Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/japaneseenlishe00hepbuoft
張文 懷正
米國 懷正
A JAPANESE-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

BY

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

FOURTH EDITION.

TOKYO:
Z. P. MARUYA & Co., LIMITED.

YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG & SINGAPORE,
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & Co.

1888.
COPYRIGHT 1886.

BY Z. P. MARUYA & COMPANY,
(MARUZEN SHÔSHA).

SEISHI BUNSHA, PRINTERS, TOKYO.
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., 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.
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 Atogi (阿曄岐), 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, Wan (灣) was invited to Japan from Corea to teach Chinese. He arrived the following year. About the nationality of Wan 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 impressionable, 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 affectation 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 (漢音) was introduced in the 15th year of the reign of the Emperor Izuiko, about A.D. 605, by some five Japanese students who had spent a year at (Chō-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 Tō-on (唐音), 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 Kari-na (仮名), 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 Daishi, 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, へ from 伊, サ from 夏, シ from 海. Sometimes the whole character is used; as, 塩 for 鹽. 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 Hirakana (平假名), or plain letters, are also Chinese characters written in a running or grass hand, and more or less contracted. Thus, は is the grass hand of 菘, オ of 鬼, オ of 鹽. They are said to have been invented by Kūhai, a Buddhist priest, better known by his posthumous name of Köbōdaishi, who died in the 2nd year of the reign of the Emperor Jimmyō, A.D. 885. This man is also said to have arranged the syllables in their present order of ひ, り, は, 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 ん, of seventy-three. Among these there are several having the same sound; as, イ and イ, エ and エ, オ and オ, ゥ and ゥ, セ and セ. If these be deducted it leaves sixty-eight distinct sounds.
These are divided by the Japanese into 47 pure (Sei-on 濁音) and 20 impure (Daku-on 濁音) syllables, not including the final ろ. 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>argest</th>
<th>vo</th>
<th>ro</th>
<th>ら</th>
<th>な</th>
<th>も</th>
<th>ト</th>
<th>ち</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>り</td>
<td>れ</td>
<td>い</td>
<td>れ</td>
<td>る</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>む</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゃ</td>
<td>ゃ</td>
<td>ゃ</td>
<td>ゃ</td>
<td>ゃ</td>
<td>ゃ</td>
<td>ゃ</td>
<td>ゃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>る</td>
<td>る</td>
<td>る</td>
<td>る</td>
<td>る</td>
<td>る</td>
<td>る</td>
<td>る</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ィ</td>
<td>ィ</td>
<td>ィ</td>
<td>ィ</td>
<td>ィ</td>
<td>ィ</td>
<td>ィ</td>
<td>ィ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</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>argest</th>
<th>vo</th>
<th>ro</th>
<th>ら</th>
<th>な</th>
<th>も</th>
<th>ト</th>
<th>ち</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
</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 i, ro, ha 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>argest</th>
<th>vo</th>
<th>ro</th>
<th>ら</th>
<th>な</th>
<th>も</th>
<th>ト</th>
<th>ち</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>も</td>
<td>も</td>
<td>も</td>
<td>も</td>
<td>も</td>
<td>も</td>
<td>も</td>
<td>も</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
<td>よ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
<td>ら</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
<td>ょ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ろ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
<td>ん</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To complete this table the syllables い, え, and お 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 mece.

\[u\] 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 \(\ddot{o}\) and \(\ddot{u}\) 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, skip 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. But 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, \(ban-min = bamming\); \(mon-ban = nombang\); \(shin-pai = shimpai\). 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 \(h\) 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,
a-hi becomes ai, a-fu becomes au or ō: sometimes lengthening or reduplicating the sound of the first vowel; as, nu-fu becomes nū, to-ho becomes tō, i-hi becomes ii, yo-fu becomes yō, ho-ho becomes ō.

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; shi-ya, sha; chi-ya, cho; shi-ya, sho; ji-ya, jo; ku-wo, kō; chi-ya-u becomes chō; shi-ya, shō; shi-ya-u, shō. Sometimes an entirely new sound is produced; as, te-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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Roman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>あ い</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>た お</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>か お</td>
<td>kō</td>
<td>こ</td>
<td>kō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>い</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>だ</td>
<td>dō</td>
<td>が</td>
<td>gō</td>
<td>と</td>
<td>tō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>ろ</td>
<td>ro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>と</td>
<td>tō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>た</td>
<td>tō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>ち</td>
<td>chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>し</td>
<td>shō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>じ</td>
<td>jō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>ひ</td>
<td>hō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>ひ</td>
<td>hō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>な</td>
<td>nō</td>
<td>ひ</td>
<td>hō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
INTRODUCTION.

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 kiu, kio, kiu, kuwa, kuvoi, are now written kya, kyo, kyū, kwa, kway.

The syllable tsu (っ), when preceding the strong consonants k, s, p, and t, is elided, and the consonant of the syllable following it doubled as, hatsu-kun becomes bakkun; matsu-sugu becomes massugu; tetsu pō, teppō, matsu-taku, wattaku.

Ku (っ), when followed by a syllable beginning with k, loses its vowel; as baku-ka becomes bakka; bikuko, bikko; koku-ka, kokka.

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'tatsu, 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; kwa'i, kaji; 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 ishi, 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, shiranai into shiranei, sō de nai into sō de nei.

The hard g sound is softened into ng as, kago is pronounced ka-ngo; megane, me-ngane; sugiru, su-ngiru, ne ya 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 itasura, etasura.

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 Tōkyō 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, ikō, yosasō, ii-kakeru, ii-tsukeru, yūmeshi. 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 Ø 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, heri.

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.
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, nazou, shu, to, following; or by duplicating the word, as, ware-ware, hito-bito, shimo-jimo, 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-ma) 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-uma, a colt; ko-bashi, a little bridge; ko-ishi, a pebble; ko-yama, a hill.

O, a contraction of oshi, 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; kuro-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 fukai 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 ku affixed to the root designates the adverbial or indefinite form of the adjective, as: shiro, shiroku; samu, samuku; taka, takaku. Shiroku naru, to become white. Samuku nai, 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 u joined to the vowel of the penultimate; thus, shiroku is contracted to shiou, pronounced shiro, hayaku becomes hayau, or hayō; yoku becomes you, or yo; waruku becomes varu.

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

The superlative is expressed by the use of certain adverbs, as: mottomo, itatte, golu, 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 kanashi, 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 hamagamashii, the same as kama-bisushii, noisy and annoying; thus: iken-gamashii, jōdan-gamashii, kurōgamashii.

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 osoroshibi, fearful; yorokobashii, causing one to be full of joy, joyful; imawashii, causing disgust, odious; so also, kirawashii, kurushii, kuyashii, negawashii, koishii, netawashii, 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 no utta
INTRODUCTION.

