eaten with rice-cake.

Shiran  しるん 志 (Eng.) n. A shilling =24.05 sen.

Shirosare-bu  しろさらべ (pass. of shirushii) Written, recorded, marked: Masu no shirusanreshi hon, a book written by Mencius.

Shirushii  しるすし 船標 or 騎 n. A mark or sign by which anything is known, a token, prognostic, symptom, emblem, a badge, crest; signal, proof, evidence, response (as to a prayer): shirushi wo tsukeru, to mark; husuri wo nonde mo — ga nai, I have taken medicine but without effect, or good results; tōshō wo — ni, a symptom of consumption; te no —, a family crest.

Syn. shoko, mon, shirase, kikime, zempityo.

Shirushii-su  しるすしす 船属 t.v. To write down, to enter in a book, to record, to note, to mark: hon ni —, to write in a book.

Syn. karu, tsukeru.

Shirusawan  しろすわん n. A wooden soup-bowl.

Shiryo  しりよ 思慮 n. Thought, consideration, reflection: — wo megururu, to think, consider, ponder over.

Syn. omomakari.

Shiryo  しりよ 支料 (shitaku kin) n. Money or funds used in public service.

Shiryo  しりよ 死霊 (shinda hito no tamashii) n. The spirit of a dead person: — no tatari, some evil supposed to be inflicted by the spirit of one who white living was an enemy.

Shiryo  しりよ 本領 (watakuashi no ryōbu) n. One’s own estate or territory.

Shiryoku  しりよく 視力 (miru chikara) n. Strength of vision, vision, sight: — ga yowai, weak vision.

Shiryoku  しりよく 財力 n. Pecuniary power, means, funds.

Shiryo  しりよ 死力 (shinu chikara) — wo tsukushite tatakau, to fight desperately with the utmost of one’s strength.

Shiryo  しりよ 支流 (eda ho) n. A branch, division, or off-shoot of a sect.

Shiryo  しりよ 支流 (kuroki tomonaga) n. The class of people who wear black clothes, viz., Bud. priests.

Shisai  しさい 白子細 n. (coll.) Reason, cause, motive; matter, particulars, circumstances: — wo in, to tell the reason or circumstances; nan no — de, for what reason? dōyū — de osoku natta, what is the reason of your being so late; kotonaru — mo nashi, there were no more remarkable phenomena; — no nai, there is nothing, difficulty, or no objection.

Syn. wakey.

Shisai n しさい 仔細 adv. Minutely, particularly, attentively.

Syn. komataya n.

Shissorshishiki-ku  しシャシシキ キュ adj. (coll.) Having a consequential, important, or concealed manner, pedantic.

Syn. jimanshiki.

Shishaku  ししゃく 作诗 Making verses, or poetry: — suru, to write poetry.

Shisan  しさん 四散 (yomo ni chiru) — suru, to scatter, to disperse, to separate in all directions.

Shisan  しさん 資産 n. Property, assets, possession.

Syn. shindai.

Shisarihiki-su  ししありきし け t.v. (coll.) To leave a thing partly done, to lay aside: shigoto wo shiwashte shihai wo ni yuku, to leave one's work partly done and go to the theatre.

Syn. shikkake, shi-nokosu.

Shisatsu  しサツ 視覚 (shirabe miru) — suru, to inquire into, examine, investigate.

Shishii  ししい 四聲 n. The four tones of Chinese characters.

Shishii  ししい 市井 (ichi machi) n. A market town: — no dan, the talk of market people.

Shishii  ししい 世話 (itatte nakoto naru koto) n. Extreme earnestness, or sincerity: — ka-mi wo kanseshimu, sincerity will move a kami.

Shisetsu  しセット 世紀 n. The distance of about a foot, used only fig. for a very short distance: — no uchi no misu, could not see even a foot before him: — suru, to be very near; tengan ni — suru, to be near the Emperor.

Syn. shikkyei.

Shisetsu  しセット 鋸鉤 (murasaki sui-hō) n. An amethyst.

Shiibushin  ししぶしん 詩篇 n. A variegated paper used for writing verses on.

Shibushin  ししぶしん 子錦 n. Interest money.

Syn. hiboku.

Shisetsu  しセット 使節 n. An ambassador, commissioner, herald, diplomat.

Syn. tsukai.

Shisetsu  しセット 使者 n. A messenger.

Syn. tsukai.

Shisetsu  しセット 使徒 (tsutome) Diligently, industriously, eagerly: — kyūkyū, id.
Salted to me—by Failure’s wish to try a way out, show 

Syn. Totsugoi, Atotsugoi, Atotoki.

†Shishi-bachi Shishibachi n. A hornet.
Shishibana Shishinata n. A flat nose.

Shishishito Shishishita hako n. Salted mince meat: mi wo — ni nasu, to chop a person into mince meat.

Shishinake Shishibruki n. A kind of whistle used by hunters to decoy deer.

Shishigaki Shishigaki n. A fence of a lattice-work, a trellised fence.

Shishigari Shishigari ci ghi n. A deer hunter.

Shishigashira Shishigashira kishi n. A mask like a lion’s head, used by daikagura, supposed to scare away evil spirits from a house.

†Shishinshiro Shishiguro n. Armlets having small round bells attached worn in ancient times.

Shishihagou Shishihagou t. v. To fly away, to shave the flesh off to the bone.

†Shishimono Shishimono adv. Like a stag.

Shishikawazu Shishikazu n. A kind of long spiked millet.

Shishimai Shishimai kyu sho n. The dance performed by the daikagura from the house to the house.

Shishimura Shishimura n. The flesh on the ham and thigh, a piece of flesh.

Shishin Shishin huchu (Wakakushi gokoro) n. Selfishness, private interest = shi-yoku.
Shishinshirai Shishin seiyu megashin n. The optic nerve.

Shishinshinsho Shishinshinsho shizasho kaihaku kensho n. Court of First Instance.

†Shishin-5 Shishinsho kishi n. The lion, kingly lion.

Shishisonzon Shishin senzo tosho kiko n. Descendants from generation to generation.

Shishitsuro Shishitsuro shizen (umaretukiko) n. Natural ability, or capacity; by nature: no kashikokki hito.

Shishiwaki Shishiwaki kaki n. The muscles.

Shishiyata Shishiyata n. An arrow used in hunting, i.e. satsuya.

Shisano Shisano n. The four books, or Chinese classics.

Shisano Shisano kyucho n. A teacher, master.


Shisho Shisho shyo sho (sashi-tsunuki) (suri, to prick, stick; to stimulate: yaku, a stimulating medicine, stimulant.

Shishu Shishu shiyou (shinumade manoru) (suri, to defend until death, or with one’s life.

Shishaku, or Shi-shiaku Shishakuto jishu (tomari yadoru) n. Lodging, stopping, or sojourning: sori, to lodge, stop, or sojourn.

Shi-so Shisou tosho n. The first ancestor.

Syn. Gwangso.

Shinsa Shinsa shu sho n. Ghee or curd made from milk.

Shinsu Shinsu toki n. A civil suit at law.

Shinsu Shinsu shosho n. The Sweet-Basil, Perilla arguta.

Shinsu Shinsu shiso (lit. those wearing black and white garments) Clergymen and laity = soko.

Shisou Shisou shiyou (mito) n. A plant, the Lythospermum erythrorhizon.

Shisou Shisou shiyou (miito) n. Virtue, chastity.

Shisou Shisou shiyou (shinu katarashi) n. A countenance which has some marks by which one’s death is foretold, a physiognomy indicative of death: kao ni — ga arawareru; wo satoru, to know that one is about to die.

Shisou Shisou shiyou (mezou) n. Thought, idea, opinion, sentiment: wo kenu, to change one’s opinion.

Syn. shittou, omoi, nen, kokoro.

Shisou Shisou shiyou (coll.) Appearing or likely to do:
— no nai, neg., do no kage — da, likely to be injured.

Shisokonai Shisokonai-ad n. To mar, hurt, injure, or spoil in doing, or making anything; to do amiss, mismanage.

Syn. shisosonru.

Shisokuto Shisokuto (koto nai) n. Son, used in speaking respectfully of the son of another: go shisokuto, your son.

Syn. seikaku, musuko.

Shisokuto Shisokuto (yotsu ashi) n. Four-footed beasts, a quadruped.

Shisome Shisome (kite) t. v. To begin to do, to do for the first time.

Syn. shi-hajimero.

Shison Shison jumon = itate tattoshiru (Most honorable, — a title of the Emperor.

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Shison Shison jumon (minonai) n. Posterity, descendant.

Syn. baron, batsubo, Rowe.

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Shisog しとす 御素 (tori mōshi-ageru) — suru, to report to the Emperor a communication received from another.

Shisu, or Shisuru しじす 死死. To die. See shi.

Shisui しじす水 n. Stagnant water.

Shisumashi, -ru しじすマス 仕済 t.v. To finish doing or making anything, to accomplish, to have a good opportunity.

Shita しぴた n. The tongue: — wo makku, or — wo furi, to be struck with fear or awe; kage yon yfu — wo daaru, to turn the head and stick out the tongue, as in disension or jesting: — wo tareru, to let the tongue hang out, as a dog: — wo utru, to make a clicking sound with the tongue, to churrup; suse no —, the reed of a pipe or organ.

Shita しじた (shimo) post-pos. Below, beneath, under, down; inferior, low in rank or excellence; subordinate: ame no —, under the heavens, the Japanese empire; ie no —, under the house; — ni oru, to squat down as a Japanese formerly to a great man; — ni naru, to become lower, inferior; — kara deru, to humble one’s self, or speak humbly of one’s self before others; — ni oomu, to think about; — no yakuin, an inferior officer; kono sakwe wa ano sake yori — de gozaimasu, this sake is inferior to that.

Shita しじた n. (coll.) Anything given in lieu of something else, or to make up the difference in value of things bartered: — ni toru, to take in lieu; — ni yaru, to give anything in lieu for another. Syn. oi, kata.

Shita しへた (the pret. of suru) Have done.

Shitada しじた下葉 n. The lowermost leaves of a tree.

Shitabai, -au しみたぱぱ t.v. To secretly visit a mistress.

Shitabe しぴたべ 下方 n. Below, beneath.

Shitabe, -ru しじたべ t.v. To wither, with: kono ha ga —.

Syn. shinaibiku.

Shitai しじたい 火 n. A conflagration on the decline: — ni nutta, the fire is going out.

Shitabame しぜたばめ n. A species of Flat-fish, Plagusia.

Shitadami しじただみ 鯨螺 n. A small kind of shell-fish.

Shitadami, -ru しじただみ 舌螺 i.v. To speak indistinctly.

Shitado しじたど 舌癌 n. A naturally rapid and indistinct utterance, a fast talker.

Shitagae, -ru しづたがへ れ t.v. To cause to follow, to cause to obey or submit, bring into subjection; teki wo —, to bring an enemy into subjection.

Shitagai, -au しぜたが t.v. To follow, to go after; to obey, to comply with, accord with, agree to; to submit, yield, conform to; to lead: hito ni shitagatte aruku, to walk after another; mihon ni shitagatte koshirae, make it after the pattern; oya ni —, to obey one’s parents; kuni no okite ni —, to obey the laws of a country; iro ni shitagatte nemdan ga chigau, the price differs according to the color.

Shitagaki しつたがき 下書 n. The copy, or original writing to be copied; a first draft.

Syn. gesho, sōko.

Shitagane しつたがね 下金 n. A person who buys old metal, —furukane-ka.

Shitagari, -ru しつたがり t.v. (coll.) To desire to do, anxious to do.

Shitagane しつたがね n. The lower layer of a pile, the inside fold of a garment.

Shitagi しつたがい t.n. Studying or reciting a lesson privately before going to the school.

Shitai しつたい 舌 n. An under garment or clothing.

Shita しつだ n. Melting below or underneath; — as the snow when it is frozen above.

Shita-goko しつだごこ 下情 n. Real desire, secret hope.

Shitagumi しつたぐみ n. The intention formed but unexpressed.

Shitagura しつたぐら n. A pad placed beneath the saddle.

Shitagurushtki, -ru しつたグルツキ t.v. Trumbled or pained in mind, uneasy in mind.

Shitagusa しつたがす n. Grass growing beneath trees, undergrowth: mori no —, id.

Shita-gusu しつたぐす 酔子 n. A sock, or stock worn inside of a shoe.

Shitani しつたし 下種 n. An underground pipe, — for conducting water.

Shitaniho しつたひ 魚 n. The beard on the chin.

Shitamimo しつたみも n. The cord for binding on an inside garment.

Shitai しつたい 四騏 n. The four limbs.

Shitai, -ki, -ku しつたい 仕度 adj. (coll.) Wish or desire to do or make: kono hon wo han ni shitai, I wish to print this book; ijutu wo keiko wo shitai, I wish to study medicine; shitaku nai, don’t wish to do it.

Shitai, -ku しつたい 亀 t.v. To love and long for, to yearn after, to pine for, to desire, to follow: ko ga oya wo —, the child longs for its parent; kuni wo —, to feel homesick; aito wo shitatte yakku, to go longing after some one who has left, to feel sorry to leave.

Syn. koshit, hossbury, natsushirib.

Shitaji しつたじ 下地 n. The first coat of plaster or paint, a priming, ground or fundamental color, texture; the lathing on which the plaster is laid; the frame of a screen: — oroka naru mono, at bottom a dunce.

Shitaji しつたじ n. Soy, — used only by women.

Syn. shōyu.

Shitajita しつたじ 下地 t.v. The inferior or lower classes of people. Syn. shimojimo.

Shitakata しつたかた n. The rough or coarse part of a work, or the first stages of a work; inferior workman, one who does the first part of a work which goes through several hands; the lower class of people.

Shitaki, -ku しつたき 横つ t.v. To break, spoil.

Syn. kudaku.

Shitaku, -ku しつたく 横 t.v. To fall slantingly, — as the rain driven by the wind: shitaki ame, a driving rain.
Shitakon シタ コン n. An instrument for scraping the tongue.

Shitakon シタ コン n. Outfit, preparation, readiness: — wo suru, to make preparation, to get ready; — kin, money given for outfit; mada — ga dekinu, I am not yet ready; gochi-so no — wo suru, to make preparations for a feast; yomeiri no —, the outfit of a bride; tabijitakku, the outfit for a journey.

Syn. yori.

Shitaka シタ カ n. My house, one's own house.

Shitakuchiburu シタ カ 駄 古 n. The lower lip.

Shitamachin シタ マチ n. Waiting or secretly expecting: — ni matsu, to be secretly expecting.

Shitamachi-ad シタ マチ 割 縫 n. To do,— spoken only of honorable persons.

Shitame シタイ メ n. Contempt: — ni miru, to look down on, to despise; hito wo — ni miru.

Shitame シタ メ n. The bottom color or first coat of paint, priming.

Shitame シタ メ n. Smouldering combustion, burning within or from below; budding beneath in the ground.

Shitatotai シタ拝 縫 縫 n. An impediment in the speech, lisping.

Shitamono シタ モ な. Red sandal-wood, Pterocarpus santalinus.

Shitakana シタ ナカ 幸 奨 n. A species of Magnolia.

Shitakan シタ 甘 n. Suppressed weeping, sorrow or grief unexpressed in words.

Shitakoz シタ 雤 n. Smouldering combustion, burning within or from below; budding beneath in the ground.

Shitamono シタ モ な. Red sandal-wood, Pterocarpus santalinus.

Syn. KUNOCHI.

Shitari シタ リ A colloq. exclamation, used only with kore wa or sore wa as: kore wa, or sore wa shitari, = alas.

Shitaring シタ 釘 n. The face of one who has done something for which he feels elated, a pleased countenance.

Shitashii, -ki, -ku, -shii シタ シイ 親 n. Friendly, amiable, intimate, harmonious; shitashii naka, friendly or amicable terms; shitashiku suru, to be friendly; watakushi ga shitashiku mita koto, I was an eye-witness of it, or a thing which I saw with my own eyes.

Syn. MUTSUMI.


Shitashimi, -mu シタ シミ 親 i.v. and t.v. To be friendly, amiable, to be intimate with, to love.

Shitashimon シタ シモ n. Boiled greens.

Shitashita シタ シタ な. A brave, resolute person.

Shitataka シタ タカ 疤 adv. Many, much, abundantly, vigorously, powerfully, resolutely: — ni tsuku, to stab severely; shitataka mona, a brave, resolute person.

Shitatake, -ru シタ タケ 誕 t.v. To write, to own, acknowledge to one's self, to be persuaded of, conscious of: tegami wo —, to write a letter.

Syn. kakku, MITOMERU.

Shitamai シタ マイ n. A species of shell-fish, barnacle (?).

Shitare シタ レ直 唐 n. A long robe worn only by kuge and kannushi.

Shitashita シタ シタ で n. A tongue-tied person; a lisping, or impediment in the speech.

Shitare, -ku シタ レ 誕 t.v. To drop, or drain from, to drip: yane kara ama ga —, the rain drops from the roof.

Shitarami, -ki, -ku シタ ラMイ 誕 adv. Weary, fatigued, dropping from fatigue.

Shitare シタ レ手 下 n. Under the control of, or subject to another: hito no — ni tsuku, to be in subjection to another; — ni deru, to deport one's self humbly; — ni kumu, to take an under hold.

Shitare シタ レ 下 風 n. Leeward; i.q. kaza-shimo.

Shitare シタ レ仕 立 n. An express messenger; tailoring: — de mono wo yaru, to send by express; — bikyaku.

Shitare, -ku シタ レ 誕 t.v. (coll.) To make up, as clothes; to tailor; to make ready, prepare, to get up; to bring up, educate; to put on: kimono wo —, to make clothes; uma wo —, to make a horse ready; kodomo wo —, to bring up a child in the right way.

Syn. KOHIBERU, KODATERU.

Shitatego シタ テイ ガ n. A pleased countenance, expressing self-gratulation; i.q. shita-rigao.

Shitate シタ テ 喫 立 n. The manner in which anything is got up, prepared, or made; — ga wakaranu, don't know how it is made, or put together.

Shitata シタ テ 仕 立 n. (coll.) A tailor.

Shitago シタ ゴ n. Aphtha or milk-thrush.

Syn. GOKUDOSO.

Shitatsu シタ サブ n. The clicking noise made with the tongue: — wo utsu, to click with the tongue.

Syn. SHITA-UCHI.

Shitachi シタ チ 貴 n. A clicking, or smacking sound made with the tongue: — suru.

Shitawashii, -ki, -ku, -shii シタ ワシイ 貴 adj. Worthy of love or imitation.

Shitay シタ ヤ 粉 n. The first draft of a picture, first copy of a drawing.

Syn. SHITAYO: シタ ヨ 貴 n. Reading beforehand, preparatory reading.
Shitazome シタゾメ n. The first color in dyeing, priming.
Shitchi シッチ 満地 n. Wet or moist ground, swampy land.
Shitchooku シッチョク 直直 Simple, plain, honest: — no hito, a plain, simple person.
Syn. shitsuboku.
Shitte シテ (pp. of shi, suru) Being, doing; also used as a copulative conjunction,—and, then, moreover: nani wo — iru, what are you doing? shigoto wo — shimau, to finish doing one's work; hitotsu to — warui mono wa nai, there is not a single bad one; kiku to — oboezaru wa nashi, have not forgotten anything I heard; hito to — tori ni shikazaru beken ya, should a human being be inferior to the birds? fubo wo shite anshin seishimu, to make parents happy; hito wo shite yorokobashimau, to cause joy to others; kototen zu — mieu, it suddenly vanished out of sight.
Shiteitachi シテイテチ n. The principal character in a drama or play (the secondary characters are called waki).
Shiteitai シテイテイ n. The door maker: kono shigoto wo — wa dare, who did this work; fushin no —, the builder.
Shitei シテイ 師弟 n. Teacher and pupil.
Shitei シテイ 子弟 n. A disciple, follower, the young man.
Shitekata シテカタ n. (coll.) A workman, operative.
Shitekorushi シテコルシ n. A species of magnolia.
Shiten シテン 四天 n. Four loops, one on each corner of a piece of cloth.
Shiten シテン 種類 n. Removal, revolving on its axis.
Shiten シテン 支店 n. A branch office or shop.
Shitenno シテンノ 四天王 n. (Bud.) The four demon kings who guard the world against the attacks of Asuras.—(Eitel's Handbook.)
Shite-noke シテノケ t.v. To do thoroughly, finish doing.
Shiteyarae シテヤラエ (coll., pass. of shiteyaru) To be outwitted by another: watakushi no shimatte oita sakana wo chororito neko ni shiteyaraeta, a cat got the better of me in the matter of the fish that I put away.
Shiteyari シテヤリ t.v. To get the better of another, to get the advantage of, to outwit.
Shitode シトデ 仕途 t.v. To succeed in doing, finish doing, accomplish.
Syn. shinōseru.
Shitodi シトディ n. Washed rice.
Shitome シトメ 仕留 t.v. To finish by slaying, to give the finishing blow.
Shitomi シトミ 票 n. A kind of door which is opened or shut by being raised or lowered.
Shitone シトネ 料 n. A mattress.
Syn. futon.
Shitosa シトサ a weaver.
Shitori シトリル t.v. To be damp, moist.
Syn. shimeru.
Shitoshiritsu シトシュル adv. Slow, gentle, quiet, not noisy or boisterous: — ayumu, to walk slowly.
Shitotome シットオメ n. A hasp or clasp for fastening a wallet.
Shitotoni シットオニ adv. Completely wet.
Shitoyaka シトヤカ adj. Easy, graceful, gentle, quiet, slow and dignified: — na musume.
Syn. koto.
Shatus シタ穂 n. Nature, constitution, substance, material: kono ki no — wa arai, this wood is of a coarse nature.
Syn. umaretsuki, sei.
Shitsu シス室 n. The itch, scabies.
Shitsu シス密室 n. A room; (met.) a wife.
Syn. heya. ma.
Shitsurō シツラ歯痛 n. Tooth-ache, odontalgia.
Shitsuroku シツル通 n. Illicit intercourse.
Shitsushū シシュ鉄交失 suru, to forget.
Syn. wasureru.
Shitsushū シシュ鉄交失望 (nasomi wo ushitai) Disappointment: — suru, to be disappointed, fail to get one's desire.
Shitsugen シスゲン 失言 (isokonai) n. A mistake or blunder, speaking heedlessly.
Shitsui シス武執事 n. One who directs, or manages any matter for others; director, manager: a deacon.
Shitsuke シスケ仕方 n. (coll.) Cultivation, breeding, training, home instruction in morals and politeness; the bastings-threads in a new garment: — doki, the time for cultivating or training; — no yoi hito, a well-bred person.
Shitsukeru シスケ付 t.v. (coll.) To cultivate, to till, to produce by tillage, to teach; to educate; accustomed, or used to doing: ine ta wo —, to cultivate rice, or ricefields; kodomo wo —, to educate or train up a child.
Shitsukogata シスクガタ仕方付 n. (coll.) One who instructs in politeness, or etiquette; the rules of good breeding, or way of bringing up.
Shitsukouki シスクイ adj. (coll.) Gross, or highly seasoned; given to needless repetition, or inquiring over and over about the same thing, persistent.
Syn. akudoi.
Shitsumon シスモン質問 (toi-tadasu) — suru, to inquire, ask a question, to question, interrogate.
Shitsunen シスネ失念 n. Forgetfulness: — suru, to forget.
Syn. wasureru.
Shitsuren, n. 吞束, 統束 語尾 t.v. To build, to erect, spoken only of a house: oc wo —, to erect a house.

Shitsurei シトレイ 失體 Rude, impolite, ill-mannered: — na hito.

Shitsuryō シリョウ 質量 n. Specific gravity: — wo hakaru.

Shitsuzai シツザイ 止痛剤 n. Anodyne medicines.

Shi, n. シ スッム-USOJIN.

Shittan シタッ 無念 (San.) n. The first name of Shaka: — Taishi, id.

Shittai シットタイ 失態 (migurushi) n. Bringing dishonor, disgrace, or shame on oneself: — wo kiumaru, to act with the utmost ignominy.

Shittan シットタン 怒狂 The Sanscrit: — shante, Sanskrit letters.

Shittennō シッテンナオト 七顚八倒 Writhing, or throwing one's self about in pain.

Shittō シット 妖姫 (netami) n. Envy, jealousy: — wo okou, to excite jealousy; — suru, to be jealous.

Shinomori シノモリ 漏泄 (coll.)

Shittō シット 無念 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous, unjust: — no kotoba; — no shochi.

Shittori シトリト 侷促 adv. (coll.) In a damp manner, or appearance; quiet, gentle.

Shittsu シッツ矢雲 n. (coll.) Loss, waste, or sinking of money from useless expenditure: — ga òi.

Shihari シハリ 戦傷 n. Envy.

Shiuchii シウチ 水田 n. (coll.) Treatment, behavior or conduct towards others, acting.

Shimukke シムケ 動娜, shiwaza.

Shiwa シワ 雲 wrinkled, folds, rumpled; a crease: — ga yoru, to be wrinkled; — wo nobaru, to smooth out the wrinkles; — wo yōseru, to wrinkle, corrugate.

Shinshita シンシタ 頭痛 n. Inflammation of the head, headache: — suru, to make.

Shiwa-biki シワバキ 拔毛 n. Plucking, plucking: — suru, to pluck.

Shiwa-buki シワブキ 拔毛 n. Clearing the throat, hemming: — wo suru.

Shinshita シンシタ 肥満 n. Fatness, bulk: — suru, to make.

Shiwa-zaki シワザキ 拔毛 n. A hoarse or harsh voice.

Shiwa-nakarato シワナカラト 遅く adj. Wrinkled.

Shiwa-buki シワブキ 拔毛 n. Plucking, plucking: — suru, to pluck.

Shiwa-gare シワガレ 化粧 n. Apparatus for the face.

Shiwa-gare-e シワガレエ n. A hoarse or harsh voice.

Shiwa-kate シワカテ 破滅, of Shinagare シナガレ i.v. To be hoarse: — hi wo dushite koe ga shinagoreta.

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Shiwa-gare シワガレ 化粧 n. Apparatus for the face.

Shiwa-gare-e シワガレエ n. A hoarse or harsh voice.
SHIZAI シザイ 拘逐 n. Private funds, one's own money,—not public: — wo tojite hito wo sukii, to assist another out of one's private funds.

SHIZARASE,-RU シザラセル t.v. To cause to move backwards, to back: uma wo —, to back a horse; fume wo —, to back a ship; kuruma wo —, to back a wagon.

SHIZARI,-RU シザル殻 退 i.v. To take a few steps backwards, to move or go backwards, to fall back, to retire, retreat: oboezu shizatte tataru keri.

Syn. atomodori suru.

SHIZEN シゼン 自然 Spontaneous, of itself, of its own accord; natural, of course: — ni, spontaneously.

SYN. ONOOTAKARA.

SHIZEN シゼン 至善 (itatte yoki koto) n. The chief good, supreme excellence, the summum bonum: — ni todomaru, to rest in the highest good.

SHIZENTÔAI シゼン太々自 自然淘汰 n. Natural selection.

SHIZOKU シゾク 菅家 n. Family, clan, all who bear the same surname—yakara.

SHIZOKU シゾク 氏族 n. The present name of what was under the feudal system called the samurai or military class.

SHIZU シズ 髪 (iyashiki) Mean, low, poor, humble: — no waraya, a mean thatched hut; — no mono, a person in humble life; — no me, a woman in low station.

SHIZU シズ n. A paper weight.

†SHIZU シズ 俵文 n. A kind of striped woven stuff, anciently used for clothing: — no odateki, a ball of thread; — tamaki, id.

SHIZUE シズエ 枝 n. The lower branches of a tree.

SHIZU シズノ 齢萎 n. The pistil of a flower.

SHIZUKA シズカ 餜 Quiet, still, calm, tranquil, peaceful; free from commotion, disturbance or noise; slow: — naru yo, a peaceful age; — ni seyo, be still; — ni aruku, to walk slowly, softly.

SYN. ODAYAKA.

SHIZUKERI,-RU シズケキ 髢 n. Same as shizuka.

SHIZUKI,-RU シズク adj. To drop,—as rain drops: amadare ga —.

†SHIZUKI,-RU シズク i.v. To be reflected,—as a tree in the water: misu no omo ni shizuku hana.

†SHIZUKOKORO シズココロ — naku, lively, cheerful, buoyantly.

SHIZUKU シズク 萎 n. A drop: ame no —, rain drops; — wo tarasu, to let the drops fall, to drop.

Syn. teki, shitatari.

SHIZUMARI,-RU シズマラリ 濁 i.v. To be stillled, quieted, lulled, tranquilized, calmed, pacified, subdued: sawagi ga —, the tumult is quieted; itami ga —, the pain is easy; nami ga —, the waves are stillled; kase ga —, the wind has lulled; kwaji ga —, the fire has subsided.

Syn. osamaru.

SHIZUMARI,-RU シズマラリ 濁 i.v. To be immersed, sunk, or covered over with water, submerged: misu ni —, immersed in water; shushoku ni —, immersed in wine and lust.

Syn. oboreru, hamaru.

SHIZUMI,-RU シズミ 浸し灌 n. Immersion, submersion; anything that calms, or tranquilizes.

SHIZUMI,-RU シズミ 浸し灌 t.v. To quiet, still, calm, tranquilize, to settle: sawagi sódo nado wo —, to still a noise or tumult.

Syn. osameru.

SHIZUMI,-RU シズミ 浸し灌 i.v. To immerse, to sink, put under water, submerge; (met.) to drown, overwhelm, immerse, or sink in, as lust or wine: fume wo —, to sink a ship; shushoku ni mi wo —, to drown one's self in wine and lust; misu ni —, to sink in water.

Syn. hamaru.

SHIZUMI,-RU シズミ 浸し灌 adv. Quietly, still, without noise or excitement, softly, slowly: — to ayumu, to walk softly.

SHIZUTAKA n. シズ塔科 adv. Quietly, gently, slowly, calmly, tranquilly, softly.

SHO ショ 若 (juni, kaku) n. A book, writing, document: — suru, to write; — wo yomu, to read books; — wo manabu, to learn to write; — shomotsu, kaki-mono.

SHO ショ 餜 (moro moro) adj. Many—used in an indefinite sense as a plural prefix, as: shonin, the people; shokô, dainyô; shô-bô, diseases; shô-koku, the states; shô-shin, the lords, or ministers.

SHO ショ 所 (tokoro) Place; that which.

SHO ショ 餜 suru, to manage, direct, to act, to attend to; place, appoint; to judge: shizai ni —, to condemn to death; bun ni —.

SHO ショ 初 (hajime) The beginning; commencement, fireit.

SHÔ ショ賞 (home) n. Praise; reward: — ni azukaru, to receive a reward; — wo okonaru, to confer a reward.

SYN. nôsai.

SHÔ ショ賞 将 n. A general, a chief, commander of a ship of war, admiral.

SHÔ ショ賞 笛 or 賞 n. The name of a wind instrument of music.

SHO ショ賞 将 (koto) Place; that which.

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SHÔ ショ賞 将 (koto) Place; that which.
Sho1 ショウ ノ 鍋 n. A kind of gong, or cymbal: — wo hi-
Shō ショウ 鍋 (makoto) True, real, genuine: — mono, a genuine article.
Shō ショウ 鍋 n. A couch, bed, sofa, divan: — ni furu, to recline on a couch.
Syn. tokō.
Shō ショウ 庄 n. A village, or township; anciently a feud.
Syn. mura, sato.
Shō ショウ 章 n. A chapter, section: shi teshō, one piece of poetry.
Shō ショウ 上 (ue) n. Above, upon; a title of the Tennō, = your highness, his majesty.
Shō ショウ 役 n. Omen, sign, prognostic: kikin no, — sign of a famine.
Syn. zempō, shirushi, shirase.
Shō ショウ 匠 n. A workman, mechanic, artisan.
Syn. shokumin, takumi.
Shō ショウ 猪 (akindo) n. A merchant, traffic; the quotient or product in arithmetic: you-ko, an English merchant.
Shō ショウ 槙 (akashi) Proof, testimony, witness, evidence: — nin, a witness.
Syn. shōko.
Shō ショウ 井 n. A measure, either dry or liquid, equal to ten go, or 109.375 sqb. inches, about 1 qt. 1 pt. 3 oz. 1 dr. of imperial measure.
Shō ショウ 壕 (chitaisai) Small, little in size; yu (sukoshi) a little in quantity: shō no tsuki, the short month; dai shō ga aru, there are large and small; shōri, i b inferior officers; shō yori dai ni itaru made.
Shō ショウ 篤 — suru, to call, name, designate, denominate, to praise: mizukara o to, — to call himself a king.
Syn. nazukeru, gō suru, nanoru.
Shō ショウ 肥 — suru, to digest: shokumotsu wo, — to digest food.
Syn. konamuru, shōxwa suru.
Shō ショウ 賞 (hōbi) n. Reward: — wo tama, to give a reward.
Shō ショウ 省 (teukasa) n. Department of Government, office: Gai-mu-shō, the Foreign office, or department of Foreign affairs; O-kura-shō, treasury department.
Shō ショウ 県 (tsuhabira, komakai) Minute, particularly, fully: — ron, minute discussion or demonstration; — sezu, minute or circumstantial narration.
Syn. shitsu, umaketsuki.
Shō ショウ アイ錦愛 n. Deep love, or affection, most beloved: — suru, to love deeply.
Syn. aiburu.
Shō-aku ショウアク 掌握 (tanagokoro ni nihon) — suru, to possess or reign over, to govern.

Shōbax ショウバイ 難 n. (coll.) Mercantile business, trade; also any business or occupation: — suru, to trade, traffic; omae no, — we nani, what is your occupation?
Syn. akinai, kagō.
Shōban ショウバン 相伴 — suru, to dine with and assist in entertaining guests: tattoki hito no, — suru ni wa, when dining with a person of high rank; — nin.
Shō-batsu ショウバン賞罰 adj. Reward and punishment.
Shōben セオベン 小便 n. Urine: — wo suru, to urinate; — shō, water-closet; — wo tōzuru, to increase the flow of urine.
Syn. maru, shōyo, shishin.
Shōben ショーベン 虐殺 (tori-atsu kau) — suru, to manage, direct.
Shōbi ショウビ 賞鷹 n. A rose: — sui, rose-water; — yu, altar of roses.
Syn. bara.
Shōbo セオボー 虐殺 — suru, to be burnt up, consumed with fire, — yakeru.
Shōbo セオボー 虐殺 (kasukitoru) — suru, to extinguish (as fire): — fu, fireman; — kata, id.; — ki, fire-engine.
Shōnō-netsu セオナテツ消暑消発 n. Hector fever.

Shōhosho ショーホショ adv. (coll.) The sound of rain falling: ame ga, — suru.
Shōbu ショウブ 虐殺 (kachi make) n. Win or lose, victory or defeat, gambling: — wo kessuru, to decide a contest; — ga tsukanu, the issue is not decided.
Syn. shiyo.
Shōbun ショーブン 落簿 n. The sweet flag, Acorus calamus: musaka no, — (prov.).
Syn. atake.
Shōbun ショーブン 虐殺 (kachi make) n. Any kind of game of skill, contest, gambling: — wo suru, to game, gamble.
Syn. shō-ai, seishitsu.
Shōhon ショーホン 虐殺 — suru, to manage, deal with, judge, treat, dispose of, to punish: tsuwimido wo, — suru, to punish an evil-doer.
Syn. sōchō.
Shōhon ショーホン 虐殺 (makoto no mon) n. Real, or genuine article (not spurious).
Syn. homono.
Sōchō ショウチョ 虐殺 n. The management, conduct of business, treatment, or direction of a matter; business, matter, conduct: — suru, to manage, direct, deal with.
Syn. atsukai.
Sōchō ショウチョ 虐殺 n. Consent, permission, assent: — suru, to know, feel, be aware of, to understand; concur in, to consent, acquiesce in; assent to, accede, grant; acknowledge; go — no tōri, as you know.
Syn. nattoku, tukushi, shōin, shōdaku, gaten.
SHOCHI ショウチ 脛地 (ninguretaru tokoro) n. A celebrated place.
SHOCHIBUNI ショウチブ n. Manner of conducting or doing.
SHOECHU ショウチュウ 酔酎 n. Alcohol, or distilled spirits.
SHOECHI ショウチ 書中 (jumi no uchi) n. In the book, letter, or writing: - no kotoba.
SHOCHI ショウチ 稟中 (atsutsu no uchi) During the heat of summer: - yasumi.
SHOCHI ショウチ よう代 (akirakeki miyo) n. An enlightened age.
SHODAIBU ショウダイブ 碧大夫 n. The title of those hatamoto who had the title of kami appended to their names.
SHODAKU ショウダク 承応 - suru, to consent, assent to, accede, admit.
SYN. SHOCHI, UKE-HIKU, SHO-TO.
SHODAN ショウダン 展談 (warai kataru) n. Talking and laughing together, as a company of friends.
SHOGEN ショウゲン 上段 (tono ni noboru) n. Going to court or admission into the Tenshu's palace: - wo yuru.
SHODO ショード 初度 (hito tabime) The first time, first: - no iku, the first battle.
SHOPOKU ショウポク 消毒 Counteracting poison: - suru, to counteract a poison, to disinfect; - yaku, or - yai, an antidote to a poison; - sho, disinfecting station.
SHORI ショーリ 生臓 n. Wheat flour used in making starch: - nori.
SHOERI ショーリ 鳥臓 (ukakeme) n. A harlot.
SHOREFU ショーフェ 絵語 (mekake no hara) Born of a concubine: - no ko, a son begotten of a concubine.
SHUFUKU ショウフク 食服 the food and drink: - suru, to acknowledge, assent to, submit.
SHOH ショウ カガ里生麗 n. Ginger.
SHOGA ショーガ 額胡 (uta utai) n. A song, singing: - wai nara, to learn to sing.
SHOGAI ショーガイ 生涯 (iki no kagiri) n. Life, period or duration of life, life-long: - ishō-gai, the whole life. SYN. issūnō.
SHOGAI ショーガイ 生業 n. Suicide: - suru, to commit suicide.
SHOAKKŌ ショウアッコ 小学校 n. A primary or elementary school.
SHOGAKU ショーク 学校 Beginning to learn, one who is beginning to study: - no hito; - no tame ni hon wo arawa.
SHOGAKU ショーグク 小学 n. Rudimental or elementary learning.
SHOGAKUKU ショーグクク 小学部 (utsu utai) n. A large kind of turtle.
SHOGATSU ショーグツ 正月 n. The first month - tachi-getsu, mutsuki.
SHOHE ショヘ 障害 (jama) n. Hindrance or obstruction.
SYN. BAWARTI, ABAMATAGE.
SHOGEN ショゲン 論文 n. Introduction (to a book).

SHO ショ 婦女 n. Prostitute, harlot:
- tosei, business of.
SHO ショ 床物 n. A camp stool, bench.
SHO ショ 川女 aka-emon n. The game of chess:
- wo sazu, to play chess; - ni ban, two games of chess; - daoshi ni taeru, to fall (before the enemy's fire) like chess-men all at once.
SHO ショ 墨本 n. A wooden mallet used for striking a fire-bell.
SHO ショ 商議 (sōdan) - suru, to consult about and settle, to confer.
SHO ショ 商号 n. Title.
SHO ショ 会计 n. Splendor, grandeur, magnificence, sublimity: - kófurakku no -; - birei wo kawaeru.
SHO ショ 聖愚 (oroku) Foolish, simple, stupid: - no hito; - no umaretukui.
SHO ショ 将軍 n. A general, commander-in-chief of an army.
SHO ショ 墨者 n. Drawing and painting.
SHO ショ ヴァン n. An album, or sketch-book.
SHO ショ と思う n. An opera or drama.
SHO ショ 比喩 n. That which one desires, the desire.
SHO ショ 行政 n. Actions, conduct, deeds, doing.
SYN. OKONAI, YOSHIKI.
SHO ショ うな n. A mercantile business, trade.
SHO ショ ディアクリュト n. Victory or defeat.
SYN. SHO.
SHO ショ うかい n. A medal: - wo tamaaru, to receive a medal.
SHO ショ 番付 n. Various, all:
- no kogata.
SHO ショ バン n. The first edition.
SHO ショ うす n. To spend, consume: - cho, a consumer.
SHO ショ ハフ カナ n. Commerce, trade: - kwaigisho, the chamber of commerce; - gakko, commercial school; - ritsu, commercial law.
SHO ショ ハフ n. The origin, beginning, first appearance.
SHO ショ ハフ n. Evidence, proof.
SHO ショ ハフ n. A trade mark: - toroku, - , registered -.
SHO ショ オリ n. The deed, doing, work; cause, reason; effect, consequence, result.
SYN. SHIWAZAI, SEI, REI.
SHO ショ ポイねり (mil.) An ensign in the army.
SHO ショ ポイねり n. To carry on the shoulder: - shōte yuke, carry it away.
SYN. NINAI.
SHO ショ ボン n. The parlor, drawing-room.
SYN. HIKOMA.
SHO

Shōin ショウイン 引 (uke hiki) — suru, to consent, assent, agree to, yield, concede.

Syn. shōchi, nattoke, onegai.

Shōin ショウイン 詠印 n. A stamp or seal affixed to a document.

Shōja ショウジャ 生者 (ikimono) n. Living beings: — hito met su, living beings will surely die.

Shōja ショウジャ 醸合 (tera) n. A sacred temple, Bud. temple.

Shōjukai ショウジュカイ 書籍 (shomotsu) n. A book.

Syn. hon.

Shōji ショージ 所持 (moten tokoro) n. Property, possession, that one owns: — suru, to have, to own, possess; — no hon, a book which is one's own property.

Shōji ショージ 隠子 n. A window or door-sash covered with thin paper: gyaman —, a glass window.

Shōji ショージ 職司 n. A feudal officer, or vassal who held an estate received from the Emperor.

Shōjī, -nu or -zuru ショウジズル 生 (umareru) t.v. or i.v. To produce, beget, bring forth, bear; to create, make, to cause to exist or arise, develop, to be manifested: ki ga mi wo —, the tree bears fruit; akushin wo —, to beget a wicked heart; kami wa bannosu wo —, God created all things; kabi wo —, to rust, or mildew.

Syn. haeru, dekeru, hatasu, dekasu.

Shōjikai ショウジカイ 祭 (maneku) To invite: kyaku wo furumai ni —, to invite guests to a feast.

Shōjiki ショウジキ 正直 (coll.) Honest, simple-hearted; frank, sincere, unsophisticated: — na mono, an honest person; — no köbe ni kami yadoru (prov.).

Syn. sugo, sei-choku, naoki.

Shōjikwan ショウジクワン 与各官 n. Lord keeper of the seals.

Shōjin ショージン 像人 n. The common people; iq. tami.

Shōjin ショージン 猿精 Abstaining from fish or flesh, when attending to religious duties or on days of mourning: — agarî; — otoshi; — ake; — ryōri.

Shōjin ショージン 小人 n. The mean man.

Shōjin ショージン 猿精 (coll.) True, real, genuine: — no kuma no i, genuine bear's gall.

Syn. shōjusensu, montō, makoto.

Shōjo ショジョ 女 (otome) n. A young girl, a young lady, virgin: — maku, the hymen.

Shōjo ショジョ 女小 n. A young woman, girl.

Shōjō ショジョ 女書 n. A letter, epistle, dispatch, document.

Syn. tegami, fumi.

Shōjō ショジョ 女書清 (isagiyoi) Clean, free from defilement, holy.

Syn. keppaku, kitorii.

Shōjō ショジョ 女書程 n. The orang-outang, also a small fly that is fond of nectar.

Shōjo ショジョ 女書 (ame truchi) n. Heaven and earth: — no chigai ari, as different as heaven and earth.

Shōjī ショージ 晩翠 n. Crimson; red woollen cloth.

Shōjōezu ショージウセ ベイ生世adv. Through all ages, for ever, eternally; with a neg., never.

Shōjin ショージン 境人 n. The saints, holy ones (Bud.).

Shōjo ショジョ 女 (kowatsu) n. Musket, rifle, small arms.

Shōka ショウカ 昭和 n. The beginning of summer.

Shōka ショウカ 殒 (natsu no hajime) The beginning of summer.

Shōken ショウケン 極楽 n. Singing, vocal music: — sha, a singer, choir; — gumi, the persons composing the choir; — za, the choir (place).

Shōken ショウケン 果実 (toku noboru) n. The death of the emperor.

Shōkai ショウケイ 消渴 n. Diabetes.

Shōkai ショウケイ 祭 n. An introduction: — suru, to introduce one person to another.

Shōkai ショウケイ 祭解 (tsumabiraka ni toku) — suru, to explain minutely or clearly.

Shōkan ショウカン 書 n. A letter-box.

Shōkan ショウカン 病 (toku) n. Acute febrile disease, a fever.


Shōkan-ni ショウカナン 細 (toku) ショウカナン 理 n. Diabetes.

Shōke ショケ 所化 n. A common Bud. priest of the lowest order, a monk.

Shōke ショケ 境景 n. Celebrated landscape, or scenery.

Shōken ショケン 研 (akashi akiramuru) — suru, to verify, to prove.

Shōken ショケン 諫 (toku) n. A deed, bond, certificate, voucher: — inshi, a stamp affixed to deeds, bonds, etc.

Shōken ショケン 紋 (takan) Violent, severe, vehement, impetuous: teki no ikioi hanahada —; kore no ikioi — wo kiiwamu.

Shōki ショキ 書記 n. A secretary, clerk: — kwan, a government secretary.

Syn. hinese, yūchūsō.

Shōki ショキ 暑気 n. Heat, or hot weather: — ga tsuyoi — atari, sun-stroke.

Shōki ショキ 暑気 n. Light mind or senses: — wo ushinai, to lose one's right mind, to become delirious: — ni naru, to come to one's self.

Shōki-kyoku ショキキユウ キユウ 書記局 n. Secretary's office.

Shōkin ショキシン 惣金 n. Money or cash—not barter; specie (not paper money): — de komu, to buy with money, to pay the cash.

Shōkin ショキシン 惣金 (tsugunoi kin) n. Indemnity money, compensation.

Shōkin ショキシン 態 (megurui) n. (med.) Antiphlogitonic medicines.
Shokaku ショカク 食客 n. A dependent, one who depends on another for support.

Syn. isōkō, kaharudō.

Shokki ショックキ 食気 n. Appetite: — ga tsuku, to get an appetite; — ga usui, to have little appetite.

Shokkō ショックコ 職工 n. Workman, artisan, mechanic.

Shokō ショココ 諸侯 n. The nobles, barons, or daimyōs.

Shokō ショコ初更 n. The first watch of the night—from 8 to 8 o'clock.

Shokō ショコ 謹讃 n. Proof, testimony, evidence: — suru, or — wo tatsu, to bear witness.

Syd. Akashel.

Shōko ショッコ 商賈 n. A merchant.

Syd. Arinko.

Shōko ショコ ショコ 騎名 Name, denomination, appellation.

Shōko ショコ 鈴鼓 n. A kind of drum used in war, also a bell and drum.

Shōko ショコカ 拝香 Burning incense: — suru, to burn incense.

Shōko ショコウカ 昇降 (nobori kudari) Ascending and descending, rise and fall: — dō ni — suru; kandankei no —.

Shōko ショコウカ 相国 (umare kuni) n. Native country.

Syd. Koryō.

Shōko ショコウ ショコウ 相国 n. A prime minister.

Shōko-Netsu ショコウネット ショウコウネット 腐紅 n. (med.) Scurlaria.

Shōko-Nin ショウコニン 謹謹人 n. A witness.

Syd. Akashibito, shōnin.

Shōkon-Sai セコンサイ 輝魂祭 n. A festival in honor of those who died in battle.

Shōkon-Sha セコンシャ 輝魂社 n. A temple where those who died in battle are commemorated.

Shoku ショク 師匠 n. Trade, mechanical employment, business, duty, office: one hito no — wa nari, what is his trade? daiku wo — to suru, he is a carpenter by trade; — gyō, business, occupation.

Shoku ショク 食 (kura) Eating, taking food, appetite, food, victuals: — suru, to eat; — wa ikaga, how is your appetite? — ga susumu, to have a good appetite; — ga susumu, to have a good appetite; — bun, something, or enough to eat: — fu, no appetite.

Syd. Takanuki, etc.


Syd. Akari.

Shoku-Atari ショクアタリ 燃費 n. Sickness caused by something eaten.

Shokuba ショクバ 職場 n. The place where a workman does his work.

Shokubun ショクブン 職分 n. One's duty, branch or department of work, the part of one's business or employment: watakushi no — de wa nai, it is not my work or duty.

Syd. Tsutome, hombun, shoku.

Shokubutsu ショクブツ 植物 (kusa-ki) n. Plants, vegetables, vegetable kingdom: — gaku, botany.

Shokucchu ショクチュ 植民 n. Zoophytes.

Shoku-dai ショクダイ 燃葦 n. A candlestick, lamp-stand.

Shokudō ショクドウ 養道 n. The gullet, osophagus: — kyōsaku, structure of —.

Shokudō ショクドウ 養堂 n. A dining-room or hall.

Shokugen ショクゲン 食言 n. Breaking one's promise, going back on one's word.

Shokuyo ショクユウ 職頭 n. Business, avocation, occupation, pursuit, employment, work, duty, trade.

Syd. Kagiya.

Shokuji ショクジ 食事 (kukoto) n. Eating, taking food, appetite, food: — wa ikaga, how is your appetite? — ga warui, have no appetite, or the food is not good; — wo ki wo tsukeru, to be careful about one's food.

Shokui ショクイ 植宇宙 (ueji) n. Type-setting, typography: — no ayamari, a typographical error.

Shokuzo ショクジョ 織女 n. The Weaver or the star Vega, near the Milky-way. Same as tanabata hime.

Syd. Ohimme.

Shokumin ショクミン 植民 (ueharu tami) n. A colony, colonist, colonization: — suru, to colonize.

Shokumotsu ショクモト 食物 (kui mono) n. Food, articles of food, victuals, provisions.

Syd. Tabemono.

Shokumai ショクウマ 食務 (tsutome) n. Duty, proper business or service, special department of labor: — wo ono, for your duty.

Shokunin ショクニン 職人 n. A mechanic, artisan.

Shokunyoku ショクウヌキョウ 装飾局 n. The Board of Decorations.


Syd. Shokumotsu, etc.

Shokusan ショクサン 食産 — suru, to increase the productions of a country.

Shokusen ショクセン 食線 n. A woolen table cover.


Shokusou ショクショウ 食場 n. Pain, or sickness produced by something eaten, or by eating too much; indigestion.

Syd. Kono-Atari.

Shokusho ショクショウ 職掌 n. The duties of one's office, duty: — wo tsukuru, to discharge one's duty.

Shokutei ショクテイ 食滞 n. Indigestion: — suru.

Syd. Shokusho.

Shokute ショクテ 食持 (kage ni fureru) Ceremonial uncleanliness, contracted by entering a house where there is a dead body, or
where a woman has had an abortion, or by eating rice prepared by a menstruating
woman, etc. — ni yotte kami ye mainarenu.

Shoku: shokuyou 普欲 n. The desire for
food, appetite: — wa ikaga, how is your
appetite? — wo tsutsushim{u, to take care of
one's appetite.

Shoku: zu: 日食割 罫赎 (tsumi wo aganau)
n. Atonement, expiation: — kin, ransom
money; — sho, mercy-seat.

Shoku: zu: 三村 増財 (takara wo fuyasu)
Increasing the wealth of a country: — no
michi, the way to increase wealth; — no gaku,
chrematistics.

Shoku: zu: —(k) 日食割 瑞 (kazoku ya ni narimashita).

Shokai サウタ: 消火器 n. A fire
extinguisher (bomb).

Shokai サウタ: 照会会 (suru, to confer
together, to communicate with.

Shokai サウタ: 小会 n. Lower assem-
bly, a church session.

Shokai サウタ: 照商 (kaesu) — suru, to pay
back, restore what has been taken, or
what is owed.

Shokai サウタ: 賞玩 (home motsesobu)
— suru, to admire, praise.

Shokai サウタ: 商商会 (a mercantile
company, or firm).

Shokai サウタ: 照(とし)順 (suru, to order,
to request, to follow, to treat, to treat with
the rank of).— te, to order, to treat with.

Shokai サウタ: 将官 n. The chief
officer of a mura.

Shokai サウタ: 照(とし)償 (kaesu) Repay-
ment, paying a debt: — suru, to pay back
money.

Shokai サウタ: 照(とし)上 (suru) The
most honorable guest.

Shokai サウタ: 消極 n. The negative
electric or magnetic pole.

Shoman ショマン adv. (coll.) Little,
small in quantity, solitary, alone.

Shonim ショミン n. Genuine name
or mark affixed to a knife-blade, etc.

Shonen ショメン 正面 n. The front: — ni
mawatte miru, to turn and look at it directly
in front. Syn. MAMUKI.

Shonen ショメン 書面 A letter, or face of a
letter, document.

Syn. trogami, shokan.

Shometsu サメテ: 清潮 (kie horoburu) —
suru, to be bloated out, expanded, to be an-
nihilated, to disappear, come to naught, to be
lost.
Shōshiki ショシキ 色, n. (coll.) All kinds of things generally, commodities, goods, materials: — ga kōji, ni natta, all kinds of goods have risen in price.

Shōshiki ショシキ 書式, (kaki kata) n. A written form, or proper method for writing, as a letter, etc.: — ni shitate kaku.

Shōshikai ショシケイ 尚稀会, n. A club or society composed of old men.

Shōshin ショシン 初心, A beginning of anything, a novice, beginner.

Shōshin ショシン 少寛, (hajime no shirube) n. The first or preliminary judicial examination.

Shōshin ショシン 昇進, (nabori sansu) n. Promotion, advancement in rank or office: — suru.

Syn. shusseri.

Shōshin ショシン 小身, Small means, property or income: — mono.

Shōshin ショシン 衝心, n. The last stage or affection of the heart; kakke ga — shitii.

Shōshin ショシン 小心, Carefulness, caution, circumspection, attention: — ni koto wo naru, to do anything with care.

Shōshitsu ショシツ 変容, (yake useru) Consumed, or burnt up.

Syn. shōbō.

Shōshitsu ショシツ 詳細, (kusashiku tukusu) — suru, to thoroughly exhaust or demonstrate a subject.

Shōen ショメン 議書, n. A writing to certify to anything, or as evidence; a deed, certificate: yakuno —, a deed of contract.

Shōen ショメン 書, (nikoto nori) n. The written edict or decree of the Mikado.

Shōsho ショショ 少小 adv. (coll.) A little in quantity or degree: — wa suru.

Syn. shūko, chitto.

Shōsho ショショ 職役人, n. The title of a military officer next in rank below a chiijo; rear-admiral or major-general.

Shōshoku ショショ 職食 adv. A small eater, eating sparingly.

Shōshon ショショ 欠秋, (aki no hajime) The beginning of autumn.

Shōshun ショショ 春, (koharu) Little spring, the spring-like weather in the 10th month (o.c.).

Shōshoku ショショ 消息, n. Word, tidings, message, account: — wo suru, to send word.

Syn. otozure, tayori, kata.

Shōson ショソン 書, (kaki sokonai) n. A mistake or error in writing.

Shōson ショソン 小数, n. (mat.) Decimal fractions; minority: junkwan —, infinite decimals.

Shōson ショソン 小数, n. (mat.) Small or minor.

Syn. shōsū, shōto.

Shōta ショタイ 所導, n. (coll.) Property, house-keeping: — wo waten, to be a householder; — dīgu, house-keeping articles.

Syn. shinshū, setai.

Shōtai ショタイ 正体, (makoto no karada) n. True or real person or character, natural condition of mind or body: bake-mono — wo arawasu, the apparition revealed its true character; sake-ni yōte —, wo ushinai, he was so drunk he was not himself.

Shō tai-men ショタイメン 番外 Meeting for the first time.

Shōtan ショタン 小胆, (lit. small liver) Little courage, cowardice: — na mono, a person of little courage.

Shōtsu ショツ 変, (shū) to advance, to make progress, to attain to eminence, to be proficient or adept in.

Syn. jōzu ni suru.

Shōtsu ショツ チュ, (coll.) adv. Always, constantly, incessantly.

Syn. shūzō.

Shōte ショテ 初手, (hajime) n. The first, beginning, commencement: — kara, from the first or beginning.

Shōten ショテン 昇天, (ten ni noboru) Ascending to heaven: — suru.

Shōten ショテン 僑店, n. Mercantile house, warehouse, guild, emporium.

Shōten ショテン 僑家, n. Rewarding merit: — suru, to reward merit; — roku, salary or grant made as a reward of merit.

Shōtori ショトゥリ 初冬, (fuyu no hajime) The beginning of winter.

Shōtori ショトゥリ 令, n. Promotion to a higher grade, or class.

Shōtoku ショトク 所得, That which one earns or gets, income, revenue, earnings, perquisites: kuni no — wa ichi ne ni ikura, what is the yearly revenue of the country?

Syn. irika, möke.

Shōtoku ショトク 生得, (umaretoki) adv. (coll.) Naturally, by force of one's nature, constitutionally: — sake wa kiraï da, havo a natural dislike of ardent spirits; hito wa —, —, —, —, —, —.

Syn. shōrai.

Shōtsu ショツ 流, (takui atari) n. Collision: — suru, to collide; kaïju —, kōtsu, laws relating to collision at sea; kisha no —, collision of railway trains.

Shōtsu ショツ 電信, n. (coll.) A written communication, a letter.

Shōya ショヤ 初夜, The beginning of night, — from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Shōya ショヤ 宮屋, n. The head man of a village. Same as umashiki.

Shōyaku ショイラ 制, n. (kaki yaku no) A secretary, clerk, writer.

Syn. shōki.

Shōyaku ショイラ 抄, (muki yaku no) suru, to extract and translate portions of a writing.

Shōyaku ショイラ 抄, (muki yaku no) A secretary, clerk, writer.

Syn. shōki.

Shōten ショテン 前, n. Relationship, connection; acquaintance, friend, or helper in time of need.

Syn. yosuga, tayori.
SHOYENZAI  セウェンザイ  消炎剤 n. (med.)
Antiseptic medicine, febrifuge.

SHOYOKU  ショウユク  火 晪き  COMPONENTS (mochiur tohoro) n.
Anything which one uses, business: kore wa watatsuki ni da, this is a thing which I use.

SHOYo  ショウユ  小便 n. Urine: — suru, to urinate.

SYN. SHOGEN, SHOSET.

SHOYOKU  ショウユク  火 晪き  RAMBLING OR SANQUERING about for pleasure, pleasure excursion: — wonomu; — suru.
SYN. SHORI-ARUKU.

SHOYOKU  ショウユク  用 kn. (home-ageru) — suru, to applaud, praise.

SHOIRU  ショウイ  従容 (oichi-tenite) Calm, quiet, tranquil, easy and unembarrassed in manner.
SYN. SRIK.

SHOYUKU  ショウユク  肮髪 (sumu odateru) — suru, instigate, stir up, urge on, seduce, lead on.

SHOYOKU  ショウユク  商用 n. Mercantile affairs, or business.

SHOYOKU  ショウユク  所有 Possession, owning, belonging: — chi, land which one possesses.

SHOYUKU  ショウユク  酒造 n. Soy, a kind of sauce made of fermented wheat and beans.

SYN. SHITAJI.

SHOZO  ショウゾ  上座 (kami za) n. The upper or highest seat in a room, or assembly.

SYN. SHOSEKI.

SHOZAI  ショウザイ Coll. always with a negative, as: — ga nai, nothing to do.

SHOZAI  ショウザイ 所在 n. The place where anything is, whereabouts.

SHOZEN  ショウゼン  明確 (akiraku) Plain, clear, distinct, manifest.

SHOZEN  ショウゼン 清然, adv. Flesh shuddering or creeping, or hair standing on end from fear.

SHOZEN-GEN  ショウゼンゲン  明然然 n. A word in the future tense.

SHOZO  ショウザ  所藏 (osamuru tokoru) n.
Anything kept stored or treasured up.

SHOZO  ショウザ  背像 (uitaru katachi) n. A likeness, portrait.

SHOZOKU  ショウゾク  被束 n. Dress, garb, clothes, uniform, livery, dressing: tsuramono wo —, the uniform of a soldier; kawai wa —, fire uniform.

SYN. SHOZU, SHOZAI, SHOZO.

SHOZOKU  ショウゾク 所属 Belonging to, subject to, under the dominion or power of: Ryukyû wo Nippou wo — wari, the Lewishch islands are subject to Japan.

SHOZON  ショウゾン 所存 (omou tokoru) n. (coll.)
The thoughts, what one is thinking about, mind, opinion, intention: shagya wo — de kite no mono wo umatsumo wo, what do you mean by stealing people's things? — no hoku, different from what was expected.

SYN. ZONZEN, OMO.

SHUKHAI  シウカイ 爽快 (yoki shirushi) n. A favorable sign, lucky omen.

SYN. KITSUZU.

SHOZU  ショウズ  觀 四  See sho-ju.

SHU  シュ 稀 n. Vermillion, cinnabar, red ink: — de kaku, to write with red ink; — wo suru, to rub red ink on an inkstone; — na-njivareba akaku waru (prov.), if you handle cinnabar you will become red.

SHU  シュ 主 n. Lord, master; principal or chief thing; the subject of a sentence: — to kerui, master and servant; — to suru, to make it the prime object, or of most importance.

SYN. SHUSHI, SHUN.

SHU  シュ 結  (kotonaru) Different, special, unusual; shugoi, special favor; shu-in, special grace or kindness.

SHU  シュ 酒 (sake) n. Wine, ardent spirits.

SHU  シュ 番 The many, the multitude, the people; a plural particle, used also in com. coll. in the singular, — mono: koe wa — ni teki sezu, a few cannot contend with many; — wo wakareba kuni wo unka iaru, by losing the people the kingdom is lost; — juin, the people, all men; yakunin-shi, the officers; hyakushishi, the farmers.

SYN. MONO MOBO, OI, SHO, BA.

SHU  シュ 種 — suru, to cultivate, practice in order to perfect one's self in anything: gaku- mono wo —.

SHU  シュ 茂 A sect: nai — de gozarimurau, what sect do you belong to? Teidai shi, the sect called Teidai.

SHU  シュ 州 (kuni) n. A state, province: Chô-shi, the province of Nagato.

SHU  シュ 秋 (aki) n. Autumn, fall.

SHU  シュ 週 (meguri) n. A revolution, circuit, a week: is-shi-kan, during one week.

SHU  シュ 弁首 (hajime oneri) adv. or n. (lit. head, and tail) From beginning to end, case, opportunity, time, result: — yokyu, all has passed off well, favorably, or successfully; — ga warui, the matter or case looks bad, or unfavorable; — wo ikaga, how does the matter look? or, how does the case stand? woichi ni — bakari ni ki ni kakatte kâ ki no nomu ki wo suru mona yai, anxious only about his business with the house, he had no disposition either to eat or drink.

SHU  シュ 悲帯 n. Eyebrows contracted with grief, sorrow, sadness: — wo hitaku, to recover from grief, become cheerful.

SHU  シュ 悲目 n. A red line drawn along words, or on maps to mark the boundary.

SHUBIN  シュビン 幕府 n. Same as shibin.

SHUBU  シュブ 主簿 n. A clerk, secretary.

SHUBO  シュブ 主母 n. The real wife, the mistress of a family.

SHUBU  シュブ 主使 (hottotnin) n. Ring-leader: — shi, id.

SHUBOKU  シュブキ 州牧 n. The governor of a province.

SHUBON  シュブン 興分 n. The autumnal equinox.

SHUCHAKU  シュチャク 春潮 (iwai wo tsukeru) Congratulation, felicitation: — suru, to congratulate; — ni zonjinmasu.
SHU 兀意 n. The principal purpose, main object, chief end, intention; point, gist, or subject of a matter; the motive, reason.

SHUJIN 典意 (onomuki koko) n. Meaning, purport, subject.

SHUJIN 典手 n. A red seal, or stamp.

SHUJIN 典手 n. Masturbation.

SHUJIN 典森 n. The whole day, from morning to night.

SHUJIN 典昇 n. A dwarf, pigmy.

SHU-JU 典種 (kuyuona) Many kinds, various: — na mono, many kinds of things.

SHU-KAN 典釜 n. Master and servant, lord and retainer.

SHU-KAKU 典倉 n. A short gun, pistol.

SHU-KAI 典祭 n. The fourth month, or beginning of summer (O.c.).

SHU-KAI 典祭 n. The Bogenia, Bogenia eva-iuna.

SHU-KAKU 典倉 n. A drunkard, one fond of wine.

SHU-KAKU 典倉 n. (gram.) The nominative case.

SHU-KAN 典倉主幹 n. Hunt and guest, landlord and guest; (gram.) subject and object.

SHU-KAN 典倉主幹 n. Manager, director.

SHU-KAN 典倉官 n. suru, to send into confinement.

SHU-KAN 典倉官 n. (leg.) An order to confine.
### SHU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHU</th>
<th>SHU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHUKU 舟步</td>
<td>SHUKU 舟步</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUBO 舟房</td>
<td>SHUKUBO 舟房</td>
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<tr>
<td>A temple in</td>
<td>A temple in</td>
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<tr>
<td>which travelers may rest or lodge.</td>
<td>which travelers may rest or lodge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUBO 舟宿</td>
<td>SHUKUBO 舟宿</td>
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<tr>
<td>(furuki nozomi) n.</td>
<td>(furuki nozomi) n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A desire or hope which one has entertained for a long time.</td>
<td>A desire or hope which one has entertained for a long time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUBUN 舟窟文</td>
<td>SHUKUBUN 舟窟文</td>
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<tr>
<td>A written</td>
<td>A written</td>
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<tr>
<td>congratulatory address.</td>
<td>congratulatory address.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUGA 舟窟賀文 (iwai) n.</td>
<td>SHUKUGA 舟窟賀文 (iwai) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulation, felicitations.</td>
<td>Congratulation, felicitations.</td>
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<td>Syn. GA SHUKU.</td>
<td>Syn. GA SHUKU.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUGO 舟窟郭</td>
<td>SHUKUGO 舟窟郭</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deeds done in</td>
<td>Deeds done in</td>
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<tr>
<td>a previous state of existence, for which</td>
<td>a previous state of existence, for which</td>
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<tr>
<td>retributions are received in this</td>
<td>retributions are received in this</td>
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<tr>
<td>destiny (Bud.).</td>
<td>destiny (Bud.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUGOAN 舟窟群 with</td>
<td>SHUKUGOAN 舟窟群 with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an old or</td>
<td>an old or</td>
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<tr>
<td>long cherished desire: — ga togeru.</td>
<td>long cherished desire: — ga togeru.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUHATSU 舟投發妻</td>
<td>SHUKUHATSU 舟投發妻</td>
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<tr>
<td>suru, to shavo</td>
<td>suru, to shavo</td>
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<tr>
<td>the head and</td>
<td>the head and</td>
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<tr>
<td>become a BÖS.</td>
<td>become a BÖS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUHI 舟寄</td>
<td>SHUKUHI 舟寄</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malice, envy</td>
<td>Malice, envy</td>
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<tr>
<td>or grudge of long standing:</td>
<td>or grudge of long standing:</td>
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<tr>
<td>toshi tsubi no wo — to</td>
<td>toshi tsubi no wo — to</td>
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<tr>
<td>toge to bayo</td>
<td>toge to bayo</td>
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<tr>
<td>to omou.</td>
<td>to omou.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUN 舟雲</td>
<td>SHUKUN 舟雲</td>
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<tr>
<td>A relation or</td>
<td>A relation or</td>
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<tr>
<td>affinity formed in a previous state of</td>
<td>affinity formed in a previous state of</td>
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<tr>
<td>existence.</td>
<td>existence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUITSU 舟寄祝日</td>
<td>SHUKUITSU 舟寄祝日</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iwai-bi) n.</td>
<td>(iwai-bi) n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fête day, holiday.</td>
<td>Fête day, holiday.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUMO 舟魂</td>
<td>SHUKUMO 舟魂</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fate or condition</td>
<td>Fate or condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>in this life determined by one's deeds</td>
<td>in this life determined by one's deeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>in a previous state of existence (Bud.): — tei,</td>
<td>in a previous state of existence (Bud.): — tei,</td>
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<tr>
<td>ability or power of knowing, etc.</td>
<td>ability or power of knowing, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUN 舟雲主君</td>
<td>SHUKUN 舟雲主君</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord, master.</td>
<td>Lord, master.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKURÔ 舟投发者</td>
<td>SHUKURÔ 舟投发者</td>
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<tr>
<td>(tashiyori) n.</td>
<td>(tashiyori) n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>An aged</td>
<td>An aged</td>
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<tr>
<td>person; one who still lives, his generation</td>
<td>person; one who still lives, his generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>having passed away.</td>
<td>having passed away.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKURÔ 舟投發者</td>
<td>SHUKURÔ 舟投發者</td>
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<tr>
<td>宿標 (mae no ya) n.</td>
<td>宿標 (mae no ya) n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The price paid</td>
<td>The price paid</td>
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<tr>
<td>at a hotel for food and lodging; fare, board,</td>
<td>at a hotel for food and lodging; fare, board,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money, hotel-bill.</td>
<td>money, hotel-bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUKUSER 舟宿者</td>
<td>SHUKUSER 舟宿者</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling place, residence.</td>
<td>Dwelling place, residence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUSU 舟宿者</td>
<td>SHUKUSU 舟宿者</td>
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<tr>
<td>宿標 (oru tokoro) n.</td>
<td>宿標 (oru tokoro) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunkenness</td>
<td>Drunkenness</td>
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<tr>
<td>continued for several days.</td>
<td>continued for several days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUSU 舟宿者</td>
<td>SHUKUSU 舟宿者</td>
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<tr>
<td>宿標 (oru tokoro) n.</td>
<td>宿標 (oru tokoro) n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syn. FUTSU-YA TOI.</td>
<td>Syn. FUTSU-YA TOI.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHUKUTSU 舟客渡</td>
<td>SHUKUTSU 舟客渡</td>
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<td>A post-station,</td>
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<td>halting-place.</td>
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<td>SHUKUHIBA 舟栗</td>
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<td>Syn. SHUKURA.</td>
<td>Syn. SHUKURA.</td>
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<td>SHUKUYEN 舟雲院</td>
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<td>宿標</td>
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<tr>
<td>(furuki urami) n.</td>
<td>(furuki urami) n.</td>
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<td>An old eminence or spouse, an old feud.</td>
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<td>SHUKUWA 舟未</td>
<td>SHUKUWA 舟未</td>
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<tr>
<td>宿標 (o sukunai) Many or</td>
<td>宿標 (o sukunai) Many or</td>
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<tr>
<td>few, number: — wo tadasu, to ascertain</td>
<td>few, number: — wo tadasu, to ascertain</td>
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<td>the number; — tek i sezu, the few are no match</td>
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SHUWAI シュワイ 集会 (tendō-ai) n. An assembly, an assemblage, meeting, congregation: — suru, to assemble; — shite sōdan suru, to meet together for consultation.

SYN. ATSUMARI.

SHUWAI シュワイ 衆会 n. Congregation, assembly.

SHUKAWU シュカワ 收穫 (tori-ire) n. The crop, harvest.

SHUKUWAN シュクワン 習慣 (narai) n. Habit, custom: — hō, common law.

SHUKTO シュクト 酒肆 n. Exhilarated with wine: — ni jōshiru. SYN. SAKA-ÉKIN.


SHUKYOKU シュクョク 統治 (owari) n. End, close, termination: — dama-ni suru.

SHUKU シュク 手首 n. The head of a decapitated person: — wo ageru, to cut off the head.

SHUMUN シュムン 春分 n. One of the 24 lunar periods, the last 15 days of the second month, the spring equinox (o.c.).

SHU-MI シユミ 至味 (kusami) n. An offensive odor, stench, stink: — no majiwari, an intimate friendship.

SHUMIDAN シュミダン 稲塚 n. An altar in a Buddhist temple.

SHUMIEN シュミエン 須弥山 n. The name of a fabulous mountain of the Buddha of wonderful height, forming the axis of every universe, and the centre around which all the heavenly bodies revolve.

SHUMME シュムメ 駿馬 n. A fast horse, a noble steed.

SHUMOKU シュモク 樽本 n. Same as shimoku, シャミシ・ブキ.

SHUMOKU シュモク 渡月 (oku no me) Eyes of people, public notice: — no miru tokoro osoru hoshi.

SHUMOKUSAKANE シュモクサカナケ 稲本城 n. The Hammer-headed shark, Zygactes maleus.


SHUMOTOSHI シュモトス陰物 (dekimono) n. A bore, ulcer, or boil on the skin.

SYN. HAREMONO.

SHUMPO シュムポ 邂逅 (shitagai mororu) — suru, to obey, observe, to follow, — the laws or instructions of a superior.

SHUN シュン 春 (haru) n. Spring; time when any article of food is in season: kaki wa ima ga — da, persimmons are now in season; — hozure, out of season.

SHURA-BAI シュラバパイ n. A species of Moneanthus.

SHUJIN シュジン 主任 — Special business, office, or duty, — only used of government officials.

SHUNJO シュンジョ 春晩 (haru aki) n. Spring and autumn; age: — hanahada takashi, advanced in years.

SHUNKAN シュンカン 春寒 (haru no samu) n. Cold weather in spring.

SHUNKETSU シュンケツ 俊傑 (rugyretaru hito) A superior or eminent person.

SHUNKO シュンコ 春功 (deki-agari) n. Completion: — shikin ga — ni itaru.

SHUNDO シュンド 抒踏 (osameru) n. Gathering, collecting; revenue, receipts, collections: nen-gu wo — suru, to collect taxes, or to pay in taxes; kotoshi no — wa warui, this year's receipts are small; shiroya, a book in which the sums paid in or collected are registered.

SHUNSHIN シュンシン 春心 n. Lascivious or lewd thoughts.

SHUNSO シュンソ 春足 (hayashi) Swift-footed, fleet.

SHUNSU シュンス 夕暮れ n. Aphrodisiac medicine, philter. SYN. SAISHINTAKU.

SHUNSU シュソウ 簿観 n. The revenue, income.

SHO ショ 豊穣 (haji) n. Shame: — no kohoro wa gi ni bi nart, a feeling of shame is the principle of righteousness.

SHOZU ショウオウサイ 酬恩祭 n. A peace offering.

SHUPPAN シュアップ 華粋 (funade) Sailing out of port, setting sail: — suru, to set out on a voyage.

SHUPPAN シュップ出版 Publishing, editing: — suru, to publish, or edit.

SHUPPATSU シュップサ抜 (de kakeru) — suru, to start out, go out, set off: tabi ni — suru, to set off on a journey.

SHUPI シュプビ出費 n. Expenditures, expenses.

SYN. NYUCHI, TSUBIYE.

SHUPPU シュププ出奔 (idete hashiru) Running away, ascending: — suru, to run or flee away, to abscond.

SYN. NIGERU, CHUKUTEN, KASCHI.

SHUPPU シュププ 出奔 — suru, to go to the fu city.

SHURA, SHURA-DÔ シュラ修院 n. One of the hells of the Buddhists, filled with fighting and slaughter: — no chimata.

SHURAN シュラン 清流 n. Frenzy or delirium caused by drinking ardent spirits.

SYN. SHIKYOU.

SHUREN シュレン 普霊 (narai-neru) n. Skill or dexterity required by long practice.

SYN. TANREN.

SHUREN シュレン 普霊 n. Amassing a fortune by injustice, or oppression: — no shin aranyoriru wa mamashiro to shin are, better have a servant who is a thief than one that is oppressive.

SHUREN シュレ恩 收穫 — suru, to gather, collect, to harvest; to constringe, construe.
Extraordinary n. A grog-shop.
Shusai Shushin (shinsu-in) n. — shite tatakau, to fight until death, or to the last drop of blood.
Shushin Shusai shudai n. A religious sect, or denomination.
Shubai Shushin buke n. A fleet of ships of war.
Shushin Shushin shi soku n. Historiography: — kaiun, historiographic bureau.
Shusho Shushin wa kado n. The seed place of a plant, cyoteca.
Shusho Shushin yu kado n. — suru, to contract, to lessen,—as anything elastic when extended.
Shushin Shushin san no kana n. During life, as long as one lives: — chokki, condemned to hard labor for life; — kinko, imprisonment for life.
Shusho Shushin seiki Earnest desire, ambition, hope, aspiration; passion for, fondness for, attachment: — wakakashi no — wa gungaku, military knowledge is my ambition; — boppo — ni — wa hito.
Syn. Shusho Shushin shakai (owari no shirabe) n. Final judicial examination.
Shushin Shushin in n. (ni wo osame ru) n. Governing or regulating one's self, cultivating virtue: — no michi —; — yaku.
Shusho Shusho kenkai (omoku) n. The olfactory nerve.
Shusho Shusho yu kado (kotoni sugureru) More excellent, particularly eminent, more than ordinarily fine or good: — ni omou.
Syn. Shokoku.
Shusho Shusho shuho n. — suru, to take lead, to lead off, to originate a matter and lead others on: — joi no nata — wo — suru —; — sha, a precentor, leader.
Shusho Shusho suke n. The people, the public.
Shusho Shusho suke (awateru) n. — suru, to be alarmed, agitated, bewildered, lose one's presence of mind: — ikaga wa sen to —, alarmed not knowing what to do.
Syn. Sotokaku.
Shusho Shusho suke ( 山 湖 ) n. To be in great sorrow or distress; affliction.
Shusho Shusho suke (tagai no) Unusual or extraordinary beauty.
Shusho Shusho suke (atunuru) — suru, to adorn, embellish, ornament: — kotoba bunsho nado — wo — suru.
Shusho Shusho suke (agana) n. Release from punishment by the payment of a fine: — wo nameru —; — kin.
Shusho Shusho suke (te wo sode ni) — suru — suru, to have the hands in the sleeves, i.e. in the pockets: — shite katorimizu; — bokwan shite sukeawasu, stood with his hands in his pockets without offering to help.
Shusho Shusho suke (atunuru) — suru, to collect, gather: — shobo wo — suru, to collect proof.
Imprecating or invoking evil upon an enemy: — suru, to invoke evil, curse.

The chief censuite next to the chief priest of a Bud. convent.

Bromine.

to petition government for mercy or help in distress, to make a complaint.

The appearing or manifestation of an invisible being: being kamui ya — shitamau.

Prominent above the mass of people, excelling: — no hito.

The going out or appearing in public of the Tenshi.

Going out and coming in, expenditure and income.

Going to an assembly, attending meeting, convening.

The sailing or departure of a ship: nan dokki no da, what o'clock does the boat leave?

Attendance on official duties, official service.

The place from which a thing has originated or come forth; origin, beginning, source.

To come into the world, to be born: nukuban kodomo ga — shitat, a child was born last night.

Bringing suit: — kigen, the period in which a suit may be entered; — kigen-ritsu, statute of limitations.

Satin.

Many in number, great many: — na hito.

Offensive or disagreeable appearance or manner: — wo arawau, to show what modesty should conceal.

Condemn, to sorrow, grieve.

To leave home and open shop, to do business in another place, to go forth and commence military operations, to go to any place for official duty.

Vaccine disease, vaccination: — suru, to vaccinate.
SHUZEN 修縫 n. Repairing, mending: — suzu, to repair, mend.
Syn. suyukou, tsuukuro.

SHUZEN 修縫 主膳 (kashitade) n. A butler.

SHUZEN 修縫 職街 (furai souru) — suzu, to learn and be addicted to: akuu ni — suzu, to learn bad habits.

SHUZEN 修縫 熊熊 (shinsho) n. Common custom.

SHUZUMI 修善礼 n. Red ink.

†So ソ adv. Ten,—only used in poetry and ancient compositions, as: mi-so-ji, yasoji, yaso.

So ソ粗 (furai) Coarse, rude, rough, unpolished, inelegant; (束) thin, not close together: so na mono, a coarse thing. Syn. zatsu.

So ソ縁 (senzu) n. Ancestor, progenitor: waga so, my ancestor.

So ソ等 n. The string used as a warp for floor matting: tatami so wo umu.

So ソ縁 (kurai) n. Office or dignity,—spoken often of the Teuchi: Tenki no so wo fumu, to occupy the imperial dignity—the throne.

So ソ縁 n. Curd or ghee,—same as shiino.

So ソ等 pron. That, that thing, person, he: so na moto ni fumi wo okuru, he sent a letter to him; so wo omouede, without thinking of that; — ga ikeru, he said.

†So ソ幻 = nakare, a neg. imp. particle, always following the verb with na prefixed, as: na yuki so, do not go; na yaki so, do not burn; wara wo hito na togame so, let not people blame me.

†So ソ衣 = koromo, n. Clothing: mi so, Emperor's clothing.

Sō ソ僧 (hōzō) n. A Buddhist priest, a bonze: siō sozi, the rank of bishop in the Buddhist priesthood; daisi sozi, the rank of archbishop; sizen, a rank of priesthood below a bishop; dai-sizen, a rank next above sizen. To each of these ranks there is an assistant called gon. Below these ranks there is yet one called risetsu, a priest. A common priest, who is without rank, is called shoke.

Sō ソ叡 (mōshi-ageru) n. A report, or memorial to the Emperor: — suru, to do, perform; to memorialize or exhibit to the Emperor; ongaku wo — suru, to make music.

Sō ソ叡 (okina) n. A respectful appellation in speaking to, or of an old man— venerable sir.

Sō 収収 (derived from shikai) adv. So, thus, this way, this manner, — shina yo, do so; — ka, or — ka ye, or — des da, or — de gozaimas ka, no? or indeed! — de wa nai, it is not so; — shite oku, let it be as it is; — yuri koto de wa nai, it is no such thing; — shite mo yoi, it will do as it is; — shite miru to, thus we see; — from this we see; — suru wo ja nai, you must not do so. Syn. saxō.

Sō 収消 (subete) adj. The whole: — taka wo ikura, what is the whole amount? — shime, whole sum, total; — ninzu, the whole number of persons.

Syn. mtna.
the pillow (to listen); kasa wo sobadatekite ano wo fuseguri, to incline the umbrella so as to keep off the rain.

Sobae, ru ソバエ i.v. To be familiar in conduct, to take liberties with, to be free in one's conduct to others; hito sobae wo suru.

Sobagai ソバガイ 衛斷 n. Porridge or mush made of buckwheat.

Sobagao ソバガオ 半面 n. The profile, side-face.

Sobagar ソバガラ 蒼褅飯 n. The chaff or shells of buckwheat.

Sobagiri ソバギリ n. A kind of food made of buckwheat served with soy.

Sobai ソバai n. Separating one's self, or leaving the company of others in an offended or sulky manner; hito - wo suru.

Sobai ソバイ 包役 The same quantity added, or repeated; as: ni-sobai, twofold, or twice as much; sun-sobai, threefold, or three times as much.

Sobai, ru ソバイ i.v. To sport, play, frolic.

Sobakasu ソバカス 青祇 n. Freckles on the face.

Sobakiri ソバキリ 繊髪飯 n. A kind of food made of buckwheat.

Sobame ソバメ 倭目 n. The eyes or sight of a bystander; eyes turned to one side; de miru, to look at obliquely.

Sobame ソバメ 東人 n. A concubine.

Sobame, ru ソバメ反 t.v. To turn side-ways; to regard with averted eyes, or with disgust; mi wo sobame musu, to go through side-ways, as a narrow passage; me wo sobame musu, to look askant at another.

Sobami ソバオ 伊延 i.v. To turn the face or body to one side, to turn sidewise.

Soh-an ソハ安 蓼晩 (hayai ooi) Fast or slow, early or late, sooner or later: - iku ni nari-mashii, sooner or later they will fight.

Sohana ソハナ 潮花 n. A present made to all the servants or inmates of a house.

Sohashii ソハシ 坂場士 n. A speculator in the market price of any commodity, a gambler in stocks, stock-juber, or broker.

Sohasonshi, -ki, -ku ソハ三し, -基, -基 adj. Distant, cool, unfriendly; sulky, morose: -i, do.

Sohatsuki ソハツキ n. A side or lateral view or appearance.

Sohatsuki, -ku ソハツク i.v. To act in a familiar manner, to sport, frolic.

Sohaya ソハヤ 酔多屋 n. The cucumber. Same as kiri.

Sohaya ソハヤ 卑多屋 n. A shop or eating house where food made of buckwheat is sold.

Sohazou ソハザウ n. - utare, to get hurt in a melee, as a bystander.

Sohazei ソハゼイ 招場侍 n. A page, waiter, attendant.

Sohazuke ソハザケ 招場客 n. A price-current.
Socha ソチャ 轻茶 n. Coarse or inferior tea.
Sochi ソチ 置地 (coll. sotchi) That place, there, that thing (pointing to it), you: sochi ye ikenashō, I will go there.

Syn. soko.

Sōchī ソチ 装置 (shikakueru) — suru, to place in position, arrange: tathō wo daibai ni suru.

Sochin ソチノ Same as sochi.

Sōchū ソチウ 早朝 (asa haya) n. The early morning, early in the morning: asu —, early to-morrow morning; yoku —, early next morning; kon —, early this morning.

Sōchō ソチョ 曹長 (mil). Sergeant-major.

Soda ソダ n. Branches of trees or brushwood used for lighting fires.

Sōda ソダ 曹達 (Eng.) Soda: tansan —, carbonate of soda.

Sodachi ソタチ 背 n. Growth, bringing up, rearing, education, cultivation: ga warui, badly brought up, or badly educated.

Syn. yasahij, bei, yōku.

Sodachin ソタチニ 背 in. To grow, to enlarge in bulk or stature, to be reared up, brought up: kodomo ga yoku sodatta, the child has grown finely.

Syn. seichō seru.

Sōdai ソダイ 統代 (subete no kawari) n. The agent, deputy, substitute or representative of a body or number of persons; a committee: yō tateru, to appoint a committee.

Sōdai ソダイ 畜大 (sakan ni shite or nari) Grand, great, magnificent.

Sōdara ソダラ 七 n. The whole, sum total.

Sōdan ソダン 単談 (ui-katarai) n. Talking together, consultation, conference: suru, to consult or confer together.

Syn. hōsō, danke, dannya.

Sōdan ソダン 談談 (tori-atsume-banashi) n. A collection, — of sayings, anecdotes or scientific matters.

Sodate, -ku ソダ台 語 t.v. To raise, to bring up, rear up, to cause to grow, cultivate: ko wo —, to rear up a child; ine wo —, to raise rice.

Syn. biki suru, yōiku, yasurahin.

Sode ソデ 袖 n. The sleeve of a garment: no tonyu shimo, the sleeve bedewed with tears; suri to tsušō no en.

Sodegaki ソデガキ 袖垣 n. A short fence adjoining a house.

Sodegasa ソデガサ 袖笠 n. Holding up the sleeve as a screen to the face, from the sun, rain, etc.

Sodegobi ソデゴビ 袖色 n. Begging: suru, to beg.

Sodegō ソデガウ や紺 n. A small cuen used by carrying in the sleeve.

Sodejirushi ソデジレス 袖標 n. The badge or coat-of-arms worn on the sleeve.

Sodekuchi ソデクチ 袖口 n. The end or hole of a sleeve, the cuff.

Sodemakura ソデマクラ 袖枕 n. A pillow made of the arm and sleeve: wo shite naru, sleeping with his arm for a pillow.

Syn. temakura.

Sodemakuri ソデマクラ 袖枕 n. Rolling up the sleeve.

Sōden ソデden 相願 (ai tsutawaru) n. Handled down or transmitted from former generations, inherited: no yaku-hō, a medical recipe received from others.

Sōden ソデ田 桑田 (kuwartake) n. A mulberry plantation.

Sodenai, -ki-ku ソデナイ adj. Different from what it should be, improper; not true, insincere, false: mono, counterfeit article; kokoro, false-hearted; koto wo suru, to act improperly.

Sodenashi ソデナシ 袖無 n. A vest or jacket without sleeves.

Sodezome ソデome 袖紫 n. The sewing up of part of the opening of the sleeve when a child becomes about five years old, so as to make a pocket.

Sode-etsushi ソデウシシ 袖敷 n. Handling anything secretly to another through the sleeve: ni mono wo yaru.

Sōdo ソド 敷動 n. Disturbance, riot, tumult, upheav, row, war: okeo, to excite a riot, raise a disturbance; suru, to make a disturbance.

Syn. sawagi, ran.

†Sōdo, -ku ソドタ k.u. To rush about in a noisy, active and bustling manner.

Syn. sawagu,

Sōdoku ソドク 袖稽 h. Syphilis.

Syn. kasa, baidoku.

Sodoku ソドク 稽 h. Reciting the names of the Chinese characters without learning their meaning, as children in first learning to read: suru, to recite, etc.

Sōdoshitori ソドシトリ 袖時季 n. The head man of a city, town, or village, selected from the common people.

Soe-, -ku ソエ台 裙 t.v. To annex, to add, unite, subjoin, or join a smaller to a greater or principal, to append: onna ni kozukai wo soete yaru, to send a servant along with the woman; kobata wo —, to put a word in, or add a word to what is said; kokoro wo —, to give heed or attend to.

Syn. tskeru, kwaeru.

Sobeshi ソベスイ 副席 n. A satellite.

Sobebumi ソベブミ 補書 (tensho) n. A subjoined letter, a letter affixed to anything, a letter of recommendation or introduction.

Sobushi ソブシ n. Sleeping together, — of opposite sexes.

Sogaki ソガキ 補書 n. A postscript.

Sogami ソガミ 補纂 n. Artificial hair— worn by one whose hair is thin: kawojo.

Sogor ソゴリ 副木 n. A splint.

Sogurumanga ソガルムガ n. An extra wagon, — taken along as a relay.

Sore ソレ 補乳 n. Suckling a child while lying down: suru.

Sōgō ソゴヤ 澄状 n. Same as sobumi.

†Sōe ni ソー尼 adv. So, yes: — tote, yes, but, however, nevertheless; sobe ni to koton, he answered, yes it is so.
Sorufu ど प 京父 n. Grandfather on the father's side.
Syn. ojisan, jujisama.
Sofuku ど フ 欅服 n. Coarse clothing.
Soga さが poss. pron. Its, his, her's: — koko-r
zashi ni makurezu, to let him have his own way.
Sogaigiku 亀仙樫 承和菊 n. Yellow chrys.
anthemum.
† Sogai さがい 背向 Backwards, or back turned towards: Oshima wo — nisitsuts
fune wo kogi-yuku, they rowed the boat with
their backs towards Oshima; — nis firumuku,
turu and look back.
Sogaido さがイド n. Yellow color.
Sogaigaku 亀仙楽 Musical entertainment
or performance, music: — ga aru; — suru.
Sogaami さがミ 総髦 n. (coll.) Unshaven
head, long hair: — no hito.
Syn. sōhatsu.
Sōankō サウン nhắnヤ 雙眼鏡 n. An
opera-glass.
Sogare-ru サガレル 被斬 (pass. and pot.
of sogi) To be sliced or cut off.
Sogoe そがえ n. A splinter: yubi ni — ga tateu,
have a splinter in my finger,
Sogoe-ru サガレル i.v. To be cut, pared, or
sliced obliquely, to be splintered: hana ga segeta, his nose is cut off.
Sogekki 亀敵 匣銃 (merai uchi) — suru, to
aim and shoot at, to deliberately fire at: —
tai, company of sharp-shooters; hito wo —
suru; — saturet shinu.
Sogekki 亀敵 忍劇 n. Pressing emergency,
disturbance; busy.
Sogen そがん 潮潦 (minamoto ni sakanoboru)
— suru, tracing things up to their origin:
tendō sogen.
Sogesogoe さがそが 优 adv. Cut up into various
shapes, discordant, disagreeing, disunited.
Sogai, sogu サガ COMPLETE adj. To cut or pare
obliquely, as in pointing a pencil or stake;
to slice, to chip off, split off: sekihitsu wo
— to point a slate-pencil; hana wo —, to cut
off the nose.
Sogitaka さがき台柄 n. Thinly split
Sogita さが板, shingule.
† Sogaigoku 亀仙菊 adv. Much, many. Same
as kogotakun.
Sogoo そごう 聖鏡 (kui chigai) — suru, to
disagree, be contradictory, not to suit or agree.
Syn. sōi, mu-jun.
Sogo そがウ 棟好 n. Countenance, features:
— no yoi hito.
Sogokō そがこカウ 萩合音 n. Rose maloles,
or liquid storax, the product of the Liquidambar
tree, used much as a medicine.
Sogoku そがく 齡言 (sumutu wa kotoba) n.
Coarse, backguard or impolite language: —
wo luruku.
Syn. sōkō.
Sogo そが 葬具 n. The articles used at
funerals.
Sohai そハイ 鼠豹 n. Despicable, contempt-
able fellow.
Sohaku そ합 精税 (sake no kosu) n. The
dregs or sediment of sake: kōju wo — no
numaru, to repeat merely what the ancients
have said.
Sohatsu そ合 陰髪 n. The hair unshaven,
long hair: — no hito, a person who does not
shave his head; — ni naru.
Syn. sōgami.
† Soho そほ 染 Red (used only in comp.)
Sohō そ合素對 n. One who without rank
or nobility exercises power or influence through his
wealth: — ku, a wealthy house or family.
Syn. fuki.
Sohu そ合無 双方 (ryū-hō) n. Both sides,
both parties, both persons.
Sohobune そ合船子 n. A red-painted ship.
Sohodo そ合多一 Saimasu as sohoku.
Sohon そ合本 送本 (hon wo okuru) — suru,
to send a book, distribute books, —by the pub-
lisher.
† Sohoni そ恵一 諸と n. Red ochre.
Sohouzu そ合策 標山字 n. A kind of
scarcecrow.
Syn. kagashi.
Sot そ子 純意 (hon-i) n. One's sincere desire,
wish or hope.
Sot そ子 浮意 (utori kokoro) n. Distant,
strange, cold, or unfriendly in feeling; treat-
ing with neglect; mostly connected with a
negative, as: soitake, without reserve or
neglect, intimate, friendly; soi ni wa keshitte
misazu koro.
Sot そ子 卒池 (ni-ta-go) n. Difference,
discrepancy, mistake, error, failure: — suru,
to differ, disagree; — naku, without fail; ano
hito ga totta ni — wa nai, there is no mistake
about his taking it; jīgo —, self-contradic-
tion.
Syn. machigai, munun.
Sot-oi そ合計 i.v. To be at the side of, near
to, along with, added, joined, united, annexed,
or associated with, appended: kawa ni sōte
yuku, to go along, or follow the course of the
river; ko wa haka ni sōte swarun, the child
sits by the side of the mother; tsuna wa otto
ni sou, the wife is joined to her husband; tsuki
wa chikō ni sōta mono, the moon is a satellite
of the earth; me ni son, to be always in sight,
never out of sight; kokoro no ni ni sōsuzu, to
feel very anxious; hi ni soite, daily.
Syn. tsuku.
Sobushi そブシ 柿並 n. Sleeping or lying
together.
Sobono そブノ 椀物 n. Anything that
appertains, belongs to, or is always associated
with something else; an appendage, as: ya
wa yumi ni —, the arrow belongs to the bow;
kura wa uma ni —, the saddle belongs to the
horse.
Sone そね 純癒 n. (same as sobushi) Sleeping
together: — no toko.
Sotetsu そ鐵 (cont. of sono yatsu) n. A word
of contempt,—that fellow; that thing; or
affair.
Sōja ソウザヤ 總社 n. The principal Shintō temple in each province.

Sōjir ソウジー 撃除 n. Cleaning, putting to rights, putting in order by sweeping or dusting: zashiki no — wo suru, to sweep and dust the parlor, to put the room to rights; tabukobon no — wo suru, to clean the tobacco tray.

Sōjiki ソウジキ 吹食 n. Coarse or mean food: — wo shoku sezu; also soku simple vegetable food without wine or flesh.

Sōjimi ソウジミ 正身 n. The real body or person; one's self: kami no — ; — ni koto wo suru.

Sōjiri ソシジ n. The flesh on the side or breast of an animal.

Sōjite ソウジテ 總 adv. Generally, for the most part, commonly, all, universally.

Sōjita ソウジタ n. A scavenger.

Sōjumu ソウジム 新駅 (uttae gaki) n. A written petition, memorial, or complaint to officials: — wo ageru.

Sōjō ソウジョ 美上 — suru, to state or report to the Emperor.

Sōmon ソモン.

Sōs ソウジョ 僧正 n. The highest rank in the Bud. priesthood, archbishop.

Sōsō ソウソウ 祖十郎 n. A kind of covering for the head and face: — zukin, id.

Sōsatsu ソウサツ 招術 n. The art of using the spear, the spear exercise: — no keiko.

Sōsuke ソウスケ 筑前 n. The name of a plant, Atractylis lancea.

Sōkai ソウカイ 濃海 (ao unaba) n. The blue sea, ocean: — no ryū.

Sōkan ソウサン 埕鞋 n. Shoe, slipper.

Sōkan ソウカン 相感 n. Mutual influence, or action of one thing on another.


Sōkatsu ソウサク 懇請 (sube kukuri) — suru, to have the general control or government, to include all, comprehend all.

Sōke- ソケ i.v. To deviate from the right way, miss the mark, to glance off; to slip aside, to go out of the way in order to avoid another person.

Sōkai ソウケイ 懇計 n. The whole amount, total, totality.

Sōken ソウケン 存価 n. The white garment worn by a priest, a surplice.

Sōken ソウケン 素顔 (sukogyaka) Strong, robust; hale, healthy: go — de omedetō gazaimasu, I congratulate you on your good health; — wo iware, to congratulate one on his health.

Sōken ソウケン 国頭 n. The far side, far off: michi no — ; yama no — .

Sōken ソウケン 送金 (kane wo okuru) — suru, to send the money, make payment.

Sorita ソリタ i.v. To stand far off, to be distant: sokitateru yama, the distant mountain.

Sōkka ソウカ 足下 You (used in addressing another respectfully).

Sōken ソケン, -ki-ku ソケナイ adj. Uncivil, rude, uncourtous in treatment of others.

Sōken- ソケンノ- n. A summary judgment, as by a police magistrate without carrying the case to a higher court: — suru.

Sōken ソケン 到開 Vacant, unoccupied, without incumbent — spoken only of an office: dai-jō-dai-jiin wa — no kwan nari.

Sokkin ソッキ泥井金 Ready money, cash paid down: — de kau, to buy for cash.

Sōken ソッケン 即付 adv. Now, at once, this moment.

Sōkō ソッコ 即効 n. Immediate action, or quick operation of medicines: kono kusuri tea — ga aru, this medicine gives instant relief.

Sōkō ソッコ 即効 adv. In a moment, instantly, immediately, at once.

Sōkun ソッキ粉 adv. Atagushi-dokoro ni.


Sōkyou ソッキョ 鍾去 adv. Immediately to become merry, present merriment.

Soko ソコ 具合 (cont. of sono tokoro) That place, there, that: — ye yaku; — wo noke, clear out from there; koko kara — mada, from here to there: — wo ima shite gozaru wa, are you now doing that? — to naku, no place in particular, any where.

Soko ソコ 底 n. The wall or rampart of a castle, the earth thrown out of a ditch or trenchenence and used as a defense.

Soko ソコ 足下 pron. You.

Sokō ソクオ 獺会 (saru na wa) n. One who leads about a monkey as a show.

Sōkō ソオ 末尾 n. The first or rough copy, or draft.

Sōkō ソオ 起稿 n. The radical for grass (†), over a Chinese character.
Sokotsu ソコツイハハ 底津河根 n
The rock underlying the soil: — ni miya-bashira futoshiki tatete.

Sokotsuki ソコツキ 底付 n. Sticking to the bottom, as anything cooking in a pan or pot; burnt, charred: meshi no — wo ku, to eat that which sticks to the pot.

Sokotsumi ソコツミ 底蔓 n. Anything packed or stowed away in the bottom of a ship, box, etc.: — ni suru.

Soku ソク 柱 A pair of anything worn on the feet or legs: tabi is-soku, a pair of stockings; zori ni soku, two pairs of sandals.

Soku ソク 束 n. A bundle (used in counting paper, straw, wood, etc.); a hand's breadth in measuring the length of an arrow: kami is-soku, one ream of paper; wara ni soku, two sheaves of straw; jigo soku mitusube, fifteen hands and three fingers long.

Sokubaku ソクバク 束根 (shibaru) n. Bond, restraint, bondage: hito no jiyû wo — suru, to restrain one's liberty.

Sokui ソクイ 印位 (kuri ni tsuku) n. The public coronation, or inauguration of the Mikado: — no rei wo okonau.

Sokui ソクイ 印付 n. Past. mode of boiled rice.

Sokul・0 ソクル 即時 adv. To bind several things into a bundle or sheaf, to bundle.

Sokun ソクウ 蒸 t.v. (coll.) To bind several things into a bundle or sheaf, to bundle.

Sokun ソクウ 即時 adv. At one's, immediately, the same hour, or instant: — ni dekiru, to do at once.

Sokurusu ソクルス 外宣 adv. Same day, immediately. Syn. sokuni.

Sokuritsu ソクリズ 外示 adv. The neck, the head (used contemptuously): — hikimake, pull off his head; rozekiwa — tsume, he is a ruffian, punch his head.

Soku-Hitsu ソクヌ 日毛 n. A style of wearing the hair.

Soku-Kosai ソクチャ 息女 Daughter: go —, your daughter.

Soku-Kosai ソクチャ 息女 (me wo sokutetsu) — suru, to look askance at, to look at carefully.

Sokushan ソクツナ 息男 Son: go —, your son.

Sokusako ソクサク n. (coll.) A bribe, or present made to gain the favor of another: — wo kan, to employ bribes.

Sokumai ソクマ伊 里息 (iyashiki mono) — wo agetu, to elevate a person in low condition to office or high rank.

Soku-ryo ソクリョ メイムy测量 Surveying, measuring: — suru, to measure the depth, height or length of anything great, to survey; umi wo — suru, to sound the depth of the sea; — yu-ku, the study of surveying; — ki, surveying instruments.

Syn. Hakaru.
SOKUSAI ソクサイ 恋（coll.）Free from sickness, misfortune or evil: — ni kurashte oru, to live free from all calamity; — ni on mamori kudasare, preserve me from evil (in praying).

Syn. bugi.

SOKUSEKI ソクセキ 雅席 Same assembly, or meeting, while at the meeting; prompt, at once, immediately, on the spot: — ni shi wo tsukuru, to compose verses while at the meeting.

SOKUSEN ソクゼン 絢崎 n. Snuffers.

Syn. shinkiri.

SOKUSHI ソクシ 即死 n. Dying on the spot, or at once.

SOKUSHU ソクシュ 東休 n. A present made to a teacher on entering school, entrance-fee.

SOKUSUKU ソクスグ adv. (coll.) Quietly, softly, gently: = sono-sono.

SOKUTAI ソクタイ 東探 n. An ancient court costume.

SOKUTAI ソクタイ 東探 adv. (hakari sadamenu) — suru, to measure, survey.

SOKUTOU ソクトウ 即答 n. Immediate or instant answer; replying at once.

SOKUTSU ソクトス 番答 n. The den of a wild beast, or of robbers.

SOKUZA ソクザ 即座 adv. On the spot, immediately, while sitting.

SOKWAI ソクワイ 角行 (aka-noboru) — suru, to go up stream, ascend against the current: kyūyū ni — suru.

SOKWAI ソクサイ 素懷 n. A hope or desire long entertained. Syn. homō, honkai.

SOKWAN ソクワン 牡蠣 (sahan naru mimo) n. A grand or magnificent object or sight.

SOKWATSU ソクワツ 東樫 (sube-kururu) — suru, to superintend, to oversee: moromeru no — suru.

SOMA ソマ n. A mountain from which timber is cut; a wood-chopper: — dakumi, a wood-chopper; — gi, timber.

SOMARITO ソマリト 棗木 n. A woodman, wood-chopper; one who gets timber out of the forest; a lumberman. Syn. kikori.

SOMAI ソマイ 草昧 Early or uncivilized, rough, rude: — no yo, dark ages.

SOMAKATA ソマカタ n. A thickly wooded region, a forest.

SOMARI,-RU ソマリ 素木 i.v. To be dyed, colored, tinged, stained; (fig.) to be imbued, infected, impregnated with: akaku somarun, dyed red; chi ni — stained with blood; aku ni —, corrupted with wickedness.

SOMATSU ソマツ 素末 Coarse, rough, rude, careless, badly made, vulgar; cheap, insignificant: — na mono, a thing coarsely made; oya wo — ni suru, to behave disrespectfully to parents; hon wo — ni suru, to treat a book roughly.

Syn. zatsu, soryaku, sosō, sokutsu.

SOMAYAMA ソマヤマ 柚山 n. A mountain covered with timber: — bito, a woodman.

SOMAZU, or SOMAN ソマズ 不染 (neg. of somari) Kokoro ni — koto, a thing for which one has no taste.

SOMBA ソンバ 存亡 Existence or destruction; life or death: kuni no — ni kukanuru ikusa, a war upon which the existence of a state depends.

SOME,-RU ソメル 染 t.v. To dye, to stain, tint, color; (fig.) to imbue or impregnate with, infect: kinu wo someru, to dye silk; aku-some, dyed red; kuro-some, dyed black.

SOME,-RU ソメル 初 To begin, or do anything for the first time,—only used in comp. with other verbs, as: aruki-someru, to begin to walk; hanu ga saki-someru, the flower begins to bloom; kiki-someru, to hear for the first time.

SOMEGAMI ソメガミ 染神 n. Colored paper, an inikobuta for the canonical books of the Buddhists.

SOMEKUSA ソメクサ 染料 n. Dye-stuff, a material for dyeing.

SOMEI ソメイ 雅明 Acute in perceiving, clever, sagacious, intelligent: kishitu — naru mono.

SOMEI ソメイ 染治 n. The wide blue ocean.

Syn. agunabara, sokai.

SOMEIRO ソメイロ 染色 n. The color of which anything is dyed.

SOMЕMUKA ソメムカ 斜遇山 n. The same as shumisen.

SOME-KAESHI,-SU ソメカセス 染灰 t.v. To dye anything in a different color, to re-dye.


SOMEMONO ソメモノ 染物 n. Anything undergoing the process of dyeing.

SOMEMONOA ソメモノヤ 染物屋 n. A dye house, or dyer. Syn. kota.

SOMEN ソメン 染縞 n. Vermicelli.

SOMETSUKI ソメツキ 染付 n. Figured,—either by the pencil, as porcelain, or by dyeing.

SOMI ソミ 素美 n. The whole body.

SOMI,-MU ソミ 染 i.v. (cont. of somari) To be dyed: yanai ni somita, to be infected with disease.

† SOMIKAKUDA ソミカクダ same as yamabushi.

SOMITSU ソミツ 染付 (arai komayaka) Fine or coarse, close together or separated.

SOMMET ソメメ 素命 (tutoki ôse) n. Honorable commands, or instructions (used in speaking to or of an honorable person).

SOMMO ソモマ 素末 n. Loss of money: yama ga kazurete — wo shita, the speculation has failed and I have lost.

Syn. son.

SOMMON ソモン 素存 (tazuneru) — suru, to enquire after one's health.

SOMO ソモ 染 same as sono-sama.

SOMO ソモ LIMITED (lit. thick grass, jungle, used only in humble address to honorable persons) = 1, a vulgar clownish person: — no shin, id.

SOMOJII ソモジ-pron. You (only in speaking to a woman).

SOMOKU ソモク 草木 (kusa ki) n. Herbs and trees, the vegetable kingdom.
Sōmon ソウモン 奥関 — suru, to address, or report to the Teushi.
Syn. mōshig-aeru.
Sōmon ソウモン 締門 n. The principal gate or entrance into a castle.
†Sōmon ソウモン 相関 n. A love song, or amorous poetry.
Sōmosan ソモサン 作摩生 adv. Of interrogation = ikaga, how is it? used only by the zen sect of Buddhists in discussions, etc.
Somo-sono ソモモノ 仰仰 conj. Used in commencing a narrative or introducing a new subject = Now, things being so, after this, to speak more particularly.
Sōn 本 to speak (tattoki iyashii) n. Honorable and base, noble and ignoble.
Sōn-pu-shi ソンブウシ 尊夫子 n. A teacher who resides in the house of his pupils; a tutor, or traveling instructor.
Sōnkei-ru ソムケル 普 n.v. To turn the back to, to turn away; kō wo —, to turn the face away; ni wo —.
Sōnuki-ru ソムクリ 普 n.v. and t.v. To turn the back on, to turn away from, to act contrary to; to oppose, disobey, rebel against, to transgress, break: akari ni soumiete tatsu, to stand with the back turned to a light; yo wo —, to turn one's back on the world; michi ni —, to forsake the right way; okite wo —, to break the laws; yakuwakuro wo —, to break an agreement; shoujin ni —, to rebel against one's lord.
Syn. taga, motoru, urai suru.
Sōmyō ソウミョ 納経 n. A general name, name of a class.
Sōmyōdai ソウミョダイ 納経代 n. An agent, deputy, substitute, or representative of a body, or number of persons.
Syn. sōdai.
Son ソン 締 — suru, to exist, to be, to preserve: inochi wo —, to preserve one's life.
Syn. nagaaraeru, tamotsu.
Son ソン 損 n. Loss: — wo suru, to lose; watatsuwo ni —, da, it is my loss.
Syn. somi, sonshitsu.
Son ソン 諸 n. Descendant, posterity: Tenshi nSector, a descendant of the Mikado.
Syn. shibon, sise.
Son ソン 諸 n. A numeral in counting tubs, barrels, casks, etc.: sake isou, one barrel of wine; aburi ni so, two tubs of oil.
Son ソン 諸 (tattoki) Honorable, respected, holy, noble — a term of great respect used in addressing or speaking of high, or divine persons: sonjan, honorable face, or your face; son taijin, your honorable father; shakusen, Shaka; go somyu, your father (polite).
Sonar ソナール 備 n. Provision, preparation; disposition, order, or arrangement: fui no — wo suru, to make provision against an accident; yuusui no —, the disposition of an army.
Sonar-ru ソナールル 備 t.v. To set before an honorable person, to offer, to set in order, to array, arrange; to provide, prepare, to furnish; to endow with: miki wo kami ni —, to set wine as an offering before the kami; go ran ni —, to lay before an honorable person to look at; hito wo kurai ni —, to set a person on the throne; soumetsu aru, to be endowed with, to have; yuusui wo —, to set an army in order of battle; zen-shin wo sonaretumu mono, one endowed with a virtuous mind.
Syn. tamukeru, aeru.
Sonashi-ku-shi ソウナキ 無左右 adj. Without consideration, thoughtlessly, heedlessly: sōnaku hito wo soshiru, thoughtlessly to speak evil of others; sōnaku hito wo fumamuru.
Sonashi-ku-shi ソウナキ 無関 (wakari naki) adj. Matchless, that has no equal, unrivaled: tori ni wa kijí sōnaku mono wari, among birds the pheasant has no equal.
Sonata ソナタ 其方 (cont. of sono kata) That side, you, — spoken to inferiors.
Sonawaki-ru ソナワール 備 i.v. To have or to be endowed with, to be fully furnished, to be perfect, or complete in, to possess: taku ga mi ni —, to be endowed with all virtue.
Sonchō ソンチョウ 普备 (tattoki iyouzuru) suru, to treat with great honor and consideration, to honor and esteem: kōshi no michi wo — suru.
Sonchō ソンチョウ 普備 n. Honorable persons, superiors: — wo yuau
Sonday ソナドク 納大 n. Proud, arrogant, haughty: — no kicho; — ni kamaeru, to assume an arrogant demeanor.
Son ソン n. A rocky hill.
Sonemashiki-ku-shi ソメマシキくし ソメマシキ adj. Enviurable, to be envied.
Sonemi ソニミ 揹 n. Envy, jealousy.
Sonemimu ソニミム 揹 t.v. To envy, to be jealous of: hito wo —, to envy another.
Syn. netamu, urayamu.
Son'en サウセン 壯年 (makan ura toshi) n. The flower of one's age, about the 20th year; an adult, manhood.
Sonrai ソンライ 損害 n. Damage, loss: — yūshō, claim for damage.
Sonog ソノガ 普号 n. Honorary name or title.
Son-i ソニイ 納威 n. Majesty: — naru, majestic, august.
Son-ri ソウリ 僧侶 n. Priest and nun.
Sonri ソンリ 僧侶 t.v. キンジ ニャ, n. Kingfisher.
Sonni ソニ尼 新人 n. An informer, a complainer, a plaintiff.
Syn. Sonin ソニニ 新人 n. Appointed to office by the council of state and reported to the Emperor.
Sonja ソンジャ 普士 n. An honorable title given to a saint, venerable, revered, the most honorable guest at an entertainment.
Sonja-ru ソンジャル 普し t.v. To injure, hurt, damage, spoil; to mistake, to do erroneously; to be damaged, injured: hon ga sonjikata, the book is damaged; mi-sonjiru, to mistake in seeing; kaki-sonjiru, to commit an error in writing.
Syn. sokonau.
Sonka ソンカ 村家 (murura no ie) n. A farm house, village house.
Sonke ソンケ 尊敬 n. Adoration, worship:
- suru, to adore.
Sonkin ソンキン 損金 n. Money sunk or lost in business or in any enterprise: — wa isen ryō.
Sonkō ソンコウ 尊公 A title of highest respect; your honor, my lord, =you, in epistles.
Sonkyo ソンキョ 尊偶 — suru, to squat down, to crouch.
Syn. uzukumaru.
Sonkō ソンコウ 村居 (murura ni oru) n. Residing in the country.
Sonkyō ソンキョウ 尊敬 (tattō uyamash) — suru, to honor and respect, to reverence, to hallow: kami wo — suru, to reverence the kami.
Syn. agamemu.
Sonna ソンナ (cont. of sono yō-na) adj. (coll.) That kind, such, so much; — koto de wo nai, it is not that kind of thing; — ni naku wo, don't cry so much; — ni sonakna wo nai, it is not so very cold; — ni itaku wo nai, it don't hurt so very much.
Syn. bahōdo.
Sonkara ソンカラ adv. (coll.) If so, then so:
- só shiyō, if so I will do so; — kaerō, so then I will return.
Sonkō ソンコウ 尊王 (ō wato tattobu) Honoring the king: — jōi, honor the emperor and drive out the barbarians.
Sono ソノ n. A flower garden.
Sono ソノ pron. That, those; his, her's, its, your, their: — sono hito, that man, or those men; sono mono, that thing or those things; — toki ni, at that time; — on' chi ni, in your country; — mana, that way or manner; just as it is; — mana ni shite oku, let it be just as it is; — naka, amongst them, in the midst of them; — nochi, after that, afterwards; — uchi, during that time, in the meantime, amongst them, after some time; — ue, besides that, in addition to that, moreover, still more, furthermore; — yue, on that account, for that reason, therefore: — koka, besides that, moreover; — ni, he, himself, itself; — ni sono mana, just as it is.
†Sonoru ソノフ (lq. sono) A grove, garden: take no —, Imperial relations.
Sonno ソノハウ 方 That side, that country, that person or thing; you (contemnuously=tenue).
Sonokami ソノカミ 電時 adv. Formerly, anciently, at that time.
Syn. mukashii.
Sonokata ソノカタ 方 Same as sonokō.
Sonomoto ソノモト 言許 pron. You (polite).
Syn. sokka.
†Sonoo ソノ ニ廃陵 n. A temporary burying place.
Sonokaku ソノカク 村落 (murura-murura) n. Villages.
Sonkō ソノコ 尊属 n. Your honorable opinion or will, — used in letters.
Sonkyō ソンレウ 損料 n. The expense or hire, price paid for things hired, such as clothes, furniture, utensils: — no jiten.
Sonkō-yā ソンレウヤ 損料屋 n. A shop where goods are kept to hire.
Sonsetsu ソンセツ 損篤 n. Restraint (of one's passions), self-denial.
Syn. hikame.
Sonshitsu ソンシツ 損失 n. Loss.
Syn. sommō, son.
Sonshō ソンショウ 尊銳 n. An honorable appellation, title.
Sonso ソンソウ 尊崇 (tattō-agamery) — suru, to honor, to adore, worship.
Sonshai ソンサイ 尊体 n. Your honorable body, or person.
Sonshin ソンジン 尊信 n. Used in addressing an honorable person, — your excellence, your honor.
Sonshoku ソンショク 尊得 n. Loss and gain, profit and loss.
Sonshike ソンシキ 損益 n. Loss and gain, increase or diminish, advantage or disadvantage.
Sonshai ソンザイ 存在 n. Existence, being: — suru, to be, exist.
Sonshiru ソンジル See sonjiru.
Shō サウド Suitable, fitting, becoming; middling or tolerably good circumstances: — mi no bungen ni — suru, to be suitable to one's position or circumstances; — mi yakume, a suitable office; — suru, to live in tolerably good circumstances.
Syn. tekitori, kanau.
Shō サウド 王 n. One who without the office exercises sovereign or moral power over men, as Confucius.
Soppu ソッパ 卒状 n. Projecting front teeth: — no hito, a person who has projecting teeth.
Syn. deraka.
Soppo ソッポ 卒状 (coll.) Reckless, careless or extravagant in speaking, or acting: — no koto wo inu.
Sora サラ空 n. The sky, the heavens; the space between heaven and earth; time, or season; 假, 偽, false, fictitious, feigned, sham, pretended; flighty: — de yoru, to recite from memory; akt nō, time of autumn; kokoro ga sora ni natta, his mind has become flighty; ashi no — ni naru, not to know whether one is walking on earth, or air, (from emotion) — faite iru, to be looking up at the sky, not paying attention; takiti no — no oboeru, did not know whether he was standing or sitting; mani wo suru — no nai, not appearing to know what he was doing; miru sora no nai airsama, a condition not fit to be seen; sorato, feigning ignorance; — warai, feigned laughter; — ne, feigned sleep; — yori, pretended intoxication; — naki, pretending to cry; — yumai, feigned sickness; — tsunobō, feigned deafness; — uofukku, whistling in affected ignorance; — jitori, pretending to be dead; — tenpei, pretended diligence.
†Sorbart ソラバキ n. Burning incense.
SORADANOME サラダノメ n. A false hope, a fallacious trust: — nuru kimiga kokoro.
SORADAKE サラダケ 假狂 n. Feigning madness.
SORADOKU サラドク n. (coll.) Becoming loose of itself, as a knot: kimu no obi wa — ga suru.
SORADOKU サラドク adv. (coll.) Same as shuradoko.
SORAKORO サラコロ 假心 n. Falsehearted, deceitful, perfidious.
SORAGUMORI サラグモ里 n. Deceptive clouds, that have no rain.
SORAIJIN サライジン 假聖 n. A hypocritical priest, a false prophet.
SORAI サライ 罪業 n. Waste, unculivated land, jungle: — shit, a countryman, boor, clown.
SORAI,-AU サララブ候 An auxiliary and substantival verb, much used in epistolary writings, formed from the ancient form of samurō, to be; sub. sōrawa; neg. sōrawaz; fut. sōrawen; sub. sōradome.
SORAIRO サライロ 空色 n. A sky-blue color.
SORAKAZOKE,-RU サラカズヘル i.v. To calculate or reckon in one's mind.
SORAKU サラク 碧落 — suru, to die,—spoke of the death of a feudal lord.
SORAMAKE サラマケ 假負 n. Feigning defeat: — taka no —, feigning to be defeated in battle.
SORAMAME サラマメ 假豆 n. The name of a large bean, Vicia faba.
SORAME サラメ 假目 n. Pretending not to see; thinking one sees objects but is mistaken.
SORAMI サラミ n. Pretending to see: — shite suru.
SORAMIDARE サラミダレ n. Feigned intoxication, pretending to be drunk.
SORAMIMI サラミミ 假聴 n. Pretending to hear, deceptive hearing, listening for something which one thinks he heard: — wa shiranakasu, always thinking he hears something.
SORAMITSU サラミツ adj. A pillow-word applied to a mountain.
SORANA サラナ n. A bad, but false, name or reputation, nick-name: — wo tateru.
SORANSE サラセン 假禽 n. A cry or voice made in imitation of a bird or animal: — wo hakarau; — wo tsukau.
SORANE サラネ 假鶏 n. Feigned sleep.
SORANSE サラセン 假根 n. A root of tree or plant extending into and floating in the water: — shi no —
SORANOKU サラノクサ 雙腳菊 n. Wolfsbane, aconite.
SORANJU,-RU, or -ZERO サラジュ 随筆 t.v. To recite from memory, to commit to memory: hon wo —, to recite a book from memory.
SORASOKE サラスゲ 賛記 n. Committing to memory: — jikkai wo — ni suru.
SOROBAN そろばん n. A calculating machine, abacus; — suru, to calculate or reckon on the abacus; — shite miru, to reckon how much; — ni arataru, not to come up to one's calculations; — dama, the balls of the soroban.
SORE-RO そろろ t.v. To equalize, make even, uniform or alike; to make to accord or be in union; to match, to complete the full number, to furnish or supply with anything requisite: kuchi wo soroete motsu, to say unanimously; ashi wo soroete aruku, to keep step in walking; koe wo soroete toneru, to recite prayers in unison; gunzui wo —, to draw up an army; kazu wo —, to complete the number; tsubo wo —, to make the pellets of the same size; kuttetodoyu wo —, to furnish a kitchen with utensils.
SOROKU そろく n. The official chief of the guild of blind-shampooers.
ソソノ サワリ 相模 (coll.) Coarse, vulgar, rude; carelessness, heedlessness: — naru hito, an ill-mannered person; — na koto, an unfounded language; — bi, a fire which has originated through carelessness.

Syn. busan, sobo, sotaku, sokotsu.

ソソノ サウンド 猿 (kijii) n. Great-grandfather.

ソソノ サウカウ 早見 (hoomi) n. A funeral: — suru, to inter, to bury.

Syn. nabe, ko okuri, tomurai, sorei.

ソソノ サウサウ 湧根 (umi ga kawabatake ni naru gotoki kawuri) — no hein, a wonderful change,—in social condition.

Sososhinshi, ru ソソカニ 行政 i.v. To run about in a hurry or in a bustling manner.

Sosoga, -ru ソソガベル 令 (caust. of sosogu) To make or let sprinkle, or wash: chikai-bumi ni chi wo —, to sprinkle blood on a written oath.

Sosokashi, -ki, -ku ソソカニ 獅子 adj. (coll.) Hasty, impetuous, or precipitate in manner; heedless, careless, rude, coarse: — hito.

Sosoke, -ru ソソケベル 处女 i.v. To be loose, or dishevelled, as the hair; to be slovenly or careless: bin ga sosoketa; — dattu, id.

ソソカノ ソソメク i.v. To be in a hurry, to bustle about.

ソソノ ソソウノ 曽孫 (mago no ko) Great-grand-child.

Syn. hitamaro, hiko.

Sosokanshi, -su ソソカニ 造鉄 i.v. To persuade, induce, allure, entice, seduce; to stir up, excite: hito wo sosokanshitte bakuchi wo tsuru, to entice another to gamble; musume wo —, to seduce a young woman.

Syn. hiridake, sekanmaru, otaharu.

Sosori, -ru ソソガベル 美 i.v. To stroll about for amusement: uta utaite sosori-aruku.

Sosori, -ru ソソガベル 美 i.v. To stroll about for amusement: uta utaite sosori-aruku.

ソソルウ ソソウル 美 i.v. To delude, impose on, trick, dupe; to jeer, ridicule, deride.

Sososu ソソウラ 速戦 adv. The hurry or bustle caused by a sudden emergency.

Syn. niwaku, ni yuto.
Sosaten ソッセイ 卒業 (sakidatsu) — suru, to go before or in advance: — shite yuku, to go before.

Soseshi, — suru ソースル 卒業 (hikiiru) t.v. To lead, command, or head an army.

Sotai ソウタイ 總體 (ubete) The whole body, all, the whole, entirely, generally, the most part, the majority.

Syn. taisei.

Sotaiso ソウソウ 總大将 n. General-in-chief.

Sotchu ソウチゅ 卒中 n. (med.) Apoplexy.

Soten ソウテン 早天 n. Early morning, dawn of day: — okiru, to rise early.

Syn. asa-hayaru, akatsuki.

Sotetsu ソウテツ 鉄錮 n. The Sago-palm.

Soto ソント 外 n. Outside, outer, external, abroad: — ie no —, out of the house; — ye deru, to go outside; — kurubushi, the external maleus; — uchi —, inside and outside.

Soto ソウト adv. Softly, gently: — shite oku, to put down gently; — ite miru, to go softly and look; — to ieba gō to iu (prov.), if you say to him "gently" he will say "sama".

Syn. sonoiri, sotto.

Sotō ソウト 口{n}. Suitable, proper, fitting, becoming, according: — ano hito ni —, no yaku, an office suitable to the man; — suru, to be suitable.

Syn. sō-5, kanai.

Sotō ソウト 色刀 (futatsu no katana) n. Two swords: — wo obiru, to carry two swords in the belt.

Syn. futakoshi.

Sotoba ソトン 外縁 n. A long, narrow, wooden tablet set up near a grave, inscribed with Sanscrit characters, a sentence from the Buddhist sacred books, and the name of the deceased; supposed to facilitate the entrance of the soul into paradise.

Syn. tōba.

Sotobe ソトン 外方 n. The region outside.

Sotobori ソトン 壁外 n. The ditch around a castle, a moat.

Sotogama ソトン 坂戸外縁 n. The outside enclosure of a castle.

Sotogawa ソトン 川外縁 n. The outside.

Sotoguruma ソトン 幅外縁 n. A paddle-wheel: — no jōkisen, a paddle-wheel steamer.

Sotomo ソトモ 外縁 n. The outside, back side: — yama no —.

Sōton ソトン 草藪 n. A cushion for sitting on.

Sotonori ソトン リ外縁 n. The outside dimensions or measurement (the inside is called uchinori).

Sotowa ソトン 外縁 n. Bandy-legged: — no ashi, id.

Syn. wantashii.

Sotzu ソト卒 n. A foot-soldier.

Syn. honten, ashiari.

Sotzu ソト卒 (coll.) n. The waste, refuse, imperfect, or damaged goods usually found in a large lot; also waste, or useless work, bungling work: — ga deru, there is some waste; — ga aru, id.

Syn. kuzu.

Sotzu ソト卒 卒業 n. Finishing or completing one’s business: graduation from school or college.

†Sō-su-kō-hi ソッハヒク 程追捕使 n. Superintendent of police,—one of the official titles of Yoritomo.

Sotuzu ソト卒 卒業 adv. Suddenly, hastily, abruptly and rudely, without proper respect.

Sotuzu ソト卒卒業 adv. Suddenly.

Sotte ソッテ p.p. of sot. Same as sote.

Sotto ソット adv. Quietly, gently, softly, secretly, stealthily.

Syn. hikora ni, soroiri to.

Sotto ソット卒卒卒卒 (ame ga shita) n. The earth, world: — no hin, the end of the earth.

Sowa ソワ (the same as soba) A cliff, a corner: — kaino —.

Sowa ソワ (cont. of sowa) As for that, because, for.

Sowari ソワリ 禁制 n. A food of sliced fish, mostly eaten raw with vinegar.

Sowa-sowa ソワソワ adv. Restless, unquiet, uneasy, not calm or deliberate: — shite iru.

Sowa-tsuki, —kū ソウハク t.v. To be restless, inattentive, easily diverted from any object.

Sowazu ソワす不消 Neg. of sot.

Sowa ソワ矢矢矢矢 n. A plain arrow, such as is used in war.

Sōwak ソワカ 登縁 n. A cartridge.

Soyen ソウエノ 軍達 (nukko tōki) Distinct, without communication or friendly intercourse: — ni uchi —, sugiru, to live without hearing from, or visiting one another.

Syn. busata, tōdoshi.

Sotō ソト外縁 n. (min.) Bismuth.

Sōyu ソウウ外縁 n. (coll.) All the family, including only kindred or relations,—not servants.

Soyogu ソヨグ 戦縁 i.v. To shake or flutter in the wind: — ki no ha ga kaze ni —, the leaves of the tree flutter in the wind; — shiro no ha ga kaze ni —.

Syn. chirameku, nabiku, sayagu.

Soyomeku, —ku ソヨメク t.v. To make a soft rattling sound, as leaves fluttering in the wind: — ki no ha ga kaze ni —.

Soyori ソヨリ adv. — to fuku, to blow gently.

Soyo-soyoto ソヨト チョヨト習習習習 adv. Blowing softly, or gently sighing, soughing (said of wind): — kaze ga —, the wind blows gently; — soyō to mo oto ga sezu, not even the sound of the wind blowing softly.

Sōyu ソウイフ (cont. of shika yō) That kind, such, that way, that manner: — koto de wa nai, it is no such thing.

Sōzai ソツザイ 悠然 n. Common or plain food, such as is commonly eaten with rice: — ryōri, cheap restaurant.

Sōzai ソツザイ 票覌 n. Tax.

Sōzō ソツザ や寸像 n. Fancy, imagination, or image of anything in the mind, idea: — suru, to fancy, imagine; — furusato wo —, shite iru; — shite mune ni ukabitaru koto.

Sōzō ソツザ や寸像 (hujime te tkukuru) Creation: — suru, to create.
Sōzoku サウザク 鬱東 i.v. To be dressed, clothed, adorned: hanayuka ni sōzokite itu.

Sōzokushita サウソクヒシャ 教東 n. Same as shizoku.

Sōzoku サウザク 相宿 (ai-tegu) n. Connecting with and continuing a family line, succeeding to or inheriting an estate: - suro, to inherit the estate: - nin, an heir.

Sōzoku サウザク 草賊 n. Petty robbers, thieves; a pilferer: - wo tairagere.

Sōzoku サウザク 僧俗 n. Priest and people, clergy and laity, religious and secular.

Sōzono サゾノ 坐 Unintentional, involuntary, thoughtlessly, carelessly, accidentally, unwitting, without design or reflection, spontaneous, inadvertent: - namida, tears that flow involuntarily; - ni aware ni ooberi, could not help but feel pity; - banashi, talking carelessly; - goto, delirious or incoherent language.

Sōzōshihime サゾウジヒメ 謫騒希女 (coll.) Noisy, tumultuous, turbulent, uproarious.

Syn. sagawashii.

Sōzu サツ点亮山子 n. The effigy of a man, used to scare animals or birds from a grainfield; a scarecrow.

Syn. kagashi.

Sōzu サツ僧侣 n. The second rank in the Bud. priesthood, a bishop.

Su ス a nest; - of birds or insects; a den: tori no su, a bird's nest; hachi no, a bee's nest; kuma no, a spider's web; - ni tsuku, to set, as a hen; - wo kakeru, to build a nest on anything; - wo kā, to build a nest with the bill, as a bird; - wo hanareru, to leave the nest, as a young bird; - wo tatsu, id.; dorobō no, a den of robbers.

Su 酢 n. Vinegar, acid: - no mono, things seasoned with vinegar.

Su ス洲 n. A sand bank in a stream, a bar, alluvial deposit: kawa no.

Su ス管 n. A mat made of bamboo or reeds woven together.

Su ス肉 See ski, same as suru.

Su ス孔 n. Full of holes, porous, - as a radish that has been kept long; kono daikon ni wa su ga itte tru.