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 atawa-zaru 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>Indefinite.</th>
<th>Yokari.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attr. or adjective.</td>
<td>Yokaru, is good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative past.</td>
<td>Yokatta, yokarishi,—ki,—nu, was good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic. future.</td>
<td>Yokarō, yokaran, will be good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres. pr. or adv. form.</td>
<td>Yokute, being good, by being good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative mood.</td>
<td>Yokare, let it be good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional.</td>
<td>Yokaraba, yoku naraba, if it be good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; past.</td>
<td>Yokattaraba, yokattara, yoku attaraba, if, or when it is good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctive.</td>
<td>Yokereba, as, since, or because it is good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessive.</td>
<td>Yokere-do,—domo, yokute mo, though it be good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; past.</td>
<td>Yokattaredomo, yokarishi-kadomo, though it was good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NEGATIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite.</th>
<th>Yokarazu, not good.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attr. or adjective form.</td>
<td>Yokaranu, yokarazaru, not good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative past.</td>
<td>Yokunakatta, yokarazari-shi,—ki, was not good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative fut.</td>
<td>Yokaraji, yokurumi,—moji, would, or will not be good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part. or adv. form.</td>
<td>Yokarade, yoku-nakute, by not being good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional.</td>
<td>Yokarazumba, yokunakattara, if, or when it is not good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctive.</td>
<td>Yokaraneba, as it is not good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessive.</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>Indef.</th>
<th>Nakari.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attr. or adj.</td>
<td>Nakaru, is not, have not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic. past.</td>
<td>Nakatta, nakari-shi,—ki,—nu, was not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic. future.</td>
<td>Nakarō, nakaran, will not be, or have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part. or adv.</td>
<td>Nakute or nōte, not being, not having.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative.</td>
<td>Nakare, do not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional form.</td>
<td>Nakumbu, nakattara, if it is not, if I have not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctive form.</td>
<td>Nakereba, as, or since it is not, or have not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessive &quot;</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-ware, 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 nanno, dono, tare-no, izure-no, dochira-no.

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

Indefinite pronouns are: nanigashi, soregashi, saru, aru, aruwa; 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 yomareta 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Hitotsu, contracted into Hi</td>
<td>Ichi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Futatsu, &quot; &quot; Fu</td>
<td>Ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mitsu, &quot; &quot; Mi</td>
<td>San.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Yotsu, &quot; &quot; Yo</td>
<td>Shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Itsutsu, &quot; &quot; Itsu</td>
<td>Go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mutsu, &quot; &quot; Mu</td>
<td>Roku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Nanatsu, &quot; &quot; Nana</td>
<td>Shichi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Yatsu, &quot; &quot; Ya</td>
<td>Hachi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Kokonotsu, &quot; &quot; Kokono</td>
<td>Ku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Tō, &quot; &quot; Tō</td>
<td>Jū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Tō nari hitotsu</td>
<td>Jū-ichi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Tō nari futatsu</td>
<td>Jū-ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Tō nari mitsu</td>
<td>Jū-san.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Futaso</td>
<td>Ni-jū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Miso</td>
<td>San-jū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Iso</td>
<td>Go-jū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 Yaso</td>
<td>Hachi-jū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Momo, or ho</td>
<td>Hyaku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Futaho</td>
<td>Ni-hyaku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Iho</td>
<td>Go-hyaku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Chi</td>
<td>Sen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 —</td>
<td>Go-sen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 Yorozu</td>
<td>Man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Go-man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Hyaku-man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>Go-hyaku-man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>Sem-man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>Ichi-oku.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

The Cardinal frequently act as ordinal numbers, as: *San gwatsu*, the third month; *Meiji jūkun 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 month; *nido me*, the second time; *itchu 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, one apiece; *futatsu zutsu*, two by two, etc.; *ichi nin me*, one man's share; *san nin me*, 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.

*Sa*, ships; *Hon*, pens, pencils, pillars, posts, bottles, etc.

*Mai*, sheets of paper, notes, quilts.

*Tsūji*, threads, ropes, roads, rivers.

*Satsu*, books, volumes.

*Jo*, 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 caust. 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>Caust.</th>
<th>Pot. or Pass.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ki.</strong></td>
<td>yake.</td>
<td>yakan.</td>
<td>yakanu.</td>
<td>yakanu.</td>
<td>yakaseru.</td>
<td>yakoreru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>shi.</strong></td>
<td>sase.</td>
<td>sasanu.</td>
<td>sasanu.</td>
<td>sasanu.</td>
<td>saseru.</td>
<td>sasareru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chi.</strong></td>
<td>tate.</td>
<td>tatanu.</td>
<td>tatanu.</td>
<td>tatanu.</td>
<td>tataseru.</td>
<td>tatareru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ni.</strong></td>
<td>shine.</td>
<td>shinanu.</td>
<td>shinanu.</td>
<td>shinanu.</td>
<td>shinaseru.</td>
<td>shinaseru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(ahi), ari.</strong></td>
<td>au.</td>
<td>awan.</td>
<td>awanu.</td>
<td>awanu.</td>
<td>awaseru.</td>
<td>awasreru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hi.</strong></td>
<td>ie.</td>
<td>iwanu.</td>
<td>iwanu.</td>
<td>iwanu.</td>
<td>iwasreru.</td>
<td>iwareru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mi.</strong></td>
<td>yome.</td>
<td>yomanu.</td>
<td>yomanu.</td>
<td>yomanu.</td>
<td>yomaseru.</td>
<td>yomareru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ri.</strong></td>
<td>are.</td>
<td>aranu.</td>
<td>aranu.</td>
<td>aranu.</td>
<td>araseru.</td>
<td>arareru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bi.</strong></td>
<td>yorokobe.</td>
<td>yorokobanu.</td>
<td>yorokobanu.</td>
<td>yorokobanu.</td>
<td>yorokobaseru.</td>
<td>—basareru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gi.</strong></td>
<td>shinoge.</td>
<td>shinogamu.</td>
<td>shinogamu.</td>
<td>shinogamu.</td>
<td>—gaseru.</td>
<td>—gareru.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PARAGRAM 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,—shi,—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. *Kikaba,* *kiki-naba,* *kiku-naraba,* if I hear.

“ past. *Kittara,* *kiiita,* *kiita naraba,* if, or when I have heard.

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

Conjunctive past.  Kikitareba, kiita kara, as, or since I have heard.
  Kikedo, kikedomo, kiku to mo, though I hear.
  Kikitaredomo, kikishi-kadomo, kiita-keredomo, though I have heard.

NEGATIVE.