Su ス震 n. Same as sudare.

Su ス砂 To sip, suck. See suii.

Su or Su ス砂 (kazu) n. The number, several, - an indefinite number, less than ten (when used in combination it is pronounced short); - gashirenu, the number is not known; - wo shirai, to record the number; - ji min, several tens of men; - hayaku, several hundred; - nen, several years; - dai, several generations; - getsu, several months; - hen, several times; - do, id.; - gaku, the science of numbers, arithmetic; - jin, several men; - kado, several times; - kajō, several items, several articles, as of a treaty or contract; - man, several myriads; - ka sho, places.

Suai スオ伊市會 n. A peddler, broker.

Sugama スアマ n. A kind of confectionery.

Sushii スゥシ踏 n. Bare feet: - de aruku, to walk barefooted.

Sukakon スッカ分子 (cont. of sumpaku).

Subakurishite サッカクリエス i.v. (coll.) To slip away, as a cell or anything slippery.

Sushibara スサバレ n. Leaving the nest, - as a young bird: tori ga - suru.

Sushibara-re サスパレ i.v. To live alone, or separately from others.

Sushinashi スサニシ素談 n. (coll.) Conversation merely without wine or refreshments: - de omoshiroku nai, as there was nothing but talk, it was not agreeable.

Sushimashita サスマシガス i.v. A superlative=very, extremely; splendid, grand, magnificent; - okina ke, a very loud noise; - rippa na ie, a very grand house.

Syn. hanahada.

Suzukari サッカルi i.v. To be contracted, gradually become smaller, to diminish, or lessen: true no soka gata itte tru, the end of the cane diminishes in thickness; shinshō ga - the property gradually lessens.

Syn. hosorokui, chijimaru.

Sushishiki-ki サスシキキ-キ 素食系 adj. Nimble, agile, active or smart in doing.

Sushiri スシリ素鰊 n. The name of a fish, same as bora.

Sushitai-ki サシトキ素魞 n. Quick, fast, acute, sharp, keen in wit, agile.

Syn. kashikoritai.

Suse スユ way, manner, how: sen - nashi, there is no help for it; mono wo inu - mo shirarui, did not know the proper way of talking, did not know what to say; - ga nai, or, - nai, nothing more can be done, no resource.

Syn. shikata, shiyo.

Susei-ru スユ -iti i.v. To unite in one, taking the whole: susei awase te isabe, to speak uniting them in a whole, to speak generally; tenga wo susei-osameru, to govern the whole empire. Syn. itto suseru.

Suserami スペアミ n. Sun-goddess; the Emperor.

Sukebaka スペカラク 須 adv. Well or proper to do, ought, necessary, requisite: - yomu beshi; - kokoro wo kore ni mochiyo beshi.

Sukeki サケキ i.v. To draw an empty bow; to test, prove, try; yumi wo - hito no kokoro wo -.

Sukeki-ki サケキキ -shi スペキキ可 -shi adj. Should or ought to do, proper to do: oya ni kō-ko wa ko no - koto, children should be obedient to their parents; hito teru mono no subeki koto de nai, a thing which a man should not do.

Sukekkoi スケコイ adj. (coll.) Smooth to the feel, glazed, slippery.

Syn. namakeraka.

Suke-kukuri-ru スケククリ -ル スペククリ -ル 懇屈 i.v. To have the supreme control or management, to have the chief command, or government.

Syn. shinke-kukuri, sōkatsu suseru.

Suberagio スベラギ 天皇 n. Emperor or Tenshi, i.e. numeragi.

Suberakashi スベラカス n. The hair tied with a cord and hanging down loose on the back.
SUDOKKAI スドウカリ n. (coll.) Barter, exchange, swapping: — ni itashimashō, I will swap with you.

SUDOKRAI スドウカリ n. (coll.) Barter, exchange; swapping: — ni itashimashō, I will swap with you.

SUE スエ n. The end, termination, the ultimate branch; a descendant; the future: ki no —, the top of a tree, or ultimate branches of a tree; — no yo, the last ages of the world, or the world since the death of shaka; — wo anjiru, to be anxious about the future; — no yakusoku, an agreement about something future; yo ga — ni natta, the world has deteriorated; toshi no —, the end of the year; — no ko, the youngest child; Yoritomo no —, a descendant of Yoritomo; kono —, in future, or after this; iku —, the end of one's course or life.

SUE スエ n. Artificial hair worn by women, a toupee.

SUE, -RU スエ t. v. To place, lay, set, fix, settle, to apply; (med.) to compose, quiet, calm: kiyu wo —, to apply the moxa; ishiwaze wo —, to lay a foundation; ki wo —, to settle or compose one's mind; han wo —, to fix a seal; zen wo —, to set a table before any one.

SUCHEFURU スチェフ ル n. A movable bath-tub.

SUGASIMA スガシマ n. A kiln for baking porcelain ware.

SUGIYAMA スギヤマ n. A fan; i.q. chükei.

SUGATSURA スガツラ n. The honeysuckle.

SUKUNO スクノ n. Porcelain, pottery, crockery: — shi, a potter; — tsukuri, id.

SUKUMO スクモ n. The latest fruits.

SUKUKASHI, -SU スカッカシ n. (coll.) To become stale, spoiled or rotten.

SUESUZUKA スエスキマOMBRE n. The time towards the end of the month or year.

SUESUZUMORIHANA スエスツウフ ハナ n. Saffron-flower; i.q. bent wo hana.

SUETSUZU スエスツウ n. A table set before a guest, any thing that comes unexpectedly just as one was wishing for it.

SUETSUZU スエスツウ n. (shimo-jimo) n. The lower or inferior classes of people; — no samurai, inferior class of soldiers.
SUGAI スガイ 酔具 n. Clams sprinkled with vinegar and eaten raw.

†SUGAI-AU スガ伊造 i.v. To be nearly matched, even or equal.

SUGAMI スガミ 遍合 i.v. (cont. of sugi-ai) To pass each other.

SUGARU スガル t.v. Raw silk.

SUGAKU スガク 數學 n. The science of numbers, mathematics: — ka, arithmeticians, mathematicians.

SUGAME スガメ 蜥助 n. Near-sighted or half closed eyes, squint eyes, falling of the eyelid, ptosis.

SUGAME-RU スガメル 造 t.v. To look at with one eye, to draw up the eyes or slightly close them,—as when the light is too strong: me wo sugamete mitu, to look at by half shutting the eyes.

†SUGANAGARI-RU スガナガル i.v. To be gloomy, melancholy.

SUGANIKI-KU-SHI スガニキクシ Same as sugenaki.

†SUGANUKI スガニキ 贽貫 n. Passing through a large ring made of the tall grass called chi in order to cleanse away sin; this was done by the people at a miya, on the last day of the 6th month (o.e.); the ring itself was also so called.

SUGA スガ 素顔 n. The naked face,—unpowdered, unrouged.

SUGARA スガラ Used only as an affix,—during, whilst: michi-sugara, whilst in the way; yomo-sugara, during the whole night.

SUGARE-RU スガレル 末桔 i.v. To waste or wear away, to diminish, become less, consume away, decay: tagi-sugare, wear away by sharpening; ki ga tachi-sugureru, a (dead) tree standing and wasting away; furuki huka wa sugarette to marumu, the old graves wasted away and become rice-fields.

Syn. herb, genzuru.

SUGARI-RU スガリル 造 i.v. To cling to, to hold fast to, to stay by catching hold of; to lean upon, to rely on, depend on: tene ni —, to lean upon a staff; nawa ni sugatte oriru, to let one's self down by a rope; sode ni —, to cling to another's sleeve; o kotoba ni sugatte mairimashita, relying upon your word I have come.

Syn. toritsukku.

SUGARI-AI-RU スガリア造 t.v. To cling to each other.

SUGARI-TEKI-RU スガリテキ 管付 t.v. To cling fast to: chichi no hiza ye —, to cling to the father's knee; yoroi no sode ni —, to cling to the skirt of his armor.

Syn. sugami-teki.

SUGARU スガル n. A kind of wasp; a stag.

†SUGARO スガロ 鷲哲 n. A kind of brush or wand made of rush (suge) which a shinto priest anciently waved over himself and the people when praying, to clear away their sins.

†SUGASHIRI-KU スガシリ造付 n. A kind of brush or wand made of rush (suge) which a shinto priest anciently waved over himself and the people when praying, to clear away their sins.

Clear, pure; free from impurity, discomfort or anxiety: kokoro — ku omou.

Syn. isagotou.

SUGATA スガタ 姿 n. Form, figure, looks, shape, appearance, manner, likeness, image, condition: ima no — to nukashi no — to chigau, the appearance of things is different now from what it was formerly; yoi —, a fine form.

Syn. katachi, omokuki, yusu.

SUGATANI スガタニ 看見 n. A large mirror, in which the whole figure may be seen: — no kagami, id.

SUGATARI スガタリ 視語 n. A song, or dramatical performance, unaccompanied with music.

SUGATASUKI スガタスキ 同名 n. Same as sugata.

SUGATAE スガタエ 視像 n. A portrait or picture of a person.

SUGABAN スガ管 n. A kind of rush, used for making mats, rain-coats, and hats.

SUGA-RU スガ作 t.v. To fasten by passing into, or through a hole, as a handle into a socket: har i ni ito wo —, to thread a needle; geta no combo —, to fasten the strap on a sandal; nomi no e wo —, to fasten a handle on a chisel.

Syn. sukuru.

SUGE チサ スガナ管篭 A basket-hat made of a rush called suge.

SUGEMI-MU スゲメ i.v. To be scattered, separated: ha ga —, the teeth become few or separated—as in old age.

SUGENAI-KU スゲナイ無素気 adj. (coll.) Destitute of affection or feeling; unkind, uncivil: sugenomuku.

Syn. nasaite-nai.

SUGENSHA スゲシャ i.q. shugenja.

SUGI スギ 栞 n. The cedar, or Cryptomeria japonica: sugi no ha, cedar leaves; — mura, a cedar grove.

SUGI-RU スギ造 輪造 i.v. and t.v. To exceed, to pass or go beyond; to pass or go through, to pass over; to go too far, pass the proper bounds, to transcend; to be in excess, too much; to surpass, excel; to be superior; to be hasty; sugituru wa oyobasaru ga gotoshi, going too far is as bad as not going far enough; tsuki hi ga —, the time passes, to live; tsuki hi ga hayaku, time passes rapidly; ano hito ni wa sugita kimono du, the clothes are too fine for him; byoki wa sake ga sugiru kara dekita, the sickness comes from drinking too much liquor; kono sake wa miizu ga —, there is too much water in this liquor; kuchi ga —, he talks too much; hashi wo —, to pass a bridge; nomi-sugiru, to drink too much; yuki —, to go too far, go beyond.

Syn. tateku, yosuru.

SUGIYAKUSHIN スギヤクシン 献根 桐柏 n. The Juniper tree.

SUGIHARA スギ原 形原 n. The name of a kind of paper.

SUGIWA スギワ 形華 n. Equisetum, Horsetail.

SUGINAMI スギナミ 形方 n. The shape of a cedar,—conical or pyramidal in shape: tateara wo — ni tsunu, to pile bags up one over the other, in a pyramidal shape.
SUGORI すぐり 村主 n. The head officer of a village.
SUGORI-ru すぐり t.v. To draw out or pick out the good from the bad, to choose, select: seihai wo —, to select good soldiers; ito wo —, to draw out a good thread from those that are tangled. Syn. ERAMU, YORU.
SUGOSAMA すぐさま 直線 adv. (coll.) Immediately, at once, directly.
SUGOTAI すぐ太き n. A straight weld,—of the steel to the iron of a sword blade (opp. to midareyaki, an irregular weld.)
SUDARA す하 太肌 n. Bare or naked body: de neru, to sleep in a state of nudity.
SUCHAMA すかま 湧出 n. The same as shimudai.
SUCHARA すから 素肌 n. Barren, without offspring: no ouja, a barren woman.
SUI すい 水 (mizu) n. Water.
SUI 夫 (hito-karui) —, suru, to conjecture, surmise, consider, infer.
SUI-KI-EC-SHI すい 言辞 adj. Sour: suki kinomi, sour fruit; yo no — ma amai ma shitte iru, to know the sweetness and bitterness of the world.
SUIFUKUBE スイフクべ n. v. To attract
SUIFU スイフ 来 n. A traveler feel timid: kaze, a piercing cold wind.
SUIFU スイフ 来 n. A traveler feel timid: kaze, a piercing cold wind.
SUSHI スシ 来 n. A traveler feel timid: kaze, a piercing cold wind.
SUGOKU すごくれ 来 adv. Past: toki, past time.
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Suisin スイジン 水銀 (mizukane) n. Quick-silver.
Suisawa スイザワ 睡臥 (nemuri fusu) — suru, to fall asleep.
Sui-o つい-触手 水魚 n. Fish and water: — no majiwari.
Suito したりザウ 水牛 (mizu ushi) n. The buffalo, or water ox.
Suihe スイヘイ 水兵 n. A marine on a man-of-war.
Suihe スイヘイ 水平 n. The horizon (at sea).
Suihen スイヘン 水痕 (mizu no hitori) n. Near the water.
Sui つい 水飛 — suru, to wash any pulverulent substance in water, to elutriate.
Sihou スイホ 排步 n. Astronomical calculation: — suru; — wo ayamara.
Suirase-su スイライ受 t.v. To suck out.
Suisuke スイツケ 極弱 — suru (otoroe yoweru), to decline and grow weak.
Suisi スイシ 推辞 (kotowaru) — suru, to decline, refuse.
Suisun スイサン 水神 (mizunokami) n. The god of water, called mizukanome no mikoto.
Suisan スイサン 水千 n. A kind of robe worn by nobles.
Suisan スイサン 水旱 Flood or drought.
Sukazura スキザラ 赤冬 n. The honey-suckle.
Syn. Nendo.
Sutke スイチ 水気 n. The vapor of water, dropsy, anasarca.
Sutkin スイチン 水隐 (mizutori) n. Water fowl.
Sutro スイツロ 極推 t.v. To correct, as a manuscript.
Sutkomi スイツコ蜜 t.v. To suck in, draw by suction, to imbibe, to inhale, to snuff up, to absorb: kiri wo —, to take an inspiration.
Suketsu スキテツ受口 n. The mouth-piece of a pipe.
Sukuen スイケン 弱假 (oshio wo tateru) n. Teaching, instruction: sanjö —, the sermon on the mount.
Sukiswa スイツクラ 西瓜 n. A watermelon.
Sukika スイツクラ 火水 (hi mizu) n. Fire and water: — no nan.
Suyko スイキョ 推舉 n. Recommendation, appointment to or promotion in office: — suru, to promote.
Suyru スイキョ (com. coll.) — na, one's own choosing, of one's own accord: — na koto wo suru.
Suyko スイコヨ 醉狂 (yoi kuru) Drunk or intoxicated and violent.
Syn. Suyuran.
Suyuko スイクョ 推究 (oshi kikuamaru) — suru, to infer or deduce a fact or principle from investigation: mono no dori wo suru.
Sumen スミン 睡眠 n. Sleep: — wo mayōru.
Sumen スミモン 睡眠 n. A water-gate, a lock, flood-gate.

Susino スヒモノ 取物 n. Soup.
Sutmayako スミヤク運水殿 n. The veins of water under ground struck in digging a well; (med,) a lymphatic vein.
Sxina スイナ 盜 adj. Gentle, elegant.

Syd. Puri, ikina.
Suxan スイバン 水難 n. Calamity, or loss occasioned by water, as an inundation, shipwreck, drowning.
Suxo スイナブ 出納 (dashi-ire) n. Expenditures and receipts, paying out and taking in: — suru; — kika.
Suxo スイサノ水難 n. A strainer.
Suxan スイラン 醉乱 (yoi midareru) n. Drunk and violent.
Suxen スイレン水鏡 (oyogi) n. Swimming, exercises in swimming: — wo narau, to learn to swim; hatare —, (prov.).
Sux Hir スイヒリ 窒入 n. Hibernating, as some kind of birds.
Sux-ir スイリ水利 n. Advantage or benefit obtained from using water, water privilege.
Sux-Hir スイリ窒入 n. Diving in water: — wo suru, to dive.
Suxiri スイリキ水力 n. Water power, the force of water.
Sxiro-xyo スイロキョ水路局 n. Hydrographic department.
Suxnon スイモン推論 — suru, to discuss, to carry out a process of reasoning.
Suxro スイリヤ推量 (oshi-hakaru) n. Conjecture, surmise, guess, supposition, inference, opinion: onae no — ni tagawazu, it is just as you conjectured; makashi —, an old person's notion; go — no tori, just as you supposed; — suru, to conjecture, perceive; — no setchu, a theory.

Syn. Suxata, saruru.
Suxai スイサイ水災 (mizu no wazawari) n. Calamity or loss occasioned by an inundation.

Syn. Suxan.
Suxai スイサイ水難 n. A water battery, or fort built near the water.
Suxaku スイサク水難 n. A wattled fence used for protecting the bank of a river from being washed by the current.

Syn. Suxarami.
Suxan スイサン 推算 n. Same as suiho.
Suxan スイサン水巻 (mizu ni dekiru mono) n. Things that are obtained from the water, marine productions.
Suxan スイサン 推暦 (oishi mairu) Coming without being invited, pushing one's way, — used often in speaking humbly of one's self: — suru.
Suxatsu スイサツ推論 n. Conjecture, surmise, supposition, guess, suspicion: — suru, to conjecture, to infer.
Suxi スイセイ水星 n. The planet Mercury.
Suxi スイセイ星世 (otoroetaru yo) n. A degenerated age, times that have deteriorated.
Suxi スイセイ水難 (mizu no shi) n. The force of a current of water.
SUI

SUISEN 水戦 n. A battle upon the water, a sea-fight.

SUSHEN-ATAME 水戦アタメ水戦 ato wo tateru. To continue to dwell in water, as a god in a temple: kono tokoro ni — shitamō kani, the god who dwells in this place.

SUSHI 水死 n. Death by water, drowning.

SUSHIRO 水様水晶 n. Crystal, quartz.

SUSHI 水中 n. A sailor, waterman.

SUSHI 水平 n. A water-wheel for driving machinery.

SUSHIKU 水稽古 (ato wo tateru) to draw a line, or to transmit disease (as leprosy); — no warui hito, one who inherits leprosy; — wo tsukeru, to make a mark; ki no ha no —, the nerves of a leaf; ie no —, a family line; chi —, blood relation; michi —, a road; nan no suji de koko ye kita, what business, or right, have you to come here? — no tatanai, fallacious; omae no suru — de wa nai, it is none of your business, or you have no right to do so; — ga wakaranai, I don't understand the reason; — no warui te, a leprous family; — nakai mono, a person not of good lineage; te no —, the lines in the palm of the hand; obi futa —, two belts; — wo tadasu, to examine into the lineage.

SUJIKAI スジカイ 水柄 n. (coll.) Reason, right, business: nan no — de, by what right?

SUJIOKAI スジオカイ 筒柄 n. (coll.) An outline sketch or drawing, statement of a case.

SUJINAN スジナガ n. Meijal, bars worn in the helmet or in armor for strength and protection.

SUJIKAI-JU スジカイ前 v. To be oblique, slanting, diagonal.

SUJI スジ n. Cramp, spasm.

SUJIN スジ人 n. Several men, a few persons; i.e. sujin. Several men.

SUJIMA スジマ 張目 n. Lineage, pedigree, family blood: — ga tadashii, of good family.

SUJIMI スジミ 学理 (dori) n. Reason, right, claim; — ga akiraka, his right is plain; — wo ittate kujii ni katsu, to show one's right and gain a suit.

SUJIMUKAI スジムカイ 箭柄 n. Obliquely, oppositely: — no te.

SUJIN(SEN) スジン(セン)氏人 n. Several men, a few persons; i.e. sujin.

SUJINAN スジナゲ (coll. for suji-nag) Gentleel.


SUJIRI スジリ t.v. To twist or bend from a straight line, distort.

SYU. 水ハイ n.


SYUTI-SAMARI スイチスマリ t.v. Cramp, or contraction of muscle.

SYUJI 水地 n. Family, blood, lineage, pedigree, nature, natural qualities: — ga warui.

SYUJU スジジュ n. A grass-cutter, feeder of cattle; low people.

SUJAMO スジマオ 醞模 n. Rumex acetosella, sorrel.

SUJAMEN スジマメン 穀食 n. A poor fellow, speaking contemptuously.

SUJAN スカナ不愛 (neg. of suki) Do not like, am not fond of: sukanai hito da.

SUJAN, OR SUKAKU スカナ不 n. (neg. of suki) Impervious.
SUKARE-BU スカルベ 被愛 (pass. of suku) To be liked, to be loved: kotoba wo hito ni suka-

SUKAI-TO スカイート adv. (coll.) — kiru, to cut off at a blow, to clip off.

SUKASU スカサス 不適 (neg. of sukasai) Immediately, at once: — kirikomi.

SUKASHI スカシ 潤 n. The water lines, or figures in the texture of paper, a transparency, ornamental open work.

SUKASHI-SU スカシす t.v. To make openings in or to separate things that are dense, close, or crowded; to thin out, to open; to look through, to look along the surface of anything: kamo wo sukasaitte miru, to hold paper up to the light to examine its texture, or to see any indistinct lines on it; kinu no ji wo sukasaitte miru, to examine the texture of silk by holding it before the light; ko no ma wo ake, to plant trees a little apart from one another; ki no eda wo —, to thin out the branches of a tree; aida wo sukasaitte naraberu, to arrange by placing a little apart; hako wo naku ni tanegami wo sukasaitte ireru, to place the papers on which silk-worm eggs are fixed a little apart in the box; magari wo —, to look along anything to see if it is straight.

SUKASHI-SU スカシす t.v. To coax, to wheedle, or persuade by soft words, to soothe; to trick, to dodge away, to give one the slip, to cheat: naku ko wo —, to coax a crying child; hito wo sukasaitte kane wo toru, to hoax a person and take his money.

SUKASHI-BORI スカシボリ 斬影 n. Ornamental carved open-work.

SUKU スク n. (coll.) Assistance, aid, help; an assistant, helper, aid: — wo yatou, to hire an assistant; — wo suru, to assist.

SUKU-BU スクブ t.v. (cont. of tsukubaru) To help, assist, aid, lend a hand: sukete kudasare, help me; sukete yarō, I will help you; sukete, a keeper, assistant.

SUKU TETSUDAI.

SUKEDASHIRA スケダシラ n. A prop, or support.

SUKEDAII スケデイ (vul. coll.) Lewd, lascivious, wanton: — na oto, a lewd man; — sura, a wanton face.

SUKO TETSUDON.


SUKUEN スケスケ n. (tadamiru) Merely looking at anything, without buying.


SUKI スキ adj. Sour. See sui.

SUKI スキ n. A spade.

SUKI スキ n. An opening, interval, a crack, fissure; chance, opportunity, leisure; transparency; weak places or points where a country is open to attack: — wo mitenukete nige-daru, observing an opportunity he escaped; to no — kara kase ga hairu, the wind enters through a crack in the door; kono bekkō wo — ga yori, this tortoise-shell is very transparent; — wo ukagau, to watch for a chance.

SUKI スキ n. Liking, fondness for, a lover of: sake ga suki da, he is a lover of wine; — to kirai, like and dislike; — wa jū no moto, (prov.); — na koto wo ti, talk at random; — na wasa, a kind of work which one likes.

SUKI スキ n. The cord with which a child is strapped to the back of a nurse.

SUKI スキ振揺 n. The pivot, or most important power or office in a government.

SUKI-E スキ快 n. To be open or separated, as of things dense or crowded; to be thinned out, scattered, dissipated; to be transparent, pervious: awase me ga —, the joint is open, or separated; mizu soko no ishi ga suite miru, the stones under the water are seen through it; gyaman wo yoku sukitarimu mono, glass is a very transparent thing; te ga suita, have an interval of rest from work; mizu ga suite deru, the water cools through; mune ga suki, my stomach is empty; hara ga —, to be hungry; umiwaata wo mizu no suku mono, sponge is per-

SUKI-E スキ快 t.v. To comb with a fine comb: kamo wo —, to comb the hair.

(2) To make paper: kamo wo —, make paper.

(3) To dig with a spade: ta wo —, to dig a rice field.

(4) To net, or make a net: ami wo —, id.

SUKI-E スキ快 t.v. To like, to be fond of: sake wo —, to be fond of wine; hon wo suite yomu, to be fond of reading; bakuchi ga suki, fond of gambling.

SUKI-AIBURA スキアイブラ n. Pomatum, hair-oil.

SUKI-OAXI スキオガキ n. A hedge or fence, i.e., suigaki.

SUKI-OAKO スキオコロ n. Lewd, lascivious, lecherous.

SUKI-OOTO スキオトト好物 n. Lewdness, lechery.

SUKI-SUSHI スキスシ n. A fine-toothed comb.

SUKI-UARA スキウラ空腹 n. Empty stomach, hunger: — ye kusuri wo nomu, to take medicine on an empty stomach.

SUKI-KAESU-SU スキカヘス速反 t.v. To work old paper over again into new. This kind of paper is called sukiyakashi.

SUKI-KIRAI スキキライ好敵 n. Like and dislike; mono ni — ga aru, people have their likes and dislikes.

SUKI-MA スキマ速間 n. Opening, interval, crack, time, chance, opportunity, leisure.

SUKI SUIHMA.

SUKI-SUMI スキズミ速見 n. Peeping, or looking through a crack: — wo suru.

SUKI-SUMI スキツミ速金 n. (coll.) Money only, cash: — de kau, to buy with money, — not to exchange for goods.

SUKI-SUMI スキツミ速見 n. Peeping, or looking through a crack: — wo suru.

SUKI-SUMI スキツミ速金 n. (coll.) Money only, cash: — de kau, to buy with money, — not to exchange for goods.
SUKISHA スキシヤ 好者 n. A person fond of antiquities, rare, or curious things; a virtuoso.
Syn. kōzuka.

SUKISHA スキシヤ 好者者 n. A person skilled in the art of making an infusion of tea.
Syn. chashitsu.

SUKITASHI スキタル待 i.v. and t.v. To pass through, shine or appear through, to be transparent: mise ga futon wo —, the water has wet through the quilt; mushi ga suishō ni sukitoriitte miru, the insect is visible through a crystal.

SUKI-UTSUISHI スキウツし 透写 t.v. To trace or copy by placing the paper over the figure to be copied.

SUKIYA スキヤ 茶帘 n. A tea-room,—where tea is prepared. Syn. chashitsu.

SUKIYA スキヤ n. A thin silk garment worn in summer.

SUKIKA スキカリ adv. (coll.) Clear, distinct, plain; all, entirely, clean: kane ga — nakunatta, his money is clean gone; — to in, to speak plain, or without disguise; — to kiru, to cut anything clean off.
Syn. SAPPARI.

SUKIKI スキカリ adv. Same as sukkari.

SUKIKI-MU スキコミ i.v. (coll.) To draw in, as a tortoise its head; go in, hide: kitsune ga ana ye sukkonda, the fox has drawn its head back into its hole.

Sukino シキノ adv. In a straight, erect, or tall manner; prominently: nami ka — tatte iru, there is something tall standing there.

SUKOKU シゴク adv. Considerably, a good deal, very: — ot, great many.
Syn. Yonodo.

SUKON スコン 数縄 n. Several wine glasses full: sake — ni yobu.
Syn. SHUKAI.

SUKOSHI-KU スコシ 小 adj. or adv. Little, few: sukosshi mate, wait a little; — no aida, a little while; sukosshikku kotonari, a little different.

SUKOTO スコト 素蝶 n. Without armor or protection on the arms: sumen — de kenjutsu wo teukau, to practise fencing without having the face or arms protected.

SUKOYAKA スコヤか 素强 Strong, hale, hearty, well, robust, healthy: — na hito, a hale person.
Syn. TASSHA, Jōbiti.

SUKU スク 講 adv. (see sui) Sour: kono sake wo — natta, the wine has become sour.

SUKU スク 敎 n. Salvation, deliverance, preservation, protection, aid, help.

SUKU-0 スク物 t.v. To save, rescue, deliver; to aid, help, remedy: hinku wo —, to help the poor; hito no inochi wo —, to save a man's life; suki-nushi, the Saviour.

Syn. TSUKERU.

SUKU-0 スク物 (i.q. coll. shakui) t.v. To scoop, to dip, or lapse out, to take up with a dipper, spoon, etc., to skim: meshi wo —, to dip out rice; ami de uwo wo —, to catch fish with a dip-net; ashi wo —, to trip up.

Sukui-0 スクフ巣 t.v. To build a nest,—of a bird.

SUKU-AMI スクアミ物網 n. A dip or hand net, a scoop-net.

SUKU-NUSHI スクヌシ牧主 n. The Saviour.
Syn. TKUSHU.

SUKUZEN スクゼン n. Saviour, deliverer, rescuer, preserver.

Syn. TASEKETE.

SUKUME-SE スクメ膜 膜 n. i.v. To contract, constringe, to draw into a smaller compass; to cringe or draw one's self together in fear or humility, to crouch down; to restrain, curb; to tease, vex: kata wo —, to shrug the shoulders; daki-sukumuru, to seize and embrace.

Syn. CHIJIMU.

SUKUMI スクミ n. To be drawn up, contracted, to cramp; to shrink: ashi ga sukunda, the leg is cramped.

Syn. CHIJMU.

SUKUMO スクモ n. Rice-hulls; peat, or turf used for burning.

SUKUMO-IISHI スクモイ石灰 石灰 (obs.) n. Stone-coal.

Syn. SEIKITAN, GISHIKI, KARASU-IISHI.

SUKUMO-MUSHI スクモムシ 増殖 n. A grub-worm.

SUKUNAI-KE-KEHI スクナイ けけひ adj. A little, few, small in quantity or number: hito ga —, there are but few people; sukunakururu, to become few; sukunakuru suru, to lessen, or diminish the number.

Syn. SUKOSHI.

SUKUNARA スクナラ 妹 n. Fawning, panicky.

SUKUSA スクサ借宿 n. The previous state of existence (Budd.).
Syn. SHUKUSE, ZENSE.

SUKYAKA スカヤ i.q. Sukoyaka.

SUKEI スケイ 数固 n. Several times.
Syn. SOKU.

SUMI スミ 織 n. (coll.) An inside corner or angle.
Syn. SUMI.

SUMI スミ 住居 n. A residence, a dwelling place, habitation.

SUMAI スマイ n. Wrestling.

SUMAI スマイ — うし, a bally ox.

SUMAI-0 スマア 住 i.v. To reside, dwell, live, inhabit: Tokyō ni —, to reside in Tokyo.

Syn. JUKO SURI.

SUMAI-0 スマア 捧授 n. A kind of sauce made of soy.

Syn. SAMA NAISU, SAMA NAKAI.

SUMAI-0 スマア 濟 t.v. To finish, to end, to settle. (攘) To cleanse, purify: shigoto wo sumashita, have finished work; misu wo —, to purify water by letting it stand and settle; kenkwa wo —, to settle a quarrel; kokoro wo —, to purify the heart; sumashite iru, to be easy, indifferent, unconcerned, take
no notice of; mi-sumashu, to see and be certain of; kiki-sumashu, to hear and be sure of; mimi wo sumashite kiku, to listen attentively; sumashite iru, to be indifferent or unconcerned; to assume an indifferent manner.

Sumaware-ru スマバレル (pass. and pot. of sumu) To be habitable: sumawarenu, uninhabitable.

Sumawase-ru スマバレセ (caus. of sumu) To cause to dwell or reside.

Sumen スメン 墨面 n. (coll.) The naked face,—unprotected by the mask used in sword exercise; a face free from the influence of wine; sober or straight face.

Sumeraizu スメライズ n. The Emperor.

Summerai スメライ The Empress.

Summerairo スメラアイロ Emperor; i.q. suberaigi.

Summerai-ni スメライン The Sovereign.

Summerai-so スメライソ Emperor; i.q. suberaigi.

Summerushu スメラウ ス The Sovereign.

Summerushu-ru スメラウス Adj. Pure, clear: — mizu, water that has been settled.

Sumi スミ n. Ink, blacking: — wo suru, to rub ink on the stone; — wo hiku, to make an ink line; — wo itsu, to make a mark by snapping a line that has been inked.

Sumi-kusai スミ飼 n. Charcoal: — okoru, to kindle charcoal; — tsugu, to put charcoal on a fire; — yaki, a charcoal burner.

Sumi-nushi スミ住 n. An inside corner, or angle.

Sumi-nuru スミ濡る (same as sumari) i.v. To dwell, reside, live in: Tōkyō ni sumu, to live in Tokyo; sumi-bite, a resident dweller; oma ni —, to be too intimate with a woman.

Sumi-mu スミむ i.v. To do, end, finish, conclude, close, settle; to be easy in mind, unconcerned; (て) to be clear, pure, without sediment: tsuwa ga sunda, the war is ended; misu ga sumu, the water is clear; ki ga sunda, my mind is now easy, or at rest; sumanu koto, anything for which one reproaches himself, or feels uneasy about, improper, wrong, won't do; anata ni taishite sumimasen, I feel conscience stricken in regard to you.

Synd. shinau.

Sumi-araishi-ru スミアリシRu スミアライス i.v. To dwell in and spoil; to injure by long dwelling in,—as a house.

Sumi-bamashi スミバマシ n. An ink-holder,— made of bamboo for holding a piece of ink.

Sumi-ba 放火 n. A charcoal fire.

Sumi-chōai スミガチ 間違い n. The figure of lines drawn diagonally from the opposite angles of a square and cutting each other in the centre: — ni suji wo hiku.
SUMYAKARE-BU スミヤカラレ i.v. To be in a hurry, to hasten: okureji to shikiri ni koko—.
Syn. isogarui.
SUMYAKI スミヤキ n. Charcoal-burner.
SUMYAKI-KU スミヤキ区 n. To be in a hurry, to hasten.
SUMI A スミエ 畫 A picture drawn with ink.
SUMIZOME スミソメ n. Dyed black; black, dark: — no koromo, black clothes; — no yoru, dark night.
SUMO スマフ相撲 n. Wrestling, a wrestler: wo toru, to wrestle; — goya, wrestling place.
SUMODORI スモドリ素返り n. Returning empty-handed, or without having accomplished anything: — suru.
SUMODÖSHIYONI スマフォジョ相撲相撲年寄り n. Retired wrestlers who are elders or persons of authority in that fraternity.
SUMORI スモジ n. A kind of food same as sushi,—spoken only by women.
SUMO-SO MO スモモ n. A kind of plum.
SUMORI スモリ不審物 n. A barren egg; an egg that will not hatch.
SUMORI スモリ集寺 n. The bird that watches the nest.
SUMORIYONI スマフドリ相撲返り n. A wrestler.
SUMO-TORI-GUSA スマフトリグサ n. The violet.
Syn. sumirire.
SUMAKU スマガク n. The name of a class of disorders peculiar to women, characterized by pain in the back and loins.
SUMI スンバン寸法 n. The dimensions; hako no — wa ikura, what are the dimensions of the box?
SUN サン n. An inch—the tenth part of a foot or shaku=1.8 in. Eng.; — wo toru, to measure the length; tsuun go bu, one inch and a half; ni —, two inches.
SUN-A スサ n. Sand.
SUNABACHI スンバチ砂盆 n. A shallow flower pot, a large shallow dish.
SUNACHI スンチ n. Sandy soil.
SUNADOKEI スンダドケイ沙場 n. An hour-glass, sand-glass.
SUNADO スナド里膽 n. A fishing, fisherman.
Syn. ryōshir.
SUNADORI-BU スナドリ沼 i.v. To fish: sunadori fune, a fishing boat; sunadori ni yuku, to go fishing.
Syn. ryōsuri.
SUNAFUKUKU スナフカ丈 n. Quicksand.
SUNAGANE スナガ子 n. Gold-dust; i.q. shakin.
SUNAGOMO スナゴモ n. The gizzard of a fowl.
SUNAGO スナゴ砂子 n. Gold or silver dust, used to ornament lacquer or i.pier.
SUNAGOSHI スナゴシ沙場 n. Straining or filtering through sand: — no mizu, filtered water; — ni mizu.
SUNAIKU スナイキ n. A species of dolphin.
SUNAI 夕食 Straight, not crooked; right, correct, virtuous, pliant, simple, honest: — na hito.
Syn. shitsumoku, otonashii.
SUNAPPARAN スナバパラ坪 n. (coll.) A sandy place, a desert.
Syn. sabaku.
SUNAPPORO-KU スナバポリョ目 adj. Sandy.
SUNAWACHI スナワチ則 n. conj. Then, that is, namely, to wit, thereupon, immediately, forthwith: o tsuzune nasara hito wa — kore nite soro, this is he about whom you inquired.
Syn. sokode, yagata.
SUNAWARA スナワラ砂原 n. A sandy plain, a desert.
SUNCHI スンチ寸地 n. A bit of ground: — mo nashi; — mo moturu.
SUNCHO スンチョ寸志 A little fidelity or patriotism, used in humbly speaking of one's self.
SUNDA サンダ pref. of sumi.
SUNDE ni スデン adv. Same as sude ni.
SUNDENOKOTO スメディアコト adv. Almost, nearly, nigh: — kawa ni ochiru tokoro de atta, came near falling into the river.
Syn. hotonno.
SUNKU スンク 胴腿 n. The shin or leg between the knee and ankle, shank.
Syn. hakai.
SUN-KU スンクー i.v. (coll.) To be cross, ill-humored, sulky; kodomo ga sunete monon wo tewanu, the child is sulky and won't speak.
Syn. futonai.
SUN-ATE スナアテ腰腔 n. Armor for the front of the leg, or shin. Syn. harkai.
SUNEGUSA スネガサ n. An ejection on the legs, i.q. gangasa.
SUNEMONO スネモノ n. (coll.) A sullen, morose or sulky person.
SUNERO スネロ寸遮 n. A moment of leisure; the least interval of space: — mo nai. Seni スネ醸素 Boiled in vinegar,—as some kinds of fish: shiko no —.
SYN-IN スイシン寸陰 (lit. an inch of sunshine) The smallest portion of time: — wo oshitmu, to grudge a moment.
SUNKA スンカ寸影 n. A moment of leisure: — mo nai, have not a moment of leisure.
SUNKÔ スンコウ寸功 n. A small degree of merit, a few praiseworthy actions: — nakushte tot roku wo hanu.
SUNOKO スノコ箸子 n. A bench made of bamboo.
SUNOMONO スノモノ n. A salad.
SUNOSHAKU スノシャク寸尺 (lit. inch, foot) Dimensions, size: — ga shiren, don't know the size. Syn. sumptu.
SUNSHI スンシ寸志 (lit. an inch of intention) Humble desire, kind intention,—used in depreciating one's ability: — bakari nite soro. Sun-sun スンスン寸adv. Into, or small pieces, into bits: — ni kiru, to cut to pieces.
SUNSUHURU スンスウ火器寸端 n. (lit. an inch of iron) Quite unarmed, no weapons: ni ni — no arazareba tomo ni muke wo toru.
SUNZEN スンゼン寸善 n. An inch of good, or prosperity: — shaku ma, an inch of good and a foot of evil.
Sunzun 晚処 adv. Fine, minutely, into small pieces; bits: — ni kiri, to cut into small pieces.

Sugu 速无 素木 n. Sapan-wood.

Sugoh 速 installs n. A kind of coat, only worn by nobles.

Suron 武空 The sound of drawing a cork from a bottle, a funnel: — to waru.

Suronji 武空寄 n. (Eng.) Sponge.

Suppa 武把 adv. The sound of a cut with a sword, drawing a sword recklessly: — to kirimu.

Suppa 武把 n. (coll.) A thief who snatches a thing and runs, *a thief, to tell an exaggerated lie, or brag in an outrageous way.

Suppa 武把偵人 n. A spy.

Syn. Kanka.

Suppada 武把 agregar 素【coll. for suhada-】Karak naked.

Syn. Mappada.

Suppa-ku 武把を 餓形 adj. (coll.) Sour in taste: suppakku nai, it is not sour; suppakku mikan, a sour orange; suppakku gozaimasu, it is sour; suppasa, the sourness, acerbity.

Syn. Sul.

Suppanuki 武把すき n. (coll.) Drawing the sword recklessly without adequate cause, as when one is drunk: — wo waru.

Suppanuki-ku 武把すきく t.v. To blur out, or say something which should not be said openly.

Suppari to or Supperi 武把奉 Same as sappari.

Suppokashi-su 武把ガタ t.v. (coll.) To cast or throw away: sakadaru wo michi ni —.

Supfon 武空扇扇 n. The snapping turtle: truki to — hodo no chigai, as different as the moon and a snapping turtle.

Supra 武把 adv. Even: tori kemono suro ka wo aiuru, even birds and beasts love their young; korera nite wa isha suro shinimasu, even the doctors die of cholera; seijin suro, even the sages.

Syn. Sae, Dami, Demo.

Suru 焼丸 (comp. of su, to be, and ran, future suffix) Ame ga furi mo ya surun, I wonder if it will rain.

Surake-ru 武桜 Pass. of suri.

Surari to 武栄 adv. (coll.) In an even, smooth manner; without obstructions, sleek and easy, glibly: — dekita, to do anything easily without obstructions; sei no — shita onna, a tall or slender woman; kadama wo — maku, to draw a sword with one even sweep.

Surasuru to 武栄ad adv. Smoothly, sleekly, glibly, without obstructions.

Sure-ru 武桜 t.v. To be rubbed, chafed, galled, worn by friction; (met.) to have one’s rough points rubbed off, or to become keen or sharp by contact with the world; ichi ga surete manoku natta, the stone by friction has become round.

Sure-AI 武桜接 n. Friction, attrition.

Sure-AI-AD 武桜接卷合 t.v. To rub against each other; to conflict; to be on bad terms.

Sureba 武桜 sub. mo. of suri, or of shi.

Surei 武桜 場面 (erara ningyo) n. The figure of a man made of straw.

Surekakashi 武桜カただし (coll.) Senny, pert, forward, bold from contact with the world: — no ko, a pert child.

Sure-shure 武桜七 n. On bad terms: ano futari wo — de iro.

Surei 武桜 n. A pickpocket, pilferer, thief.

Syn. Mambeki, Konosubito.

Surei-ru 武桜摺 t.v. To rub, to file, to print, to chase: suri wo —, to rub ink on the stone; yasuri de —, to file; hanku wo —, to print on a block; te wo —, rub the hands (as in apologizing); kane wo —, to lose all one’s money; kusuri wo yagen de —, to pulverize medicine by rubbing in a mortar.

Syn. Koseki, Otsu.

Suretsu 武桜音 柱盒 n. An earthenware bowl used for rubbing miso, a mortar.

Sure-chiha 武桜ガタ 造衛 t.v. To rub or scrape past, to strike against each other in passing: june ga —.

Surekobodo 武桜ゴボ メ Figured garments.

Sure-magashi-su 武桜ガタ摺剣 t.v. To rub off the skin, bark, lacquer, or outside of anything; to abrade. Syn. Sure-muku.


Surekaze-ru 武桜丸 t.v. To stealthily substitute a bad article for a good.

Surekata 武桜摩磨 n. A mate, an equal, compeer.

Sure-kiri-ru 武桜切り t.v. To cut off anything by rubbing, to file off, to cut by shaving: yasuri de kaneru de —, to cut off metal by filing.

Surekko 武桜 腹栃 n. Food for infants.

Sure-komi 武桜 柱木 n. The stick used for rubbing miso in a suribachi, a pestle.

Surekoshii-su 武桜ガタ t.v. To shave off.

Sure-komi-ru 武桜 goggles 近い t.v. To rub in: kusuri wo surikonde shitsu wo naasu, to cure itch by rubbing in medicine.

Sure-kudeki-ru 武桜ガタ摺剣 t.v. To pulverize by rubbing.

Sure-keizoku 武桜摺剣 n. Metal filings.

Sure-migashii-ru 武桜ガタ摺剣 t.v. To polish by rubbing.

Sure-muku-ru 武桜ガタ摺剣 t.v. To rub off or abrade the skin.

Sure-nuke-ru 武桜摺剣 t.v. To rub or squeeze through a crowd.

Sure-toshibi-ru 武桜オトス摺剣 t.v. To rub off, abrade.

Sure-tsubushi-ru 武桜スク刑摺剣 t.v. To break or crush by rubbing, to efface by rubbing.

Sure-tsuke-ru 武桜サク刑摺剣 t.v. To apply anything by rubbing, to rub anything on another.
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SUSOUGI ソウジ腹 n. Washing the feet with warm water: — wo teakai.

SUSOKAZUKI ソカズキ n. The long skirt or train worn anxiously by the ladies of noble families.

SUSONO スノ野 n. The border on the skirts of a mountain.

SUSOWARE スソウク田分 n. (coll.) Dividing anything which one has received with others: — wo suru.

SUSU スス n. Soot.

SUSUHI, or SUSUHARAI スハライ煤 n. Bamboo that has been stained with smoke.

SUSUDOI, -KI, -KU ススド i.v. To become foul with soot or smoke.

SUSUDARE スダラ炭竹 n. Cleaning away the soot, house cleaning: — wo suru.

SUSUKI ススキ薄 n. A kind of long, slender grass, Eulalia japonica.

SUSUMAI スママ不進 (neg. of susumu) Not to advance or go forward, not inclined to do, disinclined: shoku ga — , to have a bad appetite.

SUSUME, -RU ススメ前 i.v. To advance, to make go forward or higher, to promote; to recommend, to press, urge, solicit, persuade, exhort: zen wo — , to exhort to the practice of virtue; nedan wo — , to advance the price; kurai wo — , to promote to a higher rank; sake wo — , to press another to drink wine; uma wo — , to urge on a horse; za wo — , to move forward in one's seat; hito ni aku wo — , to entice a person to evil.

SUSUMI ススミ烯 n. Persuasion, solicitation, exhortation, instruction, advancement, promotion.

SUSUMI ソスミ tqdm. A beacon fire, signal fire.

SUSUMI 进 n. Advancement, improvement, progress.

SUSUMI, -MU ススム进 i.v. To advance, go forward; improve, make progress: ki ga — , to be eager or zealous; shokumotsu ga — , to have a good appetite; gakumon ni — , to advance in learning; saki ni — , to advance to the front; gakumon ga — , literary knowledge is advancing.

SUSUMI ススミ音 n. Surname.

SUSUNA ススナ音 n. A sniffing cry: — wo suru, to cry and sniffle, to sob.
The gomi hi Growing, A kodoino The. n. giron 9 sutete evenings hum Japanese SUZ

Important: SUTEOANE SOTEGANA BOTKI SOTE-BUCHI BUTKI SUTARI.-RU SUTARI SPTA character bling. Oku, daily regardless nigel, evil away: let reject, which forsaken, thrown TAKEMONO Syn. the -RU: Med be, well. be to i.q. thrown XT-'ff HANAHAI-V the thing abandoned, to playing fury, hurling him, of the leaves or grass becoming large enough to conceal a sparrow. Suzumetsu suzumetsu shusyu n. A small bow used for amusement. Suzumi,-mu suzumetsu i.v. To cool, or refresh one's self in hot weather: fune ni natta suzumi, to take a boat-ride in order to cool one's self; hi kage de —, to cool off in the shade; suzumi ni deru, to go out to get cool. Suzumiai suzumiai suzumi n. A bench set before the door in summer evenings for sitting on to cool one's self. Suzumeshi suzumeshi 鈴座 n. The name of an insect that sings like the tinkling of a small bell. Suzuna suzuna n. A turnip. Suzunami suzunami n. A high or huge wave. Suzunari suzunari 鈴取 n. Growing thick or in great luxuriance,—used only of fruit: budō ga — ni natta.
Suzuki: すずき 名 n. The stone on which ink is rubbed with water, ink-stone: — no ike, the depression on an inkstone.
Suzuki-bako: すずきばこ 名盒 n. The box in which the inkstone and pencils are kept.
Suzuki-buta: すずきぶた 名箱 n. An ink tray, a large lacquered tray or waiter.
Suzuko: すずこ Same as azuko.
Suzushi: すずし 名汁 n. A kind of fine gauze.
Suzushii: すずしい 感雨, adj. Cool, refreshing, or airy. — in hot weather: suzushii

T.

Taba: たば n. A rice-field: — wo tekururu, to cultivate rice-fields; ouga ta ye misu wo hiku (prov.), to draw the water into his own field.
Taba: たば n. Others, other persons, things, or places; other; another: — no koto ni arazu, nothing more or less than; sono ta wa oshite shiru beshi, the best may be known by inference; — shutsum, gone out; — gyo, id.
Taba: たば adv. in, inside.
Taba: たば お (oi) adj. Many, much: ta nen, many years; — shō, many or few.
Taba: たば は (ha) pron. Who: ta ga tame ni, for whose sake? ta ga tsuma, whose wife?
Taba: たば pret. suffix, an abbreviation of tare: mita, have seen; kiita, have heard; yukiishita, have gone.
†Taba: たば n. Hand-breadth, — used only in compounds.
Taba-buri: たばぶり n. A bundle, as of straw, wood, bamboo, etc.: wara hito taba, a bundle of straw; — ni suru, to make into a bundle.
Taba: たば n. wa, tabare.
Tabari: たばれ i.v. To preserve, save, to care for: mochi wo —, to save one's life.
Tabari: たばれ n. mamoru, kabau.
Tabakaban: たばかばん 名便仕 (pass. of tabakaru) To be cheated or imposed on.
Tabakan: たばかん 感忌 i.v. To cheat, deceive, impose on, to hoodwink, to gull; to plot, conspire.
Taba: たば n. damasu, itsuwaru, azamuku, tabunakan.
Tabako: たばこ 名烟 n. Tobacco: — no noru, to smoke tobacco.
Tabakon: たばこん 感煙 n. A box or tray in which fire and smoking utensils are kept.
Tabakori: たばこり 感備 n. A tobacco-pouch.
Tabi タビ n. Stockings, socks: — wo haku, to wear stockings; — no soko, the sole of a sock.
Tabi タビ旅行 n. A journey, traveling: — ye yuku, to go on a journey; — no hito, a traveler; — no sumai, a place of sojourn; — wa mizuhore yo wa nashiike (prov.), the best thing in traveling is a companion in the world kindness.
Tabi タビ度 n. Time, or repetitions: hito tabi, once; futa tabi, twice; mi-tabi, three times; tiku tabi, how often?

Syn. do.

†Tabi-bu タビ御 (same as tamai-ou). To receive from a superior; to grant, bestow; (imp.) tabe, or tabi-tamae.
Tabi-hito タビ行人 n. A traveler, a stranger.

Tabidachi タビ打ち旅行 n. Setting out on a journey: — ni yoi hi, a lucky day for setting out on a journey.

†Tabidokoro タビどころ n. The place where a mikoshi is placed over night when taken from place to place.
Tabi-hadoji タビハダジ n. Stocking-feet: — de kakeru.

Tabi タビ旅行 n. A journey, the road in which one travels.

Tabitajiku タビ草木旅行 n. Preparations for a journey.

Tabiine タビ入 n. Sleeping or lodging while on a journey, a night's lodging.

†Tabishi タビシ n. A pebble, small stone.

Tabi-tabi タビ振度 n. Many times, often, frequently.

Syn. do-do, shiba-shiba.

Tabita タビ田舎店 n. A sock maker, or sock store.

Tabezukare タビ抜かれ旅行 n. Fatigue from traveling. Syn. kutabire.

Tabizumai タビ組まれ旅行 n. Sojourning.

†Tabizutou タビ着戻 n. Provisions for a journey, placed or brought home on one's return from a journey.

Tabo タボ n. The puff, or swell made in dressing the hair on the back of the head; (coll.) a lady: ii — , a pretty woman; — wo dasu.

Tabo タボo BUSY. Isogashii

Tabu タブ n. The lobe of the ear: mimi-tabu.

Tabu タブ Same as tamau. See tabi.

†Tabumi タブミ n. A register of the land.

Tabun タブン过多 n. Many parts, the most part, majority, chief part. (adv.) Perhaps, probably, likely, much, a great deal: — ni shitagau, to follow the majority; — kinesu, much money; — kinasho, will probably come.

Syn. otata, oke, tab-han.

Tabun タブン飯 (yoko ni kiku) The hearing of others: — wa megyn, don't let others hear it; — wo haka-baru.

Taburakashi, -ru タブラカシ 税 t.v. To deceive, cheat, impose on, hoax, gull; to seduce: omn wo — , to seduce a woman.

Syn. damasu, azamuku, tabakaruba.

Tabusa タブサ n. The Japanese cue.

Syn. mage, motodori.

†Tabuse タブセ n. A hut in a field, used for keeping tools, etc.

Tabu-tabu タブタブ adv. The sound made by a liquid when shaken; shaking with a quivering motion, like jelly, or like oil in a cask when shaken: — to ugoroku.

†Tabushita タブシタ adv. A pebble.

Tabyo タブヨ多病 Often sick, sickly: — no hito, a sickly person.

Tachi タチ等 A plural suffix, as: owa-tachi, you; kodomo-tachi, children; yakunin-tachi, officers. Syn. ra, domo, ota.

Tachi タチ館 (yakata) n. A mansion, the house of a noble.

Tachi タチ 形 n. Form, appearance, looks.

Syn. katachi.

Tachi, or Tatsu タチ立 n. (coll.) The nature, character, quality, ability, talent: kane no — ga warui, this metal is of bad quality: — no yoi hito, a person of good character.

Syn. shi.

Tachi, -tsu タチ立 or 立 adv. To stand up, to be erect, erect one's self; rise up, to start, set out, or leave; to begin; to pass, or elapse,— as time; to stick into; fit for, useful; to evaporate; to shut: tate yo, or o tachinasa, stand up; yaku ni tatanu, useless, good for nothing; yoi no tatsu, useful; ki ga — , to be agitated; hara ga — , to be angry; me ni tatsu, striking or attracting the attention; ki no me ga — , the tree is budding; tsuki hi ga — , time passes; nanka tatte mata koi, come again after three days; haru ga — , spring has commenced; Osaka ye itsu tachimassu, when do you start for Osaka? hari ga ashi ni tattu, have a needle into my foot; ya ga — , the arrow sticks; na ga — , to become famous; aghi ta katsuru, his feet are useless, or lame in the feet; ichi ga — , the market is open; yu ga — , the water is boiled; tori ga — , the bird has flown; kenuri ga — , it smokes; hokori ga — , the dust rises, or it is dusty; wa wo — , to leave one's seat; kami ga — , the waves rise; shochu ga tatsu, the alcohol evaporates; suiki ga — , the vapor rises or evaporates; aghi na ga — , to get a bad name.

Tachi, -tsu タチ立 or 立 t.v. To cut out, as garments: kimono wo — , to cut out clothes; momen wo tatte kimono ni suru, to cut cotton cloth and make it into a coat.

Syn. kiru.

Tachi, -tsu タチ断 or 断 t.v. To cut off, leave off, stop, abstain from: take wo — , to leave off drinking sake; cha wo — , to stop drinking tea; inochi wo — , to take life; doku wo — , to abstain from hurtful things; shoku wo — , to abstain from food.

Tachi-agarari, -ru タチアガリ立上立 v. To rise up, to arise.
TACHI-KEI,-RU タチコエル 立超 i.v. To surpass, be superior, to exceed; to go or come to.
TACHI-KUZU タチクズ n. Refuse or waste pieces left from cutting paper or cloth.
TACHI-MACHI タチマチ 怠 adv. Immediately. Suddenly, at once.
TACHI-NOBE タチノベ n. A building, edifice. jinen ni —, yori kutsu, are there any buildings on the lot? (rebh.) anything abstained from, aljurel or remained.
TACHI-MOTU タチモト n. A sword, cutting instrument. To walk backward, as in suspense, or deep thought.
TACHI-MUKAI,-AU タチムカイ, -ムカ prec. Endowed with. To associate, consort with, keep company with.
TACHI-MUKARI,-RU タチムカリ 立回 i.v. To move about, to act, conduct one's self.
TACHI-MODORI,-RU タチモドリ 立返 i.v. To return, go back. mukashi ni —, motto ni —.
TACHI-MONO タチモノ 立物 n. A building, edifice: jinen ni —, ga aru kutsu, are there any buildings on the lot? (rebh.) anything abstained from, aljurel or remained.
TACHI-MOTURU タチモトル 立返 i.v. To walk backward, as in suspense, or deep thought.
TACHI-SAIGAN サイゼル立前 i.v. To stand opposite to, to rise and meet, to confront, face.
TACHI-SAWARI,-RU サワリ 立返 i.v. To rise up, ascend: kenuhni kuno nado —.
TACHI-SAWRI-KA サワリカ n. A sword, cutting instrument. To assist, or be engaged in doing: tozawa-sawari.
TACHI-SUNO サンダ立来 n. One that stands: teppu no soba ni wa —, ga nai, no person would stand near the gun.
TACHI-ROYO,-RU タチハロ立停 i.v. To stop, to stand still.
TACHI-SUNO サンダ立来 n. One that stands: teppu no soba ni wa —, ga nai, no person would stand near the gun.
TACHI-SUNO サンダ立来 n. One that stands: teppu no soba ni wa —, ga nai, no person would stand near the gun.
TACHI-ROYO,-RU タチハロ立停 i.v. To stop, to stand still.
TADA タダ adv. Only, merely, just, alone, simply, but, gratis, gratuitously. Also an adj. 元. Usual, common, ordinary: tada miru bakari, merely looking; — morau, to receive gratuitously or without paying; — yaru, to give freely; — kuru, to come only, without business; — hitori, alone, or only one person; — sō in ga yoi, say nothing but that; — mono ni arazu, not a common person; — no hito, common people; — koto narazu, an uncommon thing; — narazu, not usual, uncommon, strange; kokoromochi tada narazu, feeling different from usual.

Syn. NOMI, BAKARI, TSUNE, Rei.

TADABUKI ハダビト 人 n. A common or ordinary person.

Syn. Bonnin.

TADACHI NI タダチニ adv. Immediately, directly, straightforwardly, kaeru, to return directly.

Syn. SUGU-NI, JIKI-NI.

TADAGO タダゴー n. The naked face, unrugged, i.e. sugo.

TADAMA タダマ 唯今 adv. Now, just now, at present, presently.

Syn. ima, SOKKON.

TADAKKO タダコ adv. (coll.) By barter or exchange. Swapping one thing for another: — ni shiyou, I will swap with you.

Syn. SUDOKKAI.

†TADAKU タダク n. Ornaments or rings worn on the arm.

†TADAMUKAI, -AU タダムカフ adv. To be directly opposite to, to face.

†TADAMUKI タダムキ 腕 n. The arm.

Syn. UDE.

TADANAKA タダナカ 間中 n. The centre, middle, mattadamaka wo iru, to hit directly in the centre of a target.

Syn. MANAKA.

†TADANAO タダナオ n. Silence.

TADANI タダニ adv. Only, merely; vainly; immediately.

TADANOHI タダノヒ 昼 n. Living in idleness or without occupation: — suru yori go shigii naritomo suru ga masu, it is better to play chess or checkers even than to live without doing anything.

TADANOSHI-SU タダノシス介錯 (caus. of tadare) To cause to be sore, irritated, or inflamed.

TADARE-RU タダレル 傷(bi-ran) adv. To be inflamed, sore and irritated: me no fuchi ga — , the eyelids are sore; kizu-guchi ga — , the wound is inflamed.

TADAREME タダレメ n. Bear-eyed.

TADASAMA タダサマ n. The usual, common or ordinary state.

TADASHI タダシ 倫 conj. Used in introducing some exceptional or explanatory remark, or a note to something stated before; but, however, or.

Syn. HIKASHI.

TADASHI-SU タダシス介 t.v. To examine into, to inquire into, to judge, to ascertain, to adjust, rectify, correct, to present for approval; to adjust the collar of one's coat; hou wo — , to correct a book.

Syn. SHIRABERU, OIMI SURI.

TADASHI-KI-RU タダシキ n. Straight, correct, right, just, upright, honest: — hito, an honest person; okonai ga tadashii, his conduct is correct; tadashiku minauni ye muku, to face directly to the south; — nai, not right.

Syn. TADASHIIBA タダシイバ 言 n. Correctness, rectitude.

TADU-UDO タドウド adv. i.q. tadabito.

†TADAWASHIKI-RU タダワシキ adj. To be full (as the moon).

TADAYOI-OU タダヨ-winoo adv. To float or drift about, to be adrift, to wander about: fune ga nai ni — , the ship drifts about on the waves.

Syn. UKU, NAGAREBU.

TADAYOWASHI-RU タダヨハス令微 (caus. of tadayoi) To cause to float or drift about: kaze ga kumo wo iru, to stop and look at something.

Syn. TACHI-TOMARI.

TADE タデ 呼 n. A species of Polygonum, the water-pepper, or smart-wood: — kii mushi mo suki-zuki (prov).

TADE-RU タデル adv. To foment, to stupefying: fune wo — , to char the bottom of a junk with fire; yu nite — , to foment with warm water.

Syn. MUSU.

TADOKORO タドコロ 南所 n. Rice land, rice-fields.

TADON タドン 町 n. A ball made of charcoal dust and seaweed for burning in braziers; hotashoots.

TADORI-RU タドリ adv. To feel one's way, to grope: yami wo — , to grope one's way at night; tadori todorite ayumi, to walk groping one's way.

Syn. SAGURU.

TADOTO-TO タドトト adv. In a groping manner, or with uncertain steps: — ayumi.

TADOTORI-RU タドトリ adv. To drift. Groping one's way, obscure, unintelligible; desolate, lonely.

†TAE タエ n. Silk stuff; niko — , fine silk.

TAE-RU タエル 羽 adv. To end, cease; fail, to be extinct, exhausted, cut off: chiruji ga — , the family line is extinct; kawa no mizu ga — , the water of the river has failed; inochi ga — , life is extinct; naka ga — , friendship has ceased.

Syn. KIREBU, DANZETSU SURI, TSUKIRU.

TAE-RU タエル 羽 adv. To bear, endure, suffer, support, sustain, to hold out, to be able, adequate to, fit for, worthy of; atsumi ni — , to endure the heat; taegataki, hard to bear; te-kaneru, td; owari made — , to hold out to the end.

Syn. KOBAREU, SHINOOGU.
Tae-dae ni たえだえに adv. Almost exhausted or finished, hardly, barely, scarcely: inochi いおうち — nogue ru, barely escaped with life; itches い ゐ — oru, to be scarcely alive.

Tae-hate,-ru たえはてる 結果 i.v. To be completely extinct, to be cut off, exterminated.

Tae-iri,-ru たえりる 結入 i.v. To die, expire, perish: tae-tru hodo no kurushimi, suffering enough to extinguish life.

Syn. Sukima, Aida.

Tae-ma たえ あま 複合 n. Cessation, interruption, interval of space or time: — naku, without cessation, without interval; kusa no くさの — kara tai, ga susu, the moon shines from between the clouds.

Syn. Sukima, Aida.

Tairu たえる 鉤調 adj. Marvelous, wonderful, most excellent: — sugata, exceedingly beautiful form.

Syn. Myō naru, Fushion naru.

Tairukoni,-bu たえ しもない i.v. To bear patiently.

Syn. Koraeru.

Taete たえて (pp. of taeru used adverbially) Absolutely, positively, exceedingly.

Taeru たえる (neg. of taeru) Unending, unceasingly, unfailing, without ceasing, perpetually.

Taetsu たえつ たえつ不堪 (neg. of taeru) Unbearable, insufferable, insupportable.

Tafu たふ たふ 美和 n. Cotton damask.

Tafuku たふく 妙覚 (kara chigai) n. Of different mother but the same father: — no ko, a step-child.

Tafuku たふく 多忙 (ō saiwa) n. Much happiness, many blessings: — wo shuku suru, to wish another much happiness.

Tafure-gokoro たふれごころ n. Light-headed, crazy.

Taga たが 詰pron. (cont. of tare ga) Whose, of what person.

Taga たが n. A hoop: — wo hamero, to put on a hoop: — wo kakeru, id.

Syn. Wa.

Tagae,-bu たがへる 逢 i.v. Not to conform to, to act contrary to, to violate, to alter, change: yakuoku wo い —, to break a promise; dōri wo い, not to conform to reason; naku wo い, to be at variance; ashi wo い, to put the foot out of joint.

Syn. Somuku.

Tagaeshi,-su たがえし 除 i.v. To cultivate the fields; to labor, as a farmer: たう wo い.

Tagai たがい n. Difference, variation: ginka を shihei し へい い, the difference between silver and paper money.

Tagai たがい Mutual, reciprocal: o tagai de gozarimasu, I have only reciprocated your favor: — wo yakuoku, a mutual agreement.

Tagai,-su たがいす 除 i.v. To differ, disagree; not to conform to or accord with; to miss, err from mistake; nito no kokoro ni い, to differ in opinion from another; yakuoku ni い, not according to promise; michi みち い, not according to the truth.

Syn. Chigau, Somuku, Hazusu, Motoru.

Tagei-chigai たげいちがい n. たげいちがい 参差 adv. Alternately missing each other.

Tagei たげい n. たげい互 adv. Alternately, mutually, reciprocally, each other, one another: — hore ru, to be in love with each other; — sashi-chigatae shinuru, each stabbed and killed the other; — euryō naku tsukiai, to associate with each other without formality.

Syn. Tomo ni, Katami ni.

Tagane たがね 短 n. A chisel or graver used for engraving on metal, cutting iron, etc.; a cold-chisel.

Tagawase,-ru たがわせる 会造 (caus. of tagai) To cause to differ or disagree.

Tagayasan たがやさん 殆本 n. A kind of fine grained wood imported from China.

Tagai たがい 多様 Many polite accomplishments: — na hito, an accomplished man.

Tagen たがえん 多言 Many words, much talking.

Syn. Kuchimame, Taben.

Tageri たがり n. A species of Lapwing, Vaecculus cristatus.

Tagi たぎ n. A kind of game something like bagatelle (?).

Tagichi,-tsu たがち n.v. To whirl, tumble and toss, as wind flowing down a steep and stony slope; to boil: misu ga tagichi-nagaru.

Tagirase,-ru -ta たがらせる 会造 (caus. of tagiri) To cause to or let boil.

Tagiri,-ru たがりる 会造 i.v. To boil, to whirl and toss, as waves: yu ga い, the water boils; tagiri-koboreru, to boil over.


Tago たこ 田子 n. One who plants rice.

Tago たこ 隆子 n. (coll.) A bucket with a handle.

Syn. Tekere.

Tagon たごん 借言 Telling to others, divulging, blabbing: — wo shite kudasararn na, don't tell it to any one: — wa go mnyō, id.

Tagoshi たごしこ n. A sedan chair carried by the hand.

Tagueri,-ru たがえり 会造 i.v. To compare, liken, make resemble.

Tagi たがい 章 (ru) n. Kind, sort: anou tagi no hito, that kind of man; isou — ni arazu, not like it; tagui nashi, uncommon, extraordinary.

Syn. Shuru.

Tagu,-đ たが比 i.v. To compare, liken, make resemble; to be equal; to live together, as husband and wife (obs.): tare ga kore ni tagi bekiri, who can compare with him.

Tagunawa たがうなわ n. The long rope attached to a seine for hauling it in.

Taguri たがり n. The vomit.

Taguri,-ru たがり手繩 i.v. To haul in a rope hand over hand: nama wo い, id.; fune wo taguri-yoseru, to haul in a boat by pulling the rope.

Taguri-dashii,-su たがりだっしす 繩出 i.v. To pay out, as a rope: nama wo い, to pay out a rope.

Taguri-komi,-mu たがりこみ 繩込 i.v. To haul in hand over hand.
タグサ タグサ 手掌 n. A small bundle of sasa, held in the hand and used as a wand by a kannushi.

タグナ タグナ 田草 n. The weeds of a rice-field.

タショ タショ 他行 (yoso ye yuku) — suru, To go somewhere, to be absent from home, to go out.

タヒバラ タヒバラ ラク n. A species of Pipit or Lark, Anthus japonicus.

タトウ タトウ 備方 n. A different direction, or region.

タホ タホ 毛邦 (hoka no kuni) n. Another state or country.

タイ タイ 布 — suru, to be opposite, to front, to correspond, suit, answer to, to be equivalent, to agree with, to pair; towards, to: yama ni tai-shita te, the house fronting the hill; shujin ye tai-shite shitsurei, rude to one's lord; oyu ni taihite feku, disobedient to parents.

Syn. muka, ataru.

タイ タイ 肩 n. A species of perch, the Serranus marginalis: ebi de — wo tsuru (prov.), catch a tai with a shrimp; kusatte no tai (prov.).

タイ タイ 髪 n. Body, substance, individual, person: kami wa itai, there is only one God; — suru, to express by one's conduct, to exemplify.

タイ タイ 腹 (obira) — suru, to carry or wear in the belt: dai-sho wo tai-su, to wear the long and short swords.

タイ タイ 首 n. A tower, high terrace.

タイ タイ 胎 n. The womb: — wo ukeru, to be pregnant; haha no — ni yadoru.

タイ タイ 大 (oki) adj. Great, large, chief, illustrious, distinguished, severe,—used mostly in compounds, same as dai.

タイ タイ 舟 n. A company of soldiers.

タイ タイ 田居 n. A house in the rice-fields, a farm-house; also rice-field or country.

タイ・キ・キ・シタイ タイ度 adj. To desire, wish, want; — used only as a suffix to verbs, as: mitai, wish to see; kiki-tai, wish to hear; kiu-tai, want to buy; yuki-takai, do not wish to go; hanashitou gosaburu, I wish to speak; hanashi-tai koto ga aru, I have something I wish to tell you.

タイダン タイダン 胎盤 (mukai katari) n. Meeting and conversing together, convention: — no ne de sadameru.

タイド タイド 大度 Magnanimous, great of mind.

Syn. kwannin, oto.

タイドク タイドク 胎毒 n. Congenital syphilis.

タイフ タイフ 異邦 n. The chief tutor to the heir-apparent.

タイフ タイフ 大夫 (kaze) n. A typhoon, hurricane, tempest; also, leprosy.

タイフガ タイフガ 大風吹 n. The shell of the Areca nut.

タイフガ タイフガ 他行 (kaze) n. The name of a medicine used in skin disease, or for the leprosy.

タイガ タイガ 大概 (omune) adv. For the most part, generally, generally speaking; about, more or less.

Syn. taihe.

タイガ タイガ 他行 (kaze) n. Big words, bragging, boasting: — wo huku, to brag, boast.

タイオ タイオ 大義 n. Right, just: claim: — meibun wo akiraka ni su, to make clear the right and tile.

タイオ タイオ 大義 n. Labor, toil, exertion, fatigue,—used often in expressing thanks, as: gotaigai da, I have given you great trouble, or I am much obliged; — da kara yasumu, as it has been hard work I will rest.

Syn. kuro.

タイゴ タイゴ 隊伍 n. A company, or corps of an army: — wo kumuru.

タイゴ タイゴ 待待 (ashiraitai) n. Treatment, entertainment: atsu — wo kumuru, to receive very hospitable treatment.

タイゴ タイゴ 軍 (kua wo shirisokeru) — suru, to cause an army to retreat: — wo mezimeru, to order a retreat.

タイハ タイハ 他行 (yabureru) — suru, to become corrupt, to deteriorate: fukoku gu — suru.

タイハク タイハク 他行 (yabureru) — suru, to stop, stay,—spoken only of a ship.

タイハク タイハク 太白 n. Superfine white sugar; also a wine-glass.

タイハクウ タイハクウ 他行 (yabureru) n. The planet Venus: Kinsei.

タイハ タイハ 他行 (yabureru) n. Majoriy, the greater part, most part.

Syn. okaya, kwahan.

タイヘ タイヘ 太平 n. Peace, or freedom from war: — no yo no naka.

タイヘ タイヘ 太平 n. The Pacific Ocean.

タイヘイ タイヘイ 他行 (yabureru) n. (coll.) Speaking in an arrogant, overbearing, or insolent manner; boasting: — wo su, id.
TAIKO タイコ 退校 n. Dismission, or expulsion from school; — suru, to dismiss —.

TAIKO タイコ 大鼓 n. The title of a retired kwempaku.

TAIKO タイコ 大鼓 after n. The queen dowager.

TAIKO タイコ 大鼓 n. Great merit, very eminent or praiseworthy deeds: — wa saikin wo kari ni izu.

TAIKOHARI タイコハリ 融鉄 n. A drummer.

TAIKOMOCHI タイコモチ 役漢 n. A jester, or buffoon; one who, on account of his wit or comic talents, is called to assist at entertainments.

TAIKOCHI タイコチ n. A species of waterbug, Nepal.

TAIKOCHU タイコチ 進退手 n. A drummer.

TAIKUDO タイコド大陸 n. A shan battle, military maneuvers.

TAIKOYA タイコヤ 裁屋 n. A drum store, or a person who sells drums.

TAIKUN タイクン 大君 n. A title of the Shogun.

TAIKUTSU タikut 退屈 n. (coll.) Ennui; tired, disgusted or wearied with anything tedious, or for want of occupation; tedium: matte te wo — da kara kaetta, he wanted me to wait for him, but getting tried I returned; — shite nobi ni deru, being tried (of having nothing to do) went out to take a walk.

TAIKUN タイクン n. The sky, infinite space.

TAIKYO タイコ 大鼓 (sora) n. The sky.

TAIKYOKU タイコク大鼓 n. A drum.

TAIKYO タイコ 退去 (shirizoki suru) — suru, to leave, depart, go away, withdraw, abandon.

TAIKYOU タイコウ 大極 n. The first principle or germ of matter, in which condition it existed before its separation into heaven and earth.

TAIMA タイマ 鐵馬 — de sazu, to play a game of chess eveny, without either party receiving any advantage, without being handicapped.

TAIMAI タイマ 大行李 (okotari) Negligence, carelessnes:

TAIKUN タイクン n. The sky.

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TAIKUN タイクン n. The sky.
TAINA タイナ 木内 (hara no uchi) n. In the belly, or womb: hana no — ni oru toki, when in the womb; — no ko.

TAININ タイニン 耐忍 n. Same as nintai.

TAININ タイニン 鞘内 (fukaku mitomeru) — suru, to acknowledge, own, recognize, be thankful for.

TAIRU タイル 藻茎 (osamaru wo okotaru) — suru, to neglect to pay taxes: — saka, a person who neglects to pay taxes.

TAINE タイネ 大腦 n. The cerebrum.

TAIRA タイラ 腹平, plain, even, horizontal: — naru tokoro, a level place; — ni suru, to make level. Syn. hirattai.

TAIRAHE-SU タイラヘ属 平 t.v. To level, make plain or even; to quell, subdue; to quiet, tranquillize: ren wo —, to quell a disturbance. Syn. asamerebu, taji suru.

TAIRAGI タイラギ 江碇 n. A species of shell.

TAIRAKA タイラカ 平 Level, plain, even, quiet, calm, tranquil, peaceful: — naru tokoro, a level place; nami ga — ni natta, the waves have become still.

Syn. tachigara, ootakara, taira.

TAIRAI 寛大 (oini midareru) Great commotion or disturbance, as from war.

TAIRAI 寛大 目視 Sight, inspection, view—spoken only of the Shogun: — ni sonoa na to kō, begged he might exhibit it to the Shogun.

TAIREI タイレイ 大禮 n. Full ceremonial: — fuku, full dress; — bō, acocked hat.

TAIRE タイラ 大礼 n. Prime-minister under the Shōguns.

TAIYAKU タイヤク 大夜 (todomaru) — suru, to stop, stay, halt.

Syn. taigi, ōmune, okata.

TAIRYO タイヤヨ 大量 Great capacity, magnanimity, generosity, liberality. Syn. ōmakan.

Syn. ōmakan.

TAITÔ タイトウ 滞留 (todomaru) — suru, to stop, stay, halt. Syn. tōtō, entô, bentô, tōtō, akita, tōtō, muryo.

TAIBA タイバ 大佐 n. (mil.) Colonel.

TAISAKU タイスカ 大赦 (kotaise bunji) n. A written answer to a question given to a candidate for official appointment at an examination.

TAISAN タイサン adv. Very much, a great many, very (a corrupt coll. word peculiar to Yokohama).

TAISAN タイサン 退散 (shirizoki chiru) — suru, to leave, or retreat and scatter, withdraw in confusion,—as an army.

TAISEI タイセイ 大政 (tenka no matsurigoto) The government of the empire: — ni azukaru.

TAISEI タイセイ 大政 (tenka no matsurigoto) — suru, to leave, or retreat and scatter, withdraw in confusion,—as an army.

TAISEI タイセイ 大政 (tenka no matsurigoto) — suru, to leave, or retreat and scatter, withdraw in confusion,—as an army.

Syn. saru, makard.

TAISU タイス ダイ fu, v. To leave a place; to depart: — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office.

TAISHIN タイシン 大身 n. Large property, wealthy: — na hito, a man of large possessions.

TAISHIN タイシン 餛院 n. The supreme court, or court of cassation.

TAISHITA タイシタ 大正 (coll.) Great, important, serious, severe: — koto de wa nai, not a matter of importance; — byōki de wa nai, not a serious sickness.

Syn. kakebetsu na.

TAISHITSU タイシツ 大尉 — suru, to set face to face, to confront parties—for proof: — nō, the parties confronted.

TAISHO タイショ 大署 n. One of the 24 solar terms, the period of greatest heat in summer.

TAISHO タイショ 大署 n. The title of the highest military officers, anciently subdivided into sakonyo no taisho, ukonyo no taisho, sa-daisho, and uadaisho; general-in-chief, chief.

TAISHO タイショ 胎生 n. Viviparous: — jū.

TAISHÔ タイショ 眞 (tetsu) — suru, to make; to form; to make; to confront parties—for proof: — daisho, the parties confronted.

TAISHÔ タイショ 眞 (tetsu) — suru, to make; to form; to make; to confront parties—for proof: — daisho, the parties confronted.

Syn. saru, makard.

TAISHÔ タイショ 胎生 n. Viviparous: — jū.

TAKAYAMA タカヤマ 大山 (daisho, izuru) n. Leaving an office and returning home (as in the evening).

TAISHÔ タイショ 大谷 (ō-gui) Eating much, gormandizing: — suru, to eat much; — na mono, a gormandizer.

TAISHÔ タイショ 大官 n. The chief ruler, or lord of a state, governor; appellation of a kokushi.

TAISHÔ タイショ 大酒 (ōsake) n. Drinking much wine.

TAISHÔ タイショ 大洲 n. A continent.

TAISHÔHIN タイショヒン 大臣 n. An opponent.

TOKUSHU タクシュ一 進出 (shirizoki izuru) — suru, to leave, withdraw, depart from an office, to return from an assembly,—used in speaking of high officers. Syn. saru, makard.

TOKU タク 大木 n. First progenitor, earliest ancestor, founder.

TOKUSU タクシュ一 異種 n. Gymnastic exercise, calisthenics, athletics: — jo, a gymnasion; — jutsu, gymnastics.

TOKU タク 大木 (coll.) Great many, great deal, much, very, exceeding: — kane pa iru, cost a great deal of money: — fukai, very deep; — okina ko, a very loud voice.

Syn. ōki, hana nada, taihen.
Takara-bune タカラブネ 豊漁 n. A picture of a boat loaded with treasure. This picture, if placed under the pillow at the beginning of the year, is said to produce lucky dreams.

Takarakai タカラガイ 具 n. The cowry, Cyprea.

Takarakaka タカラカka 高 喜 高 n. High, loud: — no koe, a loud voice; — ni, loudly.

Takaraki, -ru タカラ集 i.v. To assemble or collect in a crowd, to swarm together, to breed insects: hai ga —, the flies swarm; mimizu ni arī ga —, the ants swarm about an earthworm; mushī ga kome ni —.

Syn. atsumaru.

Takasa タカサ n. The height, elevation, altitude: — wa dono kurai, how high is it?

†Takasa タカサ (cont. of taka and sao) n. A bamboo pole.

Takase タカセ 高瀬 n. A river-boat; shallow rapids.

Takase,-ru タカセル 高瀬 (caus. of taku) To cause or let a fire be kindled.

†Takashi タカシ adj. See takai.

†Takashi, -ru タカシル t.v. To govern, rule.

Takataka-yubi タカタカユビ n. The middle finger.

Takatekote ni タカテコテ adv. — shibaru, to bind the hands tightly behind the back.

Takatsuki タカツキ 高辻 n. A tall wooden dish or tray for holding fruit.

Takawara タカワー 高楽 n. A loud laugh.

Takaya タカヤ n. The room in which falcons were kept.

Takatata タカタタ Same as takarakama.

†Takate タカテ n. A loud laugh.

†Takayuki, -ru タカユキ 高幸 (cont. of takaku yuki) i.v. To fly high: takayukuri tori.

Takazao タカザオ n. A bamboo pole.

Take タケ竹 n. Bamboo: — no fushi, the joints of bamboo; — no ko, bamboo sprouts; — no kawa, the sheath of young bamboo; — bashi, bamboo chopsticks; — zo, a bamboo pole; — sze, a bamboo cane; — ki wo idakite hi ni iru ga gotoshii (prov.).

Take タケ菌 n. Mushroom.

Syn. kusabira, kinoko.

Take タケ n. The length, the measure, stature, the height or depth: — ga nagai — ga mijikai; ni no —, the height of the body, the stature; mizu no — wa ruku shaku, the depth of the water is six feet; — ga tatanu, too deep, over one's head; — ni amaru, longer than one's body, as clothing; — no takai hito, a tall man.

Syn. nagara.

Take タケ n. A high mountain, a peak.

Syn. ōyama.

Take タケ地家 (hoka no te) n. Another family.

Take, -ru タケル i.v. To be high, well advanced, eminent: hi ga taketa, the sun is high, or about to decline; toshi ga taketaru hito, a person well advanced in age, elders; chie ga —, eminent in wisdom; toshi taketaru hito, elders.

Syn. fukuru.
Taketawa タケタウ n. A bamboo nail or peg.
Takensu タケス n. Fringe of the Imperial family.
Takerei,RU タケレイ i.v. To be fierce, ferocious, savage, to growl: tora ga hito ni takerei-kakata, the tiger ferociously sprang on the man.
Takeshime,RU タケシメ (caust. of takeru) To cause to be high, exalted, eminent.
Taketaba タケタバ 竹束 n. Bundles of bamboo, or fascines, used to defend against projectiles.
Taketa,TAKA-TUDI タケタツデ n. The long, or middle finger.
Taketsu タケツ多血 n. (med.) Plethora, too much blood.
Taketsu タケツ竹馬 n. A wooden horse, the stilts used by boys.
Tari タリ n. A waterfall, cataract.
Tari,RU タリル t.v. To burn, kindle; to boil, to cook: maki wo —, to burn wood; kō wo —, to burn incense; hi wo —, to make a fire; meshi wo —, to boil rice.
Syd. yaku, moyasu, niru.
Tarih タリ火 n. A fire: — de atarua.
Tarihokori タリホコリ 焼唉 n. Fine soot.
Takigara タキガラ n. The refuse left after burning incense.
Takigiri タキギり 焚木 n. Firewood.
Syd. maki.
†Takiguchi タキダチ 湧口 n. The keeper of the imperial bathing place.
Takirake,RU タキラケル t.v. To be about to kindle a fire: kō wo kimono ni —, to hold a garment over burning incense.
Takimono タキモノ 燒物 n. Fuel, incense.
Syd. kōi, takoi.
†Takisashii タキサシイ n. A fire-brand; i.q. mokui.
Takishime,RU タキシメル t.v. To perfume clothing by holding it over some burning fragrant material.
Takitake タキタケ 燒立 Just boiled, or cocked: — no meshii, rice that has just been boiled.
Takitsubo タキツボ 湧婆 n. The deep hollow place excavated by the falling of the water of a cataract.
Takitsuke タキツケ 燒付 n. Kindling-wood, kindling a fire.
Takitsuke,RU タキツケル 燒付 t.v. To kindle a fire; (met.) to make angry: hi wo —.
Takituske タキツクス 激渦 n. The rapids in a river.
Tako タコ 紙鶴 n. A kite: — wo ageru, to fly a kite.
Syd. ikanohori.
Tako タコ 蛇魚 n. The Octopus.
Tako タコ n. The callosity produced by work.
Takō タコウ 高 adv. Same as takaku.
Takubonke タクボンケ n. A species of Argonauta.
Takoku タクク 焦 火 (yoso no kuni) Another state, other countries.
†Takumura タクムラ n. The fleshy part of the arm.
†Takuna-Gatana タクナガタナ 薪刀 n. A bamboo sword.
Takono-makura タコンマクラ n. A species of Echinus or Sea-egg, Clypeaster.
Takuro タクロ 鳳 — suru, to intrust to, commit to the care of, charge with; to engage, ask or commission a person to do, to make an excuse of, use as a pretext.
Syd. tanomu, azukeru, karotsukeru.
Taku タク宅 n. A house.
Sy. re.
Taku タク (suguretaru, nukindetaru) Prominent, excellent, superior, eminent (used only in comp.).
Taku タク語 — suru, to degrade, to remove an official to a lower position, to punish by degrading: — sho, the place to which one has been banished.
†Taku タク橋 n. The paper-mulberry: — nau, a rope made of: — nuno, a kind of cloth made of.
Takuan タクアン 濃瀰 n. Pickled radish, so called from the inventor.
Takuanzuke タクアンブケ 濃瀰漬 n. Radishes pickled in salt and bran.
Takuboku タクボク 棲木 n. The cord used for tying up a picture mounted on a roller.
Takukokochi タクボクチ 棲木島 n. A woodpecker.
†Takusha タクブタ n. The knot of hair on the top of a man or woman's head.
Takuchi タクチ 堂宅地 n. The lot on which a house is built.
Takugen タクゲン 語言 n. Pretense, pretext.
Takui 黒haust 托錐 n. Begging from house to house, as Buddhist priests: — wo suru, to beg, etc.
†Takukiri タクリ n. A small earthen jar.
Takukren タクレン 尊見 (suguretaru mimuki) n. Excellent opinion or judgment of the future, foresight.
Takuma タクマ 塗磨 Cutting and polishing, as gems: — suru, to polish.
Syd. miga.
TAKURI-KOMI, RU TAKURU-TEI. To devise, plan, invent; muhon wo — to plan a rebellion.

Syn. KUWADATERR, KURO SURU, MOKUBOMU.

TAKUMI-DORI TAKUMIDORI ipsoid (kofuchu) n. The tailor-bird.

TAKENAMI, RU TAKAKA YUKI T.V. To devise, contrive, invent (coll. for takumai).

†TAKENAWA TAKA HA N. A rope of the fibers of the paper-mulberry tree.

TAKURANE, RU TAKURANERI T.V. To compare one thing with another, to liken.

Syn. KURABORU.

TAKURE, RU TAKURU i.V. To be rumpled, wrinkled, kinked, corrugated; ito ga —, the clothes are rumpled; kawa ga —, the skin is excoriated.

TAKURI, RU TAKURU HAN T.V. (same as taguri) To haul in hand over hand, as a rope; to snatch; to embezzle, defraud.

TAKURI-KOMI, RU TAKURIKO T.V. To haul into hand over hand; embezzle; i.e. taguri-komi.

TAKURU-MI, RU TAKURO T.V. (coll.) To devise, scheme; plan; hakarigoto wo —; muhon wo —.

TAKUSAN TAKUSAN SHIJI N. Many, plenty, abundant, enough. Syn. TANTO, OI.

TAKUCHI TAKUCHI HANNA N. A communication or revelation from a Kami, made through human organs of speech; an oracle; Kami no — ni yotte miya wo tateru, to erect a temple according to a revelation from the Kami.

TAKUETSU TAKUETSU BOSHI N. Excellent opinion.

TAKUSHI TAKUSHI NOBU Z. A cup-stand, or saucer.

TAKUSHI-AGE, RU TAKUSHIAGU T.V. To tuck up.

TAKUSHIKI TAKUSHIKI HANNA N. Great learning, superior knowledge.

TAKUSE TAKUSE KORE N. A supply, store, provision; kusuri no — no mai, not even a supply of medicines.

TAKUSE-BO, RU TAKUSEBO T.V. To store up, to lay up, to keep on hand, to hoard: hyōro wo —, store up provisions; kase wo —, to accumulate money.

Syn. TAMERU, KAKOY.

TAKUSEI TAKUSEI KURE N. Eminent, preeminent, conspicuous; — na hite, an eminent man.

Syn. XUKINDERU.

TAKUZEN TAKUZEN HARA ADV. Preeminently, eminently.

TAKE TAKU YODAI (oi sukanai) Many or few, the quantity, number; buppin no — wo shibareru.

TAMA TAMA E or KU, or KU N. A ball, a precious stone, gem, a bead; the spirit, soul; (coll.) the master or owner; teppō no —, a musket or cannon ball; ne no —, the eye-ball; musubi —, a knot tied on a string; ki no —, a wooden ball; hi no —, a ball of fire; — wo migaku, to polish a precious stone; or, fig., to cultivate the mind; hito no —, a man's soul; — migakazareba hikari nashi (prov.), if a gem is not polished it will not shine; kome no — ga kawatta, this house has a new owner; tama-ga-so no suru, to change ownership.

TAMA-AMI TAMAAMI N. A hand-net.

TAMA-ARARE TAMAARARE N. Hail-stones; — ni kuru, to cut into small cubes or chunks.

TAMA-BUKI TAMBUKI FUKKURU N. The leek, Allium porrum.

†TAMACHIWARA, RU TAMACHICHI T.V. To confer blessings or prosperity.

TAMAGAKI TAMAGAKI HIRASU N. The picket fence around a miya.

Syn. MIZUGAKI, IKE.

TAMAGATSUKA TAMAGATSUKA N. A wicker basket.

TAMAGAWE, RU TAMAGAURE T.V. Socket, socket (cont. of tama, the mind, and kie, extinguished) i.V. To be surprised, astonished, startled; hato tama-geru onna no yuki koe, the cry of a woman suddenly startled.

Syn. HIKAKURI SURU, ODOBUKU, KIMO WO TSUBUSU.

†TAMAGIRE, RU TAMAGIRE T.V. i.Q. tamagureru.

TAMAGO TAMAGO YU N. An egg; — wo umu, to lay an egg; — no shiori, the white of an egg; — no kimi, the yolk of an egg; — no kara, egg-shell.

TAMAGO-NO TAMAGONERO R Her. The color of the yolk of an egg; — yellow.

TAMAGOME TAMAGOME WATASHI N. The load of a gun, a charge; — no tsuini, a loaded gun; — de aru, it is loaded.

TAMAGONARI TAMAGONARI YOFSU N. Egg-shape, elliptical.

TAMAGOTAE TAMAGOTEI N. Proof against bullets; — no yoi, bullet-proof.

TAMAGOTOKU TAMAGOTOKU YOFSU N. A drink made by beating up eggs in hot water and boiled, used as a medicine.

TAMAGO-ZUKU TAMAMUKU YOFSU N. Egg nog.

†TAMAGUSHI TAMAGUSHI N. Slips of paper or hemp attached to a branch of sakaki, and placed before the altar in a miya.

Syn. GOKEH.

TAMAGUSARI TAMAGUSARI YOFSU N. Powder and ball.

†TAMAGUSARI TAMAGUSARI N. i.Q. temahima.

TAMAI TAMAI N. A kind of fish.

TAMAI-AD TAMAIAD T.V. To give to inferiors, used only when speaking, to the most honorable persons; as, Kami, Tenshi, or shujin, and
affixed to other verb stems: Kami wa tenchi wo tsukurī-tamau, God made heaven and earth; wa-ga ni wo yasuhiku arashime-tamau, grant me freedom from evil; mitamau, to see; kikitanau, to hear.

Syn. nasaru, kudasaru, atarebu.

Tamai, TAMAI, 今 v. To vomit; i.q. haku.

Tamaka TAMAKA (coll.) Economical, saving, frugal, not wasteful: — na hito, an economical person; — ni suru, to be economical.

Syn. kenyaku.

Tamakura TAMAKURA Same as temakura.

Tamakushige TAMAKUSHI GE Same as temakushigē. A box for keeping jewels in.

Tama-Makino NIAWA TAMAKAMA-NIWA n. — the yard or park about the Emperor’s palace.

Tamatatsu TAMATASU TAMATSU n. The festival for the dead, observed on the 15th day of the 7th month (o. c.), same as Bon.

Tamamizu TAMAMIZU n. Water dropping from the roof; i.q. amakare.

Tamamono TAMAMONO n. A kind of sea or water-plant.

Tamamono TAMAMONO n. A gift, anything received from an honorable person: inochi wa sunawachi kami no — nari, life is the gift of God.

Syn. kudasari-mono.

Tamamonomae TAMAMOMAE n. The name of a beautiful woman, a concubine of an ancient emperor.

Tamamushi TAMAMUSHI n. A species of beetle of a shining green color.

Tama NI TAMAN adv. (coll.) Seldom, rarely, occasionally: — kuru, seldom comes.

Syn. mare ni.

†Tama-No-Chiri TAMANORI CHIRI n. Gem-dust, met. for snow.

Tama-No-O TAMANA O n. The string on which beads are strung; (met.) life: — no tae yo kashi, I would that I might die.

Syn. inochi.

Tamaramu, or Tamaranai TAMARANAI 不堪 (neg. of tamari) Cannot bear, cannot endure, insufferable, intolerable: samukute tamaranai, it is so cold I can’t stand it.

†Tamari TAMARI n. Small-pox; i.q. hōdo.

†Tamari TAMARI n. Soy; i.q. shōyu.

Tamari-RU TAMARI-ROU i.v. To collect, accumulate; (kara) to endure, bear, suffer, stand, abide; mizu ga kubomi ni — , the water stands in hollow places; gomi ga — , the dust collects; kane ga — , money accumulates; samukute tamaranai, could not endure the cold; tamaru mono ka, how can I suffer it?

Syn. tsunobu.

Tamari-No-Ma TAMARINOMA 留間 n. An ante-chamber: mushadamaari, an open place or waiting-room within the walls of a castle where the soldiers assemble.

Tamakasa TAMAKASA Seldom, rare, occasional: — na; — ni, rarely, occasionally.

Syn. tama-tama.

Tamashigi TAMASHIGI n. The Painted snipe, Rhynchos bengalensis.

Tamashi TAMASHI 靈 n. Thesoul, spirit, ghost: — mo ni suru wa, the soul no longer united to the body, — said of one greatly distressed.

Syn. komaikku, rei.

†Tamashita TAMASHITA n. The fingers.

Tamashuri TAMASHURI n. A polisher of precious stones, lapidary.

†Tamata TAMATA (te no mato) n. The forks of the fingers.

Tamata TAMATA adj. Occasionally, rarely, seldom, it so happened: — ni kuru, seldom comes; — hito no kitaru ari.

Syn. oribushii, mae ni.

Tamatoro TAMATORO n. A juggler, or one who plays with balls.


†Tamatsuki TAMATSUKI n. A wine-glass.

Tamawari TAMAWARI-RU TAMAWARI-ROU i.v. To give, — spoken only of most honorable persons; also, to receive from a superior.

Syn. atarebu, sazukaru.

Tamawashi TAMAWASHI-SU TAMAWASHI-SU i.v. To give, to confer, — only of a superior.

Tamata TAMATA 靈屋 n. A tomb, sepulchre, ancestral temple.

Tamato TAMATO n. 招魂 n. Calling from the roof to the spirit of one just dead to return, as is the custom in some parts of Japan.

Tamazan TAMAZAN 紫珊瑚 n. The method of calculating with the abacus.

Tamazuza TAMAZUZA 紫珠子 n. A letter.

†Tamazan TAMAZAN i.q. tamazan.

Tamatsu TAMATSU n. 白金 n. The quantity of land held by a farmer: — cho, a land register.

†Tambo TAMBO 手毬 adv. (coll. coll. of tabi goto-ni) Every time, whenever: kuru — ni, every time he comes; neta no deru — ni, whenever the fever comes on.

†Tambo TAMBO 角弐 adv. Admiration: — suru, to admire.

Syn. homa, kanshin.

Tambo TAMBO 段々 n. Rice-fields.

Syn. denji.

Tambo TAMBO 日旦 n. Morning and evening.

Tame TAMAE Sake, account, purpose, reason, motive, for; by, denoting the agent, or means; to, or relation: kimi ga tame, for master’s sake; oya ga kodomo no tame ni kuro suru, the parent toils for his children; tame ni naranu, not good for, not beneficial: omae no tame ni shito, to you he is father-in-law; omae no tame ni wa nanda, what relation is he to you? sono ko no tame ni korosaretu, he was slain by his son.
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TAMU タム n. Presents made to the people at the Emperor's accession to the throne: tametu-mono, id.: - wo yaru.

TAKE, RU タケ t.v. To bend: ki wo — , to bend a tree; yumi wo — , to bend a bow; take wo — , to bend a bamboo stick,—by beating.

TAKE, RU タケ t.v. To collect, to put together in one place anything scattered about, to lay up, preserve: anamizu wo — , to catch rain-water; kuse wo — , save or lay up money.

TAKE-KE タケケ n. A pond of water used for irrigation, etc.

TAKE-KI タケキ n. A long breath, a sigh, a gasp: — wo tsuku, to take a long breath.

TAMEMIZU タメミズ n. Water collected and kept for use.

TAMENURI タメリ溜塗 n. Black lacquer.

TAMERAI, RU タメライ狐姫 t.v. To pause or hesitate, to be undecided, to be in doubt, quandary: itagawa sen to tameraru, was at a loss what to do.

TAMERAI, RU タメレル 被試 (pass. of tame-su) To be proved, tried.

TAMESHI タメシ n. Case, example, precedent, former instance; form, shape (obs): — ni hiku, to give as an example or instance; hitotsu no — mo nai, not a single instance.

TAMERAI, RU タメレル 被試 (pass. of tame-su) To be proved, tried.

TAMEMIZU タメミズ n. A sweet kind of sake.

TAMEMIZU, RU タメミズ 酒 t.v. To try, prove, test, to experiment, examine: kutana wo — , to try a sword; uma wo — , to try a horse, kusari wo tameshite miru, to try or experiment with a medicine.

TAMEMIZU, RU タメミズ 酒 n. The Lilium longiflorum.

TAMETSU-MONO タメツモノ n. Presents made to officials on state occasions; delicacies.

TAMI タミ n. (from ta, field, and mi, person) n. The people, common people.

TAMICHI タミチ n. A road through rice-field.

TAMIKURA タミクラ氏 n. The people.

TAMMI タミ もも明 (mijikaku akira) Concise and plain.

TAMMI タミ 望命 (mijikai inochi) n. Short life: — ni white shinu, to die in youth.

TAMMI タミ 淡味 (uwajii) n. Delicate in taste.

SYN. ASSARI.

TAMONO タモノ n. Cloth, or piece goods.

TAMO タモ n. A scoop-net for catching fish.

TAMO タモ imp. of tamau; i.q. tamae.

TAMOCHI タモチ adj. Enduring, keeping, or lasting long: fuyu wa niku no — , gai yo, flesh keeps well in winter.

TAMOCHI, TSU タモチ (t.v. (from te, hand; and motsu, hold) To keep, guard, protect, preserve, to watch over and defend from evil, to sustain, support; maintain, to last, endure; to have, possess, own, hold: kuni wo — , to preserve a country; te wo — , to preserve one's family, to continue it; mi wo — , to take good care of one's self; niku wa nagaku tamotanai, flesh does not keep long; inochi wo — , to preserve life; imashime wo — , to keep a commandment.

SYN. MOTSU, MAMORU, KABAR.

TAMON タモン 助聞 The hearing of others, publicity; as: — wo habakaru, to dredge that others should hear.

SYN. GWAIJUN.

TAMORE タモレ coll. imp. corruption of tamae or tamaatarare, — kudaseare, give me, let me have.

TAMOROKI, KU-SHI タモロキ adj. Weak, feeble.

TAMOTO タモト n. The sleeve; also pocket in the sleeve; hashi no — , the wide part at the entrance of a bridge.

TAMOTOH ORI, RU タモトオリ t.v. To go hither and thither, walk up and down.

TAMOTO-OOISHI タモトオシ n. A small purse or wallet carried in the sleeve.

TAMOTO-URO タモトウロ n. A species of Lily, Lilium japonicum.

TAMPANKU タンパン 淡泊 Delicate in taste or color; fresh, tasteless, insipid; unaufümstungs-, devoid of strong desires or lusts: ajiwai — na mono; — no shonaga.

SYN. USUI, ASSARI.

TAMPANKU タンパン 蛋白 n. The white of an egg.

TAMPANKUNTO タンパンチウ 蛋蛋白 n. (med.) Albumenuria.

TAMPANKUSETI タンパンセキ 蛋白石 n. (min.) Opal.

TAMPANKU-SHITI タンパンシチ 蛋白質 n. Albumen.

TAMPAN タンパン 漬漬 n. Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.

TAMPURI タンプ里 短兵 n. A short sword: — wo motte semuru, to fight at close quarters; — ku yi ni, in a great hurry, with intense activity.

TAMPURI タンプ里 短兵 n. — ni semuru, to attack vigorously and at close quarters.

TAMPO タモポ n. A foot warmer,—of stone, or metal.

TAMPO タモポ A soft pad affixed to the point of a spear in the spear exercise.

TAMPUSHI タンプシヒ タンプシヒ n. A reporter of a newspaper.

TAMPUSHI タンプシュイ タンプシュイ n. The dandelion.

TAMU OR TAMUKU タムク Same as tamu.

TAMUKAI タムカ adj. Same as tamukai.

TAMUKAN タムカ n. An offering made to idols or at the graves: — no mi; — gusa.
Tamuke,ru タムケル 手向 t.v. To place as an offering before an idol, or at a grave; to offer: hana wo —, to offer flowers.
Syn. sonare, agoeru.
†Tamunade タムナデ n. Empty-handed.
Tamuro タモロ 穀 n. A flocking or assembling together; an encampment, or station for troops; barracks: — suru, to collect together; — wo haru, to encamp.
Syn. jin, el, tonsho.
†Tamusake タマサケ n. A kind of sweet sake.
Tamushi タムシ頚節 n. A ring-worm.
Tan タン 疾 n. Mucous, phlegm, expectoration; spu-ata: — ga deru, to expectorate; tankiri-kusuri, expectorant medicines; usu —, thin spu-ata; nebatai, tough phlegm.
Tan タン 病 n. Red oxide of lead, red ink.
Tan タン 端 n. A piece of cloth, the half of a hiki, from 25 to 28 feet cloth measure in length, — from 31 to 34 feet 9 inch English: momen ittan, one piece of long cloth of 28 feet in length: — ni tan, two pieces.
Tan タン 端 (mijikai) Short, brief, contracted; failures, short-comings, defects, flaws: hito no tan wo ittekaraazu.
Tan タン 端 n. A cloth measure: 2 jō 6 6aku, or a little over 103 yards Eng. The end, extremity: riyō-tan, both ends.
Syn. hashi.
Tan タン 猪 (hitotani) Single, alone, simple, uncompounded: — si, singular number; — shiu, alone, by one's self; — puku, singular and plural, simple and compound; — ni, simply, only.
Tan タン 端 n. A plot of ground, — ten se, or 300 tsubo, = 10,660 sq. feet or about 1/2 of an acre.
Tan タン 病 n. A shelf: kami-dana, the shelf in houses on which the household goods are placed; tana ye agete oku, to place on a shelf, to conceal, not to mention; — nashi obune, a small boat without a deck.
Tanabata タナバタ 繊女 n. The festival of the Weaver or star Vega, near the Milky Way, worshipped on the 7th day of the 7th month (o.c.): — tenme, the Weaver.
Syn. shrakou.
†Tanabeki,ru タナベキ 掇引 i.v. To be spread abroad in the air, as clouds, fog, haze, or smoke: kumo ga tanabite Fuji-no-yama wo kakasu, the clouds have spread over and concealed Mount Fuji.
Tanachin タナチン 店員 n. House-rent, shop-rent.
†Tanadze タナデ 店主 n. Ejection of a tenant: — wo suru; — wo kiti, to be ejected.
†Tanaga タナガ adj. Long: — no inochi, long life.
Tanagari タナガリ 店倉 n. One who rents a house, or shop; a tenant.
Tanagae タナゲ店 借 n. Removal from one shop to another.
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— wa onajikute hara ga chigau, the same father but different mother;  uri no — ni nasubi wa haenu, an egg-plant does not grow from a melon seed (prov.); kentkwe no — ni naru, to become the cause of a quarrel; iiwake no —, the grounds of an excuse; hakarigoto no —, the grounds of a stratagem; pan no —, yeast.

TANECCHOAI タネチガ n. Half-brother, step-brother (diff. father); — no kyōdai, id.

TANEMAMI タネマミ 霞卵卵 n. The paper on which the eggs of silk-worms are deposited.

TANEGASHIMA タネガシマ 種場 n. A pistol (derived from the name of an island near Kyushu where they were first introduced).

TANEGAWARI タネガワ n. Having a different father, but the same mother: — no kyōdai, step-brother, half-brother.

TANEHON タネホン 種本 n. The original copy of a book or picture; a text-book.

Syn. GEMON.

TANEN タネン 多年 (ti toshi) n. Many years.

TANEN タネン 他年 (hoka no toshi) n. Some future year, another year.

TANEN タネン 他念 (hoka no omoi) n. Another mind: — naku, minding or thinking of nothing else, without distraction; — yo-ten.

TANESURI タネスリ Using up capital in trade; — no shigoto.

TANETORI タネトリ n. A reporter for a newspaper.

TANETUMI タネツミ 田鼠 n. A field-rat.

TANO タノ エ モ る — suru, to bring an accusation against an official, to impeach.

TANO タノ ロ シ ン 名顔 (akai kao) n. Blushing countenance, shamefaced, ashamed: — no itari ni taezu, to be greatly ashamed.

TANARA タナラ 丹柄 n. Mangrove bark (used for dyeing).

TANEGEN タネゲン 端敷 Strict, grave.

TANGO ターゲー 端抹 n. A single,—not a compound word.

TANGO ターゲー 端手 n. The 5th day of the 5th month, a holiday (O.C.).

TANWAN タンワン 弾丸 n. A rifle or musket ball, bullet: — sokushi no chi, a country as small as a bullet or a mole.

TANWAN タンワン 歌頌 A petition, entreaty, prayer: — suru, to complain in tears, to plead, to supplicate earnestly, entreat.

TAN- タン 单衣 n. A garment of a single thickness,—not lined.

TANI タニ たん n. A valley: tani-puch, the entrance to a valley; tani-gawa, a stream running through a valley, rivulet; — soku, bottom of a valley.

TANAI タナイ 谷間 n. A valley, ravine.

TANOKA タノカ 峠 n. A mountain rivulet.

TANOKIRU-BU タノキル t.v. To hold or clutch in the hand.

TANOKUKU タノクク n. A bull-frog.

TANMI タミ 歌道 n. A path amongst the mountains.

TANIN タニン 他人 (yoso no hito) n. Persons who are not related, strangers.

TANINO-NO タニノト n. A valley.

TANINZU タニンズ 多々 n. A great many people.

Syn. ŌZEL.

TANISAMA タニサマ n. A narrow path in a valley.

TA-NISHI タニシ 田舎 n. A species of shellfish found in rice-fields, Paludina.

TANJU タンジュ 歌尺 n. Paper cut into long and narrow strips used for writing poetry.

Syn. TANZAKU.

TANJI-RO OR-ZURU タンジロ オー ズル 歌尺 (nageku) t.v. To sigh, to lament, mourn; to admire: tanjite ivaku, sighing, he said; — yo wo —, to lament on account of the times.

Syn. TANSOKU SURU.

TANJI-RO OR-ZURU タンジロ オー ズル 歌尺 (hiiku) t.v. To play on a stringed instrument, as the harp: koto wo —, to play on the harp; biva wo —, to play the banjo.

TANJITSU タンジツ 歌日 (mijikai hi) n. A short day.

TANJO タンジョ バン ユママテル誕生 (umare) n. Birth, nativity: — suru, to be born; — wo iku, to celebrate a birth.

TANJOBI タンジョビ バン ユマデル誕生日 n. Birthday.

TANJO タンジョ ボン ユマテル n. A short gun, a pistol.

TANJO タンジョ ガンツ (med.) Bile; also called tanyeki.

TANKE タンケ ガンツ n. A kind of short clothes worn by low people.

TANKI タンキ ガンツ n. A lamp.

Syn. ANDON.

TANKI タンキ 車軋 n. A single horseman.

TANKI タンキ 映画 (mijikai ki) Quick-tempered, passionate, irascible, impatient, fretfulness: — na hito, a quick-tempered man; tanki wa sonki (prov).

Syn. TANKO, KI-MIJIKA.

TANKI タンキ ガンツ n. Cutting phlegm, a medicine that removes phlegm: — gusuri, id.

TANKO タンコ ガンツ n. A coal mine.

TANKWA タンクワ 花 n. The red flowers, i.e. the lips: — no kuchiburu, id.

TANKUTU タンクトゥ 弾丸 (tadans) — suru, to examine into, investigate, a crime, or malfeasance in office.

TANKIN タンキン 登報 n. (Eng.) Tanmin.

TANNO タノ ガンツ (coll.) — suru, to be satiated, filled, satisfied; to have enough, as with seeing, hearing or eating: ichi no shibai wo mite; — shita, have been looking at the play all day and have had quite enough.

Syn. AKU, TABU, TAIAKUTSU SURU.

TANNO タンナ 多々 (med.) The gall-bladder.

TANNO タノ コク (usui koi) Thin or thick,—in consistency; deep or light,—in color; weak or strong,—in taste; density.

TANNO タノ ガンツ n. Many or great abilities, or talents; many accomplishments: — na hito.

TANNO タノ ガンツ n. Same as tenugu.

TAN-NO-KUSA タノクサ n. The weeds of a rice-field.
TANOMI ツノミ 風 n. Request, solicitation, petition; trust, reliance, dependence: hito wo—ni yotte suru, to do anything at the request of another; —ni wakare mono, a person not to be depended on; —sukumai, none to depend on; —sukumai miyuru, to appear to be beyond recovery; chikara wo—ni shite hito wo anadoru, relying upon his strength he despised others.

Syn. NEGAI, TAYORI.

TANOMI-MU タノミ語 t.v. To call, ask, or apply to for aid or assistance; to request, solicit; to trust, to depend on, confide in, rely on, to entrust, give in charge: minoku wo—, to call a coolie; kami wo—, to call upon the kami for help; isha wo—, to call in a doctor; to—, to confide in one's power; chikara wo tanonde, relying on one's strength; tanomichi-nishimae, I beg or request you to do me a favor; mise wo hito ni tanomui, to give his shop in charge to another.

Syn. NEGAI, YORU, IBAI SABU.

TANOMOTOI タノミトトト n. A request, giving a charge, or entrusting to another.

TANOMINO タノミノ 名 n. Weeds of a rice-field.

TANOMOSHITI, KI-KU-SHI タノモシト 魅 adj. Reliable, to be depended on; hopeful, promising, giving ground to expect aid, or help from: tanomoshiti omou, to regard as promising, or to be relied on; tanomoshige naku, cheerless in temper, not hopeful, not promising.

TANOMUSHI, KI-KU ツノムシ 魅 adj. Pleasant, delightful, agreeable, happy.

Syn. OMOHISO, YOROKOBASHI.

TANOMUSHI, SU ツノムシ 嬌 n. (causti of tanoshimu) To cause delight or pleasure; to please, delight, enchant, charm.

TANOSHITI ツノシト 魅 n. Pleasure, happiness, delight.

Syn. KYO, YOROKOBU.

TANOSHITI-MU ツノシト語 t.v. To take pleasure in, to be happy in, to delight in, rejoice in, to enjoy, to anticipate with pleasure: hana wo mite—, to delight in looking at the flowers; tanoshinde matsu, joyful to wait for; me wo—, to look forward to a happy future; michi no—.

Syn. OMOHISOGARU, YOROKOBU.

TANOSHITA ツノシタ 嬌 n. Happiness, delight, pleasantsness: gokurakku wo—wo hono sekai ni tagai nashi, there is nothing in this world like the happiness of heaven.

Syn. OMOHISOBASA, YOROKOBASHI.

TANREI ツレ や n. Beautiful, handsome.

TANREN ツレン 鎖縄 (kitai neru) — suru, to thoroughly drill, to practice diligently: — na, fully skilled, well versed, or to be an adept in any art, experienced; kenjutsu ni—naru, to be skilled in the art of fencing.

Syn. HEMMA, KEIKO, SHUGYO.


Syn. TANKEI.
TANTERI 當時り 探偵官 n. An officer whose business it is to detect or spy out the misconduct of others; a detective, secret police.

TANTEKI NI タンテキキ 短的 adv. (coll.) At once, immediately, suddenly.

Syn. XYO NI, TACHI-MACHI NI.

TANTO タント adv. (coll.; this word is probably derived from the Spanish) Much, many.

Syn. OKU, TAKUBAN.

TANTO タントウ 等湯 suru, to take charge of, to go security: — nin, surely.

TANTO タントウ 等湯 n. Trial by causing the suspected person to dip his hand in boiling water.

TANTO タント ハ刃 (mijikai katana) n. A short sword.

TANUKI タヌキ 骸 n. A badger: — ne, a sleep shoot.

†TANUKI タヌキ n. The gauntlet worn by archers around the wrist.

TANUKI-NE-IH タヌキネイ 既宅 adv. A sham-sleep.

TANYA タンヤ 瘋夜 (mijikai yo) n. A short night.

TANZA タンザ 退坐 (tadasiku suware) Sitting properly, or in a correct manner.

TANZAKU タンザク 既宅 n. A kind of paper or thin wood used for writing verses on.


TANZU タンツ See tanji.

TARATARA タラタラ 日落 adv. Bent, curved downwards.

TARAKAHHI タラカヒ, SU adv. To fall over, to fall down, — of anything erect or standing; to lose money by lending, or by bad debts: — to ga, —, the house has fallen; — ki ga, —, the tree has fallen; namayoi ga taorete okimasen, the drunken man has fallen down and cannot rise.

TARAKAHHI, SU タラカヒ, サ adv. To break off, pluck off with the hand: — ki no eda wo, —, to break off a branch; — hana wo, —, to pluck a flower.

Syn. ORU.

†TAOSA タオサ n. The chief officer of a mura.

TAOBAE, RU タオバエ (pass. or pot. of taoshi) To be thrown down; (coll.) to be defrauded.

TAOBAE, RU タオバエ adv. To throw down anything standing, to prostrate, to throw over; (coll.) to defraud: — ki wo kiri-tasu, to cut down a tree; — hito wo oshtaru, to push a man over; — hito wo, —, to defraud a person of his dues.

†TAOSATARU タオサタル adv. Pliant, graceful.

TAOTAYA タオタヤ 円満 adj. Graceful, tender, genteel, delicate: — nu sugata, a delicate figure.

Syn. SHINAYAKA, ADANA.

†TAOYAME タオヤメ 妻女 n. A delicate woman.

TAPPAN タッパ 宴拜 n. Entertainment, civil treatment: — wo shuru, to entertain; — ni azukaru.

TAPPAN タッパ adv. (coll.) Elegant 

treatment: — ni kaku.

TAPPAN タッパ adv. (coll.) Much, a great deal, considerable, good deal, full: go shaku

— aru, there is a little over five feet; fude ni sumi wo, tsukeru, take plenty of ink on your pen.

Syn. TAKUSAN, TANTO, YOFUDE.

TARA タラ 多羅 (San.) n. The Tala tree, Palm tree: taraba, the leaves of the palm used for writing on.

TARA タラ 魚雷 n. Codfish, Gadus.

TARA タラ 槊木 n. The name of a thorny tree, Arabia spinosa: — no ki, id.

TARA (coll. cont. of te araba, and used as a suffix to verbs) When, if: — hana ga sai-tara ni ni koto, when the flowers have bloomed I will go to see them; — sakanu nattara ki wo taita, when it became cold he made a fire; — sakana ga attara mottekoi, if there are any fish bring them.

TARACHIME タラチメ 垂乳女 n. A mother, one who suckles a child.

†TARACHINE タラチネ 垂乳根 n. A makura kotoba for mother, a parent.

Syn. HAHA.

†TARACHIO タラチオ 天父 n. Father.

TARADARA タラダラ adv. Very much, great: gochikō —, o-atō —.

TARAFUKU タラフク 腹腹 n. Belly full and sticking out like a tara: — nomu, to drink the belly full.

TARA タラ 腹 (from te, hands, and arai, to wash) n. A wash-basin, a small tub for washing the face and hands in.

TARAI-AU タラエ adv. To be enough, sufficient, adequate, competent, complete, qualified: — nandemo tarai kitte oru, have enough of everything.

TARAKASHI, SU タラカス adv. To deceive, defraud; to divert a child so as to stop its crying, to stop its crying by coaxing or scaring it: kodomo wo —.

TARAI タライ adv. The manner of anything hanging down, or sound of drops falling: inu wa shita wo — to sageru, the dog hangs his tongue out.

TARASHI タラシ 滴 (teki) n. A drop: misu hito —, one drop of water; —, three drops.

Syn. SHIZUKU, TEKI, SHITADARE, TARE.

TARASHI-SU タラシ adv. (coll.; this particle to, and arabishim, cause to be) To cause to be, to make: monjin wo shite shin —, to make a servant of one who was a pupil.

Syn. OTOSHI.

TARASHI-KOMI, RU タラシコミ 滴込 adv. To drop, or let a liquid fall or run into anything.

TARASHIME, RU タラシメ (from the particle to, and arabishim, cause to be) To cause to be, to make: monjin wo shite shin —, to make a servant of one who was a pupil.

Syn. TANUKI, TANUKI, TANUKI, TANUKI.

TARASHI-KOMI, RU タラシコミ 滴込 adv. To drop, or let a liquid fall or run into anything.

TARASHIME, RU タラシメ (from the particle to, and arabishim, cause to be) To cause to be, to make: monjin wo shite shin —, to make a servant of one who was a pupil.
TARAWANU タラワヌ 不足 (neg. of tarai) Not enough, insufficient: — koto nashi, deficient in nothing; — onna no mi de, being only a half-witted woman (in speaking humbly of one's self).

TARAYO タラエョ 多羅婆 The Holly, Ilex latifolia.

TARAZU タラズ 乏 The Persimmons to which the raindrops and rain-tarns do not attach, or are insufficient to remove, while the ropes slack (neg.).

TARE タレ 語 pron. Who (in com. coll. dare): tare mo ka mo, everybody; tare mo shiran mono wo nai, there is nobody that did not know.

TARE-KOME タレコメ 倫 i.v. and t.v. To drop, or run down, as a liquid; to hang down, as anything suspended; to brows or give to an inferior: mina ga — , the water drops; nami-da ga — , the tears run down; kōbe wo — , to hang down the head; te wo — , to let the hands hang down; awareni wo tare-tamae, have pity upon me; shōhen wo — , to pass urine involuntarily; sudare wo — , to let the window shade hang down.

Syn. SAGERU, TSURUSU, KUĐASU.

†TAREDOKI タレドキ n. Morning or evening twilight.

TAREKASU タレカス 壱縄 n. The sediment or grounds left after straining or filtering.

TARE-KOME-RU タレコメル 優縄 t.v. To shut in, or screen with hanging curtains: sudare wo — , to hang up screens.

TARENUNKO タレンヌボ n. A curtain.

TARU-RU タルウ 不足 i.v. To be enough, sufficient, adequate, competent, qualified: taisō to naru ni — , competent to be a general; taru koto wo shiranu, to be discontented,—never to have enough; nemuri ga tatta, had enough sleep; nijū ni tarazu, do not amount to twenty.

Syn. TARU.

TARI-RU タリウ 次 An auxiliary verbal suffix formed from to, and ari: ko-taru mono, = ko to aru mono, one who is a child; shin-taru ni michi, the duty of a minister; ni-tari kiki-tari shita, koto wo kaitte oku, to write down things which one sees and hears; ne-tari oki-tari shite iru, to be sometimes lying down, and sometimes sitting up,—to be up and down; kagyo no uchi tari tomo, even whilst engaged in business.

TA-RIKI タリキ 助力 n. The strength or power of another: — no tanuke, salvation through the merit or power of another (Bud.).

Tarō タロ 太郎 n. The eldest son.

Syn. SORYO.

TARU タル 類 n. A barrel, cask, firkin, tub.

TARUDAI タールダイ 掛代 n. The price of a cask of sake, given instead of the sake, as a wedding present to a bride's father.
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<td><strong>TASHINAI,</strong>-KU タシンアイ 無足 adj. (coll.)**</td>
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<td>Not more than one needs, only enough for one's self; not enough, scarce: <em>tashinai kara wa kete yarare-nai</em>, as I have not enough I cannot divide it.</td>
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**TASHINAMI,**-RU タシナメ t.v. To afflict; to rebuke, reprovo.

**TASHINAMI** タシンミ 警 n. Circumpection, caution, prudence, care: *no *tito* hito*, a person of great prudence, or one who is well provided with requirements for a future contingency.

**SyR. TSUTSUBUMI,** Yōin

**TASHINAMU,** or **TASHINAMERARU** タシンメラメる etc. To be persecuted, afflicted, distressed, harassed.

**TASHINKYO タシンクョ 多神教 n. Polytheism.**

**TASHO タショ 他所 (yoso) n.** Another or strange place: *no *mono* hito*, a stranger; *ye deru*, to go to another place.

**TASHO タショ 他生 (hoka *umare*) n. Another or previous state of existence.

**TASHI タシ 他少 (obi sukunai) Many or few, more or less: *ni *kakawarazu, no matter whether many or few; *nō* da; *ni* yorazaru.

**TASHI タシ 他年老 n.** Another or different sect, not one's own.

**TASHI SU タシユ 他出 (yoso *ye deru*) — suru, to go out.

**TASHO CASE タショゲ 黄昏 (kō-kon) n.** Evening, a little after sundown, twilight: *ni* no — *ni* nata.

**TASHI タシ 他多足 n.** That which serves to fill or make up a deficiency, or to make a sufficiency, help, aid: *ni *naru, to make up the deficiency or full measure; *oya* no — *ni* naru.

**SyR. TASHI.**

**TASHI タシ 他少 達者** One skilled in any thing, vigorous, well, healthy, robust, strong, sound of body or mind: *auone* ko *ototsu* wa — *de *gosaimasu ka, is your father well? — *na* hito, a sound man.

**SyR. SUKUTAKA, Jōbu, TATSUBI.**

**TASHI NI タシニ 他少 adv.** Vigorously, in a strong, robust or active manner, skillfully: *michi* *w* — *aruku*, to walk along actively without fatigue; *kurashite* *iru*, to live in vigorous health.

**TASHI, -SU タシ ス 速速 走 etc. i.v. and t.v.** To be thoroughly versed, expert or proficient in; to reach, attain to, arrive at; to inform, communicate, make known, notify, report: *bumbu* ni *tashita* *hito*, a person perfect in literature and military art; *jōbu* ni —, to reach the ears of or report to the Mikado.

**SyR. FUKOKU.**

**TASHIGAKI タシガキ 造書 n.** A government circular or proclamation, notification.

**TASU タス 多数** Majority, largest number: *ni* yotte kimeru.

**SyR. KWAHAN, TAIHAN.**

**TASUKA,**-RU タスケル 肥 i.v. To be saved, preserved, delivered, helped, side: *inochi* ga *tashukatta*, his life was saved; *tashukaranu*, cannot be saved.

**TASUKA,**-RU タスケル 助 i.v. To save, deliver, succor, preserve, rescue; to aid, assist, help: *hito* no *inochi* *wo* —, to save the life of another; *ware* *wo* *tasuke*-*tamae*; save or help me; *tasurekeu*, will not save or help.

**SyR. SURU.**

**TASUKA,**-AI,**-RU タスケアフ 助助 i.v. To aid, help, or assist each other.

**TASUKA,**-SU タスケサ *n.** A rib.

**TASUKERA,**-RU タスケレラ 助助 (pass or pot of *tasukeru*) To be saved or helped by another; can save: *tasukerarenu*, cannot save.

**TASUKI タスキ n.** A cord used for girding up the sleeves while working: *wo *kakeru*, to gird up the sleeves.

**TATE,**-RU タテーテ 海 etc. i.v. To fill up to the brim, to be brimful, full to overflowing: *mizu* *wo* *oke* *ni* —, to fill the tub full of water; *umi* *ni* *tataetaru* *mizu*, the water which fills the sea.

**SyR. MICHIRU, MITASU.**

**TATE,**-RU タテペ 神 etc. t.v. To praise, sing praise to, to extoll: *kami* *wo* —, to sing praise to God.

**SyR. HOMERO, AGAMERO.**

**TATE-GOTO タテゴト n.** Praise.

**TATE-NA タテナ 美等等 n.** A title, or appellation of dignity given after death.

**TATAKAI タタカ伊 戦 n.** War, battle, contention, fighting: *wo* *suru*, to make war; *ni* shinda, died in battle.

**SyR. IKUSA.**

**TATAKAI,**-RU タタカ戦 i.v. and t.v. (from *tataki*, to beat, and *min* each other) To fight, to war, to contend, or engage in battle: *teppō* *de* —, to fight with guns; *mikata* *ga* *teki* *to* —, our side engaged the enemy.

**SyR. KASSEN SURI.**

**TATAKARE,**-RU タタカレル (pass. or pot. of *tataki*) To be able to beat or strike, to be beaten, pounded: *tatakarete* *shinu*, to be beaten to death.

**TATAKAWASE,**-RU タタカワセル 战 (caus. of *tatakai*) To cause to, or let war; to make to fight, set to fighting.

**TATASHI タタッシ 鍬末南 n.** A food made by pounding the whole body of a bird or fish, thus comminuting the bones and flesh into one mass, and boiling or roasting.

**TATASHI タタッシ n.** A hard floor made by pounding small stones and mortar together.

**TATASHI,**-RU タタッシ 捲 i.v. To strike, beat, knock, rap; to pound; to chop fine; to
chirp,—as a bird; to inquire, ask respectfully: to wo —, to knock at the door; taiko wo —, to beat a drum; kuchi wo —, to talk much, babble; niku wo —, to chop meat.

Syn. utsu, butsu.

Tataki-ai, au タタキア イ adj. To fight or beat each other.

Tataki-bara1 タタキバラ n. Flogging and letting off, as a punishment: hito wo — ni suru.

Tataki-hirame, ru タタキヒラメ 鳴唖 ト v. To flatten out by beating.

Tataki-koboshi, su タタキコブシ ソ 打殺 ト v. To beat to death.

Tataki-kudaki, ku タタキクダ キ 敵殺 ト v. To break to pieces by pounding.

Tataki-moe, ru タタキメ オ 敵撃 ト v. To bend or curve by pounding.

Tataki-nomeshi, su タタキノメシ ソ t. To knock down or over: hito wo —, to knock a man down.

Tatamisuchi タタミツチ n. A kind of water cement.

Syn. sanwado.

Tatami-wake タタミ待け n. Dividing equally, as profit, look, etc. — ni suru.

Tatamari タタマリ n. The aggregate, sum of many items.

Tatami-mu タタミム ト v. To be folded, shut; to accumulate, increase: hon ga —, the book is shut.

Tatami タタミ 畳 n. A floor mat made of rice straw, tightly bound together and covered on the upper surface with matting; each piece being 6 feet long, 3 wide and 2 inches thick, the edges being generally neatly bound with cloth: wo sasu, to make a mat; wo shiku, to lay down a mat; ichi fo, one mat; yaró, a mat without a border.

Tatami-mu タタミム ト v. To fold, or up; to multiply, increase; (coll.) to kill: kimon no wo —, to fold clothes; hon no wo —, to shut a book; te wo —, to take down a house and pile the timbers together, in order to put it up again in another place; kami wo —, to fold paper; yó ga tatande kita, business has increased.

Syn. onu.

Tatami-bari タタミバリ 梯針 n. A long needle for sewing mats.

†Tatami-i-su タタミイス n. An arm-chair.

Tatami-iwashii タタミいわし n. Sardines strung together and dried.

†Tatami-kake te タタミかけて 搀掛 (coll.) Repeatedly, over and over again: — kuru, to cut repeatedly.

Syn. tsuzukete.

Tatami-bashi タタミ橋梁 桥脚 n. A maker of floor-mats.

†Tatamita タタミ塔屋 類屋 n. A seller or maker of floor-mats.

†Tatamikan タタミ館 建築 n. A way of divining, or settling a doubt, by casting anything on a mat and counting the square on which it falls.

†Tatan タタ n. Many or numerous items: yóji — ni white hima nashi.

†Tatanasu タタナス adj. Closely connected, or lying one upon another.

†Tatanawari, ru タタナリル ト v. Piled up one upon another: tatanawaru aogakiyama, the blue mountains (appearing to be) piled one upon another.

†Tatarra タタラ 踊縄 n. A large bellows used in melting the metal in foundries, worked by treating: — wo furu.

†Tatrame タトラメ n. Blear-eyed.

†Tataru タタル ト v. To inflict evil or calamity, to smite with a curse; kami ga hito ni —, the gods inflict evil upon men.

Syn. bachi.

†Tatari タタリ ト v. To inflict evil or calamity, to smite with a curse; kami ga hito ni —, the gods inflict evil upon men.

†Tatari タタリ ト v. To slip, to slide.

†Tatari 4 タタリ n. The length: — yokosha, length and breadth.

†Tatase タタセ n. (coll.) To help up, cause to stand up, to set free, to help off on a journey.

†Tatashiki タタシキ adj. Completely happy, full and wanting in nothing; — fusoku naki; mochizuki no —; kimi.

†Tatazu タタズ n. Standing, stopping still; the state, condition, appearance.

†Tatazu タタズ n. To stop, stand still: tatazumi-dokoro, a stopping place.

†Tate タテ 縦 n. The warp or threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom.

†Tate タテ 横 n. A shield: — ni toru, to use as a shield.

†Tate タテ 縦 n. The height or length, standing up, erect; — a row from top to bottom: — wa roku shaku yoko wo san jaku, it is 6 feet high and 3 feet wide; tate ni, lengthwise.

†Tate タテ 縦 adv. (coll.) Just now; kumite no misu, water just drawn; kiti-te no kyaku, a guest who is just come; deki-te, just finished, or just made; taki — no meshi, rice just boiled; watakushi wa itate da kara yósu wo shiranu, as I have just come I don't know how it is.

†Tate, ru タテル ト v. To stand up, set up, to erect, raise, fix, establish: to wo —, to shut a sliding door; koe wo —, to raise the voice; te wo —, to erect a house; kado wo —, to sharpen the corners of anything; nokogiri no me wo —, to sharpen a saw; kokorosashi wo —, to form a resolution; hara wo —, to get angry; negai wo —, to offer up a petition or request; chikai wo —, to make an oath; shiwo —, to bring proof; wa wo —, to make famous; okite wo —, to enact laws; kami wo —, to let the hair grow; hari wo —, to stick with a needle; yu wo —, to boil water; cha wo —, to stir powdered tea and hot water together until it foams; uma wo —, to stop a horse; hi wo —, to pass the time; suji wo —, to make a line or mark; ichi wo —, to hold a
fair, or market; kago wo —, to stop or rest a sedan chair; shōchū wo —, to evaporate alcohol; kakeemon wo tatete suru, he devotes himself mainly to study.

**TATE-AKASHI** 目付丁. A torch; burning a light all night.

**TATERA** 還車 立場 n. Stopping place or station on a road for chair-horses or bearers.

**TATEGUMI** 目付団 n. An unsealed letter, open letter.

**TATEDASHI** 目付差出 n. An apartment or building erected as an addition or extension to the main building.

**TATEDOTU** 目付道承 n. A pipe or spout for conducting rainwater from the roof.

**TATE-HASHI** 頭橋立島帽子 n. A kind of long hat anciently worn by buke on state occasions.

**TATEGAMI** 頭音葉 毯 n. A horse's mane.

**TATEGUN** 頭花立具 n. Articles used in building a house, as screens, doors, etc., kept ready made for sale.

**TATEGUSA** 目付敷立具類 n. The shop in which the above articles are sold.

**TATE-HIKI,** -**KU** 目付曳立引 t.v. To generously aid, assist, or take part of the others: watakushi wa ano hito ni kane wo tatehitchi moriita, I was generously assisted with money by that man.

**TATE-ITO** 目付イト n. The warp in weaving.

**TATE-ISHI** 目付石 標石 n. A pillar, or slab of stone standing on end.

**TATEJIMA** 目付け島 織団 n. Striped lengthwise, as cloth.

**TATEN** 頭直, -**KU** 目付直立替 t.v. To erect or put up anything in the place of another, to exchange or substitute, to pay out for another: daisen wo tateketa dashite oku, to advance or pay out money for another.

**TATE-KIRI,** -**RU** 目付切切立替 t.v. To close up, cut off, or shut up, as a road or thoroughfare; to intercept: hashi wo tatekuru, to close up a bridge so as to prevent persons passing.

**TATEGOMI,** -**MU** 目付団目 t.v. To throng, to crowd or press each other; hito ga tatekonde kuru, the people are crowding each other.

**TATE-KOMORI,** -**RU** 目付け毛立替 i.v. To be shut up in a fortress, or inclosed with defences; to be intrenched, to be garrisoned: yama ni —, shiro ni —.

**TATE-KUDARI** 目付け段 Begin to or 37.1.1. Ormal assembled: ni kudaru, to have a continued purging.

**TATEGAMI-BURI** 目付葉木立添 t.v. To give or offer to a superior, —used as a very respectful adjunct to other verbs: miki wo kami ni —, to offer up wine to the kami; mōsai-tatematuri soro, to report, inform, state; sonjī tatematsuri-soro, sonjīmas, to think, or feel; shitagai tatematsurau, did not obey.

**TATEGAMI** 目付葉 n. An extension built to a house.

**TATEGUN** 目付団 立物 n. A building, also timbers cut and made ready for a building; the horns or plume on a helmet; a crest; the principal characters in a theatre; any standing figures or statues.

**TATAKU** 目付 n. A maker of shields.

**TATE-NUKI** 目つけ n. Warp and woof; lengthwise and crosswise.

**TATERA** 目付 (coll.) A word only found in combination with a few words, as: onna, otoko, kodomo, having the idea of not being suitable, proper or becoming: nagara; as: onna-tatera ikuna ni detagaru, woman as she is, or unwomanlike, she wishes to go to the war; kodomo-tatera ofu no koto wo ru, being only a child he talks arrogantly.

**TATE-SUGI** 目付 構造 n. An extension erected so as to enlarge a house.

**SYN.** TATE-MASHI.

**TATE-SUKU** 目付 構造着 n. The crack of a door or window where the sashes meet.

**TATE-SUKE** 目付 構造 adv. In quick succession, one after the other: sake wo kambai —, nounda, drank three glasses of wine one after the other.

**SYN.** TATE-SUKU, KASANEKITE.

**TATEBE** 目付 建家 n. A building, erection, house; i.q. tachi-te.

**TATE-TOO** 目付 造家 n. Length and breadth, or lengthwise and crosswise; longitude and latitude.

**TATEZUNA** 目付弦 立弦 n. Same as moriuna.

**TATÔ** 目付女 n. A portfolio.

**TATAKE** 目付 備 n. Comparison, illustration, parable, allegory: — wo motto, to use an illustration.

**TATORA** 目付 備 adv. For instance, by way of illustration, for example.

**TATORANASHI** 目付 備効 n. An illustration, a parable, allegory.

**TATORO** 目付 龍 n. A dragon; one of the twelve horary signs: — no koku, 8 o'clock A.M.; — no hō, E.E.; — no otakago, a species of Sea-horse, Hippocampus.

**TATSUMI** 目付 達 n. A government notification, official order.

**TATUSHI** 目付 龍 adv. Inexpressible, incomparable.

**TATSUMIKI** 目付 龍 n. A dragon; one of the twelve horary signs: — no koku, 8 o'clock A.M.; — no hō, E.E.; — no otakago, a species of Sea-horse, Hippocampus.

**TATSUMI** 目付 魚 n. A government notification, official order.

**TATSUBEN** 目付本 魚辯 Eloquent, proficient in talking: — na hito. **SYN.** KUCHINAME.
TATSUDO タツダ 道道 n. The path in which all men should walk, the universal rule of conduct,—as filial piety: chū bō wa tenka no — nari.

TATSUGASHIRA タツガシラ 龍頭 n. A dragon's head, as carved in stone or wood.

TATSUIN タツイン 達人 n. An expert, adept.

TATSUKI タツキ n. An axe.

Syn. no.

TATSUKI タツキ 手斧 n. (from te, hand, and taki, to hold) Something for the hand to lay hold of, a support, expedient, way, means, clue: yo wo wataru — ga nai, no way of making a living; i.e. tazuki.

Syn. tepate, yostoga.

TATSUKURI タツクリ 田作 n. Dried sardines, same as gomame.

↑TATSUKURI タツクリ n. A farmer.

TATSUMAKI タツマキ 龍巻 n. A water-spool or wave formed by a whirlwind.

TATSUMI タツミ 辰巳 n. — no hō, S. east: — notoki, from 8 to 10 A.M.

↑TATSUMIZU タツミズ n. A fountain or spring.

TATSUMONO タツモノ 直幡 n. A long scroll hung up against the wall, containing a verse of poetry, an extract from some book, or a picture.

Syn. kakemono.

TATSUNE タツネ 命根 n. The tap-root of a tree.

TATSI-NO-KUCHI タツキノクチ n. (lit. dragon's mouth) n. A machine for spouting water, a siphon.

↑TATSUMAI タツマイ n. A dance.

↑TATSUMAI タツマイ 舞 n. A dance.

TATTA タッタ pret. of tachi and tari.

↑TATTA タッタ (coll., same as tada) Only, merely: — kore dake, only so much.

TATTA-IMA タッタイマ (same as tadaima) Now, presently.

TATTE タッテ adv. (coll.) Urgently, importunately, right or wrong: — negau, urgently to request.

Syn. zehi, oshite.

TATTE タッテ pp. of tachi.

TATTOI, -RU タットイ 弥 t.v. To honor, respect, reverence, esteem, to value; prize: kami wo — , to reverence the gods; kami wo — , to honor a lord; — yori tattobi beki mono nashi, there is nothing more prized than gold.

Syn. yama, omozuru.

TATTOI, -KI-SSH タットイ基 貴 adj. Exalted, honorable, noble; precious, valuable, esteemed, excellent: kami yori tattoki mono wa nai, there is nothing more exalted than the kami.

Syn. omoi.

TATTOI-MARE, -RU タットイマレ, -RU 貴 intrans. (pass. of tattemu) To be honored, or esteemed.

TATTOI-MU タットイ同 Same as tatobi.

TATTOSA タットサ n. Honorableness, eminence, preciousness.

↑TATA 田畑 n. A song sung by farmers while planting rice.

↑TAWA タワ n. The curve or level part in the contour of a mountain.

TAWAI タワイ (coll., always with a negative) Tawai no nai, stupid, dull, senseless, powerless: — naku nete iru, to be in a heavy sleep; sake ni yotte — ga nai, to be drunk and stupid; kusatta ito wa — ga nai, rotten thread has no strength.

TAWAKEY タワケ 狂気 n. (coll.) A dunce, fool, foolishness, lewdness: — me, or — mono; odaikake, a great dunce.

Syn. baka, ame.

TAWAKE-BU タワケ付 i.v. To sport, to trifle or talk nonsense, especially to a woman; to be silly, foolish, to commit lewdness: onna ni — ; tawaketa koto wo ku, to talk foolishness.

TAWAKEY-KU タワケ標付ady. Lewd, lascivious, immoral.

TAWAKOTO タワコト 語言 n. Foolishness, nonsense, absurdity: — wo ru na.

TAWAME, -RU タワメ付 t.v. To bend, to cast curve: edo wo tawamete ni wo toru, to bend the limb of a tree and pluck the fruit.

Syn. nagameguri, magare.

TAWAMI, -RU タワミ付 i.v. To bend, to sag: — ni ga omokute bō ga tawanda, the load being heavy the pole bends.

Syn. shinage, magari.

TAWAMERE, -RU タワメレ付 i.v. To play, sport, to frolic, make merry, romp, make fun, joke, dally: chō hana ni — , the butterfly plays with the flowers.

Syn. jōban sōru, asobu.

TAWAMURE-GATAKI タワムレガタキ n. Playfellow, playmate.

TAWAMURE-GOTO タワムレゴト付 n. Play, sport, fun, jest, joke, dallying language.

TAWARA タワラ 側付 n. A bag made of straw, etc., for holding grain, etc.

↑TAWARAWA タワラ化 n. An infant.

TAWAREME タワレメ 遊女 n. A prostitute, harlot.

↑TAWAKO タワコ付 n. A man fond of pleasure and harlots, whoremonger.

↑TAWARI, -RU タワリ付 i.v. To commit lewdness. TAWASHI タワシ n. A small bundle of bark or straw used for scrubbing pots, etc.; a swab.

↑TAWASHIKI, -KU タワシ基付 adj. Lewd, lascivious.

↑TAWASHIWA タワシワ付 adv. Bent, curved.

TAWAYAKA タワヤカ Bending, flexible; i.e. tawayaka.

↑TAWAYAME タワヤメ付 n. A woman, i.e. tawayame.

↑TAWASHISHI, -KU タワシ基付 adj. Easy, not difficult; i.e. tawasuki.

TAWARE-GOTO タワレゴト付 n. Something comical.

TAYA タヤ付 n. The menes.

TAYASHI, -SU タヤ付 令付 t.v. To cause to cease, to cut off, to put an end to, to exter-
TAY

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Tazu タス n. A crane.

Syn. TSURU.

Tazuki タズキ 手着 n. Way, means, method, mode.

Syn. TAFORI.

†Tazuki タズキ n. An axe.

Tazuna タズナ 手錬 n. A rein, bridle: — wo motu, to hold the reins.

Tazune タツネ 鎖 n. Inquiry, search, investigation.

Tazune-ai- タツネ アイ i.v. To inquire of each other, to search for each other.

Tazune-dashi- タツネ ドashi i.v. To find out, search out.

Tazuse- タツセ 軍 t.v. To carry in the hands, to take, to hold, conduct, take along with, to fetch: kago wo —, to carry a basket; tree wo —, to carry a cane.

Syn. MOTSU, HISSAGUERU.

Tazusai- タツサイ i.v. To go together: futari tazusaitte yuku.

Tazusawari- タツサワリ 軍 i.v. To join with, club or league with, to take part in, participate in, be concerned in, meddle with: mihon ni —, to take part in a rebellion.

†Tazutsuwai タツツウエイ n. A kind of ancient dance.

Te テ n. The hand, the arm; a body or division of troops; a path, or road; a tune; skill, plan, tactics, art, device; way, mode, manner of performing or doing; property, handle; a person; a wound; migi no —, the right hand; — to kô, the back of the hand; — no ura, the palm; — no suji, the lines on the palm; — no aya, id: hidari no —, left hand; tairu no —, the tendril of a vine; kago no —, the handle of a basket; mizu no —, water-courses; michi no yuku te, the place to which a road goes; yama no —, the mountain region; hi no —, flames of a fire; saki-te, the van, or front division of an army; futa-te ni wakaru, to be divided into two divisions; kaitte, the buyer; write, the seller; — no kita hito, a skillful person, a good hand; — no nagai hito, a thief, a long-fingered fellow; — wo wakaru, to divide into companies; — wo kuru, to borrow a hand, to help; — wo kashite kudasare, lend us a hand; — wo dasu, to take hold, to help to do: — wo tayasaneru, to fold the arms, to give up effort; — wo kunu, or — wo komanuku, id.; — wo suru, or — wo monu, to rub the hands; — no uchi, one's skill (in fencing); — wo oru, to count with the fingers; — wo yuru, to let go the hand, or one's hold; — no mono, persons in a company, followers; — wo kiru, to break off intimacy; — ni toru yo,
or — ni toru bakari, so near as to be seized by the hand, close by; hito wo — ni kakeru, to kill a person; — wo heru, to pass anything through the hands of another; — wo hiku, to lead by the hand; to withdraw the hand, or stop doing; — wo kudasu, to reach down the hand, to do; — wo ou, to be wounded; — wo sageru, to let the hand hang down; — wo tsukuru, to join the hands (as in prayer); — wo owaru, to wound; — wo kiru, to break off connection or relationship; — wo tsukeru, to apply the hand to, to touch, to set a tune to words, to cohabit; — wo oku, to let alone, or keep the hands off; — wo utru, to clap the hands, to strike a bargain; — wo tataku, id.; — wo owareru, to join the hands together, as in prayer; — wo toru, to take or hold the hand; — wo shimeru, to clasp the hands; — wo tsukuru, to exhaust one's skill or art; — wo kaeru, to change the tactics or plan; — wo komeru, to do with great care or attention; — ga atte iru, to have nothing to do; — wo ushinu, to fail in one's plan, miss one's aim; — wo tsuku, to place the hand on the floor in a polite posture like a toad; — ni sawaru, to touch the hand, to feel the hand; — ni fureru, id.; — ni oi nai, too hard to manage; — ga tatsu, skillful, dexterous; — ga agaru, to improve, to progress; — ga fudagaru, to have one's hands full, busy; kondo woa watakushi no da, it is now my hand, or turn at a game; damasu ni — nashi (prov.), no art against deception; — ni amaru, too much for the hands, more than one is able to do, too hard for; sono — wa kuwawan, that device won't do; — ni amaru, unable to do, unsuitable; — ni au hodo, as much as one is able, according to one's ability; shogi no —, the moves in chess; kono — ni itashimaso, I will do it in this way.

Te ア代 n. Price, money paid: saka-te, price of sake.

Syn. SHIRO, DAI.

Te ア発 n. A wound.

Syn. TAKERU, OKU.

Te ア suffix to the root of verbs, forming the p.p. as: mice, having seen, or by seeing; kitte, having heard; utte, sold, or by selling; haru sugite natsu kitaru, spring having past, summer comes.

Te-ABURI アアブリ n. A small brazier for warming the hands.

TeAI アAI plural noun. (coll.) Persons, fellows: ano teai, those persons; chūgi na —, faithful fellows.

Syn. TOMOGARA.

TeAKI アエキ 手明 (coll.) Nothing to do, hands unoccupied; — no nai, no leisure, hands full.

Syn. TOMOGARA.

TeAMASHI-SU アアマス t.v. To be too much or too hard for one to manage, to be beyond one's ability; shigoto wo —.

Syn. ANNAI, NAKADACHI.

TeBIRU-KE-KE-SHI アビリイ手広 adj. Wide, extensive, widely extended: tebiroku akinai wo suru, to do an extensive business.

Syn. SHITAKU, YOYI.

TeBOKAI アボカ手把 n. A small broom.

Syn. OMOSHI.
Tebokoro 特斯拉 n. A javelin, or short spear.
Tebome トレボメ n. Self-praise.
Tebokubu トレブクブ n. A glove, mitten.
Teburi テブリ Behavior, manner: miyakko no — wo narau; — ga yoi.
Syn. tezoku.
Tebushii テブシイ手振子 n. Beating or keeping time with the hands in music; drumming with the fingers: — wo toru; — wo utsu.
Tei テイ代代 n. (coll.) One that acts in the place of another; an agent, factor, a clerk. Syn. banto.
Tедакマ テダマ n. The game of marbles, or a game played with small bags filled with beans.
Tедакレ テダレ n. Skill in the movement of the hands; a skillful archer.
Tедакメ テダメ n. A skillful hand.
Tедакシ テダシ出る n. Putting the hand to anything.
†едакテ テダテ n. A buckler, or small shield.
Tедакテ テダテ術 n. Plan, device, stratagem, scheme, trick, way, means: — wo suru, to devise a plan.
Syn. kufu, hakarigoto, jutsu, kumen, hobo.
テド テド手道 Distant, a long way off: — na tokoro, a distant place.
Tei テイ n. Seizing with the hand; the net profit: kuma wo — ni suru; — ga ikura.
†テイテイ to tei, imp. say: teeri = to teri, said.
Tee テエ n. (cont. of to ieba, coll.) A particle serving to give emphasis to what is said; — I say; as, nai-teeba, I say there is not; aru-teeba, there are, I tell you.
†テエレバ テエレバ (cont. of to iereba) conj. Therefore, for the reason.
†テエリ テエリ (cont. of to teri) It was or said, he said.
テフウ テフウ n. A visiting card.
Syn. natuka, meishi.
テフ 사 n. The motion of the hands; a betto, one who runs with the horse.
Tegai テガイ手牌 Fed by the hand, reared by one's self, tame, domestic, — used only of animals: tegai no inu, a dog kept by one's self; neko wa — no toru, a cat is a domestic tiger.
Tegakari テガカリ手錠 n. A hold, or anything to lay the hand on; a clow, trace.
Tegake, -ku テゲケ t.v. To experience: kowera wo tegaketa koto wa nai, I have had no experience of the cholera.
Tegame テガメ n. A jar or pot with ears to hold or catch it by.
Tegami テガミ手紙 n. A letter, epistle; — wo mogen, style of letters; — wo kaku, to write a letter; — yoru, to send a letter; — ga kita, a letter has come.
Syn. jo, shokan, fumi.
Tegane テガネ手錠 n. A manacle, handcuff.
Tegara テガラ手錠 n. A famous or praiseworthy deed, meritorious exploit: — wo suru, to do a heroic deed; — na.
Syn. komyo.
Tegarui, -ki-ku-shi テガライ手錠 adj. Easy to do, without difficulty, comparatively cheap: tegaruku dekita, easily done.
Syn. tayasui.
Tegasa テガサ手傘 n. A parasol, sun-shade, — bigasa.
Tegas, or Tegashi テガシ手提 n. Handcuff, manacle.
Tegata テガタ手形 n. A certificate, receipt, voucher, passport; a ticket, bank-note.
Tegatai, -ki-ku-shi テガライ手形 adj. Firm, strong, durable, safe, secure; reliable, trustworthy.
Tegine テギネ手杖 n. A pestle, or small pounder.
Tegire テギレ手切 n. Cut off, broken off, dissolved, — as relationship: — ni suru.
Tegiri テギリ手禿 In a clean, neat or handsome way: — ni suru.
Tegiri テギリ手付 n. Cut by one's self: — no seppuku, the execution of harakiri ordered by a Daimyo himself to one of his servants, and not by the orders of the government: — no tabako.
Tegawa テガワ手際 n. Workmanship, skill in doing or making: kono esu wa — ga warui, this picture is badly done; — no yoi daiku, a skillful carpenter.
Syn. tenami.
Tegokoro テゴコロ n. Doing anything by feeling, — not by sight; the feel of anything: kono koto wa mada ichi do wo tegakumen karu — ga shirenai.
Tegome, or Tegumi テゴメ手錠 n. Taking by force, or doing against the will of another: kane wo — ni toru, taking money from another by force; onna wo — ni suru.
Teguna テゴナ n. Same as tegona.
Tegono テゴノ手錠 adj. Suited to the size or strength of the hand, handy, convenient in size: — na tame, a canoe suitable the hand; — na bori, a club just fitting the hand.
Tegoshi テゴシ手錠 n. Same as tagoshi.
Tegota テゴタ手合 n. The sensation felt in the hand when striking against something held in it: — ga suru.
Tegowai テゴウエ手副 adj. Too rough, rude, or violent for one: — yatsu.
Tegumi テグミ手組 n. (coll.) Folding the arms; a plan, scheme, trick: — wo suru, to fold the arms; — ga hazureita, my scheme has failed.
Syn. mokromi, udegumi.
Teguri テグリ手操 n. Reeled by the hand, adjusting one's business so as to get leisure or time for something else; fishing with a small net: — wo shite yuku.
Syn. kuri-awase.
Teguruma テグルマ Chariot n. A kind of cart used only by the Tenchi's family.
Tegou  テゴウ 渔网 n. A kind of fishing line made of yamamayu silk.
Tegou-mushi  テゴウムシ n. The caterpillar which produces the yamamayu cocoon.
Tegutsu  テグツ  a pair of handcuffs.
Tehazu  テハズ 手套 n. Plan, arrangement, scheme, project: — ga hazureru.
Tejajime  テハジメ 手首 n. The commencement or, first part of any work.
Teien  テヘン 天庭 n. The crown of a helmet: kabuto no —. Syn. tenku.
Teidori  テイドリ 手解 n. The commencement or beginning of any work.
Teiiro  テイイロ 手本 n. A copy for imitation, a sample, pattern, model, specimen: — to hito no — ni naru, to be an example to others. Syn. himon, kikan.
Tei  テイ 甲 (misao) Fidelity or obedience of a wife to her husband: — jo, a virtuous woman.
Tei  テイ 容 n. A roof supported by pillars, a pavilion, shed, summer-house. Syn. chin.
Tei  テイ 螢 — suru, to present to a superior; to send up, as a statement or plea.
Tei  テイ 腕 n. (coll.) Form, appearance, looks, fashion, manner, state, condition: — wa kaeru, to change one's appearance; hyakusho no — ni naru, to look like a farmer; myakun —, state of the pulse. Syn. katachi, sugata.
Tei  テイ 神 n. The Mikado, Emperor.
Teibou  テイボ 堤防 (tetsuumi) n. A dike, levee.
Teichii  テイチイ 傘ち (ukagai shiru) — suru, to reconnoitre, spy out, find out: teki no arimana wo — suru.
Teicchu  テイチョウ 剛重 Serious, grave; politeness: — ni suru, to treat seriously or politely.
Teidai  テイダイ 裁第 (yakata) n. A mansion.
Teido  テイド 低度 n. Low degree, inferior in rank, or kind.
Teifutsu  テイフツ 友沸 (waki kaeru: — suru, met.) To boil, to be agitated and in commotion like boiling water.
Teigaku  テイガク 定額 (kimari no taka) n. Fixed amount, fixed quantity or number.
Teira  テイライ 基下 (ryashiki) Low in social condition: — no bombu.
Teira  テイライ 程儀 n. A present to one going on a journey.
Teigo  テイゴ 亭午 (mahiru) n. Noon, midday.
Teihatsu  テイハツ 刺効 — suru, to shave the head, to become a bozo.
Syn. rakushoku.
Teihai  テイハイ 遣兵 n. A daring soldier, picked soldiers.
Teiin  テイイン 遣員 n. The fixed number of persons.
TERIEN タイゼン 庭前 n. A courtyard, flower-garden. (Syn. song.)
TERJAKU タジヤク n. Pouring out wine for one’s self: — wo suru.
TERJICA タダカ 手近 Near at hand, within reach: — na tokoro, a place near at hand; — no mono, anything within reach. (Syn. temoto.)
TERJINA タジナ手品 n. Motions or gestures of the hand, movement of the hands in dancing, sleight of hand, legerdemain: — tesuama. TERJÔ タジヤ手錠 n. Handcuffs, manacles. (Syn. terase.)
TEKAKU タキヤク n. Pouring out wine for one’s self: — wo suru.
TEKISU タキヤ手錠 n. Handcuffs, manacles. (Syn. terase.)
TEKIHYO 兼合 adv. (coll.) Proper or not suitable or not.

TEKIN 金手金 n. (coll.) Earnest money, advance money, bargain money — tetsekin.

TEKIPAI 短兵 adv. (coll.) Quickly, industriously, actively, diligently: sono shigoto wo sō noroku shite wa themasen — to suru ga ii.

TEKIREI 表江 adv. (coll.) An example, or case in point; a precedent; established usage.

TEKIRIKIN 江件 adv. Cutting acquaintance, breaking off connection.

TEKIRIKUN 江関 n. Money given to either wife or husband when the connection is severed.

TEKISOBU 十適切 Suitable, appropriate.

SYN. TEKITÔ, KANAU.

TEKISHU 楕シュ 拳手 n. An antagonist, foe, enemy.

TEKITALU 短手对 t.v. (coll.) To be hostile, resist, contend, to fight, oppose: tekita kokoro nashi, have no desire to oppose.

SYN. ITEDORO.

TEKITÔ 江手 in-jin Suitable, proper, fitting, appropriate, becoming: — no home-kata, praise just suitable to one's merit; — shitaru reigi, appropriate ceremonies; futetkû, unsuitable.

SYN. SÔ-S, KANAD.

TEKYAKU 楕やく 拳endl n. An incompatible medicine; also 適薬 a medicine suitable to a disease.

TEKYÔ 兼ヨ 通用 (ate mochiiru) n. Application, correspondence; — suru, to apply; kono kisau wo ano koto ni — suru.

TEKKHI 江手 adv. (com. coll.) Just, exactly: — sō da, just so; — ataru.

TEKKÔ 江手 n. A kind of mitten covering only the back of the hand.

SYN. TEBEURU.

TEKKÔ 鋼鉄 鋼鉄 n. Iron ore.

TEKKYO 鋼手 短手 (tori-saru) — suru, to take away, remove, — as food from the table.

TEKKÔ 鋼鉄 鋼鉄 n. An iron bridge; a gridiron.

TEKHYÔ 鋼手 鋼手 n. A gridiron.

SYN. ABURIKO.

TEKO テコ n. A lever: kana —, an iron lever.

TEKO テコ n. The youngest child.

TEKOMAI テコンマ 手子舞 n. A kind of comic dance or pageant at festivals, where men and women dressed in peculiar clothing walk in procession.

TEKONA テコナ n. A beautiful woman; the youngest daughter; a butterfly.

TEKU テク n. A beautiful woman: — na, beautiful, lovely.

TEKUZURI, -RU テクソール i.v. (coll.) To be perplexed, troubled, embarrassed.

TEKUBARU テクバリ 手配 n. Distribution of troops or hands for any kind of work, division of labor: — wo suru.

SYN. TEOKE.

TEKUJI テクビ手首 n. The wrist.

TEKUDA テクダ 手管 n. (coll.) Artifice, deception, trick: — ni kakaru, to be the subject of a deception; — ni noseraru, id.

TEKUSE テク手舞 n. Habit, or style of penmanship; also, a habit of pilfering: — ga warui.

TEMA テマ手間 (te no ma) n. The time spent in work or doing anything, leisure or interval between work: tantei — no iru shigoto, a work which will take a long time to do; mō suku — ga iru, it will take a little more time yet; — wo ireru, to spend a long time in doing; — no kakaru shigoto, work requiring time to do; — wo toru, to take time; — wo haboku, to save time.

SYN. MIMA.

TEMACHIN テマチシ手間賞 n. The price of labor, wages of workmen, reckoned according to the time spent on the work.

SYN. KARURIYO.

TEMADAI テマダイ手間代 Same as temachin. TEMADORI, -RU テマドール手間代 i.v. To spend or take a long time; to be tardy, slow; to delay, procrastinate.

SYN. KARURIYO.

TEMAE テマエ 手前 pron. I (in speaking humbly of one’s self); or you (in speaking contemptuously to another); this side; before, or in the sight of; manner of holding: temae domo, we or you (plur.): kawa na —, this side of the river; hito no — ga hazukashi, ashamed to have anything known by others; tenmae-gatte, one’s own convenience, one’s own pleasure; teppō no —, manner of holding a musket.

SYN. WARE, OMAE, KOSHI.

TEMAHIMA テマヒマ n. Leisure, or interval between work.

TEKUKURA テククラ 手枕 n. The arm used as a pillow: — wo shite suru, to sleep with the head on the arm.

TEMAKU テマク Dexterous, expert, skillful in doing; diligent: — ni shigoto wo suru, to be expert or diligent in doing one’s work.

TEMAME テマメ 手具似 n. Gesture, or motions of the hands: — wo shite hanashi wo suru, to talk and gesticulate.

TEMANERI テマネキ手括 n. Beckoning with the hand: — wo suru, to beckon.
TEMARI テマリ 手縫い n. A small ball, hand-ball: — wo tsuku, to strike a ball with the hand.
TEMARI-BANA テマリアバナ 賽花 n. Hoya carnosa.

TEMASAKI 手ざくろ t.v. To handle anything without thinking about it, to play with anything in the hands.
TEMATORI テマトリ 手間取 n. (coll.) An assistant to a workman, an under workman.

Syn. yatoido, hitsu

TEMASHI テマシ 手逆 n. Anything near or at a hand; a servant of a Daimyo who carries his master's sandal; a packet or bundle carried in the hand.
TEMASHI-BAN テマシバン t.v. To accomplish, finish.

TEMASHI テマシ 手逆 n. Doing this and that in anticipation, or in providing for something to come: shō gōtsue wo — wo suru, to get ready, by doing this and that, for the new year's holidays.

TEMBAI テンバイ 反射 - suru, to pawn or sell one's things, — as when in want.
TEMBAKU テンバック 於替 (matoi shibaru) — suru, to bind up, trammel, hamper: goyoku ni — suraru, to be bound by the five lusts (Bud.).
TEMBAZU テンバズ 罰 n. The punishment of heaven: — wo nagayaruru koto wo muru, cannot escape the punishment of heaven.
TEMBEI テンベイ 転訛 n. Changes: shiki wo —, change of season.

TEMBIN テンビン 臭物 n. Scales for weighing, a balance: — ni kake te mekata wo hakaru, to place in the scales and weigh.
TEMENBO テンメンボ 輪相 n. The pole used for carrying burdens across the shoulder.
TEMEN テメン 腹水 n. Retention of urine.
TEMU テム 手物 n. The general name for the 33 Buddhist divinities who dwell in heaven.

TEMOTSU テムツ 手物 n. Anything pawned at a pawnbroker's shop, a pledge: — suru, to pawn; — wo ukeru, to redeem anything pawned; — ni ire, to pawn.

Syn. shichibu, shichimotsu

TEMUJIKA テムジカ 手短 Short, brief, concise: — na okite, short lessons, or stories easily comprehended; — ni mono wo iu, to tell anything in a few words; — ni suru, to do up expeditiously; — ni ieba, in short.

Syn. kamen-ni

TEMIZU テミズ 手の Water for washing the hands.

TEMMA テンマ 天魔 n. A devil, demon dwelling in heaven (Bud.).
TEMMA テンマ 天魔 n. The name of a plant, the root of which is used as a medicine.
TEMMA テンマ 帆船 n. A small boat, used for plying between a ship and the land.
TEMMA テンマ 傘馬 n. The pack-horses formerly kept at a post-station for government use.

TEMMAKU テンマク 天幕 n. Curtains hanging around a room from the ceiling in the theatres, or temples; a tent.
TEMU 天賦 (ten yori sazukaru) Conferral of heaven, innate, inherent: no kenri, inherent rights.

Syn. kore.

TEMU ククク 霞瞿 (kutsugaeu) — suru, to subvert, overturn, upset: seifu wo — suru.

TEMPURA 天賀火 天賀脈 n. Anything fried in oil; fish-cuts, fritters.

TEMUKAI 乙ムカ手向 n. Opposition, resistance: oya ni — wo suru, to raise one's hand against a parent.

TEMUKAI-AU 乙ムカ手面 t.v. To violently resist, oppose; to strike or use violence to a superior.

TEN 天 (ame) n. The sky, the heavens; heaven, the supreme power, providence, or nature; the blank space at the top of a page; inborn, natural, imperial: ye noboru, to ascend to heaven; kara ochiru, to fall from heaven: wo ogamu, to worship heaven.

Syn. sono.

TEN 天翼 n. The ancient Chinese seal-character: gaku, the heading of an inscription in the seal-character.

TEN 天店 (miike) n. A shop, office: hon —, principal office: shi —, branch —.

TEN 天点 n. A dot, point: wo utsu, to make a dot; wo orou, to mark the spot where the moxa is to be applied.

TEN 天凝 n. A marten, sable: no konu, the skin of a marten.

†TEN 天 A future particle: kiten, will come; okurite taimaen ya, will you accompany me?

TENAE テナエ n. A pot with a handle: wo sageru, to cook one's own food (used in contempt).

TENAI テナエ n. A withered arm, crippled in the arm.

TENAGA テンガ n. A long-armed person; a waiter, at the table (obs).

TENAGAUMO テンガムオ n. The long-legged spider.

TENAGAJIMA テンガジマ n. An island supposed to be inhabited by long-legged people.

TENAGARU テンガル blaze n. A long-armed ape.

TENAMI テナミ手練 n. Hand or skill in doing, dexterity: no hodo wo miyo, let us see your skill.

Syn. shuren.

TENRAI テナリ手習 n. Learning to write, penmanship: wo suru, to practice penmanship, to learn to write.

TENRAISHI, SU テナリ手習 t.v. To break in, to accustom to one's use, to train: taka wo —, to break in a falcon; una wo —, to break a horse.

Syn. natsukeru.

TENARE, SU テナルール手騒 i.v. To be accustomed to the use of anything, to be in the habit of using, used to: watatashii no tenareta giga, a fan I am in the habit of using.

†TENASHI テナシ Without sleeves.

TENCHI テンチ 茶煎 n. Making an infusion of powdered tea: no kwai, a tea-party.

TENCHE 天地 (ame tsuchigai) n. Heaven and earth: nochigai, as different as heaven and earth.

TENCHE 天朝 n. The court of the Mikado; the government.

TENCHO 天朝や 天頂 (teppen) n. The zenith.

TENCHO 天朝や 天聴 (tenki no kiki) n. The hearing of the Mikado: ni tensuru.

TENCHO 天朝や 天誅 n. The punishment of heaven: wo konosu.

TENDASHI テンダイシ 天台宗 n. The name of a sect of Buddhists.

TENDE 天自 adv. From the first, from the beginning; that alone; to speak of nothing else.

TENDEN 天辺 adv. (coll.) Each one, every one, all: tende ni, id.

Syn. ono-ono, mei-mei, men-men.

TENDEN 天辺 adv. (com. coll.) Each one, every one, all: ona, i.q. ono-ono.

TENDÔ 天道 n. The heavenly temple, paradise, heaven (a Budd. word): ni umareru, to enter paradise.

Syn. sokuraku, jōdo.

TENRO 天道 n. The heavenly way, the laws or ordinances of heaven, laws of nature, heaven, Providence: ni sonuku, to break the laws of nature.

Syn. dōri.

†TENGA 天下 i.q. denka.

TENGA 天河 (ana no gawa) n. The Milky Way.

TENGA 天方 n. The horizon, the utmost verge of the heavens.

TENGA 天烃 n. A canopy or dome of wood or gold under which idols are seated, also a canopy carried over the coffin at funerals.

TENGA 天気 n. The face of the Mikado: ga uruwashii, Emperor is pleased.

TENGA 天気 n. The mirror which magnifies the face.

TENGO 天語 (yoko-namari) n. An altered word, a word formed from another by a change of some of its letters.

TENGO 天語 n. (coll.) Playing with anything in the hands, motions or gestures made with the hands: suru, to lay hold of, to handle.

TENGO 天狗 n. An imaginary being supposed to inhabit mountains and unfrequented places, represented in pictures with a long nose, wings, and two claws on each foot.
and hand; an elf, or hobgoblin, devil: — ni naru, to become proud or vain; — wo inu, to boast, vaunt one's self.

**TENKŌ** てんこう 犬吠 (shōbaigae) — suru, to change one's business or employment.

**TEN** てん 天意 n. The will of heaven.

**TEN**-**NI**-**WO**-**HA** てんにうわ n. The particles used by the Japanese to show the relations of words to each other; the rules of grammar: kono bun wa — ga totono weau, this composition does not accord with the rules of grammar.

**TENJI** てんじ 鬼侍 (naishin no sake) n. The Mikado's concubines.

**TENJU-****BU** or **TENZU** てんじゅう 椎自 i.v. and t.v. To turn, change, to vary, alter; to be changed, turned: hō wo —, to change a prescription, mode of treatment, or of making anything; ikari wo —, to change from anger to merri- ment; ki wo —, to refresh the spirits; mu (♂) no on tenjite n (♂) to naru, the sound of mu is changed into n.

**TENJU** てんじゅ 天街 n. India: — momen, T-cloths.

**TENJUKU-BOTAN** てんじゅくバトン n. The Dahlia.

**TENJIN** てんじん 天神 n. Gods that dwell in the heavens.

**TENJO** てんじょ 天降 (ten no tsuie) The order ordained by Heaven.

**TENJO, or TEN-NYO** てんじょ 仏女 n. Same as tenmin.

**TENJO** てんじょ 天井 n. The ceiling of a room; (coll.) upper side, top, sky: wakurawan koto no —, the most obscure of all things.

**TENJO** てんじょ 天上 (ten no u) n. Heaven: — suru, to ascend to heaven, to mount up into the air; — ni umareru, to go to heaven.

**TENJO-****BTO** てんじょびと殿人 n. The persons belonging to the Mikado's court, the kuge.

**TENJO** てんじょう 天照 (ten no sazuke) n. Given or conferred by Heaven.

**TENJO** てんじょう 天寿 (naga inochi) n. A long life granted by heaven.

**TENJO** てんじょう 閼住 Removal: — suru, to change one's abode.

**TENKA** てんか 天下 (ame ga shita) n. Under heaven, the whole world, the empire of Japan; — ni nai, nothing like it in the world; — ittō, the whole world, or the whole empire; — busō, not another like it in the world; tenka wa tenka no tenka nari (prov.).

**TENKAN** てんかん 壁障 n. Epilepsy.

**TEN-KARA** てんから 天から adv. (coll.) From the first, from the beginning.

**TENKEI** てんけい 天刑 (go hatto) n. A law, statute.

**TENKEI** てんけい 天理 (ten no shimeshi) n. A revelation from heaven.

**TENKEI-BYO** てんけいびょう 天病 n. The disease inflicted by heaven, viz., the leprosy.

**TENNEN** てんねん 天人 n. A natural strong- hold or fastness.

**TENKIN** てんきん 點検 — suru, to examine, search into.

**TENKI** てんき 天気 n. Fine weather, the weather: — ga yui, the weather is pleasant; — ga warni, the weather is unpleasant; — ni naitu, it has become pleasant weather; kyō wa — da, it is fine weather to day.

**TENKO** てんこ 天鼓 n. (lit. Heaven's drum) Thunder.

**TENKO** てんこ 異敬 (mukashi no kata) n. Ancient custom, or rule.

**TENKÔ** てんこ 天歌 n. The operations of nature, as displayed in vegetable and animal life.

**TENKÔ** てんこ 天歌 n. The works of nature.

**TENKOKU** てんこく 天国 n. The kingdom of heaven (chr.).

**TENKOKU** てんこく 篆刻 — suru, to engrave letters on a seal.

**TENKOMONTI** てんكومONTI n. Heaping or piling up, as rice in a bowl: mashi wo — ni moru.

**TENKÔ** てんこ 天空 n. The crown of a helmet.

**TENKWA** てんか 天詰 n. A corruption or change in the spelling or pronunciation of a word.

**TENKWA** てんか 天遮 n. The dots and strokes of a Chinese character.

**TENKYÖ** てんけい 閼狂 n. Insanity: — in, an insane asylum.

**TENKYÔ** てんけい 天弓 n. Rainbow.

**TENKYÔ** てんけい 天帽 n. The Emperor's erRARY, the title of a high officer in a Daimyō's household.

**TENKYÔ** てんけい 天弓 n. (lit. Heaven's weeping) A rain falling from a clear sky.

**TENNANSHÔ** てんなんしょう 天南星 n. The Arisama trithyllium, dragon-root, or Indian turnip.
TENNEN 天然 n. Natural, produced or effected by nature, of itself, spontaneous: — ni dekiru.

Syn. shizen.

TENNEN 天年 n. The natural term of life as fixed by heaven: — wo wataru.

TENNEN 景気 n. The natural leisure of a state of prosperity and development.

TENNIN 天人 n. Imaginary beings represented by the Buddhists as beautiful females, enjoying perpetual youth, clothed in feather robes, with wings, skilled in music and singing, and dwelling in heaven.

TENNIN 轉任 n. Rotation in office, change of office or service: — suru.

Syn. yakugae.

TENNO 天皇 n. The Emperor.

TENSHI 天使 n. The angel, messenger of God.

TENSHI 天使 n. An alms, to ask alms; — muryo, no alms given here.

TENBUN 天文 n. The study of heaven, the calendar, the zodiac.

TENSAKU 天壤 n. The earth and heaven, the whole universe.

TENRYO 天理 n. The moral law, the law of heaven.

TENIUNKWAI 天人 Uncle n. A man of heavenly rank.


TENTO 天日 n. The God of Sun, the sun itself, the sun's day.

TENTO 天日 n. The sun's day.

TENTO 天日 n. The time set by the sun, the sun's day.

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marks at the side of a Chinese character to show in what order they are to be read: — no hon.

Tenugui テヌグリ 手拭 n. A handkerchief, a towel, napkin.

Tenke テンケ 手拭 n. An unintentional omission, or failure to do something which should have been done.

Syn. ochido, Ayamari.

Ten-un テンウン 天運 n. Fate, destiny determined by Heaven.

Ten'etsu, ki-ku-shi テンエツ きくん手镇 adj. Slow. dull, inactive in doing; easy or gentle.

Tensya テンヤ n. A shop where boiled fish and vegetables are sold.

Ten'yaku テンヤク 様役 (yakugae) — suru, to be changed from one official position to another. Syn. gunin.

†Ten'etsu テンエツ 鋼姫 (kagi no tsukubaka) n. Keeper of the keys in the Emperor's palace.

Ten'yaku-no-kami テンヤクノカミ 様篋頭 The superintendent of the Ten'yakuryō.

Ten'yakure テンヤクレュ 様篋無 n. The officers who anciently had charge of the health, medicines, treatment of disease, and physicians of the Emperor.

Ten'yawata テンヤワタ adv. In a disorderly manner, tumultuously.

Ten'yu テンユ 錦詰 (moneri hetaurusu) Flat-tery: — suru, to flatten, to wheedle, fawn.

Tenzan テンザン 異孫 n. Algebra.

†Tenzen テンゼン 様勝 (kashiwade no tsukuba) n. The chief butler, or superintendent of the Emperor's table.

Tenzuru テンズル 鳟 See tenji.

Te'omoe テオメ 結縄 (kagi no tsukubaka) n. A mark, or any thing used to aid one to remember; dexterity, skill: — ni kaito oku, to write down in order to remember: — wa nai.

Teomu テオム adv. An unintentional omission, or error.

Teorin テオリ n. Dancing or moving the hands and arms to music in the manner of dancers.

Teori テオリ 手縄 n. A wound: — ni haru, to be wounded; — ni suru, to wound.

Teori テオリ 手縄 n. A kind of mitten covering the arm and back of the hand, same as tekūō.

Teoryo テオリオ 手縄 n. The care bestowed on anything, the manner of putting away for keeping: katana no — ga haru: kara sabita, because the sword was badly put it has rusted.

Teoroka テオロカ 手縄 n. Late in doing, delaying, procrastinating; ryōji ga — ni natte mo naoranu, the treatment was commenced too late and (the disease) could not be cured.

Teonoi, ki-ku-shi テオノイ 手縄 adj. Difficult to do, serious, severe; important, comparatively dear in price: teonoi ryōji; important treatment: teonoi koto, an important matter.

Syn. chōna.

Ten'etsu テンエツ 手縄 n. Woven by one's self or at home: — momen, cotton cloth of domestic manufacture.

Terowase,-ru テロワセール 令手縄 t.v. To wound, to inflict a wound: hito ni —.

Teruppatsu テロパツ 手縄 n. An iron bowl carried by begging priests.

Teru テルべ 手縄 n. An iron wall: ikamura — nari to mo yaburezaru koto nashi.

Terupenn テルペン n. (coll.) The top, summit, highest point, acme: atama no —, crown of the head; yama no —; yokoshima no —.

Terusakuran テラサクラン 鉄砲 n. A gun, cannon, or fire arms of any kind; the furnace of a bath-tub: — wo hansuru, or — wo naru, to fire a gun; — ni tama wo komu, to load a gun with a ball; tamagoye no —, a loaded gun; — kizu, gunshot wound.

Teruppodai テップウダイ 鉄砲壷 n. A gun carriage, gun-stock.

Teruppoka テップウカ 鉄砲 n. Iron filings, powdered iron.

Terasi テラ寺 n. A Buddhist temple, or monastery: o teru sama, a Buddhist priest, or rector of a temple; — wo hiraku, to vacate the priesthood.

Terari,-ru テラ里 術 t.v. To boast, brag, vaunt, to sell one's self: — wo —, to sell one's charms.

Terari-ni テラ里に 寺入 n. Entering school: — wo suru.

Terako テラコ 寺子 n. School-children, or those learning to write, pupils.

Terakoya テラコーヤ 寺子屋 n. A school-house, school.

Terashir,-su テラシル イ照 t.v. To shine upon, to give light, to illuminate, lighten, enlighten; to observe, examine, compare: — ha seki wo —, the sun gives light to the world; — tsuki ga —, the moon shines; — terashite telen no suru, to observe and follow an example.

Terashir-awase,-ru テラシルアワセ 合照 t.v. To compare together, to examine anything by comparing it to the rule or standard, collate: kanyō-guki wo terashi-awasu, to compare and settle accounts.

Terutera テラテラ 照耀 adv. (coll.) Shiny, glittering, glossy; oily in appearance: — shita mono.

Teratsubaki テラツバキ n. The wax tree, Ligustrum japonicum.

Teratsutsuki テラツツキ n. A woodpecker.

Syn. takorokuchō.

Terakejō テラケジョ テラケジョ 駅駅 n. A certificate from a Buddhist temple that the bearer of it is not a Christian.

Syn. shiishite tegata.

†Tere,-ru テル i.v. To be bashful, diffident, abashed, backward.

Terentsuyu テレンシユ (Eng.) Oil of turpentine.

Terun テルン (coll.) n. Artifice, deception, fraud: — ni noru, to be imposed upon.

Syn. terekuda.
TERI-RU テリ照 i.v. To shine, give light: hi ga —, the sun shines; tsuki no teranu yo, a moonless night.

Syn. hikaru.

TERI-ASE-RU テリアハセル t.v. To compare anything with a standard or rule.

TERIFU テリフ n. Bright or shining spots, as in tortoise shell.

TERI-TERI-DOEU アリテリボウズ 括晴娘 n. (coll.) A piece of paper cut in the shape of a man, and hung on the door by children, to bring clear weather.

TERI-TSEEK-RU テリッケル i.v. To shine upon: hi ga atuma kara teri-tsukete atsui, the sun shining straight upon me I am very hot.

TESAGURI テサグリ 拇摺 n. Groping with the hands, feeling for or after anything,—as in the dark.

TESAKI テサキ 手挟 n. (coll.) The end of the fingers; a secret policeman, a spy, an underling or agent.

Syn. okappki.

TESAKU テサク 手作 Produced or grown by one's self, home product, domestic manufacture: — daikon, radishes grown by one's self; — no shina.

Syn. tezukuri.

TESHI テシ 手製 Made by one's self, manufactured at home: — no sake, home made wine; — no cha.

TESENJI テセンジ 手炊 n. Boiling one's rice himself, cooking for one's self.

Syn. tenade.

TESHAKU テシャク 手醸 (coll.) Pouring wine into a cup for one's self, helping one's self to wine: — de nonu.

†TESHGONAI テシガナ Same as teshikka.

†TESHIKA テシカ A particle suffixed to the stem of verbs signifying,—to be desirous of; oh that; would that, as: mi-teshika, I am desirous of seeing, or oh that I might see; kiki-teshika, I desire to hear, or oh that I might hear.

TESHIMAI-SHI アシマイシ 手場石 n. A kind of soft stone used in building.

TESHIO, or TESHI-ZARA アシオダラ 手肇 n. A small plate.

TESHITASU テシタ手付 n. Those under authority, subjects, retainers.

TESHOKU テショク 手濯 n. A hand lamp.

TESO テソ 手摺 n. (coll.) The lines on the palm of the hand examined in palmistry: — wo miru, to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

TESUSU テスウ 手相見 n. (coll.) Palmistry, or one who tells fortunes by the lines on the hand.

TESSERI テセリ 鐵石 n. Iron and stone, adamant: — shin, firm, immovable, or unyielding heart.

TESSHA テッシャ 鐵砂 n. Iron filings.

TESSHI, -SUROU テッシュル 屋敷 (tori) To penetrate, pierce through, to affect deeply: kimo ni —, to pierce through the liver,—to feel deeply.

TESSHU テッシュュー 鎚鍋 n. The fluid made of iron and gall-nuts, used by women for blacking the teeth.

Syn. ohaguro, kane.

TESO テソ 手数 Same as tekazu.

TESURI テスリ 手途 n. Intervals of leisure from work: — ni hon wo yomu, to study in the intervals of work.

Syn. hina.

TESURI テスリ 手摺 n. A rail extending from post to post, or over balusters for the hand to rest on.

Syn. rankan.

TESUCHI テッチャチュー 銅錫 (tetsu no harawata) Bowels of iron, i.e. firm of purpose, determined, resolute.

TETE, or TETEYA アテ爺 (chichi) n. Father.

TETEGO アテゴ n. Father.

TETE-NASHI タテナシ 無父兒 n. A child without a father, a bastard.

TETERA タテラ n. A shirt without sleeves worn next the skin; a waist-cloth.

TERIHO テリホ n. Expert, or dexterous,—as a wrestler; adroit or quick of invention.

TETSU タス鐵 (wadoshi) n. The track or rut made by the wheel of a wagon, example: — wo funu, to walk in the track or example of one gone before,—in a bad sense; — gyo no gotoshi, like a fish in a wagon rut,—in great straits.

TETSU タス鐵 n. Iron.

Syn. kurogane.

TETSUBEN テッベン 鐵瓶 n. An iron can.

TETSUBIN テッビン 鐵瓶 n. An iron pot used for boiling water.

TETSUCHINKI テッチンキ n. Tincture of iron.

TETSUDAI テッダ裏手領 n. A helper, assistant at any work; assistance.

TETSUDAI-AD テッダ付手侍 t.v. To lend a hand, help, or assist in doing; shigoto wo —, to help another at work; kono tskue wo ageru wo tetsudatte kudasare, please help me to lift this desk.

Syn. tashkeku.

TETSUGAKU テツガク 哲學 n. Philosophy: — sha, philosopher.

TETSUGO テッゴ 手数合 n. Convenience: — ga warui kara nobashimasu, as it is inconvenient I will postpone it; — ga ti, it is convenient.

TETSUCIDE テツイテ手次 n. While your hand is in, or while engaged in doing, as: sentoku no — ni kore wo arae, when you wash the clothes wash this too; fyo wo — ga nai kara mata arazinasho, as I am not engaged in doing so to-day I will wash it at another time.

TETSU-IRO テツイロ 鐵色 n. Iron color.

TETSJIN テツジン 哲人 (mono-shiri) n. A wise man, philosopher.

TETSUJO テッヂョ 鐵匠 n. An iron cane.

TETSUKKE テツク 手付 n. Money paid in
advance to confirm a bargain, earnest money: — wo mitu, to pay earnest money, to make a deposit; — kin, bargain money.

Syn. terin.

TETSU-MEMFI テツメミ指面皮 n. A brazen face, impudence: — wo hito, an impudent fellow.

Syn. ATSUKAWAZURA.

TETSUYA テツヤ指傷 n. Passing the night without going to bed: — wo shite hou wo yomu, to spend the whole night in reading.

Syn. YODOSHI, TSUYA.

TETSUZUKI テツスキ手指 n. A mutual friend or acquaintance who acts as a go-between, or to introduce two parties who are strangers, or acts as an agent in business; a set of by-laws, the established rule, mode or order, of procedure.

Syn. TESCU, TECUTE.

TETTO テツト指底 adv. Until the end or last, always; with a negative verb, —never.

TETTO テツト指先 (koshijima) Free, unrestricted by rules or ceremony: hissei — wo kiosami, very free in penmanship, i.e. not confined to any rule; — fuki no okonai, free and independent conduct.

TETTO テツト抜刀 n. An iron sword.

TETTO-TETSUBI テツト抜手指微指微指 adv. From beginning to end, from first to last: — ayamaru nomi.

TETSU テツウ指鎌 n. A large iron hammer, sledge-hammer.

TECHI テチ手指 n. Killing with one's own hand, not commanding another to do it: — ni suru.

TEWAKE テウケ手指 n. Division of labor, hands or company in doing anything; division of a body of troops: — wo shite sagasu, to separate and make search.

Syd. TEKUBARI.

Tewarura テワルラ n. Mischievous.

Tewatashi-su テワタシ手渡 t.v. To hand over, to pass over to another.

Tewaza テワサ手業 n. Work, anything done by the hands, manual labor.

TEYARI テヤリ手指 n. A short spear, a javelin.

TEYOKI テヨキ手指 n. A hand axe, hatchet.

TEYOWAI-ni-ku-shi テヨワイ手指 adj. Weak, delicate, not strong, without nerve, cowardly, —tayowai.

TEZAIKU テザイ手指工 n. Any small or ingenious work made by one's self, or at home: — wo suru.

TEZAIKU テザイ手指工 n. The feel of anything: — ga arai, it feels rough.

Syd. TEKABARI.

TEZAI テサイ手指 n. One's company, or division of troops.

TEZAMA テザマ手指 Narrow, close, confined: — na basho.

TEZOBOTI テゾボ手指 n. Full complement or number of hands: — de shigoto ga hayai, when there is a full number of hands work is done rapidly.


Syn. SASHITSUKAE.

TETSUKAI テツカ伊 n. Something which one has for his own use; the mode of using the fingers, the fingering: — samisen no —, the fingering of the guitar: — no mono.

TETSUKAMI テツカミ手指 n. Seizing hold of, taking with the hand or in the fingers: meshi wo ni shite kū, to eat with the fingers.

TETSUKARA テツカラ手指 adv. With one's own hands, by one's self: — kishiraeta, made myself.

TETSUKURI テツクリ手指 n. Made by one's self, home-made, hand-made; also something made by one's self and paid as tax (obs.).

TEZUMA テツマ手指 n. Sleight of hand tricks, legerdemain, jugglery: — tsukai, a juggler; — shi, id.

Syn. TEKIN, SHITADAMA.

TEZUMAI-ru テズマール i.v. To be cornered, to be in a strait, or in a position of difficulty.

TEZUME テツメ手指 n. Final, conclusive, decisive: — no saisoku, the last demand for payment; — no dampan, a final conference.

TEZUMONI テツモリ手指 n. Measuring with the hands or fingers: — wo suru, to measure with the hand.

TEZURU テツル手指 n. A go-between, any means by which one many obtain his object: — wo motomen.

TEZUSAMI テツサミ n. Doing anything to relieve tedious, a pastime, diversion: — ni e wo hiku, to draw pictures as a pastime.

TEZUTSU テツツ n. A pistol.

TEZUTSU ni テツツ adv. Awkwardly or badly done.

TEZUYO-ni-ku-shi テツヨ手指 adj. Firm, resolute, decided.

To TO — suru, to vomit.

Syn. HIiku.

To TO-pr n. A door: — wo akeru, open a door; — wo tateru, or — wo shim eru, to shut a door.

To TO-dak n. A whetstone.

To TO-pr n. Party, company: waga to ni arazu, does not belong to my company.

To TO conj. And, that, ; from: if, when, with; used to mark a quotation or to indicate something said or thought: ame to tsuchi, heaven and earth; man i to fude to kami to wo motsukot, bring the ink, pencil and paper; mō nai to moshimashita, he said there was no more; na wa Ginkō to ta, his name is called Ginkō, minna to na wo at Tami to tuketa, they called the girl's name O Tomi; mukuro wo kami to suru, he made a wooden image his god; tatakawen to yō i wo suru, to make preparation for war; kore wa man to in mou, what do you call this thing? hito ga kuru to kure, when, or as soon as anybody comes it runs away; to wo akeru to kaze ga hairu, if you open the door the wind will enter; kore de yoi to omou, that would I think; hito wa inu ya neko to wa chigau, a man is different from a dog or cat; sore wo kiku to, when he heard it.
TODOMARI.-Ru つドマル てく i.v. To stop, to cease from motion, to remain.
Syn. TOMARU.

domote つドメト止む. Stop, pause, suspension, rest: つuo suaru, to give the coup de grace.

domose-ru つドメル 書き v. To stop, to arrest motion, to detain, stay, check, prevent; to leave, let remain, to keep in mind, to recognize, know: つuo つドメドメたな つuo mi, to stop the horse and look at the flower.

Syn. TOSUERU.

TODOMEKI.-KU つドメキ i.q. todoromeki.
TODOMERARE.-RU つドメラレ 書き (pass. of todomearu) To be stopped, or arrested.

TODO NO TOSUMAiri つドノツマリ n. The end, ultimate point, highest degree.

TODORI つドリ 役人 n. A head man, foremost, chief, a commandant, president.

TODOKASHI.-SU つドロカス 書き (caust. of todroku) To cause to resound or reverberate: つuo つuo, to cause one's name to be heard.

TODOKU.-RU つドク i.v. To sound with a rolling, rumbling noise, like thunder, or a wagon going over stones: きのみが つグ, the thunder rolls; つグマ つグ, the wagon rumbles; つグマ つグ, to tremble.

TODOROMEKI.-RU つドロメキ i.v. To make a rumbling noise.

TODORO つドロ adv. Rumbling.—noise.

TODOSHIKI.-KU つドシキ 書き adj. Far, distant, alienated.

TODOSHIKI.-KU つドシキ 書き adv. To reach, extend, extend, attain to, to come to hand, to be received, to arrive, to be efficacious, useful: つガ つガ つガ, his hand reaches to the ceiling; つガ つガ, to obtain one's wishes; つGA つガ, the eye cannot reach it; つGA つガ, the letter has arrived; つGA つガ, to come to hand; つガ つガ, つガ, the consultation was a failure; つガ つガ, the reprover was effective; つガ つガ, I think the treatment will succeed.

Syn. oyun."
TOGAKASHI, -su トガラカス 割り t.v. To make into a sharp point, to point, sharpen, pucker to a point: ki wo kezute —, to cut a stick to a point; kuchi wo —, to pucker the mouth; koe wo togarakashte shikaru, to sooth with a sharp voice.

TOGAKASHI トガラシ 虫歯 n. Cayenne or red pepper, chillies (capsicum annuum).

TOGARI -ru トガリ 鈧 i.v. To be pointed, sharp, peaked; to speak angrily: atama no togatta yama, a peaked mountain; saki no togatta bō, a sharp-pointed pole; togari-go, a sharp or angry voice.

TOGATA トガタ 料 n. The space between the outer and inner gates of a castle, i.q. massugata.

TOKE トケ 狼 n. A thorn, splinter: yubi ni — ga taisu, to run a splinter into the finger.

TOKE トケ 狼 n. A high mountain pass; a climax, acme, summit, height; crisis: natsu ga — ni tiatta, the fever has reached its height; — wo koe, to pass the summit or acme.

TOKE, -ru トケル 割り i.v. and t.v. To accomplish, fulfill, realise, achieve, succeed in, to effect, to perform, to make good, to obtain, to execute, complete: nozomi wo —, to obtain one's desire; nozomi ga togeta, my hope is realised; jushin wo —, to complete a building; negai wo togezu ni shiuda, died without realising his wish; yakuwok wo —, to fulfill a promise; na wo —, to achieve a name.

SYN. NAKU, SORU, SURU, OWARU.

TOGE, -ru トゲル (pot. of togu) To be rubbed smooth, polished by friction, to be whetted, honed, sharpened.

SYN. SUREN, MISAKERU.

TOGE トゲ 劣 n. Plain, honest, direct, or frank words, plain language.

TOGE トゲ 劣 n. Common terms, language commonly used, the usual complimentary language on meeting another.

TOGE, -ru トゲル n. A kind of small river fish having thorny fins.

TOGI トギ 納 n. An attendant, companion; a nurse to a sick person, especially at night; watching the corpse of a friend: — wo suru; hanashi —, a person called to entertain the sick by his conversation.

SYN. KAIRO, MOKI.

TOGI トギ 納 -i, -ru to discus.

TOGI, -ru トギ 励 t.v. To rub, to make smooth, to polish, to whet, to sharpen; to refine, or improve: kagami wo —, to polish a metal mirror; katana wo —, to whet a sword; kome wo —, to wash rice; toshi de togezu yaku togeru, if you rub it on a whetstone it will become sharp.

SYN. MIKAKU.

TOGIKAWA トギカワ 腹皮 n. A razor-strop.

TOGIN トギン 伝来 n. The reigning monarch, i.q. kinjō.

TOGINO, -ru トギノス 腹皮 t.v. To take out by rubbing, as a flaw or nick.

TOJI, -ru トジル 特絵 i.v. To cease for a while, to stop at intervals, to be interrupted: yuki ga fute iroai ga —, the passing to and fro is interrupted by the snow.

SYN. TODAY.

TOGISHI, or TOGIYA トギシ 師師 n. A person whose business it is to sharpen swords.

TOGIYA トギヤ n. A sharpener of cutting instruments, knife-grinder.

TOGÓ トゴ 鈍合 — suru, to say things pleasing to another, to flatter: kiimi no kokoro ni — suru.

TOGÓ トゴ 丁蒙 n. The wealthy men, or influential men of a district.

TOGOOMA トゴオマ 丁胡麻 n. The Castor bean.

SYN. HISHIMA.

TOGÓ トゴ 宮官 n. The dwelling place of the prince royal, or heir apparent to the throne of the Mikado; the heir apparent.

TOGUCHI トグチ 戸口 n. A door, entrance.

TOGURO トグロ 時 n. A chicken coop, or roost.

SYN. TOYA.

TOGURO トグロ 线 n. A coil, as of a snake: nawa wo — ni maku, to coil a rope; hebi ga — wo maku.

TOGVUMA トグルマ 客 n. A small wheel on which doors or sashes are rolled, a caster.

TOGUWA トグワ 鑼 n. A kind of grubbing hoe.

TOGWYA トグワ 喰霊 n. A Chinese picture.

TOGWYA トグワ 半瓜 n. The "winter-melon," a pumpkin.

TOGO トギ 養成 (osamuru) — suru, to rule, govern.


TOGO トギ 亀魚 suru, to go, or visit, — spoken only of the Emperor.

SYN. OWARI, SHITSUHOJO.

TOGUKI ト鬼キ 養成 (osamuru) — suru, to rule, govern.

TOHANA トガナ 亀甲 n. A slaughterhouse.

TOH ト月 逃走 (nigeta sakeru) — suru, to flee from, to escape.

TOH ト月 職皮 n. Lemon peel; — yu, oil of lemon.

TOH ト月 徒費 (muda ni tsukau) — suru, to spend uselessly, to waste, squander.

TOH ト月 都舎 (uiyako inu) n. City and country.

TOHO トホ 徒歩 (kachi aruki) — suru, to go on foot, to walk.

TOHO トホ 劣方 n. (michi no ho) Way, direction: tohō wo wakimau, to lose one's presence of mind; — ni kureta, to be in doubt or perplexity what to do; to be in a quandary or dilemma; to be at a stand, bewildered, puzzled; tohō no mui, exorbitant, outrageous, exceeding reason or decency, extravagant; as, — koto in; — yatsu da.

TOHÓ トホ 職方 (kono kata) This side, this place, this region, this person; = I, we.

SYN. KOCHI.
TOJYA トヨヤ 門屋 (pron. tonya) n. A wholesale commercial house, or wholesale merchant; commission merchant.

TOYABA トユバ 門屋場 n. The place in a post-station (shiku) where coolies and pack-horses are furnished to nobles and government officers.

TOJI トジ 途次 n. On the way, whilst, when: taishoku no —, on the way home from his office.

Syn. gake, michi.

†TOJI, or TOJME トジ n. The mistress of a house, a young woman: haha —, mother.

TOJI トジ 社氏 n. A brewer of sake.

TOJI トツジ 冬至 n. The winter solstice.

TOJI ワク 治 n. Treatment of disease by bathing in the hot-springs: — ni yuku, to visit the hot springs for medical treatment.

Syn. onsen.

TOJI ラウ タク治 言特別 adv. Now, at present, for the present, present time, at that time, in those days.

Syn. tōben, sono toki.

TOJI -RU or -ZURU トジダル 結 t.v. To sew or tack together; to fasten together with a thread; to quilt; to bind, as a book: hon wo —, to sew the leaves of a book; to bind a book; futon wo —, to quilt or stitch a mattress; toji- hon, a bound book.

TOJI -RU or -ZURU トジダル 結 t.v. To throw, cast, toss; to send (as a letter): ishi wo —, to cast a stone.


TOJIME テキミ 高遊 (to no michi) n. The groove in which a door slides.

Syn. shiki.

TOJI-KOMI, -RU トジコメ コメル t.v. To shut in, lock in: hito wo —, to lock a person in.

TOJI-KOMI, -RU トジコメ コメル t.v. To sew in, or amongst the leaves of a book, bind up with: ezu wo hon ni —, to bind a map or picture in a book.

TOJI-KOMORI, -RU トジコモ リコメル t.v. To shut or lock one's self in: tojikomatte hon wo yomu, to lock one's self in and read a book.

TOJI-KURE, -RU トジクレ レル t.v. To sew together, to patch, to mend.

TO-JUMARI トジマリ 戸縫い n. Closing, fastening, or locking a door: — wo shite neru, to lock the door and go to bed.

TOJIME, -RU トジメ レル t.v. To conclude, to end, terminate.

Syn. sumu, owari.

TOJIME トジメ 結 n. The binding or knot that fastens the thread with which a book is bound, the fastening of a door, the conclusion: uto wo —, the conclusion of a poem; — no koto, the last office or service to man, viz. a fueral.
TOJ

TOFIN トジン 郎人 (miyeko no hito) n. A resident of a city, a genicel man.
TOFIN トジン 郎人 (teiyashi tekusuru) — suru, to spend, squander, waste.
TOFIN トジン 郎人 (kara no hito) n. A Chinaman; used as a contemptuous name for all foreigners: onna —, a foreign woman.

†TÔMOKU トホジョク adv. Consipicuous, seen clearly.

TÔJISA タウジサ 欠裂 n. The sugar beet, Beta vulgaris.

TÔJISEN トウジセン 冬至線 n. Tropic of Cancer.

TÔJISHINO トジシホイ線代 n. That part of the page at the back of a book left blank for binding.

TÔJITSU トウジフ 畜日 adv. At that time or day, at this time or this day, the proper time or proper day.

TÔJITSUKU, -BU トダフケ ル線付 i.v. To sew or tack one thing to another.

TÔJÔ トジョ 登城 (shiro ye noboru) Going to the Shôgû's castle or court: — suru.

TÔJÔ トウジホ 儀住 n. The present incumbent of a Bud. temple.

TÔKA トカ 闇下 n. Kyoto, the capital city.

TÔKA トカ 月十 n. The tenth day; also, ten days.

TÔKA トカフ ラ踏歌 (odori utai) n. Dancing and singing: — no rehie, a fête anciently held on the 15th and 16th of the first month to celebrate the new year.


TÔKA トウカ 住家 n. Master of the house: — humpu su, the master orders.

†TÔKARE トカレ トカレ no hana, i.q. matsuo no hana.

TÔKAGE トカゲ n. A lizard.

TÔKAGE トカゲ常設 n. Petupal shade: yama no —, the perpetual shady side of a mountains.

TÔKAI トウカ伊 渡海 (umi wo woitaru) Crossing the ocean, to cross the ocean, navigation: — suru, to navigate; — to-kai-fune, a ship from across the ocean.

TÔKAI トウカ伊 東海 (higashi no umi) Eastern sea: tokaido, n. The road extending from Tokyo to Kyoto along the eastern coast; also, the 15 eastern provinces bordering on the sea-coast, viz. Iga, Ise, Shim, Owari, Mikawa, Tottori, Suruga, Kai, Izu, Sagami, Musashi, Awa, Kii, Shima, Hitachi.

TÔKAI トカイ 半島 n. A stick used for leveling a measure of grain, etc.; a strike.

TÔKAI トカイ 無角 adv. (from to, that, and kaku, this manner) In that way and this way; in various ways, in one way and another, some how or other, by all means, for the most part, liable, apt: — suru uchi ni hi ga kureru, while busy about this and that and the sun set: — ni yô no naka ga ôsamorâru, from one cause and another are the settlements; — mado yoku narimasa, for one cause and another he has not yet recovered; doro no nichi wa — suberimaru.

†TÔKAMA トカマ トカマ n. A sharp sickle.

TÔ-KAN トウカン 等間 (umosuri) Remiss, negligent, careless, regardless.

TÔKIRASU トウカリサス n. The magpie, i.q. kasazagi.

TÔKASHI,—RU トカス 醜 t.v. To dissolve, to melt, to untie, unravel: kusuri wo muizu ni —, to dissolve medicine in water; kori wo —, to melt ice.

TÔKATA トカタ 杜 n. The capital of a pillar or column.

TÔKEI,—RU トケル 阿 i.v. To be dissolved, melted, untied, unravelled, loosed, cleared off, explained, ended: râ kori kane nado ga —, the wax, ice, or metal is melted; obi ga —, the belt is loose; utagai ga —, the doubt is dispelled; kokumi ga —, the siege is ended; sumuri wo yoku tokoru, lead is easily melted; kore wo tokureru ka, can you untie this?

TÔKEI—AI トケイ アi. Reconciliation or mutual understanding: — ni naru.

TÔKEI—AI, —AU トケイ 阿合 i.v. To be reconciled to each other, or restored again to friendship; to be mutually free from restraint or backwarness.

TÔKEI トケイ 徒刑 n. Imprisonment with hard labor.

TÔKEI トケイ 時辰表 n. A watch, clock; tomoto-dokei, a watch; hashira, a clock.


Syn. TOBI—AWASE.

TÔKEI トケ伊 統計 n. Statistics: — gaku, science of; — ka, a statistician; — hyô, statistical table.

TÔKEI トケイ 刀圭 (isha no koto) n. Medicine, medical art.

TÔKEI トケイ 訳景 (higure) n. Evening.

TÔKEI—BA, or TÔKEI—BA トケイバ n. The Passion flower.

TÔKEIKA トケイカ 刀圭家 n. A physician, surgeon.

TÔKEI—SHI トケイシ 聴計師 n. A watch or clock-maker.

TÔKEN トケン 角鳥 n. (the same as hotogiu) Cuckoo: — kara, azalea.

TÔKEN トケン 鳳鳥 n. A foreign dog, large dog.

TÔKEN トケン 倒態 (nakasama ni kakurî) n. Hung with the head downwards: — wo toku ga potoshi, like losing one who is hanging with his head downwards.

TÔKETSU トケツ 靭色 (chi wo haku) Vomiting or spitting of blood, Hemoptysis.

TÔKI トキ 時 n. Hour, time, season; any period of time; the times; a favorable time or opportunity; occasion; the time when; destiny; nan doki, what o'clock; — ga waru, the times are bad; — waruku ruu da, unfortunately happens to be out; — ga sugita, the time is past; — ga itaru, the time is come; — ga uturu, the time passes; — ni shitaqai, to adapt one's self to the time or occasion; — ni an, to suit the times; — ni okureru, behind the times; — ni yoru,
according to the time or occasion; — ni totte
no saiwai, a timely good fortune; — wo
utsusu, to pass the time; — wo ushinai,
to lose the favorable time or opportunity; —
wo eru, or uru, to get a favorable time; —
wo hazusu, to miss the opportunity; — wo
matu, to wait for a favorable time; — wo
takuru, to grow (as a cock); — nami goto mo — to
akirameru, believing that all events are fixed
by heaven to be resigned; — ni jōzuru, to
improve the occasion; — toki to shite, sometimes;
— toki no kan, a bell on which the hours are
struck; — gozen taberu toki, when eating dinner;
— kodomo no umaretu toki, when the child
was born; — to naku, always.
Syn. sētsu, koro, jinn, jisetsu.
Toki ト基 n. Dinner,—used only for food
of Bud. priests; — wo sonaeru; — ni teku.
Toki--su ト基解 t.v. To melt, dissolve; to
untie, unbind, loosen, disentangle, to unravel,
rip open; to explain; — undo; — to take away,
dispel, dissipate, disperse: — kanerī ro nado
wo —, to melt metal, ice or wax; — sō wo
mizu ni —, to dissolve sugar in water; — kari
wo —, to dispel anger; — kakomi wo —, to
raise a siege; — obi wo —, to loosen the belt;
— muzubime wo —, to untie a knot; — kimono
wo —, to rip up a garment; — wakewo —,
to explain, or give the reason; — kami wo —,
to untie the hair; — samurai no buki wo toku,
to disarm the soldiery.
Syn. hōoku.
Toki ト基亀波 n. A war shout; — wo tsuku
ru, to shout; — wo dottō ageru; — wo awaseru,
to answer a shout.
Toki ト基 妒念 (netami) n. Jealousy,
envy.
Toki ト基 投寄 — suru, to contribute or
write an article for a newspaper: — genkō wo —
suru.
Tō-kei ト基時計 (ne ga agaru) — suru, to
rise in price.
Toki ト基 銘記 (shirururu) — suru, to register,
to enter in a ledger.
Toki ト基 陶器 n. Porcelain, or earthen
ware: — seiio.
Toki ト基 留旨 n. The name of an odoriferous
plant, Liguisticum.
Toki ト基 投機 n. Speculation: — shō, a
speculating merchant; — gyō, speculating business.
Toki-arisu, -su ト基アリス 明時 t.v. To
explain, to solve, expound, to make clear or
intelligible, to unfold or illustrate: — kamo wo —,
to explain a book.
Toki ト基 搏奪 n. An officer who hears
and settles cases before going to court.
Toki ト基 損償 n. Sorghum, saccharatum, sugar-cane.
Toki-nokori ト基時待 adv. Sometimes,
now and then, occasionally, often.
Syn. ori-okeri, toki-yori, orifusui.
Toki-fushe, -su ト基仮装 t.v. To con
vince, to force one to yield assent to truth.

Toki-ni-ji ト基日 善時時 n. A feast made
on the anniversary of a death, accompanied
with religious ceremonies: — ni hito wo shō
zuru, to invite persons to the above feast.
Toki-jiku ト基集 adj. Perpetual, constant,
always: — ni, out of season; — no kogu no
konomi, fragrant fruit out of season.
Toki mai ト基マ伊 n. The rice given to
a Buddhist priest.
Toki-mekashi-su ト基メカス t.v. To make a
show, or display of power, or dignity; to be pompous.
Toki-meki-su ト基メク i.v. To be the most
flourishing, or prosperous: — tokimeitaru hito,
to be a prosperous or influential man.
Syn. hanmeku.
Toki-mori ト基ヲ時守 n. One who strikes
the hours on a bell.
Toki ト基 棟巾 n. A kind of cap wound by
a yamabuki.
Toki-naranu ト基ナラ不時 adj. Out of
season: — mono wo kā na, do not eat anything
that is out of season.
Toki ni ト基ニ 聱 adv. Introduced in another
subject; or in interrupting a conversation
to speak of something which suddenly
comes to mind; — by the way, now.
Toki-no-ke ト基ノ期末 n. The noxious
influences or diseases peculiar to the season.
Toki-no-ri ト基ノ時里 n. A sun-dial.
Toki-no-kei ト基ノ時季 n. A loud shout, as
that raised by an army on making an onset:
— wo ageru, to shout; — wo awaseru, to reply
by a shout.
Toki-no-ma ト基ノ時間 adv. For an instant, or
little while.
Toki-susumu, -su ト基ススメル t.v. To per
suade, con.
Toki-tsuzuki, -su ト基つづける t.v. To be in a state
of tremor, or trepidation, excited, agitated.
Tokiwa ト基和 常磐 (contracted from toko,
unchangeable, and ito, stone) Always the
same, unchanging: — no matu, evergreen
pine; — ni kakewa ni, eternally.
Tokiwa-gi ト基ハ奇 常磐木 n. An evergreen
tree.
Toki-reki ト基回 特権 n. Exclusive right or
privilege, prerogative.
Toki ト基科 常磐 n. A kind of brass mace
held by Buddhist priests in praying.
Toki ト基科 徳行 (yoki okonai) n. Virtuous
conduct: — ga aru; — no kuahi.
Toki ト基科 特数 (kakubetsu na kikime)
Special adaptation, specific: — yaku, a specific.
Toki ト基 adv. (i.q. toku) Early, fast: — ni,
long ago; — kara, long time since.
Toki-mai, -mu ト基マム t.v. (comp. of tori,
and kumu, coll.) To seize and embrace, or
wrestle.
Toki-uni ト基ヲ等 (coll.) Same as toki.
TOKUHITO トクヒト adv. (coll.) Attentively, carefully, well: — miru, to look at closely; — kangaeru, to consider well.

Syn. Toku-TO.

TOKKA トッカ 徳化 — suru, to improve through good government.

TOKKYO トッキョ 特許 n. Privilege, special right.

Toko トoko n. A barber shop.

Toko トoko 検 n. A bed, bedstead, a hot-bed: — wo noberu, to make a bed; — wo shiku, id.; — kawa —, the bed of a river.

Toko トコ 底 n. The lower piece of wood or bottom of a plough; a heavy wooden ram used for driving forges, or stones.

Toko トコ常 Perpetual, always, unchanging; — used only in compound words: toko-mesurashi, always fresh.

Syn. Ikkoki.

Tokō トウガ 充巌 (contracted from tokaku) This or that: — mōru ni oyobazu, no use in saying anything more.

Tokō トコ上候 n. Native princes.

Tokō トコ上功 n. Earthwork, extensive works in digging, tunneling, etc.

Tokō トコ徒行 (kachi aruki) — suru, to go on foot, to walk.

Tokō トウカ登降 (nobori kudari) Ascending and descending.

Tokō トウカ投稿 n. An article contributed to a newspaper: — suru, to write an article; — sha, a contributor.

Syn. Shōho.

TOKO-BANARE トコバナレ 床離 n. Leaving the bed, separation between husband and wife: (coll.) — wo warui hito, one who dislikes to rise from bed in the morning.

Tokoni—, ru トコブ t.v. To imprecate, or invoke evil upon, curse.

Syn. noro, shusou suru.

TOKUSHI トクシ n. A species of shell-fish.

TOKUFURI—RU トクフル 床膿 i.v. For a long time sleeping or living together: tokofuritaru fū.

TOKUGAMACHI トクガマチ 床拵 n. A bedstead.

Toki—, ou トコフ t.v. To curse, i.q. norou.

TOKUMEZU トクメズ adj. Always delightful or lovely.

TOKUMI トコミ n. A barber shop, small shop.

TOKUN トクン 立桿 n. Ipecacuanha: — sharibetsu, syrup of ipecac.

TOKUN トクン郎今 adv. At present, now.

Syn. ima, mokkon, mokka.

TOKUN トクン刀根 (katana kisu) n. A sword-cut.

TOKUNAME トクナメ — ni, smooth and slippery, perpetually: — ni naguraruru kawa, the perpetually flowing river.

TOKUNATSU トクナツ 晴參 n. The Pink.

Syn. sekichiku, nadeshiko.

TOKU-NO-MA トウノマ 腱間 n. Above or that part of a room which is raised a few inches above the floor.

TOKORO トコロ 所, or 處 n. A place; answers to the relative pronoun, that which, just as; the time when, being about; — in writing, at the end of a sentence, indicates that what is said was done or finished: kono —, this place; sumau —, the place where one lives; — no hito, a resident of the place; kumete mita — no mono to chigai, different from the thing I saw before; — ni — tageawazu, just as was said; waga shiru — ni arasu, it is something which I don't know; ibō to omou — ye kita, he came just as I was thinking I would go; yomi oeta — ni, when I had finished reading; oshiru — datta, I was just about to fall; tokoro ga, used in replying to an argument=allowing what you say, but yet, nevertheless.

Syn. sho, basho, tochii, toki.

TOKORO-NO トコロノ n. The name of a bulbous root, Dioscorea japonica.

TOKORO-BAI トコロバ 他所 n. A place, or expulsion from a place as a punishment; — ni suru; — ni waru. Syn. tsurō.

TOKORO-DOKORO トコロドコロ 處處 Various places, here and there.

Syn. Shōho, ashiki-kochi.

TOKORO-GAE トコロゲ n. A change of place, removal from one place to another: — wo suru.

TOKORO-GAKI トコロガキ 處拵 n. The written directions of a place, as the name of the place, street, etc., the address, a directory.

TOKORO-GARA トコロガラ 處拵 n. The kind, character or manners of a place: — ga waru, a bad place.

TOKORO-OKI—, ku トコロオキ 處拵 t.v. To yield one's place to another—out of politeness: me-ue no hito ni —.

TOKORO-SEKI—, ku トコロセキ adj. Filling up, encumbering or blocking up a place: tokoro-seki made aru.

TOKOBOTEN トコボテン 心太 n. A kind of jelly made of seaweed.

TOKOHIKE トコヒケ 常 Always, perpetual, eternal, everlasting: — no haru, perpetual spring; — ni, perpetually.

TOKOHIKE トコヒヘ adv. i.q. tokoshiai— n.

TOKOSHIAI トコヒヘi 長 adv. Always, constantly, perpetually, eternally: — yake-yamaazu, will never cease to burn; — kakono-gotoku, always so.

Syn. itsumade, nagaec, tsune ni.

TOKOSHIHAMI トコシハミ n. The bed-bug, Anethia lectularia.

TOKOTAWA トクトハ男長久 (itsumo kawara) adv. Perpetually, continually, eternally.

TOKOTSUBI トクトシブ 床土 n. The subsoil, substratum of earth beneath the soil that is worked.

TOKOYAM トコヤマ 間聞 n. Utter darkness, such as the earth was involved in when the Sun Goddess (Amaterasu o mi kami) in anger shut herself up in a cave.
Tokyo トウキョウ 常 じょう n. Eternity; hades: — no kuni, eternal world; also a foreign or unknown country; — tachi, immortals,—used in addressing others; — no yama, the elysian mountain, i.e. Hōrai-kan; — mushi, a large green caterpillar.

Tokyo トウキョウ 宿 n. The whole night: — no naga-nuki-dori, the bird that crows all night,—the cock.


Tokozure トオズレ 病陥 n. A bed-sore.

Tokune トكن a. Virtue, moral excellence, good, influence, power: — wo teimu, to perform meritorious acts; — no aru hito, a person whose presence commands respect; baku ni wo ittoku, even a fool has one virtue.

Syn. kudoshi, kō.

Toku トク 得 n. Profit, gain, pecuniary advantage, success: — ga nui, no profit; — son, no profit nor gain; — son wo shite — tore (prov.).

Syn. möke, eki.

Tokuné トクネ f. (koto) Special: — on, special grace or favor.

Tokuryokō トクリョウ 機関 adv. Far. See toi.

Tokuketsu トクベツ 特別 (kakubetsu) — na, special, particular.

Tokubokon トクボコン 桃鼻酱 n. A cloth worn about the loins.

Syn. fundoshi.

Tokubun トクブン 得分 n. Profit, advantage, the part or share which one has gained.

Syn. möke.

Tokudatsu トクダツ 得脱 n. Deliverance or salvation from evil in this world, or from future punishment (Bud.): — suru.

Tokudo トクド 得度 Obtaining salvation, or passage into paradise (Bud.): — suru, to obtain salvation.

Tokudō トクド 得道 (michi wo eru) Finding the truth (as Shaka did); entering a monastery or the priesthood: — suru, to enter a monastery.

Syn. shukke suru.

Tokuyō トクヨ 純義 n. Morality, virtue.

Tokugōseit トクゴセイ 特業生 n. Bachelor of arts.

Tokugō トクゴ 直牛 n. A calf.

Syn. ko-ushi.

Tokuhitsu トクヒツ 殺筆 (chibifude) n. A spoiled and useless pen.

Tokuhito トクヒト 奐意 (kohore) n. (coll.) A customer; anything which one is well acquainted with or takes delight in; adept in, at home in: tokui na kōo, pleased countenance; — no hito wo watashikosu — de gusarinaru, he is a customer of mine; — no koto, a thing which one delights in or is at home in.

Syn. ete.

Tokujutsu トクギツ 信覚 Sincere, honest, upright: — na hito.

Syn. shōjiri.

Tokukon トクケン 特権 n. Privilege, prerogative.

Tokukumi トクメイ 特命 — zenken kōshir, embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Tokukuri トクテイ 匿者 n. Anonymous.

Tokun トクリ 徳利 n. A bottle, phial, jug, decanter.

Syn. bin.

Tokuryoushi トクリョウ 降話 (hiki-washasi) n. Auditing the accounts of a retiring governor of a province.

Tokusa トクサ 本賠 n. Equitemum, or scouring rush.

Tokuske トクセイ 徳政 n. Kind, beneficent government.

Tokusen トクセイ 得家 (coll.) Profit on the sale of goods; gojū ryō no — ni naru, to have a profit of fifty ryō.

Syn. tokubun.

Tokusen トクセイ 特生 (koto ni eramu) Special choice or selection,—of the Emperor: Ten'isho no — ni makakuru.

Tokusha トクサヤ 特赦 — suru, to pardon, to remit punishment.

Tokushi トクシを得 (kakubetsu no mune) Special regard.


Tokushin トクシィ 得心 n. Assent, approval, consent: — suru, to agree, concede, or yield; — zuku, connivance, collusion.

Syn. shōchi, shōdaku, nattoku.

Tokushitu トクシッ万户得失 (kakubetsu no mune) Profit and loss advantage or disadvantage.

Syn. bon-eki.

Tokushō トクショ 筆書 (hon wo yomu) — suru, to read books: — jin.

Tokushōgo トクショゴ 復色 (shitari gao) n. A pleased countenance, as of one who has got a victory.

Tokushō トクショ 待時 i.e. toku-shitu.

Tokushoku トクショ科 仏教 (hatoru) — suru, to drive, press, to dun, importune, or urge,—as payment of a debt.

Tokutaku トクタク 德澤 (megumi) n. Grace, benefactions.

Tokutsu トクツ タク特 (sugumuri) — suru, to be superior to others, preëminent.

Tokuten トクテイ 特典 (kotonour megumi) n. Special grace; mercy or clemency.

Tokudo トクト 駄催 adv. Attentively, carefully, minutely, well: — miru, to look closely at.

Syn. yoku, komakari, tokurei.

Tokutoki トクテイ 駄催 adv. Quickly.

Syn. hayaku.

Tokukishia トクキシャ 睡者 n. Overseer, taskmaster.

Tokuyō トクヨ 徳用 Good, serviceable, useful, profitable, advantageous, economical: ishi no ie wa — da, a stone house is most serviceable.

Syn. rikata.

Tokuyōseit トクユセイ 特有性 n. Peculiar or specific properties (of matter).
TOKUWA トクワ 都会 n. A city.
TOKUWASHIN トクウサンシ 都管針 n. A broach.
TOKUWATSU トクウツ 麻絞 Same as sokutatsu.
TOKUTOKU トキュチョ 登録 (kurai ni noboru ko-to) n. Ascending the throne.
TOKUYOSHI トキヨシ ヤ官局者 n. Persons engaged in playing checkers; government officials.
TOKU トキ タウキ夫 等級 n. Grade, rank, degree.
TOMA トマ 斎 n. A mat used for covering the cargo in junk's, or for roofing: — wo fuku, to roof with the above.
TOMADOKI トマドキ 駐 n. Rising from sleep bewildered and unable to find the door: — wo suru.
TOMARU トマル 不 i.v. To stop, to cease from motion; to light, as a bird; to roost; to be detained: kuruma ga —, the wheel has stopped; itami ga —, the pain has ceased; yadoya ni —, to stop at an inn; me ni tomatta mono, anything which has particularly attracted one's notice; kos ga —, to lose the voice; tori ga —, the bird has alighted; sekisha ga —, the gate (at a pass) is closed; ko ga —, to become pregnant.
Syn. YAMU, TODOMARU, YADORU.
TOMARI トマリ 不 n. A stop, cessation, stoppage, a stopping place: kon-ban no — wa doko desu, where will you stop to night? — ga nat, no cessation.
TOMARI-DOKU トマリドク 治舟 n. A ship lying at anchor.
TOMARIDOKU トマリドク n. A bird on the roost.
TOMARI-GAKE トマリガケ 治掛 n. — ni yuku, to go to any place with the intention of stopping a night or two.
TOMARI-O トマリオ 不本 n. The pole on which fowls roost, a perch.
TOMARI-ZUKI トマリツキ n. The mouth when pregnancy takes place.
TOMARU トマール 東僕 n. A large kind of fowl, a fighting cock.
TOSHI-I, TOMASU トマス 富 t.v. To enrich, to make wealthy: kuni wo —, to enrich a nation.
TOMASU トマス 斗 n. (the same as to) A measure of grain.
TOMATSU トマツ 塗抹 (kesu) — suru, to erase, blot out; hitofude ni — suru, to draw the pen across and erase.
TOMAWASHI トマホ長柄 達回 Indirectly, in a round-about way.
TOMAYA トマヤ 堂屋 n. A small hut thatched with tama.
TOMI トミ 鳳 n. (same as tobi) A fish hawk: kiru-tombi, a pickocket.
TOMAI-GAPA トマイガパ n. A kind of overcoat with a long cape, a cloak.
TOMBO トombo 墓餉 n. A dragon fly.
TOMODAMA トモダマ n. Cat's eye (stone).
TOMOGAERI トモガエリ n. A summersault: — wo iku.
TOMOKU トモク 散歩 (atuku runao) Simple, plain, honest.
Tono トノ殿 n. A seigneurial residence, or palace; also the occupant, a lord, seignior:
tono-sama, the lord; tono-bara, the lords, yon.
Tono-bito トノビト n. The servants of a lord.
Tono トノエ n. The guard at the Mikado's gate.
Tono トノイ殿子 A respectful or affectionate title, used by a wife in speaking of her husband.
Tonomori, -ru トノモリ i.v. To go to bed, go to sleep.
Tonomori, -ru トノモリ i.v. To be cloudy.
Tono トノ井宿直 n. Keeping watch or guard in the palace of the Teuushi at night, sleeping with the Mikado (obs.): — wo suru; — mōru, to cry the hour at night.
Tono-bito トノビト n. The night-guard of the Emperor's palace.
Tono-ino トノ井ギヌ n. The common clothes worn by Kuge or nobles.
Tono-ma トノマイモ n. A species of edible-root, species of Colocasia.
Tono-mono トノモノ n. Night clothes, bed-clothes.
Tono-kata トノカタ 外面 n. Outside.
Tono-ki, -ku トノキ遠 遠 i.v. To remove far from, to keep at a distance from: kusari wo tōnai miru, to look at a fire from a distance.
Tono トノ科繭紗 n. The fine powder of a whetstone, used for polishing: — suru.
Tono-moryo トノモレウ主殿院 n. Formerly a department in the Mikado's household which had charge of the Emperor's bath, of the oil, wood, candles, charcoal, and cleaning of the yards of the palace.
Tono-sai-gaeru トノサイガエル n. A species of frog, Banaesculenta.
Tono-tachi トノタチ n. Scissors.
Tono-tsuru トノツル n. Removing from one house to another,—only of a noble.
Tō-nyo トンヨ 女房 n. Arrows shot in reply: — wo iru, to return the shot of an arrow.
Tono トノロ 進路 (niage-michi) n. A way of escape.
Tonskii トンセイ 進世 (yo wo nogeru) n. Shaving the head and forsaking the world, as a Bud. priest.
Tonski トンセイ 頸死 (niwakaji ni) A sudden death.
Tosuii トスイ 匝船 (tamuru) n. Police station, guard-house.
Tosu トスbowing with the head to the ground.
Tontō トンタウ 虚髄 (nokazuku) n. Bowing
Tontsui トンツヘ 匝所 (tamur) n. Tunnel.
Tonnayi 匝所 (nokazuk) adv. Suddenly, hastily, quickly.
TONTON トントン adv. (coll.) The sound of beating a drum, door, etc.: taiko wo — tutakute.
TONYA トーヤ Same as toiya.
TONRI トンリ 百 Names (jinya) n. Encampment, camp.
TONTŐ タニョ 糖尿 n. Diabetes mellitus.
TONKU アノョ 贪欲 n. Covetousness, avarice: — no fukai hito, a very avaricious man.
Syn. musabori.
TONRUI トニリ 絹 (chichi wo haku) Throwing up milk, as infants.
TONZAI トォツ島 n. The rest and close in music.
TONZAI トニザ島 (tamuro shite iru) — suru, to encamp, to be stationed,—of troops.
TÔB ツブ n. ni, bent, curved, as a branch of a tree with much fruit.
TOPPTÔSHI トッパーシ (coll.) — no mai, absurd, extravagant, outrageous: — koto wo iu.
Syn. topputomonai.
TORA トーラ n. A tiger; also 仁 one of the 12 signs: — no tsuki, the first month; — no toki, 4 o'clock A.M.; — no hō, the E.N.E.; — ni tsubusa wo tsukuru (prov.), giving wings to a tiger; tora no ana ni irasareba tora no ko wo eraeruru (prov.), if you don't go into the tiger's den you cannot get his cub; tora ni i wo karu kitesune (prov.), the fox who borrowed the tiger's power.
TORAE-RU トオレ-ルー v.v. To take hold, to seize, to catch, arrest: dorobō wo —, to arrest a thief; muubito wo toraete mirebā waga ko nuri (prov.).
TORAFU トオラフ n. Stripped like a tiger.
TORAFECHO トオラフェ逐 n. A fish, a species of Tetraodon.
TORAGUSA トオラクサ n. A fish of perch, Percis.
TORAI タオライ 到來 (itari kitaru) — suru, to arrive, come: mada jikoku ga tōrai sen, the time has not yet come; tegami ga tōrai shita, the letter has arrived; tōrai-mono, a present received.
TORAKASHI-SU トオラカシ-ス v.v. To melt, to fascinate, enchant: shukurokki ni kokoro wo —, to fascinate the heart with wine and lust; kane wo —, to melt metal.
Syn. ugokasu, mayowasu, torasu.
TORAMUSHI ツラムシ n. A species of beetle, Cerambyx.
TORA-OISHI トオライシ 虎落 n. A pit or trap for catching tigers; also an inclosure in which the punishment by karakiri is performed.
TORARE-RU トオラレ-ルー 被取 (pass. of tori) To be taken or seized.
TORASE-RU トオラセ-ルー 被承 (caus. of toru) To be let pass through, to admit or allow to enter: tōravenai, does not admit or allow to pass.
TORASE-RU トオラセ-ルー 被束 (caus. of tori) To cause to, or let take, seize; to give: okuri-mono wo —, to give a present.
TORASHI-SU トオラシ-ス n. (caus. of tori) To cause to or let take to give.

TORAWARE トオラワレ 囚 n. Captivity; a prisoner.
Syn. meshiudoku, toriko.
TORAWARE-RU トオラワレ-ルー 被捕 (pass. of toraeru) To be taken, seized, or arrested.
TORO-RU トオロ-ルー 犯 (neut. or pot. of toru) To be taken, seized, plucked off: kono kobu wo toremashō ka, can you take this lump off? toreru, I can, or it can be taken off; tenki ga yokute sakana ga tanto toreru, as the weather is fine fish can be caught in abundance; odin no te ga toretu, the handle of the kettle is off.
TOREKISEI トオレキセイ 田圃 黒 (chan) n. Asphaltum, bitumen.
TORI トオリ 島 n. A bird; also, 仁 one of the 12 signs: — no toki, 6 o'clock P.M.; or sunset; — no hō, west; — wa edo no fukaki ni atumaru (prov.).
TORI トオリ 通 n. Manner, way, mode; kind, sort, like; numeral for a suit of clothes: niigi wo —, in the way mentioned above; kono — ni shi nasare, do it in this way, or make it like this; mita —, like that I saw before; kimono hito —, one suit of clothes; hito — no mono, common, usual, or ordinary thing or person; kobu wo —, in this way.
Syn. gototoko, yo, mama.
TORI トオリ 通 n. A street, avenue, thoroughfare; the line, direction or course in which anything points, faces, or moves; the passing of anything through, along, or from one to another; admission, entrance: kaigun-dōri, the street near the sea; nishi no —, west street; yubi no — ni mieru fune, the ship seen in a line with my finger; nado wa mon no — ni ataru, the window is in a line with the door; hito no — ga ói, a great many people pass through; kono kiseru wo — ya, the air passes easily through this tobacco pipe; hujime no ga ga — ya, his first name is the most current; — ya, yo, to have influence.
TORI-DO トオリ-ド v.v. To be clear, transparent.
TORI-RU トオリ-ルー 通 v.v. To pass through, or to be current, pervious; miichi wo —, to pass along a road; iki ga tōranu kiseru, a tobacco pipe through which the smoke cannot pass; kono kane wo tōrimasen, this money will not pass.
Syn. kayou.
TORI-RU トオリ-ルー 通 v.v. To take, to catch, seize, to pluck off; to take off, to receive, to get, obtain; to steal; to admit, or receive as true, to adopt, to select: te ni mono wo —, to take anything in the hand; sakana wo —, to catch fish; ki no ni wo —, to pluck fruit off a tree; kane wo —, to steal money, to take or receive money; tenga wo —, to seize the government; ano hito no setaru wo —, to take what he says to be true; chi wo —, to take blood; shichi wo —, to take a pawn; yome wo —, to take a wife; kubi wo —, to take off the head; te wo —, to take the hand; shishō wo —, to get a teacher; inochi wo —, to take life; na wo —, to get a name; toi de misu wo —, to catch water by a spout; shaku wo —, to help to
wine; yado wo —, to take lodgings at an inn; hago wo —, to take the dimensions; hyōshi wo —, to beat time; sumo wo —, to wrestle; itoma wo —, to take leave; toshi wo —, to get old; shita ni —, to take something to boot; za wo —, to take a seat; kiji wo —, to draw lots; suishō de hi wo —, to converge the sun's rays with a lens; mado wo akete hikuri wo —, to cut a window in order to get light; kasa wo —, to take off the hat; kazu wo —, to mark the number; toru ni tara, worthless, or of no account; tori mo naosuzu, without alteration, without change, nothing more or less than; kado wo —, to round off the angles; hike wo —, to get the worst of it, to feel humbled; heji wo —, to be put to shame; kachi wo —, to win, get the victory; kigen wo —, to please, amuse; seiji wo —, to administer the government.

TORI-AZU トリアズ adv. Immediately, forthwith, at once without taking time to do anything; in haste.

Syn. sugu-to, tachi machi, jiri ni.

TORI-AGE-RU トリアゲル 取る t.v. To take up, take and lift up, take away, receive and hand up, to collect, to confiscate, sequester; nengu wo —, to collect taxes (as an inferior officer); samurai no ryōte wo —, to take away the swords from a samurai.

TORI-AGE-BABA トリアガババ 種類 n. A midwife; sama-baba.

TORI-AI トリアイ 取合 n. Strife, quarrel, contention.

TORI-AI-AU トリアイだ i.v. Prepared, having at hand.

TORI-AI-AU トリアイ取る 取つ t.v. To take hold of each other; to mind, concern one's self about, or take notice of, to answer for: te wo toriatta aruku, to walk holding each other's hand; namagoi ni toriau na, don't meddle with a drunken man.

Syn. kamau, tonjaku.

TORI-AI-MI トリアイミ 鳥網 n. A net for catching birds.

TORI-ATSUKAI トリアツカイ n. Management, negotiation, administration, treatment.

Syn. torihakata, torisabaki.

TORI-ATSUKAI-AU トリアツカイ取る 取つ t.v. To negotiate between others, to manage, to treat, direct, entertain, to handle, use, employ: kiji wo —, to manage a law suit, or settle a dispute; atesuku —, to treat handsomely; ka-tane wo —, to handle a sword.

Syn. atsukai, motenamu.

TORIATSUKAI-NIN トリアツカイニン 仮役人 n. A director, a manager, negotiator, controller, agent.

TORI-ATSUKME-RU トリアツクメ取る 取つ t.v. To assemble, collect together, gather.


Syn. tōrei.

TORI-AWASARE-RU トリアイワサーレ取つ t.v. To take and put many things together, to mix together, to combine, blend.

TORIBUKI トリブキ 鳥箱 n. A kind of roof where the eaves are laid over each other like the feathers of a bird.

TORI-CHIGAE-SU トリチゲル 取替 t.v. To take anything in the place of another, to take by mistake, to confound, exchange: kasa wo —, to take an umbrella belonging to another and leave one's own (either intentionally or by mistake).

TORI-CHIRASHI-SU トリチラシ取替 t.v. To scatter, disperse.

TORI-DASHI-SU トリダシ 取出 t.v. To take out.

TORIDERI トリデリ 場所 n. A fort, stockade, stronghold.

TORI-DOKON トリドコモン 取所 n. A place for catching hold of; any useful quality: — mo nai hito, a worthless person, one of no account.

TORI-DORI トリドリ 取所 Various, diverse, sundry, different: — no hyōdon, various reports; — ni, in various ways.

Syn. machi-machi, sama-sama.

TORIETTE トリエッテ 失手切手 n. A passport.

TORI-HADA トリハダ 鳥箱 n. The corrugation of skin produced by cold; gooseflesh; samukute — ni naru.

TORIHARA トリハラ n. A foster-mother.

TORI-HAKARI トリハカリ 取引 n. Management, direction, negotiation, conduct.

TORI-HAKARI-RU トリハカリ取る 取つ t.v. To manage, to conduct, direct, control, to transact, to do, negotiate.

Syn. tori-atsukai.

TORI-HANABU-SU トリハナブ取つ t.v. To separate, to take away, to take from, to take apart.

TORI-HARAI トリハラ取つ 取つ t.v. Clearing away, removal.

TORI-HARAI-AU トリハラ取る 取つ t.v. To tear away and remove, to clear away: ie wo —, to tear down and clear away a house.

TORI-HAZUSHI トリハズシ 取外 n. Anything made so as to be taken apart and put together: — no dekiri tsukute, a table like the above.

TORI-HAZUSHI-SU トリハズシ取つ 取つ t.v. To let anything slip from the hand, or let go accidentally, to take apart, to remove.

TORI-HIKI トリヒキ 取引 n. Business, trade, mercantile transactions; ano hito to — wo sen, to have no trade with him.

Syn. ura-kai.

TORI-HISHIOU-SU トリヒシオ取つ 取つ t.v. To abase, humble; bring or hold down; to break or destroy.

TORI-HODAI トリホダイ 取放題 n. (coll.) Taking without restraint, or at pleasure, or as much as one pleases; michibuta no hana wa hito no — dā, any one is at liberty to take the flowers on the roadside.

TORI-IKI トリイキ 島居 n. A portal, or a structure of stone or wood, something like the frame of a gate, erected in front of Shintō temples.

TORI-IRI-SU トリイリ 取入 i.v. (coll.) To
get into the good graces of any one, to curry favor with: bugyō ni —, to curry favor with the governor; hito no kokoro ni —.

Torika トリカ 取手 n. The amount of tax assessed or levied on each lot of ground; tax, income, revenue: kyūkin no hoko ni — ga nai, besides the wages there is nothing to be got from it; kuni no —, the revenue of a country; — wo tsukuru, to assess a tax.

Syn. tokubun, nengu, toribun.

Torikabuto トリカブト 鳥兜 n. A kind of cap worn by dancers.

Torikae トリカへ n. Exchange of one thing for another: — ko, exchange, barter.

Torikae, ru トリカヘ 仮替 t.v. To exchange one thing for another, to change, to barter, to give and take, to reciprocate: suni wo fade to —, exchange ink for a pen.

Torikeshi トリケシ 仮替 n. Taking back, retaking, recapture, reclamation: — ga tsukamu, cannot be reclaimed.

Torikeshi, su トリケシ仮替 t.v. To take back, retake, recapture, to reclaim: yatta mono wo —, to take back something given to another.

Syn. tori-modoshi.

Torikago トリカゴ 鳥籠 n. A bird cage.

Torikai トリカイ 仮替 n. Starboard the helm: — wo suru, to starboard the helm.

Torikakari, ru トリカカリ 仮替 t.v. To commence to do, to begin: shigoto ni —, to commence work.

Syn. hajimezu.

Torikazukure, ru トリカツクレ 仮付 t.v. To put to one side, to put away.

Torikawashi トリカハシ 仮放 n. Exchange, giving and receiving reciprocally: yakūju no — ga sonda, the treaty has been exchanged.

Torikawashi, su トリカハシ仮放 t.v. To exchange reciprocally, as a treaty or agreement: kakitenka wo —, to exchange writings.

Torikeshi, su トリケシ t.v. To annul, countermand, abrogate.

Torikita トリキ 取仮本 n. Propagating trees by layers, or by binding together two branches of different trees partially cut.

Torikikōsu, ru トリキコする t.v. To talk, say, inform.

Torikimari, ru トリキマル i.v. To be settled, decided: tori-kimari naki, undecided, unsteady, irresolute.

Torikimme, ru トリキメる 仮携 t.v. To decide, settle, fix, determine, ratify.

Torikint トリキント n. Taking all, taking and not giving back again: — ni suru.

Torikint, ru トリキント切 t.v. To take all: hana wo torikinta, has plucked off all the flowers; nashi ga torikiri ni natta, the pears have all been taken.

Toriko トリコ n. A foster-child.

Toriko トリコ n. A prisoner of war, a captive: — ni suru, to take prisoner.

Syn. toraware.

Torikome, ru トリコメる 仮羅 t.v. To surround, encompass, enclose; to confine, — as a prisoner; to shut up.

Torikomi, mu トリコミ仮込 t.v. To take up and put in, to take into; (i.v.) to be busy, occupied or pressed with business; to embezzle.

Torikoroshi, su トリコロシ t.v. To kill another by one’s spirit taking possession of him.

Torikoshi, su トリコシ仮替 t.v. To anticipate the doing of anything, to do before the fixed time: matsuri wo —, to celebrate a festival before the proper time; torikoshi ga furō, anxiety or trouble about the future.

Torikukuri トリク矩 (mina-goroshi ni suru) — suru, to slaughter, massacre.

Torikuchi トリクチ n. Wrestling: — ga ii; — ga warui.

Torikumi, mu トリクミ t.v. To seize and embrace, as wrestlers; to exchange promises.

Torikutsu, su トリクツ仮替 t.v. To dismantle, to take apart, take down.

Torimairi, su トリマイリ仮替 t.v. To cover up or mix up so as to obscure.

Torimaguro, ru トリマイル 投射 i.v. To be distracted, perplexed, or occupied with much business: yōjiru ni —.

Torimakalai, au トリマカナウ t.v. To manage.

Torimakizi, ke トリマ赤 t.v. To surround, encompass, environ.

Torimawashi トリマ هنا仮替 t.v. A person’s movements, the moving of anything: — ga warui, to be awkward, clumsy; tsukue ga omainde — ni konaru, the table is so heavy it is hard to move about.

Torimata トリマ脚 n. Night blindness: — no hito.

Torimidashi, su トリミダラ仮替 t.v. To derange, confuse, disorder, jumble together, embarrass.

Torimochi, su トリモチ待 t.v. Recommendation, advocacy, getting for another: — wo suru.

Torimochi トリモチ鸟写 n. Bird-lime.

Torimochi, tsu トリモチ仮待 t.v. To recommend, to offer, or commend to another’s notice; to advocate the cause of another, to mediate; to hold, carry: hito ni yone wo —, to recommend a wife to another; torimotte hōkai wo saseru, to recommend and get a place for another as a servant.

Syn. sewa suru.

Torimodoshi, su トリモドリ仮替 t.v. To take back, retake, reclaim, recapture.

Torimono-no-nagazuki ト リ モ ノ 不 前adv. Nothing more nor less than, just the same as, tantamount to, or only another name for: gojikwanme shakkan ga dekita wa — gojikwanme wo bimbo nari.

Torimusubi, ru トリムス仮付 i.v. To unite or join together: konrei wo —, to unite in marriage; jōyaku wo —, to make an agreement.
The current report: "shu, to be common talk."

The situation is his way of doing; "no yoi te, a well ordered family; gunzei no—ga tarui, the army is under bad discipline;—wo shu, to preserve order or discipline;—nin, a superficial student.

The officers who arrest offenders, a policeman; a handle.

The name of one of the Buddhist heavens.

The bird-catching spider, Theraphosa avicularia.

An officer whose duty it is to attend to the door of a noble's house and introduce a visitor, an usher; midlieuto, an agent.

To receive anything and hand it over to another, to transmit a message; to set as a go-between: tegami wo —, to transmit a letter.
ni — to catch hold of a rope; kitsune ga hito ni — the fox bewitches men; toritakaeru, to be bewitched.

Toritsukuranai. AU トリツクラノ反時 t.v. To mend, repair, to smooth over, palliate, or excuse, as a fault: hito no ayamachi wo —, to smooth over another's fault.

Toriwake, or Torniwake トリワケ反或 adv. Particularly, especially, above all.

Syn. betsukan, kotosara ni, koto ni, wa-ke. トリワケ反或 adv. Tōriwake, or Tōriwake トリワケ反或 adv. To distribute, divide.

Toriya トリヤ鳥屋 n. A shop where fowls or birds are sold, bird-fancier.

Tori-yari トリヤリ n. Give and take, receiving and sending: tegami no —, receiving and sending letters, correspondence.

Tori-yari-ru トリヤリ反述 t.v. To take and give, to receive and send.

Toriye トリエ n. Worth or useful quality: — mo nai hito, a worthless person.

Syn. toridokoro.

Tori-rose-ru トリロセ反述 t.v. To bring, fetch, import, draw, to get, receive, take, procure: Nippon karu cha wo —, to import tea from Japan.

Tono トーノ 視落 (nerobu) — suru, to utter, say, declare.

Tosa トサラ役役 (muida-boneori) n. Useless labor.

Tono トーノ富蔵 n. A grog-shop, dram-shop.

Syn. sakaya.

Tosō トソウ箱燈 n. A lantern or stationary lamp: — guza, the Winter-cherry.

Tōrosa トーロサ箱燈 n. A mantis: — ga ono wo motte ryūsha ni mukau gotoshi (prov.).

Syn. kamanari.

Tōrobi トーロビ n. A slow fire.

Syn. nabori.

Toroke トーロケ反述 i.v. To dissolve, to melt, to soften, liquify; to be debased; to be fascinated.

Syn. tokeru.

Tokeru トーケル登録 — suru, to register.

Tokerori トーケロり adv. — to, dozing; — to suru uchi ni, while dozing.

Torko トーロ n. A kind of gruel made of yamaimo: — meshi, id.

Totoroboni トトリト n. Same as torobi.

Totoro-toro to トトリト反述 adv. (coll.) In a slight or short manner, slow: — neru, to doze, to have short naps.

Tōryū トーリュ反留 (tomaru) — suru, to stop, stay, or remain for an indefinite time in a place, to sojourn, to board: dochira ni — nasaru, where are you staying? nagaku — shi-ta, have sojourned a long time.

Tōsa トサ n. The distance.

Tōsai トサイ侍 erro n. A child born in the present year.

Tōsaka トサ駒 n. A cock's comb or crest.

Tōsa トサ衍作 n. Spring labor on the farm.

Tosama-kō-sama タサマカマサマ adv. This manner or that manner, perplexed, doubtful or uncertain state of mind; in a quandary.

Tosan トサン主著 n. Any article for the production or manufacturing of which a place is noted; domestic manufacture; a present made on returning from a journey.

Syn. samutusu, miyage.

Tosan トサ主著 n. Bankruptcy, insolvency: — ni oyobi, to become insolvent.

Tosan トサ鋼著 n. A wine-cup.

Tosandō トサダンど着著 n. An oil cup, a lamp.

Tosanbo トサンブ多相山道 n. The general name for the eight eastern interior provinces, viz. Ōmi, Mino, Hida, Shino, Kōtsuke, Shi-motsuke, Mutsu, Dewa.

Tosatsu トサ屋敷 (hafuri korosu) — suru, to slaughter, kill.

Tosan トサ年 (same as toshi) A year.

Toski トセイ侍世 (yo watari) n. A living, business, occupation, employment.

Syn. kagyo, shōbai, sugai.

Toski トセイ侍世 n. The present age, the present time: — ō, present customs, fashionable.

Tosan トセ翁著 (erasi ni ataru) — suru, to be elected.

Tosan トセ翁著登世 (kamu agari) n. Death of the Mikado.

Tosan トセ翁著隷世 (watashibone) n. A ferry-boat, a packet-ship: tosebura, a jetty.

Tosan トセ翁著千千 (sen ni ataru) n. A match for a thousand: ichi nin — no mono, one who is a match for a thousand; ikki to-sei, id.

Tosan トセ翁著闘戦 (tatakan) — suru, to war, fight.

Tokasu-kaku-sen トカクカ選 (comp. of tokaku, and sen, the futs. of shi, to do) Shall I do this or shall I do that, or how shall I do; in doubt or perplexity: — to madou.

Tosetsu トセス翁著蔵 (kusumit) n. Stealing, theft, robbery.

Tosetsu トセス翁著 n. A small knife.

Tosetsu トセス翁著寄付 (imadoki) adv. Now, at the present time, nowadays.

Syn. konosetsu.

Tosha トシヤ郷著 n. A butcher.

Toksha トシヤ給付 (haki kudashi: med.) n. Vomiting and purging: — butsu, the matter vomited and purged from the body.

Toshi トシ氏魂 (koyoe shino) n. Death from cold, frozen to death.
TOSHI トシ ハ n. A sieve.

Toshi トシ, Soon, early. See toi.

Toshibana トシバナ adv. Constantly, always: — itaminasu, it pains constantly.

Toshi-su トシス adv. t.v. To omit.

Toshi-ho トシホ adv. t.v. To cause to pass through, let through, to admit. Comp. with other verbs, —through, from one side to the other; from beginning to end; or constantly, always: michi wo akete hito wo —, to remove obstructions from a road to let people through; tōshite kiita, have heard it through; hari ni ito wo —, to thread a needle; kaze wo —, to let the air pass through; yu wo —, to strain hot water through anything; tōshite itai ka, does it pain constantly? tōshite itamimashu, it pains constantly; tōshite kago de kita, came the whole way in a kago without stopping.

Tōshina トシ ハ n. The stick on which birds which a falcon has caught are carried.

Toshidama トシダマ name. A new-year's gift.


Toshigoi トシギ adv. Wood laid by for winter's use.

Toshigoi トシギ adv. The year in which a tree bears no fruit: — ga suru.

Toshigo トシコ adv. A child born the same year as one other: — wo umu, to bear another child in the same year.

Toshigoi-matsuri トシゴイマツリ adv. Festival celebrated in order to obtain a fruitful year.

Toshigoro トシゴロ name (nenrai) adv. Age, time of life, for years past; puberty: — no urami, an eminuity of some years duration; — ni naru, to be of age: — no nume.

Toshigoro トシゴロ adv. Every year, yearly.

Toshibana トシバナ adv. Yearly, every year.

Toshibasaka トシバサ adv. Age, number of years, elder in years: — ga ojii, very old; ano hito wa watakushi yori da, he is older than me.

Toshikoshi トシコシ adv. The crossing from the old to the new year; the ceremonies observed on the last day of the year, when dried sardines are attached to a stick of holly and stuck on each side of the doorway, the house is thoroughly cleansed, and parched beans are scattered about after sundown to drive off noxious influences and evil spirits. The parched beans used this evening, if kept and eaten when the first thunder of the year is heard, are supposed to protect against lightning.

Toshiba トシバ adv. Defective sight from old age, presbyopia.

Toshibana トシバ adv. The stick of a candle, i.q. tōshin.

Toshiki トシキ adv. The end of the period of abstaining from fish on the death of a relative.

Toshichin トシチン adj. (netamu kokoro) Jealousy, envy: — wo okoru.

Toshitendo トシテンド adv. Young; yearly, each year, year by year.

Toshinouga トシノウガ n. The grass of which matting is made.

Toshiban トシバ adv. Every year.

Toshibon トシボ adv. Every year.

Toshibara トシバラ name. The coccyx of a bird, pope's nose.

Toshishii トシシ adv. The name of a parasitic vine, — Cuscuta major.

Toshiwa トシワ n. The yearly ring formed in the trunk of a tree in growing.

Toshiwaka トシワカ adv. Young in years, youthful, a young person, youth: — no hito; — mono.

Toshinawase トシナワセ adv. An entertainment made at the close of the year to forget its toils and troubles, or as others say, in joy of having safely passed through the year.

Toshiban トシバ adv. A man old; elders, an elder of a street or village, who ranks next below a nanashi: = — no hiya misu (prov.).

Toshiban-ru トシバール adv. To be old, aged, to grow old.

Toshio トシオ n. Books: = kwan, public library = i.q. zuhokwan.

Toshio トシオ adv. A contribution to a newspaper, communication: = ka, a contributor.

Toshoku トショ科 adv. (igui) — suru, to live idly without working.

Toshinashi トシナシ adv. This office, used also as a pers. pron. by an official when speaking of himself = I, me, the incumbent.


Toshu トシウ adv. (min.) Red ochre.
Tosho トシュ 徒手 (mute) Empty-handed, having nothing in the hand.
Tosho トシュ 番主 n. The present master of the house.
Toshuku トシュ ユ投宿 (yado wo toru) — suru, to sojourn, to stop or put up at an inn.
Toshusuki トシュ セキ 吹酒石 n. Tartar emetic.
Toso トソ 居酒 n. A kind of spiced sake, drunk at new year's day.
Toso トソ 料理 n. Blowing out the breath: — suru, to breathe; — no aida, in a moment.
Toso トソ 料理 n. Small-pox.
Toso トソ 持酒 n. Traveling about for religious purposes, as Bud. priests.
Toso トソ 持酒 n. Blowing out the breath: — suru, to fight furiously.
Tosken トスケン 実戦 (tsuki tatakau) — suru, to fight furiously.
Toshitsu トシユ 柱災 (tsuki isuru) — suru, to rally forth, to issue suddenly, as from a fortress to attack.
Tosin トシン 実災 tsuki kusunumi — suru, to advance or charge furiously, — the enemy.
Tosu トス ソ東 n. A privy in a monastery.
Syn. Setsun.
Tosa トソ 似等段 (mat.) Common number, divisor or measure.
To-tai トタイ 揍段 (kogoe suru) n. Cold and hungry: — ni kisumai.
Tota トタ タイ東段 n. Ueno in Tokyō: — ni isie wo hiku, taking a walk in Ueno.
Totan トタン 白段 n. Spelter, or zinc.
Totan トタン 赤段 Gambling on the rice exchange, speculating; the act, or effort of doing: ama wo yokeru; — ni dobu ni hamanaru, in the act of dodging the horse he fell into a ditch.
Syn. Hyōshii.
Totan トタン 塗装 (doro sumi) n. Mire and charcoal, or dust and ashes; — used only to convey the idea of extreme misery: — ni kurihusi; tamo no — wo sukū.
†Totan-Ru トタ 确足 i.v. To have a competence, to have enough, to be in easy circumstances: totan ic.
Tote トテ (cont. of to, and iute, saying, shite, doing, or omute, thinking) Tenno wo naosu tote ushi wo kororu, in mending the horn he killed the ox: hanami ni tote demashita, he went out, saying he “was going to see the flowers;” tetsuji ku ni dachō toto okina tori ga iru, in India there is a large bird called a dachō.
(2) Following a verb ending with the subjective, ba=—tomo, or te domo, even if, although, as: yōi wo sureba toto n ni shirasaru yū ni suru koto kanyō nari, even in making prepara-
tions, etc.; seishitu ga yokereba tote gakumon wo itasanbe dōri ni akiraka de naki yue, etc., although the disposition be good, etc.
(3) Following a verb in the future ending, —tame ni, in order to, for the purpose of; because: ie wo taten tote zoimoku wo kau, to buy timber in order to build a house; binbō wo kanuwan tote samazama to shinró wo suru, to be at a great deal of trouble in order to conceal one's poverty; mikka oide-nasarun tote, because you did not come for three days, etc.; yon'ai nari tote haji ni wa naranu.
Totori トトリ 徒行 n. Disciples, followers.
Syn. Monto, Deshi, Monjin.
Totori トトリ 到底 (teumari) With a neg. by no means, not at all.
Totori トトリ 最行 (arai sosogu) — suru, to wash off, to cleanse: aka wo — suru; chiri wo — suru.
Totemo トテモ adv. (comp. of tote, and mo) Although, even if, notwithstanding; as: yama dake wo kusuru wo mono, totemo naotomizen, although you should take a mountain of medicine you cannot be cured; sen ki ga ikki ni naru totomo kono seme guchi wo yahurazumiba hito ashi wo hikoi, although a thousand men should be reduced to one man, we will not retreat a step until we have taken this place.
(2) With a negative verb, in no way whatever, by no means, as: —ikenai; — tsukuraranu; — naranu; — totomo no koto ni, — better, much better, by all means; — totemo-kakutemo, in this or that way, doing this or that.
Totetsu トテツ 螃螯 n. Gluttony, gormandizing.
Totetsu トテツ 無徒 (sukitoru) Transparent, translucent.
Totetsu-mo-xai トテツモ無怪 物途魔 n. Outrageous, exorbitant, extravagant, absurd: — koto wo inu.
Toto トト (coll.) Father: — sama, id.
Syn. Otottesan.
Toto トト n. (com. coll.) Fish, used by girls or women.
Tōto トウト adv. In imitation of the sound of the wind, or water flowing, or of a drum; kaze ga — to todomeki wataru.
Tōto トウト adv. (coll.) At length, at last; in the end, after all, quickly: — sumimashita, have finished at last.
Syn. Tsui-ni, Tōtairu.
Tōtō トウト 徒党 A band, league, confederacy, faction, conspiracy: — suru, to band or league together; — wo musuwu.
Tōtol-kishii トウトイ 無惠 adj. Honorable, noble, precious, valuable.
Syn. Tatnai.
Tōtoku トトク 番督 (kashira) n. Chief, major-general: konoe —, chief of the Imperial guard.
Tōtomi-Mu トトム 貴 昂 i.v. To honor, venerate, to esteem, prize.
Syn. Tattomi, Uyama, Agamaru.
Tōton トトン 徒追 (nige nogururu) — suru, to flee away, escape; — yū, city of refuge.
TOTOI,-OU トトノフ 調 i.v. To be in harmony, to accord, to be in tune; to be finished; to be complete or full, free from deficiencies; to be regulated: *muise no chōshi ga totonōta, the strings of the guitar are in tune; ie ga —, the family is harmonious.

Syn. sonou.

TOTOE,-RU トトノール 調 t.v. To regulate, harmonize, adjust, arrange; to own, to get, obtain, buy; to make, to prepare: ie wo —, to regulate a family; chōshi wo —, to tune; kusuri wo —, to obtain or prepare medicine.

Syn. koshiraeru, motomeru.

TOTOSAKI トトサキ n. The bill or beak of a bird,—used by children.

†TOSUBAI トスバイ 頭盔 n. Helmet.

TOSUSEN トスべん 解絃 Slow of speech: — na hito.

†TOSU トス n. Sable-skinned.

TOSUKEI トスケイ n. Sexual connection: — no michi, id.; — oshiedori, the Wagtai.

TOTOSAI,-OU トトサ 嫡 i.v. To marry a husband, to be in marriage.

Syn. yomeiri.

TOTSUGOTSU トツゴツ突兀 adv. Rising prominently above everything around, as a mountain: — to sobiweru.

TOTSUKAWA トツカハ adv. Unexpectedly, suddenly.

Syn. futo.

†TOTSUKI,-KUNI トツクニ 外國 n. Foreign country.

†TOTSUKI トツク n. The far off country, i.e. yomi.

†TOTSUMI トツミ (lit. the eternal temple) The grave,—only of the Emperor’s.

TOTSUKAI トツカイ n. A post to which horses were tied.

TOTOSHI トツオシ adv. In doubt what to do, this way or that way: — anji-wazuro, anxiously reflecting what to do.

†TOTOSHI,-OYA トツオヤ 近隣 n. A remote ancestor.

Syn. senzo.

TOTOSUZEN トツセン 突然 adv. Abruptly, suddenly: — to kuru.

Syn. futo, totsukawa.

TOTTAKAMITAKA 領地 n. トッタカミタカ adv. Quickly, in a jiffy: — no — to tsukau.

TOTTÉ トッテ n. A knob, or catch to take hold of.

†TOTTTE トッitte 同様 (same as toutou) adv. (coll.) Truly, indeed, directly, entirely.

†TOTTOKI トットキ 甌置 (cont. of torite and oki, coll.) That which is laid up, or reserved for a time of need or future use: — no kane wo doshite tsukau, to use money which had been kept in reserve.

†TOTTOSAI,-KU トツオサ 舍宅 i.v. (cont. of tori-tsukau) To take possession of, get into or on one (as a plea): — akki ga —, possessed by an evil spirit.

TOWADO トウハズ 不問 (neg. of toi) Without asking or inquiring: — gataru, something told or spoken without being prompted to it.

†TOWAKU トウワク 書器 (coll.) Doubt, perplexity, trouble, dilemma: — suru, to be in doubt and perplexity. Syn. miwaku.

†TOWARE,-RU トワレ 担問 (pass. of toi) to be inquired of.

†TOWARE,-RU トワレ 担令 (caust. of toi) To cause another to ask, to permit another to ask, to let one’s self be enquired of.

†TOWATARI トワたり 会陰 n. The perineum.

†TOWATARI,-RU トワラ 塊 i.v. To navigate, cross the sea.

†TOW ツフ 紅葉 n. Gamboeg.

†TOKA ツァ 遠矢 n. A long shot with a bow, or an arrow that has come from afar.

†TOKA ツァ 島屋 n. A chicken coop, roost.

Syn. tugura.

†TOKA ツァ adv. Moulting of birds: — wo suru, to moult; — ni tsuku, id.

†TOYAKO-TO, or TOTAKOTO トヤカト adv. (derived from tokaku) That way or this, in various ways: — anjuru, to be perplexed or in doubt what to do.

†TOKA-TO トカ adv. i.q. to yakaku.

†TOKAYUKA タカヤク adv. — suru, to be in doubt and perplexity.

†TOKYAMA ツカヤマ n. Distant mountain: — suri, garment with figures of —.

†TOKYAMA ツカヤ マ外山 n. The outer or further mountain,—in comparison with a nearer one.

†TOYETO ツトニ adv. Ten-fold, ten ranks deep: — hatac.

†TOYO ツヨ adv. (used as a term of praise) Fruitful, abundant: — toshi, fruitful year; — kuni, fruitful country.

†TOKYO ツヨウ 登龍 (age mochiyuru) Elevation from a low position to official service: — suru.

†TOKYO ツヨウ 東洋 n. Orient, oriental.

†TOKYO ツヨウ 畜用 n. Present use, temporary use.

†TOKYOHATAKUMO ツヨハタダモ n. A strata of cloud.

†TOKOMI,-MU ツミ adv. i.v. — dayomi.

†TOKUMU ツム adv. — aogi.

†TOKOMOKAI ツモアカリ adv. — aori.

†TOKORI,-RU トョル adv. i.v. To lean towards.

†TOKORI トヨ adv. — to be in doubt and perplexity.

†TOKO ツオ 顔面 n. The post of a door against which the sash abuts.

†TOKYO ツョ adv. A pipe for conducting water.

Syn. toi, hi.

†TOKYO ツョ 椙油 n. An oil used in oiling paper, oiled paper, a rain-coat made of oiled paper.

†TOKA ツカ 畜産 For this time only, temporary, for the time being: — no hobi, a reward intended only for the time being, until something better can be obtained.

†TOKAI ツガイ 奪囲 n. Punishment by hard labor: — ni wadamuru, to condemn to hard labor: — nin.

†TOKAI ツガイ 東西 (higashi nishi) East and west; also a call used before raising the curtain of a theatre or at the commencement of an exhibition to still the audience.
Tōjō (たず キ) 吐剂 (haku gusu) n. An emetic.

Tōzakari, -ru ト ホ ザ カ ル 遠 i.v. To be separated or absent, to keep at a distance from, not to be familiar with, estranged, alienated.

Tōzake, -ru ト ホ ザ ケ 遠 t.v. To separate from, keep at a distance from, keep away from, alienate; akuin wo —; teki wo —.

Tōzama ト ヤ マ 外様 A daïmyō or baron who was not a vassal of the Shōgun, distinguished from fudai.

Tōzan ト ザ ナ ン 唐山 n. China.

Tōzan ト ザ ナ ン 線 n. Tassachelles.

Syn. santome.

Tōzashī,-ru ト ザ シ 鍾 t.v. To shut close; to wo —, to shut the door.

Syn. tojū, shimeru.

Tōzen ト ズ セ ン 摯然 n. Leisure and ennui, when one has nothing to do and time hangs heavy; — de komaru; — wo nagusamuru.

Syn. taketuru, tsurezure.

Tōzen ト ズ セ ン 興新 (hiyag asu ni ssu mu) — suru, to advance eastward, to spread toward the east; būpō —.

Tōzen ト ズ セ ン 嘔 嘔 (shikar u beki) Proper, right; that which ought to be; natural, or according to the stated course of things, of course: — no koto. Syn. atarimae.

Tōzekuro ト ズ ク ウ ソ 木 (tochi no hito) n. The natives of a place, inhabitants of the district; customs of a place.

Tōzekuro ト ズ ク ウ ソ 木 監 諫 n. A robber, thief.

Syn. dorobō, nusubito.

†Tōzekuro ト ズ ク ウ ソ 木 同 as todoki.

†Tōzuma ト ズ ムマ n. The wife who is far away.

Tsū つ 津 (minato) n. A harbor, a port for ships. See nyū-ssu, shi-ssu.

Tsū つ An obs. pret. suffix, —ta, or tari; mitu = mita; kikin = kika; ame ga furitsu yanitsu = ame ga futtari yandari, it rains by fits and starts.

Tsū つ An obs. gen. suffix to nouns, —no; as ama-ssu, of heaven; kuni-ssu, of the state.

†Tsū つ 津 n. Saliva, spittle: — wo haku, to spit.

Tsū つ 線 n. A numeral used in counting letters, documents, etc.: tegami ittsu, one letter; ni tsu, two letters.

Tsura つ ら 錘 n. The guard on the hilt of a sword.

Tsura, or Tsukuri つ ら ク ウ キ 隈 n. Saliva: — wo haku, to spit.

Tsukamochi つ カ モ チ 頭髪 n. Boiled rice enveloped in the leaves of the camellia and eaten at festivals.

Tsukari つ カ 華山 n. The Camellia japonica.

Tsukakura つ カ ク 猿 n. The swallow or martin.

Tsukame つ カ ケ 猿 n. The swallow: — ni wa buen no naka ni — ga itaru.

Tsukana つ カ ゴ 汗花 n. The flower of the kaya.

Tsubakashi, -su つ バ カ ス t.v. To pick open or loose, as cotton or wool when lumpy: wata wo —.

Syn. tsusu.

Tsubara, or Tsubarakka つ バ カ ラ 合合 n. The wings of a bird.