Indef.  Kikazu, not hearing.
  Kikananda, kikanakatta, kikiyashinakatta, kakazarishi, 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, kikaneba, as, or since I do not hear.
  Kikanakattareba, as, or since I have not heard.
Concessive.  Kikanedo, kikanedomo, kikanai keredomo, kikanakuttemo, though I do not hear.
  Kikinakatta keredomo, kikazarishi kadomo, though I have not heard.
Causative.  Kikaseru, or kikasuru, to cause to, or let hear.
Poten. or pass.  Kikareru, can be heard.
  Kikarenu, cannot be heard.
Desiderative.  Kikinai, 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, agotakhe, I have raised.
Indic. fut.  Agen, ageyō, I will raise.
### INTRODUCTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pres. pr. or adv.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agete,</em> raising, having raised, by raising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative.</strong></td>
<td><em>Age-yo,</em> age-nasare, age-ne, agena, raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agenaba,</em> ageru-naraba, if I raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“ past.</strong></td>
<td><em>Ageta-naraba,</em> agetaraba, agetara, if or when I have raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conjunctive.</strong></td>
<td><em>Ageba,</em> agureba, agereba, as, or since I raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“ past.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agetareba,</em> ageta kara, as, or since I have raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concessive.</strong></td>
<td><em>agedo,</em> agedomo, aguru to mo, though I raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“ past.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agetaredomo,</em> ageshi-kadomo, ageta-keredomo, though I have raised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NEGATIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indefinite.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agezu.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indic. pres. adjec.</strong></td>
<td><em>Age-nu,</em> age-zaru, not raising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indic. past.</strong></td>
<td><em>Age-nanda,</em> age-nakatta,—zarishi,—zariki, I have not raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indic. fut.</strong></td>
<td><em>Age-ji,</em> age-mai, agemaji, ageyashimai, agezar, I will not raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. pr. or adv.</strong></td>
<td><em>Age-de,</em> age-nakute, age-naide, by not raising, without raising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative.</strong></td>
<td><em>Ageru na,</em> ageru nakare, agezare, do not raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional.</strong></td>
<td><em>Age-zumba,</em> if I do not raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conjunctive.</strong></td>
<td><em>Ageneba,</em> agezareba, as, or since I do not raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“ past.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agenakattareba,</em> as, since I have not raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concessive.</strong></td>
<td><em>Ageno,</em>—domo, agenai-keredomo, though I do not raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“ past.</strong></td>
<td>*Agenakatta keredomo, agezarishi kadomo, though I have not raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Causative.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agesaseru,</em> cause another to raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potent. or pass.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agerareru,</em> can be raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“ neg.</strong></td>
<td><em>Agerarenu,</em> cannot be raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Desiderative.</strong></td>
<td><em>Age-tai,—taki,—taku,—tashi,</em> I wish to raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Age-tagaru,</em> fond of raising.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.
INTRODUCTION.

PARADIGM OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Root and indef.  
Pres. indic. and Adjective.  
Indic. past.  
Indic. fut.  
Pres. pr. or adv.  
Imperative.  
Conditional.  
" past.  
Conjunctive.  
" past.  
Concessive.  
" past.  
Indefinite.  
Pres. Indic. adjec.  
" past.  
" fut.  
Pres. pr. or adv.  
Imperative.  
Conditional.  
Conjunctive.  
" past.  
Concessive.  
" past.  
Causative.  
Potent. or pass.  
" negative.  
Desiderative.

Mi.  
Miru, seeing, sees.  
Mita, mi-shi,—nu,—ki,—tsu,—nuru, mitakke, I have seen.  
Min, miyo, I will or would see.  
Mite, seeing, having seen, by seeing.  
Miyo, mi-nasare, mina, see.  
Miba, miru naraba, if I see.  
Mitaraba, mitara, mita naraba, if or when I have seen.  
Mireba, as, since, because I see.  
Mitareba, mita kara, as, or since I have seen.  
Miredo, miredomo, miru to mo, though I see.  
Mitaredomo, mishi kadomo, mita keredomo, though I have seen.

NEGATIVE.

Mizu.  
Minu, mizaru, not seeing.  
Minanda, minakatta, miyashinakatta, mizarishi, mizariki, I have not seen.  
Miji, mimai, mimaji, miyashimai, mizaran, I will or would not see.  
Mide, minakute, minaide, by not seeing, without seeing.  
Miru-na, miru-nakare, mizare, do not see.  
Misumba, if I do not see.  
Misareba, mineba, minakereba, as, or since I do not see.  
Minakattareba, as, or since I have not seen.  
Minakedo, minedomo, minai keredomo, minakutemo, though I do not see.  
Minakatta keredomo, mizarishi kadomo, though I have not seen.

Misaseru, to cause another to see.  
Mirareru, can be seen.  
Mirarenu, cannot be seen.  
Mitai,—taki,—ku,—shi, wish to see.  
Mitagaru, fond of seeing.
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 線, 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 着, 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 着, 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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mashi.</td>
<td>mashi.</td>
<td>masu or masuru.</td>
<td>masan, mashō.</td>
<td>mase, or mashi.</td>
<td>mase, or mashi.</td>
<td>masu naraba.</td>
<td>maseba.</td>
<td>masedo, —domo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su or suru.</td>
<td>shita, shi-shi, shinu.</td>
<td>sen, shō.</td>
<td>shite.</td>
<td>se-yo, shi na, shi-nasare.</td>
<td>suru naraba.</td>
<td>shinaba, shitaraba, shitara.</td>
<td>seba, sureba.</td>
<td>shitaraba, shita kara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiru.</td>
<td>kita, ki-shi, —nuru.</td>
<td>koi.</td>
<td>kuro naraba.</td>
<td>suru, suredomo, suru tomo.</td>
<td>suru, suredomo, suru tomo.</td>
<td>kinaba, kitaraba, kitarara.</td>
<td>kureba.</td>
<td>kitaraba, kita kara.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NEGATIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indef. and adj.</th>
<th>Inde. past.</th>
<th>Inde. fut.</th>
<th>P. pr. or adv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>masēnu.</td>
<td>maskinanda</td>
<td>masunai.</td>
<td>mashi nakute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senu, sezū, sezaru.</td>
<td>senanda, shinakatta.</td>
<td>seji, semaji.</td>
<td>sede, shinakute, shinaiide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konu, kozu, konai.</td>
<td>konanda, konakatta, kozariishi.</td>
<td>kogi, komaji, kiyashimai.</td>
<td>kōde, konakute, konaiide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.**

| To ni kiita. | Have already heard it. |
| Hon wo yonda. | Have read the book. |
| Sō 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 kari de atta. | Those that I saw were all black. |
| Watakushi no 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 furō darō ka?
Hitogō ga kitara varau de arō.
Mohaya hito ga kiita de arō.
Kesa hayaku tatta kara mō imagorō 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 kū.

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.

INTRODUCTION.

Scolding won't mend a thing that has been broken.
I do so because you said it was better to do it so.
What if I have seen it?
This way of doing it is better than that.

FUTURE.

I think of going to Tōkyō to-morrow and am getting ready to-day.
I don't know whether I shall go to-morrow.
Had I better see it?
Do you think it will rain?
I think people will laugh when they hear it.
I think people have already heard it.
If I had started early this morning, I should have been in Tōkyō by this time.
If the doctor had been called early the sick man would have been saved.
I will see if I can do it.

PRES. PARTICIPLE.

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 kikeba yokatakke.
Mireba miru hodo omoshiroi.
Hayaku yukeba ii.
Hana ga sakeba kyaku ga mi ni kuru.
Kaze no fuku hi ni fune ni noreba abunai.
Zen wo tsumazareba 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 kōshaku wo kiitara omoshirorokā.
Kaze ga fuitaraba hana ga chiru darō.

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 mo hazukashii koto wa nai.
Ame ga furu to mo itowanai de yukimasu.
Ikudō mite mo taikutsu shinai.
Kikedomo kikanu fure wo shite iru.
Tekami 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 ittai koto bakari iwazu ni hito no iu koto wo kikashare.

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

NEGATIVE.

Sono hanashi made kikazu.
Yo ga akete no mada okizu ni iru.
Kore wa watashii no mada yomanai hon da.
Kyōto made ichi do mo yukanakatta.
Sō wa iwananda.
Ano hito yomoya sō wa iu-mai to omou.
Asu wa furimasumai.
Furu ya shimai tenki ni naru de arō.
Kōyū musukashii koto wa gakusha ni kikanai de wa shirenai.

Mi-nakute mita furi wo suru.