Syn. hane, hagai, ha, utoko.

†Tsubokamashii つ バ カ マ シ 畿 adj. Fearful, dreadful.

Tsubone-kōe つ バ カ オ adv. (coll.) Talking much and long; babbling, garrulous: — to kuchigatae suru.

Tsuben つ バ ケ n. An interpreter.

Syn. tsuji.

Tsubi つ ピ 隈戸 (immon) n. The vulva.

Tsubo つ ボ 坑 n. A land measure of six feet square, or 36 sq. feet.

†Tsubo つ ボ 隈 n. An official chamber, i.q. kyokko.

†Tsubo つ ボ 産 n. A garden; courtyard.

Tsubo つ ボ 壓 n. A cup, jar.

Tsubo-su つ ボ す The object or aim: nerau — ni ieru, to hit the object at which one aims; omou — ni ataru, to succeed in one’s design.

Tsubogirin つ ボ ギ リ 破 n. Gouge-bit, angler.

Tsubo-uchi つ ボ ウ チ n. The mouth puckered up or contracted, as when speaking in anger, or scolding: — wo shite kihetsu wo iu.

Tsubogusa つ ボ グ さ n. Plants planted in a garden to beautify it.

Tsuboki つ ボ キ n. Trees planted in a garden for ornamentation.

Tsubomari,-ru つ ボ マ ラ i.v. To be puckered up, drawn together, or contracted (same as subomari): fukuro no kuchi ga —, the mouth of the bag is drawn together.

Tsubomone,-ru つ ボ モ ヌ i.v. To pucker, draw together, or contract: kuchi wo —, to pucker the mouth.

Syn. suibomeru.

Tsubomi,-mu つ ボ ウ i.v. To be puckered, drawn together, contracted; to be closed or shut, as a flower.

Syn. subomi, shibomi.

Tsubomi つ ボ ウ 相 n. A flower-bud.

Tsubone つ ボ ウ 相 n. A room,—generally used of the rooms occupied by female servants in the house of a noble; also the women who occupy them.

Tsubonodai-bushimomi つ ボ ノ イ プ シ ム モ 盆 n. A stone pillar or monument in the province of Oshu.

Tsubonomi つ ボ ノ ム 目 n. A round chisel, a gouge.

Tsuboshibi つ ボ シ ビ n. The mark, the right point: — ni ataru, to hit the nail.

Tsubosukire つ ボ ス キ レ n. The violet.

†Tsubotsuke つ ボ ツ ケ n. A land register.

†Tsubotsuki つ ボ ツ キ n. A deep cup.

Tsubo-uchi つ ボ ウ チ n. A kind of game, where a ball is cast so as to enter a cup.

Tsuboyaki つ ボ ウ キ げ n. A clam or oyster roasted in the shell.
TSUBO-YANAGU ツボヤナガ ツボヤナガ n. A quiver of the shape of a long jar.

TSUBU ツブ n. A grain; the numeral in counting grains, seeds, pills, or anything small and roundish: kome kita —, one grain of rice; guanyaku ni tsu, three pills.

TSUBUSBUSHI, or TSUBUSHI ツブブシ n. The ankle-bone.

TSUBURAKA ツブラカ Round and full, plump, chubby.

TSUBURA, or TSUBURAKA ツブラ Round and full, plump, chubby.

TSUBURAI ツブライ n. A fortress, fort.

TSUBURE, RU ツブレ i.v. To be broken, said of things like an egg, bubble, the eye, gall-bladder, etc.; to burst, ruin: worn off or effaced, as by friction; stopped up or closed up, as a hole; to be bankrupt and ruined: tamago ga —, the egg is broken; me ga —, the eye is spoiled; dekimo ga —, the boil is broken; hari no anaga —, the eye of the needle is closed up; yasuri no me ga —, the teeth of the file are worn off; kabu ga —, his license is broken or taken away; ie ga —, his house is bankrupt; kimo ga —, gall-bladder is mished, i.e. to be greatly astonished; mimi ga —, to be deaf; koe ga —, to lose the voice.

SYN. KOWARU, YABERERU, KUZURERU, KUDASERU.

TSUBURE-IDO ツブレド n. An old well that is broken or filled up.

†TSUBURERU ツブレラー n. A round stone.

TSUBURI ツブリ See tsurumi.

†TSUBURI ツブリ adv. i.q. sumburi.

TSUBURA ツブラ n. adv. Minutely, fully, particularly, in detail, in full.

SYN. KUWARAKU, KOMAKA NA, TSUSBIRAKA NA, KOSAI NA.

TSUBUISHI ツブイシ 清 n. Breaking, mashing, bursting, crushing; spoiling: kono tokei wa — ni shite no hyakkyu yea ga mono aru, even if this watch were broken the gold in it is worth a hundred yen; tsuubishi no ne de kau, to buy anything at its intrinsic value, or at the value of the material in it.

TSUBUSHI-SE ツブシセ 清 t.v. To break, to mash, burst, to crush, to spoil, or destroy; to fill up, as a hole; to rub off, or wear off by friction: tamago wo —, to break an egg; kimo wo —, to be astonished; ji wo —, to erase a letter; mimi wo —, to deafen; me wo —, to spoil the eyes.

SYN. KOWARU, TARUBU, KUZSU.

TSUDERU ツデラ n. A small stone, a pebble: — wo utsu, to throw stones; hito wo — ni utsu, to fling a man, as if he were a stone.

TSUĐU- TsUĐU ツツブツブ ツツブツブ n. Grains, any small lumps, granulations, drops: kono nori wa — ga dekita, this paste is lumpy, not smooth; — namida, tears falling in drops; — to futatte aru, to be fat and chubby.

†TSUBU-TSUBU ツブツブ adv. i.q. tobuusu ni.

TSUBUYAKI, -RU ツブヤマ i.v. To grumble, or complain or mutter to one's self.

SYN. GUSUGUJU itsu.

TSUCHI ツチ n. Earth, clay, soil, ground, mortar; the earth.

TSUCHI ツチ穂 n. A hammer, mallet.

TSUCHI ツチ 通知 — suru, to report, inform, communicate.

TSUCHIABU ツチアブ n. A bridge, the floor of which is made of earth.

TSUCHIBETAA ツチベタ n. (coll.) The ground: — ni neru, to lie on the ground; — ni oku, to set it on the ground.

TSUCHIBOTOKKE ツチボトケ 土佛陀 n. A clay idol.

SYN. DOBUTSU.

TSUCHI-BUNE ツチブネ n. A boat used for carrying earth.

TSUCHIDO ツチド n. A door made of plaster, as in fire-proof store-houses.

†TSUCHIDONO ツチドノ n. An earthen house, or house plastered on the outside.

SYN. KURA.

TSUCHI-FUMAZU ツチフマズ n. The part of the sole of the foot that does not touch the ground.

TSUCHI-FURI,-RU ツチフル i.v. To have a dust or sand-storm.

TSUCHI-UMO ツチグモ ツチグモ n. A species of spider which makes its net in the ground, Atypus; a troglydae.

TSUCHI-HARAI ツチハラ ツチハラ n. A fender or screen to keep off the dust of a carriage wheel.

TSUCHI-HOKORI ツチホクロ n. Dust.

TSUCHI-HOTABU ツチホタブ ツチホタブ n. A glow-worm.

TSUCHI-IMI ツチイミ n. Divining the properties of the ground, as the veins of water, proper places for building, etc.

TSUCHIKAITAI,-AU ツチカオ ツチカオ t.v. To hoe and draw the earth around the stems of grain, to manure: mugi ni —.

TSUCHI-KAWAZU ツチカバツョ ツチカバツョ n. A toad.

TSUCHI-KAZE ツチグサ ツチグサ n. A sand-storm, or wind accompanied with dust.

TSUCHI-KURE ツチクレ 風 n. A clod of earth.

TSUCHIMUKO ツチムコ n. A subterranean vault, a cellar.

TSUCHI-NINYO ツチニニョ ツチニニョ n. Clay figures of men.

TSUCHINOKE ツチノケ, and TSUCHINOTO, ツチノト 巴 n. Two of the ten sings used in numbering years, months, days, hours, etc.

TSUCHINÔ ツチノテ 地牢 n. A subterranean prison, dungeon.

TSUCHITAKE ツチタケ ツチタケ n. A mushroom growing from the earth.
TSUCHIWARI ソチワリ n. A harrow; a beetle used by farmers for breaking clods.
Syn. MAN-GUWA.

TSUCHIYA ソチャイ a cave.

TSUCHIYA ソチャイ 土屋 n. A dealer in earth, clay, etc.

TSUDAMI アダミ n. Throwing up the milk after nursing, of children.

TSUDASHI ソダシ 派出 n. Exportation, loading a ship with goods for exportation: Konosu no wo yuru, to allow the exportation of rice.
Syn. YUKUTSU.

TSUDATSU ソダツ 通達 n. A communication, a public notice, message; proficient, accomplished, skilful: suru, to communicate, inform, publish; Tenishi no hayuki wo suru, to give notice of the going out of the Emperor.

TSUDE ソデ 副度 n. The time, occasion: sono — ni, every time (it happens).

TSUDE-RU ソデル集 t.v. To assemble, come, gather.
Syn. ATSUEHARU.

TSUDE-OU ソデオ 聚 i.v. To assemble, to collect together, gather: sakura no shita ni kodomo ga, the children gather under the cherry tree; Mono wa konoru tokoro ni tsudori, things collect where they are liked.
Syn. ATSUEHARU.

TSUDE-TSUDE ソデツデ 副度 adv. Each time, every time.
Syn. GOTO NI, TOKI-DOKI.

TSUE ソウエ 拾 n. A cane: wo tsuku, to carry a cane; wo hiki, id.; also to take a walk; korobamu sake no — (prov.).

TSUE ソウエ 蕃風 n. Rheumatism of the joints, arthritis.

TSUGA ソウカ 番 n. The larch.

TSUGAI ソウガイ 番 n. A pair or couple consisting of male and female; a joint, hinge, or place where two things hinge on each other, as a screen: miwatori hito —, a pair of bows; byobu no — ga kireta, the joint of the screen is broken.

TSUGAME ソウガメ 番目 n. A joint, hinge: home no —, the joint of a bone.

TSUGANE-RU ソウガネる t.v. To bind into a bundle, as straw, sticks, etc.: wara wo —, to bind straw into a sheaf; te wo —, to fold the hands.

Syn. TARANERU.

TSUGASE-RU ソウガセる t.v. To cause, or let spice, etc.: nawa wo —, to order another to spice a rope.

TSUGASHI-SU ソウガシ同様 to tell, inform, to announce, relate: shugin ni —, to tell the master.
Syn. KIKASERU, SHIRASERU, IU.

TSUGO ソウゴ 黄楊 n. Boxwood.

TSUGU-OCHI ソウギョ奇口 n. Telling tales or informing on others: — wo suru.
Syn. ITSUKEGUCHI.

TSUGI-GO ソウギ補 t.v. To join or connect one thing to another, so as to lengthen, repair, or supply a deficiency; to splice, to graft, to mend; to inherit, to succeed or follow another; to pour into, to cement: chawari wo —, to join together the pieces of a broken tea cup; hono wo —, to set a broken bone; ki wo —, to graft a tree; nanawa wo —, to splice a rope; ie or yo wo —, to succeed to a family estate, or name; ato wo —, id.; cha, nizu, abura, sake yado wo —, to pour tea, water, oil, or wine into a cup; kimono wo —, to patch or lengthen a garment; yo wo hi ni tsuude yuku, to go constantly day and night; setonowo wo —, to cement porcelain; ninauki wo —, to change coolies, to take a relay of fresh hands; ki ni take wo tsuude ya wa hanashi; mochi wo —, to prolong life, to live.

TSUGI ソウギ 繕 n. Enhancing, lengthening, or repairing, by joining one thing to another; succeeding, inheriting, splicing; a patch: — wo suru, to splice, to patch.

TSUGI-NI ソウギ補次 n. The next, succeeding, adjacent, contiguous, adjoining, inferior:ono — wo dare, who comes next to him? kono shina mono wa — da, this article is inferior in quality; — no heya, the next room; — no ma, id.; — no hi, the next day.

TSUGI ソウギ 指義, n. Universal or general principle: chuikou wa tenka no — nari.

TSUGI-AWASERU ソウギアワ瑟集 t.v. To join together, connect, splice together; to patch up.

TSUGI-BA ソウギ補場 n. The office in a post-station where coolies and horses are changed; a seam.

Syn. TATERA, TSUIME.

TSUGIHI ソウギ補接 n. The branch that is ingrafted into a tree, a graft.

TSUGIKI ソウギ補木 n. A grafted tree.

TSUGIME ソウギ補目 n. The place where two things are joined, a joint, seam, connection, succession.

TSUGIMONO ソウギモノ補物 n. (coll.) Mending, or patching garments, sewing: — wo suru.

TSUGI NI ソウギ補次 adv. Next in time, order, or place; adjoin to, contiguous to, adjoin to; after: hono yonde — tenwarai wo suru, after reading to practice writing.

TSUGI-TASHI-SU ソウギ補足 組足 t.v. To lengthen, to enlarge, to splice: — wo —, to enlarge a house; nawa wo —, to splice a rope.

TSUGITARE ソウギタレ同様 Same as tsugibus.

TSUGI-TSUGI NI ソウギ補補次 adv. One after the other, in succession, consecutively: — roji wo suru, to prescribe for patients one after another.

Syn. JUN-JUN NI.

TSUGI-ZAMA ソウギぞま n. Lower or inferior kind: — no hito.

TSUGO ソウゴ 補合 (subete awaseru) n. (coll.)
The sum total, amount, aggregate; convenience, circumstance, condition, ease, predilection: — tkuru, what is the amount? — ga warui, inconvenient; — ga yoi, convenient; — shidai ni suru, to act according to circumstances; — wo awaseru, to suit one's convenience, to be opportune.

Syn. SHIMETE.

TSUGOMORI つもうもり 昼日 n. The last day of a month.

Syn. MISOKA.

TSUGUMI つぐみ 槟 n. The name of a bird.

TSUGUMI-MU つぐみの t.v. To shut the mouth, to be silent, to stoop down: kuchi wo — id.; kutsuwa wo —.

TSUGUMAI つぐま行 t.v. To make good, to indemnify, to make satisfaction, compensation, or restitution, to commute, to make amends; to atone for, answer for, to expiate: tomarabachi no shonkin wo —, to pay the debts of a friend; kô wo tatete tsumi wo —, to atone for one's crimes by a meritorious deed.

Syn. AGANAI.

TSUGUNAI つうござ行 n. Compensation, reparation, indemnification, restitution, atonement, commutation.

TSUGUNAI-KIN つうござ行金 n. Money paid as indemnity, satisfaction money, ransom.

TSUGURA つぐら i.q. tsuguro.

TSUGURO つぐろ n. A kind of basket made of straw used to keep a baby in, a cradle.

TSUCHO つうか行 法 n. Universal or general rule.

TSUI つい adv. (coll.) Quickly, soon, promptly; suddenly: — dekimasu, I will do it soon.

TSUI 引奔 n. A couple, or two of like things, a pair; a like thing, match; ittumi no kakenomo, a pair of hanging pictures; — no kimono, clothes that are alike, or match; — no nari, same style; ittumi no hanaikai, a pair of flower vases; — ni suru, to pair, to match.

Syn. SOBOR.

TSUI つい An exclam. of regret, sorrow, or disappointment in making a mistake, committing a blunder, or on forgetting anything; as, tsui wasuremashita, there I have forgotten; tsui oshita; tsui ayamatta; — shita koto, an accident.

TSUI つい An obs. particle prefixed to verbs, for euphony, not affecting their meaning—as, tsui-ikuru, tsui-yugami, tsui-suru.

TSUI つい cont. of tsuki.

TSUISAMA-MU つうさまの (comp. of tsukui, to pick; and hamu, to eat) t.v. To pick up and eat, as a bird: tori ga ye wo —, the bird picks up its food.

Syn. HAMU, KURAB.

TSUIDO つうど 透 (ori-tsutud) — suru, to look back or reflect upon the past, to feel admiration for one who has died: shinuiki hito no toku wo — suru, to admire the virtues of one who has died.

TSUDE つide 序 (coll.) n. Order, arrangement, turn; occasion, convenience, opportunity; — wo midasu, to disturb the order;

— ni yotte suru, to come in regular order; — ga attara yorimashô, when I have an opportunity I shall call; — nagara mōshî age soro, I take this opportunity to say; — wo matsu, wait for a convenient time; on — no setsu, when you have a convenient time; tōru — ni yoru, to call as one is passing; sentaku wo — ni kore wo arae, wash this when you are washing clothes.

TSUKE つけ悪 n. Bad habit, way or custom.

TSUKE つけ難 n. Waste, useless consumption, expenditure.

TSUKE-RU つけ悪 逐 i.v. To be wasted, squandered, consumed, or spent uselessly: kanè no tsuieru koto wo suru na, don't waste money.

TSUKE-RU つけ悪 漏 i.v. To burst and run out, burst out; to be routed, defeated: the no mizu ga —, the water has burst out of the pond; gunzei ga —, the army was routed.

TSUKEFUU つけフラ 追 n. to ino, to pray for the future happiness of one deceased; — wo itonamu, to say mass for the dead.

TSUKEFUU つけフラ 追福 n. A pair of hanging pictures.

TSUKEGAKI つかがき 剡図 n. A fence or wall of earth.

TSUKE-GASANE つけガサネ 剡塚 n. A set of boxes, either wood or porcelain, fitting one on the other.

TSUKERI つくれ追撃 (oi-uchi) — suru, to pursue and suite, to follow after and attack.

TSUHIJI つひじ n. i.q. tsuiji.

TSUJI つじ n. to or-toraeru) — suru, to pursue and seize.

TSUHIRO つひろ迫状 (oi-hanatsu) n. Banishment or expulsion from a place, as a punishment for crime; exile: — suru. 

Syn. TOKOBO BARAI.

TSUHO-HOCHI つじほ追針 n. The ruler of a province in the time of Yoritomo, who was called So-tili-ho-shi.

TSUJI つじ塚 n. A fence, or wall made of earth or clay.

Syn. SIREIHEI.

TSUJI-GAWARA つじがわら n. A brick.

TSUKA つうか 追 n. An appendix, a supplement or addendum to a book.

Syn. FUKOKU, ANI.

TSUKI つく追 n. A postscript to a letter.

TSUKU つく突刺 n. Antithetical sentence.

TSUKUMATSU つくまつ 繰前 n. A torch made of pine, flambeau.

Syn. TAIKATSU.

TSUKU つく 補修 (itaku nomu) — suru, to drink deeply of sake.

TSUKU つく 追 (oni yarai) The ceremony of driving evil spirits out of the house by scattering parched beans about on the last evening of the old year.

Syn. MAMI-MARI.

TSUKI N つう日 adv. Then, therefore, upon that, finally.

TSUKI N つう日 adv. At last, at length, finally, after all; with a negative verb,—
never: ryōji wo shite mo — shininashō, to do all you can for him he will die after all; — mita koto mo nai, have never seen it.

Syn. totō.

TSUI-NÖ-MICHI ツイノミチ 終途 (owari no michi) n. The last journey, i.e. death.

TEKINA タキナ n. The rainy season in June, i.e. tsuyu.

TSURUKU つるく 追記 (oi-kaki-tomoru) — suru, to chronicle or record one's meritorious deeds after his decease.

TSURON つるぞん 追論 — suru, to consider or deliberate upon one's virtues after his decease.

TSUSHEINO つしヘノ n. A mat or carpet spread on the floor.

TSUSHŌ つし وخ 追賞 n. Honors or rewards bestowed after the death of a person.

TSUSHI つしョウ 追従 n. Flattery: — suru, to flatter; — wo ittobu, id.

Syn. hetsurai, kobi.

TSUSHIKU つししく 堆積 n. Red lacquer carved or embossed.

TSUSHI タシュ 追従 i.e. tsu-shō.

TSUSHI-MATSUMI タシュマツミ n. To think over something past, to look back upon.

TSUSHIMA つつしま 追寄 (oi-tattobu) — suru, to render posthumous honor to one deceased.

TSUSHEI-SEI テシヘイセイ t.v. To set down, to place.

TSUJITACHI タシタチ 潮日 n. The first day of a month.

TSUJITATE タシテ 衛立 n. A screen of one leaf set in a frame.

TSUJITÔ タシト 戦計 (oitsu) — suru, to pursue and fight against, to quell, subdue, as a body of rebels.

Syn. sebitatsu.

TSUJITSUHI-SU テシフシツユ t.v. To waste, squander, to spend uselessly, to consume, expend: kin gi no —, to waste money; manashiku toki wa, to spend time uselessly; tikara no, to waste the strength.

TSUJIZEN タジセン 追善等 n. Mass said or offerings made for the dead: — wo suru, to perform mass; — wo itomu, id.

Syn. roji.

TSUJI タジシ 通 n. Free, open, unobstructed in passage, communication: daiben no — wa ikuga, how are your bowl? nan no — mo nai, no communication.

TSUJI タジシ 通詞 n. An interpreter, translator.

Syn. tsūben.

TSUJI タジシ n. The place where two streets cross, or where a street forks; a whirlwind.

Syn. chimata.

TSUJI-SU タジシズ t.v. and t.v. To have communication or intercourse with, to pass through freely or without obstruction; to be current, to be acquainted with, proficient in; to communicate, repeat: teki ni —, to have secret communication with the enemy; onna ni —, to have illicit intercourse with a woman; kokoro wo —, to communicate one's mind; daiben ga

—, to have an unconstipated condition of bowels; banji ni teijite, applicable to everything, to be proficient in everything

Syn. kato.

TSUJIBAN タジバン 車番 A guard-house at a cross-street.

TSUJIDAMA タジダマ n. A plant. Same as zuudama.

TSUJIDÔ タジダヲ 車堂 n. A small shed with an idol in it erected at a crossing, or at the fork of a road.

TSUJIGE タジゲ n. Woolly hair; curly hair.

TSUJIMI タジミ n. A street-walker, harlot.

TSUJIRO タジロ 切 n. Killing or murdering in the streets to try one's sword or skill.

TSUJIDÔSHUKU タジダスユク n. Telling stories on the streets.

TSUJISUSU タジススユカ n. Cathartic medicines, laxatives.

TSUJIKASU タジカサ n. Guarding the crossing places of roads.

TSUJIKAZAE タジカゼ n. i.q. tsuujikaze.

TSUJIKATSU タジカツ n. A festival in honor of Dōsojin, the god of roads.

TSUJIMI タジミ n. A bruise.

TSUJIMI-MU タジミム t.v. To become dark in color, as a scar.

TSUJITSAU タジツマ Relation of one thing with another: — ga awaru koto, something contradictory, or that has no connection with what was said before.

TSUJITORA タジトラ 手付 n. Divining one's luck by something heard at a cross-road, used now for anything by which one tries his luck.

TSUJITSURI タジツスリ 賂付 n. Selling in the streets.

TSUZÔ タジツウ 通常 (tsune no) — no, common, usual, customary: — kai, a regular meeting.

TSUZÔ タジツウ 通常 n. A universal feeling, or sentiment common to men.

TSUKA タカ n. A prop, brace. — wo kau, to brace.

Syn. tsukkai-bō.

TSUKA タカ 立 n. A tomb, a mound of earth: ichi ri zuka, mounds along a road for marking the miles.

Syn. haka.

TSUKA タカ 槍 n. The hilt of a sword; handle of a knife, hoe, sickle, etc.

TSUKA タカ 器 n. A hand-breath, a short time: — no tsuruji, a sword ten hands long; — no ma, a hand-breath; — no aida, id.

TSUKA-ANA タカアナ 壁 n. A cave, vault or tomb.

TSUKABASHIRA タカバシラ 支柱 n. A beam used as a support, a prop.

TSUKA-BUKURO タカブクロ 棲築 n. The covering of a sword hilt.

TSUKABUNA タカブナ 束築 n. A large juna.

TSUKAE タカエ 支 n. Obstruction, impediment, stoppage, pain in the stomach.

Syn. jama, todokori, sawari.
ashī ga tsukareta, my feet are tired by walking so far; ara shigoto de tsukareta, worn out by hard work.

Syn. kutahireru, towaru.

Tsukare,-ru タケレル 被突 (pass. or pot. of tsuki) To be stabbed, e.g. yari de tsukareru, stabbed by a spear.

†Tsukari タカリ n. A chain.

Tsukari,-ru タカレル 倒 (pass. i.v.) To be soaked, steeped, necerated: mizu ni —, to be steeped in the water; nagaku mizu ni tsukatte-ita kara ooku natta, it is heavy from being long in the water.

Syn. hitasare.

Tsukasa タカサ 司 n. Ruler, superintendent, director, chief officer.

Syn. chō, kashira, go.

†Tsukareshi タカレミシ n. Appointment to official service.

Syn. jomoku.

Tsukasare,-ru タカサレル Past of tsukasu.

†Tsukasa-yatsuke タカサヤツケ 官営 n. A convict.

Tsukasare,-ru タカサレル (caus. of tsuki) To cause to stick, etc.: aiso wo tsukasareru, to cause another to lose his affection for a person; wano wo —, to cause another to lie.

Tsuka-tsuka タカツカ adv. Suddenly, abruptly, unceremoniously.

Tsukara,-ru タカハレル 被使 (pass. of tsukai) To be used or employed.

Tsukasari,-ru タカサリ 追 (t.v.) To send, to give, to pay: tsukai wo —, to send a messenger; tegami wo Tōkyō ye —, to send a letter to Tōkyō; sono-hi ni oshiete tsukawasu, to deign to teach you; iroe wa sonohō ye tsukawasu, I give this to you.

Syn. yare, okuru.

Tsukaya タカヤ 摘屋 n. A wooden structure built over a tomb, as an ornament.

Tsuke タケ (coll.) A bill, or account, as of an inn, hotel or restaurant.

Tsuke,-ru タケル 付 (t.v.) To apply, affix, fix, attach, join, or fasten one thing to another; to put on, set, write down: wa wo —, to give a name; kizunon kusuri wo —, to apply medicine to a wound; iro wo —, to color, or dye; kabe wo —, to put on plaster, to plaster; osihōi wo —, to powder the face; hi wo —, to kindle, or set on fire; chomin ni —, to write anything in an account book or register; son ni —, to set a watch; me wo —, to fix the eye on; harin ni to wo —, to thread a needle; ne wo —, to fix or offer a price; shirushi wo —, to mark, fix a mark on; kane wo —, to blackmail the teeth; ki wo —, to give heed to, be careful of; nan wo —, to fasten trouble upon any one, as by a false report; tegami wo —, to send a letter; mizu ni —, to put into water, to soak; shio wo tsukete kū, eat it seasoned with salt; fude wo sumi ni —, to dip the pen into ink; nikki wo —, to keep a journal.

Tsukeragari,-ru タケガル 付 (i.v.) To exalt one's self, to puff up.

Tsuketana タケバナ 付鼻 n. Artificial nose.

Tsukemi タケミ 付火 n. A conflagration caused by an incendiary.

Tsukiebo タケボ 付柄 n. A watch, keeper; a guardian, nurse; a tutor.

Tsukufuda タケフダ 付引 n. A card or slip of writing attached to anything.

Tsukudami タケダミ 気付 n. The small piece of paper used to mark a word or sentence not known.

Tsukugami タケガミ 付箋 n. False hair: — wo suru, to put on false hair.

Syn. kamoji.

Tsukegi タケギ 火奴 n. A match made of sticks tipped with sulphur.

Tsukusetsu ターガ スリ 被属 n. Medicines used by external application.

Tsukki タケキ 通計 n. The whole amount, sum total.

Tsukuri,-ru タケイル 付入 i.v. To try to gain the favor of any one by a present, to curry favor; to pursue and enter, as a castle; to draw near to strike, as in fighting.

Tsukurishi タケイシ 被石 n. A touchstone.

Tsukurie タケエ 付際 n. A scheme or cunning to which one has been instigated or put up to by others.

Tsukujiko タケジコ n. A subsidiary fortress.

Tsukurake タケラケ 付 掛 n. Overcharging, charging in a day-book more than the price for which anything was bought.

Tsukure,ku,-ru タクレル 付引 i.v. and t.v. To carry or convey into, to observe, perceive, to mark, take notice of, take advantage of: hito no yonami wo tsukekonde konaraeru, to take advantage of the weak points of another to vex him; nimosi wo kuro ni —.

Tsukurisui,-ru タクルシスイ 付水 n. A complexion.

Tsukumono タクモノ 清物 n. Anything pickled in brine, sake, etc.; preserves, pickles.

Tsukun タクウン 通卷 n. A ticket for admission to a theatre, show or lecture.

Tsukune タクネ 漬物 n. Pickled greens or cabbage.

Tsukunen タクネ 漬物 n. The root or place where one thing joins on another; a bid, or price offered for anything (cont. of tsukuden); nimii no —, the place where the ear joins the temple; hana no —.

Tsukuden タクデン 付伝 n. A bid or price offered for goods.

Tsuketari タケタリ 付属 n. Anything added as a note, or addendum; (adv.) together with, besides.

Tsuketoko タケトドケ 付属 n. A fee, a payment of money, a bribe.
Tsukui-tsukue 竜琴 - い, to speak to another in an angry manner.

Tsukuyaki 竜琴焼き 名. Baked with some kind of seasoning put on it.

Tsukuyakiba 竜琴竹 う. A false edge, or an edge put on a sword by roasting, so as to resemble a good edge; (fig.) spoken of a fictitious knowledge or skill which is only put on.

†Tsuseki ツケースト n. A balky-horse:

— suru, to balk.

Tsuki ツキ 月 (getsu) n. The moon, month; senses (obs.): ga doru, the moon rises; ga iru, the moon sets; ga mitsuru, the moon is full; ga kakeru, the moon wanes; kono — this month; ato no — last month; no de, the rising of the moon.

Syn. swatsu.

†Tsuki ツキ n. Way, means, help; i.e. sazuki.

Tsuki 鏡 n. The name of a tree, same as keyaki.

Tsuki ツキ n. Form, manner, used only in compound words; as, kao-tsuki, expression of face; me-tsuki, the expression of the eye; te-tsuki, the form of the hand, or way of using it; aski-tsuki, way of walking; kotoba-tsuki, manner of speaking, or voice.

Syn. NARI, PURL.

†Tsuki ツキ n. A cup, vessel; used now only in comp. as sakazuki, takazuki.

Tsuki-kus ツキくす た v.t. To vomit, eructate: hedo wo —, to eructate.

Tsuki-kus ツキくす た i.v. To stick, cleave or adhere to; to be fixed, fastened or attached to; to arrive; to follow, join or side with; to belong to; to appertain to; to pertain, or relate to, refer to; 若 to bewitch, spell, as a fox: sumi ga te ni —, the ink sticks to the hand; kutsu ni doro ga —, the mud sticks to the shoes; shone ga —, to come to one’s senses; kitsune ga —, possessed by a fox; toki ni —, to go to bed, or to be confined to bed; byōki ga —, infected with disease; fune ga tsuita, the ship has arrived; uchi ga —, the shrub has taken root; kurai ni —, to ascend the throne; za ni —, to take a seat; waga te ni —, to join my command, or party; kerai ga shujin ni —, the servant adheres to, or sides with his lord; fune ni wo ro ga —, the ear belongs to, or is a part of the boat; miyi ni tsuite, on account of the convenience of the foregoing reasons; kate ni tsuki tentaku suru, to move one’s residence for the sake of convenience; iro ga —, to be stained or colored; ato kara tsuite ko, follow me, or come after me; hi ga tsuita, the fire begins to burn; koko ga tsukuru, not aware or conscious of; kono sekihan wa hi ga tsukuru, this coal will not burn; koko no tsuita koto, a thing of which one is conscious.

Tsuki-kus ツキくす た t.v. To thrust, or strike with anything pointed; to stab; to pound, as with a pestle: kane wo —, to ring a large bell by thrusting a stick of wood against it; tsue wo tsuite aruku, to walk with a cane; mochi wo —, to beat rice bread in a mortar; yari de —, to stab with a spear; tachi wo —, to make an expiration, to take breath.

Tsuki-kusa ツキクサ n. To build with stones, or earth: shiro wo —, to build a castle; teshigaki, tordite, odaiba, hettsu u no wo —, to build a stone wall, intrenchment, fort or furnace.

Syn. KIZUKU.

Tsuki-sui ツキスウ n. To be used up, to be exhausted, consumed, spent, finished, ended, to give out: kane ga tsukita, the money is all gone; chikara ga —, strength is exhausted; toshi ga —, the year is ended.

Syn. NAKANARU.

Tsuki-age ツキアゲ た突 t.v. To thrust upward at anything. 鎌 To finish building, as a wall.

Tsuki-agedo ツキアゲド n. A door which is opened by pushing up.

Tsuki-al ツキアル 突合 i.v. To associate, keep company, to have intercourse, or communion. 突合 To thrust, push at, or gore each other; aku ni ni tsuki-au na, keep no company with a wicked man.

Syn. MAJIMARU.

Tsuki-ai ツキア サ : Tsukimaru 徹露 n. Associating, keeping company, intercourse, communion, acquaintance.

Syn. MAJIMARU, KOSAI.

Tsuki-akari ツキアカリ 月明 n. Moonlight: — de hou wo yomu, to read a book by moonlight.

Tsuki-atari ツキアタリ 月突 t.v. To strike against, to collide, run against.

Tsukibana ツキバナ 月香 n. Monthly duty, as guard or watchman.

Tsukibara ツキバラ モ 月掛 n. Monthly payment, paying by the mouth.

†Tsuki-bitarai ツキビタライ 月掛 n. That part on the top of the head formerly shaven, supposed to resemble a half-moon; a horse with a white forehead.

Syn. BARAYARI, TSUKISHIRO.

Tsuki-dashi ツキダシ, -SU ツキダシ 突出 t.v. To drive or push out.

Tsuki-deppo ツキデッポ 月付ポuß n. A popgun.

Tsukifu ツキフ 月賦 Monthly instalments, or payments of a debt: — ni shite kane wo hurau, to pay money by monthly instalments.

Tsuki-fuse ツキフセ モ 月付突 t.v. To stab or thrust and cause to fail: =tuki-taosu; tuki-korobaru.

Tsuki-oke ツキオケ 月掛 n. Monthly dues, or payments of money: — ni shite kane wo atsumeru, to collect money by monthly collections.

Tsuki-gane ツキガネ 鍾 n. A large bell rung by thrusting a stick of wood against it.

Syn. TSURIGANE.

Tsukigama ツキガマ モ 月弓 n. A plane used by pushing.

†Tsukigane ツキゲ n. Cream-colored, of a horse.

Tsukigome ツキゴメ n. Cleaned or white rice; — yu, a shop where rice is cleaned.
TSUKIGOSHI ツキゴシ adj. Passing over from the end of a month to the beginning of the next; — no ame.

TSUKIGUSA ツキグサ n. A plant, same as tsuyugusa.

†TSUKI-HAR ツキハル n. The brilliance of the moon, bright moonlight.

TSUKI-HANASHI-su ツキハナス 失放 t.v. To thrust away, push asunder, to let go; to decline, as a request.

TSUKI-HANE-ru ツキハネ 蕉果 i.v. To be exhausted, used up, finished.

†TSUKI-HITO-OTOKO ツキヒトオトコ n. The sen-nia in the moon, who as a punishment is doomed to cut the katsura tree, which heels up as soon as it is cut.

TSUKI-IRE-ru ツキイレ 突入 t.v. To thrust in, to push or pressed in with anything pointed.

TSUKI-KI ツキ奇地地 n. Land made by filling in, as a swamp; reclaimed land.

Syn. umechi.

†TSUKI-KIJI-ou ツキキジ 失放 t.v. To beckon, to show or direct by the motion of the hands.

TSUKI-KAESHI-su ツキカエshi 失放 t.v. To thrust back, to stab back, or in return.

TSUKI-KAGI ツキカギ 月影 n. The shadow of the moon, moonlight: — ni hon yo yому.

TSUKI-KAKARI-ru ツキカカリ 失放 t.v. To be about to thrust or stab, to commence fighting with.

TSUKI-KASHI-su ツキカシ 失放 t.v. To thrust, stab, or stick each other.

TSUKI-KOMI-ru ツキコミ 失放 t.v. To thrust into, to draw near suddenly, as in fighting.

TSUKI-KOROSHI-su ツキコロシ 失放 t.v. To kill by stabbing, or thrusting with the point of anything.

TSUKI-KUDAKI-ru ツキクダカ 損穢 t.v. To break and pulverize by pounding in a mortar, or with the point of anything.

TSUKI-KUZUSHI-su ツキクツシ 失放 t.v. To throw down anything piled up, by thrusting, battering, or pushing; to put to rout.

TSUKI-MACHI ツキマチ 月待 n. Watching for the rising of the moon, on the 7th or 23rd night of the month.

TSUKIMATAE ツキマタエ 月待 n. Straddling or stretching across from one month to another, as an unfinished work: —itory shite にまる, continued to stay on from month to month.

TSUKI-MATORU-ru ツキマトラ 落穢 t.v. To cleave to, adhere to and follow.

TSUKI-MAWARI ツキマワリ 月待 n. Month about, alternate months: — ni ban wo suru, to watch month about.

TSUKIME ツキメ n. Puncture of the eye.

†TSUKIME-ku ツキメ i.v. To refuse, decline.

†TSUKI-MODOSHI-su ツキモデシ 失放 t.v. To thrust back, to stab back.

TSUKI-MONO ツキモノ 物物 n. Anything which is attached to, or is an indispensable part or accompaniment of another, as an oar to the boat, a cork to a bottle, etc., or anything that bewitches or takes possession of one, as a fox, ghost, etc: ro wa fune no —, the oar is a part of a boat; jū ni kagi wa — da, the key is a part of the lock.

†TSUKINARI-su ツキナキ adj. Not to accord, match, or suit.

TSUKI-NAMI ツキナミ 月並 Each month, monthly, month by month: jū go noichi wa — no yasumi da, the 15th day is a monthly rest.

Syn. mai TSUKI, TSUKIZUKI, MEORU.

†TSUKI-NO-DESHIO ツキノデシオ n. The rising of the moon compared to the rising tide.

†TSUKI-NO-HAYASHI ツキノハヤシ n. The kuge. See gekki-unkaku.

TSUKI-NO-KATSURA ツキノカツラ 月桂 n. The katsura tree in the moon, used only figuratively for attaining high literary honor.

TSUKI-NO-MONO ツキモノ 月類 n. The menses, catamenia.

Syn. SAWARI, KESUI, OESSUI, MEORU.

†TSUKI-NO-NEZUMI ツキノネズミ n. The moon compared to a rat, which by its constant revolutions gradually consumes human life.

TSUKI-NO-NUNO ツキノヌノ n. Cloth which in ancient times was paid to government as tax.

TSUKI-NO-OHINA ツキオヒナ n. The god of marriage; (coll.) the old man of the moon.

TSUKI-NOKIZUKU ツキノヅク n. Grapes preserved by a coating of sugar.

†TSUKI-NO-WA ツキノワ n. The full-moon: also the vital part in the breast of a bear.

TSUKI-NUKI-ku ツキヌキ t.v. To pound thoroughly, to pound over and over.

TSUKI-NUKI-ku ツキヌキ 御抜 t.v. To thrust through, stick through.

TSUKI-OTOSHI-su ツキオトショ 失放 t.v. To thrust down, to knock down.

TSUKI-SASHI-su ツキサシ 失放 t.v. To stick, or thrust into.

TSUKI-SERE ツキゼ n. Not exhausted, not finished.

†TSUKISHIRAI-su ツキシライ t.v. To gore, push, or butt with the horns, or with the knee.

†TSUKISHIRO ツキシロ n. The new moon; the shine part on the top of the head.

TSUKISHO ツキショ 夫伴 n. An escort, a guard, retinue, attendants.

TSUKISORO-ku ツキソロ 夫伴 i.v. To cleave to, attached to, as a wife to her husband: ishō tsukisou teishu; mi ni tsukisōte oru, to be united to one's body.

TSUKI-TOASHI-su ツキタオシ 失放 t.v. To thrust over anything standing, to stab and cause to fall.

TSUKI-TATSU-su ツキタチ 失放 t.v. To thrust in and cause to stand, as a stick into the ground: katan wo ki ni —.

TSUKI-TOKUSU ツキトメス 失放 t.v. To
TSUKU: 机 n. A writing table, desk, table.
TSUKUIMO, or TSUKUNE-MO 机目 n. The name of an edible root, a species of Dioscorea.
TSUKUMA 机摩 n. The name of a place in Omi, where the god of the kitchen was worshiped: — no matsuri, an ancient festival in honor of the god of the kitchen, where married women followed the koshi in procession, having pots or kettles on their heads, and offered them to the god; the number of the pots was according to the number of times that they had been married.
TSUKUMO-DOKO 机モドコル n. A house in the palace grounds where articles of silver or gold are made.
TSUKUMOGAMI 机モガミ n. An old bag with disheveled hair.
TSUKUNE-RU 机チル t.v. To press together or knead in the hands, as a lump of clay, a dumpling, etc.; ninyō wo —, to make clay images; te wo —, to fold the hands.
TSUKUNEN 机チン adv. (coll.) Sitting idly and lazily: — to shite hi wo kurasu, to pass the time listlessly without employment.
TSUKUNO-BITO 机ノビト客作人 n. A hired laborer.

Syn. YATOBIITO.

TSUKURA 机 n. A bundle of straw used as a target in shooting with the bow.
TSUKURA n. The young of the bora.
TSUKURAL-AU 机ララ Same as tsukuri.
TSUKURASE-RU 机ラセ 合作 (caus. of tsukuri) To cause to, or let make or produce.
TSUKURE-RU 机レ作 造業 (pot. of tsukuru) To be made, able to make or produce: dare mo tsukureru mono wo nai, no one can make it.

TSUKURI-BITO 机ビト作 t.v. To make; to form, fashion; to produce, cultivate, grow; compose: ie wo —, to build a house; katuchi wo —, to adorn one's person; ta wo —, to cultivate rice fields; ine wo —, to grow rice; uta wo —, to compose a song; hou wo —, to make a book; tsumi wo —, to commit a crime; toki wo —, to crow, as a cock.

Syn. SAKU, KOSHIRAKO, SURI, NASU.

TSUKURI 机作 n. Production, crop; the make, structure, construction; the right side of a Chinese character: kotoshi no — wo yō gotarimasu, this year's crop is good.

TSUKURI-AOKU-RU 机ラアグル 作上 t.v. To build up, to erect; to finish making.

TSUKURI-AWASE-RU 机ラハセ 作上 作上 t.v. To make so as to fit, to unite in making: toki wo —, to shout in answer to the shout of the opposite party.

TSUKURIBANA 机ラバナ 作花 n. Artificial flowers.

TSUKURI-BITO 机ビト作人 n. Maker, author.

TSUKURIBONI 机ビドリ作取 n. Keeping all that one produces,—said of a farmer who pays no taxes.

TSUKURI-HADA 机ヘダ n. The stalk of an artificial flower.
TSUMAIRI ツマライ n. A disease of the hoof of the ox.
TSUMA-JIRO ツマジロ バ自 n. A horse with four white legs.
TSUMA-JIRUSHI ツマジルシ バ参 n. A mark made with the nail.
TSUMAKARAGE ツマカラゲ n. Having the skirts of the dress tucked up, or girded up: — shite yuku.
TSUMA-KUBENAI ツマケベンアイ n. i.q. hōsenkwa.
TSUMAMI ツマミ 揮 n. A pinch of anything; a knob, as of a drawer: hito — no cho wo ireru, to put in one pin of tea.
TSUMAMU-TO ツマムボ n. Fingers skillful in playing the koto.
TSUMA-ORI-GARA ツマオリガラ n. A hat with the rim bent.
TSUMA-OTO ツマオト n. The sound of horses' feet; also the sound of the harp.

TSUMARAKU ツマラズ (neg. of tsumaru) Not clogged, or filled up; much used in collo. to express disapprobation.—stupid, useless, foolish, absurd: — koto wo itu na, don't say anything so absurd; — yatsu da, a stupid, useless fellow.

TSUMARI ツマリ 諲 n. A corner, a place beyond which there is no passing, a closure, stoppage, the end, conclusion.
TSUMARI ツマリ adv. After all, in the end, at last.

Syn. HIKKTŌ.
TSUMARI-RI ツマリリ i.v. To become short, or less in size, to shrink: take ga tsunatta, to be diminished in length; hi ga —, the days have become short.

TSUMARIKI ツマリキ n. The end of the toes: — kara nōten made, from the end of the toes to the crown of the head.

TSUMARE-RI ツマレス (caus. of tsumi) To cause to pile up, etc.

TSUMASHIHI-RI-RO-SHI ツマシキ adj. Economical, frugal or sparing in expenses: — kito, an economical person; — wa, a business in which the earnings are small.

Syn. KENTAKU.

TSUMAWARE ツマワレ n. Sand cracked,—of a horse's hoof.

TSUMAYA ツマヤ n. A bed-chamber.
TSUMA-YASHIRO ツマヤシロ n. A small Shintō shrine.
TSUMA-YOBI-RI ツマヨブ i.v. To call after its mate, as a stag.
Tsumeri シミキ 筋金 n. A fund or deposit of money: — wo shite oite te wo kau.
Tsumi-kiri シミキ 切 t.v. To pinch or pluck off, as a leaf.
Tsumi-komi シミコ 積込 t.v. To pile up anything inside of something else, as cargo in a ship; or 撷込, to pluck off, as leaves, and put into, as a basket.
Tsumikusa シミクサ 瘤草 n. Gathering plants for food; yamau ye — ni yuku.
Tsumi-nai シミナフ 罪 t.v. To punish for crime; hito wo —, to punish a person for crime.

Syn. BASHERU.
Tsumi-oki シミオキ 罪置 t.v. To pile away, hoard up, to deposit, lay up.
Tsumi-tate シミタテ 罪立 t.v. To lay by or set aside money for future use, used only of money collected in company.

Tsumitaiken シミタケン n. Money collected and laid by or deposited for future use.
Tsumogori シモgori Incorrect for tsumogori.
Tsumori シモリ 計 n. Calculation, reckoning; supposition, presumption; meaning, design, intention: — ga hazureru, to mistake in one's reckoning; dô suru — de koko ni kita, what was your intention in coming here? nai — da, I think not, or reckoning there is not; kono tana wo nani ni suru — darô ka, what does he intend doing with this shell? shin mukate hotoke wo — de shinjiru wo suru.

Syn. HAKARI, BÔKEN, OMOI.
Tsumori, -ru シモロ 様 i.v. To be piled or heaped; to accumulate, to increase in number: chirî tsunotte yama to naru (prov.), dust heaped up becomes a mountain; yuki ga —, the snow is deep.

Syn. KASANRU.
Tsumori,-ru シモロ 計 t.v. (coll.) To reckon, estimate, compute, calculate: kono fushin wa thura de dekira ha tsunotte minaare, estimate how much you can do this work for.

Syn. HAKARI.
Tsumori-gari シモロカリ 計書 n. A written estimate.
Tsumi シミ 鋪錘 n. The spindle of a spinning-wheel.
Tsumugari シムガリ n. Sharp-pointed.
Tsumugi シムギ 織 n. Pongee.
Tsumugi, -gu シムグ 鍼 t.v. To spin: ito wo —, to spin thread, or yarn.
Tsumuki シムキ 毛筆 n. The whisk of hair on the crown of the head; a whirlwind.
Tsumuki-kaze シムキカゼ 風 n. A whirlwind.

Syn. TOGAININ.
Tsumi シミ n. A kind of mulberry-tree.

Syn. TOGA, ATAMACHI.
Tsumi, -mu シミ n. To be checkmated.
Tsumi, -mu シミ 納 t.v. To pile, heap up, to pack; to accumulate, increase, amass, to deposit: fune ni ni wo —, to put cargo into a ship; ishi wo —, to pile stones; toshi wo —, to add year to year; kô wo —, to accumulate merit; zen wo —, to increase in virtue; aki wo —, to grow more wicked.

Syn. KASANRU.
Tsumi, -ru シミ 産 t.v. To pick up, as a bird; to nibble, as a rat; to pinch off with the nail, or scissors; nip off; to pinch, to pick up or pull apart (obs.): ito wo —, to spin thread (obs.); cha no ka wo —, to pluck off tea-leaves; wata wo —.

Tsumi-ake, -ru シミアゲ 産上 t.v. To pile up, heap up.
Tsumi-bitto シミビット 罪人 (zai-nin) n. A criminal, a transgressor, sinner.

Syn. TOGAININ.
Tsumi-kirozogushi シミキロザゴシ罪消 n. Blotting out sin, penance: — ni hokokoshi wo suru, to give alms in order to wipe away one's sins.
Tsumi-ishi シミイシ n. Foundation stones.
Tsumi-kaeshi, -su シミカエス 罪返 t.v. To re-ship, to load and send back.
Tsumi-kaban, -ru シミカバン 焦重 To pile up one on another.

Tsumi-kiri シミキ 筋金 n. A fund or deposit of money: — wo shite oite te wo kau.
Tsumi-kiri, -ru シミキ 切 t.v. To pinch or pluck off, as a leaf.

Syn. BASHERU.
TSUNA トウナ n. A rope, cable, hawser: — wo うつ, to make a rope.
Syn. nawa.
†TSUNADE トウナデ n. A hawser.
TSUNAGOARE-RU トウナガレル 撥於 Pass. or pot. of tsunagi.
TSUNAGI トウナギ n. Straw, or any other fibre mixed with plaster, to make it stick together; a bond.
Syn. suda, tsuta.
TSUNAGI-GE トウナギ急 t.v. To tie with a rope or halter, to hitch, to tether; to support, to sustain or lengthen, as life: una うな wo き に — , to hitch a horse to a tree; fune ふね — , to moor a ship or boat; inochi いおち — , to support life.
TSUNAGI-BASHIRA トウナギバシラ n. A post for hitching horses to.
TSUNAHIKI トウナヒキ n. Pulling the rope—either as boatmen, coolies, or for amusement to see who is the strongest.
†TSUNAKI-KU-SHI トウナイ 軽 adj. Painful; i.q. tsunarki.
TSUNAMI トウナミ 海嘯 n. A large wave which rolls over and inundates the land.
†TSUNAMI-MU トウナム i.v. To be fond of, addicted to.
†TSUNAKI トウナイ n. A sock made of leather.
TSUNASHI トウナシ n. The name of a fish.
†TSUNASHI トウナシ i.q. tsurenashi — nikiuki にきうき, cold and distant countenance.
TSUNA-CHI トウナチ n. A rope-maker, rope-making: — ba, a rope-walk.
TSUNA-WATAARI トウナタラリ 滅渡 n. Walking the rope, a rope-dancer.
TSUNA-WATAASHI トウナタアシ n. A rope-ferry.
TSUNE トウネ 常 Usual, common, ordinary, habitual, ordinary course of things, universal: — no koto, a common occurrence; — no tori, the usual way; — no kimono, every day clothes; tanoshimi たのしみ wo ねがう wo ひとこ — はれ。
Syn. fudan, itsumo, heizei.
TSUNKI トウンキ n. Common or every day clothing. Syn. fudangi.
TSUNE-NARAZU, OR TSUNE-NARANU トウネナラヌ 不常 adj. Unusual, strange, uncommon, not habitual, not constant or enduring: koko-uchi ここうち — , to feel different from one’s ordinary state.
TSUNE N トウネ 常 adv. Always, constantly; commonly, ordinarily.
Syn. itsumo, heizei.
TSUNE-ZUNE トウネププ 常常 adv. Always, constantly, habitually, commonly.
Syn. mai-mai, itsumo, fudan.
TSUNO トウノ 角 n. A horn, antenna; ushi shika うししか ひしょ な — , a cow or deer’s horns; — wo だつ, to get angry.
TSUNODARAI トウノダライ n. A square washbasin with spouts at the corners.
†TSUNO-FUDA トウノフダ n. A book-mark.
†TSUNO-GAMI トウノガミ 角葦 n. Two locks of hair like horus left on shaving a boy’s head.
TSUNOGI トウノギ 角鉄 n. An arrow tipped with horn or bone instead of iron.
†TSUNOGAMI-MU トウノガミ i.v. To sprout, send forth, shoot.
TSUNOGORIYAMI トウノもりやがみ 落葉 n. The hair gathered into a knot and curled on the top of the head.
†TSUNOKI, OR TSUNOKIWARA トウノキワラ n. A kind of arrow-head.
TSUNO-MATA トウノマタ 角策 n. A kind of sea-weed used in plastering walls.
TSUNOMUSHI トウノムシ 夭牛 n. The horned beetle, Cerambyx.
TSUNORASE-RU トウノラセる (caust. of tsunoru) To cause to increase, to aggravate, to cause to levy.
TSUNORI-RU トウノリ 垂 t.v. To raise, collect, gather, to levy or enlist. 弱 (i.v.) To increase, or grow more severe, or violent, to persist in: hei へい wo — , to levy troops; kin きん wo — , to collect money; kaze, byōki, samusa, atsusa nado あ — , the wind, sickness, cold, or heat increase in severity; itsunoru, to insist upon, adhere to what one has said.
Syn. asumerd, tsunoro.
†TSUNÔYA トウヤ n. A steep-roofed house.
†TSUNO-YORI-GAMI トウノヨリガミ n. i.q. tsunogami.
TSUNO TO タント adv. (coll.) Not noticing, recognising or speaking to another; cold and distant, arrogant or unsocial.
TSUN-TSUN トツツン (coll.) n. Uncourteousness, incivility, rudeness: — suru; — shita onna.
†TSUNO ツヌ i.q. tsuno.
TSUNÔYI-KI トウヨウキ 調和器 n. A bongie for the urethra.
TSUNZAKI-RU タンザキ 嵐 or 潮 t.v. To break or rend off; to rend, rive, tear apart: den wa だん wo tsunzakite ひくい wo はすう。
TSUNZEN-RI トツツゼシ adv. Minutely, finely, into pieces: kōcho ごちょう de — , to cut fine with a knife.
TSUPPARE トゥバパ張弦 n. A prop.
Syn. tsukraidō.
TSUPPARI-RU トゥパル 突張 t.v. (tsuki and haru) To prop up, to hold up anything about to fall; to push away, to stretch: — て しも — , to prop a house.
†TSURA トウラ i.q. tsuru, a bow-string.
TSURA トウラ 頬 n. The cheeks, the face.
Syn. kao, omote.
TSURA トウラ 造 n. A row, rank, file, line, series: gan がん ひと — , a row of wild geese.
TSURABONE トウロボネ 輔骨 n. The cheek bones.
TSURABUCHI トウラブチ 面挟持 n. One ration piece, according to the number in the family.
Syn. memebuchi.
TSURAGAMI トウラガマ Nh. The expression of countenance.
†TSURA-GAMACHI トウラガマチ n. The lower jaw, or lower part of the face.
TSURAGAMAKI トウラガマキ 頰模 n. The features, expression of countenance.
TSURE,-RU 素霊 伴 t.v. To lead, or take in company, to conduct, go along with, together with: tomo wo —, to take a servant along in going to any place; asita tsurete kou, bringing him with you to-morrow; jikku ni tsurete byoki go koru, diseases vary with the climate; toki yo ni tsurete fuzoku ga kawaru, customs change with the times.

Syn. TOMONAU, SASHI.

TSURE,-RU 素霊 鈷 i.v. To be caught with a hook and line, as a fish.

TSUREAI 素霊連 伴 n. Companion in wealock, husband, partner or consort.

TSUREAI,-AU 素霊仏 連 i.v. To go together, or in company; to be companions, to live together.

TSUREBIKI 素霊連 伴 n. Playing musical instruments: sumisen no wo suru.

TSUREBIKI 素霊仏 連 i.v. Singing together or in company; a chair: — de utau.

TSURE-DACHI,-TSU 素霊 佐立 i.v. To go together or in company: tsuereitte yoku.

TSUREKI 素霊 伴 n. Common, general, customary, usual, current.

TSUREKO 素霊 伴儿 n. A stepchild, or a child by a former marriage, which the mother takes with her when she marries another husband.

TSURENA-GORÔ 素霊倉高 n. Unfeeling, hard-heartedness.

TSURENAI-KI-SHI 素霊伴 adj. Hard, painful; cold, distant, unfriendly; unfeeling, heartless: tsure mo naki kao, a cruel, unfeeling countenance; — hito, a man void of feeling or pity; — inochi, a hard, or painful life; tsurenaku naru, to become distant or unfriendly.

Syn. TSUREAI, HAKU-JO-NA, NARAEI.

TSURE-SOII,-OU 素霊佐添 i.v. To go together, or in company, to be companions.

TSURE-ZUMI 素霊曳染 n. Leisure time, unoccupied or idle moments: — naru.

Syn. TOSEN, TAIKITSU.

TSURU 素鈷 n. Fishing with a hook and line, angling: — ni yoku, to go a-fishing; — wo suru, to fish with a hook and line.

TSURU 素鈷 n. (coll.) Change, or the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased: — wo toru, to receive the change.

TSURU 素鈷 n. A line with the upper end fixed, and used to brace or support anything from falling; — wo kakeru, to attach or support with a line.

TSURE,-RU 素鈷 伴 i.v. To suspend, or hang by a line; to fish with hook and line; to allure or catch by artifice, decoy: sakana wo —, to fish with a hook and line; tana wo —, to hang up a shelf by ropes; jōga ga kyaku wo —, the harlot allures visitors; hito wo tewater oku, to keep one in suspense.

TSURUKAI,-RU 素霊鈷 伴 i.v. To be drawn together or contracted, as by disease; cramped: suji ga —, the muscles are cramped or contracted.

TSURUKAI 素霊鈷 伴 n. To fish up, to climb up on a dangling rope, to hang up.
TSURI-AI ツリアイ n. Match: fusu no — ga urai, the husband and wife do not match.

TSURI-AI,-AU ツリアイ釣合い i.v. To balance, to be in equipoise, as of weights suspended from each end of a weighing-beam; to be in equilibrium: tuiranawo, do not balance.

TSURIRAI ツリライ釣り n. A fish-hook, also any hook attached to a line.


TSURIBORO ツリboro n. Angler, fisherman, with a rod and line.

TSURIBORI ツリbori 釣り n. A fishing pond, or a place where boats for angling are hired, and refreshments kept for pleasure parties.

TSURIBUNE ツリ編 n. A fishing-boat, used in angling.

TSURIDAI ツリダイ釣り n. A box, or frame used by coolies suspended from a pole.

TSURIDASHI,-SU ツリだし釣り t.v. To draw out with a hook and line, to lure out, draw or entice out of the house, to decoy.

TSURIDOKO ツリド科 n. A hanging bed, a hammock.

TSURIDONO ツリドノ釣殿 n. A saloon built over a pond for angling.

TSURIGANE ツリガ内 n. A large hanging bell.

TSURIGANE-NINJIN ツリガネニンジン 大参 n. TSURIGANESO /A spurious kind of ginseng, Adenophora verticillata.

TSURIGANNA ツリガナン 鉾鈎 n. A circular plane.

TSURISHISHOGO ツリシシゴ釣鈎 n. A rope ladder.

TSURITE ツリテ釣鈎 n. A fishing line.

TSURIKI ツリキ通力 n. Supernatural power, or influence, as of becoming invisible, of seeing, hearing, and knowing all things. Syn. JINZU.

TSURIKOMI,-MU ツリコミ t.v. To allure, entice, or draw into. Syn. MIKI-TREBU.

TSURIMAKO ツリマナコ n. Oblique eyes.

TSURIMMA ツリママ n. (coll.)

TSURINAWA ツリナハ n. A fishing-line.

TSURISAGE,-SU ツリサゲ釣下 t.v. To hang or suspend so as to swing; to dangle. Syn. TSURISU.

TSURIKEN ツリケン n. (coll.) The change received after paying more than the price of the article. Same as teiri.

TSURITE ツリテ釣手 n. A cord, or rope by which anything is suspended.

TSURITOKU,-SU ツリツク釣寄 t.v. To allure, entice, attract, to draw near or close to.

TSURIZAO ツリザオ釣竿 n. A fishing-rod.

TSURIBORO ツリボロ通路 n. An open road, a thoroughfare, communication: — wo ratu, to cut off communication.

TSURU ツル亀 n. A crane, stork, — said to live a thousand years, an emblem of long life: — no mago, a great-great-grandson.

TSURU ツル苺 n. A vine: budō no —, a grape-vine; — ga nobiru; — ga hau.

TSURU ツル弦 n. A bow-string: — wo kageru, to fix the string to the bow; — wo hazusu, to lose the bow-string; nade no —, the bow-like handle of a pot; masu no —, the diagonal iron bar across the top of a grain measure.

TSURU ツル A pret. suffix to verbs, —taru: yune ni hito wo mitsuru yo, when the night she saw a man in a dream.


TSURUBASHI ツル橋 n. An iron pick.


TSURUBE-UCHI ツルベおuch タ耳 n. Firing by volley. Syn. REME-FUZU.

TSURUGI ツルギ 錬 n. A long double-edged sword used in ancient times. Syn. KATANA, KEN, TACHI.

†TSURUHAGI ツルハギ n. Naked legs; garments rolled up: — nite wataru, to wade across with the garments rolled up.

TSURUKAKE-MASU ツルカケマス n. A dry measure that has an iron bar extending across to give accuracy to the measure.

TSURUKUMI ツルクミ n. Crane's neck, a long kind of gourd.

TSURUMI,-MU ツルム n. To copulate, to cover, or tread, as animals or fowls: tori, kedamonu, mushi yado ga —.

TSURU-NO-HASHI ツルノ橋鈎 n. A crane's bill; a pickaxe, = tsurubashi.

†TSURU-NO-KO ツルノ子 n. A great-grandchild.

TSURUSASHI ツルサシ n. A maker of bowstrings.

TSURUSU,=-SU ツルス釣り t.v. To let hang by a rope, to suspend, hang: torō wo —, to hang a lantern or lamp. Syn. SADERU.

TSURUSHIGATARI ツルシガタリ n. Persimmons dried, by stringing on a stick and hanging in the air.

TSURU-TSURU ツルツル adv. (coll.) In a gliding manner, glibly, smoothly: — to suburu, to slide glibly: — shita mono, a smooth thing.

TSURU-UCHI ツルうち n. Striking the bowstring to keep of evil spirits.

TSURUZU ツルツツ n. — naru, sincere, faithful.

†TSURUSHIMA-YOMI ツリシマヨミ n. The go-on of the Chinese characters originally brought to Japan by way of Taishima.

TSURUSHI ツルシ怒り心 (koko wo itameneru) n. Great anxiety, mental trouble or disquiet, pain or sorrow, grief.

TSURUSHI ツルシ通信 n. Communication, correspondence, tidings, word: — suru, to correspond, communicate.

Syn. OTOKERU, TATORU, INUSHIN.

†TSURUSHIYAKA ツリシヤカ adj. Cautious, prudent, circumspect.

TSUSÔ ツスオ通目 (yomusugara) n. The whole night.
澄しも ウミシマヤ 通商 n. Commerce, trade:
— jōyaku, treaty of commerce.
澄しも ウミシマヤ 通報 (zoku-myō) n. The
name by which one is generally known.
澄しも ウミシマヤ 通電子 n. A screen
made of lattice work.
澄しも ウミシマヤ 挫乱 (itami) n. Pain, suffering.
澄しも ウミシマヤ 胎児 n. IV, Cissus thunbergii.
澄しも ウミシマヤ 布 n. Straw or any fiber mixed with
plaster.

Syn. nuta, tsunagi.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 伝 n. Tradition, transmission, hand-
ing from one to another.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 傳 t.v. To transmit or
pass along from one to another, hand down
by tradition, to teach: shinon ni mono wo — ,
to transmit anything to posterity.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 傳聞 t.v. To hear
by tradition, to hear through others.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 傳 i.v. To walk or go,
along, to pass along: nawa wo — , walk the
road; kumo ga ito wo — , the spider climbs its
thread; iishi wo — , to walk over a line of
stones; misu ga kakehi wo — , the water runs
along the outside of the pipe.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 布 n. A species of rush.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 螺纹 (itaku nagaku) — suru,
deeply sighing or lamenting: — no itari,
exceedingly lamentable.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 布 adj. Ignorant, unacquainted; unskillful, unhandy,
inexpert; awkward, clumsy; rude, rough, or
badly done: taiku ga — , the work is clumsily
done. Syn. hetar, busake, bukbe.

†澄しも ウミシマヤ adv. Mistily, as seen
through a fog.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 傳 i.v. To be trans-
mitted, delivered, or passed along from one
to another, or from age to age; to receive,
derive or inherit from one's ancestors: senzo
yori tensawatta mono, a thing received
from one's ancestors.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 傳 n. An introducer, go-between,
or mediator between two parties who are
strangers to each other.

Syn. tetsuzan.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 原 n. Something heard from
an intermediate person.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 朝 n. Early morning, already:
— ni okiru, to rise early.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 袖 n. A mode of dressing the
hair where the hair on the sides of the head is
spread out like the wings of the cicada.

Syn. tabo.

†澄しも ウミシマヤ adv. Fixedly, steadily: — miru.

澄しも ウミシマヤ 副 n. A present, a wrapper of
straw such as that in which eggs are carried:
ie-zuto ni suru. Syn. mitsuk.
TOKORÔ, n. Anci
ently a let
er or any writing folded in
leaf, a love-
letter.
TÔKÔ, n. A w
ell fenced
around to prevent others from
drawing water.
TÔKÒUNASEISÔMÔ TÔKÔHATÔRÔ. The
wagtail,＝sekirei.
TÔKÔSU TÔKÔ n. A coat made in foreign
style.
TÔKÔSUTUSÔ TÔKÔDE n. A tight sleeve.
TÔKÔSUJÔMÔ TÔKÔ n. Pitch darkness.
TÔKÔTSUCHI, TÔSU TÔKÔTÔ 立 (cont. of tsuki and
tatsu) i.v. To rise up suddenly.
TÔKÔTU TÔKÔ adv. (coll.) In the
manner of anything
passing along quickly: －deru, to slip
t out.
TSUKABÔKÔ TÔKÔBÔGÔ 石露 n. Name of a
flowering plant, Ligularia kampferi.
TSUKAMÔNO TÔKÔMÔKÔ 兵 n. A soldier: －gura,
armory.
SYN. HENSHI.
TSUKU TÔKÔ n. Over-ripe and soft, as
fruit.
TSUKU TÔKÔ 慘乱 n. The bodily disorders
caused by pregnancy: －gami, the indisposition
attending quickening.
SYN. OOSU.
TSUTA TÔKÔ 通夜 n. Passing the whole
night, as in religious exercises: －kyô wo yomu,
to spend the whole night in reciting prayers; －
wo suru.
TSUTA TÔKÔ 光澤 n. Gloss, shine, lustre,
polish: －ga aru, to be glossy; －wo dau,
to make to glisten.
TSUTA TÔKÔ 学舎 n. A large mercantile ship-
hing house.
TSUTAIKEKI, KU, TÔKÔ TÔKÔMÔKE adj. Glossy, lustrous,
bright.
TSUTÔSU-SUTA TÔKÔ TÔKÔMÔKE adj. Clearly, plainly;
used with a negative verb, not at all, not very
well: －pugo wo mashi-tamauwazu, did not eat
his food.
TSUTAYAKA TÔKÔMÔKE 他 adj. Beautiful, glossy;
bright, clear.
TSUTÔYÔ TÔKÔMÔKE 他通用 Current, in common
or general use: －suru, to be current; Nippon
de wo doru ga － semu, the dollar is not
current in Japan; －kin, current coin.
TSUTÔ, KI, SHI TÔKÔMÔKE 他 adj. Strong,
powerful, violent, mighty, severe, firm; twayoi
kaze, a violent wind; tikoi ga － of great
power; twayoi hito, a mighty man; tseyoku
naru, to become strong or powerful.
TÔTÔME, KU, TÔKÔMÔKE 強 i.v. To make strong,
to strengthen, encourage, invigorate: －kaze ga －
to make a fire burn more intensely; kokoro
we －, to encourage, or animate; karada wo
yôjô white tsuyoneru, by taking care of one's
health to invigorate the body.
TSUYÔMÔI TÔKÔMÔKE 強 n. Strength, support,
a stay.
SYN. CHIKARA, TAYÔRI.
TSUYÔRI, KU, TÔKÔMÔKE 強 i.v. To grow stronger,
severe, or more violent: zen ga tseyoreba aku
ga yowaru, as virtue becomes stronger vice
grows weaker; kaze ga －, the wind increases
in violence.
TSUYÔSA TÔKÔMÔKE 強 n. The degree of power,
might, violence.
TSUYÔYÔMÔI TÔKÔMÔKE 勁 n. A strong bow;
a powerful archer.
TSUYÔ TÔKÔ 湿雨 n. The rainy season,
commencing about the 1st June.
SYN. NYUBAI.
TSUYÔ TÔKÔPÔ n. Dew; fig. for the smallest
particle, brief: －ga aku, the dew falls; －
no inochi, life as evanescent as the dew; －
uta ga bekii tokoro no nashi, not the least
reason for doubt; －hodo mo shirazu don't
know the least.
TSUYÔ TÔKÔ-SÔ n. Broth, soup.
TSUYÔ TÔKÔ n. A tassel worn from the sleeve
of the shitattare.
TSUYÔ-IKI TÔKÔMÔKE 送 揙 n. The end of tsuyu
or rainy season in June.
TSUYÔFUKÔ, KU, TÔKÔMÔKE 強 i.v. To be late
in the night.
TSUYÔ-HARAI TÔKÔBÔGÔ 露拂 n. The person
who went before a noble to clear the way, and
make people squat down; also, an inferior
actor, who amuses people assembling in a
theatre until the principal actor makes his
appearance.
TSUYÔKEKI, KU, SHI TÔKÔMÔKE 他 adv. Wet with
dew, dewy: tseyukéki michi, a road wet with
dew.
TSUYÔKÔSA TÔKÔMÔKE 淫草 n. Dewy grass; －ni
koromo wo nurusu.
TSUYÔKÔSA TÔKÔMÔKE 鶴羽草 n. A plant,
Spider-wort, Commelyna communis, recently
used as a dyestuff.
TSUYÔMÔSHI TÔKÔMÔKE n. Insects that live in
the grass.
TSUYÔFOJI, KU, TÔKÔMÔKE 強 adj. (coll.) Dewy;
－michi.
TSUYÔ-KE TÔKÔMÔKE 鶴羽セ n. General
or common properties of matter.
TSUYÔTÂKE TÔKÔMÔKE 鶴ケ n. A mushroom
that springs up in the rainy season of June.
TSUYÔZÔSA TÔKÔMÔKE 淫竹 n. Bamboo grass.
TSUYÔZÔ TÔKÔMÔKE 他通便 Popular, suitable to
the common people, easy to be understood;
common.
TSUYÔ TÔKÔ Same as juzu-dama.
U. U ウ (karasu) n. A crow; black: kin-u, golden crow, the sun; — gan, black eyes.
U ウ鷺 ウサギ n. A cormorant: — wo tsukan, to fish with a cormorant; — no me suru karasu wa mitu wo nomu (prov.).
U ウ ŭ n. (the first syllable of usagi, a hare) One of the twelve signs: — no toki, 6 o'clock A.M.: — no hō, the east.
U ウ 有 ウウ n (go-on; the kan-on pronunciation of yu is preferred by the Japanese) n. Possession, property: mina kare ga u to naru beshi, all will become his property.
U ウ exclamation: Yes: ina to mo u to mo iwasu, he said neither no nor yes.
U ウ 赤 ウカ n. To get, obtain, to be able. Syn. red.

UABACHIDORI ウバチドリ n. A species of Oystercatcher, Hamatopis.
UBAI ウバイ 奙良 mul. (Sans.) The name of an order of female religiousists among the Buddhists; female lay Buddhists.
UBAI ウバイ 媛梅 mul. A kind of dried plum, used as a medicine.
UBAI-AL ウバアイ 抜 t.v. To take by force or violence; to seize, to rob, steal: kane wo ubu mono wo koronare, kuni wo ubu mono wo to naru (prov.), he that steals money is killed, but he that steals a country becomes a king. Syn. nusumu.
Ubara ウバラ Same as ibara.
UBASOKU ウバソク 媘良 mul. (Sans.) The name of an order of male religiousists among the lay Buddhists.
UBAWARE- ウバaware 剃 n. (pass. or pot of ubai) To be taken by force, seized, robbed.
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<tbody>
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<td>ウベ官</td>
<td>右庭, properly, that which ought or should be: — na, very well, yes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ウベトトモト</td>
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<tr>
<td>ウベナイト</td>
<td>秘 t.v. To assent, consent, acquiesce; to submit: ubenawazu, would not consent.</td>
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<td>シュウリ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウブ生產</td>
<td>Natural state, simple, unworlten, unadorned: — naishi, a stone unpolished; — na musume, an unsophisticated young lady; — no nama, natural state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウシゲン</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウベゴ洗髪</td>
<td>The first cry of an infant just born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウベゴエ髪</td>
<td>The hair of a newly born infant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウベゴキ着衣</td>
<td>The clothes worn by a new-born infant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウベメ分娩</td>
<td>A woman with child, pregnant woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウネノ船</td>
<td>A boat used in fishing with a corromant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウブ切 Есть</td>
<td>The birth-place, native place, the tutelary god of a place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウブゴメシ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウビガ子</td>
<td>A lying-in chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウビ nackt</td>
<td>The warm water in which an infant is first washed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ戸内或氏</td>
<td>Inside, within, whilst, among, in, into; a house: owae no — wa doko, where do you live? — ye hairu, to enter the house; te no —, inside of a house; luko no — ni ireta, have put it in the box; ni san ni chi no — ni yukimashī, I shall go within two or three days; gakusha no — ni kono hito ga dai ichi da, this person is the first among the learned; — no hito, the man of the house, my husband; kuren — ni kaere, come back before sunset; Nippon ye konu — ni, before I come to Japan; hiru no —, in the day-time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウナカ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅打 t.v.</td>
<td>To strike, knock, beat, smile, shoot; to slay, forge, or make by beating; often used prefixed to other words to add force to them, or for elegance: tatoku no —, to beat, or play a drum; kau no —, to strike or ring a bell; tokis no —, to strike the hour; hi no —, to strike fire; kataki no —, to kill an enemy; kubī no —, to cut off the head; katana no —, to forges a sword; kugi no —, to hammer a nail, or drive a nail; te no —, to clap the hands; go no —, to play checkers; bakuuchi no —, to gamble; momen no —, to mull cloth; teppō de tori no —, to shoot a bird with a gun; ishi no —, to throw a stone; misu no —, to sprinkle water; himo no —, to make braid; ami no —, to cast a net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウブシ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅打 t.v.</td>
<td>To strike, beat, smile, kil, or shoot each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅打 t.v.</td>
<td>To tell something concealed, to reveal, confess; to break open: kokoro wo —, to open one's heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻 t.v.</td>
<td>To join by beating, to weld; to inform beforehand, to give previous notice, to play in concert on different musical instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>The inside edge, moderation, a proper medium, temperance, abstinence: nani goto no — ni suru ga yoi, it is well to exercise moderation in all things; — mono, a temperate person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウキ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>A block on which anything is beaten, or for ringing coin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>A private bath-tub, not a public one.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>Sending the spectators of a wrestling performance away by beating a drum, the close of a wrestling performance: yoji ni — ni natta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>To begin to shoot, or play draughts; to raise by beating, as letters or figures; to make an offer; to march out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>The mallet carried by Daikokuten, the God of Wealth, every blow of which produces a piece of gold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>To knock down with the face to the ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>A long robe worn by women of rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>A punch for making holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>To stretch along, stretch out: shirahama nagaku —, the white beach stretches far off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>To knock away by beating, or shooting; to beat off or away, as dust, an enemy, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>A bridge thrown over or constructed in haste most for the occasion: — wataru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>To destroy by killing or shooting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>A machine for pressing out oil, etc.; a press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウキ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>Braid, silk cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウキ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>To beat flat, to flatten by beating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウキ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ウチ脅撻</td>
<td>To fight one's way in, to enter: kataki no ie —, to enter forcibly the house of an enemy in order to slay him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウキ</td>
<td>KILLED in a battle: — suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウキ</td>
<td>The inside of a helmet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シュウキ</td>
<td>To overcome, conquer, — in battle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UCHI-KAESHISU ウチカヘス 打反 t.v. To strike back, return a blow.
UCHI-KEMUSHISU ウチカヘシュシ adv. On the contrary, the reverse of that.
UCHI-KAGI ウチカギ n. A boarding hook, used in a naval battle to hold the enemy's ship.
UCHIKAKE ウチカケ n. A long robe without sleeves; a long outside garment worn by women.
UCHIKAKE-RU ウチカケル 打掛 t.v. To throw over or upon, to be about to strike, shoot, play, or throw.
UCHIKATA ウチカタ n. Same as kempaki.
UCHIKATA ウチカタ 内方 (nai-ho) n. Wife.
UCHI-KATAME-RU ウチカタメル 打壊 t.v. To harden by beating; to make secure.
UCHI-KESHI ウチケシ n. A negative (in grammar): -e わ わ エ no -- エ, エ is the negative of エり.
UCHI-KESHI-SU ウチケシス 打消 t.v. To extinguis by beating, to stop, silence.
UCHIKI ウチキ 袴 n. A long robe worn by women.
UCHIKI ウチキ 内気 n. Retiring, diffident, modest, bashful, timorous; -- onna, a modest woman.
UCHIKIKU ウチキク n. A love song, love affair.
UCHI-KIRI-RU ウチキリ 打切 t.v. To strike and cut, as with a sword, or axe.
UCHIKIRI ウチキリ 打損 n. A wound made by a blow, convulsed wound.
UCHI-KOMI-RU ウチコミ 打込 t.v. To throw or shoot into, beat into.
UCHI-KOSHISU ウチコシス 打殺 t.v. To kill by striking, beating or shooting.
UCHI-KOWASHI-SU ウチコハス 打破 t.v. To break by striking; to break down, as a building; to demolish.
UCHI-KUDAKI-RU ウチクダキ 打碎 t.v. To smash or crush by beating, break to pieces.
UCHIKURUBUSHI ウチクラブシ 内翻 n. The internal ankle bone.
UCHI-KUTSUKO-GI ウチクツウガ i.v. To sit in an easy and free way, free from form or restraint of etiquette: uchikutsuwoide at-kataru.
UCHI-MATARI-RU ウチマタリ 打相 i.v. To be mixed, mingled together.
UCHI-MAKE-RU ウチマガ 打負 i.v. To be defeated in battle.
UCHI-MAKE-RU ウチマガ 打負 i.v. To be defeated in battle.
UCHI-MAKE-RU ウチマガ 打負 i.v. To be defeated in battle.
UCHI-RENTEI ウチレンテ 打拓 n. To pour out, -- as water from a vessel: kokoro no ari-take wo uchimakете iu.
UCHIMAKI ウチマキ 敵矢 n. Sprinkling rice about in a house to keep evil spirits from doing harm, -- the rice is supposed to please and propitiate them; the rice that is thus scattered; rice offered to the kami; washed rice, -- used by women.
UCHIMAKU ウチマク 内幕 n. Private, secret; -- ni shite kudasare, please let this be private, or between ourselves; kono koto wa -- no ha-nashi ni shimashō, I will keep this matter private.
UCHIMAME ウチマメ 打豆 n. Beans pounded and boiled in soup.
UCHIMATA ウチマタ 賞 n. The inside of the thigh; -- gōyaku, a plaster on the inside of the thighs, only used fig. for one who flatters and tries to be friendly with two parties who are at variance.
UCHIMI ウチミ 打肉 n. A bruise, contusion.
UCHIMONCO ウチモノ 襲撃 n. Same as uchimata.
UCHIMONO ウチモノ 打物 n. Anything made on an anvil, or by forging; a hallberd.
UCHIMONO ウチモノ 捕物 n. A kind of confectionery.
UCHI-MO-OKAREZU ウチモノカラレズ adv. Could not let it pass.
UCHI-MORASHI-RU ウチモラシ 打装 t.v. To let escape from slaughter.
UCHI-NARASHI-SU ウチナラシ 打破 t.v. To sound by striking or beating: shita wo --, to smash the lips, to click with the tongue.
UCHINWA ウチニワ 手間 n. A small courtyard, or a little yard inclosed by a house, inner court.
UCHI NO-HIME-MIKO ウチノヒメミコ n. An imperial princess, i.q. naishihime.
UCHINURI ウチウリ 内規 n. Inside measurement or dimensions.
UCHISHIKI ウチシキ 打数 n. A spread for a table or stand.
UCHI-SHIORK-RU ウチシオル 打卓 t.v. To droop, lose heart, be dispirited.
UCHI-SHTAGARU ウチシタガル 打従 t.v. To bring into subjection.
UCHI-SURU ウチスル 打屈 t.v. To beat one into a sitting posture.
UCHISUZUME ウチスズメ n. An insect, species of Smerinthus.
UCHI-TAOSHI-SU ウチタオシ 打倒 t.v. To beat or knock down anything standing.
UCHI-TO ウチト (same as uchi-soto) Inside and outside.
UCHI-TORE-RU ウチトロ 打解 i.v. To be free from doubt or suspicion; to be familiar, frank or free in manner; to leave it just as it is, to feel at ease or free from restraint.
UCHITOME ウチトメ 打留 n. The end or conclusion of a show or play.
UCHI-TORE-RU ウチトロ 打留 t.v. To shoot or strike and give a quietus to.
UCHI-TORI-RU ウチトリ 打取 t.v. To slay, kill in battle.
UCHI-TSUKERU ウチツケル 打着 t.v. To nail anything on something else; to throw against, throw and hit: hame wo hashiri ni --, to nail clap-boards on a post; midogarasu ni ishi wo --, to throw a stone against the window.
UCHI-TSUKERU ウチツケル adv. Directly, immediately, to one's face: -- iu, to speak to one's face, -- without backwardness.
UCHI-TSUCHI ウチツチ 内肉 Private, or that which concerns one's family only: -- no koto, a private or family affair.
UCHI-UMI ウチウミ 内海 n. An inland sea.
UCHIWA ウチワ 内海 n. A family, household.

Syn. kanai.
UCHIWA ウチワ园扇 n. A fan, such as do not fold.
UCHIWA ウチワ内祝 n. Having the legs bent inward, knock-kneed.
UCHIWA-FUGU ウチワフグ n. A kind of fish, Triodon.
UCHI-WAKE,-RU ウチワケル内揃 t.v. To tell or declare something secret, to reveal, confess; to state particularly or minutely: haji we inranbu ri ga wakaranu kara uchiwakete hanasu.

Syn. UCHI-AKERR.
UCHIWARE ウチワレ内分 n. Division, internal discord, variance.
UCHI-WATASHI,-SU ウチワタス t.v. To look over or across, — as a landscape.
UCHI-YABURI,-RU ウチヤブレ 打破 t.v. To break or tear by a blow.
UCHI-ZEMBA ウチズメ 打診 n. Scant or close measurement.

UCHIEN ウチアイ有頂天 n. The highest of the 9 heavens of the Buddhists; absent-minded, or absorbed in one thing and oblivious of everything else: ni naru; made nobori-trume, to ascend to the highest heaven.

Syn. MECHEI, UWANOSORA.
UCHI ウチ内 n. All under the canopy, the universe.
UCHI ウチ內中 (ame no uchi) In the rain: to tabi, traveling in the rain.
Udai ウダイ内字 (uchä) n. The whole world, under the heavens: ni na woe kagayasaku.

Syn. TENKA, SESAKU.
UDAJIN ウダジン右大臣 n. One of the highest officers in the government, next in rank to the Satajin, and member of the council of state.
UDAKI,-KU ウダク i.v. Same as idaku.
UDATSU ウダツ n. (coll.) Fortune, luck, chance or property: mo — ga agararu, there is no longer any hope of good fortune, or rising in the world.
UZ ウズ 腹 n. The arm: woe makuru, to roll up the sleeve.
UZU ウズ 楽 t.v. To cook by boiling, to boil; same as yuderu: tamago woe —, to boil an egg.
UDESMASHI ウデスマシ腕試 n. Trying one's skill or strength at anything.
UDE-DATE ウデデータ腕立 n. Gallantry, boasting of, or showing, one's strength.
UDE-UMI ウデミ n. Arms akimbo.
UDEKOO ウデコウ腕競 n. Trial of strength; skill: de ko, come on let us try our arms, let us fight it out; akindo de kane woe makuru, the merchant makes money by his skill in trade.
UDEKORI ウデクロ腕損 n. A chivalrous person.
Syn. OTOKODATE.
UDEKURI ウデクリ腕首 n. The wrist.
Syn. TEKURI.
UDEMABUKI ウデマブキ腕握 n. Rolling up the sleeve.

UDEMAMORI ウデマモリ n. A charm or amulet worn on the arm.
UDENUKI ウデヌキ n. The loop of braid or cord attached to the handle of a sword to keep it from slipping from the hand.
UDENURI ウデヌリ線 n. An armlet.
UDE-OSHI ウデшение腕押 n. Pushing each other by taking hold of the arms, as a trial of strength: woe suru.
UDEPOSU ウデプレゼン n. (coll.) The arms: ga tsuwan, strong in the arms.

UD]][ ウデ吹く腕 强 Force or strength of arm: kuchi de kanawanu kara — de iku, since talking is of no use I will try what force can do.
UDO ウド開法 n. The name of a vegetable, Aralia cordata: no tai-boku (prov.).
UDON ウドン温麺 n. Macaroni, vermicelli.
UDONGE ウドンげ優等 n. The name of a fabulous flower, said to bloom but once in a thousand years.
UDONKO ウドンこ麭粉 n. Wheat flour.

Syn. KOMOGI-NO-RU.
US ウヘ上 n. The top, higher or upper part; above, superior; preëminence, superiority, outside, exterior; more than, beyond, besides; used in speaking of the Tenki and as an honorable title; as, hime u; ue sama, his highness; woe shita ye to de woe ushinaru, to be confused and all topsey-turvy; mi-no —, one's fortune, or luck; social position, or rank; yama no — ni agaru, to ascend to the top of a mountain; no hō, the upper side; no hito, upper classes of men, superiors; tsukue no — ni oku, to place it on the table; kono — wa ikaga sen, what can I do more than this; kono — woe nai, there is nothing superior to this, or after this; on mi no — woe anji-wazurau, am anxious about you.
US ウヘ陽 In public, openly, in appearance: woe shita shikubaru, we must not appear to be friendly.
US ウエ飢 n. Hunger, starvation: woe shihyo, to endure hunger; woe suki.

Syn. HARAOMERU, HIDARU, HIMOJII.
US ウエ飢 l.v. To be hungry: weta sake, when one is hungry nothing tastes good, ki no weta mono, a faint-hearted person.

Syn. HARAOMERU, HIDARU, HIMOJII.
US ウエ飢 l.v. To plant; set in the ground, to colonize, settle: ki woe —, to plant a tree; woe, —, to plant seed; hōsō woe —, to inoculate the small-pox; gyoito woe —, to vaccinate; hito woe shima ni —, to colonize men on an island; kawazu woe —, to set type.

US-HOSO ウエバウソ頭痛経 n. Vaccine disease, also inoculated small-pox: woe saureru, to vaccinate; woe, vaccine virus.
US-SHIDAI,-SU ウエチバフ l.v. To mistake in planting, or in setting type.
US-DOMI ウエグム植込 n. A flower garden, nursery; planting several kinds of plants.
UWE ウェ活字 n. Movable type.
Syn. KATSUBI.
Ujijin ウエリュ 吞死 n. Death by starvation: — wo shita, starved to death.
Syn. Gashii.

Urei-ku ウエカール 植木 t.v. To transplant: nee wo —, to transplant young sprouts.
Ueki ウエキ 植木 n. A plant; flowers or young trees kept in pots, or for transplanting, a nursery plant.

Uekita ウエキヤ 植木屋 n. A nurseryman, a florist, gardener.
Syn. Ninsekuru.

Ume ウメ n. A woman who plants rice.

Uromon ウロモノ 植物 n. A plant.
Syn. Shokubutsu.

Uenaki，-ku-shi ウヘナキ adj. The highest, greatest.

Uetsugata ウヘツガタ 上方 n. An anti-chamber in the palace for the concubines of the Tenno.

Uetsugata ウヘツガタ 上方 n. The upper class of people, nobility.

Uetsuke ウヘツケ n. Planting, cultivation.

Uevaraha ウヘツラワ 上童 n. A young maid-servant in the palace.

Uru ウル 即腐 n. Irrelevant and absurd, as an argument: — no setsu.

Ugachi，-tsu ウガチ t.v. To dig, to penetrate, pierce, to pry into; to put on, as clothes, to wear: kutsu wo —, to wear shoes; konoha wo fuji no to mote ujutsu, string leaves together with a thread of wisteria; ano wo —, to make a hole; uguata hito, a person who understands human nature; — kota, a wise saying which reveals the hidden springs of human actions.
Syn. Horai.

Uogai ウオガイ 喫 n. Washing or rinsing the mouth, gargling: — wo suru.

Uogamo ウオガモ n. A species of Guilleminot.

Uogan ウオガン 豊盈 (me aru) Having eyes, intelligent: — no hito.

Uoeri ウオエリ 羽微 n. An urgent dispatch or circular sent round by a chief to his subordinates.

Uogen ウオゲン 有限 n. Limited.

Uogoh ウオゴوقع島合 n. An assemblage, or crowd of lawless persons: — no he, a band of lawless soldiers.

Uogo ウオゴール 雨後 (ame no nochi) After a rain.

Uogashii，-ku ウオガシ 快 t.v. To move, shake, to agitate, excite, affect, disturb, arouse, influence: kaze ga ki no ha wo —, the wind shakes the leaves; kokoro wo —, to move, or disturb the mind.

Uogoki，-ku ウオゴク 動 t.v. To move, shake; to be affected, agitated, excited, influenced: ha ga —, the tooth is loose; jishin de yama ga —, the mountain shakes with an earthquake; kaze de ki ga —, the tree is shaken by the wind.

Syn. Yorogu.

Uogomeki，-ku ウオゴメク 鳥 i.v. To crawl or creep as an insect, to wriggle, squirm; to twitch, — as a muscle: chi ni ugomeku, to creep upon earth.

Uogomochi，-tsu ウオゴモフ i.v. To crumble, disintegrate; to become loose in texture and swell up or blister, as a plastered wall: kabe ga —, the plaster swells up in small blisters.

Ugonawari，-ku ウゴナワール i.v. To assemble at their offices, as officials.

Syn. Atsumaru.

Uogonochi ウゴロダチ n. A mole, i.e., muguramochi.

Uori ウオリ n. The name of a small fresh water fish.

Uogushi ウグシ adj. The name of a small singing bird, the Cetria cantans.

Uogotai ウギヤウタ伊有形倶 n. Things having shape or body, material.

Uohatsu ウハタ島名助 n. Black hair.

Ui ウ井 階 (yaka) — suru, to roast in ashes.

Uei ウエイ 霸 n. Black clothing, i.e., kuroi kimono.

Ui- ウ伊 adj. (Bud.)— 无常, changing, inconstant: — no oku yama, the mountains of this changing world; — temben no yo no naka, a world full of vicissitudes. See mu-i.

U1 ウニ The first: — san, a first labor, or parturition; — go, a first child; — jin, first battle; — manabi no tame ni, for the sake of those commencing to learn.

U11 ウニ-ku-shi ウニ壹 adj. Sad, sorrowful, miserable, dreary, cheerless: yo wo uki-mono ni omou, to regard the world as a miserable place; oya ni wakaruru uki-koto, the sad thing of being separated from her parents; uki-me ni an, to meet with trouble or hardship; u1 me tsurai me.
Syn. Kanashi, Kusushi.

Ukômichi ウキカムリ 初冠 n. The ancient ceremony of first wearing a hat on a young man's arriving at the age of 15, similar to gembuku of more recent times.

Ukity ウキタヤ 鮫香 n. The clove: shůikyû, anise.

Ukishi，-ku ウキシ初 adj. Young, weak, uneducated, unorganized: kuni uishikarishi toki, when the country was still in its infancy.

U11-u11 ウニ-ウニ ウンニ壹初壹初 adj. Youthful, inexperienced, a novice, or tyro in appearance or manner.

Syn. Waka-wakashii.

Ukita ウキタ 優女 n. Spoken in praise to an inferior, — my good fellow.

Uki ウキ 島蛇 n. A black snake, — this snake is dried and used as a tonic medicine.

Ukake，-ku ウカケ徒 i.v. (coll.) To split or burst open, — as ripe fruit; to be rumpled, slovenly: ichijiku ga —, the fig has split open; uki keta nari wo shite iru.

Ukakku，-ku ウカシカコ iadj. Feeling disgust, aversion, or shuddering at the sight of anything disagreeable.

U1 ウシ adj. A maggot: — go waku, to breed maggots; seken no hito wo — muushi no yō-ninikudasu.

U1 ウ1氏 n. Family name, family, house, — Mr., Sir: hito era — yori sodachi gara, the quality of the man depends more upon the way in which he was brought up than upon his family; Okuno uji, — Mr. Okuno.
UJI

UJ IAMI ウダガミ氏神 n. The penates, or tutelary god of a house, or place.
Syn. UDE SURA.

UJIKO ウデコ氏子 n. The persons living in a place under the protection of an uji-gumi, the parishioners of a Miya.

UJINA ウジナ Same as mujina.

UJITSUKI-KU ウジック i.v. To crawl, squirm; to move hesitatingly, as in fear.

UJITOU ウジルド氏子 n. Same as njiko.

UJI-GI ウジグ (coll.) suru, to loiter, idle, or waste time by procrastinating.

Syn. GAZGU-GUZE SURA.

UJO ウジヤ ゆう情 (kokoro aru) n. Animate, having feeling; sensibility: — no ningen.

UKA ウカ食 n. Food, provisions, vienals: — no mitama, the spirit who gives and protects food, viz., Inari: Toyo-uke no kami, the god who gives an abundance.

Syn. KUMONO.

UKABARE-BU ウカバレル (pot. of ukabu) Can float, or rise to the surface of water; can be saved (Bud.): ikite ita toki no taumi ga omokute ukabarenu, I committed such heinous sins while living I cannot float, i.e. become a Hotoke (Bud.).

UKABARE-BU ウカバセル 合泛 (caust. of ukabu) To cause to float.

UKARI-BU ウカブ浮 i.v. To float, swim, or be supported on the water, to rise to the surface; to be lively, cheerful; to be saved (Bud.): ukabu koto ga dekinai, I cannot be saved; fune ga —, the ship floats; kokoro ni —, to fancy, to imagine, or conceive in the mind; mi wo sutete koso ukubu se wo are (prov.).

UKAGAI ウカガビ n. Inquiry, a friendly visit.

UKAGAI-AU ウカガファ見 i.v. To inquire, ask after; observe, to ascertain, desire, to spy out, to explore, to watch secretly, to pester, at, look at secretly, to reconnoitre, to hear or listen to: kigen or ami wo —, to inquire after one's health, salute; nyaku wo —, to feel the pulse; hima wo —, to seek for an opportunity; teki no ydes wo —, to reconnoitre the state of the enemy; go sekkyo wo ukagainashita.

Syn. TAZUKU, KERAU.

UKAI ウカエ銅鰊 n. A person who fishes with cornmora.

UKAI-BU ウカメ渧 t.v. The same as ukake.

UKAMISU-BU ウカミス浮 i.v. The same as ukabi.

UKAMISU-AGARI ウカミアガリ i.v. To float; (met.) to be prosperous.

UKARA ウカレ尾属 n. Family relations.

UKARE-BU ウカレ渧 t.v. To be lively, buoyant, gay, to be in high spirits; to be fanciful, whimsical, giddy; ongokyoku ni ukarete odoru, carried away with the music he danced; ukarete uruku, to walk sprightly.

UKABIRU ウカレビット浮人 n. A wanderer, one who has no settled dwelling place.

Syn. BONIN.

UKABERSHI ウカレブシ浮節 n. A lively tune or song, merry or airy tune.

UKABIME ウカレメ遊女 n. A prostitute, harlot, courtesan.

Syn. JORO.

UKABERU ウカベル adv. Heedlessly, idly, vacantly, carelessly: — wa inwaremu, should not be spoken heedlessly.

UKATSU ウカツ n. Carelessness, heedlessness: — wa, careless, heedless; — ni, adv.

UKATSUKI-BU ウカツク浮 i.v. (coll.) To be heedless, giddy, volatile, whimsical, fitful, capricious, fanciful, erratic: ukatsuku to mizo ni hamaru zo (prov.), if you are heedless you will fall into a ditch.

UKA-UKA ウカカ adv. Heedlessly, inattentively, forgetfully, vacantly, idly: — to yuru, to read inattentively; — to yo wo kurasu, to live in an idle way.

UKU ウケ浮 n. A weir, or bamboo basket fixed in a stream for catching fish.

UKU ウケ浮子 n. The float of a net, or fishing line, a buoy.

UKU ウク n. Food. Same as ukue.

UKU ウケ有飾 n. A period of good luck: — ni iru, to enter a lucky period.

UKU-UKU ウケ井 adv. A reply, answer; the position, exposure, or situation of a place in regard to points of the compass; reception, or treatment: — wo suru, to answer; nishi-uke, a western exposure, or facing the west; kaizu-uke ni kaki wo suru, to erect a fence to keep off the wind.

UKU ウケ n. A bracket for supporting a shelf, etc.

UKU-UKU ウケ浮 t.v. To float, bear up, make to swim on the surface: mizu ga fune wo —, the water floats a ship.

UKU-UKU ウケ癖 adv. To receive, to get, to hold, take; to be the subject of; to parry; to believe: ame wo —, to get wet with rain; mizu wo —, to receive a wound, or to be wounded; utagai wo —, to be suspected: shimo wo —, to be frosted; toyu wo —, to be wet with dew; sessu wo —, to receive assistance; kakomi wo —, to be surrounded; katao wo iu de —, to parry a sword cut with a cane; kono fune wo iku ni niku ukeru, how many men will this boat hold? on wo —, to receive
kindness; shichihmote wo —, to redeem a pawned article; denji wo —, to rent a field; uke no yoi hito, a person whom everybody likes; uke ga warui, disliked, or treated with coolness.

Syn. eru.

Uke-age-bori ウケアグポリ n. Sculptured in relief.

Uke-ai ウケア n. Insurance, guaranty, security: kawanai —, fire insurance; nansen —, marine insurance; — ryō, insurance fee, or premium.

Uke-ai-au ウケアフ受 t.v. To warrant, to guarantee, to insure, engage one’s self for the performance of, or truth of anything; to certify, to pledge one’s self for, go security for; to contract, bargain, promise: fushin wo —, to contract to build.

Syn. yakeboku suru, hiki-ukekuru.

Uke-ai-nin ウケアヒン受合人 n. A surety, insurer, contractor.

Uke-bari,-ru ウケバール t.v. To consent to, to assent, to accept without fear, to act boldly.

Syn. shōdaku suru.

Ukebi ウケピ。An oath, swearing before the kami.

Syn. chikai.

Uke-bi,-ru ウケピ受 t.v. To take an oath, to swear by calling Kami to witness, to curse, to pray.

Syn. chikai.

Uke-bogari ウケボガリ新受 t.v. Divination by hunting,—when an ancient baron through his success or failure in a hunt divined his fortune if he engaged in a certain warlike enterprise.

Uke-bumi ウケブル謹文 t.v. A receipt.

Syn. ukebomi.

Uke-dachi ウケダチ受刀 t.v. The sword placed in guard, or to fend off, in fencing: — ninmaru, to have the appearance of being defeated.

Uke-dashi,-su ウケダシ受出 t.v. To take out, to redeem,—as anything pawned, or a prostitute before her time of service is up.

Uke-gai,-au ウケガイ受 t.v. To assent to, to receive as true, to believe, avow: ukegai-gataki, hard to believe.

Syn. udeai, shōchi suru, yurusu, shinjiru.

Uke-ga ウケガ n. Same as ukeha.

Uke-guchi ウケギチ n. A mouth where the lower lip projects beyond the upper.

Uke-hiki,-ru ウケヒキ t.v. To take upon one’s self, to accept, to consent to: hito no tanomi wo ukehiku.

Ukei ウケイ有形 Having form, material.

Ukejyu ウケ日や受状 t.n. An indenture or written contract binding a person to service.

Uke-kashih,-su ウケカシヒ受返 t.v. To receive and give back; redeem, or get out of pawn; to party a blow and give one in return.

Uke-komi,-mu ウケコム受 t.v. To undertake, engage, take in hand, to take the charge of: gunzei no makanai kata wo —, to undertake to furnish an army with provisions.

Syn. hiki-ukekuru.


Syn. hentō.

Uke-ke ウケケ受 t.v. The duties which belong to one’s station, or which one has undertaken to do; obligations, responsibilities: — no michi wo totomeru.

Uke-ni ウケに受身 n. Acting on the defensive in fencing: — ni naru, to be on the defensive.

Uke-mochi ウケモチ受持 n. Keeping, having the charge of, under the care of; office, duty: kono mon wa watakushi no — da, this gate is under my care.

Uke-mochi,-tsu ウケモチ受持 t.v. To have the keeping, charge or care of: basho wo —.

Uke-nagashi,-su ウケナガサス t.v. To party a blow.

Uke-nin ウケ亭受人 n. One who undertakes to perform anything for another; a surety, bail, bondman.

Syn. uke-nin.

Uke-oru, or Ukori ウケオル受気 n. A writing or document containing one’s consent, agreement or assent to some government demand.

Uke-suru,-ru ウケスル受 t.v. To launch, put into the water, to float: none wo uni ni —.

Uke-tama-nari,-ru ウケタマナル受 n. To hear, to be told, listen to, receive (used in respectfully speaking to another).

Syn. kiku.

Uke-tori ウケトリ受取 n. A receipt.

Uke-tori,-ru ウケトリ受給 t.v. To receive, take, catch: kanu wo —, to receive money; mari wo —, to catch a ball.

Uke-tsuke ウケツケ n. An officer whose complaints are received and reported to the higher officers.

Uke-tsuke,-ru ウケツケ受附 t.v. To consent, to listen, or accede to, to undertake to do, to engage to do or perform: hito no tanomi wo —, to engage to do what another requested.

Uke-tsunai,-ku ウケツスナ受付 adj.

Not to assent or listen to, not to undertake, to refuse, decline, not to accept.

Uke-uni ウケウリ受付 n. Selling goods obtained from the producer; doing a small retail business.

Syn. ko-uri.

Uki ウキ受送 n. A buoy: — jirushi, id.

†Uki ウキ受送 n. A wine cup, i.e. sakazuki.

†Uki ウキ受送 n. A marsh, bog; i.e. numa.

Uki,-ku ウキ鈎 t.v. To float, swim on the surface, to be buoyant; to be vivacious,
cheerful, light, fickle: fune ga —, the boat floats; ki no uita hito, a fickle, careless person; ki ga —, to be light-hearted, or merry; yo no uki shizumi, the vicissitudes of life; uita koto wo in, to talk frivolously; ha ga —, the teeth are set on edge.

UKEHAGI-RI, -BE ウキハガリ 浮上 i.v. To rise and float.

UKEBON ウケボン n. Embossed carving.

UKIBEKURO ウケべくろ n. A bag used as a float, or a life-preserver.

UKIGUMO ウキグモ浮雲 n. Floating cloud: — no nekakuru tokoro naki ga gotoshi.

UKIGUSU ウキグサ n. Floating shoes, — attached to the feet to enable a person to cross a river without sinking.

UKIHA ウキハ浮葉 n. A floating leaf, as of the lotus.

UKIHA, or UKURA ウキハ浮羽 n. Floating wine-cup, according to the ancient custom of drinking sake near a stream or pond of water, in which the cup was floated.

UKIHA-NO ウキハノ浮橋 n. A floating bridge, a bridge of boats, pentoon: ama no —, the cloud-bridge which Izanagi and Izanami crossed in descending from heaven to the earth.

UKIKI ウキキ飴魚 n. The Sun-fish, Orthragoriscus. 

UKIKI ウキキ浮木 n. Floating wood, driftwood; a raft, a boat.

UKIKURA ウキクラ浮木 n. A plant that floats upon the water, duck-weed, Lemna minor.

UKIMAKURA ウキマクラ n. Uneasy or troubled sleep.


UKI-MI ウキミ浮身 Used only in the phrase: — wo yatazu, to devote one's self to anything, to give one's self up to, abandon one's self to; ovu ni — wo yatazu; shibai ni —.

UKIMONO ウキモノ浮名 n. A lively, vivacious, gay or cheerful person; unemployed money.

UKIMUSA ウキムサ酒, 遂武者 n. Troops kept in reserve in case of need, reserve corps.

Syl. ukuma.

UKINA ウキナ浮名 n. A bad name, or reputation: — wo nagasu, to become notorious.

UKINAMI ウキナミ n. Ripple, little waves.

UKINE ウキネ浮根 n. Sleeping on the water, as a duck; uneasy or troubled sleep; sleeping with a harlot.

UKINE ウキネ浮根 n. A floating root of a tree,— as a root extending into water: watari no —.

UKIONI ウキイオン n. Woven in raised figures.

UKISO ウキソ浮洲 n. A sand-bank, bar, shoal.

UKISO ウキソ浮州 n. A bird's nest built on a reed so as to rise or fall with the tide, a floating nest.

UKITACHI-REN ウキタチ i.v. To be light-hearted, buoyant, cheerful.

UKITEKI ウキテキ浮気 adv. In a buoyant manner, in a gay, lively, cheerful, light-hearted manner; adrift, drifting.

UKIYO ウキヨ浮世 n. This fleeting or miserable world,— so full of vicissitudes, and unsettled: manna ni harumi wa — no narai.

UKIYOTSU ウキヨ浮流 n. Confirming a covenant by an exchange of wine-cups.

UKIKARI ウキカリ adv. (coll.) Vacantly, listlessly, carelessly, without attention: — miru, to look at without paying attention.

Syl. ankan.

UKIKI ウキキ adj. Foolish, silly.

UKIEMONO ウキモノ n. A foolish or silly person, dunce, fool.

UKIKETSU ウキケツ縛結 — suru, to be melancholy, gloomy.

UKIKI ウキキ縛結 n. The vapors, gloom, melancholy: — wo haran, to dispel gloom.

UKIKONKO ウキコンコ縛結金香 n. Golden Turmeric, species of Cucumaria.

UKIKORE ウキコレ縛結金香 n. Turmeric root, yellow coloon.

UKON ウコン金香 n. Turmeric root, yellow color.

UKIKO ウコン科金香 n. A species of domestic fowl.

UKIN ウキノ金香 n. Turmeric leaf.

UKIN ウキノ金香 n. Turmeric leaf, or yellow.

UKIKU ウキク浮草 Same as ukuru. See uke.

UKIWA ウキワ芸化 (hone ga haen) — suru, to get wings, become a winged insect: bōsya ga — shite ka to waru.

UKIWA ウキワ芸化 (mawari niichi) — suru, to go around, take a circuitous road: — shite teki no wihoro ni ideru.

UKIKATSU ウキカタ浮泊 (coll.) Dull, stupid, slow, headless, careless: — na hito; — na kokoro.

UKISHIKI ウキミシキ寄職 n. The mayor or governor of Kyōtō.

UMA ウマ n. A horse; also, 午, one of the 12 signs: — no toki, 12 o'clock; — no hō, the south; — ni noru, to ride on a horse; — wo koshibaro, get the horse ready; hoshiri — ni no muchi (prov.), even a running horse needs the whip; — ya odoroki yasui mono, a horse is easily scared; — no hana-nake, an entertainment given to one about to set out on a journey; — ni inuki ni kaze (prov.), like wind to a horse's ear,— to which he pays no attention.

UMA-AT ウマアト拾合 n. Cordial friends, like-minded friends.

Syl. umadoishi.

UMAB ウマバ n. A place for practising horsemanship, a race-course, a circus.

UMABITO ウマビト貴人 n. A noble.

UMABUNE ウマブネ猪 n. A horse trough, a manger.

UMADARAI ウマダライ n. Horse bason; also a tub from which a horse is fed.

UMADASHI ウマダシ月減 n. The outside circle of a shinpo, i.e. sunnouwari.

UMAGI ウマギ n. A covering for a horse, horse-blanket.

UMAGO ウマゴ n. (same as mago) Grandson.

UMAGOTASHI ウマゴタシ 並輪 n. Trefoil, or clover.

UMAGUSHI ウマグシ n. A curry-comb.
### UMA

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#### UMAOJWA
ウマオウワ 郎把 n. A rake drawn by a horse, a harrow; i.q. <i>manjya</i>.

#### UMAIRU
ウマアリュ 馬鈎 n. A horse-leech.

#### UMAI
ウマイ 熟睡 (<i>jukusui</i>) Sound sleep; <i>suru</i>, to sleep soundly.

#### UMAI-KI-KU-SHI
ウマイキウシ 音師 n. Sweet, pleasant to the taste, agreeable, easy, savoury, delicious: <i>anni wo shite mo umaku yuku</i>, to succeed in everything one undertakes; <i>niku ga</i>, flesh is pleasant to the taste; <i>umaku nai</i>, unpleasant, not good to eat; <i>umaku tu</i>, to talk smoothly or blandly; <i>hakaru</i>, to cleverly cheat; <i>ka itta</i>, have done it nicely. Syn. <i>oishii</i>, <i>kekko</i>.

#### UMA-IRADA
ウマイカラダ n. A bridge of logs for crossing horses over a river.

#### UMA-IKUSA
ウマイクサ 馬軍 n. A troop of horse, cavalry; also a cavalry battle.

#### UMAI-JIRUSHI
ウマイジリシ 馬槍 n. A flag, or banner, used for distinguishing the commander of an army.

#### UMAKI
ウマイキ n. Pasture-land for horses.

#### UMAKU
ウマク adv. Sweet, pleasant to the taste (see <i>umai</i>); <i>suru</i>, to sweeten; <i>nai</i>, not sweet; <i>kekimeru</i>, to get easy possession of.

#### UMAKUWARA
ウマクワラ n. Anciently, the bodyguard of a Daimyō, composed of officers of high rank.

#### UMAMI
ウマミ n. The sweetness, pleasantness.

#### UMANORI
ウマノリ 鳥乘 n. A horse rider, a teacher of horsemanship, a horse-race.

#### UMARU
ウマレ 生 n. The condition, or place in which one is born; birth, extraction: <i>wa</i> <i>gawari</i>; <i>gai yoi</i>.

#### UMA-MAN
ウママナン 生 i.v. To be born, brought forth: <i>akambu ga umareta</i>, a child was born; <i>watakushi no umaretai kuni</i>, the country where I was born. Syn. <i>shusshō suru</i>, <i>shōzuru</i>.

#### UMA-WARE-WASE
ウマレワセ 馬寄せ 生合 n. The nature, natural properties, the condition or fortune into which one is born; born in one family: <i>no yoi kusa</i>.

#### UMA-WARE-BASE
ウマレベース 生合 n. The nature, natural properties, the condition or fortune into which one is born; born in one family: <i>no yoi kusa</i>.

#### UMA-WARE-KI
ウマレキ 生日 n. Birthday.

#### UMA-SUN
ウマサホ 生子 n. An infant.

#### UMA-SUN<br>**SYN.**<br>ウマサホ 生子 n. An infant. Syn. <i>akambu</i>, <i>midobio</i>.

#### UMA-KAWARI
ウマカワリ 生変 n. Transmigration of the soul, metempsychosis; one who has undergone transmigration; second birth: <i>kono ko</i> <i>kushi</i> <i>no</i> <i>da</i>.

#### UMA-KAWARI-RU
ウマカワリ 生変 i.v. To pass by birth from one thing into another, to transmigrate, as the soul of the dead (<i>Bud</i>); <i>hito ga inu ni</i> — the soul of a man passes into the body of a dog.

#### UMAKEKKO
ウマケッコ (coll.) i.q. <i>umarego</i>.

#### UMA-MABARI-RU
ウママバラ 生増 i.v. To rise above the condition or station in which one was born.

#### UMA-OTORI-RU
ウマオトリ 生劣 i.v. To fall below the condition or station in which one was born.

#### UMAKETATE
ウマケテ 生立 (coll.) Just born; <i>no ko</i>, a child just born.

#### UMAKESUKI
ウマケスキ 生付 n. Nature; inborn or natural constitution, disposition, temperament, property or quality; natural faculty: <i>no yoi hito</i>, a person of a naturally good disposition; <i>no katawa</i>, a cripple from birth.

#### UMAKUI
ウマキウ 盂 i.v. A contraction of <i>umemari</i>, to be buried.

#### UMAKU
ウマク n. Sweetness.

#### UMAMEGI
ウマメギ 霧 n. A post-station, or relay station on a public road where pack-horses are changed.

#### UMAKU-TO
ウマクト ad. Cleverly, adroitly, skilfully, artfully: <i>dama shita</i>.

#### UMAKARI-RU
ウマカリ 生 i.v. To increase in number, multiply, — used only of animals.

#### UMAKU-SHARU
ウマクシラ 生 i.v.

#### UMA-MAYA
ウマヤ 騎 n. A post-station.

#### UMA-MEI
ウマメイ adj.

#### UMA-MAYA
ウマヤ 騎 n. A horse-stable.

#### UMA-MACHI
ウマミチ 騎路 (<i>ekirō</i>) n. A public road.

#### UMA-MUKI
ウマムキ n. A bow used for shooting from horseback, an amusement.

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#### UMA-SETSU
ウマセット adj. Cleverly, adroitly, skilfully, artfully: <i>dama shita</i>.

#### UMA-SHI
ウマシ 生 i.v.

#### UMA-SHUN
ウマシゅん 生 i.v.

#### UMA-SHISHI
ウマシッシ 生 i.v.

#### UMA-SUN
ウマサホ 生子 n. An infant. Syn. <i>akambu</i>, <i>midobio</i>.

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Umige

Umigame うみがめ n. A sea-tortoise.

Umigarasu うみがらす n. The common Guillemot,uria troile.

Umih equa うみべちか 海鰐参 n. Sponge.

Syu. Umika-

Umihagor うみはごく n. A fish, species of Mullus.

Umija ウミヤ サ 海亀 (kairo) n. A journey by sea, a voyage.

Umikamome うみかしもめ n. A species of Shearwater, Puffinus.

Umikii ウミキジ 吞経鷲 n. The Turkey; i.e: kara-kunchei.

Umikusa ウミクサ n. Sea-weed, marine plants.

Umimatsu ウミマツ 海松 n. A kind of sea-weed, or coral.

Umike ウミナガ n. A species of gall.

Umio ウミオ 科学 n. Thread made of twisted hemp.

Umioso ウミオ サ海扇 n. The sea-otter, Enhydra marina.

Umimosase, -ru ウミミオタせ n. (caust.) To cause to bring forth, to deliver a woman of a child.

Umioshi, -ru ウミオトシ 生産 n. To give birth to, bring forth, to be delivered of.

Umitsuzome ウミミズメ n. The Grey-headed Auk or Guillemot, uria.

Umitanago ウミナガゴ n. A fish, species of Ditrema.

Umi ウミ n. By the sea, near the sea-coast.

Umitenou ウミテンウ n. A kind of fish, Pegasus.

Umitsukure, -ru ウミツカレ 働疲 i.v. To be tired or disgusted with.

Umitsuke, -ru ウミツケ 生産 n. To deposit eggs on anything, as silk-worms on paper; to spawn, as fish.

Umibachi ウミバチ n. A kind of coral, Gorgonia.

Umiuma ウミウマ 海馬 n. The Sea-horse, Hippocampus.

Umikawa ウミカワ 海鰐参 n. Sponge.

Umianagi ウミヤナギ 海柳 n. A species of coral or sea-weed.

Umizuki ウミズキ 生月 n. The last month of gestation.

Syu. Himetsu.

Umizura ウミツラ 海面 n. The surface or shore of the ocean.

Umme ウミメ 運命 n. Fortune, luck; fate decreed by heaven, destiny: — ga tsukita, has lost one's good luck.

Umomo ウモモ 風母 n. Tale or mice used in making the figures on wall-paper.

Syu. Kibara.

Umuru ウムラ 雲母 (kumo kiri) n. Cloud and fog, clouds.

Umô ウマ羽根 n. Feathers.

Syu. Tori no hane.

Umoke, -ru ウモケ 煉 i.v. To be buried, or covered up; to be filled up: inha ga tachi ni —, the stone is buried in the earth.

Syu. Zumaru, Umaru.
アモレガ理木 n. Fossil wood.
アモレミ理身 n. A person of talent or ability who dwells in obscurity.
アモレミツウ ウモノミツウ理水 n. A subterranean current of water.
アモルフ RU ウノル呼 i.v. (u to naru, sounds n... n.) To resound in a prolonged manner, to hum, as a bell for some time after it is struck or as a humming kite or top; to groan, to moan: haru ga itakute unatte iro, groaning with pain in the stomach; tsurigane ga nagaku unaru, the bell resounds for a long time.

Shun.
Shunabako ウノラコ n. A humming kite.
Shunariosu ウノラリガモ n. A humming top.
Shunasei RU ウノラセール 蒐 i.v. To have the nightmare, to have a horrible dream: unasaretu no wo kiki-tsukeru, to hear some one crying out in the nightmare.
Shunatsare RU ウノラセールi.v. Same as unadare.
Shunawa ウノハ賤絆 n. A line used in fishing with a corromant.
Shunazuki RU ウノザク點 i.v. To nod the head in assent, or to beckon with a nod.
Shunchi ウノチ高 塩 (tutsuuni takawarun) — suru, to collect and lay up; to contain, to have or possess, — as talent or ambition.
Shunchi ウノチ高運費 n. The money or hire paid for carrying or transporting goods either by horse, coolie, ship, or wagon; freight, fare.

Shun.
Shundou ウンドシ運 n. Clouds and mud, used only in the phrase: — no chirai, different as clouds and mud.
Shundo ウンドシ運動 n. Motion, movement, exercise: — suru, to move, to take exercise; chi no, — circulation of the blood; — shii-niku mono, a thing difficult to move.

Shun.
Shundou ウンドシ運同 as udon.
Shun ウナ子 n. A ridge between furrows.
Shunen ウナナ子 adv. (coll.) Convoluted, or zigzag; winding and turning in form or manner: hebi ga — to hau.
Shunenku RU ウナネクル i.v. To twist and turn, to coil in and out, to be convoluted, to wind about.

Shun.
Shunem ウナメ母女 n. Female servant of the Tenuki.
Shunen ウネンジュ鳥栖 n. The myrtle tree.
Shunru RU ウネル i.v. To be wavy, or up and down like the ridges of a ploughed field; serpentine, anfractuous or winding and turning; undulating; to move up and down, like the waves.
Shunrei ウニレイ雲霧 (kumo doiri) n. Clouds and rainbow: tsukuri — no nozomu ga gatachi.
Shungen, or Ueen ウニゲン雲霧 n. Divers colors and divers figures: — no nishiki; — no hitori.
Shunfu ユノフ海疆 n. The Sea Hedgehog, Echinus, also a kind of food made of it.
Shun-t ウンツ 云鳥 (kotoba to okonai) n. Words and acts, language and conduct: sono — michi ni ataru.
UNI

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URA

UNIKÖRU ウニコール 一郎 n. The Sea Unicorn or Narwhal, Monodon.

UNIV., U.S. or -ZURU ウニデル 余. To be weary, tired: nagaku matte unnihateta, tired by long waiting.

UNJÖ ウニジャユ露霧 (kumo tsuchii) n. Clouds and earth: — no chigai, as different as clouds and earth.

Syn. UNDEL.

UNJÖ ウニジャユ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

UNJÖSHO ウニジャユヨ運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. ZEKIAN.

UNJIKITSU ウニジプキツ 雲州橘 n. A kind of orange without seeds, i.e. unshiu.

UNKA ウンカ雲霞 (kumo kasumi) n. Clouds and haze.

UNKA ウンカ n. A small fly, always seen in swarms: teki no gunzetsu — no gotoku yosekitori.

UNKEU ウンケイ雲椒 n. The ancient nobility, Kuge.

UNKAN ウンカン雲間 (kumo no aida) Between or amongst the clouds.

UNKI ウンキ雲気 n. The motion, or influence of the clouds, or of the heavens.

UNKI ウンキ運気 n. Fortune, chance, luck; vicissitude, turn.

UNKI ウンキ溼気 n. Caloric, heat, warmth: — no toku wo kinurazan mono nashi.

UNKO ウンコ n. The fecs, used by children.

UNNUN ウンヌン雲芸 At the end of a sentence, — and so on, et cetera, and so forth, used in reference to something said before to save repetition, — mentioned above, aforesaid.

Syn. SHIKAJIKA.

UN- ウンオ雲情 (okugi) The deep or profound principles, secrets, mysteries: rigaku no — wo kiiwameru.

UNOHANA ウノハナ月花 n. The Deutzia serrata; also refuses of beans from making tofu: — kudashi, the rains which fall in the spring previous to baisu.

Syn. KIRAZU.

UNOMI ウノミ鰤雀 n. Swallowing whole, like the cormorant.

UNSA ウンサイ雲霧 n. A kind of thick cotton cloth, used for making the soles of stockings, cotton-drills.

UNSA ウンセイ 運霧 n. Fortune, luck, the changes or turns in human life.

UNSA ウンセイ雲霧 (kumo no gotoku ateumaru) — suru, to gather together in great numbers, or in crowds.

UNSA ウンセイ雲霧 n. A species of seedless orange, so called from the province where they are grown.

UNSA ウンセイ雲霧 (kumo mizu) n. Cloud and water, wandering priest: — no sō, id.
ウラカギ ウラカギ 範囲 n. An indorsement or writing on the back of a letter: — wo suru, to indorse, to direct; to make notes.

ウラガレ ウラガレ 失枯 i.v. To wither, wilt.

ウラマチウ ウラマチウ 封面 n. The back door of a house.

ウラハン ウラハン 裁判 n. The seal affixed to an indorsement.

ウラハラ ウラハラ 表紙 n. Contrary to each other, the reverse, or opposites of each other, contrast, antithesis: nashiki to shōrin to itsumo nari, the good man and bad man are always the reverse of each other; aru to naî to wa da, aru and naî are the opposites of each other.

ウラジュウ ウラジュウ n. The ends of a bow to which the string is attached.

ウラニ ウラニ 裁定 n. The seal affixed to an indorsement.

ウラドゥウ ウラドゥウ n. The 15th day of the 7th month (o.c.), when the festival for the dead is celebrated.

ウラダナ ウラダナ 範囲 n. A rear house.

ウラプロウ ウラプロウ t.v. To foretell or tell by divination; divine, prognosticate: mi no yoku sue wo to, to tell one's future by divination.

ウラガヘウ ウラガヘウ 離反 i.v. To become inside out, or turned about in an opposite direction, to become a traitor or turn-coat: mikata ga uragatte teki ni naru, our allies are turned and become our enemy.

ウラガシ ウラガシ t.v. To turn inside out, to turn the bottom side up: kimono wo to, to turn a garment.

ウラギャウ ウラギャウ n. An indorsement or writing on the back of a letter: — wo suru, to indorse, to direct; to make notes.

ウラガレ ウラガレ 末枯 i.v. To wither, wilt.

ウラギリウ ウラギリウ 異切 n. Treachery, a traitorous attack in the rear by one supposed to be an ally: mikata no uchi — ga aru.

ウラゴトウ ウラゴトウ n. Irony.

ウラギチウ ウラギチウ 裁判 n. The back door of a house.

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ウラジロウ ウラジロウ n. The name of the fern leaves attached to the straw rope suspended before houses on new year, Gleichenia glauca.

ウラカガウ ウラカガウ 洞甲 i.v. To pierce through the armor: urakaga ya tote wa makura kiri, not a single arrow pierced his armor.

ウラカガウ ウラカガウ t.v. The signs by which future events are divined; also the fortune, or future events, as told by a fortune-teller.

ウラキ ウラキ 末末 n. The upper part of a tree, opp to motoki, the lower part: motoki ni masaru — nashi.

ウラメシウ ウラメシウ 悔歌 iadj. Exciting displeasure or resentment; hateful, odious, spiteful: urameshiku omou, to feel displeased or offended.

ウラミウ ウラミウ 悔 or 悔 t.v. To be displeased with, offended at, vexed; to complain or find fault with; to feel spite, ill-will, enmity, dissatisfaction, or resentment; to hate, regret, to avenge: ten wo —, to be displeased or angry at heaven; mi wo —, to be vexed with one's self; hito wo —, to feel offended at another; hito tachi uramini, by one cut to avenge.

ウラミクウ ウラミクウ n. Resentment, enmity, vexation, displeasure, chagrin, malice, malevolence, spite, ill-will: — ga tsunoru; — wo wakaru; — wo kaeru; — wo toku; — wo fuku, to complain, state one's grievances.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ t.v. The same as uramini.

ウラミチウ ウラミチウ 裁判 n. A rear board.

ウラミチウ ウラミチウ 裁判 n. To be regarded with enmity, or malice, to be hated.

ウラミチウ ウラミチウ 裁判 n. A diviner, fortune-teller.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ t.v. To cry with a low or mournful voice.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Frankly, sincerely.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Hesitation, doubt.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. A diviner, fortune-teller.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Clear, bright, serene, pleasant: — na koe; — na tenki.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. A dirver, fortune-teller.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Pasting paper on the back of a picture, etc., in order to strengthen it: — wo suru.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Inside and outside (of a garment), contrary, opposite.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Clear, bright.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. A shallow inlet or indentation in the coast.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Still young, not yet to be called old: — ku miyuru.

ウラミタウ ウラミタウ 裁判 n. Agreeable, pleasant (of language, manners, weather, etc.).
like, or in the position of one which one admires; to envy, to be jealous of: tori we —, to desire to be a bird; hito no hanjo wo —, to desire to become as prosperous as some one else.

Urasaki, -ku-shi ウラサキ市 n. Freedom from care or anxiety.

Ure-ru ウレル i.v. (coll.) To be ripe; kuki ga ureta, the persimmon is ripe.

Ure-ru ウレル i.v. To be sold, can be sold; sono de wa urenasen, it cannot be sold at that price; ito ga ureru ka, is raw silk salable? or in demand? hon ga ureta, the book is sold; kao no ureta hito, a well known person.

Ure ウレ 資 n. The sale: ito no — ga yoi, silk is in great demand; — ga to i mono, an unsalable article.

Urei ウレ伊 i.v. Distress, sorrow, grief, sadness; anxiety, trouble, danger: — wo moyu, to excite sorrow; — wo fukumu, to be sorrowful; ishi no ie wa kawaji no — ga nai, a stone house is in no danger of being burnt; — ni shizumu. Syn. kurō, shimpai, anjī.

Urenkichi ウレンチ售 i.n. Sale, demand; — no aru mono, a salable article; ito no — ga nai, no demand for silk.

Urenai, or Urenu ウレナi 不可 (neg. of ureru) Unsalable: urena mono, an unsalable article; urenaku no kamaimasen, no matter if it is unsalable.

Urenokori ウレノコ里 資残 n. A remnant, or anything remaining after a sale.

Ureshigari, -ru ウレシガリ售 i.v. To feel joyful, pleased, delighted, to enjoy.

Ureshii ウレシイ售 i.v. Pleased or delighted appearance: — na kau, joyful countenance.

Ureshii, -ki-ku-shi ウレシイ售 i. adj. Delightful, pleasant, joyful, happy: kon-na ureshii koto wa nai, there is nothing so delightful as this; ureshikutte tamaramai, so happy he could not contain himself; ureshiki-naki, crying for joy; ureshi namida, tears of joy.

Syn. yorokobu.

Ureshimi, -mu ウレシミ售 i.v. To be delighted, pleased, joyful.


Ureshiri ウレシリ售 n. Joy, delight, pleasure, happiness; sono — dōmo tsureta i mono ja gosarimasen.

Ureshiwa, -ki-ku ウレシワ售 adj. Sad, sorrowful.

Urei, -yo or -oru ウレよ售 i.v. To be distressed, sad, to sorrow; to be anxious, to fret about: chichi no yamai wo ureyete kami wo inoru, anxious about her father's sickness she prayed to the kami. Syn. kanashimu.

Uro ウロ bar n. A melon: uri-batake, a melon patch.

URIAGE.-BU ウリアゲ渋售 t.v. To finish selling, to sell.

Uribai ウリバイ n. A melon fly.

Uriran ウリラン售 資 n. Melon seed, especially of the musk-melon: — gao, an oval face,—considered pretty.

Urishitai,-ru ウリシダ售 t.v. To sell, to commence or open the sale of anything; to come out with something over after having sold all the rest.

Urishita ウリシタ售 t.v. Selling something belonging to another and keeping the money: — ni suru.

Urishirai,-ku ウリシハラ售 t.v. To Clear off by selling, to sell off.

Urishime, -mu ウリシム售 t.v. To sell all about, to sell extensively; to spread about by selling.

Urishita ウリシタ售 n. Buying and selling, trade, traffic: — wo suru.

Urishake ウリシケ售 n. Sales made on credit: — kin, money due from —.

Urinos ウリノ售 n. A deed of sale.

Uriski ウリスイ售切 t.v. To sell all, so that none is left, sell out.

Uriski ウリスイ售 n. A pedler, or one who is hired to peddle and sell goods for another.

Urishimo, -mu ウリシモ售 t.v. To sell into; in selling anything fall short of the original quantity; to be used to selling anything.

Urishinsho ウリシン售 n. (coll., lit. kill by selling) Said of a wholesale merchant who has a customer who is indebted to him, and whose credit being low cannot buy from other houses; the merchant with a view to repay himself, and considering the risk, sells to him at much higher prices than to others; the customer thus going from bad to worse at last becomes bankrupt.

Urishinsho ウリシン售 n. An outlet for the sale of anything, demand: — ga nai, there is no demand, or no buyer.

Syn. sabari-kuchi.

Urishi ウリシ售 n. A dish made of cucumbers sliced and seasoned with vinegar.

Urishimono ウリシモノ售物 (bai-butsu) n. Articles for sale, merchandise.

Urishimi ウリシィ售主 n. The seller.

Urishiki ウリシキ售 See suri.

Urishita ウリシタ售 n. The buyer, or person to whom anything is sold.

Syn. kaihī.

Urishiro ウリシロ售代 n. The price or money received in exchange for goods: mina — nashi, turned all his goods into money.

Syn. daihin.

Urishita ウリシット售主 n. A house that is for sale: — ga deta, there is a house for sale.

Urite ウリテ售主 n. The seller.

Syn. uri-nshii.

Urishita ウリシッ售 t.v. To sell and deliver the goods.
Urezane ウリザメ n. Same as uridane.
Uro ウロ 有漏 n. (Budd.) Having faults or imperfections: — no mi, one who is not perfect, and must go through transmigration.
Uro ウロ (coll., f. of uru) Will sell, would like to sell, or think of selling: — to inte wo kaitte ga nai, I wanted to sell but nobody would buy.
Uro ウロ 穴 n. A hollow: ki no —, the hollow in an old tree; uro no ki, a hollow tree: — no tama, a hollow ball.
Syn. Kara.
Uro ウロ 雨露 (ame tsuyu) n. The rain and dew: — na on, kindness like rain and dew, or favor bestowed by heaven.
Uwoko ウウコ 鱼鳞 The scales of a fish or snake.
Syn. Koke.
Ukon ウコン 魚群 (coll.) Admitting of doubt, doubtful, questionable, suspicious: — na hito, a suspicious person.
Uronuki-ku ウロヌキ有漏拠点 iv. To take out anything from amongst others so as to leave an opening or space; thin out: hitotenoki ni —, take out every other one; daikon wo —, to thin out radishes.
Syn. Manaku, Mariku, Sukasu.
Urotae-ru ウロタイルウ麁 i.v. To be confused, bewildered, agitated, perplexed, flurried; to be giddy, thoughtless, inconstant: urotae te yuki dokoro wo shiramu, so bewildered he did not know where to go.
Syn. Rōbai suru.
Urotsubi-ku ウロツブキウク i.v. To be bewildered, perplexed, confused; to lose.
Uro-uro ウロウロ adv. (coll.) In a wandering, confused, bewildered, or perplexed manner; heedlessly, carelessly: — to shite iru.
Uruchii ウルチ 粳米 n. Rice (not glutinous).
Uruki-ko ウルキフ 胴 cont. of uruoi.
Uruka ウルカ 江豚 n. The name of a fish, i.e. iruka.
Uruka ウルカ n. Salted fish roe.
†Urumako-ko ウルマコク n. The ancient name for Lewchew.
Urumase-ku ウルマセウク (caust. of uruma) To moisten: me wo urumasea naktie go no yō ni nuru, (her) eyes were suffused with tears and her voice became as if about to cry.
Uruma ウルマ a. A kind of very small river fish.
Urumi-ru ウルミ 鳴 i.v. To become black and blue, as a bruise; or discolored, as a cicatrice: kizu ga urumi.
Urumi-ru ウルミ i.v. To be moist, damp: me ga —, eyes are moist with tears; koe —, voice to be tremulous, as in weeping.
Uruoi ウルオイ 谷 iv. Moisture, wetness; richness, wealth, prosperity.
Syn. Shimerei.
Uruoi-ou ウルオイウ谷 i.v. To be moist, wet; irritated; to be rich, prosperous, wealthy: ane de tsuchi ga —, the ground is wet with rain; kuni ga —, the country is rich.
Syn. Shimere, Nurere.
Uruoishii-su ウルオイシッス i.v. To moisten, to wet; irritated; to enrich, to make wealthy: ane ga tsuchi wo —, the rain moistens the ground; kiuin wo kuni wo —, gold and silver enrich a country; gan-shok du wo —, enlivens the countenance.
Syn. Shimises, Nuru.
Uruagari-ru ウルアガリ i.v. To be troubled about, annoyed: byōnin wo hito no sawawag no wo —, a sick person is annoyed by people's noise.
Urubai-ri ウルベイリ adj. Troublesome, annoying, disagreeable, irksome, tiresome: urusai hito, a bore, troublesome person.
Uribi ウルビ 漆 n. Lacquer, varnish: — no ki, the lacquer tree, Rhus vernicifera; — no kaku, to box the lacquer tree; — de nervu, to lacquer; — de tsuyu, to glue, or cement with lacquer; — ni kabra ru, to be poisoned with lacquer; — kaki, a tool used in gathering lacquer.
Uribi-kabure ウルビカブレ 漆塗 n. Lacquer posion, easily poisoned by lacquer.
Uribikoshii ウルビコシ シ n. Tissue paper.
Uribishime ウルビシメ 漆塗 n. Same as urushi-kabure.
Uribi-shi ウルビシ ニ n. Rice, in distinction from mochi-gome, or glutinous rice.
Uribita ウルビタ 漆塗 n. A lacquerer, varnisher.
Uribusashii-ri ウルビバシ シリ adj. Beautiful, elegant, graceful, good, rich.
†Uribusashii-ri ウルビバシ i.v. To be friendly, to be on good terms, to regard as good, or reasonable.
Uribuki ウルブキ 亀月 n. An intercalary month.
Usa ウサ (see u) n. Sadness, sorrow; gloom, melancholy: — wo hurasu, to dispel gloom.
Usagi ウサギ 兔 n. A hare, or rabbit.
Usagi-ami ウサギアミ 兔網 n. A net for catching hares.
Usai ウサイ タク adj. Rhinoceros horn,—used as a medicine.
Usan ウサン 胡散 n. (coll.) Doubt, suspicion, distrust: ga kikaru, to entertain suspicion of any one: — ni awou, to regard with suspicion: usanikaiwai yuuton, a fading fellow.
Syn. Ubon, Utago.
Usankusa ウサンクサ adj. (coll.) Suspicious: — yatsu.
Usayuzuru ウサユズル 備弦 n. An extra bow-string.
Ube-ru ウセル i.v. To come or go, a vulgar word used in contumacious language.
USE 715

USU

USHIRAKAGE ウシロカゲ 後影 n. The image of the back, the back: — ウシロカゲ 前面, to look at the person who is going away as far as he can be seen.

USHIROMETAL-,KI-KU-SHU ウシロメタライ adj. Feeling concern or anxious about: ウシロメタライ omou, feeling concern or anxiety about.

USHIROMI ウシロミ 後見 (kōken) n. A guardian, one who has the charge of an orphan or minor: — ウシロミ suru, to act as guardian.

USHINOMUKI ウシノムキ 後向 n. Having the back towards anything, as: — ウシノムキ suru, to sit with the back towards a person.

USHINO-SUGATA ウシノスカタ n. The view or sight of one's back: うしもすか, caught a sight of his back, as he was going.

USHINOSAKU,-RU ウシノさく i.v. To feel at ease, without concern, or anxiety.

USHINOSAKU,-RU ウシノさく i.v. To feel at ease, or secure.

USHINOYURI ウシノヨーリ 後指 n. — ウシノヨーリ suru, to point the finger at any one behind his back, to ridicule.

USHITORA ウシトラ 南真 — ウシトラ kotara, the northeastern quarter.

USHIZAKI ウシザキ 牛裂 n. The punishment of being drawn by oxen.

USHO ウショウ 羽賀 (nakazuki) n. A wine cup: — ウショウ tobu, to circulate the wine-cup.

USO ウソ 彼言 n. A lie, falsehood, untruth: — ウソ tobu, to tell a lie.

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USHIJO ウシジョ 南真 — ウシジョ n., to sit with the back towards a person.
USU- usu 

Thin, rare, not dense; not close, or crowded together; light, not deep in color (used only in compound words): — ao, light blue.

USU-ARAI,-KI-KU usu-araiyi 赤い adj. Light red.


USUBA usu-ba n. A thin-bladed knife used in the kitchen.

USUBAGERU usu-bagaru adj. An insect, species of Myrmeeleon.

USUBE usu-be n. Same as osudemori.

USUBERI usu-beri 落線 n. A mat made by lining good matting with a coarser kind and binding the edges with cloth.

USUCHA usu-cha 薄茶 n. Weak tea, weak infusion of powdered tea.

USUDE usu-de n. A slight wound; thin in make: — no chawan, a thin tea cup.

USUE usu-e A picture in thin colors.

USUGA usu-ga 薄染 n. Powdering the face thinly with white powder: — no suru.

USUGI usu-gi 薄霧 n. Thin clothes: — de iru, to be thinly clad.

USUGURAI,-KI-KU usu-gurai 淡闇 adj. Slightly dark.

USUGURAI,-KI-KU SHI usu-gurai 淡黒 adj. Light black, blackish.

USUI,-KI-KU-SHI usu-i 薄 or 淡 adj. Thin, rare, not dense, not close or crowded together; light, not deep in color; slight, not profound: usu i nari, thin ice; i ro ga usu, the color is of a light shade; naze ga —, of little kind-

ness.

USUOSHI usu-shi 薄恋 n. Slightly salted, corned: — no sakasu; ushi no niku wo — ni suru, to corn beef.

USUKARAI usu-ka-ri 淡色 adj. A thin skin, thin pellicle, or film.

USUKKURAI usu-kura (coll.) Same as usu-


USUKU usu-ku 薄 adv. Thin; see usu: — suru, to make thin; — kiru, to cut in thin slices; — naru, to become thin; — sureru, to dye of a light shade; itami ga —, naru, the pain becomes light.

USUMONO usu-mono n. A kind of thin silk stuff, worn in hot weather.

USUNOKORI-USU-KU usu-noki-ru usu-oi adj. (coll.) Stupid, silly, foolish.

USUIPERA usu-pera adj. (coll.) Thin: — na kami, thin paper.

USURAGE,-RU usu-rageru t.v. To alleviate, assuage.

USUROORU usu-rooru 薄ざわ t.v. To gradually become thin, rare, less dense, or lighter in color; to fade, to remit, to abate in intensity, diminish in severity: i ro ga —, the color fades; kiru ga —, the ice becomes thin; kiri ga —, the fog clears away; samusa ga —, the cold abates; itami ga —, the pain abates.

USUSA usu-sa n. Thinness, rareness, density.

USUSURI,-KI usu-suri 薄 in t.v. To pound in a mortar.

USU-Usu usu-usu usu-usu 淡淡 adv. Slightly, a little: — shite iru, to know a little or imperfectly about most things.

USUTSU usu-su usu-su 薄著 n. A thin kind of paper.


USUZUMI usu-zumi 薄暗 adj. Thin ink; old paper worked over into new.

UTAKI,-ku ウタツ i.v. To growl, snort, grunt, as a pig.

UTAI, ウタセ歌女 n. A female singer, songstress, who makes singing a business.

UTAO ウタイ歌男 n. A male singer, songster.

UTARE,-ru ウタレ pass or pot of uteru.

UTATA ウタテ adv. Excessive, improper, more and more.

SYN. IYO-IYO, HANASHASHI, AMARI.

UTAFUGORO ウタタガゴロ n. Changeable mind, fickle, vacillating, capricious, unstable.

UTATANE ウタタネ 鈍聾 n. Lying down in any place to sleep; — wo suru, to lie down in any place and sleep; — wo suru to kaze wo hiku.

UTATE ウタテ Sad, sorrowful, disagreeable (used as a superlative, mostly in a bad sense): — aru, excessive, indecent; — aru yo, an age full of sadness.

UTATEKI,-ku-shi ウタテキ adj. Sad, sorrowful; unreliable.

UTATESA ウタテサ n. Sadness.

UTATASHIKI,-ru ウタタシキ adj. Anxious, uneasy or troubled about, as one in love.

UTAWARE,-ru ウタハレ役歌 (caust. of utai) To cause or let sing; hito ni utawase kiku, to get another to sing that we may hear.

UTATOMI ウタトミ歌人 (kaijin) n. A poet.

SYN. UTAIBITO.

UTAZUKASA ウタツカサ雅楽様 (gagakuryuu) n. The musical department of government.

UTCHU,-ru ウッチュ 打達 i.v. (coll. cont. of uchi and yuru) To throw away, as a useless thing; to reject; — gomi wo —, to throw away dirt; — utchatte oku, to let alone, let be.

SYN. SUTERU, UCCHI-SUTERU.

UTERU,-tsuru ウタル t.v. To cast away.

UTEN ウテン 雨天 n. Rainy weather.

SYN. AMEFURI.

UTENA ウチナ 葉 n. The calyx of a flower; a high terrace, balcony, or gallery without a roof; a stand.

UTO ウトウ n. Horn-billed Guillelmot.

UTOEリ-KU-SHI ウトイ麗 adj. Unequainted, not familiar, not intimate, distant, cold, strange; dull or slow, in mind: ninjo ni utoi, to be cold, unfeeling; seji ni —, unacquainted with the world; hanemake ni —, slow or dull in making money; chie ga —, to be dull of comprehension; suru mono hibi ni utoshi, the absent daily become more distant.

SYN. SOYEN, TSUTANAI, TUGAZKURO, OROKA.

UTOKU ウトク有得 (coll.) Wealthy: — ni kursesha ito, to live in a comfortable manner.

UTOMARE,-ru ウトマル被嫁 (pass. or pot. of utomi) To be shunned, avoided, treated coolly; to be estranged, alienated.

UTOMASHI,-ru ウトマス令政 (caust. of utomi) To cause to dislike.

UTOMASHI,-ki-KU ウトマシ麗政 adv. Cold, distant, strange; no longer intimate or familiar; estranged.

UTOMI,-ru ウトミ政 t.v. To keep at a distance from, shun, to dislike; to be cool, distant or unfriendly; not to be intimate, or familiar with: — aku-ini wo —, not to be familiar with wicked men.

SYN. TUGAZKURO.

UTONI ウトニ内人 n. A corps of ninety men, who formerly composed the bodyguard of the Mikado when he went out of his palace.

UTONNI,-tsuru ウトンヌル政 t.v. Same as utomi.

UTO ウト adj. Hollow within, not solid, excavated in the interior: — naka ga —, it is hollow inside; — hane no shin wa —, the feather is hollow.

SYN. URO.

UTO-UTO-NEKOBU ウトウトムェル政 i.v. To doze.

UTO-UTOMASHI,-ki-KU ウトウトマシ麗政 adj. No longer familiar, or intimate; estranged, alienated, cool.

SYN. UTO-OTOHUSHI.

UTSU ウツ n. Gloom, melancholy, low spirits, vapors: — wo harau, to dispel gloom; — wo sansuru, id.

UTSUBARI ウツバリ n. The timbers of a roof, rafters.

UTSUBO ウツボ n. A kind of eel-shaped fish, Murana.

UTSUBO ウツボ麗 n. A quiver.

SYN. YUGI, EBIKA.

UTSUBOTSU ウツポツ麗 n. Depression of spirits, melancholy.

UTSUBUSHI ウツブシ麗状 n. Lying with the face downwards: — ni tuoreru, to fall with the face downwards.

UTSUKAKAI,-ki-KU-SHI ウツダカ麗堆 adj. Piled up high.

UTSU ウツ印 (coll.) The name of a flowering shrub, Deutzia scabra.

UTSUHAI ウツハ麗全麗 n. Stripping off the whole skin, not playing it piecemeal: — kuma no kusa wo — ni suru.

UTSUOKAI ウツオカ麗棄 n. A person who fishes with a cormorant.

UTSUKE ウツケ麗 n. A fool, ignoramus: — mono, id.

SYN. BABA.

UTSUKI ウツキ n. The fourth month.

UTSUKUHAIJUHAI ウツクハ麗丸麗 i.v. To regard as lovely, to love, pet (used mostly of a child).

UTSUKUSHI,-ki ウツク麗麗 adj. Beautiful, handsome, pretty, elegant, good; lovely; beloved: — hana, a beautiful flower.

SYN. KIRAI NA, URUWASHI.

UTSUKUSHI ウツク麗麗 adv. Id.: — naru, to become beautiful, lovely.

UTSUKUSHIMI,-mu ウツク麗麗愛 t.v. To love: — ko wo —, to love a child.

SYN. AMURU.

UTSUKUSHINA ウツク麗麗 n. Beauty, elegance.

SYN. BI, URUWASHI.
ウツミ ウツミ 内海 n. An inland sea.

ウツモン ウツモノ 春 (fusaigi nodoken) n. Melancholy, gloom, depression of spirits: — wo nagusameru.

ウツメケル ウツメケル t.v. To turn the face downward, to turn bottom up, to turn upside down: fune wo —, to turn a boat bottom up.

Syn fureru.

ウツメキ ウツメキ i.v. To look, or bend the face downward; to be turned upside down.

ウツメろウ ユツメろウ A house without a door.

ウツホ空 Hollow: — gi, a hollow tree; — bune, a boat made out of a hollow tree, a canoe.

Syn. uro.

ウツダビキ ユツダビキ n. A vertical pipe for conducting off-rain water.

ウツラ ウツラ 空実 Empty, hollow: kuri no mi ga — ni natta, the chestnut has become hollow.

Syn. uro, kara, akti.

ウツラウ ウツラウ i.v. See usuwa.

ウツラウウツラウ ウツラウウツラウ adv. (coll.) In a dosing, sleepy manner: — to shite tru, to be dosing; sate ni yotte to shite aruku, to be drunk and walk along in a half conscious state.

ウツラ ウツラ n. (coll.) Anything sent back in the vessel in which a present has been received, in order to express one's thanks: o — wa ageru.

ウツラデ ウツラデ n. Removal, passing from one to another, fading, fitness, congruity: — ga warui, unbecoming, unsuitable; — yamai, a contagious disease.

ウツデ ウツデ 何 ga i.v. To remove, to change, to pass or move from one place or person to another; to be derived, as a word; to tinge or fade, as color; to be reflected, as in a mirror; to be catching or infectious, to be affected by, as disease; to agree, suit, accord: toki, hi, tanki, tokki, nado ga —, the hours, days, months and years pass or are spent; yamai ga —, the disease is contagious, or passes from one to another; kuse ga —, evil habits are catching; Tōkyō ye —, to move to Tōkyō; kage ya kagami ni —, the image is reflected in the mirror; iro ga —, the color fades, or tinges something which is in contact with it; hōu ga kamishimo wo kite mo uturunanai, if a priest should wear the dress called kamishimo it would be unbecoming; peke wa Marei no persi to iu kotoba yori uttsuta, peke is derived from the Malay word persi.

Syn. kou.

ウツデガ ウツデガ 役者 n. The odor contracted by being in contact with something else.

ウツデガウ ウツデガウ n. Changes, vicissitudes: yo no — wa hayai mono da.
yakusho ye —, to appeal to a civil court; hito wo bugyo ye —, to accuse a person to the governor.

Syn. soshibi suru.

Uttage-nin ウッターネン 訴人 n. Accuser, complainant.

Utte ウッテ 訴手 n. An army sent by the Emperor to put down a rebellion, or subdue an enemy: — wo sashi-nukeru, to send out —.

Uttogawashi ni ウッタガハシニ adv. Alternatively.

Syn. ichido-gawashi ni.

Utte-kawate ウッタカハタ adv. On the contrary, on the other hand: sore to wa —.

Uttoni ウットリ adv. (coll.) In a dull, heavy, absent-minded manner: — shite iru, to be in a daze.

Utogashi-ri ウタガシライ shoto adj. (coll.) Gloomy, dark, dull, gloomy, melancholy, dismal, dejected, disagreeable, annoying; utoshibi otoki, gloomy weather; — hito, a bore; — ki ga, to feel gloomy; — utoshibi omou, to feel gloomy or dejected.

Syn. kibasai.

Uttogawashiri-su ウッタガハウス Same as uchi-tebushii.

†Uru ウルル The ancient form of uru, to plant.

Uwago ウハガゴ n. The palate.

Uwada ウハダ上牙 n. The upper teeth.

Uwadami ウハダミ 印 n. The anaconda, or boa constrictor, Python.

Uwae ウハエ上達 n. The outside, the external, and visible; 表面, the countenance, the expression of the face: — wo kazaru, to adorn the outside.

Syn. okote.

Uwakiri ウハカリ上書 n. A signature on the outside of a paper; the direction on the back of a letter or outside of a packet, the address, superscription: — wo kitate youru.

Uwadami ウハダミ上護 n. The outside cover of a book, paper-cover.

Uwagi ウハギ上衣 n. The outside garment, overcoat.

Uwagushi ウハグスリ上縫 n. Medicines applied or used externally; glazing, enamel.

Uwagashii ウハガシイ n. An overshoe; slippers.

Uwaha ウハハ上端 n. Balance, amount over, or difference in value of any two articles; nijisseki no — ga dera, there is a balance of twenty sen.

Uwahi ウハヒ n. Opacity of the cornea (?).

Uwahara ウハハラ上顎 n. The beard on the upper lip, mustache.

Uwakawa ウハカハ唇 n. The outside skin, the outside, scum film: chi-chi no —, the cream which forms on the surface of milk.

Uwaki ウハキ 唇 n. Unsettled or irregular in habits, fickle; lewdness, lust: — na, lewd, licentious, wanton; — mono, a rake.

Uwakoto ウハコト嘴部 (sengo) n. The talk of one in delirium: — wo iu, to talk deliriously, or nonsense.

Uwakuchi-hiso ウハチヒソ n. A mustache.

Uwamak ウハマک n. The outside breast of a coat; a bribe, black-mail, or money secretly retained or exacted as a perquisite or squeeze.

Syn. kaisuri, bōsaki.

Uwame ウハメ上目 n. Eyes looking upwards; the gross weight of anything, including the box or wrappings in which it is contained.

Uwamizu ウハミズ上水 n. The clear water standing above settlements.

Uwamoto ウハモト n. Agitation of mind from grief or sadness, gloominess: nune no —.

Uwamuki ウハムキ上向 n. The outside, external, outward.

Syn. uwari, omoemuki.

Uwanari ウハナリ後妻 n. A second wife.

Syn. gosai, nochizoi.

Uwani ウハニ上背 n. The upper load on a pack-horse or boat.

Uwairi ウハリ上乗 n. A person who goes with a cargo as a guard, a supercargo.

Uwanosa ウハノサ上空 (coll.) n. Absence of mind, abstraction, or inattention: — ni kiku, to hear in an abstracted manner.

Syn. uchiten, michi.

Uwanuki ウハヌキ上塗 n. The outside coat of plaster, varnish, or paint.

Uwao ウハオ後夫 n. A second husband.

Syn. otozome.

Uwao-ri ウハオリ一人 n. The outside belt worn over armor.

Uwaso ウハソ上縫 n. Covering anything so as to screen or protect: nai ni — wo suru, to cover plants.

Uware ウラレ i.v. To be planted: ta ni nai ga mottsu, the rice plants are planted in the paddy-field.

Uwasa ウハサ喧嘩 n. Talking about another who is not present; gossip, report, rumor: Sadajiro no — wo shite oore, we are talking about Sadajiro; — wo suru ha ga san (prov.), talk about another and he is sure to come; — wo kiku, to hear a report; — wo suru, to talk gossip; hito no — wo shichijii-ga nichi (prov.).

Syn. hyōgan, kōgen.

Uwashiki ウハシキ n. A cloth spread over a saddle or tatami.

Uwate ウハテ上手 n. The best hand in doing, making, or in writing; upper part, as of a river, road, etc.: kono hito wa — da, this person is the best; — ni noboru face, a boat going up the river; — ni kuma, to take hold of one in wresting above the shoulder.

Uwatsuki-ki ウハツキキ i.v. To be fickle, light and flighty.

Uwatsura ウハトラ n. The outside, surface, superficies: — bakari de, superficially.

Syn. owainen.

Uwawo ウハワ上手 n. In a fickle, flighty manner, capriciously, whimsically: ki ga — shite iru, to be fickle, irresponsible.

Uwataku ウハタク n. A superior officer.

Uwaye ウハエ上手 n. Touching over with a pencil figures that have been marred in dyeing: — wo kaku.
Uwa-zome ウハズメ n. Re-dyeing with the same color.
Uwa-zōri ウハズツリ 上草履 n. Slippers, worn when walking upon a board floor.
Uwa-zumi ウハズミ 上着 n. The clear liquor from which the sediment has settled.
Uwa-zuru, -nu ウハズル 上巻 i.v. To be heedless, careless, or trifling; thoughtless: *ki ga uwa-zurete iyashiki ni to tattoki yō ni omou.
Uwa-zutsumi ウハズツミ 上包 n. The outside wrapper or covering, an envelope.
Uwo ウフ 魚 n. Fish. Syn. yō, sakana.
Uwongome ウフノメ 魚目 n. A corn on the hand or foot, a bunion.
Uwo-ashi ウフガシ n. A fish-market.
Uwōsawō ウツササツツ右徒左徒 Going to the right and left: — *ni uye hashiru, fleeing right and left, in various directions.
Utamai ウタマヒ敬 n. Reverence, respect, veneration, honor, fear; adoration.
Utamai, -ai ウタマヒ敬 i.v. To reverence, respect, honor, venerate; to worship, adore: kami wo —, to reverence or fear the kami; oya wo —, to honor one's parents.
Syn. tattobe, agamere.
Uya-uyashii, -ki-ku-shi ウヤウヤシイ敬 adj. Reverential, respectful in manner or deportment; humble.
Uzen ウエン逆 (maeari dō) Roundabout, circuitous, indirect, intricate, complicated: — na hakarigoto; — na roh.
Uyoku ウョク羽服 n. Wings.
Syn. han, tsukasa.
Uyoryo ウロリウ高余糧 (lit. food left by King U) n. Hematite.
Uyo ウヨ 猿蛙 (arui koto nashi) Nothing, naught: — *ni kisuru, to come to naught.
Uzai ウザイ有罪 (tsumi aru) Guilty: — *شباز, guilty or innocent.
Uzai-gaki ウザイガキ有罪漆刷 n. A miser; one who has money but starves himself rather than spend it. Syn. shirawaso.
Uzatsa ウザツサ嫡嫁 adv. Swarming like insects: *ki no edu ni kemushi ga — shite tru, the caterpillars swarm on the trees.
Uzoku ウズク羽族 n. Winged creatures.
Uzo-mu-zo ウズムツダ有様無様 All things material or immaterial, visible or invisible; — *no mono, id. Used in com. coll. for all, =mīna. Syn. shinkabanshō.
Uzu ウズ雑華 n. An ornament worn on the head, as flowers.
Uzu ウズ沼 n. A whirlpool, eddy.
Uzu ウズ島頭 n. Aconite root.
Syn. torikabuto.
†Uzu ウズ珠 Precious: — *nakara.
Uzudakaki, -ku-shi ウズダカキ adj. Piled up in heaps: tsukue no uye ni chiri —, the dust is in heaps upon the table.
Uzu ウズ井噛 n. Sitting cross-legged.
Syn. agura.
Uzuki ウズキ四月 (shigatsu) n. The fourth month (o.c.).
Uzuki, -ku ウズキ節 i.v. To pain severely, to ache: *honya ga —, to have pain in the bones; ha ga —, to have the toothache.
Syn. itamu.
Uzukamari, -ru ウズカマリ 蹩 i.q. To sit on the heels, to squat down, to crouch down.
Syn. shagamu.
Uzumaki ウズマキ n. An eddy.
Uzumaki, -ku ウズマカ節 i.v. To whirl around, to girate: kuro-kemuri uzumakikitaru, the black smoke came whirling over.
Uzumari, -ru ウズマリ 理 i.v. To be buried under, or covered with anything; filled up; to be buried: michi ga yuki de —, the road is covered with snow; tsuchi ni —, buried in the earth; —umaru.
Uzumeké, -ru ウズメ理 t.v. To bury, to cover over, as with earth, leaves, or snow; to fill up, to inter: *kiri ga tani wo —, the fog covered the valley; ido wo —, to fill up a well; haka ni —, to bury in the grave; *uma wo —, to fill up a swamp.
Uzumii, -mu ウズミ理 i.v. To be buried under, covered, filled up: uzumi-bi, a fire covered with ashes.
Uzumushii ウズムシ n. The Ant Lion, the larva of the Myrmeleon.
†Uzumari, -ru ウズナフ i.v. To agree together, to act in concert, unitedly: *ane tsuchi no kani ai-nsuai aitasuku.
Uzura ウフラ雑 n. A quail, Coturnix; the middle gallery of a theatre.
Uzusuki, -ku ウズスケ i.v. To pain, to have a pain at intervals: deki-mono ga uzusukete kōmaru.
Syn. uzuku.
WA

かっか n. A ring, wheel, circle; kuruma きるーま n., the wheel of a wagon; yubi ゆび n., a finger ring; oke おけ n., the hoop of a bucket; kusari くさり n., the link of a chain; - to どう n., to draw a circle; wa は n. wa wo はを kake ke かけど i, to exaggerate.

†WA を. pron. I, me, my: wa は, my house; nani なん n. wa は wa はに waware わ ware, why didn’t you call me? wa は woba はば omowazu おもうず, they don’t think of me.

(2) It is often used for, you, your, or as an affectionate prefix to names; as: wako-sama, your children; wa-onore, you; wa-dono, master; wa-onna, you women.

WA わ (yamato) n. Japan.

WA わ (tairugu) n. Peace, harmony: - wo みすうぶ, to make a treaty of peace; - suru, to make peace, harmonize.

WA ハ A particle which is placed after, and serves to designate, the subject of a sentence, as: kore こ は nani, what is this? sore そ は ishi いし da, that is a stone; koko どこ は wa は warui, lit. the coming here is bad, = you must not come here; sore そ は wa oyobanu, that is unnecessary.

WA ハ or は n. The numeral in counting bundles and fowls: tori とり i, one fowl; wara は はる ba, three bundles of straw; hatto はと, ten doves; maki ま はち i, one bundle of wood.

WAA 以下の Exclam. in shouting, or crying: waa は は wa は to た な ku.

WABI ワビ n. Supplication or making a confession in order to obtain pardon or mercy: - wo みすに.

WABI,RU ワビル t.v. To apologize, beg pardon, ask forgiveness, to pray for mercy, to make reparation, or to acknowledge, to be lonely and miserable, forlorn, desolate, to be tired, impatient of, as of waiting: machi ま ち-wabira, to be tired of waiting for another; sumi-wabira, to be tired of living in a place; tsunai つ は は kam は ni に, to confess one’s sins to God in order to forgiveness; ayamachi あやまち は は donma だんま ni に, to confess one’s faults to a master.

Syn. atamaru あたまる, kaneru かなくる, monoganashigaru もんがながる.

WARIBITO ワリビト n. A forlorn, desolate, solitary person.

WABIGOE ワビジョ n. Sad, mournful or lamentable voice.

WABIKOTO ワビジョ n. Supplication or petition for mercy or forgiveness.

WAG

WARISHI-ki, -ku-shi わりし き数 adv. Forlorn, dismal, lonesome, solitary, dreary, cheerless, desolate.

Syn. nangi な, monoganarishii もんがながりし.

†WARISHIRI ni わりしりび adv. Mournful or sad manner, lamentable: aki あき no の mushi むし nani なに naku なぐる.

WARIZUMAI ワリズマい n. Dwelling in a cheerless or solitary place, or in discomfort.

WARUKU ワルク n. Making peace, restoring friendship or harmony: - suru, to make peace.

WABUN わばん and かわ (yamato bumi) n. Japanese writing, or books written in the Japanese character.

WACHIGAK わちがく n. The figure of rings linked together.

WACHIKI わちき (coll. for watakushi) 人, -me, -used by women.

WADA ワタ n. The ocean, sea: - no も は, the wide ocean.

WADACHI ワタチ n. The rut made by a wagon wheel (obs.).

WADAKAMARI, BU わだかまり n. To be coiled up, as a snake; to be convoluted, tortuous, winding: kokoro こ こ ろ ni に wadakamari が が ら ま ri に, to have an evil conscience, or evil intentions.

†WADAMI ワダミ n. An eddy or deep place in a river; i.e. youdani.

WADAN わだん n. A conference for the purpose of restoring peace, friendship, or harmony: - ni に な る.

†WADA-WADA わだわだ adv. Same as wadan wana.

†WADAZUMI わだずみ n. The ocean, the god of the sea: - no こ こ も, - no miya, the palace of the king of the dragons.

WADO わどの n. You.

Syn. omare おまれ, bonata ぼんた.

WAGA わが n. pron. We.

WAGAKU わがく n. Japanese literature or science: - sha さ, one learned in -.

WAGAMAMA わがままで n. Willfulness, self-will; obstinate, stubborn, arbitrary, despotic: - na な kodomo, a self-willed child; - ni に sazete さ せ て おく, to let one have his own way.

Syn. kimama.
WAGANARI-BU ウガナリ i.v. To bend into a ring, to coil: take ga waganatte aru, the bamboo is bent into a ring.

WAGANE-BU ウガネ レ t.v. To bend into a ring, to coil: take wo —, to bend a bamboo into a ring or hoop; nawa wo —, to coil a rope.

WAGARI ウガリ n. My house, my residence.

WAGASEKO ウガセコ 岸子 n. My husband (in affectionate language).

WADE ウデ n. The same as mage.

WADE ウデ 和解 Rendering or translating into the Japanese language: — suru.

WADE-RU ウデル 曲 t.v. To bend: ki wo —, to bend wood.

Syn. mageru.

WAGEMONO ウガモノ n. Same as magemono.

WAGI ウギ 和議 n. Peace, amity, friendship, harmony, concord.

Syn. wakoru.

WAGIMI ウギミ 委君 (cont. of waga kimichi) per. pron. You.

WAGIMO, or WAGIMOKO ウギモコ 委君子 My beloved wife, or my beloved.

WAGO ウゴ 映子 n. (yamato kotoba) Japanese language.

WAGU ウガ 合合 n. Union, combination, peace, friendship, or harmony: — suru, to unite, combine, to be at peace with one another, harmonious.

WAGUN ウグン 和琴 n. A musical stringed instrument,—a harp of six strings.

WAGUMI ウグミ t.v. To bend into a ring or circle, to coil: nawa wo —, to coil a rope.

WAHE ウヘ 和平 n. Peace, tranquillity, harmony.

WA ウ A col. suffix to verbs, either in the present or past tense, giving an impression, or meaning, used by angry persons: kiita wa, I have heard, keep silence!

WAIDAME ウイダメ 直差 n. Difference, distinction: kami shimo no — nashi, no distinction of high and low.

Syn. shabetsu, kejime, waakachi, kubetsu.

WAIDATE ウイデート 腹箱 n. Armor for the protection of the sides.

WAIDON ウイドン per. pron. I, me (Satsuma dialect).

WA-IN ウイン 和臀 n. Same as shi-in.

WA-OKU ウオク 縦尾 n. My mean or small house,—in speaking humbly.


WAISHU ウイシュ 矮小 Little or low in stature, not tall or high: — naru hito; — naru ki.

WAITAI ウイタイ exclam. (coll.) The noise of one crying or of many shouting: — to wawagyu; — domo, vulgar people.

WAIZUKI-KU ウイツキキ adj. Conspicuous, prominent, obvious, easily distinguished.

WAGUKU ウジュク 和熟 Harmony, peace, or friendship: — suru.

WAKU ウク 卑順 Amicable, harmonious, propitious.

WAKA ウカ 和歌 (yamato uta) n. Japanese poetry or song: — dokoro, the department that has the control of.

WAKA ウカ若 Young,—used only in compound words; the young master, boy: — go, id.; uchi no — wa inai, our son is out (to an inferior).

WAKABA ウカバ 若葉 n. Young leaves.

WAKABAI ウカバヘ n. The young tender shoots of a tree.

WAKACHI ウカチ 若 n. Difference, distinction, division: — na, without distinction.

Syn. shabetsu, waidame, kejime, kubetsu.

WAKACHI-KU ウカチキ adj. or t.v. To divide, separate, distinguish, discriminate: ze-ki wo —, to distinguish between right and wrong; futatsu ni —, to divide into two.

Syn. wakereu.

WAKADACHI ウカダチ n. A young shoot, or branch.

WAKA-DANNA ウカダんな 若娘 n. Young master (respectful in addressing or speaking of the son of a superior).

WAKADOSHIYORI ウカドショリ 若年寄 The title of a class of civil officers or councilors in the Tokugawa Shogunate.

WAKAERU ウカへる 若 i.v. To continue young—never grow old; to become young: kami ga ya chi yo wo wakae tuutsun min.

WAKAGASARI ウカガヘル 若口 i.v. To become young again, turn young, or have a youthful look: ano hito wa wakagatta, he has become young again.

WAKE ウケ 若気 n. Youthful spirits, or temper: — no ayamachi; — no itori.

WAKEYMI ウケミ 若君 n. Young prince, or master.

WAKAI-KU ウカイキ n. Young; youthful: wakai hito, a young man; ki no wakai hito, a person of youthful spirits; wakakumu, to look young; toki ga — ni waku, to bloom early, or before the proper time.

WAKA-JI ウカジ 卒世 (obse) n. Early death, dying while young: — suru, — haya jiitu.

WAKARI ウカリ 若々 n. A young tree: — no moto de kasa wo nuge (prov.)—don't despise the young.

WAKAKU ウカク adv. (see wakai) — na, to become young.

WAKAKUSA ウカクサ 若さ n. Young grass of spring; an appellation for wife; a young fledgling of a falcon.

WAKAME ウカメ 若海 n. A kind of edible sea-weed, Alaria pinnatifida.

WAKAMETSU ウカメつ adj. To have a young or youthful appearance; to look young,—said of elderly persons.

WAKA-MIDORI ウカミドリ n. A fresh green.

WAKA-MIYA ウカミヤ 若宮 n. Young prince,—only of a son of the Mikado.
WAKAYAO, -SU ソカヤガ i.v. To become youthful, or young in looks, or feeling.
WAKAYA ソカヤガ Young, or youthful appearance: — なひと.
WAKAYU ソカユ (cont. of waka and ayu) n. Young trout.
WAKAZAKI ソカザカリ 若穂 n. The vigor of youth.
WAKU, or WARANU ソカズ 不分 cont. of wakatazu, neg. of wakachi.

WAKE ソケ理 n. The meaning, reason, signification, cause, effect, right: anata hiareru — な い, you have no right to enter; fukai — 重要, important or reconclite reason; dō yū — で, for what reason, why — な い koto, a trifling matter; は ない て せ い か け な ー も ー な, one who has a right to enter the house.

Syn. RIKUTSU, はんり。

WAKE ソケ n. A separation: — み は る, to be separated (as wrestlers without deciding who is victor): — み る, to separate.

WAKA, -RU ソケル分 or 三 i.v. To divide, to separate, part to, to distinguish, understand, to explain: futatsu ni —, to divide into two parts; sukoshi wakete kudasare, part with a little and give to me; kiki wakenu, to hear and understand; mi-wakenu, to distinguish by looking at.

WAKE-RI ソケ理 理合 n. The meaning, signification, reason.

Syn. RIKU.

WAKASEN, -RU ソケサタン分與 t.v. To share, divide.

WAKAGI ソケギ n. Young onion, or garlic.

WAKAI, -RU ソケイ ソケイ i.v. To enter by opening one's way, — as through a crowd.

WAKEUCHI ソケチ n. Share, portion; i.q. wakemae.

WAKEMAE ソケメ分前 n. Share, portion; part: — はてる。

WAKEME ソケメ分目 n. The dividing line, a division, separation, partition: tenga — な くさ, a battle which decides the fate of an empire.

WAKETE ソケテ adv. Especially, particularly: wakete mo, は。

WAKI ソキ instrumentation n. The side of the chest: the place bordering on, or at the side of anything, another place or person: — し は と, the armpit; michi no —, the side of a road; — み つ く, to place to one side; — や よ れ, stand aside, make way.

Syn. KATAWARI, し ば は。

WAKI-RO ソキ涌 i.v. To boil up, well up, to gush forth, or bubble up, as water in a spring; to ferment; to swarm or come out, as insects: し が な, the water boils; し は と が, —, the insects swarm.

WAKI-AGARI, -RU ソキアガル 涌上 i.v. To boil up, to ferment, to shoot up.

WAKI-ARE ソキア ア 陸明 n. A slit in the sleeve of a coat such as is worn by children.

WAKIKABARA ソキカバ 酔醒 n. The side of the abdomen, a concubine: — は こ, the child of a concubine.
WAKI-BASAMI, -MU ソキバサミ 拾 t.v. To hold between the arm and the side; to hold under the arm: はなえ wo —, to hold the cane under the arm.

Syn. tabasamu.

WAKIDACHI ソキダチ 腦立 n. Standing at the side; the smaller idols that stand on each side of the principal one.

WAKIDAME ソキダメ Same as wakidame.

WAKIDE,-RU ソキデル 引出 t.v. To push forth, as water from a fountain; to swarm forth, as insects.

WAKIGA ソキガ 腦臭 n. The offensive smell of the armpit.

WAKIGE ソキゲ 腦毛 n. The hair in the armpit.

WAKI-IZERU ソキイザル Same as wakizeru.

WAKIKARE,-RU ソキカレル 涌出 i.v. To boil and surge round, as boiling water; to boil up, to issue or gush forth.

WAKIKUSO ソキクソ n. Same as wakiga.

WAKIMAE ソキマヘ 賛 t.v. Discrimination, judgment, discernment: kodomo wa — ga nai, children have no judgment.

Syn. fumetsu, kamen.

WAKIMAE,-RU ソキマヘル 賛 t.v. To discriminate, distinguish, discern; to account for, to defray expenses: zuo aku wo —, to distinguish between good and bad.

Syn. wakatsu, bemetsu.

WAKIME ソキメ 鳴目 n. Looking to one side, looking away: — mo furasu ni miru, to look straight forward, or intently looking at; — yori miru, looking at anything as a bystander or from another's standpoint.

Syn. okame, yosomi.

WAKIMICHI ソキミチ 賛道 n. A side or branch road.

WAKI-TACHI,-TSU ソキタチ, -ツー ソキタツ 涌立 i.v. To boil up, to swarm.

WAKIRE ソキリ adv. Especially, particularly.

Syn. beshitte, koton, wakere.

WAKITSUBO ソキすぼ n. The side of the chest.

WAKITSUKE ソキスケ n. The title appended to an honorable person's name in directing a letter.

WAKI-WAKI ソキウキ 腦息 (coll.) Other places or other persons: — de wa dekinu, it cannot be done in other places.

Syn. hoka-hoka.

WAKIYARI ソキやり n. A side spear, a side or flank attack: — wo ireru, attacking on the flank.

WAKIYASHI ソキヤシ 腦劇 n. The short sword worn in the belt.

WAKIZUKI ソキツキ 腦息 n. A small stand used to support the arm, or to lean upon, by one sitting on the mats.

Syn. kyōsoku.

WAKIDÔRIN ソキドリダリガン 和光同摩 (hikari wo yuwarageta chiri ni majiwarun) Softening one's glory in order to mingle with dust (men),—spoken of the gods or sages.

WARUKO ソウコ 和 国 n. Japan.

WARUKO ソウコ 藝 n. A reel; also a frame, as of a picture or door; a crate, a box or cage for animals.

WAKUKERI ソウキセリ 懺 (madoi oborueru) In-fatuation, fascinated.

WAKUGO ソウコ ゴ 子 n. A young child.

WAKUN ソウコ グ 關 n. Rendering Chinese characters into their equivalent Japanese words: — de yomu, to read Chinese by construing into Japanese, and not by giving the sound of the characters.

†WAKURADA NI ソウクラダ 翌 adv. Seldom, rarely.

Syn. tamakura.

WAKURAHA ソウクラ ハ 病葉 A sick leaf, a withered leaf on a green tree.

WAKURAN ソウクラ 禅 (madoi miyataru) — suru, to be bewildered, confused, perplexed.


Syn. wagamama.

WAMERI, -KU ソメメ 卑猥 i.v. To cry out, to vociferate, scream; to clamor.

Syn. omeru, sakai.

WAN ソン 賛 n. A cup or bowl made of wood: — no meshi, one bowl of rice; kake-wan, a broken cup.

WANA ソナ ナ 賛 n. A trap, snare, loop: — wo haru, to set a trap; — ni kakaru, to be caught in a trap; — wo kakeru.

WANAI, -KU ソナナ 賛猥 i.v. To trangle one's self: misukara —.

WANAMI ソナミ 各種 pron. I, we.

Syn. ware, warena.

WANANAI, -KU ソナナナ 賛猥 adj. I. In a trembling manner: — furu, to tremble.

Syn. beru-beru.

WANAMI ソナナ― 露 n. An alligator or crocodile, a name given to a boat.

WANASHI ソナシ 仮脚 n. Bandy-legged: sotto-wani, the toes turned outward; uchi-wani, the toes turned inward.

WANOGUCHI ソナグチ 頭口 n. A kind of gong suspended before miyas, a large mouth.

WANISHI ソニシ (Eng.) n. Varnish.

WANSIN ソシン 剃鬚 n. A towel or napkin for wiping cups or bowls.

WANMORI ソンモリ n. A soup of meat or fish with vegetables.

WANORI ソノリ 輪乗 n. Riding in a circle or ring: — wo sugu.

WANRYOKU ソノリョク 剣力 (ude wo chikara) WANRISI 鍔 n. Arm power, force, strength: — ni utaru, to resort to force; — wo furite tataku, to fight brandishing one's arms.

WANUSHI ソヌシ 唱念 pron. You.

Syn. wadono, onushi.

WAPP ソップ n. A boy,—used in scolding.

WAPPU ソップ制賦 n. A share, part, portion, or division: — suru, to apportion or distribute to each his share; — no tegata, the ticket on which the share apportioned is written.

Syn. waritsukai.
WARI-FURI, -RU サリブル 刺 撮 トポ, To apportion, divide into shares. Syn. WARI-FURUKI.

WARI-GI サリギ 破震 n. The small letters in double column, in which notes on the text are written.

WARI-GO サリゴ 破織 n. A kind of box for holding rice. Syn. BENTO.

WARI-OI サリオイ 割裂 n. A painting of many colors.

WARI-OI サリオイ n. The pieces of broken stone used by masons to support and fill in the large stones of a wall.

WARI-HAN サリハン 破裂 n. The part of a seal on a document which corresponds to the part on its duplicate. Syn. WARI-IN, WARI-FU.

WARI-IN サリイン 割裂 n. i.q. WARI-HAN.

WARI-KOME-MU サリコメ割込 i.v. To force into and divide or split, as with a wedge; to crowd in between others.

WARI-MAE サリメ 割前 n. The share or portion allotted to each, each one's share. Syn. WAKEMAE.

WARINAI-KI-KU-SHI サリサイ無理 adj. Violently, unreasonable: warinaku oshimu, to have foolish or unreasonable regret, as about something that cannot be prevented.

WARINARI-KU サリナキ親密 adj. Insanely, indissoluble: warinakina naka, indissoluble friendship.

WARI-TSKE-RU サリツケ割付 t.v. To apportion, allot; to partition, divide into shares, to parcel: hyaku ryō wo go nin ni, to divide a hundred ryō amongst five men. Syn. WARIFURI, WARITSURU.

WARI-WASASHI サリワサシ t.v. To divide, apportion, distribute, share.

WARITA サリタ per. pron. You (vul. coll.).

WARIZAN サリザン 割算 n. The rule of division in arithmetic.

†WARO サロ pron. I.

WAROI, -RU サロブ思 i.v. To do evil, do wickedly.

WAROBIRE-RU サロビレ i.v. To appear mean and cowardly, to quail, lose spirit: warobire mo zenu. Syn. OMERU, OKE SURU.

WAKONE, -KU-SHI サゴシ思 adj. Same as waruki. See warui.

WARU サル思 Bad, —used only in compound words.

WARUBIRE-RU サルビレ i.v. The same as warobire.

WARUKAMI サルダマキ奸詐 (kankei) n. A wicked, fraudulent, or treacherous artifice or trick.

WARU, -KI-KU-SHI サルイ思 adj. Bad, not good, wrong, evil, wicked, depraved: warui hito, a bad man; kokoromochi ga warui, to feel bad or unwell; warui to omou, to regard as bad; tasō warui, very bad; kito wo waratte wa warui, it is not right to laugh at others. Syn. ASUI.
Wasuregachi ウスレガチ 忘却 Inclined to forget, forgetful.
Wasuregao ウスレガオ 忘却 n. The countenace of one who pretends not to know.
Wasuregamani ウスレガマミ A memento, souvenir.
Wasuregusa ウスレガサ 忘却 n. The Hemerocallis, or day lily; also a name for tobacco.
Wasurejumu ウスレジム 忘却 n. A spring frost.

Wasurepin, Ki-Ku-Shi ウスレピン 喜古志 adj. Forgetful, heedless, inattentive.
Wata ウタ n. Cotton, floss-silk; 脘 intestines: sakana no — intestines of a fish; hara-wata, intestines; uni-wata, sponge.
Watabashi ウタバシ 上vised n. A bonnet made of floss-silk, worn by women at funerals and marriages.
Watanodo ウタドノ 渡段 n. A gallery or corridor for passing from one house to another.
Watagamai ウタガマミ 缠躯 n. A cotton pad attached to a coat of mail, and worn across the shoulders.
Watage ウタゲ 缠 n. The fine feathers of fowls, down.
Watagino ウタギノ n. Clothing wadded with cotton.
Wata-ire ウタイラienne n. A padded garment.
Watakono ウタコノ n. Clothing made of cotton, quilted, not woven.
Watakuri ウタクリ 錦躯 n. A machine for cleaning cotton of its seeds, a cotton-gin.
Watakushi ウタクシ男 pron. I, me; private interest, private, selfish: - domo, or, - ra, we; - no nai hito, an unselshfish person; - no kokoro, my heart, a selfish mind; shujin no kane wo — suru, to use his lord's money as if it was his own.
Watamashi ウタマシ男徒家 (ya utsuri) n. Moving into a new house: — wo suru; — no twai, the compliments passed moving into a new house, a house-warming.
Watanuki ウタヌキ n. Unwadded cloth, q.v. anawae.
Watarai ウタライ n. Occupation, business.
Syn. nariwal.

Watarai, au ウタラフ渡 t.v. To live, or pass through the world: yo wo watarai-kaneru, difficult to get along in the world, i.e., wataru.
Watarase ウタラセ 流渡 caus. of waturi: to make, or let cross over; to live; to go or come, — used as an honorific only of honorable persons; ikaga watarase-tamou ya, how are you getting on? koko ye watarase tame, come here.
Wataru ウタラ渡 n. The distance across, the passage, the diameter; a thing from a foreign country; — no shina; — ita, a board or plank for crossing on.

Wataru, ru ウタラ渡 t.v. To pass from side to side; to cross over, as a bridge, river, ocean; to extend over, pervade: yo wo —, to pass through the world, to live; Shanghai ye —, to cross over to Shanghai; kawa umi hashi

Tsuna nado wo —, to cross over a river, sea, bridge, or rope; tobi-wataru, to jump across; hibiki-wataru, to resound; ban-ji ni —.

Watarai, au ウタラフ渡合 i.v. To cross over and meet together, to fight with each other.
Wataridono ウタライド男 n. Same as wataidono.
Watarigara-su ウタラガラス男 n. The raven, Corvus corax.
Watarimono ウタリモノ渡物 (tobutte) n. A foreign article, a thing from across the sea; a wanderer.
Watarisonne ウタリソン男 n. The first crossing of a new bridge.
Watashi, or Watashida ウタシ達渡 n. A crossing place, a ferry.

Wata-shi ウタシ私 pron. (coll. cont. of watashiki) I, me.
Wata-shi, su ウタシ渡 t.v. To carry, place, send, or ferry across; to pass anything over to another; to deliver up, to give, to send, to pay: hashi wo —, to place a bridge across a river; fane de hito wo —, to carry a person across by a boat; kane wo —, to pay over money; tsuna wo —, to stretch a rope across; mitu-wade, to look across.
Wata-shihune ウタシヒト渡舟 n. A ferry-boat.
Wata-shimori ウタシモリ渡守 n. A ferry-man.
Wata-tabi ウタタビ男. Same as watabari.
Wata-uchi ウタウチ渡打 n. A person who whips cotton with a bow string.
Wata-umii ウタウミ渡打 n. The bow used in whipping cotton.
Watchi ウチ男 (provin.) pron. I, me.
Watoo ウト adv. The sound of a sudden burst of noise: — naki dasu, burst out crying; — amata no hito goe; — bakuri ni naku.

Wakake, ru ウカケル i.v. To be toru, rent, to beragged: wakaketaru koromo, ragged clothing.
Wakaku ウカク男 (coll.) Jesting, sport, play, joking: — wo suru, play tricks; — wo ta, to jest, joke.
Wakayu ウカユ男和覌 n. Japanese medicine.
Wakawa ウカワ男 (coll.) adv. The confused noise of many persons talking: — to sawagu.
Waza ウザ業 n. Work, act, deed, art, cause, reason: kuchi hodo wa — ga dekiun, his performance is not as good as his word; ta wo tsukuru, the art of husbandry; ashiki —.
Syn. shioto, shoi, oyo, oki.
Wazaribito ウザリビト男 n. A play-actor.
Wazamono ウザモノ男 n. A person or thing of superior quality: kono katana wa sukoburu — da.

Waza ウザ男和観 n. An accusation or complaint made to a magistrate.
Wazakki ウザキ俳優 n. A play-actor, a play Syn. Taka-shi.
Waza to ウザ特能 adv. Intentionally, purposely, by design: — naranu, unintentionally; — kita, came on purpose; — kowashita, broke it intentionally.
Syn. koto ni, wazawa, kotobara ni.
WAZA-UTA ウザウタ童話 n. A fashionable song, very current song.

WAZAWAI ウザハセ腸炎 n. Misfortune, calamity, adversity, evil, trouble: — mo san- nen okeba ya-ni tatew (prov.); — ga kuchi kara okoru (prov.).

Syn. MAGAKOTO, SAINAN.

WAZAWAI-DSHII ウザハセシ男 (keiwaku) n. A star that is a sign of calamity, viz., the planet Mars, or a comet.

WAZA-WAZA ウザウザ adv. (coll.) Intentionally, on purpose, by design.

Syn. KOTOBARA NI.

WAZUKA ウズカ但 adv. Little, few, slight; trifling, trivial: — na kane, only a little money; — nikkou kaada, in the short space of three days.

Syn. SUKOSHI, CHITTO, TADA, HASAKA.

WAZERAI-AD ウザラエ谷 i.v. To be sick, ill, diseased; to be troubled, perplexed: me wa — to be diseased in the eyes; shikan wo — to be sick with fever; yokful de — to be sick; onoi wazawaru, to be anxious or troubled.

Syn. YAMU.

WAZURAWASHI-SU ウザラワシ宿 t.v. To make sick, to afflict, to trouble, distress, annoy, tease, molest: kokoro wo — to be troubled about, distress one's heart.

Syn. KURUSHIMERU, NATAMASEBU.

WAZURAWASHI-KU-KE ウザラワシ関 adv. Troublesome, perplexing, vexatious, annoying, distressing.

Wo ヲ A particle which comes after, and designates, the object of a transitive verb, — the sign of the objective case, as: iwu wo butsu, to strike a dog; nani wo shite iru, what are you doing? hha ga musuko wo anjite iru, the mother is anxious about her son; kyaku wo matte-iru, waiting for a guest or customer.

(2) The subject of a passive and intransitive verb, as: watakushi no ashi wo ita ni kuitsukareta, I got my foot bitten, or my foot was bitten by a dog; ano hito wo te wo tsukebi de yakareta, that man had his house burnt by an incendiary.

(3) At the end of a clause or sentence it has often an adversative conjunctive meaning, — (coll.) ya, or ni, as: kuyatsu ga nefushi oru uchi ni utte toru bekarishii wo, ima wa haya oki-Idetareba sehi mo nashi, we ought to have slain that fellow while he was asleep, but now that he has arisen we can do nothing.

(4) At the end of a sentence it acts as an interjection expressing a feeling of regret or sorrow, and sometimes merely as an emphatic particle: anata ga itaru shini wa senu mono wo, if you had been here he would not have died; hayaku kaeru yokatta mono wo, it would have been better if I had returned earlier; dase to ittemo nai mono wo, you want me to give it to you but I have not got it; iro wo nioedo chirinuru wo, beauty though fragrant, how soon it falls; sono ya-e gaki wo, oh! that eight-fold fence.

(5) In combination with ba, as in woba, wo has its accusative meaning emphasized. With motte, as in wo motte,—by, with, because of, for the reason that, by means of, owing to. With ya, as in wo ya, it is a strong exclamation, generally closing a sentence commencing with mukashite,—how much more.

Y.

Ya また n. An arrow: yumi ni — wo tsugun, to fix the arrow to the bow; — wo sosogu, id.; — wo iru, to shoot an arrow; — no ne, an arrow-head.

Ya もう n. A house or shop; also for the person who does business in the place to which it is affixed; used generally as a suffix: kusuri-ya, a drug store, also a druggist; waga ya, my house; — kuzu, the number of houses.

Ya 末 a particle used in coll. instead of wa or ba; ns, kosuri-ya-ko sureba.

Ya と n. The spoke of a wheel: kuruma no —.

Ya た (tani) n. A valley; used only suffixed to names, as: Shita-ya, Lower valley.

Ya と a (hachi) n. Eight, same as yatsu, used indefinitely in comp. for a great many, innumerable, as: yaoyorosu; yasoshima; yako.

Ya 夜 (yoru) n. Night, used chiefly in comp.

Ya 夜 n. A particle of interrogation or doubt, having the same meaning as ka, but weaker and more gentle, as: ikaga sen ya, what shall I do? yukan ya kaeran ya, shall I go or shall I return? ari ya nashi ya to to, to inquire whether there is or not.

(2) Used also as a simple exclamation or pause, in enumerating several things; or as an accent, similar to yo, as: hana ya cho ya, the flowers and butterflies; kowai ya, or osoroshi ya, how dreadful! oira ya nai ya, it was not me.
(3) As an imperative particle, as: susume ya, advance; koko ge ki ya, come here; itte kikase ya, tell me.

YAA (Exclamation of surprise) := aa.

YAA-wase ヤアハセ矢合 n. The shooting of arrows by both armies at the commencement of a battle.

Yaba ヤバ矢場 n. A place for practising archery.

Yaban ヤバン野薔 n. Savage, barbarian.

Yabu ヤブ野 n. A bamboo grove, cane-brake, thicket; — wo tsutsuite hebi wo daus, poke a canebrake and you will drive out a snake (prov.).

Yabudama ヤブダマ n. A large kind of puffed ball.

Yabudo ヤブドウ野葡萄 n. Wild grapes := no-buddo. Syn. YABU-ISHA, YABUKI.

Yaburi ヤブリ n. The 16th days of the first and seventh months (o.c.), which persons out at service have as holidays to visit their homes. Syn. YADORE-BI.

Yabuka, or Yabuke ヤブカ A large kind of mosquito which infests canebrakes.

Yabukarashi ヤブカラシ n. A wild grape, Bitis penbaphilla.

Yabuke-BU ヤブケBu iv. To be broken, torn, ragged, tattered: yabuketsu kimono.

Yabuki, KU ヤブキ iv. (coll.) To break, tear, rend.

Yabumi ヤブミ矢文 n. A letter fixed to an arrow, and sent by shooting it from a bow:

Yabun ヤブノ夜分 n. Night. Syn. YUBU.

Yabunirami ヤブニラミ n. Squint-eyed, strabismus.

Yaburasu, RU ヤブラレ破破 (pass or pot. of yaburi) To be torn, broken, cut break.

Yaburase, RU ヤブラレ合破 (caust. of yaburi) To cause or let break.

Yabure, BU ヤブレ破破 i.v. To be torn, broken, rent; to be defeated, routed; frustrated; to be infringed or violated; to be divulged: kimono ga — , the coat is torn; shiro ga — , the castle is taken; haraemono ga — , the absciss is broken; hakarigoto ga —.

Yabure-Kasuレ カレカレレ (coll.) n. A desperate condition.

Yaburi, RU ヤブレ破破 i.v. To tear, break, rend; to defeat, rout; to infringe, violate; to divulge, disclose; to ruin, injure, damage, impair; to frustrate: kimono wo —, to tear one's clothes; teki no shiro wo —, to assault and take an enemy's castle; go-hatto wo —, to break the laws; yakujo wo —, to break an agreement; ie wo —, to bring ruin on a family; sekisha —, to pass by force or stealth through a pass or guarded station; mituji wo —, to divulge a secret.

Syn. KOWASHU, KUDAKU.

Yabusaka ヤブサカ寄 Stingy, niggardly, avaricious, miserly.

Syn. SHIWAI, KINSHOKU, KECHI.

Yabusame ヤブサメ騎射 n. Shooting with a bow at a target from horseback while the horse is running; — wo okouw.

Yabusuma ヤブスマ矢合 n. A volley of arrows; — wo tsukurite senze-tateru.

Yachi ヤチハチ Eight thousand, used only for an indefinite number, very many, a multitude; — te, a great many years.

Yachimata ヤチマタ n. A place where many roads meet.

Yachin ヤチ金 n. House-rent.

Yacho ヤチョ野猪 n. A wild hog, wild boar.

Syn. INOSHITAI.

Yachou ヤチョ夜中 n. In the night, during the night; — ni, yo yoku.

Yadaijin ヤダイジン矢大介 Same as yukisuki.

Yadake ヤダケ矢種 n. The supply of arrows in a quiver: — ga tsukuru, the arrows are all spent.

Yado ヤド家所 or 宿 n. A house with the grounds around it, home, dwelling place, a shelter; a sojourn, temporary residence, a lodging, (coll.); my husband,—in speaking of him: — ye kaeru, to return home; — wo suru, to afford a temporary residence to any one; — wo toru, to sojourn; kono yo wa wazuka kari no — ja, this world is but a brief and temporary home.

Syn. CCHI, 18.

Yadahiko ヤダヒコ宿場 n. First removal to a new house; sojourning at an inn.

Yadofuda ヤドヲダ坊宿札 n. A sign inscribed with the name of the occupant or lodger and hung at the entrance of an inn.

Yadogae ヤドガへ宿駅 n. Change of residence; — wo suru.

Yadoike ヤドヰキ n. Persons at inns who watch for travelers and invite them to stop; hotel-runner, touter.

Syn. NOBIKU.

Yadokari ヤドカリ寄宿 A hanger-on, dependent; the Hermit crab, Pagurus striatulus.

Syn. GÔKA.

Yadonashi ヤドナシ宿 (mu-shuku) Homeless, homeless.

Yado-iri ヤドヲリ宿入 n. Same as yado-iri.

Yadori ヤドリ宿 n. A lodging place.

Yadoryo ヤドリョ宿 n. Returning home from service for 3 days.

Yadori-CI ヤドリョ宿 i.v. To sojourn, to stop, to lodge, as at an inn; to roost: tainai ni —, to be in the womb, as a fetus; tori ga ki ni —, the bird roosts in the tree; yadoya ni —, to lodge at an inn.

Syn. SHUKE SURU.

Yadore ヤドレliğ n. The 16th day of the 7th month (o.c.) in the Bon festival, when servants are permitted to return to their homes.
ヤドリギ 寄生 n. A parasitic plant, mistletoe.

ヤドリコ n. Young servants who are permitted to return to their homes and have a holiday in the Bon festivals, the 16th day of the 7th month (o.c.).

ヤドロク n. A vulgar, contemptuous title applied to a husband, or head of a family by a wife.

ヤドサガリ 寄生 n. Returning home after one's time of service is finished.

ヤドセン n. (coll.) The money paid for lodging at a hotel, fare: — wa harau.

ヤドシル su Yodzur t.v. To lodge, to deposit: tsuki ga kage wo mitu na —, the moon lodges her image in the water; ko wo —, to be pregnant.

ヤドヤ n. A hotel, inn, tavern.

ヤへ ハイ n. Eight-fold, many fold: hana ga — ni saku, the flower blooms with many petals; — no saku, a cherry-tree that bears a double blossom.

ヤエ n. The root of a curious tooth which has ulcerated the gum and projecting through it makes a wound in the lip (mostly of the incisor teeth of children).

ヤエクガ イナガ n. Cleavers or Catch weed, Galium aparine.

ヤエタ n. A kind of bean or pea; an abundant yield of fruit.

ヤエタガリ ヤガカリ n. Bow-shot: — no yoi tokoro, at easy bow-shot; — ma de mo suspensum, did not approach within bow-shot.

ヤエガロ n. A night school.

ヤエガク n. Studying or learning by night.

ヤエガ ヤガgun n. The corn on a horse's knee,—which the Japanese cauterize in order to keep the horse from being sick.

ヤエゴメ n. The shaft of an arrow, or an arrow that has no metal head.

ヤエガシ イガシ n. The tobacco-pipe fish, Fistularia tabaccumaria.

ヤエガリ, su Yagarai t.v. (A vulg. coll. suffix to verbs used in speaking contemptuously to or of others) To be: aitsu wa, itsumo sake wo nounde t-yagaru, that fellow is always drinking sake; miyagare, look out! see what you have done.

ヤエガテ adv. Immediately, soon, by and by, almost, then, directly, forthwith: — kuru, will soon come; — furu de aró, I think it will soon rain.

ヤエキキ, イキキ n. A housebreaker, thief, burglar.

ヤエチクレシマリ イチクリ adj. Noisy, tumultuous; causing a disturbance, or
YAK

up roar; annoying, or giving trouble; finding fault with: yakamashikii, to scold or forbid with anger or speak noisily; oyakamashii gozarimashitara, I fear it has been troublesome to you. Syn. kakebushi, sawagashi.

Yakan ヤカン 野子 n. A fox; kitasane; also, a plant, a species of lardanthus.

Yakan ヤクタ 獨 獣 n. A tea-kettle.

Yakara ヤカラ 旅 n. Family, relations; person, fellow; anna — ni atte ni furu na, don't keep company with such persons; ichi mono no, the whole family, including relations; mihun no, the persons engaged in rebellion, rebels.

Yakari, -ru ヤカラ絵 嬰絵 (pass. and pot. of yaki) To be burnt, can burn.

Yakase, -ru ヤカラ 保 保 (caust. of yaki) To cause to, or let burn, or bake; sewa wo yakasuru, to cause others to exert themselves to help people.

Yakata ヤカタ 疵 n. A large house, a palace, mansion, the residence of a noble; also, you.

Syn. yashiki, kwan, tachi.

Yakata-bune ヤカタ舟 舟舟 n. A boat with a roof and handy cabin for pleasure, pleasure-boat.

Yake ヤケ n. (coll.) Desperation, a giving up of hope and yielding to despair; — ni naru, to become desperate; — wo okoru, id.; yake sako no ei, intoxication gone into from desperation.

Yake, -ru ヤケ絵 絵 i.v. To burn, to be on fire; to bake; roasted; to be tanned, sun-burnt, tanned; to have the sensation of burning; to be jealous; pan ga yaketa, the bread is baked; te ga yakete shinsho, the house is burnt up; yama ga —, the mountain is burning; sewa ga —, to trouble one's self about others; hi ni —, to be sun-burnt; kimapaku —, the gilding is tarnished.

Syn. mokur.

Yake-agari, -ru ヤケアガル絵 興 i.v. To flame up, to be all baked.

Yake-ato ヤケアト 総絵 i.p. The place where there has been a conflagration.

Syn. kwai-ja.

Yake-ra ヤケ朴 n. A place where there has been a conflagration.

Yake-bokki ヤケボッキ n. (com. coll.) A burnt fogot or stick, a charred stick; — ni wa hi ga tsubi-yasui, a burnt fogot easily takes fire (prov.).

Yakedo ヤケ所 火場 n. A burn: — wo shita, to have a burn.

Yakke ヤケ white n. A moor-fowl, Gallus bankiva.

Yakke-shi ヤケ居 善石 n. Pumice stone, lava, a stone heated in the fire: — ni misu (prov.).

Yakkei ヤケ居 火修 n. Burned to death.

Yakkeiso ヤケ居 煉石 n. Materials or matter for burning; anything to feed a fire.

Yakken ヤケ根 n. Burnt field, burnt prairie.

Yakken-nobori, -ru ヤケ居 台焼焼き i.v. To remain or be left unburnt or unbaked.

Yake-ochi, -ru ヤケ奥 火 i.v. To burn down, to burn and fall: — as a house.

Yake-shini, -ru ヤケ方 火 i.v. To be burned to death.

Yake-shizumari, -ru ヤケ敷桶 煉製 i.v. To stop burning.

Yake-tadare, -ru ヤケ台曳 煉曳 i.v. To be burnt, to be sore and inflamed.

Yakeura ヤケラ 僧原 n. An area or district from which the houses have been burnt off.

Yake ヤケ burn n. A burn, burning, roasting, baking; temper of metals, annealing; — wo modosu, to anneal or soften by heat; eno hito wa — ga modotta, he has become impaired in mind; morai-gatana no yaki wo miru na, (prov.) don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

Yake-ku ヤケ焼 燒 i.v. To burn, to roast, to bake, to toast: pan wo —, to bake bread; niku wo —, to roast meat; shita wo —, to burn one's tongue; te wo —, to burn the finger; sewa wo —, to busy one's self in doing anything for others, to be over-officious.

Syn. motasi.

Yakiba ヤキバ 僧場 n. The edge of a sword hardened by fire, a tempered edge; midares, where the steel edge of a sword is welded in an irregular line; sugu, where it is welded in a straight line.

Yakiba ヤキバ 僧場 n. The place where dead bodies are burnt, cremation ground.

Yakiban ヤキバン 僧範 n. A hot iron used for branding or stamping.

Syn. yaki-in.

Yakibara ヤキバリ n. An iron instrument used by physicians for cauterizing.

Yakifude ヤキフデ 僧筆 n. A pencil made of charcoal.

Yakigane ヤキガネ n. Branding-iron: uma ni — wo ateru, to brand a horse.

Yakigari ヤキガリ 僧鉄 n. Hunting animals.

Yakihari / やきはり by setting fire to the under-wood so as to drive them out.

Yakigoome ヤキゴメ n. Parched rice.

Yakigoto ヤキゴト n. A smoothing iron, a tailor's goose.

Yakigushi ヤキグシ n. A toasting fork, or skewer for toasting fish.

Yakihari-ai, -au ヤキハツウ 僧焼 t.v. To clear away or off by burning, burn up.

Yakimo ヤキミモ n. Roasted potatoes.

Yakin ヤキ印 僧印 n. A brand or mark made in branding or stamping.

Syn. yaki-ban.

Yakishii ヤキシイ n. A hot stone, a stone heated and used for applying to a painful part.

Yakkin ヤキチン n. Pure or refined gold.

Yakitori-ko, -ru ヤキトリコス 僧焼き i.v. To kill by burning, burn to death.

Yakikawa ヤキカワ 野菊花 n. Camomile flowers.

Yakikusa ヤキサ花 n. Material for setting anything on fire.
ヤクノヤクハウ薬方の。A medical recipe or prescription.

ヤクノ-ヤクノ役員の。The officers, managing officers: ginko no —, the officers of a bank.

ヤクノヤクノ薬剤の。Medicine which a sick person is using: — no shirushii.

ヤクノヤクノ薬約定の。An agreement, covenant, promise, contract: — sho, a written contract.

ヤクノヤクノヤクノ薬所の。An office or house where public business is transacted.

ヤクノヤクノヤクノ薬種（kusuri no ru）の。A medicine or drug, in the raw state: — ya, a drug-store.

ヤクノヤクノ薬所の。A priest who manages the secular affairs of a monastery.

ヤクノヤクノ薬草の。A medicinal plant.

ヤクノ-ヤクノ薬束の。An agreement, covenant, promise, bargain; decree of heaven; fate or destiny appointed to each before his birth into this life (Budd.): — wo suru, to make an agreement; — wo sumoku, to break a promise; — wo tagaru, or — wo chigaeru, id.

ヤクノヤクノ薬袋紙の。A kind of paper used for wrapping medicine in.

ヤクノヤクノ薬店の。Same as yakuho.

ヤクノヤクノ薬湯の。A medicinal bath.

ヤクノヤクノ薬役従の。Emollients or perfumery of office.

ヤクノヤクノ薬園の。A garden where medicinal plants are cultivated.

ヤクノヤクノ薬用の。Government service.

ヤクノヤクノ薬用の。Taking medicine, used as medicine, medicinal: — suru.

ヤクノヤクノ薬袋の。(coll.) Coarse, mean, poor, badly made, useless: — na mono, a thing coarsely made and of little value; a worthless fellow.

ヤクノヤクノ薬袋剤の。A medical compound, a medicine prepared for use.

ヤクノヤクノ薬袋剤の薬剤表の。A pharmacopoeia.

ヤクノヤクノ薬火の。A prairie fire; jack with the lantern.

ヤクノヤクノ薬会の。An evening party.

ヤクノヤクノ薬の。See yakon.

ヤマヤマ薬の。A mountain, hill; a heap, or pile: — ni noboru, to ascend a mountain; — ni agaru, id.; — wo kudaru, to descend a mountain; — no itadaki, the top of a mountain; — no ha, the top of a mountain (poet); hito yama thuru, how much for one heap (of goods)? — deraka na, mountainous; — no kami, god of the mountain, a virago.

ヤマヤマ薬の。(coll.) A mercantile speculation, an enterprise or adventure having pecuniary gain for its object: — wo suru, to speculate; — ga hasureta, the speculation has failed; — ga atatta, the speculation has been fortunate.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。Swelling up, as the eruption of small-pox.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。Wild indigo, Mercurialis leiocarpa.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。Between the mountains: — no michi: — no kawa.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。Mountain hydrangea.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。A storm blowing from the mountains; also a porcupine.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。A hornet, or wasp.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。A wild pigeon or dove.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。Region near or at the foot of a mountain.

ヤマノアゴヤマノアゴの。I. q. yamahiko.
YAMABITO ヤマビト 山人 n. A mountaineer; also, 風, the same as semin, a genius, or fairy.
YAMABUDOU ヤマブドウ n. Wild grape.
YAMABUKI ヤマブキ 山欅 n. The Corchorus, or yellow rose, the Kerria japonica.
YAMABUSHI ヤマブシ 山砲 n. A low sect of religionists, an offshoot from the Budd. sect of shingon, who practice divination and fortune-telling.
Syn. shugena.
YAMADA ヤマダ 山田 n. Rice-fields amongst the mountains: — mori, keeper of —.
YAMADACHI ヤマダチ 山賊 n. A mountain robber, brigand.
Syn sanzoku.
YAMADASHI ヤマダシ 山出 n. A rustic, one fresh from the country, an inexperienced person.
YAMADERA ヤマデラ 山寺 n. A Bud. temple amongst the mountains.
YAMADOME ヤマドメ 山禁 n. Forbidding people to cut timber on the mountains.
YAMADORI ヤマドリ 山鶴 n. The copper pheasant.
YAMAGA ヤマガ 山家 n. A house or village among the mountains.
YAMAGAHI ヤマガエ n. A mountain crab.
YAMAGARA ヤマグラ n. The Titmouse or Tomtit, Parus varius.
YAMAGARASU ヤマガラス n. The Rook.
YAMAGATA ヤマガタ n. Shape of a mountain; a hill or mound behind a target to stop the arrows; a mountain farm, or country.
YAMAGATANA ヤマガタナ n. A sword worn by hunters.
YAMAGATSU ヤマガツ 山夫 n. A mountaineer, a woodman.
YAMAGAWA ヤマガワ 山川 n. A mountain stream.
YAMAGERA ヤマゲラ n. A species of woodpecker, Picus.
YAMAGODO ヤマゴウド n. Pokeweed, Phytolacca acinosa.
YAMAGOKORO ヤマゴコロ (coll.) n. Fond of speculating.
YAMAGONYAKU ヤマゴニヤク 天鶏星 n. The same as tenshakō.
YAMAGOSHI ヤマゴシ 山越 Crossing a mountain: — ni yoku.
YAMAGOSHI ヤマゴシ 山脇 n. Mountain side: — ni aru te.
YAMAGOTO ヤマゴト 山端 n. A falsehood, subterfuge, fabrication.
YAMAGUCHI ヤマグチ 山口 n. The entrance to a mountain region.
YAMAGUMI ヤマグミ n. Cornus officinalis.
YAMAHIKO ヤマヒコ 山彦 n. An echo, — personified as a god: — ga kotaeru.
YAMAIMI ヤマイミ n. A mountain elf or fairy.
YAMABRU ヤマブル 山霧 n. A mountain leech, Hamopis.
YAMAI ヤマイ 病 n. Sickness, disease: — wo moun, to cure disease; — wo ryūi wo suru, to prescribe for a sickness; — ga naoranu, the disease is incurable; — te kuchi yori inu (prov.), diseases enter by the mouth; — wo ukuru, to become sick; — ni kakeru, id.; — wo oshite deru, to go out in spite of being sick.
YAMIKE ヤミケ 病気 n. A sickly condition, or feeling: — ga nai, not sickly.
YAMIMO ヤミモ n. A kind of edible root, Dioscorea japonica.
YAMINO ヤミノ n. A wild dog, or wolf.
YAMAJI ヤマジ 山肌 n. A mountain road.
YAMAGASHI ヤマガシ 山加 n. A large snake.
Syn. obochi.
YAMAKA ヤマカ 山下 n. Mountain and river.
YAMAKAZURA ヤマカズラ n. A moss-like trailing plant (same as hikage-no-kazura); also, an early morning cloud.
YAMAKI ヤマキ n. (coll.) Fond of speculating.
YAMAKO ヤマコ n. An old monkey.
YAMAKOMORI ヤマコもり n. A large kind of bat.
YAMAMAYU ヤママユ n. The cocon made by Yamamai; — a species of wild silk-worm.
YAMAME ヤマメ 鱗 n. Trout.
YAMAMEGURI ヤマメグリ n. A cloud that encircles the top of a mountain,—a sign of rain.
YAMAMICHI ヤマミチ 山道 n. A mountain road.
YAMAMON ヤマモノ n. A tree resembling the Arbutus, Myrica rubra.
YAMAMORI ヤマモリ 山鹿 n. Heaping up anything in measuring, heaping full.
YAMAMOTO ヤマモト 山本 n. The base, or foot of a mountain.
Syn. fumoto.
YAMANARASHI ヤマナラシ n. The Aspen tree.
YAMANE ヤマネ n. The Dormouse, Myoxus.
YAMANOGA ヤマノガ 山郷 n. The mountain top: — ni tsuki ga kakureru, the moon is hid behind the mountain.
YAMANO-TE ヤマノテ 山手 n. The base, or foot of a mountain.
Syn. fumoto.
YAMARUTA ヤマルタ 山室 n. A region of country near or on the mountains.
YAMA-O ヤマオ 山之 n. Top or peak of a mountain.
YAMASAKA ヤマサカ n. A head covering of silk.
YAMABROSHI ヤマブロシ 山布 n. A storm of wind blowing down from the mountains.
YAMAMOTO ヤマモト n. A giant supposed to live amongst the mountains.
YAMASHI ヤマシ 山師 n. (coll.) A mercantile speculator, or adventurer.
YAMASHIGI ヤマシギ n. A species of Woodcock.
YAMASHII-KI-KU ヤマシイ 彌倉 adj. Sickly, unhealthy, painful.
YAMASHIRI-KU ヤマシリ 善 t.v. To cause pain or sickness: ko-be wo —, to make the head ache.
YAMATACHIBANA ヤマタチバナ 山cba n. The name of a plant.
ヤマモト・キツネマイマイ大和南混 n.
Japanese spirit or temper, viz., patriotism, loyalty, chivalrous spirit.
ヤマモトゴ・キツネゴト n. The Japanese harp, of six strings.
ヤマツバチヤマツバチ山份 n. The old woman of the mountain, said to kill and eat people.
ヤマワケヤマハケ山仮 n. (coll.) An equal division of profits: —ni suru.
ヤマヤマヤマヤガム adv. Mountains; only used figuratively for a great deal: — katajikenaku, greatly obliged.
ヤマサクラヤマサクラ n. The wild cherry.
ヤマザトヤマザト山里 n. A village among or near the mountains.
ヤマゼリヤマゼリ n. Mountain parsley, Pseudecum sieboldi.
ヤマズミヤマズミ n. The god of the mountains.
ヤマズカヤマズカ n. The side of a mountain.
ヤマズクヤマズク n. Crossing by the way of or along the mountains: —ni yuku.
ヤメヤメ n. A stop, cessation: ikusa ga — ni natta, the war is ended; mō — ni shimasō, I will stop, or cease to do; mō — da, id.
ヤメールヤメール adv. To cease from, stop, quit, leave off, give up, abandon, abolish: shigoto wo —, to cease from work; sake wo —, to leave off drink; sendō wo yamete akindō ni natta, he has stopped being a sailor and become a merchant; gakumon wo —, to abandon study. Syn. hai suru.
ヤメレールヤメレール被止 (pass or pot. of yami) To be left, abandoned, or given up: yamerarenu, could not stop.
ヤメレールヤメレール n. Disease. To cause or let cease from, to cause to abandon.
ヤメヤメ n. Darkness: — no yo, a dark night.
ヤメヤメ n. Wild flavor. The taste or flavor of game.
ヤメルヤメル adv. To cease, stop: ame ga yanda, the rain has stopped; itami ga —, the pain has stopped; yamou koto wo nashi, without ceasing, incessant: yamou koto wo esu, must of necessity, could not help, but no alternative, obliged: yameō to,onmon, to think of stopping.
ヤメルヤメル n. Disease. To be diseased, to be sick with: shōkan wo —, to be sick with a fever; tōgai wo —, sick with consumption. Syn. wazura.
ヤミアガリヤミアガリ病後 (byōdo) Con
cvalencing or getting up from sickness.
ヤミガールヤミガール adv. To become immune from disease.
ヤミリヤミリ n. A dark road, or traveling in a dark night; the road to Yomi.
ヤノムーク屋上 n. The ridge of a house or top of the roof.
ヤヌシ ヤヌン 屋主 n. Landlord, owner of a house.
ヤントヤ ヤトシヤ (a reduplication of the exclam. you) Exclam. of admiration or praise, uttered by a crowd of persons: — to hayasu.
ヤオカ ヤオカ八百屋 n. The eighth day of the month, also eight days. Syn. yoka.
ヤオモテ ヤオモテ矢面 n. The range of an arrow or ball, bow-shot: — ni susumede teki wo nonoshiru, advancing within range of the arrows he reviled the enemy.
ヤオナ ヤオナ adv. Softly, quietly, gently: — mi wo okou, softly raised himself up; — daki okou, to raise up gently.
Syn. soto.
ヤオネ ヤオネ exclam. Same as yare.
ヤオヤ ヤオヤ八百屋 n. A seller of vegetables, a green-grocer.
ヤオヨロゴ ヤオヨロゴ八百屋 (lit. eight hundred myriads) — All, the whole multitude of: — no kumi, all the gods.
ヤッパリ ヤッパリ adv. Same as yahari.
ヤラ ヤラ (derived from ya and ra, contr. of ran) A conjunctive particle, or a particle expressing doubt or uncertainty, etc. — and, or, whether, I wonder: sake wo nomu yura doru yara, drinking wine and dancing; doko ye itta yara, I wonder where he has gone; do shita yara, I wonder what he is doing, — as of one sent on an errand and who is slow to return; dare yara kita nô da, I think some body has come; hana ga chiru yara, the flowers seem to be falling.
ヤラデ, ヤラデ ヤラデ (neg. of yara) Without doing: kaki mo yarade, without writing; mi no yarazu sugi-yuku, he passed without noticing.
ヤラニャ ヤラーニャ n. A picket fence, a stockade, paling.
ヤラニャ ヤラーニャ t.v. To drive away: mame wo maite oni wo, to scatter beans about and drive away evil spirits.
ヤララシ, ヤララシ ヤララシ t.v. To do, work: (coll.) shigoto wo, to do one's work; ippai yarakasu, will take a dran; mata yarakashimashō, will go to work again; yarakashite mimashō, I will give it a trial.
ヤラヤ ヤラヤ Same as yara: ikanaru koto yaran, what kind of an affair can it be? ikaga — to o anji-nōkimashita, I felt anxious about you, or wondered how you were doing.
ヤラレ, ヤラレ ヤラレ (pass. or pot. of yari, coll.) To get harm or be injured, to be worsted.
ヤラレ, ヤラレ令合 違 (caus. of yari) To cause or order another to send or give: tenkai wo, —, to order a messenger to be sent.
ヤレ ヤレ Exclam. of surprise, fear, or pain, joy, or sorrow.
ヤレ, ヤレ t.v. To be broken, torn.
ヤレギュ ヤレギュ n. Torn clothing, ragged clothes.
ヤレマ ヤレマ n. Broken place: te no —.
ヤレ-ヤレ ヤレマヤレ exclam. Same as yare.
ヤリ ヤリ n. A spear, lance: — no mi, the head of a spear; — no e, handle of a spear; — de tuki, to thrust with a spear.
ヤリ-ル ヤリ-ル 違 t.v. To give, bestow, to send, transmit, to do, make, to let, allow, permit: hito ni kane wo, —, to give money to another; Tōkyō ye —, to send to Tōkyō; mō yatte shimatta, I have finished; bentō wo yarō ja nai ka, let as lunch; misu wo niwau ye —, to conduct a stream of water into the yard; mite yaru, to look at for another, to examine; shite yaru, to do for another; tegami wo —, to send a letter; butte yaru, to give a blow; omoi wo, —, to get rid of or dismiss the thought; yatte mimashō, I will give it a trial.
Syn. tsukurawase, okuru, yarakasu.
ヤリバ ヤリバ infected n. A place to put or put away anything: — ga nai, have no place to send it: — ni komaru, troubled about a place to put it.
ヤリバンナシヤ ヤリバンナシ (coll.) Same as yarippanashi.
ヤリダマ ヤリダマ — ni ageru, to capsize an adversary with a spear.
ヤリダシヤ ヤリダシヤ n. The bowsprit of a ship.
ヤリド ヤリド お戸 n. A lattice door which revolves on hinges fixed in the upper edge of the frame.
ヤリゴナヤ ヤリゴナヤ n. A small flag attached to a lance to mark the owner.
ヤリケヤ ヤリケヤ 料客楼 n. A spear rack.
ヤリケーレ, ヤリケーレ ヤリケーレ t.v. To begin to do.
ヤリコム, ヤリコム t.v. (coll.) To put to silence, refute, convict: giron wo shite hito wo yari-kondo.
ヤリケーレ, ヤリケーレ ヤリケーレ t.v. (coll.) To plan or devise how to raise money, to turn over one's money: shinshō wo.
ヤリミズ ヤリミズ 逸水 n. A stream of water brought from a distance for irrigation; water conduit.
ヤリモチヤ ヤリモチヤ 極持 n. Spearmen, lancers in a daimyō's train.
ヤリッパナンシヤ ヤリッパナンシヤ 存放 (coll.) Leaving one's work in disorder, without putting things in their proper places; slovenly, careless, negligent: — na hito; — ni suru; — ni shite oku.
ヤリサキ ヤリサキ n. The point of a spear: — de toru.
ヤリソコナ, ヤリソコナ ヤリソコナ 違 t.v. To injure in making, to spoil; to fail in doing.
Syn. shi-sokonau.
ヤリユギシ, ヤリユギシ ヤリユギシ t.v. To exceed, or do more than was necessary; to let pass: kytikin wo —, to overpay one's wages; hito wo yarinsuokite ureshi kara kiru, to let a man pass and cut him from behind.
ヤリテ ヤリテ 逸手 n. The sender, or giver; a female servant in a brothel.
YARO ヤラウ 野郎 n. A handsome man.
YARUDO ヤルド 語 (Eng.) A yard = 3 shaku 3 sun.

YARIKATA やりかた 屋根 n. Used in the phrase: — naku, cannot help, or cannot get rid of; — urai — nashi.
YARUSE ヤルセ (same as yarn-kata) — ga nai, cannot help or get rid of, cannot restrain; — namida, tears that one cannot keep back.
YASAGASHI ヤサガシ 屋敷 n. Searching a house: — wo suru, to search a house.
YASA-OATACHI ヤサオタチ 異形 n. Thin, slim, or lean in body, or delicate in form.
YASAI ヤサイ 大戦 n. Vegetables = aomon.  
†YASAKA ヤサカ 立脚 adj. Long: — ni, a long gem.

YASAKI ヤサキ 口吹 n. The shout made when shooting an arrow: — no koe.
YASAKI ヤサキ 口吹 n. The point in which an arrow, in the range of an arrow: — ni tatai.

YASAO OTOKO ヤサオ男 肮髏 n. Delicate, genteel person.
YASASHI, -KI-KU ヤサシイ 優 adv. Amiable, gentle, tender, soft, kind; easy, not difficult: yasashii hito, an amiable person; yasashiku mono wo tsu, to speak gently.
YASHI-NO ヤシノ 樹木 i.v. To be emaciated, thin, wasted in flesh; to pine, to be poor, sterile, as soil: yamai de yaseta, wasted by sickness; tsubaki ga —, the soil is poor; mon wo mae no yase inu (prov.).
YASECHI ヤセチ 流地 n. Poor or sterile soil.
YASEGAMAN ヤセガマン n. (coll.) Putting on an appearance the reverse of one’s real feelings, so as to conceal them; attempting to do or bear more than one is able: hara ga hette mo — wo suru, although a person is hungry to make believe he is not.
YASEGO ヤセゴ n. A thin or haggard face.
YASEGARE, -RU ヤセガレ 売場 i.v. To be emaciated and withered, to be extremely thin and emaciated.

YASEGAWA ヤセガワ n. A dry river.
YASEGUNO ヤセギス — na, slender, thin, delicate: — onga.
YASEI ヤセイ 野生 Growing wild, — also used in speaking humbly of one’s self, = I: — no mata.

YASEJOTAI ヤセジョタイ n. (coll.) Little property or means.
YASEKOKERU, -RU ヤセコクレ 買取 i.v. To be emaciated and reduced to a skeleton, shriveled up.

YASEN ヤセン 野戦 n. A battle on land, or in the open country: — hata, a field gun.
YASEROOTOKE, -RU ヤセエトケル 購入 i.v. To become emaciated and feeble.

YASETSUCHI ヤセチチ n. Same as yase-chi.
YASE-UDE ヤセウデ n. (lit. thin arm; used fig.) A poor hand, inexperienced, of no ability, generally used in depreciating one’s self.

YASHAGO ヤシガオ n. (coll.) Great-great-grandson.
YASHI ヤシ 野郎 n. A quack doctor; a class of persons who by various tricks of jugglery attract persons in the street to buy secret medicines, charms, etc.; it includes dentists, conjurers, street-showmen, sword-swallows, serpent-charmers, top-spinners, peddlers, etc.; a mountebank.
YASHI, or YASHIO ヤシ 握子 n. A coconuts: — yu —, oil.

YASHIKI ヤシキ 屋敷 n. The lot of ground on which a house stands; the house of a noble, or honorable person, a mansion.
YASHIMA ヤシマ 八洲 n. The eight islands, i.e. Japan.

YASHIN ヤシン 野心 n. Treason, treachery: — wo hwaradesu, to devise treason; — no mono, a traitor. Syn. futagokoro.
YASHINAI, -AU ヤシナイ 立ち i.v. To nourish, nurture, foster, to support, maintain, sustain; to rear, bring up, to cultivate: mi wo —; kokoro wo —; ko wo —, to nourish a child; ki wo —, to support the spirits.

SYD. sodateru, biki suru.
YASHINAI-DO ヤシナイ道 養子 (yoshi) n. A foster-child.
YASHINAI-OTA ヤシナイ奥 n. Foster parents.
YASHIO ヤシオ 八入 n. Deep in color.
YASHIO-ORI ヤシオ原 n. Made over and over again: — no tsurugi, a well-tempered sword; — take, refined sake.

†YASHIOYA ヤシオヤ cont. of yashinai-oya.
YASHIRO ヤシロ 職人 n. A Shintō temple, or shrine.

SYD. jinja, hokora.

YASHIWAGO ヤシホ ウク n. A great-great-grandson.

YASHIKI ヤシキ 空襲 n. A wild rose.
YASHIKU ヤシク 齊食 n. A supper, or food taken late at night.

SYD. yumeshi.
YASHI ヤシ 荒臭 n. The odor or smell of the country, or fields.

†YASO ヤソ 八十 Eighty.
SYD. hachigatsu.

YASO ヤソ 若蘇 n. Jesus. The Christian missionaries in Japan have unanimously agreed, while retaining the Chinese characters, to adhere to the Greek pronunciation of this name, viz., Jesu; Jesu Kirisuto, Jesus Christ; jesu wa kyū- sei no shu nari.

†YASO ヤソ 十八歳 n. Eighty years of age: — no ga, congratulation on having attained to 80 years.

YASOSHI ヤソシ ハセイ n. The eighty islands, indef. for a multitude of islands.

YASU ヤス (only used in comp.) Cheap: — ne, cheap in price; — domari, cheap lodging: — ura, selling cheap.

YASU ヤス n. A fish-gig.

YASU ヤス 十種 n. The number of houses.

YASUDERU ヤスデる n. The julas, or gally worm.

†YASU ヤス 眠寐 n. A quiet, tranquil sleep, sweet sleep.
YASU, -ki -ku -shi やすい adj. Easy, not difficult; cheap, low in price; peaceful, free from trouble: o yasu go yō, use it as often as you wish; su no yasu, the labor was easy; hō-so go —, the small-pox was light, not dangerous; yasu ga —, the price is cheap; yasu shigoto, easy work; koko yasu hito, an intimate acquaintance; kōzukai no kyūkin ga yasu, the wages of servants are low; yasu uketa, a promise made without consideration.

YASUKA, -shi やすか adj. Easy, not difficult; free from trouble, tranquil; gentle, mild, amiable: — kari; — ni.

YASUKANE, -shi やすかね n. Easeiness, facility, cheapness.

YASU - YASU to やすやす adv. Easily, without difficulty, tranquilly, gently.

YATAI やたい n. A kind of cart drawn through the streets in festivals for dancing girls: — mune, a portable shop.

YATANA やたな n. Courages, spirited, heroic, intrepid, bold, impetuous: — kō ro.

YATATE やたて n. A portable inkstand, such as is carried suspended from the belt.

YÅTE やて n. A thief who steals at night.

YATLE やて n. Hiring or employing for service, a hired person.

YATOYÅ SI やとよし n. A hired man, employed.

YATSUBARA やつばら n. A low fellow, rascal.

YATSU やつ n. The hole in the ground used in playing the game of pitch-penny; the distance to which an arrow flies when shot from a bow, bow-shot.

YATSUBARA やつばら n. Eight teats, or in clusters: — no inu; — ime, a cluster of plums.

YATSUGARE やつがれ adj. pron. I, your servant.

YATSUGASHIRA やつがしら n. The Hooop, Upupa epops.

YATSUGASHIRA やつがしら n. A species of yam.

YATSUKA やつか n. Eight hand-breadths; — long: — hai, a long beard; — bo, a long ear of corn.

YATSUKA, -ko やつか n. A servant.

YATSUKICHI やつくち n. A child's coat.

YATSUME やつめ n. Rascal, villain.

YATSUME -RAKURA やつめらくら n. A humming arrow, — used in war.

YATSUME -UNAOI やつめうなおい n. A lamprey, Petromyzon fluvialis.

YATSUMI やつみ n. Eight ears, quick to hear, sharp ears.
YATSUKU-ku ヤツル科 i.v. To become thin, emaciated, or debilitated; to be ragged, filthy and poor in appearance.

Syn. YEROTOBURU, SHÔSUI.

YATSUSHI ヤツスシ n. A mop, one fond of dress.

Syn. DATEROKI.

YATSUSHI-SU ヤツスス t.v. To put on mean clothes in order to alter one’s appearance, to disguise one’s self; to be devoted to, absorbed in, abandoned to: mi wo yatsushitte shinobi ni yuku, to disguise one’s self and go incognito; sugata wo —, to disguise one’s appearance.

Syn. MEKAKU, KAEKU.

YATSUSU ヤツマ八馬 n. An eight-year old horse.

YATSU-YATSUKI-KE やつやつき介 adj. Flimsy, meager, wretched, dirty and ragged.

YATSU-KE ヤツキ i.v. To tear pieces: tora ga iru wo — ni suru.

YATTO ヤット adv. (coll.) At length, at last, barely, scarcely, hardly: deki-agayatta, it is done at last.

Syn. YÔYAKU, SHIMAI.NI.

YATTEKU ヤットコ n. A smith’s tongs, used in handling hot metal.

YATSURI ヤツリ家猫 n. Moving from one house to another: — wo suru.

Syn. WATAMASHI, TENTAKU, ITEN.

YAWA ヤハ (comp. of ya and wa) adv. Of strong negation or affirmation expressed interrogatively, as: seeku mo kono ne yawa aru, is there anything wisdom above this [there is not?]; hito no kokoro ni akare yawa semu, is it not lost some to the minds of men [it is?]; YAWA ヤハ adv. How; it is doubtful whether, I doubt if; most likely: kumotte wa iru ga yuwaka furu wo sumai, it is cloudy, but I rather think it will not rain; yuwaka yurumasai, I doubt whether he will permit it; — sono mama oku beki, how can I let it be so?

Syn. YÔKOTA, IKADEKA.

YAWAKEI, KE-SHI ヤワツキイ adj. (coll.) Weak, flimsy, not solid or firm: tsukue wa —, the table is not solid, is shaky.

†YAWARA ヤワラ adv. Slowly, softly, gently (same as yaora).

YAWARA ヤハ n. Sleight, trick, or knack: — wo toru, to do by sleight,— not in fair play; kori, one skilled in such tricks.

Syn. YITA.

YAWARAGI-KE ヤワラガ介 and t.v. To soften, mollify: to mellow, to compose, appease, pacify, tranquilize, to make peace, restore friendship: koe wo —, to soften the voice; nite —, to soften by boiling: kokoro wo —, to tranquilize the mind; itkari wo —, to appease anger.

Syn. NAGURAMERU.

YAWARAOI ヤハライ i.v. To become soft, to be mellowed, mollified, appeased, pacified, tranquilized; to be easy, composed, free from care; to become mild, gentle, tame.

YAWARAKA ヤハラカ和 adv. Soft, gentle, mild, delicate, tender, amiable, meek: — ni suru, to make soft; — na kokoro, tender-hearted.

YAWAYA ヤハヤヤ adv. Gently, softly: — momu, to rub gently; — katana wo nuku.

YAYA ヤヤ穂 adv. Somewhat, tolerably, pretty, considerably, rather, gradually, little by little: — hisshihiku, a good while; — nitaru, somewhat alike; — samukuku natta, it has become rather cold; — atte, after some time, after a good while.

†YAYA ヤヤ n. An infant (wom. word), i.q. YAYAKO) akumbo.

YAYA-MO SUREBA ヤヤモスレバ 動 adv. Apt, liable, frequently, pretty often: — kana wo machigeneru hito ga ôi, many persons are liable to make mistakes in spelling; shibai wa hozureru, theatres are apt to prove a failure.

Syn. TOKAKU.

YAYO ヤヨ Exclam. used in calling or addressing another: matte, holo! wait a little.

YAYÔ ヤヨ音; Yo音 Meretricious, enticing manner: wa in wo oshiyuru.

†YAYOI ヤヨイ三月 (san yayotsu) n. The third month

†YAYOKI, KU-SHI ヤヨキ adj. Many: toshi no kazu wa yuyokereba, the number of years being also many.

YAZAMA ヤザマ矢間 n. A port hole or embrasure for shooting arrows.

Syn. SAMA.

YAZEN ヤゼン夜前 n. The previous night, last night.

Syn. SAKURAN.

YAZUKA ヤ Zuk矢束 n. A bundle of arrows.

YAZUKURI ヤツク矢形 n. The form or construction of a house.

YAZUTSU ヤツツ矢筒 n. A quiver.

Yo ゆ 方 post-pos. To, towards, at, into; sign of the dative: doko ye yaku, where are you going; Tokujo ye itte aru, am going to Tokyo; hon ye kaku, write in a book; chawan ye tengu, pour into a cup; shita ye oriru, to go downwards; Yohokuma ye tochaku suru, to arrive at Yokohama; kawa ye ochita, fell into the river.

Syn. N.

YEN エン円 n. A dollar, — 100 sen.

Yo よ 四 (conf. of yata) Four.

Syn. SUI.

Yo よ 銀 (aman) More than, beyond, above; upwards; other, the others; the residue, remainder, besides, surplus, superabundant; nijû yo nin, more than twenty men; sen yo nen, upwards of a thousand years; — no hito, another or different person; sono yo, besides that, moreover; hyakun nin no yo, more than a hundred men.

Syn. HOKA, TA.

Yo よ n. The part of a bamboo between the joints: take no yo, a joint of bamboo; futayyo, two joints.

Yo よ 人 per. pron. I (used by persons of rank): yo gu, my.

Syn. WARE.
ヨ 2 n. The world; the age; generation, life; the times; the reign: kono — this world, this life; mae no — the previous world or state of existence; nochi no — the next world; ni deru, to become known, famous or prosperous; wo saru, to leave the world, to die; wo sugiru, to die; wo wataru, to live, to pass through life; wo tsugu, to inherit an estate; wo suteru, to despise the world; wo somuku, to turn the back on the world; ga waru, the times are bad; ga yo naru, if times were as they used to be with me; no teine no mono, an ordinary or common thing; ni naku, uncommonly, extraordinary; shiranu, id.; okoko hodo no yo wo heru (prov.), the world is just as a person's heart makes it; yo wo osawaru, to reign, govern; no naga bito, a person who has lived. Sen. seek, jiseitsu.

ヨ 1 n. An imperative or emphatic particle; as: miyo, look; kite yo, hear, listen; mate yo, wait; yõjin seyo, be careful; ya yada yo, I won't; mõ nai yo, there is no more; shiranai yo, I don't know; abanai yo, take care.

ヨ 2 n. Night; yo ga aketa, it is daylight, or the morning has dawned; kon no yonde yo wo akasu, to spend the whole night in reading a book; yo wo hi ni tsuie aruku, to walk without stopping night or day; yo wo akete sake wo nomu, to carouse until late in the night.

ヨ 1 n. A carbuncle; senaka ni — ga dekita, has a carbuncle on the back.

ヨ 2 n. Business, employment, use, need; ga atte kimashita, have come on business; wo tsau, to do business; omae wa nan no yo da, what is your business? or what do you want? kyo wa mõ yõ wa nai, have nothing more to do to-day; kono hako wa nan no yõ no ni mochiru no da, what do you use this box for? yõ ni tatsu, is useful; yõ ni tata-nu, is of no use; yõ ga tarita, the business was finished; yõ ga tarinai, not sufficient for what is needed. Sen. what is needed.

ヨ 1 n. Something enchanting, bewitching; unnatural; ominous; — wo tuki ni katsu koto nashi.

ヨ 2 n. A wooden image of a man (formerly buried with the dead); a new and hurtful invention; — wo tsukuru, to invent or inaugurate a new thing (in a bad sense).

ヨ 1 n. European, western, foreign; — fuku, foreign clothing; — gin, foreign money, the dollar. German silver.

ヨ 2 n. Way, manner, mode; kind, form, fashion; in order to, to the end that, for the purpose of: so as; kono — ni shite kudasare, do it in this way; sono — na mono wo nai, have nothing like it; aru — ni niwera, looks as if there is; nai — ni omou, I think there is not; korobani — ni ki wo tsukenasare, take care that you don't fall; morenu —, so as not to miss; ochinai — ni, so as not to fall; hito no inochi wo tanukeru — ni, in order to save life; ichi yõ, alike.

ヨ 1 n. The male principle of nature in Chinese philosophy.

ヨ 2 n. The young, youth; — shu, young master, or lord; — kun, id.

ヨ 2 n. (cont. of yoku) adv. Good, well; shita mono, a thing well done; kore de gozairasu, this will do; sezuba, it may be, perhaps.

ヨ 1 n. The dawn of day.

ヨ 1 n. A traffic carried on at night; — wo suru.

ヨ 1 n. Walking in the night; — wo suru.

ヨ 1 n. Night amusement; — wo shite warui.

ヨ 1 n. The place of one's business, a privy.

ヨ 1 n. The strawberry tree or arbuste, i.e. yamamono.

ヨ 1 n. Marrying a wife (obs.); its present meaning is, illicit intercourse: — ni yuku.

ヨ 1 n. To cry out, call aloud; —, to have secret sexual intercourse.

ヨ 1 n. A meteor, shooting star.

ヨ 1 n. A spheiristic eruption.

ヨ 1 n. A night watch: — wo suru.

ヨ 1 n. To cry out, call aloud, call to.

ヨ 1 n. Work done by night: — yoshikotogoto.

ヨ 1 n. Last night. Same as yûbe.

ヨ 1 n. Facilities, conveniences.

ヨ 1 n. Call, invitation: — ni yuku, go to call or invite; — ni azukaru, to be invited; — ni kita, have come to call.

ヨ 1 n. (arukaiime sonera) Preparatory, preparation, preliminary: — suru, to prepare, make ready; — mon, preparatory school.

ヨ 1 n. To call, to invite, to
summon, to name: *te wo tataite yobu, to call by clapping the hands; *kyaku wo —, to invite a guest; *tsuna wo —, to take a wife; *kazai wo yonde ko, call the servant; *tsha wo —, to call a physician.


Yobi-atsemple,-ru ヨビアツエンメル 昼勢 t.v. To call together, to convolve, summon together.

Yobi-dashi ヨビジャン 昼出 n. A summons: — *jō (leg.), a written summons, a subpoena.

Yobi-dashi,-su ヨビジャツメン 昼出 t.v. To call out, invite out to come, to challenge, banter, to summons.

Yohoun ヨホグン 預備軍 n. The reserve of an army.

Yohi-ree,-ru ヨヒリアル 昼生 t.v. To call to life; to revive by calling, as a person in coma or fainting.

Yohi-kaishi,-ru ヨヒカスメ 昼退 t.v. To call back, invite to return.

Yohi-koe ヨヒコーメ 昼等 n. The voice of one calling, the cry of street hucksters.

Yohi-komi,-ru ヨヒコメン 昼込 t.v. To call in, invite to come in.

Yohi-muke,-ru ヨヒムケル 昼込 t.v. To call, or send for, to summon; to take, as a wife.

Yobina ヨビナ 昼名 n. The name by which a person is generally known.

Syn. *tschô.

Yohisha ヨヒシヤ n. An ammunition wagon.

Yohi-tsuugi ヨヒツギ 昼織 n. Passing on a call, as to one far off; calling out the name of the person whose turn it is, as in archery, games.

Yohi-tsuugi,-su ヨヒツギスメ 昼織 t.v. To continue or pass on a call, as to a person too far off to hear the one that calls.

Yohi-yore,-ru ヨヒヨセル 昼寄 t.v. To call near, to invite to approach, to summon.

Yobô ヨボ 仮防 (arakojime fensei) — suru, to prevent, guard against — as disease; prophylactic: — yaku, prophylactic medicine.

Yobô ヨボ 繭母 n. Foster-mother.

Yobô オボウ ノ容 (kao katchi) n. The countenance, form, features or expression of the face.

Yobôko ヨボコ ジョン n. A servant man.

Yobôko-no-nure ヨブノフアメ 風子笛 n. A whistle used for calling, or giving signals.

Yoben ヨベン 餘分 n. An amount more than the proper quantity, the quantity in excess or over, an excess, a superfluity, redundancy, abundance: — *ni torn, to take more than is proper: — *ga aru naru kudasare, if you have more than you want give it to me; — *ni wa trimase, I want no more than enough; *menkyo taba yori — no shibori kata, a quantity of (oil expressed beyond the amount licensed.

Syn. *yorâ.

Yochi ヨチ 餘知 (arakojime shiru) n. Foreknowledge, prescience.

Yochi ヨチ 餘地 (amaruru bo) n. Ground or space left, spare room: — *nashi, no space left; — *uki ga ippei de — *go nai.

Yochiten オチェン 優勤 n. Kindergarten.

Yochiyocho to ヨチヨチョ adv. (coll.) The unsteady and tottering walk of a child: — aruku.

Yochô オチョ 優察 (miyabiyaka) Gentle, elegant, graceful, — of a lady's form: — *taru sugata.

Yodachi ヨドチ 昼征 n. Starting out on a journey early in the morning, — before dawn: — *ni suru.

Yô-dachi,-tsu ヨドチャ用立 t.v. (coll.) To be of use, useful, to loam, lend: *yodachi kin, money lent, a loan.

Yodachi,-tsu ヨドチャ i.v. To stand on'end, as the hair when one is cold, or frightened: mi *no *ka ga —, his hair stood on end.

Yodai ヨドダイ 容體 n. (coll.) Condition, state, circumstances: *sojin *no — *kiki, to inquire after the state of a sick person; — *gaki, the history, or description of a case of sickness.


Yôdaikuri,-ru ヨダイフルラ容体鬃 i.v. To be pompous, consequential; to assume a lofty or an important air: to be vainglorious, to make arrogant pretensions.

Yodake ヨダケ 鬍竹 n. A long-jointed bamboo.

Yôdan ヨダダン 用談 n. Talking on business: — *ga *atte *kita, have come to talk on business.

Yodare ヨダレ 涙 n. The saliva, especially that flowing from the mouth of a child or animal; slaver, drool: — *wa *tareru.

Yodare-kake ヨダレカケ 涙掛 n. A small apron worn under the chin over armor, or under the chin of infants to catch the saliva; a bib.

Yôdate,-ru ヨダデル用立 t.v. To furnish with, aid or assist another with something needed, to accommodate with: *kane *wo —.

Yodatsu ヨダツ 駆使 (ata eru *bun) n. Giving and taking: — *no *ken, the power to give or take, — supreme power.

Yodo ヨド 用度 n. Expenditure, disburse- ment, outlay.

Yodo ヨド 涙 n. An eddy or sluggish place in a stream.

Syn. *fechi.

Yôdo オドウ 幼童 n. A child.

Syn. *kodomo.

Yodome ヨドメ 涙 t.v. To arrest the flow, to make stagnant, or dam a current of water: *yodomeru misu, stagnant water.

Yodome,-mu ヨドメ 涙 i.v. To be stagnant or sluggish in its flow, as water; to be slow or to hesitate in speaking, to falter: *nagara ga —, the current is stagnant; *kotoba ga —, to falter in speaking.

Yodomi ヨドミ 涙 n. Stagnation, or sluggish- ness in a current; torpor; hesitation in speak- ing.
The whole night:
- aruku;
- hanashi wo shita.

Foster-father.

Yoru よる夜 風 (nokoru kaze) n. The wind which continues to blow after a storm has abated; an old custom still remaining.

Yoru よる夜 洋風 (nokoru kaze) n. The wind which continues to blow after a storm has abated; an old custom still remaining.

Yoru よる夜 寶父 n. Foster-father.

Yōga ヨガ 夜難 n. Foreign ways, manners: banji wo — ni suru.

Yōfukai-ki-ku-shi ようふかい 極花 夜深 adj. Late at night: yōfukai ku kaetta, come back late at night.

Yōfukashi ようふかし夜深 n. Up late at night; mai ban no — de nenui, by being up so late every night I am sleepy: — wo suru.

Yōfuku ようふく夜服 n. Foreign clothes or style of dress.

Yōfune ようふね妖雲 n. Noxious vapor, or effluvia, — used only fig. for threats of dark and evil times.

Yōfun ようふん夜服 n. A night boat: — ni noru, to travel in a boat by night.

Yōgai ようがい妖怪 n. A place strong by nature or well fortified; a fortress, stronghold: — wo kamae, to build a fortress.

Yōgak ようがく幼稚 n. Literature for children.

Yōgan ようがん容顏 n. The countenance, features: — birei no onna.

Yōgara ようがら世相 n. The state of the times: — ga wori.

Yōgare ようがれ夜難 i.v. Separated at night, — as by business.

Yōgatarī ようたたり語 n. Conversing about the current subjects of the time, sekken-banashi.

Yōge ようげ Good, delightful: kokochi — naru.

Yōgeki ようげき影跡 (machibuse shite utun) — suru, to lie in wait and attack; to attack by surprise.

Yōgen よう根妖鬼 n. Uttering evil omens, portents.

Yōgen よう根苗像 (age to iu) — suru, to publish abroad, to talk about, blaze abroad; hito no ayamachi wo —, to talk about the faults of others.

Yōgen よう根 譲言 (arakajime iu) n. A prophecy, prediction, foretelling: yogensha, a prophet: — suru, to predict, prophesy.

Yōgen よう根妖鬼の娘 (wazawari) n. Calamity, retribution for evil conduct: — wo kimurru.

Yōi よい夜衣 n. Night clothes, bed quilt.

Yōi よい容姿 n. The deportment, manner, form of the body: — wo towashiku suru.

Yōgin よう金夜鏡 n. Foreign coin, especially the dollar; German silver.

Yōnai-ki-ru-ši ようナイ 無難鏡 adj. That which must be done, than which there is no other way, necessary, indispensable, obligatory, unavoidable: yōginaku suru, to be constrained to do; oya na kotoba ni somukeba yōjin handō sebun ni naranu.

Syn. tondokorontai, yamukoto wo ezu.

Yōshu-ru よしゅる通 t.v. To cross or pass from one side of a road to the other; to pass by: tomodachi wo te wo —.

Yōsō よそう永久 n. Eternity (Bud.).

Syn. et-si.

Yōgo よご預後 n. (med.) The prognosis of disease.

Yōgo よご揺護 n. i.q. ōgo.

Yōkōsho よこうしそ色情 n. Love for the other sex: — ga tsukû, to arrive at puberty.

Syn. e-bore, shukizō, namagokoro.

Yōmomii よもみの夜霧 n. A night attack: — yō iyo wo suru, to prepare to make an attack by night.

Yōmomori よももり夜霧 n. Passing the night in a temple for worshipping.

Yōmori-ru よももりの i.v. Not yet arrived at puberty.

Yōmore-ru よもれ Colt i.Q. To be dirty, foul, filthy; to be unclean, defiled, polluted: te ga —, the hands are dirty: kimono ga —, the clothes are dirty.

Syn. kōsanru.

Yōmore よもれ污污 n. Dirt, filthiness, defilement: shiroi kimono wa — ga hayai, white clothes are easily soiled.

Yōmoreme よもれめ汚污 n. A dirty spot, stain.

Yōoshii-ru ゆうしこ t.v. To dirty, soil, foul, to make unclean, to defile, pollute, contaminate: te wo —, to soil the hands; kao wo —, to be put to shame.

Syn. kōsanru.

Yōgott ようぐつ脱語 n. A blessing, prosperity, or good luck wished upon a person or thing.

Yō-goto ni ようごと名夜 adv. Every night.

Syn. maiban.

Yōha ようは余波 (nokoru nami) n. The rough waves which remain after the storm has subsided; the remainder.

Yōhaku ようはく霞白 n. Blank space, unoccupied space in a writing: shibunshū ni — ga nai, there is no blank space left in the newspaper.

Yōhaku ようはく霞白 n. Imitation or German silver.

Yōhanare-ru よはんられ無差 i.v. Separating one's self from the world.

Yōhēki ようへき浮世 n. A fondness for foreign things, ways or customs.

Yōkot ようこつ人 n. A person, people.

Yōkotin ようこつ紙筆 (mono kaki) n. One who follows the business of writing letters or any kind of doencmenis for others: — wo tanonde negashio wo kaitte moru.

Yōnokō よんこ死科仙 adv. (coll.) A great deal, good many; almost, nearly; for the most part; very; — dekita, nearly done, best part is done; — yoku dekimashita, it is done very well; — misu ni oehi-kakatta, almost fell into the water.

Syn. hotondo, taisō, ōku.
YOH - YOK

YOHUKI ヨウキ 宵月 n. An evening moon.
YOIRI ヨイリ 用事 n. Business, something to be done: man no — de kita, what business have you come on? — ga nai, have nothing to do.
YORI ヨリ 携技 n. The sticks frayed at the end, used for cleaning the teeth; tooth-brush: — de ha wo migaku, to clean the teeth with a tooth-brush; — wo tukau, to use a tooth-brush.
YOJU ヨジュ 食事 (hoka no koto) n. Another thing, anything else.
SYN. taji.
YOJIRU ヨジル汁 i.v. To clamp up (as a mountain) by laying hold of bushes and pulling one's self up: yama wo yojiwoboru; ki wo —, to climb a tree.
YOUJU ヨウジュ 沃鍾 n. Iodine.
YOJIN ヨジン 用心 n. Caution, heed, care, or prudence in regard to danger; precaution; circumspection; watchfulness: — ni shikuh wa nashi, there is nothing like cautiousness; hi no —, careful about fire; huki mono go —, be careful of your shoes; kwaichu no mono go —, beware of pickpockets; — bukai, careful.
YOJIN ヨジン 假人 (wami no hito) n. A person of ordinary ability or intelligence.
YOJIN ヨジン 洋人 n. A European, a foreigner, or an occidental.
YOJIREI ヨリレ i.v. To be twisted: obi ga yofirire iru, your belt is twisted.
YOJIRU ヨジル t.v. To twist: nara wo —, to twist a rope.
YOJINRO ヨジンロ 防頭 (kajiki wo hashira) n. The chief or headman amongst beggars.
YOJITSU ヨジツ 終日 (amari ki) n. Remaining days, time yet remaining: — ga nai kara itosakushi, as only a few days remain I am very busy.
YOJIRI ヨジリ 紐 adv. Staggering or tottering: — aruku, to walk in a staggering manner.
YOJUDOU ヨジュどう 紳女 n. A foster-child (female), adopted daughter: — ni suru, to adopt as a daughter.
YOJOU ヨジュウ 女 (asawaki onna) A young girl.
SYN. ko-meisumae.
YOJU ヨジュ 養生 (sei wo yashinu) Fostering or preserving health, the care of one's health, as by attending to diet, apparel, etc.: — wo suru, to take care of one's health; — no yoi hito, a person careful of his health; — no hō, the rules of hygiene; — no tame ni undō suru, to take exercise for the sake of health; — ni naru, healthful, good for one's health; — ni naranu yōki, an unhealthy climate; — na nito, a person careless of his health: — kanawari.
YOJUTSU ヨジュツ 娯楽 n. Magical arts.
SYN. mahe, genjutu.
YOKA ヨカ 館 (hima) n. Interval of leisure, leisure.
YOKA ヨカ 八日 n. The eighth day of the month, or eight days.
YOKE ヨケ n. The shade of an object at night, made by moonlight.
ヨカイ う カイ 読解 (tokasu) Solution: — suru, to dissolve, melt.
ヨカンペイ ヨカンペイ 可好 (coll. cont. of yoku, aru, beshi) Will be good, or right. will do: kore de — ka, do you think this will do? itte mo — , you may go.

Syn. yokarō.

ヨカン ヤ カン 羊羹 n. A kind of confectionery made of sugar and beans.
ヨカン ヨ カン 豚羹 n. Cold weather continuing into the spring.
ヨカン ヨ カン n. A kind of paper made in imitation of leather.

ヨカンメー ヨカンメー ヨカンメー = yokarō.
ヨカン ユ カン 例 (from yoku and aru) To be good, right, proper, well: yokarō or yokaurō, I think it will do; yokaranu, not good; yokarē ashikare, whether good or bad, no matter; ake ga furanai de yokatta, it was well it did not rain.

ヨカハ ヨ カ ハ 夜川 n. Fishing in a river by night, with a torch-light.
ヨケ ヨ ケ 選 t.v. To get out of the way of, to avoid, shun, evade, elude; to pass by; to keep off, fend off, protect from, to avert; to dodge: wazawai — , to avert misfortune; kuruma — , to get out of the way of a wagon; kase hi nami shiimo ade mo — , to protect anything from the wind, sun, waves, or frost; michi — , to give the way.

Syn. Sakeru, Fusoku.

ヨケ ヨ ケ 除 t.v. (coll.) To take, or leave out of the number, to put aside, to except, to exclude, to omit, pass by: warii no — yokete yoi no — , to reject the bad and take the good.

Syn. azoroku, nokoru.

ヨケ ヨ ケ 益計 More than the proper quantity, or than is necessary: superfluity, excess; a great deal, abundance; uncalled for, or unnecessary interference, insolent: — ni kurō — shita, has had unnecessary trouble; — na koto — wa, don’t speak when you are not wanted, don’t interfere.

Syn. yobun.

ヨケ ヨ ケ 益慶 (amari no yorokobi) n. The prosperity or benefits which descend to the posterity of a person of great merit: sekizen — ni wa — — , the.

ヨケミチ ヨ ケ ミチ 追適 n. A way by which to avoid, withdraw, or get out of the way of others: — ga nakute komarum.

ヨケラーデー ヨ ケ ラ レ ル 被追 pass. or pot. of yoke.

ヨキ ヨ キ 預期 — suru, to anticipate, expect: — shite oru.

ヨキ ヨ キ adj. Good. See yoi.

ヨキ ヨ キ 僚 n. A broad-axe.

ヨキ ヨ キ 陽気 n. Climate, weather, temperature; also, cheerful, lively; — no wakari tekora, a place the climate of which is bad; — no set, the influence or effect of climate; — ni yokoruru, to be affected by the weather; — na hito, a cheerful, lively person.

Syn. jiko, kinkō, mizohi.

ヨキン ヨ キ キn. An extraordinary levy or exaction of money from the people by government.

ヨキリ ヨ キ り n. A joint of bamboo used for carrying medicines, etc.

ヨッカ ヨッカ 四日 n. The fourth day of the month, or four days.

ヨコ ヨ コ 横 Across, crosswise, from side to side, athwart, transverse, horizontal, sideways, the side: — ga sanjaku, three feet across; — ye nagat, long from side to side, or broad; kari ga — ni han, the crab goes sideways; — ni kakun, to write from side to side; — ni kiru, to cut transversely; — ni suru, to lie down; — goto.

ヨク ヨ ク 矢光 (amari no hikari) n. The excess or superabundance of light.

ヨク ヨ ク かな 洋行 n. Traveling to western countries: — suru, to travel to Europe; — gai, returning from Europe.

ヨク ヨ ク な 洋紅 n. Cochineal, carmine.

ヨコエ ヨ ク エ 横脛 n. A flute.

ヨコエ ヨ ク エ 横脛 n. A cross-street, side-lane.

ヨコエ ヨ ク エ 横手 n. Hands placed one upon the other; crosswise; used also in the phrase, — wo utsu, to clap the hands, — as in joy.

ヨコエ ヨ ク エ 横脛 n. Seizing anything unlawfully: — wo suru, to seize, usurp.

ヨコエ ヨ ク エ 横脛 n. A fish, a species of Tetradodon.

ヨコガミ ヨ ゴ ガ ミ 鴉 n. The axel-tree of a wagon.

ヨコガミ ヨ ゴ ガ ミ 檜_tsu n. Paper: — wo saku, to tear paper crosswise; (fig.) to act unjustly.

ヨコギ ヨ ク ギ 横本 n. A cross-bar, a cross-piece of timber.

ヨコギー ヨ ク ギー 横切 t.v. To go across transversely or horizontally; to cut across, intersect: michi — , to go across a road, also to block up and cut off a road; ame ga yokogitfuru, the rain falls obliquely.


ヨコト ヨ ク オト n. The roof.

Syn. nuki-tō.

ヨコジメ ヨ ク ジ メ n. Same as yokozuna.

ヨコ貨 異国 (nakama guni) n. Countries which have friendly relations with each other.

ヨコマチ ヨ コ マ チ 横町 n. A cross-street, side-lane.

ヨコ目 ヨ ク 目 n. A secret police, a spy; squint eyes; — de miru, to look askant.

Syn. yokkaippin, sugame.

ヨコ目 ヨ ク 目 横道 n. A cross-road: — no wa, unjust affair.

ヨコ目 ヨ ク モ 目横文 n. A word written crosswise, as European writing.
YOKONAGA ヨコナガ 擬長 Broad, wide, or greater in breadth than length.

YOKONAMA-RO ヨコナマellar 捕 t.v. To corrupt or change the spelling or pronunciation of a word.

YOKONE ヨコネ n. Sleeping on one's side.

YOKONE ヨコネ便毒 n. A bubo or enlarged inguinal gland.

Syn. BENDOKU.

YOKOSAMA ヨコサマ 擬横 Crosswise, athwart, across, sideways, transversely: — ni kuru, to cut it crosswise.

YOKOSAME ヨコサメ n. A driving rain, a rain falling obliquely.

YOKOSHU-RO ヨコシュ横 t.v. To give, hand over, to send: kane wo yokosha shiromono wo yaru, if you pay me the money I will give you the goods.

Syn. KURERU, OKARE, TSUKAWASU.

YOKOSHIMA ヨコシマ 郡 (ju) Wicked, vicious, malignant, depraved, corrupt: — na kokoro; — na hito.

YOKOSUKAI ヨコスカ横或横縄 Oblique, slanting, diagonal.

YOKOTAERU ヨコタエル横 t.v. To place across, athwart, or horizontally: katama wo yokotae aruku, to walk with the sword sticking horizontally in the belt.

YOKOTAWARASE, OR YOKOTAWASHI-RO ヨコタワラセ, OR ヨコタワシ横 t.v. To place across or athwart, to let lie crosswise.

YOKOTAWARI-RO ヨコタワリ横 or to lie across or athwart: hebi ga michi ni yokotawatte thibuzamesa, a snake is lying across the road and I cannot pass.

YOKOTE ヨコテ n. The side, at the side: umaya no — ni aru, it is near the side of the stable.

YOKOTEGUNI ヨコテギリ横手新. Cutting horizontally with a sweeping motion.

YOKOTOKI ヨコトキ横線 n. Bound so as to be broader than it is long, as a book.

YOKOTA ヨコタ横 n. An arrow coming crossways to one's direction.

YOKODAN ヨコタン横産 n. The birth of a child of a woman in labor.

YOKOSORO ヨコソロ横ポ n. (vul. coll.) The side of the face, cheek: — wo naguru, to slap the face.

YOKOSUCHI ヨコスチ横 n. A kind of wooden mallet.

YOKOSHIMA ヨコシマ横 n. A silk belt made in the shape of a shimenawa, worn by the champion wrestler, presented by the Emperor: — wo haru, to wear the belt.

YOKU ヨク好 adv. (see yoi) Good, right, well, expert, clever, much, greatly: — dekita, it is well done; — nai, it is not good, bad; — suru, to do well; — suru, it rains much.

YOKU ヨク翁 n. Passion, appetite, lust, insatiable desire, concupiscence, covetousness: — no fukai hito, an avaricious person; — ni soko nashi (prov.), lust has no bottom: — ni fukere; — wo hanawaru.

YOKU ヨク能 Can, able: — ore ka — kore wo nasen, who is able to do this.

YOKU ヨク翌 adv. Next, ensuing, following: — sana — jitsu, the next day.

YOKU ヨクし (tsusuma) Wings, flank: — yu —, left and right wings, as of an army or bird.

YOKU ヨク浴 — suru, to bathe.

Syn. ABIRU.

YOKUBARU-RO ヨクバる欲張 i.v. (coll.) To be covetous, avaricious, greedy, grasping.

Syn. MUSABORU.


YOKUCHO ヨクチュ朝 (akuru asa) n. The morning, the morning after.

YOKUDOSHI-RO ヨクドシ横 t.v. Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

YOKUNIN ヨクニ�穀浸礼 n. The fruit of the Coix laevigata, Job's tears.

YOKIJITSU ヨキジつ日 (akuru hi) n. The next day, or day after.

YOKIJIMA ヨキジマ欲浸 n. The world of desire or lust of the Bud, including this world.

YOKIJIN ヨキジン欲惹 (akura toshi) The next year, succeeding year.

YOKURYO ヨクリョ抑留 (oshtomeru) — suru, to force to stop, or remain; to detain, hinder.

YOKUSAN ヨクサン抑塞 (tasuku) — suru, to assist, aid: tsuku no matsumiyogoto — suru.

YOKUKU ヨクセ抑制 (nae todomeru) — suru, to suppress, restrain, keep down, stifle: aki nen wo — suru.

YOKUSHIN ヨクシン欲心 n. Covetousness, avariciousness, cupidity: — no fukai mono.

YOKUSHITSU ヨクシツ浴室 n. A bath-room.

Syn. YUDONO.

YOKUSU ヨクス浴{n. The person who attends to the bath-room of a monastery.

YOKUTOKU ヨクトク欲得 Greedy of gain, avaricious: — de suru, to do for the sake of gain.

YOKUTSHU ヨクトシキ瑞典 (coll., akuru tsuki) The next month, the month after.

YOKUTSU ヨクトツ抑揚 (age sage) High and low, rising and falling, — used only of rhetorical style, also in music for diminishing and crescendo.

YOKU-YOKU ヨクョク好奨 adv. (coll.) Well, carefully, attentively.

YOKUYA ヨクヤ好好 n. A spectre, sprite, elf, apparition.

YOKURO ヨクヲ用脚 n. Small copper coin.—zeni.

YOKU ヨク幽幽幽好 n. Adding to or increasing enjoyment: — ni hanabi wo uchageru, to add to the pleasure he sent up fireworks.

YOKU ヨク幽幽幽伴 (nise kichigai) Feigned insanity.

YOKU ヨク幽幽幽然 (motomuru) n. Demand, claim.

Syn. SIEKYU, YOSH.

YOKU ヨク幽幽幽然 (motomuru) n. A small bow, used as a toy: — ha.

YOMABOTE ヨマボト o n. Grumbling, or uttering one's regret or chagrin to himself: — wo in. Syn. HITOMI-OOTO.
YOMARE,-RU ヨマレ 穏静 (pass. or pot. of yomare) To beread, can read; *ji ga kiete yomare-nai, the words are erased and cannot be read.

YOMASE,-RU ヨマセル 今読 (caus. of yomi) To cause, or let read, to order to read: *rito ni yomasete kiku, to get a person to read for one.

YOMAWARI ヨマハリ 夜遅 n. A night-watch or patrol.

YOMBE ヨンベ adv. Last night (coll. for yobe).

YOME ヨメLtd n. A daughter-in-law, a son's wife; one's wife: *wo toru, to take a wife for a son; *wo wakaeru, id.; *ni yuku, to marry (of a woman); *ga shito *ni naru, (prov.), the daughter-in-law will become the mother-in-law; *go.

YOME ヨメ 夜覗 (lit. night eyes) Seeing in the dark, or by night; also, the corn on the fore-leg of a horse above the knee.

YOME,-RU ヨメル 読 (pot. of yomi) Can be read, or can read, legible: *kono hon wa yome-ru *rito ni ga naai, no person can read this book; *ano hito no te wa yoku yomeru, his hand writing is very legible.

YOMEI ヨメイ 養命令 (amaru inochi) The remnant or residue of life,—only spoken of aged persons: *wa ikahodo wo nai, has not long to live; *wo tsunagu, to support one in his old age.

YOMEISAI,-RU ヨメイラセール 読 t.v. To give a daughter in marriage: *musume wo —. Syn. KATAZUKERU, ENSUKERU, ARITSUKERU.

YOMEIHI ヨメイヒ 嫁 n. Going as a bride to the house of a husband, the marriage of a daughter: *wo suru; *wo saeru, to give a daughter in marriage.

YOMINE,-RU ヨミネル 婦 i.v. To be given in marriage, to be married to a husband.

YOMEKURA ヨメクラ n. Night-blindness. Syn. TORIME.

YOMEN ヨメシ 嫁装 n. A kind of greens.


YOMEZUKA ヨメズカヘ 嫁 n. A woman who attends on a bride going to the house of her husband, a bridesmaid.

YOMI ヨミ 訓 n. The Japanese equivalent of a Chinese character, the meaning.

YOMI ヨミ 黄泉 n. The place of departed spirits, Hades of the Shinot: *no kuni, id.

YOMI ヨミ 好 -suru, to prize, value, regard as good, to esteem, think well of, approve; to love: *kodomo wo —; to love children; *kenjin wo —, to esteem the learned; *takara wo —, to prize riches.

YOMI,-RU ヨミ 閲 t.v. To read: *hon wo —, to read a book; *uta wo —, to compose poetry; *kazu wo —, to count; *hana wo yonda *uta, verses composed about a flower.

YOMI-AGE,-RU ヨミアゲル 閲上 t.v. To finish reading.

YOMI-ARIKE,-RU ヨミアリケル 閲誦 t.v. To understand clearly any subject by reading.

YOMI-AYARI,-RU ヨミアヤリル 閲習 i.v. By reading to hit upon something one wants to find.

YOMI-AWASE,-RU ヨミアワセル 閲合 t.v. To read together, to read and compare, to collate.

YOMI-AYAMARI,-RU ヨミアヤマリル 閲習 i.v. To make a mistake in reading.