Ashita Tōkyō ye yondokoro nai yo ga atte yukanakute wa naranu.
Kikanai to shirenai.
Una ni noraneba hayaku yukanakute.

Hito wa hon wo yomanedomo unaretsuite ri wo yoku shiru.
Doku na mono wa tabenedomo ambai wa-ruku natta.
Konna mono wa nakutemo yoi.
Hiroi uchi ni sumawanakute mo koto wa tariru.
Ei-go wo naranakatta keredomo yoku hanasu koto ga dekiru.

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE.

Sonna ni naku na: yakamashii kodomo da.

Ii mono yaru kara naku na yo.

Ambai warui nara muri ni okiru na.

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.

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.

Omoshiro i hon wo yonde kikaseru (or kikase te or u).
Watakushi ni mo dozo kikasete kudasare.
Ano hito ni kikaseru to jiki ni shaberu kara kikaseru na.
Watakushi kono koto wa izen hito ni kikasereta oboe ga arimasu.
Ano hito no tame ni Tōkyō ye yukasareta.

Ano hito no uma wo watakushi ga kawa rareta.
Ano hito no yomu beki hon wo watakushi ga kawari ni yomaserareru.
Inu ni hito wo kamasete warui.
Una ni kutsuwa wo kamaseru.

Potential or Passive.

Hito ni kikareta toki ni komaranai yō ni yoku koto wo shirabete oku ga ii.
Kumo ga harete Fuji san ga mirareru.
Kami sama ni minaren u mono wa nashi.
Kurai ni agerareta.
Omoi ishi ga takai yama ni agerareta.

Kyaku ga gochiso ni yobarete mo mairimasenu.

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, anaku.
Adverbs or adverbial phrases formed by the participle of verbs, as: semete, sadamete, hajimete, kesshite, saiivai ni shite, hito ni 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, ar-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: ue, 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, chu, 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: Kī wo yojinoboru, to climb up a tree, ido ni tobi-komu, to jump into a well; ie wo arukimawaru, 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 ue ni, nao mata, nao-sara.

2. Disjunctives, answering to,—or, whether, either: ka, ya, aruiwa, mata-wa, 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: shikashi, shikashi-nagara, kaete, kekku.
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.


INTRODUCTION.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Stand for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. or adj.</td>
<td>adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot.</td>
<td>botanical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budd.</td>
<td>Buddhist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caus.</td>
<td>causative form of the verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chr.</td>
<td>Christianity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coll.</td>
<td>colloquial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dub.</td>
<td>future or dubitative form of the verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclam.</td>
<td>exclamation or interjection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut.</td>
<td>future tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram.</td>
<td>grammatical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heb.</td>
<td>Hebrew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id.</td>
<td>the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>(id est) that is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp.</td>
<td>imperative mood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.q.</td>
<td>(idem quod) same as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.v.</td>
<td>intransitive verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg.</td>
<td>legal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit.</td>
<td>literally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat.</td>
<td>mathematical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med.</td>
<td>medical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil.</td>
<td>military.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg.</td>
<td>negative form of the verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o.c.</td>
<td>old calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass.</td>
<td>passive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-pos.</td>
<td>post-position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pot.</td>
<td>potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.p.</td>
<td>perfect participle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.pr.</td>
<td>present participle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret.</td>
<td>preterite or past tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro.</td>
<td>pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q.v.</td>
<td>(quod vide) which see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San.</td>
<td>Sanscrit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn.</td>
<td>synonymous words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.v.</td>
<td>transitive verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>equal to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†</td>
<td>obsolete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### JAPANESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>ABI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A _GRP;</strong> The first letter of the Japanese syllabary as arranged according to the Gojū-on; also the first of the five vowels. It has the sound of α in father.</td>
<td><strong>Abara アバラ n.</strong> The side of the chest: — ni, not close together; scattered. <strong>Abarabone アバラボネ n.</strong> A rib. <strong>Abaraya アバラヤ政宅 n.</strong> A house dilapidated and in ruins. <strong>Abare,-ru アバレル i.v.</strong> 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. <strong>Syd. Rambō suru, Aremawaru.</strong> <strong>Abaremono アバメモノ n.</strong> A riotous, unruly or disorderly person. <strong>Abari,-ru アバリ i.v.</strong> To be waste; to be in a neglected, deserted or ruined condition. <strong>Abari アバリ (ami and hari) n.</strong> A bamboo needle used in making nets. <strong>Aba アバ n.</strong> Goodbye. (com.coll. used in speaking to children) Goodbye. Aba-aba or Abaya, id. <strong>Abatashī,-su アバタス i.v.</strong> To bring to light; to expose. <strong>Abata エバタ n.</strong> A pock-marked face. <strong>Syd. Imo-gao, Jankozura.</strong> <strong>Abeke,-ru アベケル (ari and bekere) i.q. aru de arō, I think there are.</strong> <strong>Abekebē ni アベケべニ adv.</strong> In a contrary, opposite or reversed manner; inside out; upside down; vice versa: hashi wo — moteu, to hold the chopsticks upside down; kimono wo — kiru, to wear the coat inside out. <strong>Syd. Achi-kochi, Sakasama, Ura-ue.</strong> <strong>Aku アク n.</strong> A species of wild duck. <strong>Aki,-ru アキル t.v.</strong> 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. <strong>Syd. Makuyouku suru, Yoku suru.</strong> <strong>Abi アビ n.</strong> The lowest of the eight hells of the Buddhists. <strong>Abiki アビキ (ami and hiki) n.</strong> Drawing the net or seine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
suru mono totemo nickumi sateuru bekara, we
should not hate even our enemies; — wo
kaesu, to revenge; to avenge; to punish an
enemy; — wo mukid, id. — wo utsu, id.
Syu. TEKI, KATARI, URAMI.
ADA-ADASHIKI-KU-SHI アダダシキ Adj. Fickle; insouciant; changeable; capricious.
ADABANA アダバナ n. Blossoms which bear no
fruit.
ADABO アダボ n. Pain in the stomach; Iq.-senki.
ADABOTO アダボト n. An enemy; a fickle,
changeable or inconsistent person.
ADABURU アダブリ n. A light sleep, or doze;
iq.-utamine.
ADADAMA アダダマ n. A ball or shot that
missed the mark.
ADAFUDA アダフダ coll.-na, adj. Capricious;
whimsical; fickle; nonsensical: — na hito;
— na koto wo iu.
ADAGATAKI アダガタキ n. An enemy; a foe.
Syu. TEKI.
ADAGOUCHI アダグチ n. Empty, trifling, or
foolish talk
Syu. MUDAKUCHI.
ADAKAMO アダカモ ics adv. Just like; just as;
almost like: tsuki no kikari sayaka ni shitte
— kuru no gotsi, the moonlight was just as
bright as the day: adakamano shinotoru kito no
younigari shi gotashi, just like the coming to
life again of a dead man; — yoshi, just right.
Syu. CHÔNO, SANAGA, SAMO.
ADAKE-RU アダケル i.v. To be trifling, frivolous;
Syu. UWA-UWA SURU.
ADAKOTO アダコト n. Trifling or frivolous talk;
iq. muddabnesdaychi.
ADAKURABE アダクラベ n. Competition for a
worthless or trifling matter.
ADAMAKURA アダマクラ n. Illicit intercourse.
ADAMEKI-KU アダメキ ics i.v. To appear fickle,
frivolous or trifling: ware wo kore made budo
ni kori-katamarite adameku kokoro wo mota,
until this I was absorbed in military studies,
and was not given to frivolity.
ADAMI アダミ n. Fruit that is worthless, of no
value or use.
†ADAMI-MU アダミ i.v. To be offended or dis-
pleased with; iq. uranu.
ADAMIMI アダミミ n. Hearing inattentively or
heedlessly; — wo mukai
ADAMONO アダモノ n. A worthless thing; a
trifling, frivolous person.
ADANA アドナ n. A nick-name; a false name.
†ADANAI-AU アダナ i.v. To oppose.
ADANAMI アダナミ n. Trifling waves; ripples.
ADANE アナ n. Illicit intercourse.
ADAPPON-ku アダポンキ adj. Gay; charming;
fascinating: koye ga —.
ADASHI アダシ he adj. Another; different;
foreign: — gami, other gods (not of this
country); — yo, another world; — kuni,
another country; — kokoro, the mind of
another person; or a fickle, changeable heart.
Syu. HOKA, TA, BETSU.
ADAWAZA アダワザ n. Fruitless labor.
ADAYA アデヤ n. An arrow shot in vain; an
arrow that has missed the mark.
ADAYAKA アデヤカ adj. Charming; fascinating;
beautiful.
ADAZAKUKA アダザックカ n. A cherry tree that
soon sheds its blossoms.
†ADO アド n. A juggler's assistant; ado wo
utsu, or ado-utsu, to improvise a secondstanza
in poetry, or follow in a dramatic theme.
ADOZAKU, -KU-SHI アドサクカ adj. Simple;
inexperienced; ignorant or without judgment
(as a child).
ADONAI アドナ i.q. adresnai.
ADOR アドる n. A species of trout; i.q. ai or ayu.
ADOR アドる n. An entertainment; a feast.
ADO-RO アドル i.v. To be like; to resemble;
iq. ayakuru: azeu, (neg.) unlike; aemono,
a thing similar, or like.
ADO-RO アドル t.v. To dress food, as a salad:
na wo —, to make a salad of greens; aemono,
a salad.
ADO-RO アドル i.v. To pant; to blow, as
one out of breath: aede hashiru, to run
panting.
†AEKA アエカ adj. Weak; feeble; i.q. yowaki.
†AEMONO アエモノ n. Food eaten with rice; a
relish; i.q. sut, awese.
*AZEN アゼン 飲薬 n. Zinc.
AENAI, cont. of aenaki.
AENAKI-KU-SHI アエナキ adj. Frail; feeble;
transient; sad: — saigo, the sad end (of
life); aenaku iki wa tae ni keri.
AENKU アエンクウ n. Flowers of zinc.
†AESHI アエシフ n. Soy; i.q. shoyu.
†AESHIRAI, -AU アエライ i.v. Same as aeshrai.
ATECHIBANA アテチバナ i.v. The bitter
orange; i.q. daidai.
ATE アテ adv. Daring; venturing; presum-
ing; making bold; positively: — sezu, would
dare not to do; — i ru koto yurusu, will not
allow you to enter; — kikazari, would not listen.
AZU アズ Added to the root of verbs signi-
ing; fies, unable, not daring, or stopping
to perform the action of the verb to which it is
joined: iki wo tsuki-aezu, without taking
breath; hanashi wo kiki-aezu deto, no sooner
did he hear what was said than he went out;
toru mono wo tori-aezu, not stopping to take
anything; seki-aezu nomida, tears that could
not be repressed.
AEZU アエズ n. A salad made of fish.
AFUKASHI-SU アフカカス caus. of afure, to
cause to overflow.
AFURRE-RU アフレル i.v. To overflow; to
inundate; to run over; to abound; to fail:
kawa ga afureta, the river has overflowed (its
banks); sake wo kai ni itta ga afureta, I
went to buy some sake but failed to get it.
AFUTYO アフツョウ n. Opium; i.q. ahen.
†Ao アオ pron. My; our; i.q. waga: ayako,
my son; agakohoro, my heart.
†AOGACHI-TSU アオガチ t.v. To divide, distribute,
apportion; i.q. wakachi-atau. Ayagateu, caus.
Syu. WAKATSU, KUBARU.
AGAKU アガキ (cont. ami kake) n. A young falcon.

AGAKI,-KU アガキ 槻 i.v. or t.v. To paw or stamp with the feet (as a horse); to kick or move the feel (as a beetle when lying on its back); to prance; to gallop; to struggle; to exert one's self; to strive after; mushi ga aonuiit aagaku; aoiito no moyaitte no shiyu ga nai, all his kicking and contortions were of no avail; uma ga yuku shite chi wo agaku, the horse paws the ground but does not go.

AGAKI アガキ n. Pawing; prancing; galloping; uma no — wo hayamuru, to make the horse gallop faster; — wo isogasu, id.

AGAME,-RU アガメ 烈 t.v. To exalt, honor, glorify, adore, reverence; kami wo —, to adore the gods; hito wo kami ni —, to exalt a man into a god, to deify a man. Agame-uyamau, id. Agamerasaru, pass. Agamesaeru, caus.

Syn. ogamu, uyamau, tatobu.

AGAMONO アガモノ 賣物 n. An expiatory offering; atonement; satisfaction.

†AGAMORI アガモリ n. (cont. aga and omote). My face, i.e. wagami omeote.

AGANAI,-AU アガナフ 種 t.v. To buy; to atone for; make satisfaction for; to redeem; to compensate; to make good; to ransom: kane wo motte tenshi wo —, to make satisfaction for crime with money; hito ni kawatte tenshi wo —, to make atonement for the sins of others. Aganerasaru, (pass.) to be redeemed, or ransomed. Aganerasuru, (caus.) to cause another to atone or redeem.

Syn. tsugunou, baishou suru.

AGANAI アガナウ n. Atonement; redemption; ransoming; compensation: — wo nasu.

†AGARE,-RU アガレ裡 i.v. To be scattered; dispersed; separated, apart; agare-agare ni owashimau, to live separated or apart from each other; i.q. chiru, wokaru.

Agaru,-AU アガルフ 上 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 be deserted; to come up, to rear up (as a horse); yama ni —, to ascend a mountain; gakemono 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 masaat, 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; fune 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-sawa.

gu, the horse rears and prances; agaru mono ga nai, there is nothing I can eat.

Syn. noboru.

AGARI アガリ n. The ascent, rise; promotion; conclusion; confiscation: agari-una, a rising horse; agari-sagari, the rise and fall, the ascent and descent; agaritsuka, an acclivity, ascent.

AGARIBA アガリバ n. A place for landing from a boat, or for coming out of a bath; a jetty; a wharf.

AGARIDENJI アガリデンジ n. A ladder; steps; stairs.

AGARIHACHI アガリハチ n. Land taken or confiscated by government.

AGARICHI アガリチ n. The entrance to a flight of steps: nikai no —.

AGARIMONO アガリモノ n. The produce of a field; the crop; rent; income; a bondman (obs.): miya no —, the income of a temple.

AGARITABU アガリタブ adj. Ancient; antique; old: — yo, ancient times; — hito, men of ancient times.

†AGARITE アガリテ — no, adj. Same as agaritaru.

AGARIYA アガリヤ n. A prison; a gaol.