YOMIBOTO ヨミボト n. The composer of a poetical stanza: *wo shirazu.

YOMICHIN ヨミチ 閲道 n. Going by night: *wo yuku.

YOMIGAE,-RU ヨミガヘル 読 (lit. returning from Hades) To return to life again, to revive, or rise from the dead.

YOMIGATARI,-KI-KU-SHI ヨミガタリ 読難 adj. Hard or difficult to read: yomi gataku nai, not hard to read.

YOMIJII ヨミジ 崃路 n. The road to Hades, by which the souls of the dead, crossing the Shide mountain and the Sanzu river, travel to Emma chō, the place of judgment; from this place two roads branch off, one to gokuraku (paradise), the other to jigoku (hell). Before crossing the river they are stripped of their clothes by an old woman, called Sanszukawa no obasa-san; Hades (Budd.).

YOMIRAKI,-RU ヨミラケル 読講 t.v. To commence reading, or to be about to read.

YOMIRAIKAI ヨミライカイ 読讀 n. Reading and writing: *wo narau.

YOMIREKAKE,-RU ヨミレカケル 読聞 t.v. To read anything to another.

YOMIKIKI ヨミキキ 読切 n. The points or marks used in reading; punctuation; finishing the reading; end of a story: *wo tsukeru, to punctuate; *ni naru.

YOMIKUCHI ヨミクチ 職口 n. The place to commence reading.

YOMIMO ヨミモ 読物 n. Reading: *wo suru, to read.

YOMINARE,-RU ヨミナレル 読騐 i.v. To be accustomed to read; to be familiar, or used to reading anything.

YOMINASHI,-RU ヨミナス 読成 t.v. To pretend to read; to read off something different from that which is written.

YOMINIKUROI,KI-KU-SHI ヨミニクリ 僕等 i.v. To make a mistake in reading, to read wrong.

YOMIYA ヨミヤ 宿宮 n. The night preceding the day of a festival.

YOMIZURALI,KI-KU-SHI ヨミツラ ヨシ ヨシプレイ adj. Difficult, or hard to read.

YOMISE ヨミセ 夜覗 n. A shop open for trade at night.

YOMI-SOKOAI,-RU ヨミソコナレ 閲挨 t.v. To mistake in reading, to read wrong.

YOMITA ヨミタ 宿宮 n. The night preceding the day of a festival.

YOMIZURAI,KI-KU-SHI ヨミツライ adj. Difficult, or hard to read, i.e. yomikiku.

YOMIZUOTO ヨミツウト n. A present, or offering, buried with the dead and sent to Hades.

YOMO ヨモ 四方 Four sides, four quarters of the compass, all parts: *yama wo mono gateri, many and various legends. Syn. SHINO.

YOMO ヨモ adv. Same as yomoya.

YOMÔ ヨマウ 羊毛 (hituji no ko) n. Wool.

YOMÔI ヨミチ丸木 n. Artemisia vulgaris or mugwort, of which the moxa is made.

YOMÔI ヨミチ丸木 n. A species of Fleabane, Erigeron.
YORIKO ヨリコ n. A foster-child.
YORIKOMI-RO オリコミ 織込 t.v. To twist into, as a string into a hole.
YORIKOZORI-RO オリコソル 織錆 i.v. To assemble.
SYN. ATSUDARU.
YORIKUZU オリクズ 織箇 n. The refuse left after picking out the best.
YORIME オリメ 織目 n. The mark, or crease in a string made by twisting it.
YORI-NUKI オリヌキ 織抜 n. Anything choose, select, or highly approved.
YORI-NUKI-RO オリヌキ 織抜 t.v. To select, choose out.
YORIOYA オリオヤ n. Foster-father.
YORISAI-OU オリサイ 織出 i.v. To be near the side of another, to keep company with, associate, to lean upon.
YORI-SU オリス 織出 n. Hillocks of sand thrown together by the waves or wind.
YORI-TEGAI-OU オリテガイ 織材 t.v. To join, to splice or lengthen by twisting the ends together.
YORITSUKI オリツキ 織付 n. The opening price,—on the exchange; kyō no yōgō sōba wa — ikura desu, what was the opening price of the dollar to day?
YORITSUKI-RO オリツキ 織著 t.v. To come together (as by attraction), combine.
YORIWAKE-RO オリワケ 織解 t.v. To assort, to select and separate.
YORI-TOU オリトウ 織折 (same as ori-ori) Sometimes, occasionally.
SYN. TORKI-DOKI.
YORI-TORI オリトリ 織寄 (coll.) Every place call or stops at on his way.
YORO オロ 織縫 (kanae nori michi) n. An important road; an important or influential post.
YORÔ ヨロ 織髪 (oi wo yashinau) — gin, a pension given to a supernumerary official, or to a very old man.
YOROBORI-OU オロワ 冒 i.v. To stagger, to reel; sake ni yotte yorobita, he staggered from intoxication.
SYN. HROTO-HRONO SUGI.
YORO ヨロ 織縫 n. A coat of mail: — no musha.
YORO-OU オロウ 織縫 i.v. To wear a coat of mail, or armor: yorobaru musha, a soldier clothed in armor.
YORODBISHI ヨロビシ n. A stiletto, or dagger used in close combat.
YOROHUSA ヨロヒサ n. A species of Angelica.
YOROIZAME ヨロイザメ n. A species of Shark, Scymnus.
YOROKU-RO オロク 織戻 i.v. or t.v. To stagger, reel, as a drunken man; yorokete yoku aruketa.
YOROKOBAIRE-RO オロコバレ 織経 pass. To be rejoiced,—spoken of another.
YOROKUSHI-RO オロクサ 織晩 n. (caust. of yorokobu) To cause to rejoice.
YOROKOBI ヨロコ 織縫 n. Joy, gladness, pleasure: — wo it, to congratulate, to express one's joy.
SYN. UKEISHI, TANGISHI, KIYETSU.
YOROKU,-BU ヨロクブ亦 i.v. To rejoice, to be glad, joyful; pleased, delight in, take pleasure in; seij-ga yoi kara tami ga —, the people rejoice because of good government; ame no furu no wo —.

Syn. TESHIBA, TANSHI, KITETSU SURI.

YOROKONORASA ヨロコンオラス n. The Magpie.

YOROKONDE ヨロカンデ (pp. of yorokobu) adv. Gladly, with joy, with pleasure.

YOROMEKI,-KU ヨロメク i.v. To stagger, reel, totter.

Syn. YOROBI, YOROKERU.

YORON ヨロン 嬉論 n. Public opinion.

YORON ヨロン 隔論 n. A further discussion of the same or like subject.

YOROSHITI,-KI-KU ヨロシキ介紹 adj. Good, right, proper; used in answering it has a negative meaning—don't want; no, thanks; let it alone; all right; kore de yoroshii, this will do; sakana wa yoroshii zoarimassu ka, do you want to buy any fish? mina sama ye yoroshiku itte kudasare, present my compliments to your family; yoroshii, that will do; yoroshiku o tanomi moshimassu, please do the best you can for me; yoroshii nai, it is not right; hanaha da yoroshikara, is very wrong.

Syn. yoi.

YOROYORO ヨロヨロ adv. In a staggering, reeling manner: namayog ga — to aruku.

YOROZU ヨロズ 無 Ten thousand, a myriad; all, everything: — no mono, all things; — ni.

Syn. DAN, OR MAN.

YORO ヨロ 夜 n. Night: — no mono, bed clothes; kiri —, day and night; — wa sugara, the whole night; — no nishiki (prov.), like wearing brocade in the dark; — no oto, the Emperor's bed-chamber; — no omashi, Emperor's evening sitting-room.

Syn. YA, YO.

YOREBE ヨレベ n. One to depend on, or look to for aid; a friend, helper: — naki mi wo nani to sen, what will become of me who have no helper?

Syn. TAYORI.

YORUI ヨリウ 餘類 n. Those who are not of, but attached to those of the regular company; dependents; an abettor, accomplice.

Syn. DO-KI.

YORO-NOTO-TODO ヨロノトドの夜御殿 n. The sleeping chamber of the Mikado.

YORUSE ヨルシ Same as yoruba.

YORU よる夜 n. The important or essential part; the path or kernel.

Syn. TAI-I, YOKEN.

YORUKU ヨルク 餘力 n. Spare time, leisure: — aru toki.

Syn. HIMA.

YORU ヨル 植木 n. The willow, i.e. yanagi.

YORU ヨル 手洗 n. A branch; off-shoot, as a stem.

Syn. NAGARE, WAKARE.

YOS ヨッサ宿 n. Lodging over night: futa —; nu —.
YOSETSUGI ヨセットギ 寄接 n. A mode of grafting, done by binding together two branches of different trees that have been slightly pared, and after they have knit together, detaching one of them.

YOSZAN ヨセサン 他算 n. Addition.

YOSHIA ヨシヤ 容赦 n. Pardon, patience, indulgence, forbearance: — kudasare, pardon me; — wo tanomu, to beg pardon; — wo shite hanashi wo suru, to speak with forbearance; — wo nuki kiriteturu, to cut a person down on the spot without allowing time for explanation.

Syn. カンジン.

YOSHIA-BAKO ヨシヤバックo 用捨箱 n. A box with two compartments in which articles that are wanted or not wanted are placed separately.

YOSHI ヨシ 吠 n. Subject, matter, affair, event, thing, fact, case, circumstance; reason, cause; at the end of a sentence, as it is said: kono — wo kuwashiku chushin seyo, give a particular report of this matter; yoshi naki, useless; — aru hito, a person to whom some matter of interest attaches; tou ni — nashi, no opportunity to enquire.

Syn. カタリ, オモメキ.

YOSHI ヨシ好 or や好 (see yoi) It is good, right, or well; — aishi, good or bad.

YOSHI ヨシ善 n. A rush, or reed, such as grow in wet places; — no sui karu tenjō wo miru (prov.), to look at the heavens through a reed.

YOSHI ヨシ善 adv. Very well, never mind, all right, it is enough.

YOSHI ヨシ養子 adv. A foster-child, an adopted son.

YOSHI エシ 失死 n. Dying while still young, early death.

YOSHI-SU ヨシ止 t.v. (coll.) Stop, quit, forbear, to leave off, give up, to cease; abandon; mō yoshimashō, I will stop; shigoto wo yoshite yoshiba, he has stopped work and gone home; mō sake wo yoshita, I have given up drinking sake; osashi wo —.

Syn. へムレク, おぐ.

†YOSHERETASHI ヨシェエタシ adv. Whether it be so or not, be it so that.

YOSHIOIKO ヨシユイコ n. The Falcated Teal.

YOSHISOGORO ヨシソゴロ n. The young sprouts of the yoshis, need as food.

YOSHIKU ヨシク n. A species of Heron, Ardea.

YOSHIKU ヨシク adv. (yokai) (interrogative) Used in calling attention, in explaining or narrating anything—do you understand? do you perceive? well?

YOSHIKU ヨシク妻切 n. The name of a small bird.

YOSHIKUMA ヨシクマ ヤシクマ Let it be so that, even if it be so that, no matter if, supposing that: — atta tote shikakuta ga nai, even supposing you had it, it would be of no avail.

YOSHIKUNI ヨシクニ n. Friendship, friendly relations, intimacy, good-will: kinyoku no —, the friendship of a neighboring state; — wo musubu, to contract friendly relations.

Syn. ナサケ, シットシミ.

YOSHI ヨシ n. 弱々 (arakaime shiraberu) n. (leg.) A preliminary examination of a criminal.

YOSHINAI-RI-KU ヨシナイ無由 adj. Something which one regrets to have done; useless: — koto wo shite hito ni wavawaretu.

YOSHINA N ヨシナ ger (same as yoroshiku) — o negai yoshiimasu, I beg your kind assistance: — otoriwashii kudasari-mase.

†YOSHISHI-KOTO ヨシシシト n. Unimportant or useless matter.

YOSHIKO-SAMU ヨシコサミ n. A kind of tissue paper.

YOSHITAKA ヨシタカ adv. Even if, if, supposing that.

Syn. タクト, もし.

YOSHIYOSHI ヨシヨシ 好好 Exclam. of consent, or permission; — very well, all right, very good.

Syn. ようし.

YOSHI ヨシ 首篇 n. A mat made of rushes: — buri, a booth in the street for selling small wares.

YOSHI ヨシ 要件 (leg.) Claim, demand for restitution.

YOSHI ヨシ少 Year, time of childhood: — no tuki kara, from one's youth.

Syn. イトケニ, オサナイ.

YOSHIKU ヨシユク洋醸 n. Food prepared in the foreign manner.

YOSHIKU ヨシユク容態 (kao kutachi) n. The face; a beautiful countenance: — aru onna, a beautiful woman.

YOSHIKU ヨシユク洋酒 n. Foreign liquors.

YOSHIKU ヨシユク洋楽 n. The spring.

†YOSO ヨソ Forty.

YOSO ヨソ 餘所 (hoka no takoro) Another or different place, abroad, away, elsewhere, foreign; others: — ye itta, has gone out; — no koto wa kanaimesha, I will not meddle with other people's business; — ni mitte tōru, to pass by without noticing or interfering; — no hito, a stranger or a person of another place or family; — no kuni, another country, not one's own; — nagara, although a stranger, or one whom it don't concern, or living at a distance, privately.

Syn. タシノ.

YOSO ヨソ (fut. of yoshi) I think I will stop: — to omou takoro ni, just as I was thinking of stopping.

YOSO ヨソ 疾患 n. Cancer.

YOSO ヨソ 看想 (arakaime omou) n. Anticipation: yoso no hoka ni izuru, to be more than was anticipated.

YOSO, RU ヨソヘル 卒 t.v. To liken to, to represent, compare to, resemble, to personify, to refer, allude to: mokuzi wo kami ni yosote ogawu, to worship a wooden image supposing it to represent the deity; zen nin ni yosote aku nin wo imashimeta, to reprove a bad man by referring to the case of a good man.

Syn. ナザロベク, ジンベツ, タセヌ.

YOSOGAMASHI, RI-KU-SHI ヨスガマシイ adj. Like, or in the manner of a stranger; distant, reserved, cold or unconcerned in behavior.

YOSOGORO ヨソゴロ 外事 n. Something be-
YOSUKI ヨウスキ 用途 n. (coll.) Interval of rest, or leisure between work or business: — ni ikimashō, I will go between working hours.
YOSUMI ヨウスミ 用途 n. (coll.) Completion or finishing of any business: konichi wa mō — da, the business is finished to-day.
YOSUMI ヨウスミ 四隅 n. The four inside corners.

YOSUTEBITO ヨウテビト 世捨人 n. One who has forsaken the world,—a hermit, Buddhist priest.

YOTAKA ヨタカ n. Night-hawk.

YOTAKA ヨタカ 夜鴞 n. A low prostitute, who offers herself in the streets; a street-walker.

YOTARA ヨタラ adv. The whole night.

YOTA ヨタ n. Bad, worthless; a bad man: mono, id.; — ni tsukiau na, having nothing to do with a bad man.

YOTADA ヨタダ adv. The whole night.

YOTARI ヨタリ adv. Walking in a tottering or staggering manner: kodomo ga — aruku.

YOTEI ヨテイ 準定 (arukajime sadanmai) n. Previously fixed or appointed, fore-ordination, predestination: — suru, to fix or arrange beforehand, to fore-ordain, predestinate.

YOTEN オテン 妖點 (kaname no tokoro) n. The important or essential points.

YOTÔ ヨトゥ n. A night robber.

YOYÔ ヨヨ Four.

YOYÔ ASHI ヨヨアシ 四足 n. A four-footed animal, quadruped.

YOYÔ ASHI ヨヨアシ 四足 n. Creeping on all fours: — ni aruku.

YOYÔBARI ヨヨバラ n. Wetting the bed, i.e. neshiben.

YOYÔDARE ヨヨダレ 四赤竹 n. Castanets: — wo tsukieru, to play with castanets.

YOYÔDARE, or YOYÔDARE ヨヨダレ 四赤竹 n. A net for catching fish, let down by the four corners.

YOYÔDÔ KAO ヨヨドウカオ 四手箏 n. An inferior kind of sedan chair, suspended by the four corners to the pole.

YOYÔSHI ヨヨシ 逆論 n. An heir.

Syn. atotsugi.
A horse with four white feet.

Something not of this world, or not like a thing of this world.

A figure of this shape.

A fence made of upright bamboo, placed several inches apart.

A square drill, or drill with four faces.

A cross-road.

Drunk; also pp. of yori, used as an adverb; therefore, hence, in consequence of, through.

A night attack: — = wo suru, to make an attack at night.

Midnight.

Appearing to be feeble or weak: — na hito.

The loin or space between the ribs and the bones of the hip.

The loin, bent in the back.

Age: tsuru wo sen nen no —, the age of a crane is a thousand years.

Weak, feebleness, weak place, or time of weakness: teki no — wo teke-konde semureru, to discover the enemy's weakness and attack him.

To cause to become weak, to weaken.

To be weak, feeble, debilitated, enfeebled, fatigued: yamai no tame ni —, enfeebled by disease.

Weak eyes: — ni tatarime (prov.), one affliction upon another.

Weakness, feebleness: chikara ga — ni maketa, was defeated on account of weakness.

Passing through the world, a living, subsistence: — wo shikaneru, hard to make a living.

Weak, feeble.
YUBARE ユバレ n. Clearing off, or ceasing to rain in the evening: — wa tenki no agaru shirushi.

YUBAUT ユバト尿 n. Urine: — bukuro, the bladder.

YUBAK ユバック浴場 n. The red and glorious sky on the setting of the sun; also, appearing most beautiful in the evening,—said of a flower or landscape: — suru hana.

YUBA ユバ n. The evening; also, last night.

Syn. BAN, SAKUBAN.

YUBASHI ユバシ 浴場 n. A kind of confectionery made of the rind of the lemon.

YUBI ユビ 指甲 n. A whitlow or felon on the finger.

YUBIKAN ユビガ藤 戒指 n. A finger-ring.

YUBIKI ユビキ浴室 n. Sponging certain kinds of new cloth in order to take out the starch.

YUBIKI-ku ユビキ浴室 t.v. To scald anything by passing it through boiling water.

YUBIMAKI ユビマキ指環 n. A finger-ring.

Syn. YUBIWA.

YUBIN ユビ音 郵便 n. A post, mail: — hatatsurin, postman, letter-carrier; — kyoku, post-office; — kitte, a letter or postage stamp; — hagaki, a postal card; — bako, a letter-box.

YUBINKE ユビン指関 n. A thimble.

YUBIRI ユビリ指指 n. Counting upon the fingers: — me suru, to count on the fingers: — no hito, a few persons, whose number may be counted on the fingers, or one distinguished above others.

YUBIWA ユビワ指飯 n. A finger-ring.

YUBI-ZASHI ユビザシ指指 n. Pointing the finger: — hito ni — wo shite warau, to point the finger at a person and laugh: — wo shite oshieru, to inform by pointing with the fingers.

YUBUKOZO ユブコゾ浴槽 n. The case in which a bow is kept.

YUBEKE ユベケ浴槽 n. The large hot water tank in bath-houses.

YUBUTSU ウブツ束物 (eramono) Extraordinary thing, rare thing.

YUCHI ウチ浴場優長 Sedate, calm, composed, prolix, tedious.

YUCHI ユチ白湯 n. A shower, a thunderstorm, squall.

YUDAI ユダイ n. A shower-bath of hot water.

YUDAMA ユダマ湯玉 n. The bubbles in boiling water.

YUDAME ユダメ n. An instrument or frame for bending a bow.

YUDAN ユダン油断 n. Negligence, inattention, slothfulness, heedlessness, carelessness, remissness: — tai-teki, negligence is a great enemy (prov.); — wo suru, to be negligent: — nakku kagyo wo hapemu, to attend industriously to one's calling.

Syn. OKOTABIRI.

YUDAN-ru ユダール浴室 t.v. To commit to the will or control of another, to leave to another, to intrust, to delegate, to confide: matsurige wo shin ni —, to commit the government to the ministers; aku ni mi wo —, to give one's self up to evil.

Syn. MAKABESU, NINZUBU.

YUDARI-ru ユダリ浴室 t.v. To be cooked by boiling: tamago wa mada yudarimasesu, the eggs are not yet done (boiled); imo ga yudatta, the potatoes are boiled.

Syn. NIKERU.

YUDAYA ユダイヤ浴室 n. The ceremony of boiling water before the kami, and sprinkling it around with a bunch of bamboo for purification.

YUDE-ru ユデール浴室 t.v. To cook by boiling: tamago wo —, to boil eggs=uderu.

YUDE ウデ友道 (tomono no michi) Rules or proprieties regulating the intercourse of friends.

YUDOFU ユドウフ湯豆腐 n. Boiled tofu.

YUDONO ユドノ浴室 n. A bath room.

Syn. YUBOBA, YOKU-SHITABIRI.

YUE 楯故 n. Reason, cause, account, sake, because, effect, consequence, result: hiru you no wakaru — wo nani, what is the cause of day and night; chi wa nan no — de meguru, what is the cause of the circulation of the blood? nani — kono nangi wo suru koto yaru, why am I thus afflicted? owme — nara wasu dokodesu ma kara tenjiku no hates made mo (song), for your sake I will go anywhere, even to the ends of India and China; shiranu koto — shikata ga nai, because you were ignorant of it there is nothing more to be done; kono yue ni, on this account, therefore; sono yue ni, on that account.

Syn. SEI, WAKE, YUEN, TAMIE.

YUEN ウエン 池故 n. Reason, cause, sake: — wo tasunuru ni, in inquiring into the cause of it.

Syn. YUE.

YUEN ウエン抽選 n. Lamp-black.

YUHOKUSHI ウホクシ縫取 n. The reason, cause, origin: koto no — wo tasunuru.

Syn. YUEN.

YUKU ウク有難 Wealthy, rich: — na hito, a rich man.

YUKUN ウクニ 慢態 (uresi-ikidōru) Sad and indignant.

YUKAI ウケイ根咲 n. A glove worn by archers to protect the hand.

YUKAI-ru ウケイラ浴場 t.v. To cook slightly by pouring boiling water over; to scald, parboil.
YUGAKU 游学 n. — suru, to travel for instruction, to go to a foreign country to study.

YUGAERU, RU = 来る t.v. To turn from a straight line or right direction, to incline, to bend, crook: take wo —, to bend a bamboo; kashira wo —, to bend the head.

SYN. KAGAMERU, MAGERU.

YUGAMI-MU = 古ages 合 t.v. To be awry, unclined from the right direction, crooked, bent, distorted, askev: katasa ga yuganda, the flag-staff is not perpendicular; katana ga —, the sword is bent; yuganda kao, a wry face.

SYN. MAGARU, KAGAMU.

YUGAO うふガオ 頭 n. The flower of a species of ground that opens in the evening.

YUGA = ゲ 蒸 n. Steam, vapor of boiling water.

SYN. JÖKI.

YUGAKU 晚飯 n. Supper.

SYN. YUMESHIJIRU.

YUGA = ユガ 遊楽 n. Amusement, sport.

SYN. YUKAWAIRE, ASORI.

†YUGI = ウギ 頭髪 n. The Imperial guard.

YUGI ウギ 絵 n. Amusing arts or performances, such as music and the drama: — wo shikomu.

YUGI ウギ 友誼 n. Friendship, amicable relations between persons: — wo maito suru.

YUGI ウギ印鑑 n. Unemployed capital; money that is lying idle or not earning anything.

YUGI = ウギ 調息の湯起請 n. Trial by causing the suspected person to dip his hand in boiling water.

SYN. SANTÔ.

YUGOKU ウゴク n. A covering to protect the arm, used by archers.

YUGU = ウグ 湯具 n. The inside garment worn by women, from the waist to below the knee, originally worn on entering a bath.

SYN. YUMOJI, YUKARI.

YUGUN = ウグン 略軍 n. The reserve corps of an army.

SYN. YUKEI.

YUGURE = ユグレ 驚 n. The period just after sunset, twilight.

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SYN. YUKEI.

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Yuki 有機 Having organs, organic:
- tai, organism; - sei, organic; - butsu, organized beings.


Yuki オキ雪 n. Snow: - ga furu, it snows; - misu, snow-water; - ga tsuwomu, the snow is deep; - wo asamuku hadad, a skin white as snow.

Yuki, -ku 行 i.v. To go: - Tōkyō ye, - to go to Tokyo; - ku hito wo dare, who is going; - yuki tokoro ga nai, no place to go to.

Syd. iku, mairu, itaru.

Yuki-al, -au オキア行合 i.v. To meet in the way from opposite directions: yuki tai kyūdai, brethren by the same mother but different father.

Yuki-akari オキアカリ日光 n. Snow-light, or light caused by the snow: - de aruku.

Yuki-atari, -ru オキアタル行當 i.v. To walk against, to strike against while going, to meet in the way.

Yukibira イキビタ n. A snow-flake.

Yukibotoki イキボトケ雲候 n. An image made of snow.

Yukicho-ai, -au イキチガ行違 i.v. To pass each other in the way.

Yukidama イキダマ雷雲 n. A snow-ball: - wo utsu, to throw snow-balls.

Yukidare イキダレ雪壊 n. Overtaken and dying in the snow.

Yuki-daruma イキダルマ n. A snow image of the shape of Daruma.

Yukidoke イキドケ雲消 n. The thawing of the snow.

Yukidoko イキドコロ所行 n. The place to which one is going; the place where any one has gone: - ga shiren, don't know where he has gone.

Yukidomari イキドマリ行止 n. The end of a road, or end of one's journey.

Yukiga 楕ガ行場 While going: - ni chaya ye yoru, to stop at a tea-house while going to any place.

Yukigata イキガタ行方 n. The place or direction in which any one has gone: - ga shirenai, don't know where he has gone.

Yukige イキゲ雪消 n. Melting snow: - no misu, water from the melting of the snow in spring; - no na, the greens which appear after the snow melts.

Yukige イキゲ雪散 n. The appearance of snow, looks as if it would snow: - no sora.

Yukigehi, Yukigehi 楕キノミ雪散水 n. Snow-water.

Yuki-huzukihi, -ku-shi イキハツクサキ adj. So white that snow would be shamed in comparison, whiter than snow.

Yuki-kari, -ru イキカラ行反 i.v. To go and return.

Yuki-kai, -au イキカ行來 (oral) i.v. To go and come, to go to and fro: yuki kai.
YUKI-HAYO, OU ユキハヨ 通達 i.v. To go and come often, to be in the habit of going and coming.

YUKI-RI ユキ里 往来 (orai) n. Going and coming, passing to and fro; intercourse, or visiting backward and forward.

YUKI-KOBORASHI ユキコボラシ 雪障 n. Rolling snow into large balls: — wo suru.

YUKI-KURE, RU ユキクレ 行基 i.v. To be belated in going.

YUKIHAMU ュキハム a. A party or excursion for looking at the falling snow.

YUKI-KUSARIGAKE ユキクサリガケ n. A snow-slide, avalanche.

YUKI-NO-HITA ユキノヒタ 神射 n. The name of a flower, the Saxifraga sarmentosa.

YUKI-ROSHI ユキロシ 神直 n. A snow-slip, avalanche.

Syn. NADARE.

YUKISAKI ユキサキ 行所 n. The place to which one is going, the future: — ga wakarete iru.

YUKI-TO-SHI ユキトシ 場主 n. Trial by hot water,—a mode of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of a person by making them plunge the hand in boiling water; if he is scalded he is guilty, if not he is innocent.

YUKISTORI ユキストリ adv. While going, while in the way.

YUKI-SOGI, RU ユキソギ 行跡 t.v. To go too far, beyond: yukō to omou tokoroko yori yukisutori, went beyond the place he was going to.

YUKISOKI ユキソキ 愚甚主基 n. The images of the two gods armed with a bow, arrows and sword sitting in a miya, on each side of the passage from the haiden to okusoin.

YUKI-TODORI, RU ユキトドリ 往居 i.v. To extend or reach to the utmost, to be thorough, complete, perfect, to be able, capable: gumi ga yuki-todorita, the examination was thorough; kani no miru koto wa nani goto ni no yukitodori tokoro wa nai, there is nothing that God does not see.

YUKI-UCHI ユキウチ n. Snow-balling: — suru, to snow-ball.

YUKI-WATARI, RU ユキワタリ t.v. To be able or efficient, competent, adequate to, equal to; extend to, pervade, spread over: ano hito wa nani goto ni mo yoku yukiwatatte temawashi ga ii.

Syn. YUKETODORI.

YUKI-YANAGI ユキヤナガ n. The Spiraea thunbergii.

YUKUKU TO ユククト 革 adv. Leisurely, not in haste, not in a hurry to return.

YUKO ウコ (tut. of yuko) Will, or would go: Tōkyō ye yuko, I shall go to Tōkyō, or let us go to Tōkyō.

YOKO ウコ ユコミ n. (min.) Orpiment.

YOKORU ウコロ ユコミ国 (kuni wo urioru) n. Patriotism, caring for one's country: — no kokorosashi.

YOKORU ウコロ ユコミ刻 n. The time of evening, evening.

YOKU ウクー 行行谷 n. Valley, ravine, gorge.

YUKON ウコン 眠魂 n. The souls of the dead, names.

YUKU ウクー 悲慟 (urei osor eru) Sad and fearful.

YUKU ウクー 行方 n. The place to which one is going, or has gone, the whereabouts: hito no — wo tatuneru, to inquire where a person has gone; — wo shiranu, don't know where he has gone. Syn. YUKUSAKI.

YUKUN ウクン 遊君 n. A harlot.

Syn. JÖRO, YÜJO.

†YUKURAKA ウクラカ — ni, slowly, leisurely.

†YUKURAKA ウクラカ — ni, unexpectedly, suddenly.

YUKURI-NAKI, RU ウクリナナ意 adv. Unexpectedly, suddenly, unintentional.

Syn. FÜ TO, OMOWAZU NI.

YUKUSURI ウクスリ 行末 n. The place to which one is going, destination; the future: — ga nagai; — wa doko da, where are you going? — wa shirenai, don't know where I am going, or the future is not known.

Syn. YUKURI.

†YUKUSA-KUSA ウクサクサ 往時来時 adv. When going or coming.

YUKUSURU ウクスリ 行末 n. The future, the time to come, the end: — wo omou, to think of the future.

YUKU-YUKU ウクユク 行末 adv. In future, as time elapses, at length, in the end: — wa dō naru ka.

Syn. NOCHI-NOCHI.


Syn. YOROKOBI, TANOSHI.

YUKWAN ウクワン Same as yukan.

YUKYO ウキヨ 行坊 (sannshiki sumai) n. A lonely dwelling; living in confinement, or retirement.

YUKYO ウキヨ 透映 n. Pleasure and amusement, diversion.

YUKIMURE ウキムレ タク関間 n. The evening twilight.

YUKIMAKI ウキマキ 湧綾 n. The cloth worn by women around the loins.

Syn. YUGO, YUMOKO.

YUME ウメ 梦 n. A dream: — wo miru, to dream: — pokoro, a reverie; — ga samuru, to wake from a dream; — no yo wo naka, this world so like a dream; — ni mo sonzezu, not even dreaming of such a thing.

Syn. IME.

†YUME ウメ 梦 (always with a neg. imper. particle, to which it gives emphasis) Must beware, take heed that you do not.

YUMEKAWASE ウメカゼ n. Interpreting a dream.

YUMEGOCHI ウメゴチ 梦逢 n. By repeating a certain stanza of poetry to change an unlucky dream into a lucky one: — no uta.
YUMEHANJI ユメハンジ 梦判 n. Interpreting dreams, also an interpreter of dreams.

YUMI ゆみ 有名 Having a name celebrated, famous.

SYN. NADAKAI, KOMERI.

YUMI ゆみ 帝笑 n. Hades, the invisible: kari toude — ni iru, the wild goose flies out of sight.

YUMIKI-MJITSU ゆみきuitsu 有名无實 Having the name only without the reality of substance.

YUMENI ゆもん 目見 n. Dreaming: — ga warui, had a bad dream.

YUMENI-RU ゆもんめる 無 i.v. To dream: nani wo yumemita, what did you dream about?

YUMENI ゆもん 寂鬼 n. Pardon, forgiveness: — suru, to pardon.

SYN. YUBUSHI.

YUMEMI ゆめめ 眠見 n. The after-dinner nap, the half-sleeping state.

YUMIKI ゆみき 有き n. A company of bowmen or archers.

YUMIKI ゆみき一位 a. A warrior, soldier.

YUMISUKURI ゆみすくり 制作 n. A bow-maker.

YUMOTA ゆもた 弓矢 n. Bow and arrow, arms: — no michi, the rules of war; — tori, a soldier; — gami, the god of war, viz., Hachiman.

YU-MIU ゆみゅ 弓矢 n. A bow-string.

SYN. YU-ZUKU.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. The bow and arrow for hunting.

SYN. YU-ZUKU.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. The woman who attends a bath-house at the hot-springs.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. The evening calm.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. The hand in which the bow is held, viz., the left: — mete, the left and right hand.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. The woman that washes a new-born infant.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. The history.


YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. A nurse.


YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. A small glass toy in the wind.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. A spare.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. A spare.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. A small glass toy in the wind.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. A kind of vessel used for bailing a boat.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. Swinging, rocking, rolling, vibrating, or oscillating to and fro: — suru, the boat rocks.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. To rock from side to side, to swing, vibrate.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. A ghost, an apparition, phantom, spectre: — daeta, a ghost appeared.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. Political or handsomely treatment: — wo matte ashirou.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. Traveling for pleasure: — suru; shokou wo — suru.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. Superiority or inferiority: kuni no — wo orasu, to dispute about the comparative excellence of different countries; — wa nai.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. Bold and ardent, daring, courageous.

SYN. TAKERI, ARAKI.

YUMO ゆも 弓矢 n. The prostitute quarter in a town.
YURUSHI ゆるし n. Permission, leave, forgiveness, pardon, remission, amnesty: — wo ukeru, to receive pardon.

SYN. MINKO, SHAMEN, TÜMEN.

YURUSHI-RU ゆるす adv. To grant, allow, permit; to let go, set free; to accede to; to yield, to pardon, to forgive, excuse, consent to, unto, liberate, tolerate, remit, pass over, spare: negai wo —, to grant a petition; tsuu mi wo —, to pardon a crime; ki wo —, to feel at ease; onna ni ki wo yurusu na, don't confide in a woman; yurushte kudasare, or o yuruhi nasare, pardon me.

SYN. SHAMEN SURI, SÔCHI SURI, YOSHI SURI.

YURUSHI-YA ゆるし屋 n. Not strict, severe, or rigorous; slack, lax, easy, lenient, gentle.

YURUSHI-RU ゆるし 鎖 adv. Leisurly, without hurry or haste, slowly: — to aruku, to walk leisurely.

SYN. SÔBO-SOBO, YURUMI TO.

YURUSEN ゆるぜん 昼 A pleasure excursion, a picnic: — bune, a pleasure boat; — suru, to go on a picnic.

SYN. NO-ASOBI.

YURUSHI-KI ゆるしき 昼 A brave, manly, soldier.

YURUSHI-GARAI ゆるさがい adv. Moving backwards and forwards, swinging, oscillating.

SYN. YÔKÔREI.

YUSEN ゆうせん 勇戦 n. Fighting bravely or heroically: — suru.

SYN. FUSEN.

YUSEN ゆうせん 湯船 n. The price of a bath.

YUSEN ゆうせん 湯頭 n. Heating by the water-bath, by placing the vessel containing the substance to be heated in boiling water: — ni suru.

YUSHI ゆうし 勇者 n. A brave man, hero.

YUSHI ゆうし 勇士 n. A brave soldier.

YUSHI ゆうし 司 n. A civil officer, officer of government.

SYN. YUKURI.

YUSHI ゆうし 恕念 (tacayaka na sugata) n. A beautiful figure or form.

YUSHI ゆうし 恕線 n. Gossamer thread seen floating in the air.

YUSHI ゆうし 弟子 (o) n. Nephew, niece.

YUSHI ゆうし 恥 (kokorozashi aru) n.
YUTAI イワサキ勇退 (isamashiku shirizoku) Bravely retiring, or boldly resigning one's office.

YUTAI イワサキ優待 (atsuku motenasu) Handsome treatment: — suru, to treat handsomely.

YUTAKA イタカ豊 n. Abundance, plenty, prosperity, influence: — ni kurasu, to live in plenty; — na, abundant, plentiful, copious, fruitful, prolific, rich; — na kuni, a rich and fertile country; — toshi, a fruitful year.

Syn. JUN.

YUTAMPO ウタンポ n. A bottle containing hot water used for warming the feet, etc.

YU-TAN ウタン油 n. An oil-cloth for covering goods, or a large cloth used for wrapping.

YUYOTATAKUYOU ウンターヤ adv. In a quandary, hesitation.

YUTAYA ウタヤ adv. In a rocking manner, as a boat.

YUTÔ イト油 h. An oil-can.

Syn. ABURA-ESUGI.

YUTÔ イト油 h. Oil-paper.

YUTô イタマ湯 h. A vessel for holding hot water: — yomi, a mongrel word compounded of Chinese and Japanese, yu being Japanese and to Chinese.

YUTô イトマ優等 Highest grade or quality, best: — no shiwa.

YUTÔ ユト n. A vessel used for bailing a boat.

YUTÔ, -BU エトル i.v. To linger, to loiter, to delay: michi ni —, to linger in the way.

Syn. TAYTAYU.

YUTÔGAI イトガイ湯次 n. A vessel for holding hot water.

YUTÔTARI イトタリ adv. Calm, quiet, deliberate, leisurely: — shita hito; — shite iro.

YUWAE, -RU ウハール t.v. To bind, tie: nawa de kōri wo —, to bind a bale of goods with a rope; uma wo ni yuwae-tuweru, to tie a horse to a tree.

YUWAI, -RU ウハール t.v. (coll.) To tie, bind.

YUWAKASHI イワカシ n. A copper pot used for boiling water.

YUWAKU イワカシ缘巻 (izanau) Temptation, seduction: — suru, to tempt.

YUWASE, -RU ウハセール caus. of yui.

Yuwata-ohi ウハオヒ n. Same as iwataobi.

Yuwô イワッコ n. Sulphur; Iq. iu. 

YUYAYA イヤヤ倉 n. A public bath-house.

Syn. SENTOYA.

YUTAGE イタヤ夜闇 n. The red and glorious appearance of the western clouds when the sun is setting: — ga sureba tsugu hi wa tenki ni naru.

YUTAMI イタマイ夕暗 n. An evening without moonlight.

Syn. TOI-TAMI.

YUTE イト故 See yue.

YUTÔI イトイ転倒 (kochi make) n. Victory and defeat, win and lose, success and failure: — wo arasov.

YUTEN イテん悠遠 Remote, far off, distant: — no michi.
ZAI ダイ (takara) n. Wealth, riches, property: — wo musaboru, to covet wealth; — wo konamu.

ZAI ダイ在 n. The country, a place away from a town: Konagawa no —, the country near Kanagawa; — no kito, a countryman, rustic.

ZAIAN ダイアン 罪業 n. Written accusation.

ZAIBAN ダイバン在香 n. The guard who formerly had charge of the Shogun's castles at Osaka and Kyoto.


ZAICO ダイゴ在籍 n. The country or place away from a town: — ni oru, to live in the country.

Syn. TAKA.

ZAI6 ダイゴ罪業 n. Sin, evil deeds (Budd.): sensei no —, the sins committed in a previous state; — go fukai, his sins are great.

Syn. TUMI, ZAI6O.

ZAII ダイハイン在籍 (han aru) n. (coll.) Having a seal, sealed: — no kakitsuke, a sealed writing.

ZAIHOU ダイホ在籍 n. Money, riches, wealth: — yutakanaru mono, a person in affluent circumstances.

Syn. TAKA.

ZAI1 ダイ在位 (kurai ni aru) n. Upon the throne, reign: — no Tenshi, the reigning Emperor; — wo manzai to inoru, to pray that the reigning monarch may reign a thousand years.

ZAIJO ダイジョ 罪状 n. The nature or kind of crime: — gaki, accusation, indictment.

ZAI6O ダイ6 在住 n. Now residing, a resident: Tokyo — no kito, a person now residing in Tokyo.

Syn. TUKO, ZAI6O.

ZAIKIN ダイキン在任 (tutome ni aru, coll.) Discharging official duty, in office: Yokohama — no mono domo, officers doing duty in Yokohama.

ZAIKWA ダイク在籍 n. Transgression, sin, crime.

Syn. TUMI, TOGA, ATAMACHI.

ZAIMEI ダイメ在名 (na aru, coll.) Having the maker's name inscribed, as a sword: — no kataana.

ZAIMOKU ダイモク 罪目 n. Written specifications of crime.

ZAIMOKU ダイモク材木 n. Timber for building; lumber.

ZAIMOKUTA ダイモク材木屋 n. A lumber-yard, or a person who sells timber.

ZAIMOTAU ダイモ2 財物 (takara mono) Precious things, any article of value, property.

ZAININ ダイニン 罪人 (tsumi-bito) n. A criminal, malefactor, a sinner.

Syn. TOGA-NIN.

ZAINO ダイノ 財産 n. A purse: fujin —, Saino lady's purse, — in racing.

ZAIRAI ダイラ在来 (arikittari) Customary, common, usual: — no fa, common or previous custom.

ZAIRYO ダイラ物材 n. Materials.

ZAIRYO ダイラ在留 Dwelling, living, residing: triji Tokyo — no daimyo, the nobles now residing in Tokyo.

ZAI6AI ダイサイ 罪状 n. A sin-offering.

ZAI6SAN ダイサン 財産 (mochi mono) n. Property.

ZAISE ダイセ在世 (yo ni aru) Living, in the world: chichi ga — no tori, when my father was living.

Syn. ZOOME.

ZAI6ERTI ダイセキ 罪状 (tsumi no ato) n. The proof or evidence of crime or guilt: — akiraka narazui.

ZAI6ERTI ダイセキ在名 (mukashi) adv. Anciently, formerly, in ancient times.

ZAI6HO ダイショ在所 n. Dwelling place, place of one's birth, native place; the country: — wa doko da, where were you born? — no kito, a countryman, a native of a place.

Syn. KOKO.

ZAI6O ダイオ 罪状 (tsumi zakari) n. Sins (which are an obstruction in the way to paradise, —Budd.): — wo shihonetsu suru.

ZAI6SHOKU ダイショ宿在 n. In office: — no tori, while in office.

ZAI6SHU ダイシュ 罪者 n. The ringleader in crime, chief offender: — wo hidokus basuru.

ZAI6SHU ダイシュ宿在 (yado ni iru) At home: — bi, the days when one is at home; sensei wa — gozarimasu ka, is Mr. — at home?

ZAI6TAKU ダイタ在宅 (ei ni aru, coll.) At home, in the house.

ZAI6TEN ダイテン在天 (ten ni aru) Dwelling in heaven: — no chichi, the Father who is in heaven.

ZAI6TAKU ダイタ在役 (yaku ni aru, coll.) In office: — chi ni, while in office.

ZAIKKI ダイキ 研記 n. A miscellany.

ZAIKKOKU ダイコク対集 n. All kinds of grain.

ZAIKUBARA ダイクバラ adv. (coll.) Frank, candid, sincere in manner, without affectation: — ni hanasu ga yoroshii = uchimakete, fuku zo naku.

ZAIKUKA ダイクカ対集 n. Miscellaneous goods; divers sorts of goods kept for sale; a medley: — wo uru.

ZAIKKYO ダイキョ 貨集 n. Mixed residence, dwelling of foreigners amongst the natives of a country: naichi — wo yurasu, to permit —.

ZAIKONE ダイコ内 犯集 n. Sleeping crowded or confusedly together.

ZAIKU ダイク 魚 n. A general name for small fish: — no tomatameiri (prov.).

ZAIKOKU ダイコク市 n. A fish-market.

ZAIKOTSU ダイコク市集 n. (med.) The bone on which we sit, Ischium.

ZAIKUBO ダイクボ 調味 n. The pomegranate, Punica Granatum, i.e. sakuro.

ZAIKURABA ダイクロバ n. Grape-shoot.

ZAIKUGUCHI ダイクロゲン n. The small entrance to the tank of a bath-house.
ZAM

ZAN

ZARNIN ザニン 残忍 n. Cruel, devoid of pity, inhuman: — na hito, a cruel man.

ZAMPATSU ザンパツ 残物 (nokori mono) n. Anything left over or remaining; the residue, remnant.

ZARM 兹マ I Fond of, or addicted to, devoted to, making use of: hamono — suru na, don't use edged tools; hotoke —, devoted to the worship of hotoke; kokke —.

ZARMICH ザモチ 凍持 n. One who is hired to attend at tea-houses or entertainments to amuse the company: — no yoi onna, an entertaining woman=kyaku-ashirai.

ZAROMO ザモト 座元 n. The manager or proprietor of a theatre, or show.

ZAROSU ザンプ 新焼 n. 1.q. zangiri.

ZARU ザル 残兵 n. The residue of a defeated army.

ZARU ザル 残し (soshiri) Libel, calumnym: — suru, to libel.

ZART ザル 日 (nokori amaru) That which remains, or is left: — geteu, the waning moon; — kwa, a withered flower.

ZART ザル 謙 (zangiri) n. Slander, calumnym, false charges: — wo kamaeru, to get up a slander; — suru, to slander, calumniate.

ZART ザル 殘害 (sokonai koro) — suru, to kill; to oppress, to injure, destroy.

ZART ザル 謙言 Same as zangyo.

ZART ザル 殯言 n. Slander, calumnym, denial, false charges: — wo suru, to slander, to malign: — wo shinzyuru, to believe a slander.

ZART ザル 息言 (haji hajiru) n. Shame, regret: — wo idaku, to feel ashamed.

ZARU ザル 残る (nokoreru) — suru, to slander or calumniate a person to the Emperor.

ZART ザル 殮殺 (nokoreru tomogara) n. The remaining members of a company, those that are left: — wo kari-atsumeru, to collect all the members that are left.

ZARU ザル 殘罪 n. Capital punishment: — ni okona.

ZARI ザリ 娯楽 (coll.) Rough to the feel or hearing, roughly, without order or nicely: — te ni sawaru.

ZARASI-KU サラサキ i.v. (coll.) To be rough, not smooth to the feel, as sand, etc.: kona ga —, the floor feels rough.

ZARU-ZARA ザラザラ adv. In a manner rough or harsh to the feel, or hearing: teatar ga — suru, it feels rough.

ZARU-NU ザルレ (same as jare) To sport, play, frolic.

ZARUKOTO ザルコト 造詣 n. Jesting, joking, facetious, humorous or playful talk: — wo zu.

ZARI ザリ See jari.

ZARGIANT ザルガニ n. The crayfish, Astacus.

ZARD ザル 築 n. A basket.

ZARU ザル 不 A neg. adjective suffix to verbs, formed from zu, and aru; the same as su: kami no shirasuru koto nashi, God knows all things; omowazeru saiwai wo eta, have got an unexpected good fortune.

ZASEKI ザセキ 座席 n. An armchair or room, a place of meeting or assembly.

ZASETE ザセテ 擊破 (kujiku) — suru, to break, crush, destroy; to fail, become weak: teki no tkiqoiri wo — suru; yuki ga —, his courage failed.

ZASHI ザシ 督视 (shuwaite miru) — suru, to sit still and see a matter; — suru ni shinobizumu, I could not endure to see it without interfering.

ZASHI ザシ 坐位 (inarabu) n. The order in which a company of persons sit: — wo tada-shiku suru.
ZASHIKIT ザシキ 座敷 n. A room, or apartment, parlor.

ZASHIKIRU ザシキラン 座敷牢 n. A room of a private house converted into a prison, or place of confinement, as for a lunatic: — ni *ireru, to imprison in a room.

ZASHO ザショ 座上 At the time of sitting, in the chamber.

ZASHOKU ザショク 坐食 (igu) — suru, to live without labor, or business: — shite tsukitii wo okuru; — sureba yama mo munashi, if one eats without working a mountain (of food) would not be enough.

ZASETSU ザセツ 倫説 n. Miscellaneous sayings, or writings. Syn. ZAKKI.

ZASHI ザシ 倫誌 n. A magazine, newspaper.

ZASSHO ザッショ 錦書 n. Miscellaneous books, a medley of different kinds of books.

ZASU SHO ザシュョ 錦掌 n. An inferior officer who does a variety of work, anything that he may be called upon to do.

ZASSHI ザシ 倫誌 n. A weed.

ZASU, or ZASERU ザス See za.

ZATSU ザツ 座上 n. The head bishop of a Buddhist sect, always a son of the Mikado, and belonging to the Tendai sect.

ZATU ザト 座頭 n. The general name of the privileged persons among the blind, of whom there are three ranks,—the Kenkiga, Koto, and Shibun.

ZATORUJIRA ザトルジラ n. The Orquall, a species of Balcomptera.

ZATSU ザツ 錦 Coarse, badly or roughly made, unworkmanlike, carelessly done: — da, it is coarsely made; — na mono or butsu, a coarse article; — ni shite mo ii, you need not be very particular in making it.

ZATSUGO ザング サツゴ 錦合 n. Composed of several ingredients, compound.

ZATSUJI ザツジ 詩事 (sawazama no koto) n. Many and various things, various engagements, miscellaneous affairs.

ZATSUYO ザツョ 錦用 n. Many or various kinds of business, a multiplicity of engagements.

ZATTA ザッタ 錦多 Miscellaneous, various.

ZATTO ザット 詩 adv. (coll.) Coarsely, roughly, not nicely, not minutely; without care, attention, neatness, or skill: — de yo gozaimasu, you need not be very particular in doing it; — deki-agatta, done coarsely, or not done with care; — shita mono, a carelessly made thing.

ZATTO ザトウ 錦运 Bumbling, noisy: — naru tokoro; — suru, to be noisy.

ZATO ザトウ 座右 (za no michi) The right side of a seat, or a place always near to one side: kono hon wa — wo hana su bekarazu, this book must not be removed from its place near the desk; tsune ni — ni oku.

ZAZAKKI-ku ザザッキ キュ i.v. To make a noise, clamor, tumult, or clam.

Syn. SAWAOGU.

Zazen ザゼン 坐禅 n. Sitting in religious meditation or abstraction, as the Buddhists: — wo suru.

Zazen ザゼン 坐禅 n. The crime of receiving stolen goods.

Zazu ザツ 座像 n. An image, or idol in a sitting posture.

Ze ぜ is n. That which is right, that which is: isure ka ze-naru wo shirazaru, don't know which is right; sono sotsu wo ze to su, to regard that doctrine as the right one.

Ze ぜ (cont. of zo and e) A colloquial particle, used to give emphasis to what is said before, same as zo and yo; as: bakemono-banashi gai ii ze, ghost stories are the best.

Zechi ゼッチ n. (coll.) Alternative, one of two things: — wo suru, to offer the alternative; — ni kakeru, id.; — ni kakaru, to have the choice of two things offered to one.

Syn. NYOTEMBIN.

Zegaisho ゼガイ サウ 皆界 n. Same as okinagusa.

Zegen ゼゲン n. A person who supplies prostitutes to houses of ill-fame; a pimp, procurer, pandar.

Syn. HANNIN.

Ze-ii ゼイ is n. Right or wrong, so or not; true or false; (adv.) by all means; must: — wo arasō, to dispute about the right or wrong, so or not so, of any subject; ze ka hi ka imada sadamaru, not determined whether it is so or not; hi wo suute ze wo toru, to reject the false and hold to that which is true; — ni oyabasu, without gaining any; — ga nai, no help for it, no room for dispute, no gainsaying; — ni tuamaru, unable to gainsay, or deny; — tomo so venba naran, must by all means do so; — kite kudasare, you must come.

Zeni-zen ゼニゼン is n.是非 adv. Must, by all means.

Syn. KARABU.

Zei ゼイ 風 n. The fine feathers or down on a bird. Syn. NIKOKE.

Zei ゼイ 婦 n. Duty, excise, customs, tax: — wo osameru, to pay duty or tax; — wo toru, to collect duty.

Syn. UNJō, NENGU.

Zei ゼイ 矢 n. Duty, excise, customs, tax: — wo osameru, to pay duty or tax; — wo toru, to collect duty.

Syn. UNJō, NENGU.

Zeibatsu ゼイブ サツ物 n. An excurse, a useless appendage, unnecessary or superfluous thing.

Syn. YOKI NA MOKO, CHOBU TSU.

Zekichou ゼキチウ 句竹 n. The 50 rods, or sticks used by fortune-tellers.

Syn. MENDO.

Zeikaku ゼイ カク計額 n. The amount of taxes: — wo sadameru, to fix —.

Zeigen ゼイ ジン言葉 (yokei no kotoba) Superfluous or redundant words, needless repetition: — tsukumatsurazaru.

Zeigen ゼイ ジン税銀 n. Money paid for duty or tax.

Syn. UNJō, NENGU.
ZEI 764  ZEN

ZEN 宗善 (yoshi) n. Virtue, goodness: — wo okonau, to practice virtue: — wo susumu, to persuade to the practice of virtue.

ZEN 宗前 (mae) Before, previous, former, in the presence of (only used in compounds): zen-ni, before, previously.

ZEN-ARI 宗アリ善感 (yoshi ashi) Virtue and vice, good and evil: — wo wakaimaru, to discern between good and evil.

ZENCHI 宗チ知 (shirazaru nashi) n. Omnipotent.

ZEN-CHI-HI 宗チ前等 n. A proposition.

ZEN-CHI-HIKI 宗チしき等知 n. A priest of eminent virtue, a learned priest.

ZENCHO 宗ヲ前兆 n. A prognostic, an omen.

ZENGE 宗ゲ前言 (mae no iu) n. Yesterday morning, the previous dynasty.

ZENKAI 宗カイ前代 (mae no yo) n. Former ages, previous times: — mi-mon, unheard of in former times.

ZENNA 宗ナ前等 n. A closet in which dining tables are kept.

ZENOD 宗ヲ善道 (yoki michi) n. The good way, the way of virtue.

ZENGAKU 宗ガク譜學 n. The literature or learning of the Zen sect of Bud.

ZENGO 宗ヲ前後 (mae ushiro, or saki ato) Before and behind, before or after, front and rear, more or less, about: — wo wauseru, to be bewildered, or confused; unconscious; ioka — ni kuru, to come in ten days, sooner or later.

ZENGORI 善ノ善後 (nichiyo yoku suru) Doing better hereafter: — no saku wo kósuru, to devise a plan for amicable or better relations in future, — as between countries that have been at war.

ZENO 宗ノ善業 n. Good or virtuous deeds, good works: — no mukui, the reward of good works.

ZENNE 宗ネ善根 n. Virtuous deeds, acts of charity and benevolence, good works: — wo okonau; — wo susumu.

ZENI 宗ニ銭 n. Small copper or iron coin, cash.

ZEN-I 宗ニ鈔位 (kurai wo yuzuru koto) n. Abdicating the throne.

ZENJIN 宗ジヘ銭袋 n. The common Mallow, Malva sylvestria.

ZENJIRO 宗ジロー銭袋 n. A money-box.

ZENIBASHI 宗イバス銭袋 n. A kind of freshwater plant having a small leaf.

ZENIGAME 宗イガメ銭亀 n. A small kind of tortoise.
ZEN

ZENSHIN ぜんしん 誉心 (yoki kokoro) A virtuous mind.
ZENSHIN ぜんしん 全身 (mattaku mi) n. The whole body.

Syn. sōshin.
ZENSHIN ぜんしん 漸進 (sorosoro susumu) Gradual advancement or progress (opp. to kyūshin): — shūpi wo turi, to advocate the principle of gradual progress; — tō, the party of —.
ZENSHITSU ぜんしつ 史部 n. A Buddhist temple belonging to the Zenshū sect.
ZENJU ぜんじゅ 浄統 n. The name of a sect of Buddhists.
ZENSU ぜんす 議僧 n. A priest of the Zenshū sect.
ZENSO ぜんそう 声湣 n. Asthma.
ZENTAI ぜんたい 全体 n. The whole body, the entire system of anything composed of parts; (in com. coll. used as an adverb) usually, generally, commonly, customarily, habitually, naturally, constitutionally or from birth, before, properly speaking: kyō mo nai ga — ruushighi da, he is out again to-day, he is always out: — shōjiki na mono, he has always been an honest person; Yokohama wa — hito no wari to koto, Yokohama is generally the place for bad men.: — ayō na koto wa nai hozuda, properly speaking there can be no such thing.

Syn. gwanaeiti, ittai.
ZENTAI 常途 (yuku saki) n. The future of one's course of life: — wo omonpaku, to reflect upon the future.
ZENTAI ぜんたい 誉道 n. Morality, virtue.
ZENJA ぜんじゃ 前夜 (mae no yo) n. The previous night, the night before; last night.
ZENZAN ぜんざん 前戦 (coll.) Former times, past times, before: — mo mōsu tōri, as I said before.
ZENZAN ぜんざん 漸減 adv. Gradually, by degrees.

Syn. shida-shidai-ni.
ZEPPEL ぜっぷる 残板 n. Out of print: — ni harshi; — tōru, the edition is exhausted.
ZEPPEI ぜっぷい 残破 n. A precipice.
ZEPPE ゼッピ is non adv. (coll. for seki) Must, positively, without dispute.

Syn. kanrazu.
ZEPPE ゼッピ 残品 n. An article of the very best quality. Syn. zeppin.
ZEPPEI ゼッピ 残破 n. The last writing: kore wa ano hito no — no kakimono da, this is the last thing he wrote.
ZEPPEI ゼッピ 残破 n. To breathe with difficulty and noise; to wheeze: zenaku de —.
ZEPPEI ゼッピ ぜひ adv. Breathing with a wheezing noise, i.e. seizel.
ZEPPE ゼッピ 章 n. The finest or best in the world: — no bijin, the most beautiful of women: — no meisakai.
ガヘイエレフンの裡、生たちせき、ゴゾ、カancer

The coat tip

The apex, highest peak, the summit of a mountain.

Syd. Itadaki, chōjo.

Zetsu ゼツ (shita) n. The tongue in (comp. only).

Zetsudai ゼツダイ 絶大 The largest, biggest.

Zetsudai ゼツダイ 絶代 (yo ni narabi nashi) Unmatched, unequaled: — no bijin, a woman of matchless beauty.

Zetsugar ゼツガリ 絶壁 n. A precipice.

Zetsumik ゼツミキ 絶壁 (inochi taeru) n. The end of life, death.

Zetsumō ゼツムォ 絶妙 Most wonderful, most admirable, splendid.

Zetsurin ゼツリィ 絶倫 The highest or best of the kind, or amongst men; as: bu-yū, the bravest of men.

Zetsuk-rō ゼツルト 絶粒 Same as zeshoku.

Zetsukui ゲツキュイ 絶域 n. Remote nations.

Zettai ゼッ太イ 絶対 (shita no koke) A fur, or coat on the tongue, as in fever; a furred tongue: — ga kakatta.

Zettai ゼッタイ 絶對 n. Absolute, unconditional, perfect: Kami wa — naru mono.

Zettai-Zetsumu ゼッタツイワン 絶対絶妙 adv. Reduced to the last extremity.

Zettan ゼッタン 絶端 (shita no saki) n. The tip or end of the tongue.

Zettō ゼットオ 絶頭 (shita no saki) n. The tip of the tongue.

Zettō ゼットオ 絶倒 — suru, to fall down with excess of emotion, to be enraptured or overcome with emotion.

Zezze ゼッず n. (same as zeni) A small copper-coin.

ゾウ A particle used to give emphasis to the preceding word or sentence: nani zo, what? sono hako no naka ni nan zo aru ka, is there anything in that box? nan to tu koto zo, what is that you say? そで wa nai zo, it is no such thing; bushi ni nigon wa nai zo, I would have known that a soldier never breaks his word; warui koto wo suru to butsu zo, if you are bad I'll beat you; naku to okami ga kuru zo, if you cry the wolf will catch you.

ゾウ贈 (okuru) n. Confering a posthumous title: — kwan, or — i, a rank conferred after death; — daijōdaijin.

ゾウ像 n. An elephant.

ゾウ像 n. An image, statue, idol, a likeness: butuṣō, a Buddhist idol; hito no —, a statue; mokuṣō, a wooden image; sekii zo, a stone image.

Syd. KATA, KATACHI.

ゾウ臓 n. The viscera: gozō, the five viscera, viz., the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys; hae no —, the lungs; shin no —, the heart.

ゾウ大 ゾウアイ 増愛 (nikumi tsukushini) n. Hating or loving, hatred or love.

ゾウ女 ゾウアシ 嫡胤 n. Elephant's leg, Elephantiasis.

ゾウ布ツ ゾウブツ 試作物 n. The Creator.

ゾウ布ツ試作物 n. The Creator.

Syd. ZOKUWA.

ゾウチ ゾウチ 増長 — suru, to become more and more, to become greater and greater, to grow worse and worse; to increase: ogori ga —, to become more and more extravagant.

ゾウチ ゾウチ 増進 n. Notes, or commentary added to the original notes.

ゾヤン ゾヤン 総談 n. Miscellaneous or idle talk.

ゾウfn ゾウfn 腸臓 The viscera, or internal organs of the body, the intestines.

ゾヤン ゾヤン 男根 Inland work of gold or silver.

ゾウfn ゾウfn 象牙 n. Ivory: — zaiiku, ivoryware.

ゾウ根 ゾウ根 増殖 (maashi herashi) Adding to or taking from, increasing or diminishing: — suru.

Syd. KA-GEN.

ゾオノ ゾオノ 総言 n. Scurrilous, foul, or abusive language: — wo in, to abuse.

Syd. WARU-KUCHI, AKBō.

ゾウfn ゾウfn 資具 n. Various articles of furniture.

ゾウヤ ゾウヤ 増殖 (asahi waza, Bud.) Wicked deeds, sinful conduct.

ゾオノ ゾオノ 男根 Holding, or possessing the blocks or stereotype plates on which a book has been printed.

ゾウヘ ゾウヘ 増殖 n. Coining money: — ryō, the mini.

ゾウホ ゾウホ 増殖 (maashi oginari) Enlarged and deficiences filled up; corrected and enlarged, — spoken of a book.

ゾウホ ゾウホ 資兵 n. Common soldiers.

ゾウホン ゾウホモン 増上慢 n. Pride, arrogance, haughtiness; — no tomogara wo shirizokeru.

ゾオロ ゾオロ 増加 (maasu wo masu) n. Increase (in number): — suru, to increase, multiply.

ゾオロ ゾオロ 増加 (atai wo masu) — suru, to increase the price.

ゾウホ ゾウホ 資兵 n. A house-cloth, or coarse towel.

ゾウホク ゾウホク 俗聞 n. Amongst the common or uneducated people: — ni okawareru setsu, a saying in vogue amongst the uneducated.

ゾウホク ゾウホク 資聞 n. A subject state, dependency.

ゾウホク ゾウホク 資聞 n. A rebel state, a state in rebellion.

ゾウホク ゾウホク 資聞 adv. (coll.) Very, exceedingly, truly, indeed: — kokoroyasii, very intimate.

Syd. ITSU NI.
ZOKU ゾク俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKUCHI ゾクチ衆俗 n. A secular Buddhist philosopher, one who does not belong to the Buddhist priesthood.

ZOKUCHU ゾクチュ俗筆 Inegaline penmanship.

ZOKU ゾク俗事 n. The common or vulgar business or affairs of life; secular business.

ZOKU ゾク俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKU ゾク俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKUSHI ゾク出し俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKUSHU ゾクチ王俗 The chief of a band of robbers.

ZOKUSHU ゾク什俗 (coll.) adv. — suru, to start, shudder, or shiver, as when cold water is poured over a person; to have a chill.

ZOKUSAI ゾクサイ俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKUSEN ゾクせん俗俗 n. The condition of a layman, or one who does not belong to the Buddhist priesthood.

ZOKUSHI ゾク出し俗俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKUYO ゾクイ俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKU ゾク俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

ZOKU ゾク俗 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

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ZONWAI ソンワイ 存外 (omoi no hoka, coll.)
Contrary to one's expectations, different from what one supposed: — hayaku dekita, done sooner than I expected.

Zōi ヤツイ 蕎煮 n. A kind of food made by boiling mochi, fish, and various vegetables together, eaten at new year.

Zōi ヤツイ 存意 n. Mind, opinion, sentiments, thoughts.

Syn. ZOMBU, OMOIRI.

Zōin ヤツイン 倫人 n. Inferior servants, the rabbble, the common herd.

Syn. KOMONO.

Zōnji ヤツジ ユーサル i.v. To think, to know (a polite word): arigatō-zonjimasu, thank you; go-zonji ka, do you know? Tōkyō wo gozonji de gozarimasu ka, have you ever been to Tōkyō? zonjite oru, I know, or I have been. Syn. shiru, omou.

Zōnji-gak-enai. 洋更入い時 ざんじが入ない (coll.) adj. Unexpected, unlooked for.

Syn. FUKTO, OMOI-YOBAZU.

Zōnjiyorai, Zōnjiyorain ヤツギヨライ ヨダラズ 不容保 n. Unexpected, unlooked for, unthought of, incidental.

Syn. OMOIYORAZU.

Zōnjiyorai ヤツギヨライ 存寄 n. Opinion, mind, sentiments, views: jishin no — wo mochiryu, to act according to one's own opinions; — ga chigai, to differ in opinion.

Syn. ZOMBU.

Zōnji ヤツジ 存生 n. In life, living: oji san wa go — de gozarimasu ka, is your grandfather still living?

Syn. ZOMBU.

Zōnki ヤツキ (coll.) Gruff, churlish, or crabbed; perverse and uncompliant: — no koto wo iu.

Zōnen ヤツレン 常念 n. Thoughts, mind, opinion, views, sentiments.

Syn. KOKOROZASHI, ZONJITOSHI.

Zōnki ヤツキ Careless, inattentive, negligent; not neat; slovenly: ano daiku wo — da, that carpenter does his work in a very careless manner; — ni mono wo iu, to speak in a careless or rude way.

Syn. SOMATU, ZATTO.

Zōnzo ヤツゾ (coll.) — suru, to shudder, or tremble,— as with cold or fear.

Zōnzu ヤツズ 存ず See zonjii.

Zōn ヤツウ 褙覆 n. Sandals made of straw: — no o, the thong of a sandal.

Zōnikku ヤツニク 存立 n. A sore on the foot made by the sandal.

Zōnítori ヤツニトリ 褙覆尽 n. The servant who carries his master's sandals: — ni mo tarimasen, unworthy even to carry his sandals.

Zōnoroto ヤツノリト adv. Dragging or trailing like the long skirt of a robe; in succession: — to aruku, to walk with the skirt dragging behind.

Zōnkyō ヤツンコ 立 (teukuri tateru) — suru, to erect, build: teru wo —, to build a temple.

Syn. KONNYU.

Zōsa ヤッサ 造作 Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done. Syn. YASUI.

Zōsaku ヤッサク 造作 (teukuru) — suru, to finish off a building, to fit it up for the use intended, to repair or make improvements: — wo —.

Zōsenda ヤッセンダ 造倉場 n. A place for building ships, a dockyard.

Zōshiki ヤッシキ 錦色 n. An inferior servant of a kuge, or noble.

Zōshoku ヤッショク 造盛 (mashi fueru) — suru, to increase.

Zōbyō ヤッブヨ adv. (coll.) Startled, shocked, as by sudden alarm; a sudden feeling of chilliness: — suru.

Zōyaku ヤッヤク n. A mare.

Zōshiki ヤッシキ 造益 (teukuri itonami) — suru, to erect, to build, construct, make.

Syn. KYUKI.

Zōto ヤッゾ 多用 n. Expenses, outlay for miscellaneous purposes: — ga tanto kakaru, the expenses are heavy.

Syn. ZAPPI, NYORI.

Zōtereki, Zōtereku ヤッテレキ, ヤッテレク i.v. Same as zomeku.

ズズ n. A neg. suffix to verbs, as: kikazu, do not hear.

ズthead n. The head: — ga takai, your head is too high (in scolding an inferior for want of good manners in holding his head up): — ga omou, my head feels heavy.

Syn. KASHIRA, ATAMA, KÔBE.

ズdraw n. A drawing, picture, sketch: a plan, map; a favorable opportunity: — suru, to draw a sketch; — wo hiku, to draw a picture; — wo toru, to draw a picture; ie no —, the plan of a house; kuni no —, a map of a country; — ni naru, to take advantage of a favorable opportunity; — wo hazuru, to lose the opportunity or favorable occasion; — wo nukasu.

Syn. E, ZUU, KATA.

Zubare, Zubakku メッバケ i.v. (coll.) To hoax, to play a trick, to befoo.

Zubon メバオン n. Trousers, pantaloons: — turu, brace.

Zubsu メバツ n. The black spot in the centre of a target, the crown of the head: omoi — wo hazusu, not to fail in one's aim, or object; — ni ataru.

Zudsuzu メブサタヴァ 削殺 n. Extract of liquorice.

Zu メ THROUGH n. The sound made by plunging into water: — to mizu ni tekeru, to plunge anything into water.

Zubunure メブヌレ 潮満 n. Wet from head to foot, wet through: — ni naru.

Zubsu メ布 sol. (coll.) Drunk: — ni natta, to become drunk.
Zubutoi-ki-ku ズブトキ adj. (coll.) Bold, fearless, daring, audacious: Zubutoi dorobō, a bold robber.

Zuda ズダ 頭陀 n. A Buddhist priest.

Zudabukuro ズダブクロ 頭陀囊 n. The bag carried by begging priests; also the purse of money tied to the neck of the dead to pay for crossing Senzu no kara.

Zuzaduda ズズダダ - adv. Into pieces: — ni kiri, to cut into pieces.

Syn. suzun ni.

Zedori ズドリ n. A plan, diagram.

Zeppori ズブorious adv. Iq. zumbaru.

Zeppu ズブュ n. The swimming crab.

Zeppu ズブ p. Picture.

Zeppu-gami ズブガイミ 神引紙 n. Drawing paper.

Zeppu-ita ズブイタ 圖引板 n. Drawing board, a board used for drawing or painting pictures.

Zeir ズイレ n. A sign, omen: hōnen no —, sign of a fruitful year.

Zeim ズイレ n. Marrow, pith of wood.

Syn. kotsuzuki.

Zeiz ズイレ n. A piece of wood from which fire is evolved by friction; also a concave mirror used for producing heat.

Zeiz ズイレ (shirizoku) — suru, to decline, retract or withdraw,—from a battle.

Zeiz ズイレ n. The pistils of a flower.

Zeiz ズイレ (tsuken) — suru, to tranquilize, calm, pacify: tsuka wo — suru.

Zeizsu ズイツズ 随分 adv. Tolerably, as good as the circumstances will admit of, pretty well, as much as possible: — yoku marimashō, it will do pretty well; — jūzō ni natta, has become pretty skillful; — ki wo tsuke yo, be as careful as possible.

Syn. kanari, yoku.

Zeizhi ズイネウ hokki 瑞兆 (yoki shirushi) n. A good omen, lucky sign.

Zeizen ズイセン 瑞験 A favorable token, a good omen.

Zeizhe ズイヘイ 随兵 n. A guard of soldiers.


Syn. mametsu.

Zeizhi ズイイイ 薫恩 (kokoro makaze) At one’s pleasure, according to one’s mind, or convenience: — ni naare, do as you like.

Syn. omōma, kimama.

Zeizuchi ズイチイ 随一 The best, the first: baka no —, the greatest fool; Nippon no — hite, the greatest hero of Japan.

Zeizhin ズイチン 随神 n. The attending or guarding gods, especially those that sit at the entrance of a Miyu; iq. yukishin.

Zeizhin ズイチン 神иш n. Same as zushin.

Zeizō ズいぞう 頭上 Upon the head: — ni ochi-ko, to fall upon the head.

Zeizō ズイゾウ 随從 n. A follower, attendant; a disciple, adherent: — suru, to obey, to follow.

Syn. hitagau.

Zeizun ズイジュン 随順 — suru, to obey, submit to.

Zeizuki ズイキ 随喜 n. Delightful assent, joyful approval, pleasure or joy felt in sympathy; affected with joy: seppō no chōmon shi — no namida wo moyishitari.

Zeizuki ズイキ 学習 n. The stem of the Taro, used as food.

Syn. igomora.

Zukume ズクメ 錦夢 n. A lucky dream.

Zukuski ズクセキ 鑳石 n. Flint.

Zukusen ズクセン 随臣 n. A follower, a disciple, attendant: — suru, to follow.

Zukesu ズクシェ 殿珠 n. The name of a precious stone, carbuncle (?).

Zukeshi ズクシェ 璽珠 n. The crystalline leuse,—of the eye.

Zukisou ズクサウ 瑞相 n. A lucky sign, a favorable sign; a sign.

Syn. yokusirase, zukisen.

Zukuzai ズクザイ 隨體 n. A falling body,—in mechanics: — no sokuryoku, the velocity of —.

Zui ズイ adv. Directly; in a direct, straight manner, without minding ceremony: — hiru, to go straight in, without saying anything or minding anybody.

Zukun ズクウン 瑞雲 n. The cloud that is a good omen.

Zukuzai-zoei ズクザイ-ゾエ A随体在隨處 adv. Everywhere, —doko nite no — kiru no onzoku wo aminari.

Zukan ズカン 直 adv. Straight, directly: — to iru, to go straight in,—without formality.

Zukura ズクラ An suffix, found in the words, kuchō, by one’s own mouth; misukara, of one’s self; onozukara, tsuzukara.

Zukki ズキ n. Secret police, detector: — ga mawaru.

Zukin ズキ音頭巾 n. A bonnet, a cap worn in cold weather.

Zukki ズキ ズキ itchii, to throb with pain.

Zukkari, or Zoappari ズッカリ adv. Straight, direct: — to kiru, to cut in two; — to inu, to speak freely without reserve.

Zukku ズッカ Used only as an auxiliary word, = on account of, by force, or by means or influence of: tokushin — da, by connivance of; kane-zaku de chōi wo suru, to be loyal only because of gain by it; shinsete — da, to tend to, lavishing kindness on others is the seed of trouble; aitai — nite, by mutual consent; chikara — de, by force.

Zukku ズッカ n. An owl. Same as mimizuku.

Zukku ズッカ n. Crude or unwrought iron; pig-iron.

Zukuni ズクウニ 同音 n. Same country (a provincialism): — no hito da, fellow countryman.

Zukku-shi ズクシ n. A ripe persimmon.

Zukubai ズクバイ 碑石 n. A sling.

Zukumori ズクモリ 鼠裏 adv. The sound made by anything suddenly sinking in water: — nurutu, to be thoroughly wet.

Zuki ズキ n. A kind of yellow dyestuff.

Zuki ズキ n. The Pyramid toing.
ZUNASHI ゾナシ 兼頭 (ne washii) Highest, best—in quality, price; kono shiwamono—do, this article is of the best quality.

Zendo ゼンド adv. (coll.) Particularly, especially, very: —you, very good; —yoku nai, very bad; — moto, origin, first, or beginning.

Zonogi ゾンギ 难切切・切切 n. A cross section of bamboo used as a flower vase.

Zun to ズント adv. Powerfully, with all one's might: — kiri.

Zunkke-ru ズヌケル i.v. To be extraordinary, or outlandish, or different from the common run: zunkke ni sei no takai hito, an extraordinarily tall man.

Zun-zun ズンズ ADV. (coll.) Rapidly, fast: fune ga — hashiri, the ship sails fast; kodo no wa — sodatsu, the child grows rapidly.

Zun-zun ni ズンズニ・シンプル adj. ADV. Into small pieces: kumi wo — hikisaku, to tear paper into small pieces.

Zururi ズラリ adv. (coll.) Glibly, smoothly: — hon wo yomu, to read a book glibly.

Zure ズレ (impure tsure, used only in compounds) Accompanying, going with, companion, associate: michisure, a fellow-traveler; uma wa umazure, horses keep company with horses.

Zuri-ru ズル t.v. (coll.) To slide down, to slip down: uma no ni ga —, the horse's load slips down; fushin de kawara ga zutta, owing to the earthquake the tiles slip down.

Zuri-komi-ru ズリコミ i.v. (coll.) To slip, or slide down into, to take secretly, steal: kara ni —, to slip into the river.

Zuri-ochi-ru ズリオチル t.v. To slip, or slide down anything: uma kara —, to slide down from a horse; yama wo —, to slide down a hill.

Zunou ズロウ Slow, idle, careless: — na hito.

Zuri-ku-ru ズリル i.v. To be idle, lazy, to shirk work: shokunin ga zurukete konmaru, I am pestered by the laziness of the workmen;

au no ko wa zurukete gakkō ni yukazu ni nobu, that child plays truant and does not go to school.

Zuru-zuru ズルズ adv. Slippery, smoothly, in a slippery manner; — to suburu, to slide; — ni natta, to slide into the possession of anything; — bettari ni maru, id.

Zu-ai ズ会 従者 n. A follower, servant, retainer.

Zushii ズシ 昔子 n. A small shrine in which idols are kept.

Zushiyara ズシヤラ i.q. tsushiyaka.

Zusho ズショ 図書 (zu to kikimono) Pictures and books: — no kumi, a librarian; — ryō, the Imperial library.

Zusho-kwan ズショクワン 図書館 n. Library.

Zusho-ryō ズショロウ 図書所 n. The department, or library where the pictures and books of the Emperor are kept.

Zuzō ズザウ 頭ず n. An eruption on the scalp.

Zusshi ズフリ adv. The sound of a heavy body falling to the ground, — as a bag of money.

Zuta ズタ adv. At a time, apiece, the number to which it is joined separately taken, as: hitototsuzumu, one by one, one at a time; futsutsuzumu, two by two, or two at a time; hitorizumu, one person at a time, one by one; san nin —, three by three; chanen ni ippai — hi ni sando nomu ya yoi, take one ten-cuful three times a day.

Zutsu ズツ 頭痛 (kushira no itami) n Headache: — ga itashimu, have a headache.

Zutsunai-ru ズツナイ i.adj. Painful, grievous, distressing, hard to bear.

Zutsu ズツ n. A lady who hates to move.

Zutto ズット adv. (coll.) In a direct, straight course: i.q. zitto.

Zuwaa ズワあ 枝葉 n. The young shoots or branches of a tree.

Zusan ズザン 社員 — na, fanciful, unsupported by fact or reason, hypothetical: — na seizō.

Zuzu ズズ 念珠 n. A rosary: — wo nomu, to roll the rosary between the hands; — wo tsumaguru, to push the beads of the rosary along with the nail.

Zuza da, or Zuzoo ズザダ 眠放 n. A plant vulgarly called Job's tears, Colx lacryma.

Zuzeshi-ki ズズウシキ adv. Bold, fearless, daring, audacious.
PART SECOND.

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING THE

MOST IMPORTANT ENGLISH WORDS

WITH

NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.
Acne, n. Itami; (v.) itamu. Headache, zutsū.

Action, n. Okonai, shogyō, waza, hataraki;
  (battle) kassen, sensō. — at law, kuji, de-iri;
  (gesture) miburi.

Active, a. Mameyaka na, kasegu, honesuru,
  benkyō na, kwappatsu na, hataraku, isogu.
  — verb, ta-dōshi.

Actively, adv. Isōde, hayakku, kaseido, honesîte,
  seidashi shite, hataraitte, benkyō shite.

Achievement, n. Jōju suru koto; tegara, jigyō,
  seikō, tegiwa, waza.

Act, t.v. Nokautin, naike, kari.  — of
government, kisoku, okite, tale. — of a play,
dan, maku. — of the — of doing, hyōshi, totan.
  — of kindness, sewa.

Acronym, a. Kasan, shiwa, gohon, —.

Address, t.v. Tsuku, nebari-tsuku, hebari-
  tsuku, nenchaku suru, namae, kōdei suru,
  kōchaku suru, kataku torn.

Adherent, n. Zoku suru mono, fuzoku wo
  mono, mikata, ūjsha.

Adhesion, n. Hebari-tsuku, nenchaku, miburu.

Additive, a. Mokki, hanashii, kari, nebari-
  suru, nenchaku suru, namae, kōdei suru,
  kōchaku suru, kataku torn.

Additive-plaster, n. Mansōkō, hansōkō.
ano hito no kuru made ni. Strike — , tsuki-ataru, buchi-tsukaru. Lean — , yorikakarun, motamaren.

AGALOCHETM, a. Kyara.

AGAPE, adv. Kuchi wo aite.

AGATE, n. Meno-seki.

AGAVE, n. Manenran.


AGEE, i.t. Toshiyoru, toshitoru, furubiru.

AGED, a. Oi, or oitaru, toshiyotta, toshitotta, ro, furubitaru, ro. — man, rojin.


AGENT, n. Tori-tsukai-nin, daiben nin, myo-dai, teda, banto, saku-in.

AGGLOMERATE, t.v. Katamuru, marumeru; (myo)katamuru, gyoketsu suru, atsumaru.

AGGLOTTINATE, t.v. Nebaru mono de tsukeru, nikawazuke suru.

AGGRANDIZE, t.v. Okiku suru, masu, sakase-saru. — one's self, onore wo koyasu.


AGGREGATION, n. Omosa, fukasa, hidosu, hanahadashisa.

AGGREGATE, t.v. Asutemuri, kasaneru, tsuamu, awaseru.

AGGRESSATE, n. Tsugou, shime, shime-daka, sokei, gokii, sotai.

AGGRESSION, n. Asumari, shugou, gokii, sokei.

AGREEMENT, n. Okashi-kasumeri koto, sensei, osoi, shinryaku, kempie, heidon, sanshouku.

AGGRESSIVE, a. Senueru, okasu, kogekii suru, shiryaku suru. — policy, kempei-seiryaku.

AGRESSOR, n. Semete, okashite, shikakete, kogekishia.

AGRIEVE, t.v. Komaraeseru, hayamaseru, nan-jusseru, samagatseru, wazurawasuru. To feel aggrieved, fukai ni omou, mune waruku omou.

AGHAST, adv. Bikkuri shite, gyoten shite, akke ni torarette, akirete, bozen to shite.

AGILE, a. Subayai, subashikai, to ashi no hataraki no sumiyaka na, hashikoi.

AGO, n. Sa, tagai.

AGITATE, t.v. Ugokasu, furuwasu, midasu, ddoi saiseru, geki suru, yutaburu, sawagasu, ronzeru, omoi-mawasu.

AGITATION, n. Ugoki, ddoi, sawagi, gekido.

AGNOSTIC, n. Fukashigi-rousha.

AGNOSTICISM, n. Fukashigiron.


AGINO. Set — , ugokasu, hataraku, untem suru, okosu, shikakerumun.

AGONIZE, i.t. Modaeru, kurishimu, ku wo tsukamu.

AGONIST, n. Modae, kurushimi, kutsai.


AGREE, i.t. Yakusoku suru, ukaseu, itichi suru, wagou suru, fugou suru, ozuru, tekito suru, kanau, au, shochi suru, natoku suru, shitagu, do suru.

AGREEABLE, a. Kanau, fugou suru, tekito suru, omoshiroi, kokoroyoi, ki ni iru, tanoshiki, shitagau.


AGREEMENT, n. Yakusoku, jogaku, yakunjou, wagou, fugou, tekito, shochi, natoku, do, keiyaku.

AGRICULTURE, n. Nogyo, tagaeshi, nosaku, kousaku, doji.

AGRICULTURIST, n. Hyakusho, noku.

AGROMON, n. Kimmizukai.


AIR, interj. Aa.


AID, n. Tasuke, sewa, fujo, shusen, suke, tetsudai, yakkkai, tasukete, sukuite, sukute, kasei.

AID, t.v. Tasukeru, tetsudau, shusen suru, sewa wo suru.

AID-DE-CAMP, n. Denreiowan.

AIR, i.v. Yamu, wazurau, ambai ga warui, hayamau. What aik you, do shita no desu.

AILMENT, n. Yamai, byoku, yami, wazurai.


AIR, n. Nerai, mokuteki, atedou, meate, kokoro-zashi. To miss one's — , nerai ga hazureru.

AIRLESS, a. Atedo nashi, mokuteki nashi, ku na, meate naki.

AIR, a. Kaki, taiki, kaze, nari, furi, nari-furi, utai, fushai, uta. To take the — , undou ni deru, yuho ni deru.

AIR, t.v. Sarasu, kaze wo touse.

AIR-BATH, n. Furofuki, kiyoku.

AIR-BLADDER, n. Nibe, ukibukuro.

AIR-CUSHION, n. Kukibutou.

AIR-GUN, n. Fui-ho, kaze-teppou.

AIR-HOLE, n. Iki-dashi no ana, kazenuki no ana, kaza-ana.

AIR-PASSAGE, n. Kidou.

AIR-TIGHT, a. Kuki no hairansu yoi ni tojite aru, mpiipp shitaru.

AIRY, a. Kaze toshi no yoi, sawayaka, suzushii.

AIRLESS, a. Kwaido no uchi ni aru kayoi-michi.

AIRY, adv. Sukoshi nite.

AIRI, n. Shibiru no, rai suru, nitaru.

AIRLINE, n. Sokko.

AIRCRIT, n. Isoji, sumiyaka, hayasa, tekikaihika.

AIRLIFT, t.v. Odorokaseru. To be alarmed, odoroku, kowagaru.


AIRLINE, adv. Shirakashi-nagara, sarinagara.

ALB, n. Maguro, katsuo.

ALBINO, n. Shiruko.

ALBEGO, n. Me-boshi.
ALCANTARA, n. Ang Bagyo, na, naka-an.
ALL, n. Ang Ban, na, nakapuyat.
ALLOW, t.v. Wari-tsukeru, wari-watasi, ategau, ate-hameru.
ALLOWABLE, a. Yurusu, shodaku suru, hikau, ukegaan, ataru, shichi suru. — me to see, misasete kudaseare.
ALLOWED, a. Yurusu-beki, shodaku su beki.
ALLOWANCE, n. Kyoka, fuchi, kozuki; yurushi, menkyo; ategai, hike. Make — for, kaumen suru, menjitte.
ALLOWED, t.v. Mazeru.
ALLOWED, t.v. Takeru, yosoete iu, tsekete iu, sashite iu, nazo kakeru.
ALLOWED, a. Imito, tsuri-zukore, hiki-zukore, jutsu-komu, saasu.
ALLOWMENTS, n. Saiso, tsuriki-moni, izanai.
ALLOWING, n. At-tsukore, nazo, nai.
ALLOWED, n. Su, suna.
ALLOWED, t.v. Chanimi wo musubu, en wo musubu, donei suru, rengou suru. Allied countries, donei koku.
ALLOWED, a. Domen, mikata, katodo.
ALLOWED, a. Koyomi, rekisho.
ALLOWED, A. Atawazaru tokoro naki, zen-nou no.
ALLOWED, n. Hadakyo, botakyo. — oil, heutyo.
ALLOWED, adv. Sude ni, ma mo naku, motondo, mo sukoshi de, tai-tei, hodonaku, masa ni, han-nan to.
ALLOWED, adv. Semotsu, hokedoshi, segyo, nigiwashi. To give —, semotsu suru, hokedoshi suru, segyo suru, nigiwasu.
ALLOWED, adv. Us ni, takaku.
ALLOWED, adv. Hidatete, tozakatte, hanarette.
ALLOWED, adv. Ogoe nite, takakogoe.
ALLOWED, adv. Us ni, takakogoe.
ALLOWED, adv. Us ni, takaku.
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ALLOWED, adv. Us ni, takakogoe.
ALLOWED, adv. Us ni, takakogoe.
Alteration, n. Aratame, naoshi; kawaii, henkaku.

Alternative, i. v. Kōron suru, arasou, ii-an, girō suru.


Alternates, n. Myōdai.


Altima, n. Hango.

Always, adv. Itsu-demo, itsu-made-mo, tsuname ni, shiūj, tōshite, shochū.

Am, formed by the verbs, aru, iro, iro, as: I am sick, watakushi wa yande iro. I am here, watakushi wa koko ni iro. I am eating, watakushi tabete oru. I am poor, watakushi wa bimbō de aru. I am going to Kyōto in-morowar, watakushi wa myōnichi Kyōto ye yaku.

Amalgam, n. Suigin to kinzoku no kongōbutsu.

Amalgamate, tr.v. Mazueru, konzuru, chōgō suru, awaseru, kōngō suru.

Amunens, n. Yāhitenu, daisha.

Amaranth, n. Hageitō.

Ams, tr.v. Tsumu, takuwaeru, tameru, kasaeru.

Amtrak, n. Shirōto, dōraku ni koto wo suru hito.


Amaze, tr.v. Odorokasu, tamagesaseru. Amazed, odoroku, tamageru, bikkuru suru, gyōten suru.

Amazement, n. Odoroki, gyōten, bikkuri.

Amazon, n. Jojōan.

Ambassador, n. Shisha, shisetsu, kōshi.

Amber, n. Kohaku.

Amber, n. Ryūzeuku.

Amidst, a. Utagawashi, fusin naru, fusunyō ni, ibukashii, obotsukanai, ayashiki, aihai naru.

Amition, a. Taimō, nozomi, kokoro-zashii.

Amity, a. Taimō aru, homarezuki no.

Amnesia, n. Kanro.

Amuscade, n. Fuku-hei, fuse-zei, maifuku, machibuse.

Amber, n. Machibuse.

Ameliorate, tr.v. Sura ni yoku suru, kairiyō suru, aratameru.

Amen, n. Aamen, shikari.

Amenable, a. Seme wo ou beki, mōshi-hiraki subeki, hentō subeki, fuku subeki.

Amend, tr.v. Aratamenu, rosu, kaisei suru, kairiyō suru, tadasu, ogiran.

Amendment, n. Aratame, kaisei, tadasu, kai- shin, To —, tsugunai, aganai, madou, wabiru.


Amencimento, n. Gekei-heishi.

AMERICA, n. Beikoku, Amerika.

Amethyst, n. Shišekai, mura-suki, suishō.

Amiable, a. Yasashii, otonashii, nyūwa na, onjun-naru, susuo naru, shitoyaka na, onō narui, aikyō aru.

Amicable, a. Shitashii, mutsumajii, wajun narui, wago narui, konshin narui, heiwai narui.

Amidst, prep. Naka ni, uchi ni, chū.


Amity, n. Wago, wajun, shitasibim, konsetsu, honshin, heiwai.

Ammonia, a. Dōshasei, ammonia.

Ammunition, n. Tama-gusuru, danyaku.

Amnesty, n. Taisha.

Among, or Amongst. Naka ni, uchi ni, chū, aida ni.

Amorous, a. Irogonomi na, onnazuki na, otozuki na, ko ni, — thoughts, shunjō.

Amount, n. Tsugo, shime-te, shime-daka, sorei.

Amount, i. v. Natoru, agaru, naru.

Amphibious, a. Suiriku iyōsei ni.

Ample, a. Hiroi, kōdai; tatsu-san, jūbun.

Amplify, tr.v. Hiroku suru, okiku suru, kuwasbiku in.

Amplitude, n. Hirosa, ēkisa.

Amplex, adv. Hiroku, jūbun ni, takusan ni.

Amputation, tr.v. Setsudanai suru.

Amputation, n. Setsudan, kyokatsu.

Amulet, n. Mamori, gofu.


Amusement, n. Nagusami, asobi, kyō, tanoshimi, tawamure, ūkyō.


Anabaptist, n. Saisento.

Anabaptist, n. Shin裡kiyō.

Anaconda, n. Dai-ja.

Anemia, n. Hikakun.

Anesthesia, n. Masui, chikakun-komaii.

Analogous, a. Onaji, dōyō na, nitaru.

Analogy, n. Nitmaru omomuki, ruiji, raisai, hōfutsu, hiron.

Analysis, n. Bunaseki, bunri, kaibō.

Analyse, tr.v. Bunaseki suru, kaibō suru, analyser.

Anarchy, n. Kokuran, siran, mu-seifu, midare.

Anarcha, n. Suiki, mukumi, suishō.

Anatomy, tr.v. Sakusō suru.


ANCESTOR, n. Senzo, sosō.
ANCESTRAL, a. Senzo no, senzo yori tsutaete kuru. — temple, sobyo.
ANCESTRY, n. Keizō, senzo.
ANCHOR, n. Ikari; (t.v.) ikari wo orosu. The ship is anchored, fune ga kakatte iru, or, ikari wo oroshite iru. To weigh — ikari wo ageru.
ANCHORAGE, n. Kakariba, teihakuto, teihakuzei.
ANCHORITE, n. Gyojō, inja, intōnja.
ANCIENT, n. Toshiyori, rōjin, mukashī no hito. And, conj. To, nara-bi ni, oyobi, shikōshite, shikashite, katsu.
ANCEDOTE, n. Mezurashī hanashi, chindan, chinsetsu, kidan.
ANEMONE, n. Okinagusa.
ANEMOMETRON, n. Kenküki.
ANEROID, n. Sei-ū kei, fū-ū-shin.
ANEURISM, n. Dōmyaku-ryū.
ANEW, adv. Arata ni, futa-tabi, sara ni.
ANGEL, n. Tenmin, ten-no-tsukai, teneshi, shinshī.
ANGELICA, n. Yoroi-gusa.
ANGER, n. Rippuku, ikari, haratachi, ikidōri, fundō.
ANGER, t.v. Okoraseru, haratataseru, ikaraseru.
ANGLE, n. Kado, sumi, kaku; uwo tsuri dōgu. (t.v.) Tsuru.
ANGLER, n. Uwo-tsuri; (fish) ankō.
ANGLICAN, a. Igrisu no.
ANGLICIZE, t.v. Igrisu fū ni suru.
ANGER, t.v. Ikaru, haratatsu, rippuku suru; tadureru.
ANGUISH, n. Kutsū, nayami, modae.
ANGULAR, a. Kado-datta, kado no.
ANIMADVERT, t.v. Hīzan suru, hihan suru.
ANIMATION, t.v. Imsashī, hihan, togame, hihan.
ANIMALCULE, n. Me de mienu hodo no dōbutsu, goku-bi-chū.
ANIMATE, t.v. Ikaseru, hagemasu, seishin wo tsukeru, odayuru.
ANIMATE, a. Ikeru, ikite oru, inochi no aru. — and animante, ujō mujō.
ANIMATION, n. Seishin, kwappatsu.
ANIMOSITY, n. Urami, ukuni, ikon.
ANISE, n. Shō-ukyō.
ANKLASS, n. Rekishi, nen'aidaikī, ki, kiroku.
ANKLASS, t.v. Yaki wo modsu.
ANKLE, n. Tsugu, soeru, awaseru, tsukeru, kwaerus, gappei suru, kompe suru, hēdou suru.
ANNUHitate, t.v. Naku suru, messuru, tayasu, dauzetsu suru, hōdōsō, minagoroshi ni suru.
ANNIHILATION, n. Met-suzetsu, jakumetsu, kyōmu.
ANNIVERSARY, n. Iwaihi, reijitsū. — of a death, meichini, kiuchi.
Ash, n. Nobori, agari, saka.
Ascertaining, t.v. Kiku, kiite-miru, tadasu, mitodokeru, ukagau, taishikameru, shiraberu.
Ascetic, n. Gyōga, nangyō-kukyōsha.
Ascribe, t.v. Ki suru, owareru, sei ni suru.
Ash, n. Toneriko.
Ashamed, a. Hajito oru, hazukashii, hazukashigaru, memboku ushinai, sekimen shite oru.
Ashes, n. Hai.
Ask, adv. Oka ni, kuga ni. Go —, jōriku suru, kuga ni agaru. The ship is —, fune ga hama no asase ni itsuku.
Asia, n. Ajia.
Ask, t.v. Tazuneru, tou, motomeru, tanomu, negau, kō. How much do you ask for this? kore wa ikura desu.
Askan, adv. Naname ni. Look —, yokome de miru, shirime de miru.
Askew, adv. Neijrete, magatte, yugande, hizunde.
Aslant, adv. Naname ni.
Asparagus, n. Temmondo, kijikakashi.
Aspect, n. Keshiki, muki, iro, kao, moyō, arisama, kejō, yobō.
Aspen, n. Hakoyanagi.
Asperity, n. Araki koto, karaki koto, arasa, karasa, shibusa, karami, shibuuni.
Asperse, t.v. Waruku iu, soshiru, zange suru. Aspersion, zangen, soshiri.
Asphaltum, n. Torekisei.
Asphyxia, n. Ki-zetsu.
Aspiration, n. Nozomi, shūshin, shūnen, negai.
Aspire, t.v. Nozomu, negau, shūshin suru.
Asquint, adv. Yukome de miru.
Ass, n. Usagi-uma, roba.
Assail, t.v. Semeru, osou, utsu, kōgeki suru.
Assailant, n. Seneute, seke-kakaru mono.
Assassin, n. Hito-goroshi, ansatsu-nin, shikaku.
Assassinate, t.v. Hito wo korosu, ansatsu suru.
Assault, t.v. Semeru, osou, utsu, kōgeki suru. (n.) Seme, osoi, uchi, kōgeki.
Assassination, n. Atemurai, kwaigo, shūkai, kwaishū.
Assassinate, t.v. Assemomu, yosou, tsuodera, matomeru. (t.v.) Atemurarur, yoru, tsuoudou, shūgō suru, matomaru.
Assessment, t.v. Wari-takueru, wari-ateru, kawasuru, nezumori suru.
Assessment, n. Wari-tsuke-kin, kwaize.
Assessor, n. Waritsuke-kata, nezumori suru hito.
Assets, n. Bunsan ni no shindai, shin-ni no ishita.
Asserverate, t.v. Ii-haru, kataku iu, iiitsu-
Assiddoreus, a. Hagemu, benkyo na, seidai su.
Assion, t.v. Waritareru, haito suru, haibun suru, iiwake suru, wake wo iu.
Assination, n. Naisho no de-ai, mikkawai.
Assione, n. Hiki-ukerin, jutakuan.
Assignment, n. Bunsan, shindai-kagi, shindai wo kashidasu koto.
Assimilate, t.v. Kwa suru, onajiku suru.
Assist, t.v. Tetsudai, tansekun, sukeru, sewa wo suru, shisen suru, yakkwai suru.
Assistance, n. Tsusuke, suke, tetsudai, fujo, yakkai, shuuen, tadaseku.
Assistant, n. Tetsudai ni, suke, koto, hojo, - teacher, jokyo.
Assize, n. Saihansho.
Associate, t.v. Kumi-awaseru. (t.v.) Tsukiai, chikakazu, majiwaru, kumu.
Association, n. Tomadachi, tomo, hobo, aite, nakanna, doryo.
Association, n. Tsuki-ai; shachu, kwai-sha, nakama.
Assort, t.v. Tori-wakeru, yori-wakeru, kuchi-
Assortment, n. Tori-wake, kuchi-wake; shina-
AssUAGE, t.v. Yurumeru, yawagaruru, nadameru, nagusameru, shuuzmeru, usurageru.
Assume, t.c. Toru, nari wo suru, mane wo suru, yodaiburu, minasu, yosou. — a name, na wo okasu, senshi suru.
Assurance, n. Shokou, ukeai; shinyo; buenryou, haji-shiranto koto, daitan.
Assure, t.v. Shinyo sasareru, taalika ni iu, ukeru.
Astereke, n. Hoshibten.
Aster, adv. Fune no tomo ni.
Asteroid, n. Shokkosei.
Asthma, n. Zensoku.
Astonish, t.v. Odorokasu, obiyakasu, akire-
asasseru. (t.v.) Odoroku, akireru, bikkuri suru, tamageru, kimo wo tsusuru.
Astonishment, n. Odoroki, bikkuri, akire, gyoteu, keigaku.
Astround, t.v. Akire-sasseru, odorokusuru.
Astraddle, adv. Matagatte.
Astray, ada. Mayote, tsuichi wo ushinatte.
Astronekku, t.n. Chijimeru, shushuku sasameru.
Astringency, n. Shibusa.
Astringent, a. Shibui. — medicines, shirenzai.
Astrolog, n. Hoshui-uranai.
Astronomy, n. Temmongaku, seigaku.
Atostete, a. Kashikoi, rikou na.
At, prep. Ni, de, wo. — first, hajimete, shote, saisho. — last, yoyaku, t0o, tsui-ni. — least, semete. — best, yokutemo. — the latest, ooku tomo. — the same time, shika-
shinagara. — once, sugu ni. To strike at a post, hashiru wo ate ni shite bueki-kakaru.
Asthemat, n. Mushiron, mushishusetsu.
Asthem, n. Kami wa naki mono to iu hito, mushinronsha.
Asthema, n. Funshitsuryu.
Asthirst, a. Kawakite iru.
Athelete, n. Chikara-mochi, tsuyoi-hito.
Athletic, a. Chikara mochi no, tsuyoi.
Athwart, adv. Yoko ni, naname ni.
Atlantic ocean, n. Taiseiyo.
Atlass, n. Chizusho, chizubon.
Atmosphere, n. Taiki, kuki.
Atom, n. Mijin, bunshi.
Atone, t.v. Aganau, tegunau, madou, haish
Atoneament, n. Agana, tegunoni, shokuzai.
Atroctose, a. Futoi, furachi na, futodoki na, bokku narur kyud.
Atrophy, n. Ruisou, yaserenkoto, kyoru.
Attack, t.v. Tsukeru, teugu, musubi-ttsukeru, taunagu, soru, tosureru. (t.v.) Tsukou, kono-
u, shuuezin suru.
Attacke, n. Fuzokusha, zukiosha.
Attachment, n. Shuuezin, shuujaku, tuunage, tsuki-mono, renchaku, aijou; hobaku.
Attain, t.v. Oyobu, todoku, itaru, tassureru. (t.v.) Togueru.
Attainable, a. Todokeru, oyobarureru, togera-
eru, tasserareru.
Attainment, n. Togeru koto, jotatsu.
Attaint, t.v. Keken wo hakudatsu suru.
Attar, — of roses, n. Shobiyu.
Attender, t.v. Yawagaruru, yurumeru.
Attempt, t.v. Tamesu, kotoriumi, yatte miru, — to do, shite miru. — to walk, aruite miru. (n.) Tameshi.
Attend, t.v. Tsutomeru, tsuki-sou, haberu, benkyou suru, shusseki suru, dankuai suru.
— on the sick, kaiou suru. (i.v.) Nen wo ireru, ki wo tsukeru, kiku, tomonau, tsuteu-
shimu, shikou suru.
Attendant, n. Jusha, kaiou nin, kaizoe, jisha.
Attention, n. Nen wo ireru koto, ki wo tsukeru koto, kokorogake, chii.
Attentively, adv. Nen wo irete, toku to, tsukuzu to, tsutusshinde.
Attempts, t.v. Tsuku suru, hosokuru suru. (i.v.) Yasere, hosokuru naru.
Attest, t.v. Shoko suru, chikatte iu, shomei suru.
Atestation, n. Shoko, chikai, kokyou.
Attrie, t.v. Kiru, matou, yosou. (n.) Ifuku, kimonou, ish0, shozoku.
Attitude, n. Kamae, karada-tsuki, mi-game.
Attorney, n. Daigennin, dairinim. — general, kejicho, daishoshi.
Attract, i.v. Hiku, hiki-yosoru; izanau, sui-
yosoru. — attention, hito no kokoro wo ubau.
Attraction, n. In-ryoku.
「BAA」と「BAN」のセクションに分けて、日本語の自然な読み方を提供します。
BAN

BANISHMENT, n. Shima-nagashi, entō, ruzai, tsuihō, ruizan.

BANISTER, n. Rankan, tesuri.

BANJO, n. Shamisen.

BANK, n. Tsuka, tsutsumi, dote, azuchi; kishi, se; kawaseza, hana, ryō-gae-ya, ginkō.

BANK, t.v. Kizuku.

BANK-BILL, n. Tegata, kawase-tegata.

BANK-BOOK, n. Azukeki no kayoichō.

BANKER, n. Kawase-kata, ryōgāeya.

BANK-NOTE, n. Kawa tegata.

BANKRUPT, n. Bunsan ni, hasan ni. To be —, bunsan suru.

BANKRUPTCY, n. Bunsan, hasan, shindai-kagiri.


BANQUET, n. Furumai, shuen, kyō-ō. (i.v.) Chisō suru.

BANTAM, n. Chabo.

BANTER, t.v. Jōdan suru, naburu, chakasu.

BANTLING, n. Kodo, akambo.

BAPTISM, t.v. Senrei, shinrei, baputuresuma, kwan-chō, seisen.

BAPTIZE, t.v. Church, shinrei-kyōkōwai.

BAPTURES, t.v. Senrei wo okonau, baputuresuma wo hodokousu.

BAR, n. Kwan-nuki, yokogi; shira, kuji-ba, saibansho; sake uri dai.

BAR, t.v. Kwan-nuki wo suso, tozasu, kobamu, sasagoru.

BARB, n. Modori, saha-ba.

BARBARIAN, n. Ebisu, iteki, yaban.

BARBARIAN, n. Ebisu, iteki, ban-i.

BARBARRITY, n. Muhidō, zankoku, mōaku.

BARBAROUS, a. Mugoi, muhido na, iteki no.

BARBACUE, n. Maru yaki.


BAR, n. Shijin, kajin.


BARE, t.v. Hadaka ni suru, hadakeru. — the head, kaburi-mono wo nugu. To — the breast, futokoro wo akeru.

BAREFOOT, a. Hai-shiranu, muki-mashi no.

BAREFOOT, a. Hadashi, su-sahī.

BARELY, adv. Karōjite, kara-gara, bakari, tada, yōyaku.

BARGAIN, n. Yakusoku, ukai, akinai, kakehiki. To strike a —, to wo suso. Into the —, omake ni. — money, tetsuke kin, sahi kin.

BARGAIN, t.v. Urikai, yakuju suru.

BARGO, n. Fune, hashibi-kuke.

BARGUE, n. Ki no kawa, inu no hoeru koedo.

BARGUE, t.v. Kawa wo muku, hagu. (t.v.) Hoeru.

BARGUE, n. Ō-fune.

BARGUE, n. Ō-mugi, bōbaku. — water, ōmugi-kayu, tsubakku sen.

BARGUE, n. Kōki.

BARGUE, n. Hyakushō no koya, kura.

BARN- Yard, n. Hyakushō no niwa.

BARNYARD, n. Sei-u-gi, fūshin.

BE

BARON, n. Dan, danshaku.

BARRACK, n. Tamuroju, heisha.

BARE, n. Taru, oke. — of a gun, teppō no tsuusu. To —, taru ni ireru.

BARENE, a. — woman, umazume. — land, arechi, fumō no chi, yase-chi.

BARRICADE, t.v. Fusagui, saegiru.

BARRIER, n. Kwanmon, sekisho, sai, samatage, shōge.

BARRIER, n. Hōritsu ka, daigennin.


BAKE, n. Köeki, akinai, sudokkae, torikakeko. (i.v.) Tori-kaeru, köeki suru.

BASE, n. Motoi, moto, we; ishiuzu, dodai.

BASE, a. Iyashii, gessu suru, slizu no, kechi na. (i.v.) Motosukeru.

BASEBALL, n. Tamanage.

BASELY, adv. Iyashiku.

BASEMENT, n. Shiota no ma.

BASHFUL, a. Hazukashigaru, enryo-bukai, uchiki na.

BASEL, n. Shiso.

BASILICON, n. Bajiriko.

BASIN, n. Tarai, chōzū-darai, mizu-bachi; iko.

BASES, n. Motosi, ne, dodai, ishiuzue, kiso.

BASKET, t.v. Sarasu, aburu, hinatabokko suru.

BASKET, n. Kago, zaru.

BASKETBALL, n. Naihōgo, tetenashigo.

BASTE, t.v. Butsu, shitsuke wo kakeru, arannin suru.

BASTIENADO, n. Tsumi-bito no ashi no ura wo tatakuto koto.

BAT, n. Komori; tama-uchibō.

BATE, t.v. Herasu, genzuru, hiku.

BATH, n. Mizu-abi, yumai, yu. To take a hot —, yu ni hairu.

BATH, t.v. Mizu-abiru, yamai suru, moku-yoku suru, yu ni hairu, nyūtō suru.

BATHHOSE, n. Yaya, sentōya, fuqaya.

BATHING-TUB, n. Oke, yudarai, yutsuubo.

BATHROOM, n. Foroba, yudono.

BATTLE, n. Daitai.

BATTLE, t.v. Tatakuro, atsu. — the head, kaburi-mono wo nugu. To — the breast, futokoro wo akeru.

BATTLE, t.v. Tatakuro, atsu.

BATTER, n. Hōeki, daizai.

BATTER, n. Kasen, sensō, ikusa. — array, ikusa no sonae, jindate.

BATTER-AXE, n. Masakari, fuetsu.

BATTER-CRY, n. Teki-ko-ko.

BATTERDOOR, n. Hagoeita.

BATTLEFIELD, n. Senjō, kasemba.

BATTLEMENT, n. Himegaki, hazama.

BAX, n. Zegen.

BAY, a. Óguchi, kuru, Óguchi wo kiku.

BAY, t.v. Naku, sakebu.

BAT, a. Kurige.


BAT, t.v. Hoeru.

BATONET, n. Ken, jūsō.

BAND-WINDOW, n. Demado.

BAZAR, n. Mise, ichiba, uriba.

BE, t.v. Aru, iru, oru, gozaru, imasu, naru. To cause to —, araseru, arashimeru. To let —, suteke oku, uchatte oku, kama-wanu, ma- mo yō. Be it as it may, dō nari to mo, mani
ni shiro. (As an imp.) Be gone, yuke yo. Be still, shizuka ni shiro. To be happy, tanoshimu. To be far, tōi. To be large, ōkii.

Beach, n. Hama, iso, nagisa.

Beacon, n. Kagaribi, noroshi, miojirushi, mioguni.

Bean, n. Tama, juzudama.


Beaker, n. Daisakazuki.

Beam, n. Hari, kōsen.

Bear, n. Mamegara. The great —, hagun sei hokuto. —'s gall, kuma no I — skin, kuma no kawa.


Bear, i.v. Kōerauru, taeru, shinogu, shinobu. — patiently, shimbō suru, gaman suru, kamin suru. — up, taeru, shinobu. The island bears N. E., shima ga ushi tora ni ataru. To company, doodō suru. — interest, risoku ga tsuku. — a grudge, urami wo idaku.

Bearable, a. Kōeraeru.

Bears, n. Hige. — of wheat, nogi.


Bearing, n. Furi; narifuri, hōgaku, kwankei.

Beast, n. Kedamono, chikushō, kemono, jū.

Beastly, a. Chikushō no yo na yo.


Beat, n. Uchi, hyōshi, mochiba, chōchaku.

Beaten. — track, hito no ōrai no aru ichi.

Beatiff, t.v. Saiwai to suru.

Beatitude, n. Anraku, saiwai, kiraiku.

Beau, n. Date-sha, date-oki, share-mono, yūyōro.

Beautiful, a. Kirei na, utsukushii, migoto na, rippa na, hanayaka na, bibishiki, ada na, senken taru.

Beautify, t.v. Utsukushiku suru, kazaru, kirei ni suru.

Beauty, n. Utsukushisa, kireissa, rippsa, birei, bi.


Because, conj. Ni yotte, yue ni, tane ni, da kara, ikan to nareba.

Beauch de Mer, n. Kinko, iriko, namako.

Beck, n. Te-maneki.

Beckon, t.v. Maneku, tenemeku suru.


Become, i.v. Ni naru, natte kuru.

Becoming, a. Sōō naru, sō-ō naru, ni-awashiki, niisukawashiki, tōzen naru.


Bed-cover, n. Haya, nema, shinjo.

Bedclothes, n. Yagu, kaimaki.

Bedding, n. Yagu, toko-iri.


Bedewed.Uruu, iureru.

Bed-fellow, n. Dokin suru mono.

Bedtime, t.v. Kunoraseru.


Bedridden, a. Toko ni bakari tsuite iru.

Bedrock, n. Tokozume.

Bedstead, n. Toko, nedai, nedoko.

Bee, n. Mitsu-bachi. — hive, hachi no su.

Beech, n. Buna no ki.


Beer-barrel, n. Biyadaru.

Beer-wax, n. Mitsu-tō.

Belt, n. Aka-daikon.

Beetle, n. Kogane mushi, yoroi mushi, kakeya.

Befall, i.v. Au, kkaru.

Befit, t.v. Sōō naru, kanau.


Before, prep. Mae ni, saki ni, omote ni, sendate, itsuzoya, izen, sakidatte, ganzen. The ship sails before the wind, tune ga oite ni hashiru.

Beforehand, adv. Mae-motte, kanete, arakajime, katsute, maebiro ni.

Before-mentioned, a. Migi no, kudan no.

Beforetime, adv. Mukashi.

Before, t.v. Kegausu, yogosu.

Befriend, t.v. Sewa suru, tsukeru.


Beget, t.v. Umu, shōzuru, mokeru.

Beget, t.v. Mijuku mono-mo- mono, mono-mo- mono.

Begin, i.v. Hajimaru. (t.v.) Hajimeru.

Beginner, n. Shōgakusha, miju mono.


Begin, interj. Yuke yo, ike, sare.

Begonia, n. Shūkaidō.

Begone, t.v. Oshiru.

Beguilla, t.v. Madowasu, sosonokasu, tabarakan, itsuwaru, wasureru, nagasameru, damakasu.

Behalf, n. Tame, ni kawatte.
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Better, a. Nao yoi, motto yoi. — than one foot long, tshashu yo no nagasa. — no do so, sō shite wa warui. — not go, yukanai hō ga ii. None better than this, kore yori te wa nashi. — let it alone, kamawanai hō ga ii. Had I — go? yuku ga yo ka. To get the — of, katsu, ri wo uru. Change for the —, aratameru, kairiyō suru.

Better, adv. Mashi, mushiro.

Betwixt, prep. Aida ni, chiōkan, naka ni, manakka ni, ma-ai ni, itagai ni, tagai ni. To place —, hasamu. Let this be —, ourselves, uchimaku ni shite kudasare.

Bevel, n. Waikaku. — gear, waikaku-ebirin.

Beverage, n. Nomi-mono.

Bewhel, t.v. Nageku, kanashimu.

Beware, i.v. Abunai, tatsuushimu, ki wo tsuku.

Bewilder, t.v. Mayowasu. (i.v.) Mayou, urotsuero, tohō ni kureru, urotsuku.

Bewitch, t.v. Tori-tsuku, mi-ireru. (i.v.) Torisutsukeru.

Beyond, prep. Achira ni, mukō ni, saki ni, amaru, masaru. — expectation, omoi no hoka ni, zongwai, zonji no hoka. — one's reach, todokanai. — one's ability, chikara ni amaru.

— all others, hoka yori masaru, or sugureru. To go —, sugiru, koe ru; damasu, taburakasu.

Bezoar, n. Gyūkō.

Bias, n. Kata-hiiki, eko-hiiki.

Bin, n. Yudare-kake.

Bidder, n. Sakenomi.


Bichlorous, a. Mizu wo sū.

Bicarbonate, a. Jūtansan.

Bicker, t.v. Isakau, korōn suru.

Bid, t.v. Hi-tsuku, meizuru, yobu, maneku, seru. — good morning, ohayō to aisatsu suru. — good-bye, sayōnara to aisatsu suru. — up the price, nedan wo seri-ageru.

Bid, n. Tsuke-nedan.

Bidder, n. Serite.

Bide, t.v. Matsu. — one's time, jisetsu wo matsu.

Bienial, a. Ni-nen ni ichido no, ni-nen tsukuzu.

Birk, n. Kwan-oke wo hakobu dai.

Big, a. Ōkii, dai. — and little, dai-shō.

Bigmast, n. Futari no tsuna aru tokoro.

Boost, n. Ganko naru mono, henkutsu naru mono, korikatamari.

Boosted, a. Gauko naru, henkutsu na, korikatamatta.

Bile, n. Tanjū.

Bilge-water, n. Fune no aka.


Billon, n. Man-oku.

Billow, n. Nami, ō-nami, gekiro, hatō.


Bin, n. Hako.

Bind, t.v. Shibaru, kukuru, tsunagu, yuwaeru, karameru, musubu. — in bundles, kagaru, tabaneru. — a book, hon wo tojiru. — up a wound, kizu wo maku. — the bowsers, daiben wo kessuru. — a mat, tatami no heri wo tsukueru. — out to service, nenki no hōko ni kukuru. To by a contract, hito wo yakujo de tsunagu, or kukuru.

Binding, n. Heri, toji.

Binacle, n. Fune no jishaku ire, hōbiri ire bako.

Binocular, a. Sōgan no. — telescope, sōgan-kyō.

Biography, n. Ichi-dai-ki, denki, genkōrō, rireki.

Biologist, n. Seibutsugaku.

Biped, n. Ni-soku-dōbutsu.

Bitch, n. Kabanoki.


Bird-line, n. Tori-mochi.


Bird's-eye view, a. Ōyosho no, ippan no.

Birth, n. Umare, tanjū, san, chi-suji. Pre-nature —, shō-san.

Birthday, n. Tanjūbi.

Birthplace, n. Umareru tokoro, kokyō, furusa-tō.

Biscuit, n. Katai pan, kuwashi pan.

Bisect, t.v. Futatsu ni kuru.

Bishop, n. Sōjō, kantoku, shikyō.

Bishopric, n. Sōjō-shoku, kauto-koku-shoku.

Bismuth, n. Jakanshiki.


Bite, t.v. Kamu, hamu. (n.) Hami, kami-kizu.


Bitterness, n. Nigasa.

Bitumen, n. Chireki-sei.

Bivalae, n. Sokaku.

Bivouac, n. Rojei, nojin.


Blabber, n. Shibaru.

Blabber, n. Shaberi.


Blackberry, n. Kuro Ichigo.

Blackboard, n. Kuro-ita.

Blacken, t.v. Kuroku suru.


Blanking, n. Kutsauami.

Blacklead, n. Kokuyen.

Blackleg, n. Bakuchi-uchi.
Black-mail, n. Mainai, uwamai, bōsaki.

Blackness, n. Kyōsai.


Blacksmith, n. Kajiya.


Bladder, n. Bōko, śloβen-bukuro.

Blade, n. Katana no ha, mi, yaiba. — of grass, kusa no ha.

Blamable, a. Togamu-beki.

Blame, t.v. Togameru, semeru, kogoto wo in. (n.) Togame, ayamachi, toga.

Blameworthy, a. Mu-shiitsu, ayamachi naki, tsu-rumi naki.


Blanket, n. Furanket, ketto.

Blankfire, t.v. Kamu wo nonoshiru, akkō wo iu.

Blasphemy, n. Kami wo nonoshiru koto, kegasu.

Blaster, n. Fuki, kaze, skaze.

Blaster, t.v. Enshō de fuki-kowasu, fuki-arasu, hōkatsu suru.


Blek, t.v. Sarasu, shiroku suru.

Blek, a. Samuō na.

Bleak-eye, n. Tadare-me.

Bleat, n. Hitsuji no hoeru koe.

Bleb, n. Mizu-bukure.

Bleed, t.v. Chi ga deru, shukketsu suru. (t.v.) Chi wo toru, shiraku suru.

Bleeding, n. Chi no deru koto, shukketsu, shiraku. — from the nose, hanaji.

Blemish, n. Kizu, shimi.

Blend, t.v. Mazen, awaseru. (i.v.) Majiru.

Bless, t.v. Megumu, saiwa wo inoru, rei wo iu, agameru, sambi suru, shuku suru, homeru.

Blessed, a. Arigataki, saiwa naru.

Blessing, n. Megūni, saiwa, shuku-fuku.


Blindfold, t.v. Mekakushi wo suru.


Blank, i.v. Mebataki suru, mabushii.

Bliss, n. Tanoshimi, raku, keraku, saiwa.


Blot, t.v. Mukumu, fukureru.


Block, t.v. i. Sasaern, tsunmeru, fusegu. Blocked up, tsunmaru, fusagu.

Blockade, t.v. Miunto wo fusagu, hōsa suru.

Block-cutter, n. Hangishi, chōkokushi.

Blockhead, n. Baka, fuuuke, mommō, noroma, aho.


Bloodless, a. Chi naki, muketsu na.


Bloodthirsty, a. Hito wo koroshitagaru, mugoi.

Blood, n. Chimasure no, chidaraake no, chi- manmiru no, chi no tsuita.

Bloodly-flux, n. Geketsu, chikudari.


Bloom, t.v. Saku, sakaru.

Blemoring, a. Sakaru, sakan naru.

Blossom, n. Ki no hana. (t.v.) Hana ga saku.

Blot, t.v. Sumi de yogo, kegasu. — out, kutsu, nari-kezu, shōmetsu suru.

Blot, n. Sumi no yogore, baji, chijoku, omei.

Blotch, n. Deki-mono, aza.


Blow, n. Uchi, tataki. At a —, hito uchi. A blow out, sui-kyō, shikyō. To come to blow, tataki-si ni naru.


Blow-off, n. Fuki-zutsu.

Blow-pipe, n. Hi-fuki-teutsu.

Blubber, n. Kujira no abura.

Bludgeon, n. Bō.

Blue, n. Ao, ai. — sky, azora.


Blue-bottle-fly, n. Aobai.

Blue-stocking, n. Jōgakusha, jōshi.

Blue-veith, n. Tagamu.


Bluff, n. Yama, yamate.

Blunder, n. Machigai, ayamachi, ochido, busahō. (t.v.) Ayamachi wo suru, busahō wo suru, ayamaru, sokō suru.

Blunt, a. Nibiu, don na, bukotsu na, saku mo nai, uchitsuke na. (t.v.) Nibukuru suru, don suri.

Bluntly, adv. Bukotsu ni, uchitsuke ni.

Blur, t.v. Kumaoru.

Blurry, a. Sekimen, akami.

Blurry, t.v. Sekimen suru, akaramu, kao wo akameru.

Blurster, t.v. Sazashiku fuku, sawagu, ibaru.

Boa-constrictor, n. Uwabami.

Boar, n. Obuta.
BULK, n. Kasa, oksia; taihan, omo no hó, kwa-bun.

BULK-HEAD, n. Fune no hey na shikiri.

BULKY, a. Kasadaka na, kasabaru.

BULL, n. O-ushi, kotoi.

BULL, n. Tama.

BULLETIN, n. Fu-koku, fure.

BULLFINCH, n. Uso.

BULL-FROG, n. Gama.

BULLION, n. Jigane.

BULLOCK, n. O-ushi.

BULLY, n. Rambó nin, abare-mono, bókaku. (t.v.) Ijíneru.

BULL-RUSH, n. Gama, yoshi.

BULWARK, n. Daiba, toride, hódai.


BUNCE, a. To drink a —, sakazuki ni ippai domu.

BUNG, n. Yabo, bukotsu-na mono.

BUNCH, n. Fusa.

BUNDLE, n. Taba, tabane, wa, tsutsumi.

BUNDLE, n. Tabane-ru, tsutsumu, kucurero.

BUNG-HOLE, n. Taru no kuchi.

BUNIONER, n. Bukiyó na mono.

BUNGLED, n. Heta, busai-ku, futegíwa, tsuta-nai, bukiyó.

BUNGLED, n. Hita-jirushi ni mochiyuru rasha.

BUOY, n. Ukegi, uki-jirushi, uki, fukidaabite (t.r.) nai, nomu. (t.v.) Ijímeru.

BUOY, n. Botan. —, botan wo kā-keru.

BUCKET, n. Oka, omo, omo-sugiru, wazutawashiki.

BUFF, n. Go-bó.

BUFF, n. Tanαι, yaku-cho, kyoku.

BUFFALO, n. Oshi-komi, yajirikiri, dorobó.

BUFFLE, n. Yajirikiri, yotó, oshi-komu.

BUFFET, n. Tomorai, soshiki, hóumi, maisó.

BURLESCUE, a. Okasbii.

BURLY, a. Takumashii.

BURN, n. Moyasu, taku, yaku, kogasu. — up, taki-tsukusiri.

BURN, t.v. Mu-eri, kageru.

BURN, n. Yakedo, kwasbó.

BURNING, a. Atsui, moeru, hómuri, hitori-megane.

BURNING-GLASS, n. Yózui, hitori-megane.

BURNISH, t.v. Migaku, tagó.

BURN-OUTFIRING, n. Hansai, yaki-sousaemonó.

BERROW, t.v. Tauchi ni ana wo ugate iru, horu.

BURST, t.v. Haretasuaseru, yaburu. — in, oshi-kowasu. (u.) Fukidashi, haretasu.


BURNING-GROUND, n. Hakachi, hakasha, bosho, rantóba, maisóchi.

BUSH, n. Chisai-ki, shiba.

BUSHEL, n. Masume no na, ni tó roku go ni ataru.

BUSINESS, n. Shōbai, yójí, kagó, tosei, shigoto, koto, shoku, gyó, tsutome, jimó. It is none of your —, omae no kamau koto de nai. Although it is none of my business, yoso nagara.

BUST, n. Han-shin no zo.

BUSTLING, a. Nigiyaka, sawagasbiki, isogashiki, zató naru.

BUST, a. Isogashii, sewasbii, tayó na, yójí ga aru.

BUSHY-BODY, n. Sawayaki.

BUT, a. Namae, ga, bakari, toda, keredomo, shikashì-nagara, to iedomo.

BUTCHER, n. Ushiya, togyó nin, ushi wó hofuru hito. — meat, momonji. (t.v.) Hofuru.

BUTCHER-BIRD, n. Mozó.

BUTTER, n. Makanai, misoyaku, shushii.

BUTTER, n. Mato, taru.

BUTTER, n. Gýiráku, bata.

BUTTERFLY, n. Chó.

BUTTOCK, n. Shiri, oido, ishiki, isara.

BUTTON, n. Botan. To —, botan wo kā-keru.

BUTTON-HOLE, n. Botan-ana.

BUY, t.v. Kau. — on credit, nobe-gai wo suru. Wish to buy, kai-tai. To buy up so as to control the market, kai-shimeru. — and sell, urikai-bai-kai.

BUYER, n. Kaite, kaikata.

BUZZ, t.v. Uararu.

BUZZARD, n. Kumataka.

BY, prep. De, ni, nite, motte; sōba ni, hotori ni; also the p.p. form of the verb in te. One by one, hitotsu zutsu. — one's self, hitori de.


BY-GONE, a. Sugiasatta.

BY-LAW, n. Kiseku.


BY-STANDARD, n. Waki ni tatsu hito, bōkwannin.

BY-WORD, n. Kuchi-kuse.
Shibito shogazuko.
Odayaka CALL, CALICO, CALIBRE, CALLUS, CALLING, CALL, CALK, CALF, CALENDAR, CALCULUS, CALCULATE, CALM, CALCULATION, CALAMUS, CALAMITY, CALCINE, CALAMITOUS, CALABASH, CAB, yoseru.
ku, konm, sanyO. tsumori, tsukeru.
no, i.v. t.v. Basha.

CALLMLY, adv. Shizuka ni, ochi-tsuite, odayaka ni, heikide.
CALOMEL, n. Keifun, kannkō.
CALORE, n. Unki, kwaki.
CANDY, n. t.v. Soshiru, zangen suru, waruku iu, hibiri suru, kusaaru.
CALUMNIATOR, n. Zansha, soshiru hito.
CALUMNY, n. Zangen, soshiri, hibō.
CALVARY, n. Sharikiōbe.
CALYX, n. Utena, heta.
CAMBRIC, n. Kanakin.
CAMEL, n. Rakuda.
CAMELLIA, n. Tsubaki.
CAMLET, n. Goro.
CAMOMILE, n. Kuyoku, yakikka, kamisuresu.
CAMF, n. Jinyei, jin, jinshō.
CAMPAIGN, n. Heichi, shutsu-jin.
CAMPHOR, n. Ryūno, hennō, shōno.
CAM-STOOL, n. Shōgi.
CAN, n. Oil — abura-lusagi.
CAN, i.v. Dekiru, yoku suru. Contained also in the pot. mood of the verb ending in eru, as: Can be seen, mieru; can be heard, kikoreru; cannot but speak, iwbaneba naranu.
CANAL, n. Hōri-wari, huri, uuka.
CANDAR, n. Mōda, kyotan.
CANNABIS, n. Kanaria.
CANCEL, t.v. Kesu, tori-kesu.
CANCER, n. Yoosō, yo, kan.
CANDID, n. Shōjiki na, uchi-aketa.
CANDIDATE, n. Shiugwan uin, kōho.
CANDIDLY, adv. Uchi-akete.
CANDLES, n. Rōsoku.
CANDLES-STICK, n. Shokujai.
CANDOR, n. Shōjiki.
CANE, n. Tsue, take. To — tsue nite buteau.
CANE-BRAKE, n. Yabu, takayabu.
CAMEL-TEETH, n. Kiba.
CANNIBAL, n. Ningen no niku wo kuraaru hito.
CANNON, n. Ozutsu, taihō. — ball, taihō no tama, hōgwan.
CANNONADE, n. Hōgeki. (t.v.) Taihō nite utsu, hōgeki suru.
CANNOT, n. Dekiru, atawazu. Also contained in the neg. potential form of the verb, as; kikoren, cannot be heard; kazoeuru, cannot be counted.
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CEN

Tasbika Kusari.

Meukyo-jd. Go-koku. toga no, gofu, to.v

N: 9.

OHA
d

Fuji hinko Rei>biki, loa i.o. vaigi-iho.

BEARER

Cuixip, CHAIN, CERTIFICATE, CERTAINLY, CKRKBKAL, CENTRALIZE, CENTRE, force, ihibin.

Bosbu out uaki.

nimbetsu wtiri.

sbitiigaru, kwan, 101.: FY, HKR.

IHFCGAL, HI.

hi. Re, ry, n.

nishin, n.

Ni niisiisbiku.

CEREBRUM, CEUEBELLCM, CERATE, CERTAINLY, CERTAINLY, "dr. Tashika ni, jitsu ni, utagawazu ni, masashiku, kanara, kitto.


force

CENTURY, a. Hangaku nen, seiki.

CHRIST, a. Kōyaku.

CEREBRAL, a. Go-koku.

CEREBELLUM, a. Shō-nō.

CEREBRAL, a. Nozui no.

10. AI

CEREBRUM, a. Dāi-nō.

CEREMONIAL, a. Rei-hiki, gishiki.

CHERMONIC, a. Katakkanroahii, de. n.

CEREMONIAL, a. Katakkrushii, katai.

CENTRALIZATION, n. Chū-ō-shōken.

CENTRALIZE, t.v. Chū shin ni asumedu.

CENTRE, a. Mameka, chū-shin, chūō.


CENTRE, a. Hyaku nen, seiki.

CHRISTIAN, a. Hangaku nen, seiki. 10.

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CHRISTIAN, a. Hangaku nen, seiki. 10.

CHRISTIAN, a. Hangaku nen, seiki. 10.

CHIRE, t.v. Ukebu, shōko suru, tashikameru, hōshō suru.

CHIREMEN, a. Miimi no a.

CHIREMEN, a. Miimi no a.