Syn. snota, gokruta, hitota.

AGARI-YASHIKI アガリヤシキ n. A confiscated house.

†AGATA アガタ 驚 n. The country; a region distant from the capital; a country district or department; i.q. kori, inaka: agata ni nuku, 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 アガツ see agachi.

AGAU アガウ same as aganau.

AGE アゲ n. A tuck in a garment: — wo suru, to make a tuck; kata-age, a tuck at the shoulder; konai-age, a tuck in the waist.

AGE SHI アゲシ 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; — torarenu yojin wo suru.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AGE</strong></th>
<th><strong>AI</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGERA アゲラ n. A landing; wharf; jetty; i.q. hatoba.</td>
<td>hito no nagu-banashi ni wa agunda, wearied with his long story; agumi-hateru, to be quite weary; tired out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGERUTA アゲルタ n. A part of a floor that can be raised at pleasure; a trap-door.</td>
<td>Sydn. tsukeresu, tmu, taikusuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGERUSHI アゲルシ n. Weaning a child: — wo suru.</td>
<td>Agumi-mu アガミ ム disease i.v. To sit with the legs crossed; to cross the legs: agumi-iru, id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGISHI アギシ n. Writing the name of the Emperor or very honorable person in a new line and above the other writing on the page.</td>
<td>Syn. ashi wo kumu, agura wo kaku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGISHI ギシ n. A sedan chair raised on poles.</td>
<td>Agune-ru アギネ ル i.v. To be satiated, surfeited, gluttoned: takusan tabete agunete shimanu; nimotsu hakekuchi ga nakute aguneru, when there is no sale for foods the market is glutted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGISHI ギシ n. A sedan chair raised on poles.</td>
<td>Agura アガラ n. Sitting with the legs crossed tailor fashion; a stool; a chair: — wo kaku, id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. i.q. ageru.</td>
<td>Asthe テン 阿片 n. Opium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>Aiboshitu, adv. in a foolish manner; foolishly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>At チ日 n. Indigo, blue, the Polygonum tinctorium: — iro, blue color; — de someru, to dye an indigo color; aoki wa ai yori idete ai yori aoshi (prov.); aibate, an indigo field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>At チ日 Exolam. used familiarly in answering a call: — at to henji wo suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>At チ日 The name of a fresh-water fish, a species of trout, Salmo altivalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>At チ日 季 (kanashimi, nageki, うれ) n. Grief; sorrow; sadness; lamentation: — wo omou, to feel grief; to grieve; to mourne; lament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>At チ日 美 (itsukushimi) n. Love; affection; attachment: — suru, to love; to regard with affection; hito wo ai suru mono wa hito ni oiseraru bashi, he that loves others shall be loved; wo uishinu, to lose one's love for anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>At チ日 件 n. Interval of time or space; time; during; between; leisure: ha no ai ni mono ga hanasu, something is sticking between the teeth; — fu ai ga waru, the husband and wife are on bad terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGIBU アギブ n. A domestic duck.</td>
<td>Ai, Au アイ 番 i.v. (1) To meet; to encounter; to suffer; to happen on; to find: to-chi de ame ni atta, was caught in the rain whilst on the way; hidoi me ni atta, met with, or suffered great trouble; au wo wakare no hajime, meeting is 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 awaru, do not like; wotafu ga atta, the seals correspond with each other; kono haori wa wotakushi ni yoku ai- maru, this coat fits me nicely.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Translations are approximate and may not be perfect.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>AIM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AI アイ相 | Togetherness; 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-kataru, to consult together; ai-noru, to ride together; ai-sumu, to live together.  
Syn. TAGAI NI, TOMO NI. |
| Ai-AI NI アアイ adv. | At various intervals of time or space; from time to time; at intervals. |
| Aiban アイバン相番 | A fellow watchman; watching together. |
| Aidetsu アイデプ衣剥 (wakare no kanashimi) n. | The parting of parts. |
| Aini アイ尼 | The plank laid from a boat to the shore to land by. |
| Aru アル n. | Using the same fire; cooking by the same fire. |
| Atshai-au アチパイア歩合 t.v. (coll.) i.q. ayumiai. |
| Airiki アリキ相引 | Mutual retreat or withdrawal - no tatakai, a drawn battle. |
| Ano アノ n. | A fellow chair-bearer or coolie. |
| Arure アルレ n. | In love with each other; mutual love. |
| Ada アダ間 | Interval of space or time; space; between; while; during; since; as; because: yama to yama 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 tsuim-okuri soro - , as the goods were sent this evening, etc.  
Syn. MA, NAKA, AI. |
| Aidagara アイダガラ相柄 | Relations, connections.  
Syn. SHINRI, TSUZUKI. |
| At-dama アイダマ n. | A ball of indigo.  
†Aidare-ru アイダレ t.v. To caress, fondle. |
| Aideshi アイデシ同席 | Fellow pupil; school-mate. |
| Aido アイド衣剥 (nageki, itamu) n. | Lamentation; mourning: - suru, to lament, to mourn. |
| Aigasa アイガサ合掌 | Together under one umbrella: - de oruku. |
| Aigari アギ上 | An outside garment worn by women. |
| Aigiku アイギク相関 | The exchange of letters or verses between friends; correspondence; a love song; i.q. koika. |
| Aigumi アイギュミ同好 | Belonging to the same company. |
| Aigusui アイグスリ合署 | A medicine adapted to the disease: a specific.  
†Aigwan アイグワン衣剥 - suru, to regard with pleasure; to enjoy. |
| Ainyo アイニョ衣剥 | Amiability; charming or pleasant manner. |
| Aihan アイハン相反 | - suru, to disagree, contradict.  
Syn. SASHI-MUKAIDE. |
| Aito アイト相 | Assembling together. |
| Aikaku アイカク受筆 | An attachment; affection; love for anything. |
| Aikeshi アイケシ合印 | An ensign, banner, badge, signal; corresponding mark. |
| Aiku アイク衣剥 | Sorrow; sadness; grief; lamentation: kwan-raku kivamette - oshi, i.q. aisho. |
| Aikomon アイコモン合議文 | A document containing an agreement and terms of partnership. |
| Aikagi アイガキ合鍵 | A false key; a fellow key to the same lock. |
| Aikamaete アイカマエ相携 adv. | Certainly; positively; by all means.  
Syn. KESHITE, SADAMETE. |
| Aikata アイカタ相方 | A mate, partner, companion, fellow, playmate, comrade; also 合形, a counterpart, or impression (as of a seal): - wo sadameru, to choose a partner. |
| Aikobu アイコボ (coll.) | Equal; a match for one another. |
| Aikoku アイクク表 (kanashimi naku) - suru, to cry with sorrow; to mourn, lament, as at a funeral; - wo aiuru, to answer; a reply. |
| Aikotoba アイコトバ合言 | A countersign, watch-word, signal: - wo awau, to reply to a signal. |
| Aikuchi アイチク衣剥 | A short sword; a dagger; a dirk.  
Syn. HISERU. |
| Aikuchi アイチク n. | Fond of the same things. |
| Aikuchikoni アイチク音 | A disease of the mouth; i.q. akuchi. |
| Aikuchiai, ai アイキツチャフ t.v. To be of one mind; to agree, accord. |
| Aikugi アイキュキ相合 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikwan アイクワン衣剥 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikuchihin hako | A short sword; a dagger; a dirk.  
Syn. HISERU. |
| Aikuchivon衣剥 | A disease of the mouth; i.q. akuchi. |
| Aikuchi, ai アイキツチャフ t.v. To be of one mind; to agree, accord. |
| Aikugi アイキュキ相合 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikwan アイクワン衣剥 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikuchihin hako | A short sword; a dagger; a dirk.  
Syn. HISERU. |
| Aikuchi アイチク n. | Fond of the same things. |
| Aikuchikoni アイチク音 | A disease of the mouth; i.q. akuchi. |
| Aikuchiai, ai アイキツチャフ t.v. To be of one mind; to agree, accord. |
| Aikugi アイキュキ相合 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikwan アイクワン衣剥 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikuchihin hako | A short sword; a dagger; a dirk.  
Syn. HISERU. |
| Aikuchi アイチク n. | Fond of the same things. |
| Aikuchikoni アイチク音 | A disease of the mouth; i.q. akuchi. |
| Aikuchiai, ai アイキツチャフ t.v. To be of one mind; to agree, accord. |
| Aikugi アイキュキ相合 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikwan アイクワン衣剥 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikuchihin hako | A short sword; a dagger; a dirk.  
Syn. HISERU. |
| Aikuchi アイチク n. | Fond of the same things. |
| Aikuchikoni アイチク音 | A disease of the mouth; i.q. akuchi. |
| Aikuchiai, ai アイキツチャフ t.v. To be of one mind; to agree, accord. |
| Aikugi アイキュキ相合 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikwan アイクワン衣剥 | A nail fixed in the edge of a board to join it with another. |
| Aikuchihin hako | A short sword; a dagger; a dirk.  
Syn. HISERU. |
AIYAI アイヤイ n. A ball of indigo used in dyeing.

AIYAI あいやい n. (Sanscrit word) A Buddhist priest whose office it is to attend to the discipline of the bonzes under his control.

AIJI あいじ n. The name of a fish.

AIJIAI あいじゃない adj. Taste: flavor; — wa miru, to try the flavor; — wa tsukeru, to flavor.

AIJAMA あいじま n. A kind of basket used by farmers.

AIJINAIAI-KEI-KU アジナナイ無味 adj. Vegan; empty; useless: ajikinakaku tsuki hi wo okuru, to pass the time uselessly; yo wo ajikinaku omou, to be weary of the world; mi no ajikina.

AIJISAKE アジサケ n. A kind of trailing bean or lentil.

AIJINARA アジナラ n. The betel nut; i.q. bin roji.

AIJIRAI アジラレイ adj. Strange; wonderful; surprising.

AIJIRAI 雲夢 n. (i.q. ayasahi, hen-na).

AIJIRAIAI-KEI アジナイ無味 adj. Without flavor; tasteless: kaie hitte tubemono ga ajinai, when one has a cold food is tasteless.

AIJIRAI アジライ n. A woven work of bamboo, ratan or grass; a fish or fish basket.

AIJISAKA アジサカ n. A kind of wagon used in ancient times.

AIJISAKU アジサク n. The Hydrangea.

AIJISHI アジキシ n. A bull, or tourn.

AIJISUI アジスイ n. The musk-melon.

AIJISUI 馬クワウル n. (i.q. makawauri).

AIJISUIAI アジサービス n. Taste; flavor: — wa yoi; — wa warui; — wa nai.

AIJISUIAI-NU アジサービス n. (t.v.) To taste, to try; to examine: ajiraitte miru, to try by tasting.

AIKAI アカ n. (a Sanscrit word) The water placed by the Buddhists before their idols, and in the hollow places cut in tombstones; holy water.

AIKAI アカ n. Bilge-water; — wa kayeru, to bail out a boat, or pump a ship.

AIKAI アカ n. Filth; dirt; the dirt or grease of the body; the dirt or slime of water: yuaka, the inerusting on the inside of a teapot; — wo otomeru, to clean off the dirt; — ga tsuita, dirty; minimi no —, ear wax; — ga shimita.

AIKAI アカ n. A species of rice that has a reddish ear.

AIKAI アカシ n. The morning star, Venus.

AIKAKAIAI アカガイ n. A beef.

AIKAMADA アカマダ n. A red stone; the name of a secret medicine, made into red pills, and used for pain in the stomach.

AIKANA アカナ n. The shelf or altar in the house where holy water and Buddhist idols are placed.

AIKAKAIAI アカガヘル n. A species of frog having a beautifully striped skin.

AIKAI アカガイ n. The name of a species of red shell-fish.

AIKAI アカゲ n. Copper.

AIKAI アカメ n. A red face.

AIKAI アカメ n. I.q. nakagire.

AIKAI AIKAI サカギ n. The name of a tree; lit. red oak.

AIKAI アカカシ n. A person with red hair; a red head.

AIKAI アカゲ n. Red hair.

AIKAI アカゲ n. Chaps, or cracks on the hands or feet produced by cold: te ni — ga kireta, my hands are chapped.

AIKAI アカゴ n. An infant; babe; i.q. akambo.

AIKAI アカメ n. Red or glutinous rice.

AIKAI アカハラ n. Stark naked; bare of clothing: — ni naru; — de soto ye deru, to go out of the house naked.

AIKAI アカハラ赤後 n. Publicly disgraced: — wa kakaseru; — wa kaku.

AIKAI アカハラ赤前 n. Dysestheny.

AIKAI AIKAI アカヘ n. A red beard; a person with a red beard.

AIKAI アカヘ n. The well from which (aka) holy-water is drawn.

AIKAI-AIHIKAI アカヘ adj. Red; (met) sincere, loyal: akai kimono, red clothes; hana ga akai, the flower is red; akai iro, red color; — koko, a sincere heart.

AIKAI アカヒメ n. Dirty; soiled by the grease of the body: — kimono, dirty clothes.

AIKAI AIKAI アカム a.n. I.q. hōzuki.

AIKAI アキキ明 adj. Bright; clear.

AIKAI アカア a.n. Adv.: suru, to make red; — naru, to become red; — nai, it is not red.

AIKAI アカマメ n. A reddish-brown bean.

AIKAI AIKAI AIKAI アカマサ n. Pirus densiflora.

AIKAI アカマペイ n. (coll.) Pulling down the lower eyelids to make faces at others, in the manner of children: — wo suru.
AKAMBO アカモノ 赤子 n. (com. col.) An infant.

AKAME アカメ n. The fish known as the taiti.

AKAME-RI アカメレ t.v. To make red; to redden: kao wo —, to blush.

AKAME-NO アカメノ i.v. To confront each other with flushed face: akameatte arasō.

AKAMI アカミ 赤 n. A redness; a red color or tinge of red; the red part; the lean part of flesh: — kaku, or — zasu, to turn red, ripen.

AKAMI-NO アカミノ i.v. To be red.

AKAMIDACHI-TO アカミダチ赤立 i.v. To turn or become red, as leaves or fruit.

AKAMIWATARI-AKARI アカミワタリ赤渡 i.v. To become red all over, as the sky at sunset.

AKAMO アカモ n. Bog cranberry, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

AKASUJI アカスジ n. Tomato.

AKANE アカネ n. Red, or Rubia-manjista.

AKANASU アカナス adj. The red appearance of the sky at sunset.

AKAN INAKEN n. 紅色 n. Red: — no, ho, red, (or ripe) ear of rice.