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CHRISTIAN, a. Hangaku nen, seiki. 10.
CONFORTABLE, a. Sōo na, jiyū na, kokoroyoki.
CONFORTER, n. Nagasamaru hito.
CONFORTLESS, a. Fujiyū na, anshin mara.
COMICAL, a. Dōketaru, okashii, kokkei na.
COMIT, n. Shiitashimi.
COMMAND, n. Ii-tsube, geji, sashizu, mei, shihai.
COMMAND, t.v. Ii-tsuberu, mezuru, hikiuru, shihai suru, ukeru.
COMMANDANT, n. Teitoku, taishō, shireikwan.
COMMANDER, n. Taishō, shōsūi.
COMMEMORATE, t.v. Iwau, shuku suru.
COMMENCE, t.v. Hajimeru, okosu. (i.v.) Hajimar.
COMMENCEMENT, n. Hajime, hajimari, hotten, shite, saisho, okori, tanashō.
COMMAND, t.v. Makaseru, homen, tori-motsu, susumeru, taku suru, suikyo suru.
COMMENDABLE, n. Honu beki.
COMMENDATION, n. Homare.
COMMENTSURATE, a. Tekitori naru, kanau, hito-shiki, onaji.
COMMENTSARY, n. Chū-kai, chū shaku.
COMMENTATOR, n. Chū-kai suru hito.
COMMERCIAL, a. Akinai no, kō-eki no, shō.
COMMUNITED, t.v. Ko ni suru, saimatsu ni kudaku.
COMMISERATE, t.v. Awaremu, fubin ni omou, kinodoku ni omou.
COMMISERATION, n. Awaremi, fubin.
COMMISARY, n. Hyōro-kata, shichō-kwan.
COMMISSION, n. Menkyō jō, inin-jō, meirei-gaki, kōsen, mokudai. — of crime, tsumi wo okasu koto, hanzai.
COMMISSIONER, n. I-in, jimuku-kwan. — of custom, zeikwan-chō.
COMMISSION-MERCHANT, n. Tonya, kōsen-donya.
COMMISSIONS, n. Aware-me.
COMMITTEE, n. Sōdai, i-in.
COMMISSION, t.v. Makaruru, (i.v.) Majiru.
COMMODOUS, a. Tsugō yoi, beuri yoi.
COMMUNITY, n. Shishiki, shiromo, shinemono, kwabunshū.
COMMON, a. Tsurei no, tsune no, heizai no, fudan no, heijitsu no, nami no, arifureta, itsumo no. — people, hei-nin. — person, hei-nin. — colloquial, tsurei no kotoba. In —, moyai ni.
COMMONALITY, n. Heimin, shimojimo, shita-isha, tami.
COMMONLY, adv. Tsune ni, fudan ni, heizai ni.
COMMONWEALTH, n. Seiji.
COMMOTION, n. Sōdo, sawagi, ran.
COMMUNE, t.v. Hanashi an, sōdai suru.
COMMUNICANT, n. Bausan ni azukaru hito.
COMMUNICATE, t.v. Atearu, azukeru, tama, dentatsu suru, shihara, shimezu, kikasset, hanasu. (i.v.) Tsuezu, majiwau, tsuezu suru.
COMMUNICATION, n. Tsūji, kayoi, ōdatsu, tsū-ru, orai; tayori, otozure, inshin; majiwari, tsuehi.
COMMUNION, n. Tsuiki-ai, majiwari, kōsai.
COMMUNITY, n. Sha-kwai, nukasai. — of goods, moyai ni shishō wo motsu.
COMMUTATION, n. Tori-kae, kawari, tanga-nai.
COMMUTE, t.v. Tori-kaeru, tsungunu, kawari ni suru.
COMPACT, n. Yakusoku, yakujō.
COMPACT, a. Kaitai.
COMPACT, t.v. Katamarn. (i.v.) Katamaru.
COMPANION, n. Tomodachi, hōbai, hōyū, tsure.
COMPARATIVELY, adv. Kurabete, wari-ai ni, zu-bi.
COMPARE, t.v. Kurabaru, takurabaru, hikaku suru; tatooru, nazoraeru, terasahi-awaseru.
COMPARISON, n. Kurabe.
COMPARTMENT, n. Shikiri, ma.
COMPASS, t.v. Mawaru, kakonmu, shi-togere, ukeru, kuwa-dateru.
COMPASSES, n. Bunnawashi.
COMMISSION, n. Awaremi, fubin, jibi, itawari.
COMMISSIONER, t.v. Jihi-bukai, fubin naru, awake-ri aru.
COMMISSIONER, t.v. Awaremu, fubin ni omou, itawa-higaru.
COMPATIBLE, a. Kanau, au, tekitori suru.
COMPETE, t.v. Kison, arasu, seru.
COMPETENCY, n. Tariri koto, fukuso naki koto, jiburi.
COMPETENT, a. Jibun naru; kanau, tariri, tekigi naru.
COMPETITOR, n. Kison hito, seri-ai hito, aite.
COMPETE, t.v. Heishī suru, sanshū suru, chojutsu suru.
COMPLAICE, n. Mukui, tsungunai, ogina, baishō.
COMPLAIN, t.v. Kison, arasu, seru.
COMPLAIN, t.v. Uttaeru, sōshō suru; shusō suru; nakigoto wo iu, nageku, fukuso wo iu, urau ni iu, fukai wo nanasu. To complain of pain, itai aru to iu.
COMPLAINANT, n. Uttae-kata, genkoku nin, so iin.
Hakarazu tsuide Katnchi, hikaeru yoods, Hanashi, ageru, Knyanii, hiki-ukeru, joyaku shikake, Shihai, kin'uru.

Written no, rume kau, gameru omou.
CONVERSELY, adv. kaette, sakasama ni, kawa-rite.

CONVERSION, n. Kawaru koto, henkwa, kaishin, kokoro no aratamaru koto.

CONVERT, t.v. Kaeru, henkwa saseru, kaishin saseru, aratameru. (i.v.) Kawaru, henkwa suru, kaishin suru, aratamaru.

CONVERT, n. Kaishin shitaru hito, kaishūja.

CONVERTIBLE, n. Kaceraru, henkwa saseru.

CONVEX, n. Nakadaka, marui.

CONVEX, t.v. Hakobu, unsō suru, okuru, motte-yuku, watasu.

CONVIVIAL, n. Unsō, okuru koto, unsō suru mono.

CONVIVE, t.v. Taumi ari to sadameru, taumi ari to mōsū-taikurueru.

CONVIVE, n. Tsumi-bito, togainin, meshiodo, zainin, chōeki.

CONVICTION, n. Taumi wo sadamern koto.

CONVINCER, t.v. Heikō saseru, ii-komueru, isikusu-meru, fuku saseru, nattoku sasen.

CONVIVIAL, a. — meetings, shuen, sakamori, kyō ō, konshinkwai.

CONVOCATION, n. Yobi-atsumeru koto, shūgi, shōshū, kwaigai.

CONVOKE, t.v. Yobi-atsumeru, shōshū suru.

CONVOLVENT, a. Makitaru, uenkurueru.

CONVOLVE, n. Anagō.

CONVOLVULUS, n. Keigo, gōsō.

COUPLE, t.v. Hiki-taikurueru.

COUPLE, n. Kyōfu, keiren, hikitsuke.

COO, n. Hato no nai-go-ke.

COOK, t.v. Taku, ryōri suru. — by boiling, niru, taku, uderu, senjiru, yuderu. — by baking, or roasting, yaku. — by frying, ageru. — by boiling or roasting, aburu.

COOK, n. Ryōgūin.

COOL, a. Suzushī, tsunetai, liyakko, sawaya-ka na, hya-ya ka na, heki ro, ochi-taistaru, utomu, utoi, habakari naki, euryo naki. — of the evening, yū-suzuni.

COOL, t.v. Hiya-su, samasu. (i.v.) Hieru, sameru, utomu.

COOL, n. Ninsoku, karuko, shigotoshi.

COOLNESS, n. Hiya-su, tsuneta-su, reiki.

COOP, n. Fuku, konsatsu-kwai.

COOP, t.v. Toya, ori, togura.

COOPED, n. Okeya.

CO-OPERATE, i.v. Chikara wo awaseru, tetsudan, sēke wo suru, kyōrikyō suru.

CO-OPERATE, a. Dō-kakari naru, onai kurai no, dōto no, dōto no.

COTA, n. Ban.

COPAIBA, n. Barsam kopaihe.

COPARTNERSHIP, n. Shachū, shōsha, nakama.

COPE, i.v. Arasu, kisou, tatakau, rui suru, harabu, ate ni naru.

COPE, n. Hei no yane.

COPIER, a. Bakutai naru, taisō ni, obitada-shi, ōi, takusukuru.

COPIEDLY, adv. Bakutai ni, taisō ni, obitada-shiku, ippuri, ōku.

COPIER, n. Akagane, dō.

COPIER, n. Rōba, ryokukan.

COPIER, n. Dō-bau, dōban-zuri.
certain. n. maknu, tobari, noren, ibaku, chō.
certain-lecture, n. toko no uchi no odangi.
curve, i.v. magureru, suru, kagameru. (i.v.) maga
vara.
curve, n. nahe-zuru-nari, kosen, kyokusen.
cuscuta, n. ne-nashi-kazura.
custin, n. zaluton.
custodian, n. ban suru mono, mamori, ban
nin, kanshu.
customy, n. Mamoru koto, ban suru koto, te
joikomur koto, rō, kanshii, koryū suru.
custom, n. Narawashi, hōshiki, bō, fū, fūzoku, shikita
ri; unyo, kwansen. Good run of —, aki
nai ga hanjo suru.
customable, a. Unjo no deru, kwansen no
deru.
customarily, adv. Tsūrei, fudan.
customary, a. Tsūrei no, fudan no, itsumo
no, tsune no.
customer, n. Tokui, kyaku.
custom-house, n. Unjōsho, zeikwan.
cut, i.v. Kiru, sogu, kizamu, tatsu, horn, karu.
— to the quick, tessuru. — ununder, kiri-ha
nashu. — across, yoko ni kiru, yokogiru. —
down, kiri-taousu, kiri-otsusu; hersu, genzuru.
— off, tatsu, tayasu, danzelsu suru, saegiru,
tachi-kiru. — out, tatsu. — open, kiri-ake
ru, kiri-hiraku, kiri-saku. — into, kiri-iru,
kiri-komu. — each other, kiri-au. About to
—, kiri-kataru. — fine, kizamu, kiri-kudaku.
— with scissors, hasami-kiru. — the scapes,
kyū-kin wo hiku, or sashii-hiku. — and dried,

D.

DAMAGE, n. Kizu, son, itami, gai, sokonai;
tsuuguni karin, songai.
Damage, t.v. Hameru, sonzuru, sokonau, gai
suru, yaburu, itameru. To be damaged, iatanu,
soujirarenu, sokounawarere. — goods, sawate
mono, songai-kwabutru.
Damsk, n. Donsu, mongoro, aya.
Darm, n. Goshiuzo.
Damn, t.v. Tanmi aru to sadameru, tsuuma
uki mono to suru, monoshiru.
Damnable, a. Tanmi subeki, jigoku ni utsu
beki.
Damnation, n. Daizoku, elyen no keibatsu.
Damp, n. Shimeru, sanfuru.
Dampen, t.v. Shime-su, narasu. — the ardor,
kisaki wo kikuku.
Dampness, n. Shikku, mizuku.
Damsel, n. Masume, otome, shinzō.
Dance, i.v. Odoru, man. (i.v.) Odorasure, 
nawasu. (n.) Oderi, mai, tōbu.
 Danger, n. Odoriko, maiko.
Dancing-school, n. Tóbujó.
Dandelion, n. Taumopoe, holóyéi.
Dander, n. Fuče. To raise one's —, haratatasuru.
Dandle, t.v. Ayasu.
Danduff, n. Fuče.
Dandy, n. Share-mono, hadesha, datekoki.
Danger, n. Kennón, ayauki, abuasa, abunai koto, kinan.
Dangours, n. Abunai, ayauki, kennón naru.
Dangle, i.v. Burari to sagaru, bura-tsukuru, tsuru.
Daphle, n. Buchi, madara.
Dare, t.v. Aete suru. (t.v.) Yohi dasu.
Dare-devil, n. Daitain-mono, kimofutóyi-yatsu.
Darken, t.v. Kuraku suru, kurameru. Darn, a. Tócard, byosa, byoba, byoba
Darling, a. Kawaiinéshii, airashii, itóshii.
Darkness, n. Kurayami, kurasa.
Darkness, n. Kurayami, kurasa.
Darling, a. Kawaiinéshii, airashii, itóshii.
Dart, t.v. Teyari, nageyari. To throw a —, yari wo nageru.
Dart, t.v. — out, hane-deru, tobi-deru. (t.v.)
Dark, a. Uchi, tsuki-ndo, saishii, ke.
Darkness, n. Okbrómon, ona.
Darly, a. Gappi, toki, koro, hizuka.
Dart, t.v. Gappi wo kuru, hizuke wo suru, toki wo sadameru.
Date, n. Natsume.
Dative, n. Ni kaku. — case is indicated by the post-pos. ni, ye.
Datura, n. Mandrárge.
Daunt, t.v. Osóshuburu, osóshussuru.
Dawn, t.v. Yo go akuru.
Day-labor, n. Hiyori, iri-shigoto, iri.
Day-laborer, n. Hiyó-tori.
Daylight, n. Hiru.
Daya-hin, n. Yo-ake.
Dayman, n. Shu-ó, chuíai nin.
Day-star, n. Myójó.
Day-time, n. Hiru.
Dean, n. Shisuisüji.
Dead, a. Shinua, naku natta. — mon, shi-nin, tadaru, kare ki. — druk, chinsui, meteii. — a bredit, mamamuki. — asleep, neko, jukusui.
Dead, n. Shishitaru mono. — of night, yoru no makkara. — of winter, fuyu no saumakka.
Deade, t.v. Yowakageru, nibuku suru.
Dead-end, n. Tada hairo hito, muchin-kyaku.
Dead-letter, n. Mossio.
Deadly, a. Shinasuru, inochi ni kakaru.
Deaden, t.v. Tsunbo ni suru, tsunbo ni naru.
Dead-me, n. Oshi.
Deadness, n. Tumbo.
Deal, t.v. Wari-tsukeru, hahen suru, hodoka, segó suru, kubaru. (t.v.) Akinan, shôbái suru; ashiraru, okonan; nasu, suru. — with, tori-tsukaru, shocho suru.
Deal, n. Great —, yohodo. — wood, matsu ita.
Dealily, adv. Takaku, itaku.
Debase, t.v. Waraku suru, hiki-sageru, kurai wo osoru.
Debate, n. Giron, sôron. (t.v.) Arasou, giron suru.
Debach, t.v. Shu-shoku ni fukeru; tabura-kasu; ñsonokasu.
Debach, n. Hôto nin, dôraku mono, hûratsu no mono.
Debach, n. Shushoku, hôtó, ãuko.
Debmate, n. Shukuyô-jo-mon.
Debilitate, t.v. Yowaku suru, yowameru.
Debilit, n. Yowaki koto, yowasa.
Denit, t.v. Kake-ni no atae wo shirusu, kashi- urachi no tsukeru.
Decline, t.v. Fukuori, kutsudau suru, toshiru, toshite, kusatsu suru, shitsudau suru.
Decline, n. Fukuori, kutsudau, toshiru, toshite.
Decline, t.v. Fukuori, kutsudau suru, toshiru, toshite, kusatsu suru.
Decline, n. Fukuori, kutsudau, toshiru, toshite.
Deco-...
Dent, n. Kubomi, hegomi.

Dentist, n. Ha-isha, irebashı, hanuki.

Dentition, n. Ha no haeru koto.

Dentivice, n. Ha-migaki.

Denude, t.v. Hadaka ni suru, hagu, muku.

Deny, t.v. Sō de wa nai to iu, shikarasu to iu — one's self, onore ni katsu, kannin suru.

Depart, i.v. Sara, yuku, deru — from, suteru.

Department, n. Shokubun, kākari, ken, shō, kyoku.

Departure, n. Sara koto, de-tachi, shittachi.

Depend, i.v. Yoru, kakaru, tayoru, makaseru, ate ni suru, tanomu, sugaru.

Dependence, n. Ate, mokuteki, tanomoshiki mono, tayori, shinkō suru koto.

Dependent, n. Zoku suru mono, ryōchi, zokkoku, haguoku.


Dependent, a. Taruru, sugaru; irai shite oru, kakaru, ituite oru.

Depict, t.v. Kaku, eçaku, noberu.

Deploration, n. Shiraku.

Deporable, a. Kanashiki, itamashii, nagekawashii, aware na, osshii.

Deplore, t.v. Kanashimu, nageku, itamu, zannen ni omou.

Deponent, n. Chikatte shōko wo tateru hito.

Depopulate, t.v. Hito wo tayasu.

Deport, t.v. Shima-nagashi ni suru, tashō suru, mimochi suru.

Deportment, n. Mimochi, okonai, hinkō.

Depose, t.v. Kura ni ouzu, suberasu, shikujiranu. (i.v.) Shōko suru, moshi-tateru.

Deposit, t.v. Oku, osameru, tsumu, azukeru.

Deposit, n. Azukari-mono; ori, kašu. — money, tetsuke-kin, uchi kin.


Depository, n. Okiba.

Depot, n. Kura.

Defraye, t.v. Kegasu, otoroessarueru.

Defravey, a. Yokoshima na, daraku shitaru.

Defravity, n. Aku, hidō, ashisa, yokoshima.

Defracte, t.v. Naki yō ni inoru or negau, zannengaru, kinen suru.

Defracte, t.v. Kenasu, hihan suru, iyashi-meru, atai wo sageru. (i.v.) Yasuku nuru, geraku suru.

Defracte, t.v. Uba-i-toru, kasuumeru, nusu-mu.

Defress, t.v. Sageru, oshi-kudasu. — trade, fukeiki ni suru, samatageru. — the spīre, ki wo fusageru.

Depression, n. Sagarn koto, kubomi. — of spīre, ki no fusagu koto. — of trade, fukeiki.

Deprive, t.v. Toru, tori-sageru, ubai-toru.

Depth, n. Fukasa, oku-yuki.

Depurate, t.v. Sumasu, kyoku suru.

Depute, t.v. Myōdai ni tateru, mokudai ni okuru; okiri-yaru.

Deputy, n. Myōdai, mokudai, tsukai, daikwan, shisshya, dainin.

Derange, t.v. Midasu, konzatsu suru; mīdā-meru. Deranged in mind, kichigai, hakkyō.

Derangement, n. Midare, konzatsu, ranshin, kichigai.

Desertion, n. Suteru koto, hai suru koto.

Desire, t.v. Gurō suru, chōro suru, azakuru, warau, naboru, azawaru.

Desertion, n. Gurō, chōro, azakeri, warai.

Devise, t.v. Tsutawari kuru; ide-kitaru, dōkite oru, deru.

Description, t.v. Sonjiru.

Descend, t.v. Kudaru, orīru, sugaru, tetaeru.

Descendant, n. Shison.

Descend, n. Kudari, kōrin, otorore koto, chiseru, kēto, iegara, keizu; saka.

Describe, t.v. Shirasu, hiku, tasure, kaki-noburu.

Description, n. Hanashi, noburu koto; tagui, rui, uishi-gaki.

Descrit, t.v. Mi-taikeru, mi-dasu, ukagau.

Describe, t.v. Mutainaku suru, kegasu.

Descrit, t.v. Dassō suru, kake-ochi wo suru, suteru, chikuten suru, mi-suteru.

Descrit, n. Sunsara, saba, sunappa, arachi; mukui. Above one's —, kwa-bun.

Descruter, n. Ochimusha, dassōnin, ochindo.

Describe, t.v. Uku beki, morau beki, ukuru ni taru.

Desciricate, t.v. Kawakasu, hosu.


Design, n. Kufi, ishō, kuwadate, sandan, hina-gata; ryōken, tsunomi; ezu, iehon, moyo.

Designate, t.v. Shirasu, aliminsa, kimeneru; shō suru, gō suru.

Designedly, adv. Kotosara ni, waza-waza to.

Designing, a. Kōkaishii na, koei.

Desirable, a. Negawashii, hoshii.

Desire, t.v. Negau, nozomu, hossuru, motomeru. Also the suffix, tāi.

Desire, n. Negai, nozomi, gwan, gwan-mō, hon-gwan.

Desirs, a. Hoshiguru, hoshii.

Desist, t.v. Yameru, yosu. (i.v.) Yamu, yoshi ni suru.

Desk, n. Tsukue, bunko.

Desolate, t.v. Horobosu, arasu.

Desolate, a. Samushii, wabishii, hito naki, horobitaru.


Dispait, n. Nozomi ga tsuki-hateru koto, nozomi ga nakunatta koto.

Dispatch, n. Shokan, shoumen.

Desperate, a. Myuamii na, yake ni naru, mutepō na. — disease, naoruru yami. To make a — effort, chikara no aran kagiri wo suru.

Desperately, adv. Isshō-kemmel u, muyami ni.

Desperation, n. Shini mono gurui.

Despicable, a. Iyashii, uikurasshi, hiresu da.
Despise, t.v. Iyashimeru, anadoru, karonzuru, sage-shimu, naigaihoro ni suru.
Desire, t.v. Ubai-toru, sumumi-toru, kasan-meru.
Despond, t.v. Ki-ochi suru, chikara wo otosu. (i.e.) Chikara ga ochiru.
Despot, n. Kimama ni matsurigoto suru mono, sensu kuni-shu.
Dessert, n. Godan, kwasshi, hiki-mono.
Destination, n. Yuku-saki, yuku-e, mo-ate.
Destiny, t.v. Tori-kimeru, sadameneru.
Destruc, a. Naki, mazushiri.
Destroy, t.v. Horobosu, tsusbusu, asaru, naku suru.
 Destruction, n. Horoboshi, tsusbushi, metsubou.
Destructive, a. Gai suru, soujiru.
Detail, t.v. Kuwaishki uoberu, isai ni iu.
Detail, n. Isai. In —, isai ni, chiku-ichi ni, kuwaishki, komaka ni, tsusbusa-ni.
Details, n. Todomeru, matsaseru, hiki-tomeru, osaeru, hasshi-tomeru, To be de-toweved, tomeru.
Detect, t.v. Mitsukeru, mi-todokeru, mi-dasu, mi-arawasu, mi-arawasu.
Detective, a. Okappiki, omitsu, tansan-gakari.
Deteriorate, i.e. Otoroeru, suibi suru, waruku suru, narisagaru.
Determine, n. Sadametaru, ketsujo shite iru.
Determination, n. Ketsujou, ketsudan, ketchaku. — of blood to the head, nobose, yakujo.
Determine, t.v. Sadameneru, kiwameneru, ketsujo suru.
Deter, t.v. Nikumoni, kiraru.
Destruct, a. Nikurasshii, kirawasshii, iyarashi.
Dethrone, t.v. Kurari yori otosu, hai suru.
Detract, t.v. Nozoku; soshiro, hihan suru.
Destract, n. Soshiro, zanzen, hihan, hihou.
Detriment, n. Gai, son, itami, kiuru.
Determined, t.v. Gai ni suru, son ni suru, itaia, sonwiru.
Devastate, t.v. Arasu.
Develop, t.v. Arawasu, akasu, toku. (i.e.) Hiraku.
Deviate, t.v. Hazureru, tori-chigaeru, mayou.
Device, n. Tedate, hakarigoto, kufu; mon, shirushi.
Devil, n. Akuma, oni, ma, gaki.
Devious, a. Magatta.
Devise, t.v. Kuvadateru, hakaru, kufu suru, takamori, mokuroomu, takurarum, kange dasu.
Devise, a. Naki, arazu.
Devolve, t.v. Makaseru, wata-su, yudameru, ki suru. (i.e.) Tsutaeru, wataru, ki suru.
Devote, t.v. Kami ni tatematamuru. — to destruction, mekkyaku ni sadameneru. — devoted to learning, gakumon ni kori- kartamaru.
Devote, n. Shugyo-ja, korikatamari, gyōja, shinjihaha.
Devotion, n. Shinjin, ogamu koto, shushin, shujaku, reihai, kito.
Devour, t.v. A-erite kurau, nomi-komu; naku suru, gatsu-gatsu ku.
Devout, a. Shinjin naru. — person, shinja.
Devoutly, adv. Uya-iyashik, shinjitsu ni.
Dev, n. Tsuyu, ro, kanno.
Dewy, n. Tsuyuppui, tsuyukeki.
Dexterity, n. Jōzu, takumi.
Devorous, a. Jōzu na, takumi na, te-bayaki.
Diabetes, n. Shokatsu-byo.
Diabolic, a. Madō no, booku no.
Diadem, n. Ō tara mono no kamuri.
Diagnosis, n. Satsubyo, mitate.
Diagonal, n. Sujikai, nanane, shakaku.
Diagram, n. Zu, kata, ezu.
Dial, n. Sun —, hidokei.
Dialect, n. Nanari, kotoba.
Dialectic, n. Mondō, roogo.
Diplomat, n. Moji-ita.
Diameter, n. Sashi-wadashi, chokkei.
Diarer, n. Shimeshi, o-shime.
Diaphoretic, n. Happōyōzai, hakkanzai.
Diaphragm, n. Ōkakunakku.
Diaphragm, n. Harakudari, kudarihama, geri.
Diary, n. Nikki.
Diathesis, n. Soisuitsu: shō, soin.
Dice, n. Sai. — box, sai-zutsu.
Dictation, n. Kakitori.
Dictionary, n. Mono no i-kata, iiyō.
Dictionaries, n. Jibiki, jisho, jiten.
Diet, n. Tabemono, shokuji, shokumotsu, kui-mono; kwaigi, gkwiw.
Diet, t.v. Dokudate wo suru, dokuyoke wo suru.
Differ, t.v. Chigau, kotonaru, tagau. — in opinion, omoi-chigau.
Difference, n. Chigai, shabetsu, kubetsu, wakachi, waidame, kejine; kenkwa, kōro, sōrin.
Difficult, a. Muzukashii, katai, menō na. 
Difficulty, n. Muzukashisa, kaiasa, nan, kenkwa.
Diffidence, n. Enryō, habakari, jijō.
Diffuse, t.v. Chirasu, hiromeru. (i.e.) Chiru, hiromaru.
Dictate, n. Ōyōaku. — of laws, hōrihoshū.
tsutomeru. — from prison, hōmen suru. —
pus, umi ga deru. — a debt, shakkin wo harau.
— one's duty, taforme wo mamoru, sekinin wo tsukisuru.

DISCHARGE, n. Hassuru koto, deru koto. —
from the nose, ao-bana, mizi-baua, hana. —
from the eyes, me-yani, me-kusa. —
from the ears, mimi-dare.

DISCIPLE, n. Monto, montei, deshi, shitei, monjin.

DISCIPLE, t.v. Imashimeru, oshieru, shitsu-
kuru, chören suru, kyōdo suru, keiko sasera.

DISCINDATE, n. Imashime, shitsuke, keiko; sek-
kan; tori-shimari, shimari, kiritan, guiritan.

DISCLAIM, t.v. Ii-jusegu, ii-keu, sō de wa nai
to iu, ukegawaru.

DISCLOSE, t.v. Arawasu, hakkaku suru, abaku,
yaburu.

DISCOLOR, n. Shirumono, iro wo ka waru.

DISCOMIT, t.v. Uchi-yaburu, shirizokeru, oochi-
rau.

DISCOMFORT, n. Fu-jiyu, fuanshin, fu-tsugō na
to koto.

DISCOMMODE, t.v. Komaraseru, fujiyū suru.

DISCOMPOSE, t.v. Miadaru, ugokasu, fu-an shin ni suru.

DISCONCERT, t.v. Midakaru, yaburu, munashiku suru.

DISCONNECT, t.v. Wakatara, hanasu, hazusu.

DISCONSOLATE, n. Mote no, yano, fumanshin.

DISCONNECT, t.v. Yameru, yosu, tomeru, tateu.

DISCORD, n. Fusa no, chōshi-hazure, naka
gawa warui koto, mutsumajiku nai koto.

DISCOURAGE, t.v. Mada, yoru, munashiku suru.

DISCOURT, t.v. Zen-ri wo hiite kasu, tenri wo
totte kasu.

DISCOURAGEMENT, t.v. Kinjiru, kobamu, yuru-
saru, shōchi senu.

DISCOURAGE, t.v. Ki wo otsou, chikara wo otsou.
(pass.) Ki ga fusu, ga oochi, ga ha kujikera.

DISCOURAGE, n. Hanashi, danwa; kōshaku,
sekkyō, kōgi, enetsu. (t.v.) Hanasu, benzeru,
kōshaku suru.

DISCOURTEOUS, a. Burei na, shitsurei na, ryog-
wai na.

DISCOVER, t.v. Arawasu, mi-dasu, mi-tsukeru,
hatsume suru, hakkaku suru.

DISCOVERER, n. Hatsumei-ja, hakkensha.

DISCOVER, n. Rokken, hatsumei, hakkensha.

DISCREDIT, t.v. Shinyō senu, hazukashimu.

DISCREET, a. Tsutsushimeiro, tashinami no yoi,
yōjin naru, kasoshii, hatsumei suru.

DISCREPANCY, n. Chigai, sō, kotonari, sōgo,
yukichigai.

DISCRETION, a. Tsutsushimei, tashinami, yōjin.

DISCRETION, n. Tsutsushime suru, tashinami,
yōjin, kiyō, kashikō, hatsumei suru.

DISCREDIT, t.v. Watamae, wakareru, bembetaru suru, kubetsu suru.

DISCUSS, t.v. Giron suru, ronzuru; chirasu.

DISCUSSION, n. Giron, rongi, ron.

DISDAT, t.v. Iyashimeru, karodzuru, sageshimu,
mi-kudaru.

DISDATU, a. Iyashimeru, ōhei na.

DISEASE, n. Byōki, yamai.

DISEASED, a. Yamu, wazurasu, byō-shin, yami-
tsuta.

DISEMBARK, t.v. Jō-rikku suru, oka ni agaru.

DISEMBOUGE, t.v. Nagare-ochiru, sosogu.

DISEMBOWEL, t.v. Seppuku suru, harawata wo
waku.

DISHONEST, n. Shitsuke, keiko; sek-
kan; tori-shimari, shimari, kiritan, guiritan.

DISGRACE, n. Chōshi, kazashi, kaikai, kai 
shiki, kizun, hazukashimi, fumemboku.

DISGRACE, t.v. Hazukashimeru, chikoro ateraru,
memboku ushiwawasu.

DISGRACEFUL, a. Hazukashii, hazubeki.

DISGUST, t.v. Sore, hazukashii, kazashii, kai 
i shiki, kizun, hazukashimi, fumemboku.

DISGUTED, a. Hazukashii, hajime, hazubeki.

DISHABILLE, t.v. Iyashimeru, karodzuru, sageshimu,

DISHABILITATE, t.v. Oki suru, hazakasu, 
morikaze, sama wo kaeru.

DISHEVELED, n. Hone-cho, karatameru, 
shishuru, kariname, karan.

DISGRACE, n. Shitsuke, keiko; sek-
kan; tori-shimari, shimari, kiritan, guiritan.

DISGRACE, t.v. Hazukashimeru, iyashimeru, hajime wo kake aru.

DISGRACEFUL, a. Hazukashii, iyashii.

DISHONORABLE, a. Hazukashii, iyashii.

DISHONOR, n. Hajī, kakin, chikoro, (t.v.) 
Hazukashimeru, iyashimeru, hajī wo kake aru.

DISHONORABLE, a. Hazukashii, iyashii.

DISINCLINED, a. Hazukashii, iyashii.

DISINTERESTED, a. Eki nobi, kashihi 
niki, wakatushi wai no nai, katayoranai.

DISINTEREST, t.v. Yamanai, kaikai, kai 
i shiki, kizun, hazukashii, fumemboku.

DISINTEREST, t.v. Iyashimeru, karodzuru, sageshimu,
mi-kudaru.

DISINTEREST, t.v. Hone no chikaru, hata 
mukashii, yamai, yamai, yamai, yamai, yamai,

DISINTERESTED, a. Eki nobi, kashihi 
niki, wakatushi wai no nai, katayoranai.

DISINTERESTED, t.v. Hone no chikaru, hata 
mukashii, yamai, yamai, yamai, yamai, yamai,

DISINTEREST, t.v. Hone no chikaru, hata 
mukashii, yamai, yamai, yamai, yamai, yamai,
DISMISS, t.v. Okuru, yaru, hima wo dasu, ito-
ma wo yaru, hōchiku suru. — an assembly, 
seki wo hitaku, kwa wo sanzuru.
DISMOUNT, t.v. Geba wo suru, uma kara oriru.
DISORDERED, a. Fukō naru, shiitagawanu.
DISOBEDIENT, t.v. Shiitagawanu, fuko naru, somuku,
sakarau.
DISOBEDIENCE, a. Burei na, fushinsetsu na, shik-
Setsu.
DISORDER, n. Midare, konzatsu, yama'i, byoki.
DISORDERED, t.v. Midas, konzatsu suru, wazura-
DISORDERLY, adv. Midari-ni.
DISORGANIZE, t.v. Kudasu, midasu.
DISOWN, t.v. Kanō suru, waga mono de wa
nai to iu.
DISPARAGAN, t.v. Waruku iu, soshiru, mikonasu,
kensu, kurasu.
DISPARITY, n. Fu-tsuri-ai, fudō, funiai, chigai,
sōi.
DISPATCH, t.v. Yaru, okuru, tooker, tsuka-
wasu; kōroşu; sumasu, raeta-akasuru.
DISPATCH, n. Tegami, shokan. With — isoide,
hayaku.
DISPERSE, t.v. Oihara, harasu, roku, chirasu. 
DISPERSARY, n. Seyakuju, yakkyoku.
DISPERSION, n. Sādame.
DISPERSATORY, n. Yakuhōgaki.
DISPENSE, t.v. Wari-tsekuru, kubaru, haibun
suru. — with, hai suru, yoshi ni suru, yame-
ru, habuku.
DISPENSE, t.v. Chirasu. Dispensed, kuzureru,
chiru, chiri-jīri ni naru.
DISPENSE, t.v. Kisaki wo kujiku, ki wo kujiku,
ki wo otoaserau.
DISPLACE, t.v. Oki-chigaeru, oki-kaeru.
DISPLA', t.v. Hiraku, arawaasu, miseru, shira-
suru, noberu, mise-birakasun.
DISPLACE, n. Date, hade ; mise-birakashi.
DISPLACED, t.v. Ki ni sakarau, ikaserasu, oko-
kaeru.
DISPLACER, n. Ikari, fukyō, kiki.
DISPOSE, t.v. Sonae, narabi; shochn, toriatsu-
kai. At the — of, katte ni sas eru, jiyū ni
sas eru.
DISPOSE, t.v. Narabu, saserau, oku, osam eru,
uru, haraau.
DISPOSITION, n. Sonae, narabi, tori-at sukai;
haibun, hairetsu, konjō, shōne, kishita, sei-
hitau.
DISPOSES, t.v. Shoyūbutsu wo tori-agaru,
oi-haraau.
DISPOSSESSION, n. Utsuri-ai, fu-sō-dō no kato,
tsuru-awanu koto.
DISPUTATION, n. Giron, ron, araroi.
DISPUTATION, t.v. Arasotagaru, giron-gamashii,
gironzuki na.
DISPUTE, t.v. Giron suru, ronzuru, arasou.
DISPUTE, n. Giron, sōron, kōron, kenkwa,
arasoi.
DISQUALITY, t.v. Shimpai sas eru, wazurawasu,
anjisaseru.
DISQUALIFICATION, n. Kōshaku, benrou.

DISREGARD, t.v. Itowazu, kaerimizu, oshimazu,
kanaWARU, tonjukusenu.
DISRECKLESS, t.v. Kononazu, kiru, iyagaru.
DISREPUTABLE, a. Hyōdan shihiki, iyashii.
DISRESPECTFUL, a. Uyamawanu, fuki ni,
shitsurei na.
DISROBES, t.v. Nugu, dassuru.
DISSECTION, n. Sakeru koto, bunetsu, nakata,
kuri.
DISSATISFACTION, n. Fumanzoku, fusoku ni
omou koto.
DISSATISFIED, p.p. Fu-soku ni omou, taru koto
wo shiranu, fuman na.
DISSECT, t.v. Kaibō suru.
DISSECTING, t.v. — room, kaibō shitsu.
DISSECTION, n. Kaibō.
DISSEMBLE, t.v. Tobokeru, shirasakurugeru,
ka-
su; shiranu furi wo suru, sora-tasukan.
DISSEMINATE, t.v. Hiromeru.
DISSENSION, n. Sōron, kōron, arasoi, naka-
tagae.
DISSENT, t.v. Natto ku senu, shōchī senu, dō
senu.
DISSENTATION, n. Ronsetsu, rombun, enzetsu.
DISSIMILAR, a. Onajiku nai, ni-awanu, hito-
shikarazu, fudō na.
DISSIMULATION, n. Ituwaru koto, sora-toboke.
DISSIDE, t.v. Harau, harasu, roku, chirasu,
tōyasu, makichirasu.
DISSIDE, t.v. Dōyaku na, hōtō na.
DISSIDE, n. Chirasu koto, hōratsu, hōtō
na.
DISSIDE, t.v. Hōratsu na, dōyaku na, hōtō
na.
DISSIDE, n. Tokeru koto, kuzureru koto,
ymeru koto, shibō, kaisan, kai shia.
DISSIDE, t.v. Tokasu, yam eru, haishi suru.
(t.v.) Toku kieru.
DISSIDE, n. Kanawanu, tekito senu, chōshi
awanu.
DISSIDE, t.v. Koto wo senu yō ni susumeru,
isameru.
DISTANCE, n. Tōsa, michinori, aida, seen. —
by ship, funaji. What is the — to Tōkyō? Tōkyō
ya dono kurai. To look at from a —
toku kara miru.
DISTANT, a. Tōi, empō naru; seen ni naru,
utoi, hedateru, tōzaku, tōnoku, hanarete
ori.
DISTASTEFUL, a. Mazui, umaku nai, kirawashii,
iyarashii.
DISTEMPER, n. Wazurai, yama'i, byōki.
DISTEND, t.v. Fukurasu.
DISTENDED, a. Fukureta.
DISTILLERY, n. Jōryū-sho.
DISTINCT, a. Betsu no, hoka no, kotonaru,
hanaretaru, betsu no; hakkiri to shita, akiraka
naru, meikaku naru.
DISTINCTION, n. Shabetsu, kubetsu, hedate,
wakachi; nadakasi, nukindetaru, kōmyō.
DISTINCTLY, adv. Hakkiri to, akiraka-ni, mei-
haku ni, shika-to.
DISTINCTION, t.v. Wakimaeru, mi-wakeru,
kubetsu suru, wakatsu, bembetsu suru; kō wo
lateru, na wo ageru.
DIS

DISTINGUISHABLE, a. Mi-wakerareru, mi-wake no tsuku.


DISTRACTED, a. Tori-magireru; tori-konu, konzatsu shitte iru.

DISTRESS, n. Kanshimi, nangi, setsunai, itami, kurushimi.


DISTRIBUTE, t.v. Kubaru, wari-tsukeru, haibun suru, wakeru, haitō suru.

DISTRIBUTOR, n. — of a newspaper, haitatsu-nin.

DISTRICT, n. Tochi, tokoro, ryōchi, shi, ku.

DISTROVST, t.v. Utagau, ayashimu; shinzenu, shin'yō senu. (n.) Utagau, ayashimu; jasui.

DISTURB, t.v. Ugokasu, sawagasu, midasu; samatageru.

DISTURBANCE, n. Sawagi, sōdō, samatage.

DISUSE, t.v. Wakeru.

DITCH, t.v. Suteru, hai suru.

DITCH, n. Dobu, mizo, hori.

DITTO, adv. Onajiku, dōzen, dōdan.

DITTY, n. Uta.

DIVERGENT, n. Risutiru.

DIVERNl, a. Hi-nami no, mai-nichi no, hiru no.

DIVE, i.v. Muguru, kuguru.

DIVER, n. Muguri.

DIVERGE, t.v. Wakerete deru.

DIVERSE, a. Iro-iro, sama-zama, machi-machi, kusa-gusa, shuju; onajikaranu.

DIVERSIFY, i.v. Sama-zama ni suru, iro-iro ni suru.

DIVERSION, n. Nagusami, tawamure, kyō.

DIVERT, t.v. Nagusameru, kyō suru, warawaseru, tarakasu; hiki-toru, ayasu.

DIVEST, t.v. Nugu, muku, hagu, toru.

DIVIDE, t.v. Wakeru, hedateru, kubaru, saku, waru.

DIVIDERS, n. Bumamawashi.

DIVINATION, n. Uranaì, kokuzei, bokuyeki.

DIVINE, n. Uranai, boku suru; mi-tōsu.

DIVINE, a. Kami no, shin.

DIVINE, n. Kyōshi.


DIVING-BELL, n. Sensuikii.

DIVINING-ROD, n. Bokuzei.

DIVINITY, n. Shin, kami, shin-gaku.

DIVISIBLE, a. Wakerareru.

DIVISION, n. Wakeru koto, haibun, wakachi, hedate; vari-zan; gumzei no itai.

DIVORCE, t.v. Rien suru, ribetsu suru.


DIVULGE, t.v. Arawasu, akasu, morasu, abaku, yaburu.

DIVINITIES, n. Memai, tachi-gurami, kennun.

DIZZY, a. Memai ga suru, kurumeku.


DICTATE, a. Otonashii, sunao na.

DOCK, n. Ego, (plant) gobō.

DOCK, t.v. Mijikaku kiru, nozoku.

Doctor, n. Ishi, ishi, kusushi. (t.v.) Ryōji suru.

DOCTRINE, n. Dōri, setsu, oshie, ron.


DODGE, n. Šandan, kufū.

DODGE, t.v. Sakeru, yokueru, hippazushi.

Dog, n. Inu, chin.

DOIMA, n. Oische, setsu, kyōken.

DOMINO, n. Waza, okonai, shikata, shiwaza.

DOLE, t.v. Hodokosu, ataeru.

DOLPHIN, a. Kanshimi, wabishii, uttōshii.

Doll, n. Nyōyō.

DOLLAR, n. Doru, yen, yōgō.

DOLOROUS, a. Kanshimi, nagekawashi.

DOLT, n. Baka, guji, shō.

DOMAIN, n. Ryōbu, ryōchi.


DOMESTIC, n. Hōkō-ji, meshi-tsuki.

DOMESTICATE, t.v. Naijineeru, natsukuru.

DOMICILE, n. Le, taku, suunai, seki, nimbetsu.

DOMINATE, t.v. Shihai suru, ryō suru.

DOMINEER, t.v. Ibaru, iyo ni suru, odo-shi-tsukeru.

DOMINION, n. Matsurigoto, seiji, shihai, ryōbu, shoryō, ryōchi.

DONATION, n. Shinjō-mono, shimmotou.


DONKEY, n. Roba.

DONOR, n. Shinjō suru hito, ataeru hito, seishū.

DOOM, t.v. Keibatsu wo mōshi-tsukeru, senkoku suru.

DOOM, n. Temmei, keibatsu, mukui.

DOOR, n. To, mon.

DOOR-PLATE, n. Hyō-satsu.

DOOR-KEEPER, n. Door-keeper, hokosu.

DOOR-WAY, n. Kado guchi.

DOSE, n. Fuku, chō. (t.v.) Kusuri wo fuku-masueru.

DOT, n. Ten, chobo.

DOTAGE, n. Óbore, rōmō.
Doubtless, a. Chigai-naku, mochiron, kanaro.

Doughty, a. Sukoyaka naru.

Down, t.v. Hitsuru.

Dow, n. Halo, yama-bato.

Dowtall, a. Azarizashi, ari, muso.

Down, t.v. Hitag, Hiki-dashi, 'ten

Utagawashii, orosu.

K<>/,<
a

DRAFT, DRAFT, DRAFT-FLY, DOTE, DOWNWARD, DOWNFALL, DRAPKRY, DRAM, DRAGON'S-BLOOD, DRAGON, DRAO

DOWRY, DRAINAGE, DRAIN, DOW,

DRAW, DRAPER, DRAMA,

DRAVAB, DOVETAIL, DOWDY, DOUGHTY, DOUBTLESS, DOUBT, DOUBTFUL, DRAFT, DRAF, DRAF, DRAF, DRAF, DRAF

DOUGHTY, a. Yaizuru, horibashi, otsutsukanai, fushin naru.

DOUBTLESS, a. Chigai-naku, mochiron, kanarazu.

DOUGHTY, a. Sukoyaka naru.

DOW, t.v. Hitsuru.

DOWNCAST, a. Ki ga fusugu; urei, ki ga utoshibi.

DOWNFALL, n. Horobi, gakai.

DOWNWARD, adv. Shiita ni, shito no hó ni.

DOWN, n. Jisankin.

DOZE, i.v. Nemuru, maderomu.

DOZEN, a. Jó-ni, daasu.

DRAFT, t.v. Hiku, kaku, shitatameru, eru-nuku, batteki suru.

DRAFT, n. Kawase-tegata, shitetagaki, sôkô, batteki, ezu.

DRAF, t.v. Hiku.

DRAF-NET, n. Hiki-ami.

DRAGON, n. Tatsu, ryû, ryô.

DRAGON-FLY, n. Tombo.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, n. Kirin-ketsu.

DRAGON, n. Kiba, kiihi.

DRAIN, n. Dobu, gesui, nagashibi.

DRAIN, t.v. Hakusai, nuku, shitamuru, kon, tsukuru. — a country of specie, kwaheki chi wo hararu.

DRAINAGE, n. Mizu-haki, misu wo nuku koto.


DRAMA, n. Kyôgen, shibai.

DRAF, n. Shitetayeva.

DRAFERY, n. Itaku.

DRAUGHT, n. Hiku koto; shita-gaki, sôkô, kaki-take; kawase-tegata; kaze no tōri; go. — of a ship, fuma-ashi.


DRAWBACK, n. Harai-modoshi-ze, sashitsukae, futugô.

DRAW BRIDGE, n. Hane-bashi.


DRAWING, n. Ezu.

DRAWING-KNIFE, n. Sen.

DRAWING-MASTER, n. E wo oshieru hito.


DRAI, n. Daihachi-guruma, niguruma.

DREAD, t.v. Osoreru, kowagaru, habakuru, oso-iru.

DREADFUL, a. Osoroshii, kowai.

DREAM, n. Yume. (i.v.) Yumesu wo miru.

DREAMY, a. Utotchihi, wabishii, moomo-sugoki.

DREDGE, t.v. Sararu, saraeru.


DRENCH, t.v. Nomaseru, nurasu, shimesu. (i.v.) Nureru, shimeru.

DRESS, t.v. Totonou, soreron, kimono wo kiseru, yobou, kazaru, tsukuru, koshiraeru. — food, tabemono wo ryôri suru. (i.v.) Kiru, chakuyô suru.


DRESSER, n. Todana, mana-ita.

DRESSING, n. Kakemono, t-ume-mono.

DRESSING-CASE, n. Keshôbako, kushibako.

DRESS-MAKER, n. Onna mono no shiitateya.

DRESSING-TABLE, n. Kyôdai.

DRIABLE, i.v. Tareru, shitatara.

DRIFF, i.v. Tulsaoy, ukamu, uku. The snow drifles, yuki ga fuki-tsumoru.

DRIFF, n. — of an argument, shui.

DRIFF-WOOD, n. Nagareki, fuboku.

DRIILL, n. Kiri, maigiri, chôren, keiko.

DRIILL, t.v. Sören suru, chôren suru, narasu, nereri, kiri wo monu.

DRIFF, t.v. Nomu.

DRIFF, n. Nomi-mono.

Drink, a. Nomaseru.

DINK-MONEY, n. Sake, chadai.


DRIFF, i.v. Shitatara.


DRIFF, n. Yodare. (i.v.) Yodare ga tareru.

DRIFF, n. Gyo-sha, uma wo tsukai.

DRIFF, t.v. Kiri-ame ga furu.

DRIFFLING-RAIN, n. Koeai, kiri-ame.
EAC

Each, a. Ono-ono, mei-mei, men-men, goto ni, mi. — other, tagai-ni. Also by an when suffixed to the root of verbs; as, tatakai-ku, to best each other.


Eagerly, adv. Shikiri ni.

Eaglet, n. Washi.


Earache, n. Mimi-itami.

Early, adv. Hayaku, toku. — rising, haya-oki.

Earn, t.v. Mokeru, kasegu, eru. — a living, kurashi ga tat-u.

Earliest, adv. Ichizu ni, hitasura ni, isshin ni, hitoe ni, shikiri ni.

Earnings, n. Mōke, kyūkin, shotoku.

Earpick, n. Mimi-kaki.

Ear-rings, n. Mimi-gane, mimiwa.

Ear-splitter, n. Awabi.

Earth-bag, n. Dohyō.

Earth, n. Chi, tsuchi, sekai.

Earthware, n. Setomonou, yaki-mono, sui-mono.

Earthly, a. Chi no, sekai no, kono yo no. — minded, kono yo wo ai suru.

Earthquake, n. Ji-hin.

Earthwork, n. Tokō, daiba.


Ear-wax, n. Mimi-kuso.


Ease, t.v. Kutsurogeru, yurumeru, raku ni suru, yasunshiru.

Easily, adv. Yasuku, tayasuku, nan-naku, zō-sama, yō, yō, yō to. 

East, n. Higashi, to, tōyō.

East, a. Kirito no kōsei-bi.


Eastward, adv. Higashi no hō.

East, n. Yasui, tayasui, zō-sama, raku ni suru, anshin suru, yasunijite iru, yō ni.

Eat, t.v. Taberu, kurau, kū, shoku suru, hamu.

Eatables, a. Taberareru.

Eating-house, n. Ryōriya.


Eaves, n. Noki, hisashii.

Ess, t.v. Hiku.

Eas-tide, n. Hiki-shio.

Essent, n. Kokutan.

Escalation, n. Nie-tatsu koto.

Ecstazy, a. Kotonamu, tsuarei ni chigau, beki suru, hennju na, ipparyū na.

EFF

Ecclesiastic, n. Denkyō-shi.

Ecclesiastical, a. Kyōkwa no.

Echinos, n. Hari-sembun.

Echo, n. Kodama, yamabiko, hibiki. (t.v.) Hibiku.


Ecclecticism, n. Setchii-gakuka.

Eclipse, n. — of sun, nissshoku. — of moon, gasshoku.

Ecliptic, n. Koū.

Economical, a. Kenyaku suru, tsuzumayaka na, shimatsuu na, sekken na.

Economy, t.v. Kenyaku suru, shimatsuu suru.


Ecstasy, n. Seishin kōkotsu.

Ectotomy, n. Meppa.

Eddy, n. Ūzu, uzu maki.


Ede, t.v. Heri wo tsukeru.

Ede-tools, n. Hamono.

Edono, n. Sasa-neri.

Edible, a. Taberareru.


Editor, n. Shupon-nin, henshu-nin.

Editorial, n. Shusetsu.

Educate, t.v. Kyōju suru, shi-tateru, kyōkun suru, oshieru, shi-komu, shi-tsukeru, kyōku suru.


Educate, t.v. Hiki-dasu.


Efficacy, n. Ketsu, kezuru.

Effect, n. Sei, yue, waza, shoi; kiki, shirushi, kekkwa, kōno, dekibai. To do for effect, hito no me ni tatsu yō ni suru. Of no —, yō ni tatanu, shirashi nashi. Effects, kagu, shocho no mono, kazai.


Effective, a. Kiki ga yoi, tsuyoki, kōno aru.

Effectual, a. Shi-togeraru hodo no, jōju suru hodo, todoku, jibun na.

Effectuate, t.v. Shito-geru, dekuru.

Effeminat, a. Onnarashii, nyakeru, yowai.

Effervesce, t.v. Awa ga tatsu.
EMB
Enteritis, n. Chōyen.
Enterprise, n. Koto, hakarigoto, mokuromi.
Entertain, t.v. Motenau, kyō-ō suru, ashirau; go chisō suru, furumau; nagusameru, shō-ichi suru.
Entertainment, n. Go-chisō, furumai, kyō-ō, kyō, nagusami.
Enthusiasm, n. Netchū, fumpatsu, neshin.
Entice, t.v. Sōsonokasu, obiku, izanau, saasu, hiki-ireru.
Entire, a. Mattaki, marude, ippan no, noko-taku.
Entirely, adv. Mattaku, sappari, sukkari, tonto.
Entitle, t.v. Nazukeru, gō-su, sbū-su.
Entozoon, n. Chōchū.
Entrail, t.v. Hara-wata, hyakuhiro.
Entrance, t.v. Ki wo ushinawaseru, kōkotsu to naraseru.
Entrap, t.v. Wana ni kakeru, ana ni ootoshireru, obiki-komu.
Entreat, t.v. Koi-negau, tangwan suru, kitō suru, motoneru.
Enter, n. Iru koto, kaki-ireru koto, iki-kuchi, shi-ka-keru koto.
Entwine, t.v. Karamu, karami-tsuku.
Enumerate, t.v. Kazoeru, kaṇjuō suru, sanyō suru; shisai ni noberu, maikyo suru.
Enumeration, n. Sanyō, kazoe.
Enunciate, t.v. Ii-dasu, hotanagon su; noberu.
Envelope, t.v. Tsutsu, furijī, ou.
Envelope, n. Jobukuro, fuji-gami; tsutsumi.
Enviably, adv. Urayamaeshī, kenarii.
Envious, a. Urayamashiharu, sonemu, netamu, shito-bukai.
Environment, n. Mawari no mono.
Enviro, n. Hitori, atari, kinjū, kaki, mawari.
Envoy, n. Shibasa, tsukai, kōshi.
Envy, n. Tsukai, sonemu, uraizumu.
Envy, n. Netamu, sonemu, uraizumu.
Epaulet, n. Katafusa.
Epemera, n. Kagerō, furyū.
Ephod, n. Epode, saisho ni kaganai.
Epicer, n. Bi-shoku wo konomu hito, umai mono-zuki.
Epitome, n. Ryūkōbyō, hayari yamai, ekibyō.
Epithemis, n. Ōyōshū.
Epistaria, n. Mitsu-ochi, kyūbi.
Ephelast, n. Tenkan.
Epistle, n. Tejami, shokan, fumi, shojo.
Epitaph, n. Bohi no mei, bimei, boshi.
Epitome, n. Ryaku-setau, ryaku-aho, satsuyō.
Erch, n. Tuki, nengō, jidai, kigen.
Erbsom Salt, n. Sharien, ryūsai-kuuto.
Equable, a. Tairā-naru, ichi-yō na, mura naki, hitoshi, sorotaru, heikin naru.
EQU 381

ESPOUSAL, a. Il-nazuke. _ESPOUS, t.v. Il-nazukeru, yome ni yaru, _me- _temu_.

ESPY, t.v. Ukgau, mi-tsukeru, mi-momeru, _mi_dasu_.

ESSAY, t.v. Tamesu, yatte miru; shite miru.  _ESSAY, n_. Bunshō, tameshi, kokoromi.

ESSENCE, n. Geusu, moto, gokui, genssei.

ESSENTIAL, a. Kanyō, kanjin na, taiesetu na, nakute kanawanu.

ESTABLISH, t.v. Sadameru, kiwameru, kata- _meru, tateru, hiraku, setsuryū suru_.

ESTATE, n. Katakobu, shinshō, chigiyō, mibun, bungen.  _Real —, tudōsan. Personal —, dōsan_.

ESTEEM, t.v. Tattobu, taiesetu ni suru, shimi, omou, yomi suru.

ESTIMABLE, a. Tattobarestshi, oshii, oshimu beki.

ESTIMATE, t.v. Tanmoru, hakaru, kanjō suru, kazaoru, mikomu.

ESTIMATE, n. Tsumor, tsumori-gaki, santō-gaki, oshi-bakari, suiryō.

ESTRANGE, t.v. Tōzakeru, utoku suru.

ESTRANGED, a. Tōzakaru, utoku naru, soyen ni suru.

ESTRANGEMENT, n. Soyen.

ET CETERA, n. Nado, tō.

ETERNAL, a. Kagiri-naki, hate-naki, tokoyo, eien no.  _— life, kagiri-naki-jumyō, iesei_.

ETERNALLY, adv. Kagiri-naku, hate-naku, tokoshidnae ni, itsu-made mo.

ETERNITY, n. Hajime mo naku mata owari mo naki koto, hate-naki koto, mushi-mushii, mukoyoku.

ETHIC, n. Seiki.

ETHICS, n. Dōtokoku-gaku, shôshin-gaku.

ETHNOLOGY, n. Jinshiki-gaku.

ETIQUETTE, n. Reigi, reishiki.

ETYLOGY, n. Homeru koto.

EURLOGIZE, t.v. Homeru, shōbi suru, shō suru.

EUCHE, n. Ensha, enkwan, jijin.

EUROPE, n. Yōropa, seiyō.

EUROPE, t.v. Kobosu, akeru, shirizokeru, deru, kudaru.

EVADE, t.v. Sakeru, nukeru, yokeru, nogareru, manukareru.

EVALESCENT, a. Hakanaiki, mujō.

EVANGELICAL, a. Fukuin no, fukuin ni kanau.  _— alliance, bankoku-fukuin-kwa_.

EVANGELIST, n. Daiinsha, fukuinsha.

EVANGELIZE, t.v. Kyōwa suru.

EVAPORATE, t.v. Suiki ga tatsu, jōhatsu suru.

EVAPORATION, n. Suiki ni tatsu koto, jōhatsu suru.

EVARION, n. Nogareru koto, nogare.

EVER, n. Kure-gata, ban, yūbe.

EVER, a. Tairaka naru.  _— numbers, chō no kazu. — and add, chō-han, kigu. — tempered, ki ni mura no kaki_.  _Make —, nara-su, soro- _eru_.

EVER, adv. Demo, sae, suru, dani, assaga, sashimono.  _— so, kaku no gotoku. _/ if, tatot, to iedomo_.

EVENING, n. Yūbe, han, kuregata, yagure.

EVENLY, adv. Tairaka ni, soroite.

EVENLY, n. Koto, hen.
EXTemporize, t.v. Mae kara kangaे nashi ni iu, sokusa ni iu, sokuseki ni iu.

Extend, t.v. Haru, nobasu, noberu, todokeru, oyobosu, hiromeru, rufu suru, hiromaru. — the time, hinobe wo suru, nichigen wo nobasu.

Extension, n. Haru koto, nobasu koto. — of time, hinobu.

Extensive, a. Hiroi, ékii.

Extensively, adv. Hiroku.

Extent, n. Hirosa.

Extenuate, t.v. Heru yō ni ii-wake wo iu, gen-zuru, karoku suru, shakuryō suru.

Extension, n. Soto no, gawai. (n.) Uwabe, omote.

Extimate, t.v. Tayasu, mína-goroshi ni suru, messuru, horobosu, kiri-tsukusu. (pass.) Tae-hateru, danzetsu suru.

External, a. Soto no, gawai, uwamuki no. — and internal, na-gawai.

Exterritoriality, n. Chigwaihóken.

Extinct, a. Kieru, taeru, tae-hateru.


Extract, t.v. Homerusu, shō suru, sambi suru, tataeru, agameru.

Extract, t.v. Ubai-toru, oshte toru, itaburu, nedaru, yasuru.

Extraction, n. Muri ni toru koto, oshi-dori.

Extra, a. Sono hoks, beteudan no. — expenses, rii ji no nyūyō.


Extract, n. Nuki-gaki, bassui, genso, ekiso.

Extraction, n. Nuki, hiki-dasu koto, chisuji, nukidashi.

Extradition, n. Zainin kiki-watasu.
FACT, n. Totō, muhon.
FACTION, n. Gyaku-shin naru.
FACTIOUS, a. Maga-e, niseru, koshiraetsu.
FACTOR, n. Bantō, tei, tori-atsukai.
FACTORY, n. Shōkwan, seizōba, seizōho.
FAUCET, n. Umare-tsuki, shōtoku, sainō, chie, chikara, hatarakai; nakama, kyōkwan.
FADE, i.v. Sameru, bokeru, aseru, otoroeru, suibi suru, kareru, kieru.
FACTOR, n. Takagi, yake-bokki.
FAIL, i.v. Naku naru, taeru, ochiru, otoroeru, suibi suru, hazureru, bunsan suru, tsuberuere.
Without fail, todokōri naku, sashu-sukae naku, sōi naku.
FAILING, n. Ayamachi, ochido, bunsan.
— of sight, suigan. — of business, bunsan, ochibure.
FAINTLY, i.v. Yowaku naru, kizetsu suru, fusa- suru, kitesu suru, ki-utsu suru, ki-ga tōku naru.
FAINTLY, adv. Yowaku, kasuku ni, usuku.
FAIR, n. Ichi.
FAIRLY, adv. Shōjiki ni, massugu ni, jinjō ni.
FAIRY, n. Tengu.
FAITHLY, n. Shinjja.
FAITHLESS, a. Fu-shōkii na, fu-shinjitsu na, fujiyō na.
FALLOUT, n. Taka.
FALCONER, n. Taka-jō.
FALLACIOUS, a. Ri ni ataranu, itsuwaru, hi naru, dōri ni kanawanu.
FALLACY, n. Itsuwaru, hi, machigai.
FALLIBLE, a. Machigai yasui.
FALLING SICKNESS, n. Tenkai.
FALLOW-TUBES, n. Hara-kuwai.
FALLOW-GROUND, n. Yasaume-ji.
FALSE, a. Makoto naku, itsuwaru, fu-jitsuse, uso no, fu-chū na, fu-shinjitsu na, niseru.
— hair, ire-gami, gi-hata. — tooth, ire-ba.
FALSHOOD, n. Usa, kyogu, itsuwaru, sagi.
FALSIFY, t.v. Itsuwaru, niseru.
FALTER, i.v. Tameran, tayutau, yodomu.
FAME, n. Kikoe, lyōban, fūbin, meibun, kōmei.
FAMILIARITY, n. Nagiimi.
FAMILIARIZE, t.v. Narasu, nureru. — to doing, shi-nereru. — to hearing, kiki-nereru. — to seeing, mi-nereru. — to living in, i-nereru.
FAMILY, n. Kanai-ku mono, kazoku, kanai-ja, uchiwa, kenzen; ie-suji, shurui, ie-gara. To be in the —, way, kwa-nin shite iru.
FAMILY, n. Kikin.
FAMISH, i.v. Ue-jini wo suru, ueru, katsueru.
FAMOUS, a. Nadakai, kōmei naru, kikoe- ru.
FAN, n. Uchiwa, ogi, sensu; mi.
FAN, i.v. Aogu, aoru.
FANATICAL, a. Noboseta, korikatamatta.
FANATIC, n. Nobosetaru hito.
FANCIFUL, a. Zinza-an, ukaretai.
FANCY, n. Kangae, omoi-nashi, deki-gokoro, sōzō; ki, kokoro; konomi.
FANCY, t.v. Omoi-nasu, kubaku, sōzō suru; ko- nomu.
FANCY, n. Omoi-nasu, ukabu, sōzō suru; ko- nomu.
FANTASICA, a. Noboseta, korikatamatta.
FANTASTICAL, a. Ukatsuite iru, okashī.
FANTOM, n. Yōrei, bakemono.
FAR, a. Tō, haruka, empō, haru-baru. How far to Tōkyō! Tōkyō ye iku ri arimasu, or dono kurai de gozaimasu.
FAR, adv. Tōku, haruka-ni, haru-baru to.
FARCE, n. Odoke-ahibai, chari-shibai, kyūgu.
FARCEFUL, a. Kokkei no, tawamure no, okashī.
FARCE, i.v. Au. To —, shi-awase ni naru. To —-ill, shi-awase. — sumptuously, ogoru.
FAR, n. Chin, dai, chinsen, shokuji, unchin, dachin. — Boot —, funa-chin.
FAR, n. Naka, kuruwa wo taugeru.
FAR, n. Naka, kuruwa wo taugeru. — dinner, beppai.
FARM, i.v. Taka, sētureru, jō-ichō, shō-ichō.
FARM, t.v. Taka, sētureru, jō-ichō, shō-ichō.
FARMER, n. Hyakushō, nōtō.
FARMER, t.v. Taka, sētureru, jō-ichō, shō-ichō.
FARMER, n. Hyakushō, nōtō.
FARMER, n. Hyakushō, nōtō.
FOU 342

Frequently, adv. Shiba-shiba, tabi-tabi, choko-choko, ori-ori.


Freshet, n. Kōzui, 5-mizu, de-mizu.

Fret, t.v. Suru, suri-yaburu, suri-kuru, iratsu, jirasu. (i.v.) Iratsuku, dadakeru, naku, jireru.

Fretful, a. Jireru, jirettagaru, dada wo iu.

Friaible, a. Koware-yasui, moroi, sakui, yowai.

Fria, n. Shukke, bōzu.

Friccion, n. Sure-ai, kishimi.

Friday, n. Kinyōbi.

Friend, n. Tomodachi, hōyu, hōbai, mikata, yurube, tayori, kokoro-yasu hito.


Friendship, n. Mutsumajisa, shitashimi, kon-sei, yoshimi, mutsubi, kōgi, yūjō.

Frigate, n. Gunkan.

Fright, n. Osore, odoroki.

Frighten, t.v. Odorokasu, odosu, obiyakasu.

Frightful, a. Osoroshi, kowai, okkanai.

Frightfully, adv. Osoroshiku.

Friar, n. Amu, kan.

Fringe, n. Fusa, baren.

Frik, i.v. Haneru, jareru, tawamureru.

Fritter, t.v. Away time, toki wo tsumiyasu.

Frightens, n. Wazuka na, karui, iyashii, sa-sai na.

Frizzled, a. Chijireru.

Fro, adv. To and — achi-kochi.

Frock, n. Kimono, uwagi.


Bull — hiki, gama; aka-agaeru, so-biki.

Frollick, n. Tawamureru, asobu, jareru.

Frollickome, n. Jaretagaru, fuzaketagaru.

From, prep. Kara, yori.

Front, n. Omote.

Front, i.v. Meku, tai suru.

Front, n. Omote no, mae no.

Front-door, n Omote-mon.

Frontier, n. Kuni no sakai.

Frontlet, n. Ma-bisshii.

Frost, n. Shimo.

Frost-bite, n Shimo-yake.

Frost-bitten, a. Shimoyake naru, shimogoreru.

Frosty, a. — night, shimo-yo.

Frost, n. Awa.

Frost, i.v. Awa wo fuku.

Frothy, a. Awa-gachii na.

Frown, i.v. Shikameru, mayu wo hisomeru.

Frozen, a. Kōta, kogoeta.

Fruicity, t.v. Kōyu, urusou.

Frugal, a. Kenyaku na, kauyaku na, shima-tsu na, tsuzumayaka na, tsunmashii.

Fruality, n. Kenyaku, shimatsu.

Fruit, n. Mi, kiniomi, mizu-kwashii, narimo, kudamono. First fruits, hashirii.

Fruitful, a. Yukata naru, koetaru, mi no ō. — and unfruitful, hōkyō. — year, hō-nen.

Fruitless, a. Mada-na, munashiku, yō ni ta-taru, mi wo meisanu.

Frustrate, t.v. Naku suru, munashiku suru, yamesasaseru, yaburu.
Fry, t.v.  Abura de ageru.
Frying-pan, n.  Age nabe.
Futu, n.  Taki-gi, makai, taki-mono.
Fugitive, n.  Kake-ochi-ru, shuapon nin, dasso nin.
Fulcrum, n.  Teko no dai, teko no makura.
Fuelle, t.v.  Hatasu, sumasu, togeru, jou suru, kanasuru, oken suru.
Full, a.  Ippai, mitsuru, aku, mattaku, jubun.
Full, t.v.  — cloth, momen wo momu.
Full-dress, n.  Seifuku, reifuku.
Fuller, n.  Kifuta-uchi.
Fullly, adv.  Mattaku, shika-to, tsunabiraka ni.
Fulsome, a.  Iya ni naru hodo, shitsauko, bakateine ni.
Fume, t.v.  Ibura, kemuru.
Fume, n.  Kemuri, iki.
Fumigate, t.v.  Fusuberu, ibusu, kemmurasu.
Fumigation, n.  Ibushi, fusobori, ibushi-gusuri.
Fus, n.  Tamawure, kyô, share.
Fund, n.  Motode, moto-ki, mizukin, teate, shihon, saion.
Fundament, n.  Shiri, ishiki, kô-mon.
Fundamental, a.  Kan-yô naru, kompon no.
Funeral, n.  Tomurai, sorei, sôsho, okuri, sôshi-ki, hïmuri.
Fungus, n.  Take, kikurage, kinoko, zei-niku.
Funny, n.  Jôgo.
Funny, a.  Okashii.

Gallantly, adv.  Yuyushiku, isamashiku.
Gallantry, n.  Yûki.
Gall-bladder, n.  Tan-nô.
Gallery, n.  Rôka, sajiki.
Gallipot, n.  Taubo, futamono.
Gallnut, n.  Gobashi, fushi.
Gallon, n.  Mau-mono, = to about, ni-rihô to-ku-gô.
Gallop, i.v.  Kakeru, haishiru, agaku.
Gallworm, n.  Yasude.
Gamble, i.v.  Bakuchi wo utau, bakueki wo suru.
Gambler, n.  Bakuchi-uchi.
Gamboge, n.  Sûshô, tawô.
Gambol, i.v.  House, tamawureru, jareru.
Game, n.  Shôhô-goto, kachi-make; kari, c-mono.
— Two games of chess, shôgi ni bun.  Make — of, chôrô suru.
ゲーム, t.v. Shōbu-goto wo suru, bakuchi wo uisu.
ゲーム, n. Tōkei.
ゲームアイデア, n. Yama-mori.
ゲーム競争, n. Jūryō kisoku.
ゲーム実行, n. Bakuchi-uchi.
ガス, n. Kumi, nakama, toto.
ガソリン, n. Funiku, dasso.
ガオ, n. Rōya, hito-ya, agari-ya, gokuya, gerō, rō.
ガオレ, n. Rōban, rōmori, gokusotsu.
ガープリ, i.e., Akubi suru, kuchi wo hiraku, kuchi wo sitte miru.
ガライフ, n. Nari, ifuku, kimono.
ガバズ, n. Akuta, gomi.
ガーデンリー, n. Sakunin, ukì-ya.
ガボ, n. Gansōzai, fukumigururi.
ガボレ, t.v. Kuchi wo sosogu, ugaï wo suru.
ガリコ, n. Ninniku, niro.
ガルメント, n. Kimono.
ガーナ, n. Kura, dozō.
ガバニ, t.v. Kazaru, yosōun.
ガーリオニオン, t.v. Katameru, chindai wo oku.
ガーリヨン, n. Tamuro, katame, chinai.
ガルチョルス, a. Shaberu, chōchōshii.
ガルター, n. Himo.
ガス, n. Gasu.
ガシ, n. Kiri-kizu.
ガス, t.c. Fukaku kiru.
ガス, t.v. Aegu, ikiseku.
ガス, n. Mon, kido, kado-guchi.
ガスウェイ, n. Kado-guchi.
ガス, t.v. Atsumeru, yoseru, tsudon, tsudon, moru, mogi-atsuineru, yoseru, oshte shiru, suiryō suru. (i.v.) Atsumaru, yoru, muragaru.
ガス, t.v. Ninniku, niro.
ガス, t.v. Hakaru.
ガス, n. Mono-sashi.
ガント, a. Yasetaru.
ガントレット, n. Kote, tenuki.
ガズ, n. Muji, ro, sha.
ガ, a. Kirei na, hanayaka na, hade na, daie na, iki na, shareru, adappoi, ansukata.
ガズ, i.p. Nagameru, mitsumeru.
ガゼット, n. Shimbunshii.
ゲー, a. Do gu, bagu.
ゲヘンナ, n. Jigoku.
ゲラレノス, a. Nebai, nebaritaru, nebatsuku.
ゲルト, t.v. Kintama wo nuku.
ゲルンゲルンゲルン, n. Kintama wo nukaretaru uma.
ゲム, n. Tama.
ギェンダー, n. Moe-oon, shi-yō.
ジェネロジー, n. Keizu, chisui, kētō.
ゲネラ, n. Rui, burui, zoku.
ガネラル, a. Ippan no, tsūrei no, taitei no, o-kata no, taigai no. — name, sōmyō. — assembly, sōkai.
ガネラリスミ, n. Sōdaisho, sōtoku.
ガネラリテリー, adv. Tai-tei, ōkata, ōnune, taiga, tairyaku, oyoso.
ゲート, t.v. Shōsuru, san suru, dekiri, okoru.
ゲート, n. Dai, yo.
ゲネロシティ, a. Ki ga hiroi, ki no oki, monochisumu ni.
ゲネラリティ, n. Sōsei, okori, kigen.
ゲネラル, a. Nengoro na, shinsetsu na.
ゲン, n. Settai.
ゲンティラ, n. Mae no mono.
ゲンテル, a. Teinei na, fūryū na, fūga na, iki na, miyabiyaka na, adevaka na.
ゲンティーズ, n. Rindo, ryūtan.
ゲンティール, n. Ihōin, koto kunitito.
ジェントル, n. Otoshii, onjun naru, yasashii, shizuka na, odayaka na, nyūwa na.
ゲンツメン, n. Kunshi, tegara no hito.
ジェントル, adv. Soro-soro to, sotto, soyo-soyo to, odayaka ni, yasuraka ni, shizukushii ni, soku-soku, sōtō.
ジェントル, n. Samurai, mibun aru hito, rekiriki no hito.
ジェンクリーク, n. Hakaru, jugakuya, uku, sake ni, makoto no, magai no nai.
ジェンス, n. Bu, burui, zoku, rui.
ジオグラファー, n. Chiri-sha.
ジオグラフィ, n. Chiri.
ジオロジー, n. Chishitsu-gaku.
ジオメトリー, n. Kikagaku.
ジオニャン, n. Fujinoshii.
ジン, n. Kizashi, mebasi, moto, ma.
ジン, a. Doitsu no.
ジン, n. Doitsu.
ジェニメイト, i.e., Kizasu, me ga deru.
ジェネレーション, n. Mi-gomori, kwaï-nin, hara-go mori.
ジェクタクル, i.e., Temane wo suru, miburi wo suru.
ジェネラル, n. Temane, mono-mane, miburi.
HAB
Hab.

Hari-fuda,

Nokogiri.

Jikibitsu,

Han,

Sukoyaka

HALF-CASTE-CHILD,
HALF-BREED,
HALF,
HALBERD,
HAIL,
HALF-DRUNK,
HALE,
HAIRY,
HAIR-LACE,
HAIR-DRESSER,
HAIR-BRUSH,
HAO,
HJEMATDRIA,
HALT-WAT,
HALF-MOON,
HALF-DRIED,
HAIR-SPLITTING,
HAIR-PIN,
HAIR-CLOTH,
HAIR,

Left

kaeru,

yodatsu.

HAMPU.

HAGGER, a.

Yaegao naru, yasekotetsa, kashiketaru.

HAGARLE, t.

Kogiru, negiru, kiri-kizamu.

HALF-BROTHER, n.

Hara-chigai no kyōdai, hara-gawari.

HALF-CASTE-CHILD, n.

Ai no ko.

HALF-DEAD, n.

Hanshi-hanshō na.

HALF-DONE, n.

Nama-nie, nama-yake, chūdō.

HALF-DRIED, a.

Namabi no, namaboshi no.

HALF-DRUNK, a.

Namayo no.

HALF-MOON, n.

Han-getsu.

HALF-PAY, n.

Han-taka, hankyū.

HALF-PRICE, n.

Hanka.

HALF-SISTER, n.

Hara-chigai no ane, tane-chigai no imōto.

HALF-WAY, n.

Ham-michi, chū-dō, chu-to, han-to, hampuku.

HALF-WITTED, n.

Baka, ahō, taranai.

HALF-YEAR, n.

Han-toshi, hannya.

HALL, n.

Dō, kwan, in, yashiki, iri-kuhē.

HALLOO, exclam.

Omi, moshī.

HALLOW, t.v.

Uyamau, son-kyō suru.

HALLOCINATON, n.

Mō, genō, mayoi.

HALO, n.

Gokō, — around the moon, tsuki no kata.

HALT, t.v.

Todomaru, bikko wo hiku.

HALTER, n.

Tsunagi-nawa, hazuna.

HALYE, t.v.

Futatsu ni kiru.

HALYARD, n.

Hozuna.

HAM, n.

Momo, rakan.

HAMLET, n.

Mura, machi, sato.

HAMMER, n.

Kamazuchi.

HAMMER-FISH, n.

Shunoku-same.

HAMMOCK, n.

Tauridoko.

HAMPER, t.v.

Sasawaru, hodosareru, sashu-taikaeru, samatageru.

HAND, n.

Te. Right, — migi no te, mete.

Left, — hidari no te, yonde. Empty-handed, —
Hered, n. Oshie ni somuku mono, itan jin, irona.
Heretofore, adv. Kono mae ni, izen, jūrai.
Hereditary, a. Mochi-tsutae no, mochi-kitari no, oya-yuzuri no — disease, taidoku.
Hereby, n. Gedō, itan, sādo.
Heritage, n. Demrai, mochi-kitari no mono, tsutae kitaru mono.
Hermafrodite, n. Futanari.
Hermit, n. Inja, intōnya, yosute-bito.
Hernia, n. Dachō.
Her, n. Gōketsu, eiyū, masurao.
Heroic, a. Tegara na, kenage na, isagiyo, isamashii.
Heroes, n. Yūki, gōmai.
Heron, n. Aosagi.
Herzog, n. Nishin.
Herself, pron. Mizukara, jibun ni.
Hesitate, t.v. Tamerai, yūyo suru, chū-cho suru, shiriai shi wo fumu, tayutau, chūchī, nihan suru.
Hesitation, n. Tamerai, kogi, yūyu.
Heterodox, a. Gedō no, itan no, sado no.
Heterogeneous, a. Konzatsu naru, rui-chigai no.
Heteromorphous, a. I-gyō naru.
Hew, t.v. Iru, hatsuru.
Hexagon, n. Rokkaku.
Hiccough, n. Shiri.
Hiccough, n. Shakuri.
Hidden, a. Kakureitaru.
Hide, t.v. Kakusu, hidamu, (i.v.) Hisomu, hidamu, kikuramau.
Hideous, a. Oroshii, nikui.
Higgle, t.v. Kogiru, negiru.
High-handed, a. Mugoi, murai no.
Highly, adv. Ōki ni.
Highwayman, n. Sanzoku, oihagi, yamadachi.
Hilarity, n. Kyō, omoshiroza.
Hillside, n. Saka, chū-fuku.
Hilt, n. Tsukagashira.
Him, pron. Kare, are, ano hito.
Himself, pron. Mizukara, onore, jibun. By —, hitori de, jibun de.
Hind, a. Ushiro no, ato no. — legs, ato-ashī.
Hinder, t.v. Samatareru, sasawaru, seigiru, jama suru, kodawaru, kobamu, sasae-ru.
Hindmost, a. Ichiban-ato.
Handrance, n. Jama, kodawari, shōge, kosho, sawari, sashi-tsukaee.
Hinge, n. Chōtsu-gai, kaname.
Hinge, t.v. Tsugari.
Hind, t.v. Ate-sukeru, fukan suru.
Hips, n. Shiri.
Hippocampus, n. Umi-uma, kaiba.
Hippopotamus, n. Kawa-uma.
Hire, n. Kyūkin, dai, chin, sonryō, chinsen.
Monthly, — gekkyyū.
His, t.v. Yaitou, oku.
His, pron. Kare no, ano hito no, are no.
Hisse, n. Seishi-goe. To —, seishigo wo dasu, shū to iu.
History, n. Rekishi, kiroku.
Hit, t.v. Ateru, buta, utsu, fureri. — upon, au, de-au, ataru. — off, maneru. — and miss, atari-bahzure.
Hitch, t.v. Tsunagu, motsuru, hikkakaru.
Hitler, adv. Koko ye, kochi ye.
Hitherto, adv. Ima made, kore made.
Hive, n. Haichi no su.
Hoard, t.v. Takuwaeru, tsumu.
Hold-forest, n. Shimo.
Hobber, a. Koe ga kareru, shiwageru.
Hobey, n. Shibori, —, —, —.
Hobble, t.v. Bikkio wo hiku, tobo-tobo to aruku.
Hobby, n. Kabu, kuse.
Hobby-horse, n. Take-uma.
Hogobolin, n. Tengu, bakemono, gangozei.
Hocus-pocus, n. Tezuma wo tsukau, wo in musubu.
Hodge-podge, n. Gotani.
Hoo-phen, n. Buta-oya.
Hoe, n. Kawa. To —, kuwa nite horu.
Honden, n. Otemba.
Home, t.v. Ageru, hiki-agaru, kakageru.
Hold, n. Tsukami, tegakari. — of a ship, fune no soko.
Hole, n. Ana.
Holiday, n. Matsuri, kyūjitsu, iwaibī, kajitsu, saijitsu.
Holiness, n. Kiyo koto, sei naru koto, shinsei.
Holland, n. Oranda.
Hollo, interj. Hito wo yobu ko = 5i.
Hollow, t.v. Kubomaru, kuru.
Hol, n. Tarayū, hiragi.
Hollyhock, n. Aoi.

**IMPEDANCE**, t.v. Noror, tokobu, shuso suru.

**IMPECCATION**, n. Noroi, shuso.


**IMPELLING**, t.v. Haramaseru, kwainin sa-renu. (pass.) Haramu, kwainin ni naru.

**IMPRESS**, t.v. Osu, oshi-komu. — on the mind, kimo ni mezuiru, isiifukumere.


**IMPRESSION**, n. Ato, kata, shirushi, kokoro ni kanzuru koto. — of a seal, hangyo.

**IMPRINT**, a. Kokoro ni tessuru, arigataki, mune ni kotaeru.

**IMPRINT**, n. Otsu, oshi-komu, oshi-tasukeru, shiruru. — on the mind, kokoro ni mezuiru.

**IMPRISON**, t.v. Rōya ni ireru, jūrō suru. — in one's house, heimon suru, chikkyo, tsutsu-shimu.

**IMPRISONMENT**, n. Rōsha, jūro, kingoku.

**IMPROBABLE**, a. Nassō na, nakarō, arumai, ariso no mai, nassō, shinin-gataki.

**IMPROBABILITY**, n. Fusō na, funai, fusōti, ni-awaru, ni kanawanu, mutai, futōzen, hibunu. — conduct, fugyō.

**IMPROBITY**, n. Fugyōseki, fugyōi, busabō na koto.

**IMPROVE**, t.v. Susanumu, agaru, jōzu ni naru, yoku naru. (t.v.) Susanumu, ageru, yoku suru, hidatsu. — the opportunity, toki ni jōzuru, ki ni őzuru. Improving daily, himashiki ni yoku naru.

**IMPROVEMENT**, n. Yoku naru koto, susumi, shimpō, shūkai.

**IMPROVEMENT**, n. Fusōjin, fukaku.

**IMPROVEMENT**, a. Fusōi na, fuyōjin na, tashinami naki, yōi sen, fukaku na.

**IMPROVEMENT**, n. Tatsushimenshi naki koto, buyōjin, yudan, keisotsu.


**IMPROVEMENT**, n. Burei, busabō.


**IMPON**, t.v. Hi-fusegu, kobamu, motoru, saka-raru.

**IMPULSE**, n. Ikioi, chōshi, hibiki, kotae.


**IMPUTE**, a. Kitanai, fuketsu na, yogoreta, fujo na, kagerōna, mazetta, mase-mono ga aru. — sound, daku-on.


**IMPUTATION**, n. Kisen, owasure, nuritakeru, iikakeru, iioseru, kasebureru, kazekeru.

In, or Intro, prep. Uchi, ni, nite; also the compounds of komu, and iru, and p.p. ending of verbs, te. To go in, hairu. Put — , ireru.

**Fall** — , oshi-komu, hamaru. To be — , iru, oru. **Jump** — , tobi-komu. Knock — , buchi-komu. **Throw** — , nage-komu. **Pour** — , tsugu. **Pull** — , hiki-komu, hiki-ireru. To strike in anger, ikatte butsu. Go in haste, isoide yuku. Run in fear, kowagate hashiru. In my opinion, waakushi no omou ni wa — , ofce, tōyaku, zaiyaku, zaikin. Come in, o-agari-nasare. The ship is not in yet, fune ga mada nayō shina. Is Mr. . . . in? . . . sau wa orimasu ka, or go zaishuku ka. He is not in, orimasen, or rusu de gozaimasu, — and out, de-iri. Just in time, chōdo ma ni aimasu. Not in time, ma ni awanu. He has gone in, uchi ni haiita.

**INABILITY**, n. Atawaru koto, dekinu koto, oyo-banu koto.

**INACCESSIBLE**, a. Yukarenu, yobanu, itarenu.

**INACCURACY**, n. Machigai, sói, tagai, ayamari.

**INACCURATE**, a. Machigau, sói aru, shiumi ga nai, sosō na.

**INACTIVE**, a. Bushō na, hone-oranu, okotaru, hataranan.

**INACTIVITY**, n. Uegokanu koto, okotari, hataranan koto, busho.

**INADEQUATE**, a. Fusoku na, taranum, sorowanu, jūban naranu.

**INADMISSIBLE**, a. Ukerarenu, yurusarenu, shōchi no dekinu.

**INDEPENDENT**, a. Okotaru, nen wo irenu, kō wo tsukenu.

**INDEPENDENCY**, adv. Ayamatte, sosō de, haka-razu.

**INELIGIBLE**, a. Torarenu.


**INAPPLICABLE**, a. Awanu, fu-niai, kanawanu.

**INAPPLICABLE**, a. Hakaranu.

**INAPPROACHABLE**, a. Chikazukarenu.

**INAPPROPRIATE**, a. Fu-niai, awanu, tekitō senu.


**INATTENTION**, n. Ki wo tsukenu koto, yudan.

**INATTENTIVE**, n. Ne wo irenu, ki wo tsukenu, okotaru, yudan suru.

**INQUALIBLE**, a. Kikoenu.

**INQUEST**, t.v. Kura ni ageru, hajimeru.

**INQUISITION**, n. Sokui.


**INBORN**, a. Umaru-tanita, shōioku no, shōrai.

**INCALCULABLE**, a. Kazoarenu, hakaranu, kanjō dekinu, busu.

**INCAUTION**, n. Mahō, majutsu, chōboku, shihen.


**INCAPACITY**, n. Fu-kiryō, fu-saichī.


**INCARNATION**, n. Nintai wo ukeru koto, keshin, jūshin, kōten, kōsen.

**INCLINE**, t.v. Tatsuamu, kisen, sāya ni ireru.


**INDEXIBILITY**, a. Te ni hi wo tsukeru, sōdo wo okomitaru. — fire, tsukeyi.
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| Indian, a. | Nibui, don na, todokoru, Ugokazu. |
| INEXISIBLE, a. | Manükarenu, nogarenu. |
| INEXPLICABLE, a. | Fuku hoto, toki-akawarenu, toku ni tokarenu. |
| INEXISIBLE, a. | Iretu, ni iwarenu, e mo iwa-n, itisukusarenu. |
| INEXTINGUISHABLE, a. | Kesanrenu, kusu ni kessen. |
| INEXTRICABLE, a. | Hodoakarenu, token. |
| INFLAMMABLE, a. | Machigai naki, machibigawanu. |
| INFAMOUS, a. | Futoi, nikui, furaschi na, keshitaranu. |
| INFAMY, n. | Naore, kaarin, haji. |
| INFANCY, n. | Wakaki toki, itokenai toki, osanai toki, jaku-nen. |
| INFANT, n. | Akambô, aikago, misugo, midorigo. |
| INFANTILE, a. | Mabiki, kogoshiru. |
| INFANTY, n. | Hohi, kichi-musashiru. |
| INFATUATED, a. | Mayou, oboreru, hamaren. |
| INFECT, t.v. | Utsusu, densen suru, kaboreru, usuru, man-keru. |
| INFECTIOUS, a. | Densu suru, utsuru. |
| INFER, t.v. | Obihi shuru, suiryô suru, sui-satsu suru, oshihakaharu. |
| INHERITANCE, n. | Twumari. |
| INFIRM, a. | Ooru, makeru, shita. — quality, gelin. |
| INFIRMER, a. | Oorun, makeru, shita. |
| INFIRMITIES, n. | Gê-hai, me-shita no mono. |
| INFECTION, t.v. | Komaraseru. |
| INFIDEL, n. | Fur-injuin, shînô suru hoto. |
| INFIDELITY, n. | Fusinkô, fuchûgi. |
| INFILTRATION, n. | Shimikomi. |
| INFINITE, a. | Kagiri naki, saigene naki, kiwami naki, mu-hen na. |
| INFIRM, a. | Yowai, jûjuku na, hi-nyaku na, byôshin na, oiboreru, dejaku. |
| INFIRMARY, n. | Byôin. |
| INFLAMMATION, n. | Yama-i, byôhi, yaamachi, ochido. |
| INFLICT, t.v. | Moyasu, yaku, kinshô suru, ika-nasu. |
| INFLICTED, a. | Tadareru, kinshô slita, biran suru. |
| INFLAMMABLE, a. | Moeru, moe-yasui. |
| INFLAMMATION, n. | Kinshô, yen. |
| INFLATE, t.v. | Fukururan, fukusurueru. |
| INFLATION, n. | Hatarakia, katsuyô. |
| INFLUXIBLE, a. | Mayou, yabi, amachchi, ochido. |
| INFLUENCE, t.v. | Taimi ni okonou, basureru. |
| INFLUENCE, n. | Isei, ikô, ikii, okage, suikyo, haku, haburi. |
| INFLUENZA, n. | Fuja, jak, kambô. |

Japan-Pepper, n. Sanshō.

Japan-Varnish, n. Urushi.

Jan, t.v. Ugokasu, yurugasu, hibiku.

Jan, n. Tsubo, kame.

Jasmine, n. Kuchinashi.


Jaudice, n. Odan.

Javelin, n. To-yari.

Jaw, n. Ago.


Jealous, a. Netamu, sone-mu, yakamamu, serau, rinkin no sukai.

Jealousy, n. Yaki-mochi, shitto, netami, rinki, jinsuke, yaku.


Jelly, n. Ame.

Jelly-Fish, n. Kurago.

Jeopardy, n. Ayauki, kennon, kinan.

Jeopardize, t.v. — life, inochigake wo suru.

Jerk, i.v. Shakuru, haneru, bikutsuku, bikubiku suru, hikumeku. (t.v.) Nageru.


Jester, n. Taikomochi, dokemono.

Jesticulate, a. Kōkatsu na warugashikōki.


Jetson, n. Hani wo suru koto.

Jetty, n. Hakoba, sambashiki.


Jewelry, n. Tamaizaku.

Jiffy, n. In a —, sugi nu.

Jio, n. Odori.

Jilt, t.v. Hadan suru, hengai suru, nagaeri suru.

Jingle, t.v. Narasu. (i.v.) Naru.


Joining-house, n. Toi-ya.

Job-work, n. Chin-shigoto.

Jockey, n. Bakurō.

Jocose, a. Jōdan, tawamureru.

Jog, t.v. Ugokasu.

Join, t.v. Awaseru, tsugu, kuwara, soeru, gasurrū. (past.) Au.

Joiner, n. Sashimonoshi.

Joinery, n. Sashimono.


Jolly, a. Omoshirōgaru, kyō ni iro, yukai na.

Jolt, i.v. Ugoku, ureru.

Jostle, t.v. Osu. — each other, oshi-an.

Jot, n. Ten, chobo, miju.


Journey, n. Tabi, ryō-kā, ji, michinori.

Joyful, a. Ureshii, yorokōbashii, yorokonde aru.

Joyfully, adv. Yorokonde.

Judge, n. Saiban-nin, tori-sabakibaka, shirabe-yaku.


Judgment-seat, n. Shirasu, sabaki no za.

Judiciary, n. Shihōken-saibusho.


Judg., n. Tokkuri.

Juggle, i.v. Tezuma wo tekau, shinadama wo tsukau.

Jugler, n. Yashi, tezuma-tsukai, shinadama-tsukai, mamezō.

Jute, n. Shiru.

July, n. Shichi-gatsu.

Jumble, t.v. Konzatsu suru, konran suru, mucha-mucha ni suru. (i.e.) Gotatsu, gota-gota shite iro, iregomi, iri-kumu,iri-midaru.

Jump, i.v. Tobu, haneru. — over, tobi-kōeru. — down, tobi-oriru. — up on, tobi-agaru. — into, tobi-kumon, tobi-iru. — off, tobi-oriru. — through, tobi-tōru

Junction, n. Awasere koto, awaseome, ochi-ai.

Juncture, n. Kyūba.

Junk, n. Roku-gatsu.

Jungle, n. Hayashi.

Junk, a. Wakai.

Junker, n. Ibuki, toshōshi.

Junk, n. Fune.


Jurisdiction, n. Ryō, ryōbun, shihai, haika, kwankaikōsu, kwan-nai.

Jurisdiction, n. Hōritsu gaku, hōrigaku.

Justice, adv. Hōritsu-ka.


Just, adv. Chōdo, adakamo, tate, sangara. — as it is, ari no nama. — right, chōdo yo. — now, tadaima: Water just drawn, kumi tate no mizu. Bread — baked, yaki-tate no pan. Give me —, one, tada hitotsu okure. Just as I thought of going, yūkō to omou tokoro ni.

Just, a. Richigai na, shōjiki na, renchoku na, kōhei na, seichoku na, oyake na, choku na, tadasahi.

Justice, n. Gi, ri, giri, do, dōri.

Justification, n. Gi to seraruru koto, gi to suru koto.

Justice, t.v. Tadasahi to sadaeru, tsumi nashi to i-watasu, gi to suru.

Justly, adv. Tadasubuki.

Just-out, i.v. Sashi-deru, harai-dasu.

Juvensile, a. Wakai, itokenai.
Nabe,
hi-
I
i
of
n/f
fnshikuHaUu.
Kyodai,
kogntana.
tataku.
t.v.
KND,
KIND,
KND,
KICK,
KETTLE,
KEEPSAKE,
KESTREL,
KM.
KEENLY,
Kn>,
KEEP,
KICK,
KEYSTONE,
KEY-NOTE,
KEEN,
KEEL,
KAOLINE,
KALPA,
KAL
of
zama.
komu.
mind,
yokeru.
komerareru.
mind,
bansuru.
shotai
ikasu.
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any,
out,
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silence,
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LED, n. たん。
LEDGER, n. ちゅうめん，たいちょう。
LEE, n. かざしも，かざした。
LEECH, n. 幽究，うすと。
LEEK, n. 喜助，かし。
LEER, n. れびー，れい。
LEGGING, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEGEND, n. じしん，じしん。
LENS, n. きょうしょ，きょうしょ。
LENT, n. わずか，わずか。
LENTIFOLIA, n. わずか，わずか。
LENTIS, n. わずか，わずか。
LEGALIZE, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEGISLATION, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEGISLATE, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEGITIMATE, n. きょうしょ，きょうしょ。
LEGISTATION, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEGALIZATION, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEGAL, n. きょうしょ，きょうしょ。
LEADER, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEG, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEAD, n. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEAD, v. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LED, v. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEADER, v. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEADER, v. れんきょう，れんきょう。
LEGAL, v. きょうしょ，きょうしょ。
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LEGAL, v. きょうしょ，きょうしょ。
Lie, n. Uso, itsuwari, kyogon, mampachi, chiku.

Lie, t.v. Uso wo tsuku, itsuwaru. White — haya-uso.


down, neru, fusu. — in, san wo suru, ko wo umu. Let lie, nekusau. — over, nokoru, noberu. — with, dokin suru, kōgō suru.

Lien, n. Shujī, tono sama.


Lieutenant, n. Tai-i, chū-i. — colonel, chūsha.


Lifeline, n. Tsukubune.

Lifeline insurance, n. Seimei-hoken. — company, seimeihoken-kaisha.

Lifeless, a. Inochi no nai, darui, daraketa.

Life-like, adj. Likeliness, sbobutsu-ra tsuri-ito.


Life-splitting, n. Ishihō, isshō, sho-gai, saizei, jinrei, wadai, shōbutsu-ra, lbstbotusu wo itsushita.

Life-water, n. Sekkwaisui.

Liking, n. Sakai, hagiri, kiri, kiwa, kuki, sai-gen.

Limit, t.v. Kagiri, kawamuru.


Limitless, n. Kagiiri no nai.

Limp, i.v. Bikkō wo hiku.

Limpid, n. Kiyoki, kiyoraka, suumu.

Linchpin, n. Sen, kusabi.

Line, n. Uto, nawa, suji, chisui, ke. A line from top to bottom, kudari. To strike a line, sumi wo utaru. Carpenter’s —, suminawara.

Fishing —, tsuri-ito.

Line, t.v. Ura wo tsukeru, kei wo hiku.

Lineage, n. Chisui, suji, kettō, shison, sujime, sujō, ketsu-myaku, nagare.

Lianel, a. — descent by the eldest son, chakuryū.


Link, n. Nuno, rinneru.

Linker, i.v. Mateu, hinsadoru, temadoru, tame-ran, guzu-guzu suru, yutoru.


Lining, n. Una.

Link, n. Kwan, wa.

Link, t.v. Tsuaguru, hameru, kumu, kakeru.

Lin, n. Hotsuki, sanashi, mensanshi.

Lintel, n. Kamachi, kainoi.

Lion, n. Shishi.


Liquid, t.v. Tokeru, ūkura, suwa suru, boyakeru.

Liquid, n. Mizu-mono, ryūdōbutsu.

Liquidate, t.v. Tokeru, harau, kaizai suru.

Liquidation, n. Kaizai.

Liquidate, n. Kazō, zubōto.

Limping, n. Shīta-motsure, shīta-tarazu.

List, n. Tammono no miuno, mokuroku, shima-gaki, meibo.

List, n. (anticast) Katayoru, kashigu.

Listen, t.v. Kiku, chōmon suru.

Listless, a. Ukkari to, ki ga tsukarun.

Literal, a. — translation, choku-yaku. — meaning, jigen.

Literati, n. Nakusa, monoshiri, hakushiki.

Literature, n. Nakumon, bun, bunbō, bungaku.

Lithic-acid, n. Nyō-sai.

Lithography, n. Ishizuri, sekiban.
litigious, a. Kuji-zuki na, soshōzuki na, rikutupooppi.

litigate, t.v. Soshō suru.

litter, n. Gomi, chiri, akuta, kuzu.


literary, n. Reihaishiki.


live, a. Ikitōoru.

livelihood, n. Kurashi-kata, kurashi, tosei, shōbai, kuchisugi, kagyō, nariwai, kwalkkei, yosugi, yowatari.

lively, a. Ki no karui, kigaru na, keiki ga yoi, nigiyaaka.

liver, n. Kan no zo, kimo.

livid, a. Aoasmeta.

living, n. Ikiteoru, ikiteru, ikitaru, iki-nagazera, tosei, nariwai, shinai.

lizard, n. Inori, yamori, tokage.

loach, n. Dojō.

load, n. Da, katsugi, ni, tsunidaka.

load, t.v. Tsumu, komeru, noseru.


loafing, a. Namakeru, norakura suru, bushō suru.

loaf, n. Norakura mono, namake-mono, asobizuki.

loaf-sugar, n. Bōzatō.

load, n. Ma-tsuchi.

loan, n. Shōzoku.

loaf, t.v. Kasu.


loathsome, a. Kirai na, kirawashii.

love of the ear, a. Mimi-tabu.

lober, n. Kuruma-ebi.

locality, n. Tokoro, sho, atari, hen, tochi.

locate, t.v. Tateru, oku.

location, n. Tateru-tokoro, basho, jisho.


lock, t.v. Jō wo orosu, tojiru, shimeru. — one's self in, toki-komeru.

locket, n. Kōhaze.

lock-jaw, n. Hashōfu.

locomotion, n. Unten.

locomotive, n. Jōkisha, kikwansha.

lockst, n. Uo.

lodestone, n. Jishaku.

lodge, t.v. Yadoro, shuku suru, tomaru, tōryū suru.

lodge, n. Momban-sho.

lodger, n. Kyaku, kisokumina.

lodging, n. Yadori, shuku, tōryū.

loft, n. Moya, yane-ura.

loftily, adv. Takakin, takaburite.

lofty, a. Takai, kō.


logic, n. Rompō, rouri.

logical, a. Rompō no, rompō ni kanau.

loan, n. Koshi.

loiter, i.v. Himadoru, temadoru, buratsuku, guzu-gusu, gudotsuku.

lonely, a. San-stito, shin-shin to shita, monosabishii, wabishii.


long, i.v. Shitau, koiishiku omou, koi-shitau, koisigaru.

longitude, n. Nagai, chōmei, chōju.

look, i.v. Tetedo, keido.


lookout, n. Monomi, mihari, tomi.

loom, n. Hata.

loop, n. W. Isu, wana, chi.

loop-hole, n. Hazama, yazama.

look, i.v. Toku, yurumeru, kutsurogu, darumu, tarumu, yu-ru, hanareru, hiraku, akeru, yuru, hazureru, hanasu.

loose, a. Yurui, hazureta.

loosen, t.v. Tokeru, yurumeru, kutsuogu, yuruku suru, tarumeru, hanasu.

looseness, n. Yurusa, geri.

loot, n. Bun-dori-mono.

loot, t.v. Bun-dori suru.


loveside, a. Kashigui, katannku, katazuri.

loquacious, a. Taben na, shabero, chō-chōshii, kuei-mane na.

loquat, n. Biwa, rokitsu.

lord, n. Shu, shu-juin, nushi, aruji, kimi, tono, danra.

lordly, a. Jiman-naru, takabaru, dannagao.

lore, n. Gakuron, jutsu, oshie.

lose, t.v. Ushimui, onosu, funjitu, son suru, makeru, nukeru. — the way, niyou.

lose and win, n. Kaichi-make, shōbi.

lone, n. Make-kata.

kami-san,  
Kichigai  
Uji,  
Ma-ni-nwase.  
amends,  
object,  
Okata,  
teauku,  
Tsukuri,  
fudeki  
yoroi.  
endoi
M accesses, t.v. Hakaru, kench woutsu, sokuryō suru. — with the hands, to-zumori.
Meat, n. Niku, tamemono, shokujī.
Mechanic, n. Shokukan.
Mechanic-, n. Kikai, chōgaku.
Mechanisms, n. Shīkake, tsukuri-kata.
Medal, n. Shōhāi.
Meddle, i.e. Kamau, sawaru, ijiru, tonjaku suru, tori-au, desu-reru, kakawaru, kwankei suru.
Meddlesome, a. Suikyō na, monozuki na.
Medieval, n. Naka-nukashī no, Claude no.
Mediate, n. Tori-nasu, tori-atsukau, tori-motsu, atsukau.
Mediation, n. Tori-atsukai, atsukai.
Mediator, n. Chū-nin, chūhō nin, atsukainin, nakadachi, naka-ire, aitsusnin, hitozute.
Medicament, n. Kusuri, yaku.
Medicinal, a. — plant, yakuōsō.
Mediate, i.v. Kangaeru, zazen suru, hakuar.
Mediation, n. Zazen, kangaee.
Mediterraean-sea, n. Chichūkai.
Medley, n. Mucha-kucha, konzatsu, gotamaze.
Meek, n. Ontō na, onju na, nyūwa na, yasashii.
Meet, a. Sōto naru, tekito naru, kanau.
Meet, i.r. Au, deau. — together, atsumaru, yoroi, shukkaw suru, yoru, kwai suru. Wish to —, stai-ai.
Melancholy, n. Kyūtā, ki ga fusagu, shinkī, usa, ushirū.
Melaw, m. Yawaraka na, juku shitaru.
Mellow, n. Ne, oto, no-iro, uta.
Melon, n. Uri. — patch, kwaden.
Melt, i.t. Toku, orokeru. — away, kieru.
Melt, t.v. Tokasu. — metal, kane wo wakasu.
Member, n. Eda, hito, mono. The five —, gotai.
Membrane, n. Maku.
Memoirs, n. Ichidaiki, genkōroku, yuraigai, demote, rireki.
Memorial, a. Kioku subeki, mei, nadakaki, yūmei na.
Memorial, n. Katami, tsue, kempaku, kengan.
Memorialize, i.v. Kempaku suru.
Memorize, t.v. Kioku suru, oboeru, soranjiru.
Men, n. Hito, uingen, hitobito, jirui.
Menace, t.v. Odosu, odoshi-tsukeru, kyōkaka suru.
Menace, n. Odoshi-tsukeru koto, ikaku, odoshi.
Menagerie, n. Remono no mise-mono, dōbutsu-ten.
Mend, t.v. Nasa, tsukururu, aratameru, hida- tsu. (i.v.) Masaru. — metal VAR, ika-kuru.
Mendacious, n. Itsuwaru, usotsuki na.
Mental, n. Genan, ge-jo, shimobo, ışıhashi mono.
Menorrhagia, n. Chirō, gekkei-kwaiteu.
Menses, n. Tsuki no mono, sawari, keisui, gekkei, tsukiyaku, keki, meguri.
Mental, a. Shin, kokoro no. — faculties, sai-ryoku. — arithmetic, munazumori, munzan'yō.
Menstruate, i.v. Meguri ni naru.
Menstruation, n. Soku-ryō gaku.
Mention, t.v. In, hanasu, tangeru, noheru.
Mercenary, a. Kane-zuku naru, ryoku de suru.
Mercer, n. Gofukuya.
Merchandise, n. Ni, nimotsu, shina, shiro mono, shōshiki, shōbā, akiina, baihā.
Merchant, n. Aikindo, aikudo, shō-ni.
Merchantable, a. Akiinai ni naru, muki no ii, iuake no ii.
Merchantman, n. Akinai-bune, nibune, hösen, baisen.
Mercure, n. Mizu-gane, suigen, kō.
Mercy, n. Jihi, awaremi. To be at his —, auu hito no jiyū ni naru.
Mercy-seat, n. Shokusai-cho.
Mercely, adv. Tada, nomi, bakari, shikanai.
Meridian, n. Nitchi, mahiru.
Merchant, n. Kö, isao, kudoku.
Merit, i.v. Ataru beki, hazu; as, a faithful servant merit, praisew, chū-naru keri no shō subeki mono da. Merits severe punishment, hidoku keibatsu su-beki mono nari.
Meritorious, a. Shō-subeki, homubeki, kō aru, yūka na. — deed, kō, tegara.
MERRY ANDREW, n. Dōke-mono.
MESS, n. Me.
MESMERISM, n. Denkijutsu.
MESS, n. Dōshokusha; konzatsu. To make a — of, fategiwa ni dekusō, konzatsu sasēru.
MESS, t.v. Taberu, tomo ni shoku suru.
MESSAGE, n. Kōjō, tayori, otozure, shōsoku, bingi, kotozuke, tsukai.
MESSAGE, n. Tsukai, eishia.
MESSMATE, n. Dō-shoku, dō-shokunin.
METAL, n. Kane.
METALLURGIST, a. Kane-fuki.
METALLURGY, n. Kane wo fuki-wakeru jutsu.
METAMORPHOSIS, t.v. Hensurū, henkwa suru, henge suru, bakēru.
METAPHOR, n. Kēyō, tatae.
METAPHORICALLY, adv. Kēyō shite, tataete.
METAPHYSICS, n. Seirigakū.
METAPHYSICIAN, n. Seirigakusha.
METASTESIS, n. Teushi, byōdo-kutsu-tenshi.
METEMPSYCHOSIS, n. Umare-kawari, ruten, riinden, rinya.
METHOD, n. Yohai-boshi, ryūsei.
METEROLOGY, n. Kishō-gaku.
METODICAL, a. Torishimari no yoi, junjo no aru.
METROPOLIS, n. Miyako.
METROPOLITAN, a. Miyako ni oru.
METTLER, a. Kitsui, kizu-yoku, takumashii.
MESS, i.w. Nyia-niya to naku.
MITOMA, a. Akki, jaki, deshōkki.
MICA, n. Kirara, ummono, kinseiseki.
MICROPHONE, n. Daionkōyō.
MICROSCOPE, n. Mushi-megane, kembikyō.
MUCRURATION, n. Nyōtai.
MIDDLE-MAN, n. Chuin, nakōdo, saitori, nakagai.
MIDDLE, a. Kanari, zuibun, chuhiin, chūgurai, chu-dōri.
MIDNIGHT, n. Yonaka, yahan.
MIDST, n. Naka, uchi, chu, nakaba, saichii, chūto, chūdō.
MIDSUMMER, n. Chu-ka.
MIDWAY, n. Michi no nakaba, hanto, chūto.
MIDWIFE, n. Tori-age-baba, saruma.
MIDWINTER, n. Sankwa.
MIDWINTER, n. Chuhiin.
MIEN, n. Nari, nari-furi.
MIDFED, a. Kobara wo tatsu, ikaru, suneru.
MIGHT, n. Chikara, ikīoi, sei, tsuyosa, rika. — and main, chikara wo tsukushite. Cried out with all his might, koe no kagiri ni yonda.
MIGHT, pret. of may, is thus formed: if he had called the doctor earlier he might have recovered, hayaku ichi na kakattara naotta de arō. If he had wished he might have gone, kimi-itta-ra yuku de attarō. I might have sold them last year, kyō-nenuru de attarō. Don’t fire the gun, you might shoot somebody, teppō wō hanasu na hito ni attarō mo shirena. Don’t cross on the log, you might fall, marukubishi wo wataru na ocheru to ikenai.
MIGHTILY, adv. Tsuyoku, hageshiki, kibishiki, ōki, ikō aru, gōsei naru.
MIGHTY, t.v. Utsuru, wataru, kuni-gae wo suru, iju suru.
MILAGE, n. Ryoichi.
MILD, a. Umai, hodayoi, yawaraka na, yasshii, nodoka na. — of taste, narui.
MIDWINTER, n. Kabī, kabiru, fukeru, komogueru.
MILDLY, adv. Umaku, hodayoku, yawaraka ni, nuruku, yasshikku.
MILE-STONE, n. Ichiri-zuka.
MILESTONE, n. Kokogirō.
MILITARY-SCHOOL, n. Heigakkō.
MILITATE, t.v. Sakarau, teki suru, semeru.
MILITIA, n. Mimpei, nohei, hōhei, kokumigun.
MILK, n. Chichi.
MILK, t.v. Chichi wo shiboru.
MILKFEVER, n. Chichi-burū, nyūnetsu.
MILKMAID, n. Chichi-shibori onna.
MILKWAY, n. Ama-no-gawa, ginka.
MILKWEED, n. Himehagi, towata.
MILL, n. Usu.
MILLED, a. Awa.
MILLER, n. Onna-bōshiya.
MILLION, n. Hyaku-man, sen-sen.
MILKSTONE, n. Hiki-usu no ishi.
MILT, n. Haragago.
MIMIC, n. Mono-maneshi.
MIMIC, t.v. Maneru, mono-mane suru. — others, hito-mane wo suru.
MINC, t.v. Tatakau, komaka ni kuru, hayaua.
MINC-MAT, n. Hayashi-niku.
MIND, t.v. Nen wo ireru, ki wo tsukeru, kokoro ni kakeru, itou, mochiru, toriau, tonjaku suru, kaerimuru, kangaeru, omou, kizukau.
MINDFUL, a. Ki wo tsukeru, tsutsushimu, kokoro ni kakeru.
MINE, a. Watashikushi no, ware no.
MINE, t.v. Horm, aragane wo hori-dasu.
MINE, n. Mabu, anṣa, kōzan, jiraikwā.
MINE, n. Kanchoi, kōfu.
N.

Nail, n. Kugi, tsueme, aikugi. To hit the —, hoshi ni ataru.
Name, a. Hadaka na, ratei, aka-hadaka na, meihaku naru. — sword, nukimi, haku-jin.
— body, hada-mi.
Nakedness, a. Hadaka, inkiyō.
Name, t.v. Na wo tsukeru, nanoru, nazukeru, shō suru, gōsuru. To call names, nonoshira. Suiting the —, na ni shi-ōu.
OAK

Oak, n. Kashi no ki.
Oakum, n. Maihada or makihada, kihada.
Oak, n. Bo, kai. — maker, roya.
Oat, n. Karasu-mugi.
Oath, n. Chikai, seigun.
Obdurate, a. Ganko naru, fu-niujō, katai.
Obdience, n. — to parents, kōkō. — to a master, chūgī.
Obdient, a. Shitagau, kōkō naru, kō-naru.
Obsinance, n. Aisatsu, eeshaku, jigi.
Obey, t.v. Shitagau, fuku suru, nabiku, mochi-

ODE

Obsolete, a. Faruku narite ima wa mokkiira-

Obliged, a. Ganko, wagamama, kimama,

Obligate, t.v. Jama wo suru, sasawari, ma-

Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,

Observation, n. Kumotsu, sonse-mono, matsur

Obedient, a. Shitagau, okouau.

Obedience, n. — to makers, roya.

Obedient, a. Shitagau, kōkō naru, kō-naru.

Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,

Obligate, t.v. Jama wo suru, sasawari, ma-

Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,

Obedient, a. Shitagau, kōkō naru, kō-naru.

Obligate, t.v. Jama wo suru, sasawari, ma-

Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,

Obedient, a. Shitagau, kōkō naru, kō-naru.

Obligate, t.v. Jama wo suru, sasawari, ma-

Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,

Obedient, a. Shitagau, kōkō naru, kō-naru.

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Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,

Obedient, a. Shitagau, kōkō naru, kō-naru.

Obligate, t.v. Jama wo suru, sasawari, ma-

Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,

Obedient, a. Shitagau, kōkō naru, kō-naru.

Obligate, t.v. Jama wo suru, sasawari, ma-

Obligation, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,
Odious, a. — Nikui, kirawashii, niku-nikushii.

Odor, n. — Nioi, ka, kaori.

Oddfellow, n. — Kōshāi.

Ösofhaus, n. — Ikwan, shokudō.

Of, prep. — No. — Of course, mochiron, shizen. — latte, chikagōro, kinrui; — old, mukashii.

Of itself, hitori de, onosu to, onozukara.


Oft, adv. — Oo, Gomi, akuta.

Ofence, n. — Tsumi, ocedo, toga, okori.

Offend, t.v. — Oksasu, rippuku-saseru, itameru, sorasu, hazasu, kobara ga tatsu, fureru, ki ni sakurau, ki ni sawaru.

Offensive, a. — Iya-naka, kirai-na, kimusai, kiza da.

Offer, t.v. — Ageru, dasu, kumotsu suru, tazum- keru, ssagaseru, tatematsuru, i-iiru, yaru, so- naseru. I offered him a hundred dollars but he would not take it, hyaku doru yarō to iutomo toranai. What offer do you make! ikura o dashei nasaru ka.

Offering, n. — Kumotsu, tamuke, sonase-mon, lōnō.


Officiale, i.v. — Tsutomeru, okouna, tori-atsu- kau, shugyō suru.

Officious, a. — Sewa wo yaku, suikyo, sewazu- ki na.

Offscoring, n. — Kuzu.

Offset, n. — Eda, sashihiki-kanjiō.

Offshoot, n. — Eda, bumpa, ha.

Offspring, n. — Shison, ko, sue.


Oh, interj. — Aa, oya-oya, ò.

Oil, n. — Abura, yū.

Oil, t.v. — Abura wo tsukeru.

Oilcake, n. — Abura-kasu.

Oils, n. — Abura-tsugi.

Oilcloth, n. — Jūtan.

Oil jar, n. — Abura-tsubo.

Oilpainting, n. — Abura-ye.

Oil-paper, n. — Abura-gami.

Oilpress, n. — Abura-shime.

Oil-shop, n. — Abura-ya.

Oil-tree, n. — Abura-daru.

Oil, a. — Aburake aru, aburakko.

Ointment, n. — Kōyaku, nankō, nioi-abura.


Old-age, n. — Oi, rōnen, rō.

Older, a. — brother, ani. — sister, aene.

Odest, a. — son, chakushi, sōryō, chōnan. — daughter, ane-euseume.

Old-fashioned, a. — Kofū no, furukusai, furume- kashii.

Old-testament, n. — Kyōyaku.

Oleofragans, n. — Mokusei, katsura.

Oleander, n. — Kyōchikusai.

Olive, n. — Karamai.


Omea, n. — Oo, saigo, iyahate.

Omelet, n. — Tamago-yaki, omulent.

Omentum, n. — Mōmaku.

Onious, a. — Fukitsu na.

Omission, n. — Ochido, shi-ochi, ayamachi, ochi, dame, datsumaku. — of a word, rakui.


Omnibus, n. — Noriai-basha.

Omnipotent, a. — Atawazaru koto nasu, dekinu koto nasu, senmu.

Omnipresent, a. — Arazaru tokoro naki.

Omniscient, n. — Shiranu koto naki, senchi.


On, adv. — To put on clothes, kimono wo kiru. To go on, suikumu.

Once, a. — Ichido, aru-lī, kатаute. At —, sokuji, tachidokoro, sugi ni, sokokun, sokkon.

One, a. — Ichī, hitotsu. — day (uncertain), aru-lī. All —, onajikutte, kama-wanau. One by —, hitotsum-ni. — o'clock, ichiji. (of a pair) kataippō, kata-kata. — after the other, tsugi-tsugi ni, jun-jun ni. — person, hitorii, ichi ni. — effort, ikkyo. — another, tagai- ni, tomaro. — one way or another, dōka-kōka.

One corner, n. — Kata-zumi.

One eye, n. — Kata-me.

One face, n. — Kata-omote.

One foot, n. — Kata-asū.

One hand, n. — Kata-te.

One ego, n. — Kata-shashi.

One hand, n. — Kata-makura.

887  OTT  887  OVE

Otte, n. Kawa-oso.

Ought, Beki, hazu, atarimae. You ought to have written yesterday, kinō kakeba yokatta, or kinō kakeba yokatta mono wo. Ought to have bought it, kaeba yokatta, or, kaeba yokatta no ni. Ought to have gone, yukeba yokatta mono wo, or yukeba yokatta no ni. You ought to go to-day, yukeba ii, or yukan-kute wai ikenai. Men ought to fear God, hito wa kami wo uyama beki mono. Men ought to obey the laws, hito wo gohatto ni shitagan beki mono.


Our, pron. Wara-ru no, watashidži-domo no.

Out, t.v. Oshi-nokeru.


Outbrear, n. Hassuru-koto, okori.

Outcast, n. Rōnin, runin, mushoku.

Outcry, n. Sawagi.

Outdo, t.v. Sugiru, katsu, masaru.

Outer, a. Uwa, soto no.

Outermost, a. Ichiban soto no.

Outfit, n. Teste, yōi, shitakute.

Outgo, t.v. Koeru, sugiru.

Outlandish, a. Bukotsu na, kitai na.

Outlast, t.v. Nagaku motsu, nagaku tamotsu, mochi ga yoi.

Outlay, n. Iriyō, nyūyō, zappi, yōdo.

Outlay, t.v. Tobi-koeru.

Outlet, n. Deguchi.

Outline, a. — sketch, sugikaki, shitagaki, shi-tae. — of a character, kagaji.

Outlive, t.v. Iki-nokoru, okureru.

Outnumber, t.v. Kazu ga koeru, kazu ga ma-saru.

Outpost, n. Bansho, sayaku.

Outrage, n. Hidoi koto, muqoi koto, rambō.

Outraged, a. Hidoi, futoi, muri na, furachi na.

Outrank, t.v. Ue-tatsu, ue ni tatsu.

Outride, t.v. Kake-kosu.


Outsell, t.v. Fune ni notte hashiri-kosu.

Outsell, t.v. Uri-katsu.

Outset, n. Hajimete, hajimari, okori, saisho.


Outsider, n. Shirōto, nakama de nai mono, ta no mono.

Outstrip, t.v. Sugiru, koeru.

Outwalk, t.v. Aruki-kosu.

Outward, a. Soto no, ud no.

Outward-bound, t.v. Shukkō suru.

Outwardly, adv. Omotemuki ni, ōyak ni.

Outwear, t.v. Nagaku motsu, mochi ga yoi.

Overtwigh, t.v. —. yori omoi.

Oval, a. Tamago nari, dayen, ibisutsu-nari.

Ovary, n. Ransō.

Oven, n. Kama, furo, muro.

Over, prep. Ue, yo, sugiru, amaru, nokoru.

Over, —. —, wataru, koeru. To hand —, watasu, To run —, kake-wataru, aferuru, koboreru. To have —, amaru, nokoru. To look —, mi-watasu. To roll —, kaboru. Over and —, kasane-gasane, jōjū, kudo-kudo, seihei. — and above, sono hoka ni, sono na ni. — again, kaeru. — against, mugau. To give over, yameru, yosu. All —, sunda, shi-matta. — the head (deep), take ga tasanu. Something —, yūyo, amari. To do it —, again, shi-naosu, shi-kaesu, futa-tabi suru. To read — again, yomi-kaesu. To leap —, tobi-kosu, tobi-wataru. To walk —, aruki-mawaru, tōru, haiswai suru. Over and under, ueshita. A hundred men, hyaku yo niin. The rain is over, ase ga harea, The winter is over, fuyu ga owatta.

Over-axious, a. Anji-sugiru.

Overawe, t.v. Ōsoreru, ojikeru.

Overbalance, t.v. Omosugiru, yokei omoi.

Overbearing, a. Ohei na, ōfī na.

Overbid, t.v. Takaku neden wa tanokeru.

Overboard, a. Mizu ni ochiru. To throw goods —, ni wo utsu, ni wo umi ni suteru.

Overcast, a. Kumoru.

Overcautious, a. Teutsushimi sugiru, yōjin sugiru.

Overcharge, t.v. Kakene wo iu, tsukekake wo suru; komi-sugiru.

Overcloud, t.v. Kumoru.

Overcoat, n. Uwagi.

Overcome, t.v. Omosugiru, yokei omoi.

Overbearing, a. Ohei na, ōfī na.

Overconfident, a. Hokoru.

Overdo, t.v. Shi-sugiru, yaki-sugiru, ni-sugiru, homoi-sugiru.

Overdoes, t.v. Bunryō ni sugiru.

Overdraw, t.v. Tori-sugiru, morai-sugiru.

Overdrive, t.v. Oi sugiru, muri ni tsukau.
PASS, n. Fumi, ho, ashi. To go at a slow —, soro-soro to aruku.
PACK, t.v. Fumu, aruku, fumi-hakaru.
PACHYMA, n. Bukuryo.
PACIFIC, a. Odayaka na, heiwa naru.
PACIFIC-OCEAN, n. Taihei kai.
PACIFICATION, n. Waboku wo suru koto, naka-nori.
PACIFY, t.v. Nadameru, nagusameru, shizumeru, yayawageru, waboku wo suru.
PACK, t.v. Tsunu, tsumeru, tsutsumu.
PACK, n. Tsutsumi.
PACKAGE, n. Tsutsumi, kōri, ba.

OVERDOSE, t.v. Nichigen wo kosu, nichigen ga koeta.
OVEREATE, i.v. Kui-sugiru, tabe-sugosu.
OVERESTIMATE, t.v. Tsunori-sugiru, hakari-sugiru.
OVERFATIGUE, t.v. Tsukare-sugiru.
OVERFEED, t.v. Kuwa-sugiru.
OVERFLOW, t.v. Afureru, koboreru.
OVERGROW, i.v. Habikoru, shigeria.
OVERHANG, i.v. Ye ye ka fusuru, ō.
OVERHASTY, a. Amari isogu, isog-i-sugiru.
OVERHEAD, t.v. Aratameru.
OVERHEAD, a. Ye ni, atama no ue ni.
OVERJOY, n. Amari no yorokobi, 0-yorokobi.
OVERLOAD, t.v. Nose-sugiru, tsunori-sugiru.
OVERLOOK, t.v. Mi-watasu, mi-harasu, mikosu, saiyō suru, ōme ni miru, yurusu, kaerimizu, mi-nogasu, mi-hazusu, mi-nokosu, mi-otsu.
OVERMATCH, i.v. Katsu, masaru, sugiru.
OVERMODEST, a. Enryo sugiru, omeru, uchiki-sugiru.
OVERMUCH, a. Amari na, sugiru, yokei na, yobun, kabun.
OVERPAID, t.v. Yokei ni yaru, harai-sugiru.
OVERPASS, t.v. Sugiru, koreru.
OVERPLUS, n. Amari, nokori.
OVERPOWER, t.v. Katsu, tsusbusu.
OVERPROMPT, a. Haya-sugiru.
OVERRAGE, t.v. Takaku tsumeru, tsunori-sugiru.
OVERREACH, t.v. Damakasu, azamuku.
OVERRIDE, t.v. Nori-sugiru.
OVERRUN, t.v. Shigeru, hibikoru, michiru, afureru.

OVERSEAS, t.v. Tsukasaioru, saiyō suru, shihai suru.
OVERSEER, n. Tōryō, tōdori, kaishira, kimoiri.
OVERSHOE, n. Uvakutsu.
OVERSHOOT, t.v. Uchi-sugiru.
OVERSIGHT, n. Mi-otoshi, ayamachi, tsukasadoru koto, shiochi, mekubari, kimoiri.
OVERSLEEP, t.v. Ne-sugiru.
OVERSPREAD, t.v. Ōi-wataru, habikoru, michiwataru, shige-wataru.
OVERSTAY, t.v. Tome-sugiru.
OVERSTEP, t.v. Yuki-kosu, yuki-sugiru, fumi-kosu.
OVERSTOCK, t.v. Mise ni sugiru.
OVERSTRAIN, t.v. Ikimi-sugiru.
OVERSTRUCT, a. Kibishi-sugiru, amari kibishii.
OVERTAKE, t.v. Oitsuku.
OVERTHROW, t.v. Taasu, oshi-taasu, horoboasu, tempoku suru.
OVERTOP, t.v. Ue ni deru, hiideru.
OVERTRADE, t.v. Tebaru akinae wo suru, te amaru akinae wo suru.
OVERTURE, n. To make an —, mōshi-ireru, i-iireru.
OVERTURN, t.v. Hikuri-kaesu.
OVERWHELM, t.v. Shizumeru.
OVERWORK, t.v. Tsukarakasu, tsukai-sugiru.
OVIPOSITE, n. Ranshō no.
OWE, t.v. O, biki, hāzu.
OWING, a. Yotte (yoru), kara, yone.
OWN, n. Ōkura, kizuzoku, kizu.
OWN, t.v. Motsu, hakujō suru, zange suru.
OWN, a. Jiban no, jishin no, waga, onoga.
OWNER, n. Nushi, mochihushi, aruji.
OX, n. Oshiki, kōtōi.
OXALIC-ACID, a. Sukihai.
OXIDE, a. Sanka.
OXYGEN, n. Sanso.

P.

PACKET, n. Tsutsumi. — ship, kwa-sen.
Packing, n. Tsuume-mono.
PADDLE, n. Kura, ni-gura, konida-gura.
PAD, n. Ate, makura.
PADDLE, n. Kai.
PADDY, n. Ine, kome.
PADDLOCK, n. Jō, jō-mae, ebijō.
PADDY, n. Gaikei.
PADDY, n. Mokuzō wo ogamono mono, kiyō-jin.
rules, Nagasumi, Tsugi, time, PARTY, Rinshoku, sbosha. true, Katahiki


PARROTS, n. Hoessa.

PARSON, n. Kyoishi.

PARRICIDE, n. Oya-koroshi.

PARRICIDE, n. Oya-koroshi.

PARRICIDE, n. Oya-koroshi.

PARSLEY, n. Rinshoku na, shiway, teuma-shii.

PARSONAGE, n. Bokusha-kwan.

PART, n. Bu, bun, hō, kata, wari-sai. For my —, watakushi ni wa, watakushi ni tsuite. for the most —, ōkata, taiitei, zentai, tairyakus, arakata. Take — in, tazusawaru, katan suru, kakovaru. Part of speech, kotoba no shurui, jirui.

PART, t.v. Wakeru, waru, haanau, hedateru, wakareru, suru, ribetsu suru. The cable has parted, tsuna ga kireta.

PARTAKE, t.v. Azukaru, kakari-au.

PARTAKER, n. Kakari-sai niin, azukaru hito.

PARTIAL, a. Katsahiki no, katayorou, eko na, hempa, mibikiki no, mattakarazu.

PARTIALITY, n. Katsahiki, mibikiki, eko, hiiki, katayori, hempa.

PARTIALLY, adv. The story is — true, ano ha-nashi ni makoto no tokoro ga aru.

PARTICIPATE, t.v. Azukaru, tazusawaru, kakari-au, tazusawaru.

PARTICIPATION, n. Kakari-au koto, azukaru koto.

PARTICLE, n. Chitto mo, sukoshi-mo, (in gram-mar) te ni wo ha.

PARTICULAR, a. Kakubetsu na, betusan na, kuwashii, komayaka na, isai naru, kiraigachi na, sashitaru,

PARTICULARLY, adv. Kuwashiku, komaka ni.

PARTICULARS, n. Ariama, isai, shisai, kado, banian.

PARTING, n. Ribetsu, hanare, wakare, nagori. — words, nagori no kotoba.

PARTITION, n. Toha.

PARTITION, n. Helate, shikiri.

PARTITION, t.v. Wari-tsukeru, kubaru, hedateru, shikiru.

PARTLY, adv. Aru tokoro ni, ichi bu-bun ni.

PARTNER, n. Kumi-sai, nakama, aite, aikata, tsureai.


PARTNERSHIP, n. Shako.

PARTURITION, n. San, shussan, umu-koto. Easy or natural —, anzan. Difficult or unnatural —, danzan.


PARTY-COLORED, a. Madaara naru.

PARTY-SPIRITED, n. Tōshashin.

PASCHAL, a. Sugikoshi no.


Pass, t.v. Watasu, tōsu, sugiru. — through hardships, naangi wo shiungo. — counterfeit money, nise-gane wo tsukan. Passed him off as his son, are wo waga musuko to mōsu. To — by, ryaku suru.


Passable, a. Tōrāreru, watāreru, kōsakēru, yu- raseru.

Passably, adv. Zuibun, kanari.


Passing, adv. Gokun, hanashada, itatte.

Passion, n. Jō, iji, ki, ōsai, kurushimi, kutsu, kuna, naangi, shūshiu, shūjaku. The seven —, shichijō.

Passionate, a. Tanki, ki no mijikai. — person, kansainkō-mochi.

Passion-flowers, n. Tokei-bana.


Passover, n. Sugikoshi no iwi, yuyetsu-settsu.

Passport, n. Kitte, tegata, inkun, menjo, okuri-tegata, kansatsu.

Pass-word, n. Aikotoba, aizu.

Past, pret. Suigittsu, sundu, tōta, koshita, san-suru, suru, sanarisu.

Past, n. — time, koši-kata, kwak, izen, ato.


Past, t.v. Haru, tsukeru.

Pastboard, n. Atsugami, itagami.

Pastime, n. Nagusami, asobi, tezusami, kibarashi.

Pastor, n. Bokushii.

Pasture, n. Kusa, maki.

Pat, t.v. Naderu, tataku.

Patch, n. Tsugi, hagi, hatake.

Patch, t.v. Tsugi wo suru, hagr, tsugu, tsuzuru.

Patchwork, n. Hagi-hagi, hagi-hagi.
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Pen, t.v. Kaku, shitatameru.
Penal, a.  — laws, keiō.
Penalty, n. Keibatsu, shioki, tsumi, kwaryō, bakkin.

Penance, n. Tsumi wo mizukara bassuru tame ni mangeredō wo okonu koto, tsumi horoboshi no mangeredō, chōbatsu.
Penates, n. Jibutsu, ujigami.
Pen cil, n. Sekihitsu-su, fude, empitsu, efude.
Pen dency, n. Tsuru, sageru.
Pend ing, prep. Uchi ni, aida.
Pendulum, n. Tokei no fungi.
Penetrable, a. Tsuki-komareri.
Penetrate, t.v. Sasu, tsuki-komu, tessuru, sui-komu, shimu, tsuranuki, satoru.
Penetration, n. Tsuki-komu koto, satori,akashikoi, chie.

Peninsula, n. Hantō.
Penitence, n. Kuyami, kōkwa.
Penitent, a. Kōkwa suru, kuyuru, kuyama, zaunengaru.
Penitent, n. Tsumi wo kuyama hito, kōkwa suru hito.
| PHYSICIAN, n. | Ishi, ishi, honō, kutsushi. |
| PHYSICIST, n. | Butsurigakusha. |
| PHYSICS, n. | Kyūri-gaku, butsurigaku. |
| PHYSIOGNOMIST, n. | Ninsō, ninsōja. |
| PIE, n. | Moduru, Mizu-ire, moini. |
| PICK, n. | Gakki kikuji, ninso Shiujiu of Yamabato, iebato, (of Ninso. Shiujiu, PIGEON, PIEGEON, PIERCE, PIECE, PILE, PILGFK, PIAZZA, PIANO, PHYSIOGNOMIST, PHYSICS, PHYSICIAN, PHYSIOLOGY. |
| PICKED, a. | Eranda, yotta, gimi shita. |
| PICKET, n. | Slōcheisen. |
| PICKET-FENCE, n. | Yarai, komayose. |
| PICKLE, n. | Tsugu, tsu累计, vs. | ishikomi, matsuyama, kutsuri, kōro. |
| PICKETS, n. | E, zu, ezu, ikitsutsuji, gawazō. |
| PICKET-FENCE, n. | Gaku no fuchi, waku. |
| PICKET-FENCE, n. | Hyakku. |
| PIGEON, n. | Kwashi a. |
| PIG-HEADED, a. | Buchi, mađara. |
| PIGEON, n. | Tsu-guru, hagur. |
| PIGEON, n. | Sun, sun, zuda-zuda, mijin. |
| PIGEON, n. | Uketuri-shigoto, temashigoto. |
| PIGEON, n. | Hatoba. |
| PIGEON, n. | Tsu-guru, tōsu, shimi, sashikomu, tsuki-komu, tesurur. | through, sashitōsu, nuketō. |
| PIGEON, n. | Shiijin, kami wo uyamau koto, kei-ken. |
| PIGEON, n. | Inoko, kobuta, buta. |
| PIGEON, n. | Iromon, inogu. |
| PIGEON, n. | Seibikku, isumosai. |
| PIGEON, n. | Kui, kasa, tsumi, yama. |
| PIGEON, n. | Tsu-guru, kasaneru, haeru. |
| PIGEON, n. | Nusunumu, kasunemuru. |
Pitchfork, n. Mataka, sasumata.
Pitchfork, a. Wabishiki, nangi na, aware-naru.
Pitchf, n. Otoshigana.
Pitch, n. Ki no shin, zui, goku, ɔgi.
Pitchable, a. Kawai, oware na.
Pitchful, a. Fubin na, jihi no fukai, aware na, itawashii.
Pity, n. Fubin, awaremi, jihi, nasake, aware, suokiin, remmin.
Pity, t.v. Awaremu, fubin ni omou, itawaru.
Pity, n. Kaname, horeshi, kururumi.
Placcard, n. Harifuda, bira, harigami.
Place, n. Tokoro, bashio, tochi, za; bungen, mibun; tōri. In the of —, kawaii ni. Native-. kokyo, furusato. In the first, ichi ban ni, sasho ni. — where it is, ari-dokoro, ari-sho. Give —, yuzuru.
Place, t.v. Ekeru, oku, sueru, osameru, azukeru, noseru.
Place, n. Ena, taiban.
Placid, a. Odayaka na, shizuka na, yasuraka na, ochi-taisuru.
Placidly, ade. Odayaka ni, ochi-taisu.
Plagiarism, n. Taju no chojitsu wo nusunde waga chojitsu to suru, hyōsetsu.
Place, n. Eki, ekirei, yakubyo, eyami.
Plague, t.v. Komarasuru, wazurawasuru, naya-nasuru.
Place, n. Kairei.
Plaid, a. Benkeijima, gobanjima, ichimatsu.
Plain, n. Hirachi, heichi.
Plain, a. Taira na, tairaka na, hirattai, akiraka na, fummyo na, shitsuboku na, jimi na; sunao na, ubu, kōi na. — wood, shiakari. To make —, akiraka ni suru.
Plain-dealing, a. Meihaku na, keppaku na.
Plainly, ade. Akiraka ni, hakkiri.
Plaintiff, n. Utasse-, kota, sonin, genkoku.
plaintive, a. Aware-naru, kanashii.
Plaint, n. Hida, shiwa, orime, bempaten.
Plaint, t.v. Kumu, hida wo toru, yoru, anu.
Plan, n. Ezu, hinagata, hakkarigoto, saku, tedate, te, kufu, fumbetsu, bōkei.
Plan, t.v. Kufu suru, hakaru, kuwadateru, takuru, zudoru.
Plan, a. Tairaka na, hirattai.
Plan, t.v. Kezuru.
Planet, n. Hoshi, yūsei.
Plan, n. Asuu ita.
Plan, t.v. Ita wo haru.
Plant, n. Kusa, ueki, sōmoku.
Plant, t.v. Uru, uzumuru, maku, uwaru.
Plantation, n. Dejii, dembata.
Plaster, n. Kabe, nata, tenta; (med), kōyaku.
Plaster, t.v. Kabe wo nuru.
Plasterer, n. Shakanya.
Plaster of paris, n. Sekkō-fun.
Plate, n. Sara, sane, kana-ita. Copper —, dohan.
Plate, t.v. Kiseru.
Platform, n. Dai, agariba, kōdan.
Platinum, n. Hakkun.
Platter, n. Sashichi, bon.
Flauble, a. Kuchisagashii, makotorashii, motomorashii.
Play, t.v. Tawamureru, huzukeru, asobi, hyōgeru, jareru, odokeru; (drama), shibai wo suru. — checkers, go wo utsu. — chess, shōgi wo sasu. — cards, karuta wo toru. — the flute, fue wo fuku. — the guitar, samisen wo hiku. — the woman, onnagata wo suru. — upon, damasu, azamuku. — the fool, baka wo suru.
Play-actor, n. Yakusha, kawara-mono.
Play-bill, n. Banzuke.
Play-day, n. Kyōjitsu, yasumibi.
Player, n. Yakusha.
Play-fellow, n. Tomo, chikubu no tomo, aite.
Playful, a. Tawamureru, jareru.
Play-house, n. Shibai.
Playmate, n. Asobi-nakama, tomochichi, aite.
Plathering, n. Omocha, mone-asobi.
Playa, n. Igusa, iwake, negai, kōjitsu, benkai.
Playd, t.v. Ronzuru, giron suru, tori-nasu, benton suru.
Pleasant, a. Yoi, omoshiro, uma, ureshii, kokoroyoki.
Pleasantry, n. Tawamure, odoke,kokkei.
Pleas, t.v. Tancoishimasu, yorokobasu.
(Please, t.v.) Ki ni iru, kokoro ni kasan. As you —, kokoro ni makasu, zu-i, go katte ni. To — another, kigen wo toru, nagasamuru. As much as one please, omou sama, omou-ire, zombun. Please give it to me, dōzo watakashii ni kudasare. Please let me go, dōka yuruishite kudasare. Please show me, nani to zo oshiete kudasare.
Pleased, a. Omoshirogari, tanoshimu, yorokobu.
Pleasing, a. Yoi, kokoroyoki, omoshiro.
Pleasure, n. Tanoshimi, omoshirosa, ureshia, kyō, asobi. At pleasure, kokoro shidai, kokoro makase, zu-i, katte ni, kimama ni.
Plebian, a. Iyashi, zoku na. (n.) Shita-jita, shimo-jimbo.
Plecurium, n. Bachii.
Pledge, n. Shichi, hiki-ate, ate, kata, ukeai, katame. Pleading one’s word —, kotoba jichii.
Pledge, t.v. Ukeai, shichi ni oku. To — the health, sinkuhalai suru.
Pleased, a. Shichi-yyō.
Pleasenting, a. Ōi, takusan, obitadasahi, yutaka na.
Pleasantful, a. — crop, hōsaku. — year, hōnen.
Pleasantful, a. — crop, hōsaku. — year, hōnen.
Pleasentful, a. — crop, hōsaku. — year, hōnen.
Pound, n. Kin. *One pound avoirdupois =
shichi momme ni fun go-rin.*

Pounder, n. Kine.

Pour, i.v. Nagar eru, deru, koboreru. *The rain pours, 5-ame ga furu. — from, nagare-deru.*
Pour, t.v. — into, tsugu, shaku suru, kumuu. — out, kobosu. — from, nagare-deru. — on, sosogu, kakeru.

Pour, t.v. Suneru, futeru.

Povernty, n. Bimbo, konkyō, hin, mazushiki, hinkūyū.


Face, — oshīroī. — *magazine, kwayakugura.*

Power, t.v. Kona ni suru, ko ni suru, saimatsu ni suru, hiku, suri-kudaku, orosu. — with sugar, satō wo furī-kakeru. *To the face, kao ni oshīroī wo suru.*


Powder-mine, n. Jiraiikwa.

Power, n. Chikara, ikioi, ikō, isei, kōno, kikime, ken, kuriki, ken-ī.

Powerful, a. Chikara aru, tsuyoi, ikioi no aru, isei aru, kikime ga aru, kō.

Powerfully, adv. Teyoku.

Powerless, a. Chikara naki, tayokai.

Practicable, a. Dekiru, nasageru.

Practical, a. Yōdatsu, yaku ni tatsu, jitchi no.

Practice, n. Koto, okonai, keiko, manabī, jutsu, naraī, tsūrei, ryōri, furiai, rei.

Practice, t.v. Nareru, nasu, keiko suru, mana-bu, okonau. — medicine, ijutsu wo gyō to suru, isha wo suru. *To be practiced, tanren shita, eteta, nareta.*

Praisem, n. No, hara, nohara.

Praise, n. Homare, san, sambi, shō, shōbi.


Praiseworthy, a. Homu beki, *appare na. —
action, kō, tegara.*

Pance, i.v. Hanaeru, odoru, agaku.


Prate, t.v. Shaberu.

Prattle, t.v. Kata koto wo inu.

Prawn, n. Ebi, ko-ebi, kuruma-ebi.

Pray, i.v. Inoru, kiti suru, negau, koi-negau, tanomu, motomeru.

Prayer, a. Inori, kiti, negai, koi, kinen, nejigoto. — for rain, amagoi. — meeting, kitōkwa.

Praterless, a. Kami ni inoranu.

Preach, i.v. Sekkyō suru, kōgi suru, noberu, toku, kōzuru.

Preaching, n. Sekkyōja, kōgisha.

Preaching, n. Sekkyō, kōgi.

Preambule, n. Jobun, reigen.

Precarious, a. Obotsukanai, taishiikanaranu, kimaranai.

Precaution, n. Yōi, yōjin, tsutsushimi, yobō.

Precede, t.v. Saki ni yuku, saki ni tatsu, ma ni aru, sakidatsu.

Precedence, n. Sakidatsu koto.
Primarily, adv. Mazu, moto, hajimete, saisho.
Primary, a. Moto no, saisho no. — importance, dai-ichi, senichi, sakidatsu.
Primate, n. Daikyosei.
Primitive, a. Moto no, saisho no. — times, inishie, mukashi.
Primogeturure, a. Chakuson.
Primrose, n. Sakuraso.
Prince, n. Taishi, miya, seishi, oji.
Princess, n. Hime sama, naishinu, hime-miya, himegimi.
Principal, a. Taisetsu na, kanyo naru, omoi, kwansuru, omo naru.
Principal, n. Chô, kashira; motode, motokin; sen, sen-ichi. — and interest, gwan-ri. — thing, dai-ichi, kanyo, yo, kanjin.
Principality, n. Ryobun, ryô.
Principally, adv. Moppara, dai-ichi, omo ni.
Principal, n. Ri, dorû, koto-wari, michi, moto, kizashi, ri-ai.
Print, n. Ata, kata, ji.
Printer, n. Hansuri, hankoya, kawpanya.
Prior, a. Saki no, mae no.
Priority, n. According to, senguri ni, junguri ni.
Prism, n. Tokyo, sankaku kyô.
Prison, n. Rôya, hito-ya.
Prisoner, n. Zainin, meshiudo, tsuimbito, toriko.
Privacy, n. Inkyo, himitsu.
Privacy, a. Jibun no, jishin no, watakushi no, naisho no, naibun no, hisoka naru. — business, shi-yô. — opinion, nai.
Privately, adv. Hisoka ni, nai-nai, naisho ni, ai ni, omlin.
Privation, n. Naki koto, ararazu koto.
Privilege, n. Ki suru koto, mochimae, sujime, tokken, tokkyo, kenri.
Privy, a. Hi-mitsu no, hisoka naru.
Privy, n. Chôzuka, setsu-in, kôka, kawaaya.
Prize, n. Bundori, hôbi.
Prize, t.v. Tatomo, omonzuru, oshimu.
Probable, a. Ari-so na, makotorashii.
Probably, adv. Òtaka, tabun, osorakuba. Also formed by the suffixes rashii, sô, rô, and de arô.
Probation, n. Êkokoromi, tameshi.
Proce, n. Saguri.
Proce, t.v. Saguru, ginmi suru.
Process, n. Tadasihisa, meihaku, shinjitsu.
Procrulent, n. Mondai, gimon.
Procrustal, a. Obutsukanai, utagawashii, tasikhanaranu.
Procopis, n. Hana.
Procedure, n. Tejun, tetsuzuki, junjo.
Proceed, t.v. Susumu, deru, sakai ni yuku.
Proceeding, n. Koto, shibawaza, shikata.
Proceeds, n. Taka, agari, dai, mokê, ri.
Procussion, n. Retsu, gyôretsu.
Proclamation, n. Ofure, gojômoku, fukoku.
Proclivity, n. Kuse.
Procrastinate, t.v. Ijunsuru, suru, ennin suru, noberu, shi-nokosu.
Procrastination, n. Ijunsu, ennin.
Procreation, n. Umu koto.
Procure, t.v. Eru, shuusen suru, motomeru.
Procuer, n. Zegen, kutsuwa.
Procidal, a. Tsuyasu, obihe, oshimazu ni tsukuru, mudazukai, òzappa na.
Procidal, n. Sanzaika, dôra mono.
Prodigious, n. Òki, bakutai, kôdai.
Prodigy, n. Henna koto, ayashii koto, myô na koto, kinaru, koto, kikai na koto, hen, jimbun.
Product, t.v. Dasu, hiki-dasu, mesureru, shô-zuru, musubu, naru, tsukuru, koshineru, dekuru, lateru.
Product, n. Saku, tsukuri, deki, sakumotsu, sambutsu.
Producer, n. Seizônin, motokata.
Product, n. Deki, saku, sambutsu.
Production, n. Sakumotsu, sambutsu, tsukuri-u mono.
Prophation, n. Kami no kami no mono goto nado wo kegasu koto, mottainai koto.
Prophane, a. Mottainai, kegasaruru, sei naranu, zoku no.
Prophane, t.v. Kami no kami no mono goto nado wo kegasu. To — the sabbath, ausoku-ni ichi wo okasu.
Profession, n. Gyôtei, shûshi, kagyo, gyô, kogei.
Professor, n. Hakase, kyûkin, kyûshî, shinjî.
Proffer, t.v. Aetaeyo to iu, yaeru to iu.
Proficient, n. Jûzô, etc, tonu, shiatsu.
Proficient, a. Tasshitaru, shôtatsu na.
Profitee, n. Hammen no ezu.
Profit, n. Ri, riyeki, bu-ai, eki, hâ, ribun, tokusei, mokê, toku, bugun, tame. — and los, ri-gai, son-toku, toshitsu.
Profit, t.v. Tame ni naru, yô ni tatsu, yaku ni tatsu.
Profitable, a. Tokyu na, rikata ni naru, ri no aru, kai no aru, tame ni naru, toku ni naru, yô ni tatsu.
Profitigation, a. Dôra koto, hûtô na, hóratsu na.
Profitound, a. Fukai, omoi, tasshitaru.
Professor, n. Tsuyasu, sanzai suru, tappuri, ikai, yokei na, gyô na.
Professor, n. Senzo, kôso, shiso, ganso.
Professor, n. Shisson.
Prognosis, n. Yogo, mironi.
Prognostic, n. Shirase, zempyo, shô.
Prognostication, t.v. Mi-tosu, mi-nuku, mi-sadamaru, maemotte iu.


不適切な単語は使用していません。
You have rendered me many kindnesses, dan-
dar-o-sewa ni nari machita. — assistance, 
sewa suru, josei suru, tasukeru. To — an
English word into Japanese, eigo wo wago ni
naosu, or hon'yaku suru. To — up, mōshī-
ageru. — back, kaesu.
RENDEZVOUS, n. Atsumaru tokoro, matomaru
tokoro. (i.v.) Atsumeru.
RENEGADE, n. Kake-ochi, dassō.
RENEW, t.v. Shi-naosu, shi-kaeru, arataru-
mi-kaeru, kasaneru.
RENOUCE, t.v. Suteru, mi-suteru, kōki suru.
RENOVATE, t.v. Shi naosu, koshirae-naosu.
RENOWN, n. Kōmei, homare, kōnyō, na-dakai.
RENT, t.v. Karu, kasu.
RENTER, n. Karite, kari-kata, tanako, tanagari,
kari-mushi, shakuyu nî.
REORGANIZE, t.v. Is-shin suru, arata ni sonae-
ru, tate-narau.
REPAIR, t.v. Naosu, tsukurou, oginau, shi-
naosu, tsugunou, shufuku suru, shuzen suru.
(i.e.) Yuku, hoto.
REPARATION, n. Tsugunâi, oginaî, naori, shu-
fuku.
REPARTEE, n. Kotea, ikaeshî.
REPAS, t.v. Futa-tabi tôru, futâ-tabi sugiru,
futa-tabi wataru.
REPAST, n. Shoku-motsu, nî.
REPAIR, t.v. Kaesu, shuku, kasaneru,
hibi-kaesu, hōkoku suru.
REPAIR, t.v. Kuyamu, kōkai suru, zannen ni
omou, kui-ataratame, kwaï-kaï suru.
REFERENCE, n. Kōkai, zannen, kuyami,
kui-atarame, kwaïkai.
REPAIR, t.v. Oshimu, kuchi-oshibarâ, kuyâ-
u.
REPLACE, t.v. Moto ni kaeu, tsugunou, kawa-
ru, mamaeru, wakimaeru, fuku suru.
REPLENISH, t.v. Futa-tabi tsugu, habikoraseru,
tsugi-tasu.
REPLY, t.v. Totsu, hentô, hentô, hōkoku.
REPORT, t.v. Mōshi-ageru, todokeru, mōshi-no-
beru, chûshin suru, ganjô suru, hōkoku suru,
hōchi suru. Annual —, nempu. Monthly —,
geppo.
REPORT, n. Todoke-sho, fû-bun, shoban, uwasa,
torisata, fûzetsu; himibi, oto.
REPORTER, n. Hōkoku nî, tampōja.
REPORT, t.v. Neru, yasumu, fusuru, angwa suru.
REPORT, n. Yasumi, anshin, ansoku, angwa.
REPORTER, t.v. Hōjô suru, nazoraceru, yosueru,
katadoru, mame wo suru, arawasu, myōdai suru,
sôda ni izuru, daiiri suru, daihyô suru.
REPORT, n. Arawasu koto, ezu, kaki-
ara, mawashi, sôda, daiiri, daihyô.
REPORTABLE, n. Sôda, myôdai, daishigi,
daiei, kôshi.
REPORT, t.v. Osameru, shizumeru, shikaru,
tori-hisshiku, osayeru.
REPORTER, n. Shioki wo nobasu.
REPORT, t.v. Togamuru, imashimeru, shi-
karu, korashimeru, kimeru.
REPORTER, n. Saihan suru. (n.) Saihan.
REPORT, n. Hempû. To make —, hempû suru.
REPROACH, t.v. Togamuru, shikaru, nonoshiri,
kimeru, kime-taikaru.
REPROACH, n. Togame, nonoshiri, akko, zôgon,
sogon, haji, chijoku, kakun.
REPROBATE, t.v. Waruku omou, shôchi senu,
kotowarâ, togarana.
REPROBATE, n. Dâkaku mono, hôtô ni nî, hûratsu
mono, sueteru toki mono. 
REPRODUCE, n. Futa-tabi shûsuru.
REPROBR, n. Imashime, iken, isame, togame,
korashime.
REPRO, t.v. Togamuru, imashimeru, isamuru.
REPTILE, n. Hau-mushi no sômyô, hâmu mono,
hachû.
REPUBLIC, n. Kyôwaseiji.
REPUBLICATION, n. Saihan.
REPUBLICATE, t.v. Saihan suru.
REPUBLICATE, t.v. Suteru, utchâru, ribetsu suru,
riyën suru, fûmu, taosu, tsusuru.
REPRODUCTION, n. Kirai, iyagari, imu, ito, imi-
kai.
REPRODUCTION, a. Sakara, motoru, sakô, awanu,
kanawaru.
REFUSE, t.v. Shirizokeru, fusegi-kaen.
REFUSE, a. Kirawashî, iyarashî.
REPUTABLE, a. Hyoban no yoi, tattoki.
REPUTATION, n. Hyoban, na, gwaiban, myô-
mon, meiyo.
REFUTE, t.v. Omou, suikyo suru.
REQUEST, t.v. Negau, tanomu, kou.
REQUEST, n. Negai, tanomi, koi, gyambô. In
—, kake-kuchi ga ô, ure-kuchi ga aru.
REQUEST, n. Shi ni no tame ni yomo kiyô-
mon, saibun.
REQUEST, t.v. Tanomu, yô suru, iru, negau,
nakute naranai, nakute kanawanai. It is
required of the people that they obey the laws
of the state, tami wa kokû-bô ni shitagawanesa
sharanai.
REQUEST, t.v. Tanomu, yô suru, iru, negau,
nakute naranai, nakute kanawanai. It is
required of the people that they obey the laws
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of the state, tami wa kokû-bô ni shitagawanesa
sharanai.
REQUEST, n. Nakute naranai mono, hitsu-
yô na mono.
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of the state, tami wa kokû-bô ni shitagawanesa
sharanai.
REQUEST, n. Nakute naranai mono, hitsu-
yô na mono.
REQUESTION, n. Motomeru koto, yôkyû, seikyû.
REQUESTION, n. Motomeru koto, yôkyû, seikyû.
REQUEST, t.v. Mokuyuru, hôtî, kaesu, hempu
saru, ôshô suru.
RESCIND, t.v. Togamuru, hôtî suru, haisuru.
RESCIND, t.v. Togamuru, hôtî suru, haisuru.
RESCIND, t.v. Togamuru, hôtî suru, haisuru.
RESCIND, t.v. Togamuru, hôtî suru, haisuru.

RES

Retrench, t.v. Habuku, herasu, genzuru, sei-ryaku. (i.v.) Kenyaku suru.

Retrenchment, n. Genshô, kenyaku.

Retribution, n. Mukü, kwaô, îngwa.


Retractade, t.v. Atoshizari wo suru, shisaru, atomodorî wo suru, shiziroku, sagaru.

Retrospect, n. Kaeirimû koto, seiatsu.


Return, n. Kaei, modôri, kaeshi, ribun, môke.

Reveal, t.v. Arawasu, shiraseru, kikaseru, tsugeru. (pass.) Arawareru.

Revelation, n. Araware, kengen. Divine — kami no tsuge, kami no shirase, takusen, jigen, mokushei.

Revelry, n. Sakamori, sawagi.

Revenged, t.v. Kaeu, mukuyuru, hôzuru, fuku-shî suru, hennô suru.


Revengeful, a. Mukuitingaaru, uramibukai.

Revenuer, n. Uchiite, kataki-uchi wo uta hito.

Revenge, n. Taka, shunô, agari daa, torika.

Reveberate, t.v. Hîkû, doyomu.

Reverberation, n. Hibiki, hibikî-watari.

Reve, t.v. Uyaman, sonkyô suru, tattomu.

Reverence, n. Uyamai, tattobi, sonkyô, ku-kyô.

Reverential, a. Uya-uyashiki.

Revers, n. Utsutsu.

Reverse, a. Urashara no, hantai no.

Reverse, t.v. Fusueru, kuri-kaesu, tori-kaeru.

Reverse, n. Wazawai, fu-un, un ga kawaru.

Reversely, adv. Saka-sama, abekobe ni, kaete.

Revert, t.v. Kaeu. (i.v.) Tachi-modoru.


RevIZE, t.v. Akko suru, nonoshiru, noru.


Revision, n. Aratame, kaisei.

RevIait, t.v. Futabai kaeru.

Revival, n. Shinô no fukukô, onkwa.

Revive, t.v. Iki-kaeru, yomigaeru, futâ- tabi okoru, saiko suru.


Revolt, n. Muhon, ikki.

Revolt, t.v. Muhon suru, ikki wo okosu.

Revolution, n. Muhon; junkwan, mawari, meguru, henkaku, kakumei.


Reward, t.v. Hôbi wo yaru, shô suru, muku-yuru, hûjiru.

Rhetoric, n. Shujigaku.
kawagishii. — mouth, kawaguchi. Up the —, kawakami. Down the —, kawashimo.

Rivet, n. Mekugi, kaname.
Rivet, t.v. Mekugi wo sasu, katameru.
Rivulet, n. Tanigawa, ogawa, kogawa.
Road, n. Michi, doro, ro, roji, orai, kaido. In the —, tochô.
Roadstead, n. Kakarida.
Roam, i.v. Yûrei suru, aruki-mawaru, hikawai suru, utsuentu.
Roar, i.v. Naku, hoeru, sakebu, warau, sawagu, unaru.
Roast, t.v. Yaku, iru, aburu. (n.) Yaki mono, aburi mono.
Roan, t.v. Nusumu, ubau, kasumeru, toru.
Robby, n. Dorobô, nusubito, tôzoku, gôtô.
Robbery, n. Nusumi.
Robe, t.v. Yosô, kiru, matou.
Robust, a. Sukoyaka na, tassaha na, jôbu na, sôken na, mame na, takumashii, mameyaka.
Rock, n. Iwa, banjaku, iwao.
Rock, t.v. Ugokasan, yurusasu. (i.v.) Yureru, yuru, yurugo, ugooku.
Rock-crystal, n. Suisshô.
Rockwork, n. Teuki-yama.
Rocky, n. Gankutsu na.
Rod, n. Sao.
Rogue, n. Yatoo, katarî.
Rosteree, n. Rambô nin.
Roll, t.v. Korobasu, maku, mawasu, meguurâ, yokorasho, yorobasu, kowabasu. To —, makuru, maki-aguru. To roll and reel, maki-narasu.
Roll, i.v. Korogaru, mawaru, meguuru, korobu, yureru.
Roll, n. Maki, maki-mono, mokuroku.
Roller, n. Koro, togoruma, jiku.
Rolling-pin, n. Membô.
Romance, n. Tsukuri-mono-gatari.
Romanism, n. Rômanyakô, tenshukyo.
Romp, i.v. Tawamureru, fuzakeru, jareru, ojokeru.
Roof, n. Yane.
Roof, t.v. Fuku.
Room, n. Miyama-garasu.
Roomy, n. Hiroi.
Roost, n. Tomarigi, negura.
Roost, i.v. Tomaru.
Rooster, n. Ondori.
Root, n. Ne, kon. — and branches, hottomatsu.
Root, t.v. (as a pig) Horn. — up, nuku, kogu.
Root, n. Nawa, tsuna.
Rope-dancing, n. Tsuma-watari.
Rope-ladder, n. Nawa hashigo.
Rope-maker, n. Tsuma uchi.
Rope-making, n. Tsuma-uchi.
Rope-walk, n. Tsuma uchi-ba.
Ropy, a. Nebaru, neneshaku na.
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Rosary, n. Juzu, nenju, zuzu.


Rosin, n. Chan.

Rosithum, n. Köza.

Rose, a. Bara no iro, akai.


Rotation, i.v. Mawaru, meguru.

Rotations, n. Mawari, junkwan, junban.

Rote, n. Say by —, soranuru, anki suru.

Rotten, a. Kusai, kuchi-taru.

Round, n. Marui.

Rouge, t.v. Beni.

Rouges, n. Koshô suru, beni wo tsukeru.


In the —, ara.

Roughen, t.v. Araku suru.


Roughness, n. Arasa.

Round, n. Mawari, marui.

Round, t.v. Maruku suru, marumeru.

Round, a. Marui, madakura. To go —, mawaru, meguru. To turn —, mawasu, megurasu. To wind —, maka. Make —, maraku suru, marumeru. To become —, maruku naru. — off the corners, kado wo toru. All —, hōbō.

Roundabout, a. Mawaridō, uyen na.

Roundness, n. Marusa.

Rouse, i.v. Mosameru, okiru. (t.v.) Me wo samasu, okosu. — up, hagemasu, hemasu, fumatsu suru.

Rout, t.v. Oi-chirasu, seme-yaburu, yaburu.


Routed, a. Haigun suru.

Rove, t.v. Yûrei suru, haikwäi suru, urotsuku, hyôhaku suru.

Rover, n. Hyôhaku mono.

Royal, a. Ô no. Also formed by prefixing the word choku, ryû, go, mi, ten.

Royalty, a. Ô no koto.

Row, n. Nara-nya, kō, reisu, kudari, gyô, tate, kawa. To place in a —, naraberu, narabu, tsuranaru, tsuraneru.


Rowdy, n. Rambô, abaremôno.


Rude, n. Gomi, akuta, chiri, gomoku.

Rude, n. Akadama, benizuishô.

Rudders, n. Kaji.

Ruddy, n. Akai.

Rude, a. Araî, somatsu, zatsu, soryaku, burei, shishuresei, bukotsu, busshô, heta, nama.

Rudely, adv. Araku, ara-arashiku, ara-ara, somatsu ni, zatto, burei ni, zonzai ni.

Rudeness, n. Arasa, somatsu, bukotsu, shishuresei.

Rudiment, n. Moto, dodai, toritsuki, hajimari.

Rudimentary, a. Moto no, hajimari no. — learning, shôgaku.

Rule, t.v. Zannen ni omou, kuyamu, oshimu.

Ruffian, a. Kanashii.

Ruffians, n. Rambô, abaremôno.

Ruffle, t.v. Shiwaneru, hida wo toru, araku suru, sawagasu.

Rog, n. Mosen, menzen.

Rogered, a. Arai.

Roin, n. Horobi, metsû, sokonai, gai.

Roin, n. Horohiru, horobosu, tsusobu, tsusuberu, hametsu suru, yaburu, metsû suru, botsuraku, chihamin.

Ruins, a. Gai naru, sokonau.

Ruins, n. Ato, koseki.

Ruler, n. Kisoku, kaku, reï, hō, asahî, sadame, hōseki, shihai, monosashî.

Ruler, t.v. Shihai suru, yō suru, oosameru, suji wo hiku. Ruled power, kebiki-gami.

Rulers, n. Oosameru hito, kasihira, shihai suru hito, matsuri-goto suru hito, jōgi.

Rom, n. Shôchô, kawashu.


Romnaturals, i.v. Oomi-mawasu, megurasu.

Rombushô, n. Fûbun, fûzetsu, hyôban, uwasu.

Romp, n. Shiri.

Rumple, t.v. Momu, shiwa ni naru.

Rumpled, a. Shiwa ga yoru.

Rumpus, n. Sôdo, sawagi.


Run, t.v. Hashiraseru. To a ship aground, tune wo hase-ageru. To a bullet, tama wo iru.

Run, n. Hayari, ryouko, kogawa. In the long —, shimai ni, hikkyô, tsui ni, ageku no hate ni. The common run, bonnin, nami-nami no hito.

Runaway, n. Ochi-udo, dassô-nin.

Rong, n. — of a ladder, hashigo no dan, or saru.

Rupture, n. Nakatazae.

Rupture, t.v. Yaburu, haretasu suru.

Rural, a. Inaka no.

Ruse, n. Hakarigoto, teidate, kama.

Rush, i.v. Hashiru.

RUSTICATE, i.e. Inaka ni oru, saigo ni oru.
RUSTLE, i.e. Sara-sara to naru, hara-hara to naru, sayagu.
RUSTY, a. Sabita.
RUT, n. Tesekki, kuruma no ato.
RUTHLESS, a. Mugai, hakujō na, tubin naki.

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SAIL-MAKER, n. Ho wo tsukuru hito.
SAILOR, n. Suifu, kako, suishu, sendai.
SAILOR'S-INK, n. Fun-ya-do.
SAKE, n. Tame, yotte (yorii).
SALABLE, a. Ure ga yo, sake ga yoi.
SALAD, n. Chisha.
SALMON, n. Ure, sake-uchi, sake, sabake, uriguchi, sabaki-uchi.
SALSA, n. Shio no, shioke no.
SALT, n. Tsukaki, yodare, katasu, nama-
suhu.
SALARY-CLAND, n. Dasen.
SALVATION-CHURCH, n. Shioke.
SALT, n. Tsukaki, yodare, katasu, nama-
suha.
SALVATION-CLAN, n. Dasen.
SALT, n. Tsukaki, yodare, katasu, nama-
suha.
SALMON, n. Ure, sake-uchi, sake, sabake, uriguchi, sabaki-uchi.
SALSA, n. Shio no, shioke no.
SALT, n. Tsukaki, yodare, katasu, nama-
suha.
SALMON, n. Ure, sake-uchi, sake, sabake, uriguchi, sabaki-uchi.
SALSA, n. Shio no, shioke no.
SALT, n. Tsukaki, yodare, katasu, nama-
suha.
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SELF-DEFENCE, n. Mizukara mamoru.

SELF-DENIAL, n. Onore ni katsu koto, shimbô, kannin.

SELF-DESTRUCTION, n. Jibô-jimetsu.

SELF-EDUCATED, a. Doku-gaku.

SELF-EVIDENT, a. Ichijirushi, meihaku na, onozukara akiraka naru.

SELF-EXAMINATION, n. Mizukara kayeri-miru.

SELF-EXISTENT, a. Shizen ni aru.

SELF-GOVERNMENT, n. Onoro ni katsu, dokuritsu.

SELF-HELP, n. Jiyo, jikyu.

SELF-IGNORANCE, n. Mizukara shiranu, mishitasu.

SELF-IMPORTANT, a. Takaburu, jiman.

SELF-INDULGENT, a. Shiyoku ni makaseru, hoshimama ni suru.

SELF-INTEREST, n. Midame, shi-yoku, temagatte, shiyeki.

SELFISH, a. Temae-gatte, kimama, watakushi no, wagamama, kizui, ga.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, n. Mizukara shiru.

SELF-LOVE, n. Jiai, mizukara ai suru.

SELF-MADE, a. Jibun no ude de shiageta, jisaiku na.

SELF-MURDER, n. Jigai, jisatsu.

SELF-PARTIAL, a. Mi-biki.

SELF-Possession, n. Hel-ki, ochi-tsuki, jijaku.

SELF-PRAISE, n. Jiman, jisan.

SELF-RELIANT, a. Mizukara tanomu, mizukara yoru, hito ate ni senu.

SELF-REPROACH, n. Mizukara semuru, mizukara hazuru.

SELF-RESPECT, n. Mizukara omonzuru.

SELF-RESTRAINT, n. Onore ni katsu, mizukara seisuru.

SELF-RIGHTeous, a. Mizukara gi to suru.

SELF-SACRIFICE, a. Mi wo kaerimizu, mi wo osishimazu.

SELF-SEEKING, a. Jibungatto, temagatte, mi-biki.

SELF-WILLED, a. Wagamama, kimma, ga wo haru.

SELL, t.v. Uru, sabaku. — by the quantity, inosu. To cause or let another sell, uraseru. To — off, uri-harun, uri-kiru.

SELLER, n. Urite, urinushi, bainin.

SELLING, — at wholesale, oroshi. — at retail, ko-uri.

SELLER, n. Mimi.

SEMANCE, n. — of truth, makoto-rashii. — of sincerity, shinjitsurashii, nischeshinjitsu.

SEMEN, n. Tane, sei, insui.

SEMI-ANNUAL, a. Han-toshino, han-nen no, hanki.

SEMI-CIRCLE, n. Hanguetsu.

SEMINARY, n. Gakudô, gakumonjo, gakkô.

SEMI-OFFICIAL, a. Hankwan.

SEND, t.v. Yaru, tsukau, okuru, tsukawasu, to-dokeru. Also formed by the caustic form of the verb, as: To send rain, ame wo furasu. To send a messenger, tsukai wo yukaseru or yaruru. To — forth, hukasuru. — back, kakeru, henjo suru, homben suru. To send for a doctor, isuka wo yobu, or mukaeru.

SENIOR, u. Toshiyori, chûnen.

SENSATION, n. Chikaku, kankaku, kanji.

SENSE, n. Kokoro, ki, shône, imi, wake. Lose one's senses, ki wo ushinai. Come to one's senses, honého ga tenita. The fire —, go-kwan.

SENSIBLE, a. Oboenu, kanzenu, chikaku nashi, shône nashi, oroka naru.

SENSIBILITY, n. Chikaku, shône.

SENSIBLE, a. Chikaku aru, kanji no yoi, oboeru, satoeki, kasahiki.

SENSITIVE, a. Chikaku no yoki, kanji no hayai.

SENSITIVE-PLANT, n. Waragii, nemuri.

SENSUAL, a. Yuko no, yoku fukaki.

SENSUALIST, n. Shu-shoku ni fukeru hito.

SENSUALITY, n. Shu-shoku ni fukeru koto.


SENTENCE, t.v. Moshî-taukeru, ii-taukeru.

SENTIMENT, n. Ryôken, iken, kokoro, tsumori, zombù, zonjiyori, zoni, zonnen.

SENTINEL, n. Mihari, hariban, bamepi.

SENTRY, n. Bamepi. — box, bangoya.

SEPARATE, t.v. Wakeru, wakatsu, hanasu. (i.v.) Hanazuru, hedateru.

SEPARATELY, adv. Betasu ni, betsu-betsu ni, mei-mei ni, hanarete.

SEPARATION, n. Hanare, wakare, ibetsu, fuyen.

SEPTEMBER, n. Ku-gatsu.

SEPULCHRE, n. Hana, tsuka.

SEPULTURE, n. Hômuri.

SEQUEL, n. Yuku-suo, ato, sue, dekibai, kekkwa.

SEQUENCE, t.v. Tori-ageru, oseru. — one's self, inkyo suru.

SERENE, a. Akiraka na, uraraka, nodoka, shizuka na, odayaka na. — sky, seitên.

SERENITY, n. Odayaka, ochitsuki, heiki, anshin.

SERGEANT, n. Gunso. — major, bôcho.

SERICULTURE, n. Yozan.


SERIOUS, a. Daiji na, taetsu na, jitsu, hontô, omoi, taishita.

SERIOUSLY, adv. Omoku, maga de.

SERMON, n. Hôdan, dangi, seppô, kôshaku, sekkyô, kôgi.


SERVE, t.v. Tsutomeru, hôkô suru, tsuakaru. — up, sonoeru, kosheraru. — out, kubaru, wakaru. To — out seem, sake wo tsuugu, or shaku wo suru. To — out boiled rice, moshî wo moru. To — out medicine to the poor, bimôbî ni ni kusuri wo hokosoku, or segyô suru. To — one's country, kokka ni tsuakaru. To — as a waiter, kyûji wo suru. — To — one badly, waruku tori-atsukan. To — God, kami ni tsuakaru. — the purpose, ma-mi-awaru, yôda- tsu. To make — the purpose, ma-mi-awaseru. — out one's time, itogerus.
yuake yokatta mono wo. Children should obey their parents, ko wa oya ni koko suru hazu no koto. It should be done, suru hazu no koto, or subeki koto, or atasame no koto.

— or not, ka-fu-ka.

Shoulder, n. Kata.
Shoulder, t.v. Katagari, katageru.
Shoulder-blade, n. Hambikotsu, kaigane.
Shout, n. Sakebi, toki no koe, sawagi. — of victory, kachidoki.
Shout, i.v. Sakebu, toki no koe wo ageru, wamken.

Shove, t.v. Osu.


Snow, n. Misemono, mie, miba, midate, mikake, date.

Snow-ball, n. Hikifuta.
Snower, n. Niwaka ake, shigure, yudachi.

Snowy, a. Datera, medatawashi, medatsu, hanayaka na.

Shrew, n. Kashimashii onna, kuchi yakamashii onna.

Shrewed, a. Riko na, kashikoi, chie no aru, hashiboki.

Shrewdly, adv. Kashikoku.

Shrewdness, n. Chie, riko, rihatsu.

Shrike, n. Sakebi.

Shrine, i.v. Sakebu, ōgoe nito naku.

Shrike, n. Mozu.

Shrine voice, n. Kanakiri-goe, kii no koe.

Shrine, n. Ebi.

Shrine, n. Mikoshi, zushi; hakora.

Shrink, i.v. Chijimaru, tsunaru, ijeru, chijikamaru, atoshizaru, miijiroku, biku-biku suru.

Shrink, n. Chijimaru.

Shrinkage, n. Chijimaru koto, chijima.

Shriek, t.v. Shiva ga yoru, shioreru, shinaburu, hinaeru, shiboru.

Shrou, n. Ki, ueki.

Shroud, t.v. Shobiyakasu.

Shudder, t.v. Furi, wamanaku, ononoku, zoku zoku suru, senrira suru.

Shudder, t.v. Watasu. To — cards, karuta wo iru.

Shun, n. Nogaru, yokeru, manakaru, sakeru, imu.

Shut, t.v. Shimeru, tateru, tojiru, fusagu, tataku, tozasu, tei-gumi. (i.v.) Shiboru. To — the hand, to wo nigiru. — the fingers, yubi wo oru. To — a port, sakō suru, minato wo tozasu. To — up in prison, roya ni tojikomeru. To — in a view, mi-harashi wo fusagu. To — out, shimedesu, saegiru, yokeru. To — up a house, te wo tozasu, tojimari wo suru. To — up another by reasoning, giru shite heikō sascru.
Skim, t.v. Sukui-toru, kasutte tobu, tobi-tobi
ni yomu.
Skin, n. Kawa.
Skin, t.v. Muku, hagu.
Skinflint, n. Shiwambō, kechi-kusai, kechimibō.
Skir, t.v. Tobu, haneru, odoru.
Skirmishes, n. Sampē.
Skirt, n. Suso. To hold up the —, tsuma-
doru.
Skirt, t.v. Sakai suru.
Skittish, a. Mono-odoroki.
Skulk, i.v. Shinobu, kakureru
Skull, n. Atama no hone, chōkotau, tōkotau, shari-kōbe.
Skylark, n. Hiraibari.
Slaak, a. Yuru, tarui, tarumu, amai, okotaru, kutsu-roguru.
Slacken, t.v. Yurusumeru, kutusu-rogueru, tayu-
meru. (i.v.) Yurusumu, kutusu-rogu, tayumu.
Slackness, n. Yurusu, tarusa.
Slab, n. Ita.
Slabber, i.v. Yodare wo tarasu.
Slate, n. Keasu, tomeru.
Slam, t.v. Hata to shimereru, pishhari to shi-
meru.
Slander, t.v. Zan-suru, shiko-zuru, soshiru, shiriru.
Slanderer, n. Zangē, shigoto, gomasuri.
Slanderers, n. Zansha.
Slant, t.v. Sujikai ni suru, naname ni suru, katamukeru. (i.v.) Sujikai ni naru, naname ni naru, katamuku.
Slanting. Naname, sujikai, nanoe.
Slantingly, adv. Sujikai ni, naname ni.
Slap, t.v. Haru, utsu, tatakau.
Slate, n. Banzeki, sekiban.
Slate-Pencil, n. Seki-hitsu.
Slatern, n. Subeta, hikizuri.
Slaughter, t.v. Hofuru, kiri-korosu.
Slave, n. Dorei.
Slavish, a. Iwashii, dorei no yō na, hei-hei
suru, hikutasu na.
Slay, t.v. Korosu, kiru, setsugai suru, kiri-
korosu, ayamuru, chī-riku suru.
Sleed, n. Sori.
Sledog, n. Tanchi. — hammer, aizuchi.
Sleek, i.v. Nemuru, neru, ne-iru, ne-taku. —
together, soi-ne, soi-busuki. — in the daytime,
hiru-ne. — alone, hitori-ne.
Sleeping, — together for the first time, niroma-
kura. Posture in —, nezunai, neyō. — too
long, ne-gusaru, nagane suru. — badly, ne-
gurushii. — quietly, ne-yasui.
Sleepless, a. Nemurazu, nzen.
Sleep-walking, n. Neboke-aruki.
Sleepy, n. Nemutai, nemui. — head, nebo,
nezuki.
Sōmber, a. Inki naru.


Sōjourn, i.v. Tomaru, yadoru, tōryū suru, shuku suru, kishaku suru.

Sōjourner, n. Kyakujin, tabi-bito, kishuku-nin.

Sōlace, n. Nagusami, tanoshimi.

Sōlacement, t.v. Nagusamu.

Sōlar, a. Hi no, jitsu. — system, tajyōkei. — time, tajyōrekī.

Sōldier, n. Byakurō. To —, rōzuki ni suru.

Sōlidity, n. Reishi, tekiō, gosoaka.

Sōlility, t.v. Onkan, suru, musubu, iwan.


Sōllicit, t.v. Negau, tanomu, kou, motomeru, kudoku.

Sōlicitation, n. Negau, tanomi, koi.

Sōlicitious, a. Anjiru, anjire oru, kizukai suru, kōkorozukai suru.

Sōlicitude, n. Shimpai, anji, kurō, ki-gakari, kizukai.

Sōlips, a. Katai, katamaru.

Sōlidarity, n. Itchi-kyōdō.

Sōlidification, n. Katamarai, gyōtai.

Sōlidy, t.v. Kataku suru, katamaru, gyōtai baseri. (i.v.) Katakai naru, katamaru, gyōtai suru.

Sōlidity, n. Kataasa.

Sōlidyly, adv. Kataku, shikkari to.

Sōlliquiz, i.v. Hitori-goto wo in, hitori sa-shuyaku.

Sōlliquot, n. Hitorigoto.

Sōllify, n. Samushii, hanureru, tada hitotsu no, wabishii.

Sōllitude, n. Samushii tokoro, hitorimi de oru koto.


Sōluble, a. Tokkeru, tokasareru, yōkai suru.

Sōlution, n. Wakeru koto, tokeru koto, handan, toki-akasu koto, yōyeki.

Sōlsve, t.r. Toku, toki-wakeru, hodoku, handan suru, ii-hodoku, toki-akasu.

Sōlsvent, a. Shikkin wo harawareru, kanji ga latsu.


Sømething, n. Nan zo, nani ka, nani-goto. I will go to-morrow unless something prevents, asha saa-itsu o ka nakatta yukimashō. There must be something the matter, nan zo wake ga aru de arō.

Sømetime, adv. Itsu ka.

Sømetimes, adv. Toki-doki, ori-ori, ori-fushi, toki ko shite.

Sømewhat, adv. Sukoshi, chitto. He is — better to-day, kyō sukoshi yokunarimashita.

Sømewhere, adv. Aru-tokoro, doko zo.


Sømnambulist, a. Nebokote aruku hito.

Sømnelence, n. Nemutsu.


Song, n. Uta, sambika. — of victory, gaika.

Sonostress, n. Geisha, utae-me.

Sonny, n. Uta.


Soo, adv. Hayaku, jiki-ni, sugu to, chikai-uchi ni, chika-jika, kujitsu, tōkaru, hodo-naku, ma mo naku. As — as, slidai, hodo.

Soot, n. Susu.

Sooth, i.v. Nadameru, nagusumeru, yawargero.

Soothsater, n. Uranaia, bokusha, onyōshi.

Soothsaying, n. Uranai.

Sophsim, n. Kibeni, kasan-rikutesu.


Sophsity, n. Rikutensu, bigagoto, ri ni hazurota koto, kibeni, kasan-rikutesu.

Soporic, a. Nemuraseru.


Sorcerer, n. Mahōtsukai, izunaisukai.

Sorceress, n. Mahō, izuna, majuten, genjutsu.

Sorid, a. Ityashii, kebhi na.

Sorke, n. Deki-mono, kizu.

Sorse, a. Itai, itamau, tadareru, hidoi, biran suru.

Sorely, adv. Hidokuto, ita-itashiku, hanahada.

Sororhun, n. Satokibi.

Sosarei, n. Sukambo, suibai.

Sorow, n. Urei, kanashimi, itami, zannen, ai, hitan.

Sorrow, i.v. Kanashimu, nagoku, kuyamu.

Sorrowful, a. Urei, kuyashii, kanashimi.

Sorok, a. Kinodoku, zannen, kuchi-oshii, itami-iru.


Sort, i.v. Bu-wake wo suru, yori-wakeru, kuchiwake suru.

Sot, n. Sake-nomi, nomi-nuku.

Sotiology, a. Shōkyū-gaku.

Sottish, a. Gudon naru, oroka naru.

Soul, n. Tamashii, reikon, mitama, seishun, kompaku, shinjin.

Sound, n. Oto, hibiki, nari, ne, on.

Sound, i.v. Naru, hibiku, todoroku.

Sound, a. Tassha, mattaki, jobu na, makoto no, yo, sukyaka na, —, sleep, jukusui.

Soundly, adv. Yoku, hidoku, tsuyoku.

Soundness, n. Tassha naru koto, katasa.

Soup, n. Shiru, shitaji.

Soup, i.v. Suppaku naru. (t.v.) Suppaku suru.

Soup, a. Suppu, sui. — taste, sammi.

Source, n. Minamoto, moto, kongen, kompon.

Souvenirs, n. Suppasa, susa.

Source, t.v. Hitasu, nage-komu.


Southernly, a. Minami no hō ye, minami no hō kara.

Southward, adv. Minami no hō ye.

Souvenir, n. Wasure-gatami, katami, yunomo-tsu, miage.

Soverynn, n. Shu, tsukasa, kasihira, ō, kami, kunebu.

Soverynnity, n. Shu-ken.

Sow, n. Mebuta.

Sow, t.v. Maku, chirasu.

Sojou, n. Shōyu.

Space, n. Aida, ma, hina, kūchū, kokū, chū, sō, kū-kan.

Spacious, a. Hiroi.

Spaciousely, adv. Hiroku.

Spade, n. Suki.

Spain, n. Hispania.

Spain, t.v. Nigiru, mataguru, wataru, yubi de hakaru.

Spainish, t.v. Hammyō, genssei.

Sparks, t.v. Shiri wa butsu.

Spark, n. Maruta, sli-ai.

Spark, t.v. Shi-ai suru.

Sparking, t.v. Yaru, yurusu, oshimu, tsukeru. I have none to —, yoku wa gozarimasen.

Spark, a. Sukunai, yaesataru, shiwhai. — time, hima, itoma.

Sparking, a. Kenyaku, oshimu, shimasu, shiwhai, rinshokana.

Sparkingly, adv. Rinshoku ni, kenyaku slitte, mono-oshimite.

Spark, n. Hibanu, hinoko.

Sparkle, i.v. Hikaru, chirazuku, kirameku, kagayaku, kira-kira to hitkaro.

Sparklingly, adv. Kirā-kira.

Sparkrow, n. Suzumo.

Spark, a. Mabara na, sukunai.

Sparkelty, adv. Mabara ni, sukunaku.

Spasm, a. Tsuro, hitukeku, keiren.

Spasmotic, a. Keiren no yō na, shigoto ni mura ga aru.

Spatter, i.v. Haneru, hodorashuru, tobashuru, chiru.

Sputa, n. Hara, kana.

Spen, a. Uwo no ko.

Spoon, t.v. Tamago wo hiri-tsukeru.

Spay, t.v. Ranō wo nuku.

Speak, i.v. Iu, hanasu, tsuguru, kataru. — to one's self, chingu suru. Manner of speaking, kō-jō. To pass without speaking, tsutono slitte yuki-suguru, damatte yuki-suguru.

Speaker, n. Iu hito, kwai-tō, gichō.

Speak, n. Yari. — exercise, sōjutsu. — head, yari no mi.

Spear, t.v. Tsuku.

Special, a. Kakubetsu na, betsu-dan na, sashitaru, tokubetsu na, semmon no.

Specialist, n. Semmon-ka.

Specially, adv. Koto ni, koto-sara ni, besshite, tokubetsu ni, kakubetsu ni, betsuban ni, tori-wakete.

Speciality, n. Eto, tokui na koto, semmon, sengyō.

Species, n. Kane, kin-gin, kin-san, kinsu, kwa-hei, shokkin.

Species, n. Rui, tagui, shu-ri, bu.

Specific, a. Mochimae no.

Specific, n. Tekiayaku.


Specimen, n. Teshon, mihon.

Species, a. Makotorashii.

Spectively, adv. Makotorashiku.

Spectacles, n. Tsukuri, ten, chobo, fu.

Spectacle, n. Chobo-chobo to shite oru, madara, furi no.

Spectacle, n. Mise-mono.

Spectacles, n. Megane.

Spectator, n. Miru mono, kembatsu-nin, oka-me.

Spectre, n. Bake-mono, yōrei.

Spectrate, i.v. Kangaeru, omoi-mawasu, shian suru; yama wo suru, mokuroku.

Spectuation, n. Kangae, yama, mokuromi.


Speer, n. Kotoba, mono-ii, hanaful, enzetsu.

To make a —, enzetsu suru.

Speechless, a. Mokumen, mono wo iwarenu.

Speed, i.v. Hayameru, sekku, isoku, hakadoru. (t.v.) Isogaseru, sekasuru, haka-doraseru.


Speedily, adv. Hayaku, toki, jiki-ni, sumiyaka ni, isōide.

Speedy, a. Hayai, sumiyaka na.

Spell, n. In, gofu, maijina.

Spell, t.v. Tsuzuuru.

Spelling, n. Kanaokukai, tsuzuri.


Spelter, n. Totan.

Spend, t.v. Tsukaru, harau, tsuyasu, tsukai-hataru, tsukai-kiru, tsukusu. — time, utasai, heru, kurasu, tatsu, sugiuru. — the night, yo wo akanu. — the day, hi wo okuru, hi wo kurasu.

Spendthrift, n. Muda ni shindai wo tsuyasu mono, sadēalka, tsukaitte.

Sperm, n. Tane, sei, insui.

Spermacti, n. Kujira no abura.
STA

STAIR, n. Hashigo, hashigodan.
STAKE, t.v. Kui wo tateru, kakeru.
STAKE-HOLDER, n. Kake no mono wo azukaru hito.
STALACTITE, n. Shōnyūsei, tsurara-ishi.
STALE, a. Furukusai, kusai. To grow —, furu-biru.
STALE, n. Kuki, jiku.
STALK, t.v. Takaburite aruku, ibatte aruku.
STALL, n. Uma-tate, koma-ye, tsujimise.
STALLION, n. O-uma.
STAMEN, n. Slihe, hana no kui, yūsui.
STAMINA, n. Genki, konki.
STAMMER, t.v. Domoru, kuchi-gomoru.
STAMP, n. Han, in, kitte. Postage —, yūbin-kitte.
STAMP, t.v. Han wo osu, tsuku, fumi-tsukeru.
STAMPED-PAPER, n. Keishi, kaishi.
STANCH, v. Jobu na, katai, shika to shitah.
STANCH, t.v. — blood, chi wo tomeru.
STANCHION, n. Tappari, shimbari, tsuka.
STAND, v. To koraeru, shinogu, taeru, shinobu. — one's ground, taeru, tamotsu, mochi-ko-taeru.
STAND, t.v. Tatsu, tomaru. — by, soba ni tasu.
STAND-BY, a friend, tomo ni katan wo suru. To — to it, ii-haru, shirizokazu. To — for, shirusu, kawari ni naru. — off, tōzakaru, chika yoramu. It stands to reason, ri-ni kanau. It stands me in twenty ryō, ni-jū ryō kakkata. To — together, kanau, fugu suru, chigawazu. To — out against, sakarau, tekitaun. To — up for, katan suru. To — out for, ii-haru, shirizokazu, makezu. To — in need, iriyō. To — on ceremony, reigi wo ma-moru. To — in awe —, osore iru. To — on end, massugu ni tatsu. To — aside, waki ni yoru.
STAND, n. Tomari, bakenjo, dai. To make a —, tachi-tomaru, todomaru.
STANDARD-BEARER, n. Hata-mochi, hataasashi.
STAND-POINT, n. Tatsu, mibun, buugen.
STAND-UP, n. Miru-tokoro.
STANTA, n. Zekku.
STAPLE, n. Sambutsu, ji, shina.
STAR, n. Hoshi. Fixed —, gösei.
STAR-ANISE, n. Uikyo.
STARBOARD, n. Fune no migi no hō — the helm, tori-kaji wo suru.
STAR, n. Nori, shofo.
STAR, i.e. Nagamenu, kiyororì to miru, kiyōtenku, mi-tsumenru.
STAR-FISH, n. Tako no makura.
STAR, adv. — of, naked, mappadsaka, aka hadaka.
STARLIGHT, n. Hoshi no hikari.
STARLING, n. Mukudori.
STARRY, a. Hoshi no.
START, i.e. Biku-biku suru, biku-tenku, bikkuri suru, tatsu, obiern. — on a journey, tabidachi wo suru, idetatsu.
START, t.v. Bikutsukaseru, odorokasu, tateru, shi-kakeru.
START, n. Biku-tsuiki, bikkuri. To get the — of, saki-gake wo suru.
STARTLE, t.v. Biku-tsuakeru, odorokasu, odosu.
STATE, t.v. In, hanasu, mosu, tsugeru, noberu, chinezu.
STATEd, a. Kimaru, sadamaru, kimatte oru.
STATELY, a. Genkaku na, ogosoka na, rippan na.
STATEMENT, n. Kō, kaki-tori.
STATE-ROOM, n. Obune no kyaku-ma.
STATESMAN, n. Seiji ni tasshitaru hito, sojikka.
STATICs, n. Seigaku.
STATION, n. Da, tokoro, moshia, kurai, dan, ichi, tamurojo. — in life, mibun, bungen.
STATION, t.v. Oku, mōshi-tsukeru, sonaeru, tsu-nesseru.
STATIONARY, a. Ugokanu, undō senu, susumaru, isuwaru.
STATION, n. Kami, fude sumi nado no sō-myō, bungu.
STATISTICS, n. Tōkei. Table of, tōkeihyō.
STATEs-ARY, n. Seki-zō wo kizamu koto, sekizō wo kizamu hito.
STATE, n. Ningyō, sō, sekizō, mokuzō.
STATURE, n. Take, sei, mi no take.
STATUS, n. Bungen, mibun.
STATUTE, n. Okite, sadame, hōrisu, hatto, ritesurei.
STAVE, n. Kure.
STAVE, t.v. Tsuki-kowasu. — off, fusegū.
STAY, t.v. Matsu, tomaru, todomaru, tōryū suru, yamu, tanomu, oru. (t.v.) Osaeru, hikeru, yameru.
STAY, n. Tomari, tōryū, taizai; shimbari.
STEAD, n. Kawari. To stand in, —, yō ni tatsu.
STEADFAST, a. Shika to shita, tashika suru, uguakanu.
STEADFASTLY, adv. Katakusu, shikkari, tashika ni, kitto, jitto, shika to.
STEADILY, adv. Jitto, kitto.
STEADY, a. Shika to shita, tashika na, katai, shikkari to shita.
STEADY, t.v. Osaeru.
STEALING, n. Nusumu koto.
STEALTHILY, adv. Hisoka ni, hiso-hiso, naishō, shinonde, kossori to, nukete.
STEAM, n. Jōki, yugo.
STEAM, t.v. Jōbatsu suru, museru.
STEAM, t.v. Musan, fukasu.
STEAM-BOAT, n. Hibune, jōkisen.
STEAM-BOILER, n. Kam, jōkigama.
STEAM-WHISTLE, n. Kiteki, jōki no fue.
STEEl, n. Hagane, hi-uchi.
STEELYARD, n. Tembin, hakari.
STEEL, n. Gake, zeppeki, nanjo.
STEFP, a. Kewashii, sagashii, kittatsu, sobadatsu.
STEP, t.v. Hitasu, tsukeru.
STEPFLEET, n. Roban.
STEP, t.v. Kaji wo toru.
STEPFERSMEN, n. Kaji-tori.
STEM, n. Jiku, kuki.
STEM, t.v. Sakuraru, saka noboru, mukau.
STENCH, n. Shūki, kusai ioci.
STENCIL, n. Horigata, surikomi-gata.
STENOGRAPHY, n. Hayagakitori.
STEP-BROTHER, n. Tane-gawari no kyōdai, beppuku no kyōdai, chikyōdai.
STEP-CHILD, n. Mamako, beppuku.
STEP-DAUGHTER, n. Mamako.
STEP-FATHER, n. Mama-chichi, keifu.
STEP-MOTHER, n. Mama-baha, keibo.
STEPPING-STONES, n. Tobi-ishi.
STEPS, n. Agaridan, hashigo, fumi-dan, fumi-tsugi.
STEP-SON, n. Muko, mama-musuko.
STEREOSCOPE, n. Shashin megane.
STEREILE, a. Yasetaru.
STERIILLITY, n. Yasetaru koto.
STERN, n. Fune no tomo.
STERN, a. Arakomi, kibishi, ikameshii.
STERN, adv. Katakusu, kibishaku.
STERN-MOST, a. Itchi ato no.
STERNUM, n. Mune no hone, kyōkotsu.
STETHOSCOPE, n. Teikyōki.
STEW, t.v. Nuru, yuderu.
STEWARD, n. Makanai-kata, katte-kata.
STEWPAWN, n. Nabe.
STICK, n. Bō, sao, tsue, ki.
STICK, t.v. Sasu, tsuku, haru, tsukeru. (i.v.) Koberi-tsuuki, nebari-tsuuki, hebari-tsuuki, kishimu. — fast, hitsuaku, kakaruku, i-tsuku. To by, kataan suru. To —, out, tsukeru. To —, to, tsuku, iiharu.
STIFF, a. Katai, katamaru, kowai, kowabaru, kataku na, henkutsu na, kakururashi.
STIFFEN, t.v. Katakusu suru, katameru, kowaku suru. (i.v.) Katakusu suru, katamara
STIFF-NECKED, a. Gōji naru, iji wo haru.
STIFNESS, n. Katasa, kowasa, kataki, henkutsu, kataijii.
Stranger, n. Shiranu hito, yoso no hito, kiyaku, tabi no hito.

Strangle, t.v. Kubiru, kubiri-korosu, shimekoro-su. (i.t.) Museru, musebu.


Straw, t.v. Kawahimo de kukuru. —a razor, kamisori wo togikawa de togu.

Strata, n. Chisō.

Stratagem, n. Hakarigoto, keiryaku, bōkē.

Strategic advantages of a place, chinori.

Stratified, a. Chisō nashite oru.


Strawberry, n. Ichigo.

Straw-cutters, n. Oshi-kiri.

Straw-boof, n. Wara-yanke.


Streak, n. Suji, shima.

Streaked, a. Suji no aru, shima no aru.

Stream, n. Nagare.


Streamers, n. Fuki-nagashi.

Street, n. Machi, tōri.

Street-walker, n. Yotaka.

Strength, n. Chikara, riki, ikioi, tsuyosa, yūrikī.

Strengthen, t.v. Tsuyoku, kataku, kibishiku, jōbu ni.

Strength, t.v. Todoku, nobiru, hirogaru.

Stretch, t.v. Chirita.

Stretch, t.v. Chisao, maku.

Stretch, a. Chiritsa.

Straited, a. Suji no tsuitaru.

Strict, a. Kibishī, kōta, genjū na, kyūkutsu na, kengo na, monogata, osogoka na.

Strictly, adv. Kataku, kibishiku, genjū ni.

Structures, n. — of urethra, kyōsaku.

Strides, t.v. Fumbatte aruku, matagaru.

Strife, n. Arasoi, kōron, kenkwa, toriai, seiriā.


Strike, n. Tokaki, kyōdō-hikō.

String, n. Ito, nawa, sashi, koyori, o. To have two strings to one's bow, koto wo ryōtan ni suru.

String, t.v. Sasu, tsuranuku, tōsū.

Stringency, n. Hippaku.

Strikingly, adv. Hidoku, odoroku hodo ni.

Stringent, a. Genjū na, kibishī.


Strife, n. Heggī.


Strife, a. Shima no.

Strifling, n. Wakasum, shūmen.

Strive, i.v. Sei wo dasu, hagemu, haru, hōne-oro. — together, kisou, arason, kimui-ao, momi-ao, hagemi-ao, seri-ao.


Stroke, t.v. Nadera, surasu.

Stroll, i.v. Asobu, yureki suru, sosoru, burabura aruku.

Strong, a. Jōbu na, tsuyoi, sukoyaka na, kego na, katai, tashika na, kibi. — or weak, kyō-jaku.

Stronghold, n. Toride, yōgai.

Stronghold, adv. Tsuyoku, kataku, kibishiku, jōbu ni.

Street, n. Togikawa.

Structure, n. Tsukuri-kata, koshirae-yō, tsukuri, koshirai, seisaku, seihō, tatemono.

Struggle, n. Momi-ai, agaki, aseri.

Struggle, i.v. Momi-ao, sei wo dasu, agasu, aseru, seri-ao.

Strum, t.v. Hiku, shiraberu, tanzuru.

Strummet, a. Jōro.

Strut, t.v. Fumbaru, bakko suru.

Strutchine, n. Sutorikini.

Strubbel, n. Kābu, kari-kaibu.

Struck, n. Henkutsu na, wagamama na, jō no kowai, göjō na, ganko na, kata-ji ni na.

Stubbornly, adv. Katakana ni, ganko ni, kata-ji ni.

Stucco, n. Kabu, shirakabe.

Stick-up, a. Takaburu, jiman naru.

Student, n. Dashi, shosei, seito.

Studio, n. Kōjo, shigotoba, shoisai.

Studios, a. Benkyō suru, seidāsu, kingaku suru.

Studiosely, adv. Benkyō shite, nen wo irete, ki wo tsukete.

Study, n. Gakumon, keiko, manabî, shoai.

Study, t.v. Manabu, narau, sarau, keiko suru.

Style, t.v. Shina, mona, shina-mono, ori-mono.

Style, t.v. Tsumeru, tsuame-komu, fusagu, oshi-komu, hōbara.

Stultify, t.v. Baka ni suru.

Stuff, t.v. Tszumazuku, fumihazasu, mayowasu.


Stuff, t.v. Tszumazuku.

Sun, t.v. Memai wo sasaru. (pass.) Memai ni naru, zotto suru.

Sun, t.v. Seichō wo samatageru. — a plant, ueki wo tsukuru.

Sun, t.v. Musu.

Stupfaction, n. Chikaku wo ushinawo koto, ko no tsukanu koto.

Stupified, a. Shibiberu, mahu suru, bōzen to shite iru.

Stupe, t.v. Maki sasaru, ki wo ushinawase-ru. (t.v.) Akirete oru.
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SUC

SUP

yō na, son, na, ano-yō na, anna, sayū, sayō na, kono-kurai na, kono-tōri no, sono-kurai na, sono-tōri no, nasuga no, sahodo no, sabakari no, kaku no gotoki.

Suck, t.v. Šu, nomu, shaburu. — in, sui-ko-mu. — out, sui-dasu.

Suckery, t.v. Chi- chi wo nomaseru.

Suckly, n. Chi-nomi-go.


Sue, t.v. Utaeru, todokeru, so-shō suru, negai-dasu, negan, kou.

Suet, n. Usi no abura.

Suffer, t.v. Ukeru, au, yurusu, gaman suru, kanzuru, taeru, shinogu. To — pain, itamou. To — death, korosareru. To — punishment, buserareru, tsuimerari-sareru. To — from sore eyes, gambyō de wazaru. To — loss, son suru. To — to enter, hairaseru. To — with headache, sutsū de nanjū suru.

Sufferance, n. Yurusu koto, gaman.

Suffering, n. Setsunai, kurashimi, kuteš, nanjū, itami.

Suffice, t.v. Taru, jūban naru.

Sufficiency, n. Taru koto, jūban.

Sufficient, a. Taru, aku, jūban na, kanau.

Sufficiently, adv. Jūban ni.

Suffix, t.v. Soeru, kuwaeru, tsukeru.

Suffix, n. Tsuke-kotoba.

Suffixate, t.v. Iki ga tsumaru.

Suffixate, t.v. Iki wo tomeru.

Suffixage, n. Hotegun nyūsatsu nado shite erabu koto, nisenn, tāyō.

Suffixer, t.v. Eyes suffused with tears, namagai-gunu. Suffused with blushes, kao ga akaku naru.

Sugar-bowl, n. Satō-ire.

Sugar, n. Satō.


Sugar-cane, n. Satōkibi, kanbo.

Sugar-loaf, n. Bōzatō.

Sugar-mill, n. Satō-shibori.

Sugar of lead, n. Entō.

Suggest, t.v. Tsutoseushinde iu, hansu, oshi-eru.


Suitable, a. Au, kanau, sōō na, sōō na, teki-tō na.

Suit, n. Tomo, tsukisoi.

Suitor, n. Koibito.

Sulk, a. Suueru, futeru.

Sullen, a. Suueru, shibui.

Sullied, a. Kumotta, yogoreta.

Silly, t.v. Yōgosu, kegasa.

Sulphate of copper, n. Tampan, ryūsandō.

Sulphate of iron, n. Ryoku-pan, ryūsan-setsu.


Sulphur, n. Iwo.

Sulphuric-acid, n. Ryū-san.

Sun, a. Mushī-tsutsu, atsumi, homeku.

Sum, n. Tsugō, shime-daka, awasedaka, mina.

The sum of the matter, shosen, bikkiyō, tsumari.

Sum, t.v. Shimeru, yosueru, kanjōsuru, awaseru. To — up, tsumande in.

Summary, adv. Ara-ara, zatto, tairyaku, ryakusuitte, arakajime.

Summary, n. Ryaku, tsuzume, eyosō.


Summer-set, n. Kumagai, tsumogai.

Summit, n. Zetchō, itadaki, chōjō, saiichū, desakari, tōge, teppen.


Summon, n. Hi-twake, moshibumi, meshijō, meyasugaki, sashigami.

Sumptuous, n. Rippa na, kekkō na, ogotta.

Sumptuousness, n. Ogori, eiga, kekkō.

Sun, n. Hi, nichirin, taiyō. — dried, abashō. Sun’s rays, hizashi, hi-ashi, hi no kosen.

Sun, t.v. Sarasu.

Summer, n. Hi no kō-sen.

Sun-burn, a. Hi ni yaketa, kogeta, hi ni yaita.


Sunday, t.v. Hanareru, wakeru, wakareru, hedateru, kiteru, kiru, taisu.

Sun-Dew, n. Mācengusa.

Sun-major, n. Hirokei.

Sunday, a. Iru-iro, sama-zama.

Sunfish, n. Ukiki, mambō.

Sunflower, n. Himawari, oguruma.

Sunken, a. Kobo, kubomu.

Sunlight, n. Hīnata, hi no hikari.

Sunday, a. — place, hīnata.

Sunrise, n. Hi no de.

Sun-screen, n. Hi-ō, hiyoke.

Sunset, n. Hi no iri, higure.

Sunshade, n. Hīkage, hīgasa.

Sunshine, n. Hīnata.

Sun-stroke, n. Atsuke, chūsho.

Sun, t.v. Šu, nomu, susuru.

Superabundance, n. Yokei, kwabun, yobun, amaru.

Superabundant, a. Yokei na, yobun na, amaru, kwa-bun no.

Superadd, t.v. Soeru, kuwaeru, masu.

Superannuated, a. Oiboreru, rōmō.

Superb, a. Rippa na, kekkō na.

Supercargo, n. Uwa-nori.

Superfluious, a. Ōfai na, ēeri na, takaburū.

Supereminent, a. Nukinderu, hidestarun.


Superficial, a. Uwamuki no, omote no, uwabeno, asai, namagiki na, soto no.
SUPERFICiESAL, adv. Uwamuki ni.
SUPERFICiES, n. Gwaimen, omote, uwatsura.
SUPERFINE, a. Gokuhin, gokujó, tobikiri.
SUPERFLlIETY, t.c. Yokei, yobun, amaru, takusan.
SUPERFLUOUS, n. Sugiru, yokei na. — words, zeigen, jasoku no ben.
SUPERHUMAN, a. Hito no oyobanu, jin-riki ni atawaru, fushigi na, fukashigi.
SUPERIMPOSED, a. Kasanaru.
SUPERINTEND, t.c. Sairyo suru, tsukasadoru, sahii suru, kimo-iri wo suru, torishimari wo suru.
SUPERIOR, a. Masaru, sugurerau, katsu, nukinderu, hitideru, jō, ue no, kami. — quality, goku-hin, jōhin, jōtō.
SUPERIOR MAN, n. Kunshi.
SUPERIORS, n. Me-ue no hito, kami ni tatesu hito, jōhái.
SUPERLATIVE, a. Nukindeta, masatta, sugureka.
SUPERLATIVE, adv. Shigoku, goku, ito, itatte, mottomo, hanahada.
SUPERNORMAL, a. Fushigi na, shibmen na, fukashigi na, shimmyō na, ayashii.
SUPERNUMERARY, n. Kazu no hoka, ingawai no, kakugawai no.
SUPERSCRIPTION, n. Uwagaki, hyōsho.
SUPERSEDE, t.c. Fuyo ni suru, tori-kaeru, yasumeru.
SUPERSTITITION, n. Kami de naki mono wo ogamuru koto, hito no tsukuritaru shūshi, gohei wo katsu koto, meishin.
SUPERSTITIONS, a. — person, gohei-katsugi.
SUPERVISE, t.c. Sairyo suru, sahii suru, tsukasadoru, shihai suru.
SUPERVISOR, n. Sairyo-nin, tóryó, torishimari.
SUPINE, a. Aomuku, agou, okotaru, yudan naru.
SUFFER, n. Ō-meshi, yō-gohan, yashoku.
SUFPLANT, t.c. Hito wo oshi-nokete deru, oshinokeru, hito no chi wo ubaru.
SUFFICE, n. Shinaayaka na, yashashii, sura, sa, kawaru.
SUFFICE, t.c. Yawaraka ni suru, shinaayaka ni suru.
SUPPLEMENT, n. Tashimaes, furoku, tsuika, tsuketari.
SUPPLEMENT, t.c. Tasu, oginau.
SUFPLANT, n. Tangwan suru hito, gwan-nin, negai-nin.
SUPPLIANT, n. Gwan nin.
SUPPLIcATE, t.c. Negau, tanomu, tangwan suru, kitō suru, motomeru.
SUPPLICATION, n. Negai, tanomi, kigawa, gwan, kitō, motome.
SUPPLIES, n. Te-ate, hyōrō, shokuryō.
SUPPLY, t.c. Ataeru, yaru, te-ate wo suru. — a deficiency, tasu, oginau. — the wants of the poor, bimboin wo sukii.
SUPPORT, t.v. Motsu, ukeru, tseru, shinobu, koraeru, shinogu, yashinai, kotaeru, shimbō suru, gaman suru, tetsudan, tasukeru, katan suru.
SUPPORT, n. Dodai, tsuka, tasuke, yashinai.
SUPPORTABLE, a. Koraerareru, shinobareru, taasereru, gaman ga dekiru.
SUPPORTER, n. Katōdo, katau-nin, satan-nin.
SUPPORT, i.v. Omou, daró, de aró, or the dub. form of the verb: tsuorumu, tatoeru, suiyô suru.
SUSPENDING, n. Moeshi, moshibika, tateoba, yoshimba, yoshiya, hyotto.
SUSPOSITION, n. Tsumori, omoi, hakari, suiryo.
SUSPENSE, t.v. Oshimeru, tairageru, shizumeru, taiji suru, hisomeru, hikseru, kaksuru, tomeru.
SUSPURATION, t.c. Umu, ibou, unii wo kamosu.
SUSPENDED, a. Kempei wo motsu koto, tokken.
SURE, n. Ichi-ban ne, zenken wo toru, shigoku, itatte no.
SUREFOOTED, a. Itatte, shigoku, mottomo.
SUREFOOTED, a. Ashimoto no yoi.
SURELY, adv. Tashika ni, sói naku, makoto no, jitsu ni, kitto.
SURE, n. Nami.
SUREFACE, n. Omote, tsura, gwai-men, men.
SUREFEET, t.v. Aku, aka-hateru, kwa-shoku suru.
SUREFEET, n. Kwa-shoku, tabe-sugiru koto, aki.
SURE, n. O-nami.
SUREGON, n. Gekwa-issa.
SUREGON, n. Gekwa-jutsu.
SUREGON, n. Gekwa no. — instruments, gekwa-kikai.
SURELY, a. Shibui, kigen no warui, jji no warui.
SUREMICE, t.v. Suiryō suru, suisatsuru, oshihakuru.
SUREMOUNT, t.c. Katsu, masaru.
SURENAME, n. Sei, uji, myōji.
SUREPASS, t.v. Sugiru, masaru, katsu, kosu.
SUREPASSING, n. Hiidetaru, nukindetaru, sugiroretaru.
SUREPLIES, n. Amari, nokori.
SUREPRISE, t.v. Fui ni sosu, odorokasu, odoroku, akikeru, ohiyakaru. By —, futo, fui-ni, omiigake naku, daishi-nuke ni.
SUREPRISE, n. Odoroki, fui.
SUREPRISE, a. Odoroku hodo no, osoroshii, kimyō na.
SURENDER, t.c. Kōsan suru, kudaru, yuzuru, kōfuku suru, makaseru.
SURENDER, n. Kōsan, yuzuri.
SUREPREDISPUTIOUS, a. Hisoka naru, naishō naru.
SUREROUND, n. Tako, tori-maku, tori-kōmeru.
SUREANCE, n. Me wo tsukeru koto, kansatsu.
SURE, t.v. Mi-erosu, nagameru, kenchei wo utsu, sokuryō suru, hakaru, kembun suru, bunkan wo suru. Surveying instruments, bunkan-dōgu.
SUREY, n. Nagameru koto, gimmi, kembun, kenchi, sou-ryō.
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<td><strong>part in, kumi suru, isasho ni naru, nakama ni hairu, tazusawaru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— place, ga atta, okoru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— root, no ga tsuku.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— up, hirou, ageru, tsukamaeru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— time, himadoru, temadoru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— the air, asobi ni deru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— along, tsureru, tomonau.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Murakumo no, mitsuri shite iru.</strong></td>
<td><strong>The child takes after his father, kodomo ga chichi ni niteoru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To take for, machigaeru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— to, konomu, suku. Take to one’s heels, nigeru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Take cold, kaze wo hiku. Take without restraint, tori-hōdai. Take all, tori- kiru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>— pity, awaremu. Take whichever you like, koko korokaki ni to tori nasai.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>—a rest, yasanmu.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>heed, ki wo tsukeru, tautsushimu. To — in hand, shi-kakeru, hajimeru.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Taken up with business, yōji ni kamakeru.</strong></td>
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TAN
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tanner, n. Kawa-nameshi, kawata, kawaya.
tannin, n. Tannin.
tanline, i.v. Mise-jirakasu, mise-jirakasu, hi-jerakasu.
tanmount, a. Onaji-koto, hitoshii, torimo-

Tandy, n. Kawa-nameshiba.
tap, t.s. Tatakum, nomiguchi wo akuru.
tap, n. Nomiguchi.
tape, n. Sanada, himo.
tape, a. Saki no hoso.
tapen, n. Rôsoku.
tapin, n. Baku.
tap, n. Chan. To —, chan wo nuru.
tardy, a. Osô, okureru, en-nin, osonawaru, chiechi suru.
tane, n. Hôgusa, fûtai. — of weight, kan.
tao, n. Mato, kaku. — shooting, kaku-

uichi, shateki.
tariff, a. Unjû, zeisoku, zei, kwanzei.
tarnish, i.v. Kumoru, suburu, kegasu, kizu

suru.
taro, n. Sato-imo. — stems, zuuki.
tarry, i.v. Matsu, todomaru, tomaru, tóryû

suru.
tart, a. Suppai, kibishi.
tartar, n. — of the teeth, hajo.
tartar-emetic, n. To-shu-seki.
tartaric acid, n. Shu-seki-san.
tartan, n. Jigoku.
tartlet, adv. Suppaku, kibishiku.
task, n. Hito kiri no bun, nikkua, shigoto.

To take to —, togamuru, imashimeru.
tassel, n. Fusa.
taste, n. Aji, ajiwai, fumi, mi, fûryû, gachi.

Bitter —, nûgi, Ami. —, karami.
taste, i.v. Ajiwan, nameru, aji wo miru, aji wo

kiku, koko moruru.
tastefully, adv. Teinei ni, fûryû ni, gachi

yoku.
tasteless, a. Aji no nai.
tattered, a. Yakureta.
tattle, i.v. Shaberu, kuchi-sagana.
tatterer, n. O-shaberi.
tattoo, n. Horo-mono.
tattoo, i.v. Horu, horimono suru.
taut, a. Katsai. To make —, hiki-haru.
taut, i.v. Nonoshiru.
tavern, n. Yadoya, hatagoya, ryoshuku.
tawdry, a. Kazari-sugiru, hadô-sugiru.
tawny, a. Ki iro.
tax, n. Nengu, unjô, denso, men, mononai,
mitsugi, zei, sosei. Pay —, nengu wo osa-

meru.
tax, i.v. Nengu wo toru, zei wo toru.
taxable, a. Nengu wo tori-tatsu beki.
taxidermy, n. Chohi-jutsu.
taxis, n. Momu.
t-crest, n. Tenjiku-momen.

tea, n. Cha.
tea-caddy, n. Cha-ire.
tea-canister, n. Cha-iro.
tea-chest, n. Chabako.
tea-color, n. Cha-iro.
tea-cup, n. Cha-wan.
tea-dealer, n. Cha-kindo.
tea-garden, n. Chaya.
tea-ground, n. Chagara, chakasu, chashibu.
tea-grocer, n. Chashi.
tea-house, n. Chaya, kakejaya.
tea-jar, n. Chatsubo.
tea-kettle, n. Tetsubin.
tea-party, n. Chaseki, cha-no-yu.
tea-plant, n. Cha no ki.
tea-plantation, n. Chabatake.
tea-pot, n. Dobin, chabû, chadashi.
tea-prick-current, n. Cha-no-fu.
tea-room, n. Chama, chashtsu.
tea-spoon, n. Chashaku, chasaji.
tea-strainer, n. Chakoshi.
tea-store, n. Chamise, hajaya.
tea-tray, n. Cha-ban.
teach, i.v. Oshieru, kyôkun suru, michibiku,

kyôjû suru, sato-su.
teaching, n. Oshie, kyôkun, kyô-ju, shinan.
teacher, n. Shishô, kyôshi.
tear, n. Kamo.
team, n. Uma hito-tsuru. — of two horses,
ihi kiki no uma.
tear, i.v. Saku, yaburu, hiki-saku, hikisaburu,

chigiru. — off, hittakuru, nuku, hiki-hazu-u,

hiki-hagru. — up, hiki-nuku. — down,

kowaru. — apart, saku, hiki-hanasu, tsunzaku.
tearful, a. Namida-gumu.
teacher, i.v. Naburu, jirasu, ijimeru, komara-

seru, nedaru, guzaru.
teacher, n. Nabena.
teach, i.v. Chi-kubi.
teacher, n. Cha no yoshibo ashi wo ajwana hito.
teacher, a. Usurasai, nagatarashii, mendô na,
takitusu na, kochikata, kudoi.
teacher, i.v. Taikutsu, temochibusata.
teach, i.v. Mitsuru, habikoru.
teach, n. Jûdai.

okuba. Canine —, kiba. Gnashing of —,

hagami, hagishiri. Projecting —, deba.
teach, n. Kawa.
telegraph, n. Densshin, dempô.
telegraph, n. Denshinki. — office, denshin-
kkyoku. — line, densen.
telescope, n. Tôme-gane, bôenkyô.
tell, i.v. Kikaseru, tsuugeru, kataru, hanasu, inu,

noberu, shiraseru, oshieru, wakaru, chashin

suru. — to other, tagon. — off, kaz eru.
tell-tale, n. Tsuge-gucbi.
temper, a. Makosu.
temper, n. Ki, kokoro, iji, kishitsu, shône,
kideite. Ill —, futigen.
temper, i.v. Kitau, neru, tauren suru, neruru,
neri-kitau.
temperature, n. Shô, shô-ai, sei-shitsu, uma-

ro-isuki.
temperature, n. Hikaeme, uchiba. — society,

xinshu-kwai.
Kataku, person Omomuku nakanaori kwako. hundred, of globe, Ju, -

TEM, t.v. Shō suru, go suru, nazukeru, toneru.

TERM, n. Nichi-gen, myō-moku, kotoba, ji, shiruashii. To bring to —, kösan saseru, shita-gawaseru. Make terms, yakusoku suru. To come to —, nakanaori wo suru, shitagau. To be on bad terms, naka ga warui.


THATCH, t.v. Waro wo fuku.
THATCHED-HOUSE, n. Wara-ya.
THATCHER, n. Yane-ya.
THATCHING, n. Wara-kuki.
THAW, n. Toku-su, toku. (i.v.) Tokeru.
THAW, t.v. Toksu, toku. (i.v.) Tokeru.

THAT, as an article has no equivalent. The higher the sun is the warmer it becomes, bi ga noboru hodo atsuku naru. The more the fever increased, the more he suffered, netsu ga tsunoru dake kurushiku natta. The more the better, oku aru hodo yoi.

THEATRE, n. Shibai, gekijō.
THEFT, n. Nusumi.
THEIR, pron. Are no, sono hito no, sono, ka-
THEISM, n. Shinshinkyō.
THEM, pron. Karera wo, sono hito wo, are
THEOLOGIAN, n. Shin-gaku-sha.
THEORETICAL, a. Hito no suiryō ni motozuku, jitsui ni motozukanu, rironjō no.
THEORIST, n. Rironka.
THEORY, n. Hito no suiryo no setsu, gaku, setsu, riron.

THERMOPHILIC, n. Riryōji-hō.
HERE, adv. or conj. Sono toki, ano-toki, shikara toki ni, sōshite, shikarabara, kara, sono, ato de, tsui ni. Now and —, tokidoki.

THENCEFORTH, adv. Soko kara.
THENCEFORTH, adv. Sono nochi, sono-go, irai.
THEOCRACY, n. Shinsei.
THEOLOGY, n. Shin-gaku.
THEORETICAL, a. Hito no suiryo ni motozuku, jitsui ni motozukanu, rironjō no.
THEORETIC, n. Rironka.
THEORY, n. Hito no suiryo no setsu, gaku, setsu, riron.

THORDIS, n. A. Asuko, asho, aso, shiho, shochira, asuko. Here and —, achi kochi.
THRESH, adv. Soko kara.
THRESHFORTH, adv. Sono nochi, sono-go, irai.
THROAT, adv. Gurai, bakari, sono atari.
THRESHFORTH, adv. Sono nochi.
THREAT, adv. Soko ni, sono de.
THREATEN, adv. Sono yue-ni, kono yue-ni, kore ni yotte.
THREATEN, adv. Kono uie ni, sono uie ni, kore ni yotte, sore ni yotte, kara-ge-ue ni, uie ni.
THREATEN, adv. Sono uchi ni.
THREATEN, adv. As: In the day thou eatest there-
of thou shalt evertly die, sore wo taberu hi ni wa kanaran shirun.
THREATEN, adv. Soko kara.
THREATEND, adv. Gurai, bakari, sono atari.
THREATEND, adv. Sono nochi.
THREATEN, adv. Soko ni, sono de.
THREATEN, adv. Sono yue-ni, kono yue-ni, kore ni yotte.

THIRD, a. Samban, samban-me. One —, sambu-ichi.
THIRST, adv. Nado-kawaku, kawaku, kassuru.
THIRTEENTH, a. Jō-san.
THIRTEENTH, a. San-ju-ban.
THIRTY, a. San-jū.
THIRD, pron. Kore, kono, kon, tō. — year, kon-

THISTLE, n. Azami, noon-ja.
THITHER, adv. Asuko, achira.
THONG, n. Himo, o. — of sandal, hana-o.
THORACIC-DUCT, n. Nyūbibikan.
THORAX, n. Mune, kyōki.
THORN, n. Toge, harī. — hedge, ibaragaki.
THorny, n. Toge aru.
THOROUGH, a. Mattaku, maru-de, jūbun na, yukirotokuru. Not —, fu-yukidotoki, fu-tema-

THOROUGHFARE, n. Tōri-michi, orai, kaidō, michi, ro, dō, tsūro.
THOROUGHLY, adv. Mattaku, maru-de, jūbun ni, sappari.
THOU, pron. Nanji, anata.
THOU, conj. Keredomo, naredomo, iedomo, tatou, tomo, domo, shikashii.
THOU, n. Omoi, ryōken, kangae, tsunomi, zouni, shiryo, shian, kufu, an, kōkorogake.
THOUTHUL, a. Yojin no yoi, tashinami no yoi, ki wo tsukeru, tsutsusimuh.
Thoughtless, a. Ki no tsukanu, ukkari to shita.

Thoughtlessly, adv. Muyami ni.


Thousand-fold, n. Sembai.


Thresh, t.v. Utasu, butsu, konasu, chōchaku suru.

Threshing, n. Konashi.

Threshing-floor, n. Konashiba.

Thread, n. Tō. Ball of —, heso.

Thread, t.v. Hō wo tōsu, tsurukanu, sugeru.

Threadbare, n. Sureta.

Threaten, t.v. Kōrusu, imashimeru, dosu. — rain, furō- to fall, taoresō.

Three, a. Mitsu, san, mī.

Three-cornered, a. San-kaku.

Threefold, a. Sambai, san-sōbai, mitsu-gake, miye.

Three-leaved, a. Mitsuba.

Three-fly, a. Miyē.

Three-score, a. Koku-jū.

Threshold, n. Shikimi, shikii.

Thrice, a. San-do, mi-tabi.

Thrift, n. Hanjō.

Thrifty, a. Hanjō suru, sakaeru.

Thrill, t.v. Tessaeru, kōtaeru, bibiku.

Thrive, t.v. Sakaeru, hanjō suru.


Thron, t.v. Dōki ga utsu. — with pain, zukizuki itamari.

Throne, n. Takamikura, kurai.

Throng, n. Ōezi, kunjū.


Throuttle, t.v. Nōdo wo sasēru.


Throughout, prep. — the year, neōju, toshi ippai. — the night, yomōwagara, shū-ya. — the mouth, shū-getsu, tsuki ippai. — lift, isshōgai. — the day, shū-jitsu, himemosu.


Thumb, n. Oya-yubi. To —, ijiru, sawaru.

Thumb, t.v. Butsu, utsu, tatakuru.


Thunder, t.v. Kaminari ga naru, or todoroku, hatameku.

Thunderbolt, n. Raįji.

Thunder-stroke, t.v. Bōzen, bikkuri.

Thursday, n. Mokuyōbi.

Thick, adv. Kono tōri, kono mama, kayō, kaku-no-gotoku, kono yō.

Thwack, t.v. Tatakuru, utsu.

Thwart, t.v. Sakaranu, teki-suru, sasaeru, samatareru.

Thy, pron. Anata no.

Thyme, n. Jakōō.

Thyroid-gland, n. Kōjōsen.

Tibia, n. Shōtai-kotsu, keikotsu.

Tick, n. Danī.

Tick, t.v. The watch ticks, tokei ga furu.

Ticket, n. Fuda, tegata, hitte, tsaken.

Tickle, t.v. Kosogurū. (t.v.) Musugai.

Ticklish, a. Kusuguitai, kosobayai, kosobaru, kiwadai, abunai.


Tidy, adv. Kirei ni.

Tidings, n. Tayori, otozure, inashin, sata, bingi.

Tidy, a. Kirei, teinei na, chan to shita.

Tie, n. Musubime, en.

Tie, t.v. Musubu, shibaru, taannaguru, karageru, kukuru, yō, yuwaeru.

Tie, n. Narabi.


Tiger, n. Tora.


Tighten, t.v. Kataku, shibaru, taannaguru, karageru, kukuru, yō, yuwaeru.


Tide, n. Kajin, niwamu, niwaru.

Tide, n. Washi, shiiku, kairesu, karageru, kukuru, yō, yuwaeru.


Tidy, adv. Kirei ni.

Tidings, n. Tayori, otozure, inashin, sata, bingi.

Tidy, a. Kirei, teinei na, chan to shita.

Tie, n. Musubime, en.

Tie, t.v. Musubu, shibaru, taannaguru, karageru, kukuru, yō, yuwaeru.

Tie, n. Narabi.


Tiger, n. Tora.


Tighten, t.v. Kataku, shibaru, taannaguru, karageru, kukuru, yō, yuwaeru.


Tide, n. Kajin, niwamu, niwaru.

TIME, t.r. Toki ni yoru, jisetsu ni kanau, hakaru. To — the pulse, myaku do wo hakaru. To — a horse, uma no hayasa wo hakaru.

TIMELY, adv. Tōgō-yoi toki, hayaku.

TIME-piece, n. Tokei.

TIME-serving, a. Tsuishō wo iu, kigen wo toru, hetsurau, hiorotimori.


TIME-worn, a. Furubitaru.

TIMID, a. Okubyō na, abunagaru, kimo no chisai, ayabnmu, omoru, kowagaru.

TIMIDITY, n. Okubyō, hikyō.

TIMIDOUS, a. Abunagaru.

Tim, n. Suzu, anda. Sheet —, briki.

Tinture, t.v. Someru.

TINTURE, n. Chinkii-zai.

TINDER, n. Hokuchi.

TIN Foil, n. Suzu-haku, kanagai.

TINGE, t.v. Some, some-tsukeru, tsukeru.

Tingle, i.v. Naru.

TINKELE, n. Ikakeya.


TINSEL, n. Kazari, date.

Tint, n. Formed by adding mi to the name of the color, as: red tint, aka- mi; green tint, aoi-mi.

Tint, a. Chisai.


TIPPET, n. Kubimaki.

TIPPLE, i.v. Sake wo nomu.

TIPPER, n. Sakemono.

TIPPLING-HOUSE, n. Sakaya.

TIPS, a. Sake ni yō.

Tiptoe, n. To stand on —, tsumadateru, chōryū suru.


Tip-top, a. Shigokui yoi no.

Tirade, n. Togameru koto.

Tip, t.v. Tsukareru, umu, tsukarakasu, katabireru, taikutsu, agumu, shindoi. Tired out, tsukarette shimatta.

TINTORI, n. Taikutsu naru, umu, tsukareru, mendō na.

Tissue, n. Soshiki.

Trit, n. Chichi.

TRITON, n. Jūbu-ichi.

TITLE, n. Gedai, hyōdai, myōmoku, kwannyō, somehō, suji, daimoku.

TITLE-deed, n. Chiken.

TITLE-page, n. Hyōdai wo kikaturi ichi men.

TITMICE, n. Shūjūgara.

Titter, i.v. Hisoka ni warau, kusukusu wa-tau.

To, prep. Ni, ye, made, oyobu, taishite. As the sign of the insipitive mood, as: I love to write, kaku koto go suku. Are you ready to go? yuku ga shitaku nashita ka. Has gone to buy some fish, sakana wo kai ni yuita. To die for one’s country is right, kokka no tame ni shinuru wa gi nari.

TOAD, a. Kawasaki, kazu.

TOAD-stool, n. Take.

TOADY, t.v. Hito no hige no chiri wo harau.

TOADY, n. Obekka, otaiko.

TOAST, n. Yaki-pan, kotobuki.

TOAST, t.v. Aburu. To — a person, hito ni shukuhai suru, kotobuki wo suru.

TOBACCO, n. Tabako.

TOBACCONIST, n. Tabako-ya.


TOBACCO-POUCH, n. Tabako-ire.

TO-DAY, adv. Konnichi, kyō.

Toe, n. Ashi no yubi.

Toe, t.v. — the mark, shirushi ni ashi no sakai wo tsukeru.

TOGETHER, adv. Isshō ni, tomo ni, dōshi, ichidō, itchi. Also formed by the suffix an, to the root of a verb, as: Talk together, hanashii an. Fight —, tataki-an. To join —, awaseru, noru. To mix —, mazeru. To live —, dokyō suru. To sit —, dōsiki suru. To eat —, dōshoku suru. To sleep —, soine wo suru. To walk —, tomonau, tsuredashi suru. To add —, yoseru, awaseru.

TOIL, n. Honeori, kūrō, wana.

Toil, t.v. Honeori, kurō suru, ro suru, shinku suru wo kasegu.

TOILET, n. Yosoōi, keshō. To make one’s —, mi-goshine wo suru. — table, keshōdai.

TOILETME, n. Kurō-na, hone no oreru, ro suru.

Toilet, n. Shirushi, shirase, katami.


TOLERABLE, a. Kanari, zui-bun, koraeraru.

TOLERATE, t.v. Yurusu, menkyo suru, kannin suru, yōsha suru.

TOLERATION, n. Yurushi, menkyo, kannin, shinogi, kyōyō, yōsha.

TOLL, n. Naraasu.


TOMATO, n. Aka-nasu.

Tom, n. Haka, tsuka, fumbo.

TOMSTONE, n. Hakajirushi, sekito, sekishi.

Tom, n. Hon, shomotsu.

TOMFOOLERY, n. Oroka naru koto, tawamure.


To, n. Ton.
TWILIGHT, n. Tazokare, higure, yugure, usugurai.

TWIN, n. Futago.

TWIN, t.v. Matou, karamu, matoi-tsuku, karami-tsukau, maku.

TWINNED, n. Kirameki, kiratsuku, mata-.tsuku, maku.


TWIRLING, n. Mawasu, hineru.

TWIRLING, a. Mawaru, mawatte oru, hinekuri-mawasu.

TWIST, t.v. Yoru, hineru, nejiru, nau, motorakasu.

TWIST, t.v. Togameru.

TWITCH, t.v. Hiku, tsuru, bikutsuku, hikumeku.

TWITTER, t.v. Saezuru.

TWO-EDGED, n. Ryō-ha.

TWO-FLY, n. Futaye.

TWO-SIDED, a. Ryō-tan.


TWO-TONGUED, a. Ryō-zetsu.

TWO VERSIONS, n. Ryō-seitsu.

TWO WAYS, n. Ryō-yō.

TYMANUM, n. Komaku.


TYPHOOON, n. Taifū, bōfū, arashi.

TYPIFY, t.v. Nazoraeu.

TYRANNICAI, a. Dōgyaku na, mugoi, kakoku.

TYRANNNT, n. Assei sei, assei, shietage.

TYRANIZE, n. Muri ni shihai suru, hidō ni sei, wo suru.

TYRANT, n. Hidō ni sei, wo suru hito.

TYRE, n. Shogaku, shoishin, mijiku, shirōto.
UBI

Ubiquity, n. Imasazaru tokoro nashi.
Udber, n. Chibusa, ryūbō.
Ugly, a. Mi-nikui, nikui, kitana, bukiyō na, mitomono.
Ulcer, n. Dekimono, kwaityō.
Ulcerate, i.e. Nōkwai suru.
Ulceration, n. Nōkwai.
Ulma, n. Seichū-kotsu.
Ultimate, a. Owarī no, shimai no. — object or end, tsuamari. The — end of labor is ease, bone-ori no tsuamari wa anraku da.
Ultimately, adv. Hate ni, tsu ni, sue, tsuamari, agetu ni, shimai ni, hatashite.
Ultimatem, n. Kagi, kawamari, saigo no dampan.
Ultra, a. Do ni sugiru nori wo kureru, kwado no.
Umblemical, a. Heso no. — cord, heso no o.
Umbral, n. Heso, hoko, saa.
Umbrageous, n. To give —, fukwai ni suru, kigen wo sokonai.
Umbrageous, a. Kage no ōki, shigeritaru.
Umpire, n. Gyōji, chūnin.
Un. Words commenying with the negative prefix are formed in Japanese by suffixing the negative particles zu, nu, zaru, nai, masen, de, ji, and mai, also by prefixing fu, mu, and bu.
Unable, a. Dekinu, atawazu. Also the negative potential form of the verb, as: unable to hear, kikoenou; to walk, arukarenu; to manage it, tori-atsukarenu; to make him hear, kikoe-sasarenu; to send it back, karesuren.
Unacceptable, a. Ki ni iranu, kokoro ni kana-wanu, shōchi narenu.
Unaccompanied, a. Tomo nashi, tsure nashi.
Unaccomplished, a. Shi-togenu, deki-agaranu, mugei na, munō ni.
Unaccustomed, a. Narenu. — to seeing, mirenenu. — to hearing, kiki-narenu. — to wearing, ki-narenu. — to living in, i-narenu.
Unacquainted, a. Shiranu, zonjimasen, mishiranu, fu-anai.
Unadulterated, a. Mazemono ga nai, junsei na.
Unadvisable, a. Yoroshikaranu.
Unadvisedly, adv. Kamben naku, midari ni.
Unaffected, a. Tori-tsukuroi nai, shinjiten naru.
Unallowable, a. Yurusarenu.

UNB

Unalterable, a. Kawaranu, henzen, lubatsu.
Unambiguous, a. Akiraka naru, utagawa-shitaradu.
Unanswerable, a. Yasashikaranu, onjun naranu, sadao naranu.
Unanimous, a. Dōshin, itchi suru, dō-i suru.
Unanimously, adv. Ikō-dō-on ni.
Unanswerable, a. Ii-kaesarenu, arasowarenu, ronzerarenu.
Unanticipated, a. Omoigakenai, zonjiyoranu, futo, zongwai.
Unapproachable, a. Tori-tsukarenu, chiku-karenu.
Unapt, a. Heta, bukyō, busaiku.
Unarmed, a. Sude nai, marugoshi no, mutō no, datō shite oru.
Unasked, a. Negawazu ni, tanomazu ni.
Unassorted, a. Wakezu ni aru, kuchiwake sezu ni.
Unassuming, a. Jiman senu, enryo naru, kenson naru.
Unattainable, a. Oyobanu, todokanu, erarenu, itaranu.
Unavailable, a. Yō-ni-tatanu, muda ni naru, munashi.
Unavenged, a. Mukizuku, kaeza, kataki wo utazu, hōzezu.
Unavoidable, a. Yondokoro-nai, yamuto koto wo esu, seunkata nashi, shikata ga nai, yokerarenai.
Unaware, adv. Omoi-gakeru, omoi-yorida, kasta wo utazu, hōzezu.
Unbearable, a. Koraerarcnu, Futsuriai, Omoi-gake
Unbearable, a. Koraerarenu, taerarenu, shinbarenu, shimbō-dekinu, tamaranai.
Unbecoming, a. Niawanu, utsuranu, kasan-wanu, fusō-o na, fu-niai, hibuun na, masanai, futekitori na.
Unbelieving, n. Bushinjin, fusshinkū.
Unbeliever, n. Fusshinjō.
Unbelieving, a. Shinō-senu, shinsen, makoto to omowanu, bu-shinjin.
Unend, t.e. Yurumeru, kutsurogeru, yasu-meru.
Unindented, a. Yobazu ni, manekazu ni.
Unimaginable, a. Mushitsus, toga-naki, tsuimi nashi.
Unblemished, a. Kizu nashi, kagare nashi, kake-me nashi.
森は、山に住む人々が集まる場所でした。

森は、山に住む人々が集まる場所でした。
To pull up, hiki-ageru. To lift up, ageru, tateru, okosu. To get up, okiru, tatsu. To go up, agaru, noboru. To blow up, fukurusu. To grow up, sodatsu, nobiru. Up the river, kawa-kami. To go into the water up to the chin, kubī-take mizu ni hairu. Sun is up, hi ga deru. Not come up, oyoban. The time is up, toki ga kita, nichigen ga kita. Up and down, ue-shita, achi-kochi. Ups and downs, daku-boku. To catch — with, otsuku. To eat —, to-tekusu. To burn —, taki-tsukusu. To sum —, shime-ageru. To use —, tsukai-haasu. To come —, otsu-ku. Help me —, okoshite kudasare.

UPNAID, t.v. To gamen, shikarun.

UPHAVE, t.v. Oshi-ageru.

UPHOLD, t.v. Sasaeru.


UPPER, a. Ue no. UPPEMOST, a. Ichiban no.


UPRIGHTLY, adv. Tadashiku, seichoku ni, shōjiki ni.

UPROAD, n. Sawagi, sōdō.

UPROADS, a. Sawagasū, sōdōshi, yakama-shii, hishimekoni.


UPTON, n. Hate, shibmai, asekii ni.

UPSIDE DOWN, adv. Saka-sama, abekobe, saka ni.

UPSTART, n. Niwaka ni shussei shite takaburu mono.

UPTURN, t.v. Kaesu, okosu. (pass.) Aomuku.

UPWARD, prep. or adv. Ue ni, yo, amari, Kami. To look —, aomuku, aogu. - of a hundred men, hyaku yo nin. - of five years, go nen amari.

UPBRAID, adv. Tadashiku, seichoku ni, shōjiki ni.

UPBRAND, n. Teinei, reigi.

UPGRADE, n. Kodomo.

UPPER, n. Nyōso.


UPGRADE, t.v. Seku, seru, saioku suru, hagemasu, subumeru, isogaseru, hayameru, kudoku, shiru.

UPTOWN, adv. Kyū na, isogu, aseru, kyūoku na.

UPTOWN, adv. Shikiri ni, ichizu ni, hitasuru ni, hitee ni, hira ni.

UPHEAVE, t.v. Shoben suru.

UPSKIRL, n. Shoben, shyō, ibari, nyō.

UPSKIRL, n. Ryō-nyōki.


UPSIDE, adv. To use, tsukai-haasu. To come —, otsu-ku. Help me —, okoshite kudasare.

UPWARD, adv. Shoben suru.

UPWARD, adv. Use, tsukau, mochiiru, naraneru, motenasu. To be used to, naraneru. Used to saying, iiare-ru. - living in, iiar eru, iiainjumu.

USELESS, a. Yo ni tatsu, yaku ni tatsu. Have no further — of this, kore wa mō irimase.

USELESS, a. Yo ni tatsu, mōyō, yaku ni tatsu, mūda na, munashii, fuyō na, kai naki, muiyekii, muyaku, dame, ada.

USELESSLY, adv. Mūda ni, itazuru ni, munashii.

USER, n. Toritsugii.

USER, t.v. Anai suru.

USER, n. Heizei, heiitsu, atarime no, fuđan no, itsumo no, rei no. As —, itsumo no tori.

USUALLY, adv. Taitei, itsumu ne, heizii ne.

USER, n. Kōrikashi.

USER, t.v. Muri ni kurai wo toru, kurai wo ubaitoru, sandatsu suru.

USER, n. Kurai wo ubai toru hito.

USER, n. Kōri.

USER, n. Utensilo.

USER, n. Usuwa, dogu.

USER, t.v. Yōdeteru, yo ni tataseru.

USER, n. Tada, ryō, iriyō, kōri.

USER, n. Shikyō, kobukuro.

USER, a. Kagiri, tsukushi, aritake, hanahadashi, ibari.

USER, t.v. Ju, hanasu, askasu, tagon suru.

USER, a. Mattei.

USERANCE, n. Kotobazuki, hatagen.

USERLY, adv. Maru de, matakkii. — consumed, yake-hateru, tsuki-hateru, yake-shimau.

USERMOST, a. Itatte, shigoku.

UVULA, n. Hiko.

VACANCY, n. Aida, ma, sukima, hima.


VACANTLY, adv. Ukkari, muchū.

VACATE, t.v. Akeru, yuzuru.

VACANTLY, adv. Shiriki ni, ichizu ni, hitasura ni, hintee ni, hira ni.

VACANTLY, adv. Shoben suru.

VACANTLY, adv. Use, tsukau, mochiiru, naraneru, motenasu. To be used to, naraneru. Used to saying, iiare-ru. - living in, iiar eru, iiainjumu.

VACATE, t.v. Ue-boso wo suru.

VACCINATION, n. Ue-boso, shuto, gyūtō.

VACCINATOR, n. Ue-boso-shito, shuto, gyūtō.

VACCINATE, t.v. Ue-boso wo suru.

VACCINATE, t.v. Ekeru, yuzuru.
VIBRATE, t.v. Yurugu, yurameku, fureru.
VIBRATION, n. Fureru koto.
VICAR, n. Myōdaijin.
VICARIOUSLY, adv. Kawari no, dai no. — agent, myōdai.
VICARIOUSLY, adv. Kawari ni, kawarite, dai ni.
VICE, n. Aku, ashiiki koto, toga, akuhei, aku-toku.
VICE, a. Kawari no, fuku, gon.
VICE-ADMIRAL, n. Fuku-teitoku.
VICE-AGENT, n. Myōdai, tsedai.
VICEBOY, n. Sōtoku, taishu.
VICE-VERBA, adv. Kaette, abekobe ni.
VICINITY, n. Atari, kinjo, kimpen, moyori, kaiwai.
VIGIous, a. Yokoshima na, aku no, ashiki, fuhā na, furachi no. — custom, akuifu, akuhei. — company, akučō. — horse, akuba.
VIGIously, adv. Ašiku, waruku, yokoshima ni.
VICTISSITUDE, n. Henkwa, kawari, seisui, fuchin.
VICTIM, n. Ikenie.
VICTIMIZE, t.v. Damashi-komu.
VICTOR, n. Kachite, katta-hito, shōri wo etarū mono, kachi wo toru hito.
VICTORIOUS, a. Kachitaru, shōri wo eru, kachi wo toru.
VICTORY, n. Kachi, shōri. Puffed up by — kachi-hokori.
VICTUAL, t.v. Makanau.
VICTUALS, n. Makana-kata, hyōro-kata.
VICTUALS, n. Tabemono, shokumotsu, kuimon, byōro, kate.
VIE, t.v. Kisou, arasou, hariau.
VIEW, n. Keshiki, fūkei, chūbō, nagame, me. Not in —, mienu To take a —, kembun suru. With a — to, me-ate ni suru.
VIEW, t.v. Miru, kembun suru, nagameru.
VIgIL, n. Himachi, tsaiyi, yo-akashi.
VIgIOLANCE, n. Yōjin, tsuteushimi.
VIgILANT, n. Tsutsushimu, ki wo tsukeru, ki kubari suru, yōjin no yoi.
VIGOROUS, a. Jōbu na, sukoyaka na, sōken na, tsuyoi.
VIGOROUSLY, adv. Tsuyoku, hageshiku.
VILE, a. Iyashii, gesen na, ashiki, hiretsu na.
VILELY, adv. Iyashiku.
VILENESS, n. Iyashisa, ashisa, aku.
Ville, t.v. Nonoshiru, akko suru, zangen suru, zan suru, shiyou.
VILLAGE, n. Mura, sato, machi.
VILLager, n. Murabito, satobito.
VILLAIN, n. Yabsu, yatsume, aku-nin, akutsu.
VILLAINOUS, a. Asahiki, warui, aku na, bōaku na, futō, akugyaku na.
VINDICATE, t.v. Ikusegun, ijiwake shite makoto wo mamoru, makoto aru to shōko-date wo suru.
VINDICATION, n. Shōko-date shite mamoru koto.
VINDICTIVE, a. Ada wo mukittagaru, uramiru.
VINE, n. Budōkazura, kazura, tsuru.
VINEGAR, n. Su.
VINEYARD, n. Buñōbatake.
VIOLE, t.v. Yaburu, somoku, motoru, sakaru, ōgāneru, gōin suru, okasu.
VIOLETT, n. Somoku koto, okasu koto.
VIOLENCE, n. Tsuyosa, arasa, hageshisa, ikioi, hidōsa, hidōime, mugōime. By —, muri ni, shiite.
VIOLENT, a. Tsuyoi, hageshii, arai, hidoi, mugoi, ikateshi.
VIOLENTLY, adv. Tsuyoku, araku, hageshiku, hidoku, muri ni, shiite.
VIOLET, n. Sumire, sumōtiri-bana.
VIOLIN, n. Kokyū.
VIFTER, n. Mamushi, hami.
VIRAGO, n. Akuba, otemba.
VIRGIN, n. Ki-musume, otome.
VISION, n. Toku, zen, kōnō, kikime, chikara, kuriiki. In virtue of, ni yotte, ue ni.
VISIONARY, n. Yume no, maboroshii no, tohō no naki.
VISIT, n. Mimai.
VISIT, v. Mimau, mamieru, sankei suru.
VISITOR, n. Kyakku, kyakujin.
VITAL, a. Inochi ni kakaru, taisetsu na — power, seishin. — part, kyū-she.
VITALITY, n. Ikiru koto, seikatsu, seiki.
VITALITY, t.v. Ikisaseru, seikawasu, saseru.
VITALS, n. Inochi ni tsuite taisetsu na, bunbun, kyū-hō.
VITREFA, t.v. Akko suru, nonoshiru, toga-meru.
VITRIFICATION, n. Nonoshiri, togame, akko.
VIVACIOUS, a. Ikikimi to shite oru, kwappatsu na.
VIVID, a. Hakkiri to shita.
VIVIST, t.v. Ikaru.
VIVIPAROUS, a. Taishō.
VIXEN, n. Kashi-mashiki onna, akuba.
VOCABULARY, n. Jibiki.
VOID, a. Koe no.
VOCALLY, adv. Koe nite, kotoba nite.
VOCATION, n. Kagyō, tosei, shōbai, nariwai, gyō.
VOCIFERATE, i.v. Sakebu, omeku, wameku, donaru, ganaru.
VOCIFEROUS, a. Sawagū, yakamashii, sōzōshi, sawagashii.
VOICE, n. Hayaru, ryūkō suru, tsuyō.
VOID, t.v. Kundasu, tsūzuru.
VOLATILE, a. Shōsan, yasi-yasuki, uki-uki to shite oru, yoku kieru.
VOLATILITY, t.v. Jōhatsu saseru.
VOLCANO, n. Yakayaruma, kwazan, hi no yama.
VOLITION, n. Kokorobase, shiī.
Volley, n. To fire a —, teppō wo rempatsu suru.
VOLUBLE, a. Hayaku mono wo itu —, person, hayakuchi.
VOLUMINOUS, a. Taibu na.
VOLUNTARILY, adv. Mizukara ni shiite, jibun de, onore no kokoro kara, suii ni, kononde.
VOLUNTARY, a. Onore no kokoro de nasu, onore no kokoro ni makasera.
VOLUNTEER, n. Gilbei.
VOLUNTUEBT, n. Indshoku wo tanoshimu hito.
VOLUNTUOUS, a. Ogori ni tasunoru.
VOMIT, t.v. Moshō, hakasera.
VORACIOUS, a. Gatsu-gatsu suru, bōshoku na, totetsu na.
VORTEX, n. Uzu, uzu-kai.
VOTE, n. Ire-fuda, raku-satsu, nyūsatsu, tōhyō.
VOTE, t.v. Ire-fuda wo suru, tōhyō suru — vied voice, hotṣugon suru.
VOTER, n. Tōhyō nin.
VOUCH, t.v. Shoko suru.
VOUCHER, n. Hikae-gaki, shōmon.
VOCABULARY, t.v. Taman, sazukeru, kudrasaru.
VOW, n. Gwan, gwandate, kisei, chikai.
VOW, t.v. Gwanate wo suru, gwan wo kakeru.
VOWEL, n. Jibo, bōin.
VOYAGE, n. Funaji.
VOYAGE, t.v. Fune nite tōkai suru.
VULGAR, a. Iyashii, zoku na, hirētsu na, boku- tou na, gensen na, buki na, gebi — person, zoku-butsu — tongue, zoku-go — style of writing, zoku-bun. — appearence, zokurashii. — class, shīmo-jīmo.
VULGARITY, n. Iyashiki koto.
VULGARITY, adv. Iyashiku, zoku ni, zokurashiku, gusebate.
VULNERABLE, a. To-owaseraru.
VULTURE, n. Omaoku, immon.
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WEA

WARF, t.v. Soru, magaru, higamu, hizoru, hizumu.
WE, n. Yatsu-ito.
WARRANT, t.v. Ukoa, hiki-ukeru.
WARRANT, n. Menkyo-jō, meojō, reijō.
WART, n. Ibo.
WARY, a. Yōjin suru, ki wo tsukeru, tsutsushimu.
WAS, pret. Atta, and the pret. form of the verb.
I was sick, watakushi byōki de arimashita.
It was raining, ame ga furimashita, or futta.
To — with gold, kin wo kakeru.
WASH, n. (medical), arai-gusuru.
WASHERMAN, n. Sentakuya.
WASHING-MACHINE, n. Sentaku-dōgu.
WASHETAND, n. To-arai-dai.
WASH-TUB, n. Sentaku-oke.
WASP, n. Koshi-bose, jigabachi.
WASTE, t.v. Tsuiyasu, heru, arasu, genzuru, yaseru, chibiru. — away, sugareru, heru.
Laid —, arasu.
WASTE-BASKET, n. Kami kuzu kago.
WASTEFUL, a. Muda ni tsukau, tsuiyasu.
WATCH, t.v. Mamoru, ban suru, ki wo tsukeru, me wo tsukeru, ukagau, matsu. — with the sick, yotogi wo suru.
WATCH, n. Kwaichū dokei, ban, bannin, kō.
WATCHFUL, a. Yōjin suru, ki wo tsukeru, tsutsushimu.
WATCHFULY, adv. Tsutsushinde, ki wo tsukete, yōjin shite.
WATCH-BOX, n. Bangoya.
WATCHFULNESS, n. Yōjin.
WATCH-HOUSE, n. Bansho.
WATCHMAKER, n. Tokeishi, tokeiya.
WATCH-TOWER, n. Monomi, yagura. Fire —, hi no miyagura.
WATCHWORD, n. Aikotoba.
WATCH-DUSTER, n. Mizu-bukure.
WATCHBRAsh, n. Ryūin, mushizu, sampaiyaki.
WATCH-CLOTHES, n. Hinhi.
WATCH-CLOCK, n. Mizu-dokei.
WATCH-CRESS, n. Mizutade.
WATCH-CUP, n. Mizu-nomi.
WATCH-DRAIN, n. Mizu-nuki, gesui.
WATCH-ENGINE, n. Ryūtosui.
WATCH-FALL, n. Taki, bakufu.
WATCH-FOWL, n. Mizu-dori.
WATCH-FL, n. Mizu-kame.
WEAR, n. Yana.
WEARED, a. Tsukareru, kutabureru, agumu, umu.
WEARINESS, n. Tsukare, kutabire, taikutsu.
WEARISOME, a. Kutabire sasere, urusai, wazurawashii.
WEARY, a. Tsukareru, kutabureru, agumu, itenu, taikutsu, umu. — of waiting, machi-kutabireita.
WEASEL, n. Itachi.
WEATHER, t.v. Shinobu, kornseru, kaze wo yokogita tōru.
WEATHERBOARD, n. Hame.
WEATHER-COCK, n. Kazami.
WEATHER-SIDE, a. Kazakami no hō.
WEATHER-WISE, a. Tenki wo minikuzu.
WEAVE, t.v. Oru, hata-oru.
WEAVEN, a. Hataorii.
WEAVER, n. Hataorii.
WEAVER’S-BEAM, n. Chikaragi.
WEB, a. Spider’s —, kumo-no-su.
WED, t.v. Meteoru, yomeiri wo suru, yomodori wo suru, totsuugu.
WEBS, n. Ya, kusahii.
WEDLOCK, a. Engumi.
WEDNESDAY, n. Suiyōbi.
WEED, a. Chissai.
WEED, n. Kusa, zassō, mofuku, iro.
WEED, t.v. Kusagiru, kusa wo toru.
WEEK, n. Mawari, ishū, isshukan.
WEEP, t.v. Naku, nageku, kanashimu.
WEeping-willow, n. Shidare-yanagi.
WEEPY, a. Kome-mushi.
WEIGHT, t.v. Hakaru. — anchor, ikari wo aeru. — in the mind, kangaeru, samurin, omoi-megurasen.
WEIGHTING-BEAM, n. Tembimbo, chigii.
WEIGHTY, a. Mekata, kakome, omoa, bunryō, kimme, fundō, omori, omomi.
WEIGHTY, a. Omoi, taisetsu na, omoru, omotai, daiji na.
Welcome, t.v. Mukasen, aisō wo iu, motenasu, aisatsu suru.
WELCOME, a. Yoi, ureshii, ki ni iru, yorokobashii. You are —, yoku oide nasatta. You are —, go jiyū ni otorinassai.
Welcome, n. Aisatsu.
WELL, a. Tochu, awasaru, yaki-tsukueru.
WELFARE, n. Ampi, ansain, tane, anki.
WELL, adv. Yoku, yoroshiku, shika to. To speak well of, homuru. As —, as, mo, mata, yappari, Well enough, zuibun yo, kanari. Well of, utoku, kane-mochi. Well to do, hanjō naru. Well nigh, hotondo.
WELL-BORN, a. Chisuiji no yoi, iegara no.
WELL-BRED, a. Sodachi no yoi.
ウィンダリ, a. Kazegashii na, kazeppi.
ウィンク, n. Sake, budōshō.
ウィンク・ビバー, n. Sake-nomi.
ウィンク・ケース, n. Sakadaru.
ウィンク・グラス, n. Sakazuki, hai.
ウィンク・メルCHANT, n. Saka-doyia.
ウィンカ・パーティ, n. Sakamori, shuyen.
ウィング, n. Tsuabasa, hane, hagai. On the —, tonde iru, tobu.
ウィンク, t. v. Matahaku, me wo utau, majiroku.
To beckon by winking, meguwase wo suru.
ウィンナー, n. Kachite, eru hito.
ウィンナウ, t. v. Hira, hi-dasu, sogu.
ウィンニング・マシーン, n. Tōmi.
ウィンター, n. Fuyu, tō. — solstice, tōji.
ウィンター・チェリー, n. Hōzuki.
ウィンター・クォーターズ, n. Fuyu-gomori.
ウィンテリ, t. v. Fuyu no, fuyumeku, fuyurarashi.
ウィープ, t. v. Fuku, ngū. — away a reproach, haji wo surugu. — out, nguni-otosu.
ウィズド, n. Chiie, sai, sansō, saichi, chishiki. — tooth, osoiba.
ウィズ, a. Kashkoi, rikō na, chiie aru. — man, chisha.
ウィズ, adv. Kashikoku.
ウィッシュ, t. w. Hoshii, hossuru, nozomi, negau, also the suffix tai. I wish to go, yuki-tai. Do not wish to go, yuki-takai nai. I wish you much joy, omedeto. I wish that, negawakuwa. As one wishes, hoshimai, zu-ii, kimama.
ウィッシュ, n. Negai, nozomi, gwan, gwan-nō, hon-gwan.
ウィッシュフル, adv. Hoshikoku.
ウィスキー, n. Fuji.
ウィスプ, n. Hoshii.
ウィット, n. Chiie share, saichi. To wit, sunawachi. To lose one's wits, kichigai ni naru.
ウィット, n. Ma-tsukai onna, ichiko, mikko.
ウィッチェント, n. Mahō-taikai.
ウィッチ, t. v. Do, nice, ni, wo motte, tomo ni, inō no, Dī.
ウィスドウ, t. v. Shiruzoku, hiku, noku, hiki-torii, tori-modosu, kaeru.
ウィス, n. Heida, higo.
ウィッスホール, t. v. Osaru, hanasanu, dasanu, hikkomu, yaranu.
ウィス, t. v. Uchi, maka, chū.
ウィス, t. v. Soto, hoka, nai, nakute, nake-reba; also formed by the neg, suff. zu followed by ni, as: He returned the pen without using it, fude wo tsukawazu ni kaeshita. Died without seeing it, misu ni shinda. Better without it, nai hō ga yoi. Cannot do without it, nukite kanawaru.
ウィススタン, t. v. Fusugu, kobamu, sakararu, tekitaiu.
ウィス, n. Shōko, shōko-nin, shō-nin, akashibito.
ウィス, t. v. Shōko suru, miru, aksanu.
ウィッジン, n. Share-goto, odoke-banashi.
ウィッティ, a. Kokkai na, rikō na.
ウィザード, n. Mahō-taikai.
ウィル, n. Sai-nan, kanashimi, wazawai.
ウィルフル, a. Kanashii.
ウィルフ, n. Ókame, yama-inu.
ウィマンネス, a. Onnarashii.
ウィマンライク, a. Onnarashii, memeshii.
ウィマンリ, n. Onna no subeki, onna no michi ni kanau.
ウィル, n. Shikyū, kobukuro, kotubou.
ウィンダ, t. v. Ayashimushi, odorokoru, ibukaruru, fushin ni omou, kaeshin suru.
ウィンダ, n. Ayashimi, odoroki, fushigi, hen-i, henji To be struck with — bikkuri suru, akireru.
ウィンダフル, a. Ayashii, fushigi na, kimyō na, myō naru, mezurashii, kitai na, hen na, kikwai na.
ウィンダフル, adv. Fushigi ni, kimyō ni, ayashiku.
ウィント, n. Iya da yo.
ウィント, t. v. Neraru.
ウィウ, t. v. Endan wo hanashi kakeru.
ウィック, n. Yamashigi.
ウィック・カッタ, n. Kikori.
ウィッド・エンボラ, n. Mokuhan, mokuhan-ya.
ウィッド・ロース, n. Ome-mushi.
ウィッドマン, n. Kikori.
ウィッド・ピッカ, n. Kietsutsuki.
ウィッド・ア, Woody, a. Hayashi no òi.
ウィッドエア, n. Yoko, nuki.
ウィール, n. Ke.
ウィール・ア, Ke de tsukuru. — cloth, rasha, iko no ota.
ウィール・ア, Work, n. Shigoto, hataraki, shita mono, saiku, waza, shiwaza. To set to —, shigoto ni tsukeru. The time spent in —, tema. To go to —, shi-kakeru.
ウィール・ア, Work-box, n. Dōgubako, tebako.
ウィール・ハウス, n. Kyoiku-jo, hin-in.
ウィール・ア, Workman, n. Shoku-nin, shigoto-shi, saiku-nin.
Workshop, n. Shokuba, saikuba.
Worwood, n. Inchin.
Worried, a. Komaru, wazurawashii.
Worry, t.v. Komaru, komaraseru, anjiru, seganu.
Worse, a. Nao warui ... yori warui, otoru. Grow — and worse, kōjiru, zōshō suru, dandan waruku naru.
Worship, t.v. Ogamu, matsuari, hai suru, uyanai, agameru, sonkyo suru, inoru, kitō suru, reihai suru.
Worship, n. Matsuri, harirei, sairei, inori, kitō, ogami.
Worst, a. Goku warui, ichiban warui.
Worst, t.v. Katsu, makasu.
Worsted, a. Makeru, fukaku suru.
Worth, n. Atai, Nedan, ne, yō, da. A man of great —, kō no aru hito.
Worth, a. Ataru. How much is one day’s labor —? Ichii niichi no shigoto wa ikura ni ataru, or, ichii niichi no temachin wa ikura. It is — a dollar, ichii yen ni ataru. Not — a cent, ichii mon ni mo ataranu. How much is he —? Ano hito no shinshe wa ikura. Not — speaking of, iu ni tanaru, toru ni tanaru.
Would. If it were me I — go, watakushi nara yuki-mashō. It — have been better if I had not come, koneba yokatta mono wo, or, koneba yokatta ni. If I could I — do it, dekiru nara shimashō. How — you like to go? Anata oide nashte wa ikaga. Would you like to do so? Anata so nasatte wa ikaga, or, sō Itashito gozaru ka.
Wound, t.v. Teoi ni suru, te wo owaseru, kizu wo takueru, kizutsuku.
Wrap, t.v. Tatsumu, matou, maku, kaku-ku.
T'o be wrapped up in, kori-katamaru, hamaru.
Wrapper, n. Tatsumii, furoshiki, fukusa.
Wraith, n. Ikari, doki, ikidōri, fundo.
Wreak, t.v. vengeance, ada wo mukuyuru, fukushii suru.
Wraith, n. Hana-katsura.

Wreath, t.v. Kumu, matou.
Wreck, n. Yabure, hasen, hakwai.
Wreck, t.v. Yaburu, kowasu, sonjiru.
Wrecker, n. Hasen no nimotsu wo sukū hito.
Wrench, n. Miborazai.
Wrench, t.v. Neji-toru, nejiru, kanaguru, morokasu.
Wrest, t.v. Nejitoru, fukurai suru, kojitsukeru.
Wrestler, n. Sumōtori.
Wrestling, n. Sumō, jidori, yawara, jūjutsu.
Wretch, n. Yatsu.
Wretched, a. Nagi ni, nanjū na, iyashiki, kitanai, warui, ashiki.
Wriggle, t.v. Agaku, furu.
Wrinkle, n. Shiwa.
Wrinkle, t.v. Shiwa wo yoseru, hisomeru, shi-waremu, shiwaremu, shikamuru, shikamuru.
Writ, n. Tekubi.
Writing-board, n. Sodeguchi.
Written, n. Kakite, sakusha, hissha.
Writer, t.v. Modaeru.
Writing-desk, n. Tsukue.
Writing-master, n. Tenarai-shōshō.
Writing-school, n. Tenarai-ka.
Wrong, t.v. Sokonai, gai-suru, muri wo suru.
YARD-STICK, n. Gofuku-zashi, yarudo.
YARN, n. Ito.
YAWN, n. Akubi. To —, akubi suru.
Whole, nenju. Fixed, —, nen-gen, nenkiri. Within the —, nennai. For years past, nenrai. Number of —, nensu. Every —, mai-nen, mai-toshi.
YEARLY, a. Toshi-doshi, nen-nen, mai-nen. — amount, nembun.
YEARN, i.v. Shitau, ai suru, itawaru, koi-shitau.
YEAST, n. Koji, moto, hakko.
YELLOW, a. Ki-iro, ki, kibarnu.
YEAST, i.v. Sakebu, naku, wameku.
YELLOW, n. Deki, saku-motsu.
YELL, i.v. Shitau, ai suru, itawaru, koi-shitau.
YELLOW, n. Deki, saku-motsu.
YELP, i.v. Naku.
YES, adv. Sayō, hei.
YESTERDAY, n. Kinō, sakujitsu. — morning, kinō no asa, sakuchō. — evening, sakuban.
YIELD, i.v. Dekiru, shozuru, yuzuru, kōsan suru, shitagau, fukusu, kuppuku suru, kusuragiku, nagiku.
YIELD, n. Deki, saku-motsu.
YOUNGER, adj. Asukō, achira, soko, kaishiko.
YOU, pron. Anata, omae, nanji, temae, kisama, sokka, sonohō, sonata, kiden, go, o.
YOUR, pron. Anata no, omae no.
YOURSELF, pron. Anata-jibun, jibun, jishin, mizukara.
YOUTH, n. Wakai toki, itokenai toki, yōshō.
YOUTHFUL, a. Wakai, itokenai, osanai, jakunen.
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著作者

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大坂府士族

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