AKANU アカヌ 不明 neg. of aki, not open; or, or not tired or weary: — naka, indis- soluble or delightful relation; rachi ga —, slow, not expeditions.

AKANUKURU アカヌル i.v. To be gay; to be gay; to be gay, poliished; to be gay; to be gay, polished.

AKOTO-AFARI アカトアリ n. Anything that will cleanse or remove dirt from the body or clothing; cleansing.

AKARASHI はかるし n. Red face.

AKARASU アカリ n. adj. — no, red.

AKARASU アカリ n. Red-oak.

AKARMO アカモ n. Looking away or aside. Syn. yosome.

AKARAMA アカラマ n. To redden; make red.

AKARAMI d-NO アカラメ赤 i.v. To become red; to be redder; to be blusher; to be ripe: kao ga —, to blush.

AKARASAMA-NO アカラサマ白地 adv. Without concealment or disguise; plainly; clearly; publicly; suddenly: — ti, to speak the whole truth.

AKARE-NO アカレ野 pass. of aki, to be disliked; loathed.

AKARI アカリ n. The light; a light: made wo akete — wo toru, to open the window and let in the light; — ye deru, to come to the light; made kara — ga susu, the light shines in through the window; — wo tsukeru, to light a lamp; mi no — ga tatsu, my inno- cence is cleared up.

AKARI-NO アカリ野 i.v. To become red; to be ripe; to become clear, bright, or beautiful.

AKARI-MADO アカリマド 天空 n. A skylight.

AKARI-SAKI アカリサキ 明前 n. Before one's light; in one's light: — ni tatte, to stand in one's light.

AKARI-TOHI アカリ多 明日 n. A window, or any place for letting in light.

AKARU アカリ adj. Light; not dark; clear; bright; clever; skillful: — tokoro, a light place.

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

AKARUMI アカリミ 明 n. A light place.

AKARUSA アカリサ 明 n. The lightness; the state or degree of light.

AKARUSHI アカリシ 明. It is light. See akaru.

AKARUTAE アカリターテ n. A garment worn by a kamishiki when worshipping a kami.

AKASHI アカシ 赤 n. The state or degree of redness.

AKASHI-TO アカシト adj. See akai.

AKASHI-SU アカシス 明 t.v. To make clear or plain; to explain; to declare or make known something concealed; to confess, reveal; to bring to light; to spend the night in doing anything: hon wo yonde yo wo —, to spend the night in reading; naki —, to cry all night; arite ni —, to confess the whole truth; yo wo akashi-kameru, to spend a miserable night.

AKASHI アカシ 赤 n. Proof; evidence; light: furui uta wo hikite — to shi, cited ancient poetry in proof.

Syn. shōko.

AKASHI-BITO アカシビト n. A witness.


AKASHI アカシ n. Red. A red line, or vein.

AKASHIKA アカシャキ n. Red. A shrub, a shrub.

AKASHI 真紅 n. Red. A red bell, a red bell.

AKA アカ n. The day of dawn; day-break.

Syn. toke, akkehon.

AKATSUKI アカツキ n. The morning bell.

AKAZA アカザ n. A thorny shrub, Chenopodium album.

AKAZKI アカツキ n. The vessel in which aka is kept.

AKE アケ n. A red color; crimson.

AKE-NO アケ野 明 t.v. Or 明 t.v. Or i.v. To open: 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; ano wo —, to make a hole; aida wo —, to make an opening be- tween; yo ga —, the day dawns; nen ga —, the year or time of service is finished; toshi ga —, the new year has begun; futu wo —, to take off a lid.

Syn. shirak.

AKE-NO アケ野 斎 i.v. To be satiated; tired of; to have enough: akeru keshiki naku, no sign of being tired of.
AKE

**Akebi** 阿けび 通草 n. The Akebia quinata, barberry.

**Akebono** 阿けぼの 昼 n. The dim twilight of the morning.

*Syn. akatsuki.*

**Akedama** 阿けだま 木 a. The rim of the vent-hole on the top of a helmet.

**Akebana** 阿けばな 視方 n. The dawn.

**Akegure** 阿けぐれ 明け n. The darkness just before the day begins to break; morning twilight.

**Akihanare** 阿かひなれ 明け t.v. To dawn (as the morning); to break (as the day.)

**Akihanashi** 阿かひなす 明消 t.v. To leave open: to wo —, to leave the door open; akebanashi muyō, don't leave the door open.

**Ake-kure** 阿けぐれ 明起 n. Rising and setting of the sun; morning and evening; day and night; constantly: — kokoro ni hanarezu, was in my mind day and night.

**Akemitsu** 阿けみつ 楽六 n. Six o'clock in the morning.

**Akeni** 阿けに n. A box made of bamboo.

**Akenohi** 阿けのひ 木 n. The next or following day.

**Akenokane** 阿けの金 重 n. The morning bell, struck about sunrise in Bud. temple.

**Akenotoshi** 阿けの通 明年 n. The year after; the following or succeeding year.

**Akenosuki** 阿けの幸 明月 n. The month after; the month following.

**Ake-tate** 阿けたて 閉閉 n. Opening and shutting.

†**Aketakenori** 阿けたけのり n. (poet.) A cock.

**Aki** 良秋 n. Autumn, fall; harvest: — no kure, end of fall.

**Aki** 良恵 a. Satiety; fullness; enough: — ga deru, to get tired of anything; — ga hayai, soon weary of.

**Aki** 良 空 n. and adj. Empty; vacant; unoccupied; open; lucky; favorable: — dokuri, an empty bottle; — bako, empty box; — ie, vacant house; — chii, vacant or uncultivated land; — dana, a vacant shop; — no kata, a lucky quarter or region.

**Aki, Aki** 良, 良 開 or 空 i.v. To be open, empty, vacant, unoccupied; to begin: to ga aita, the door is open; ie ga aita, the house is vacant; hako ga aita, the box is empty; aktiai no kuchi ga aita, the sale has commenced; me ga aki, eyes are open.

*Syn. hira.*

**Aki, Ku or Kyu, Aki** 良 or 飽 or 脇 i.v. To be full, satiated; to have enough; to be tired of, wearied: aku made taberu, to eat to satiety; mono ni aki, quickly tired of a thing; mō kiki aita, I have heard enough, I am tired of hearing; asobi ni aki, tired of play; aku koto wo ikiru, never satisfied; sakana ni aki, to be tired of fish; aku made tsuyoi, exceedingly powerful; aku made, completely.

*Syn. itou, ita ni naru, agemu.*

**Aki-ji** 良右 n. (an Aino word) Salmon.

**Akihito** 良基 皇人 n. A merchant, trader.

*Syn. akindo.*

**Akido** 良道 頂 n. The gills of a fish.

AKI

**Aki** 良子 n. Anything produced or brought forth in the autumn.

**Akihate** 良かたけ 惣果 i.v. To be completely satiated; to be tired of anything; disgusted: kono shigoto ni wa aki-hateta, quite tired of this work.

†**Aihi** 良比 n. Amaurosia.

†**Akiakazukki** 良木ざくの n. The eighth month.

**Aki** 良 a. Space between, as 'two open doors.'

**Akiimekura** 良めくら 博良 n. Amaurosia, or glaucoma; (coll.) an ignoramus.

**Akimono** 良物 賀物 n. Merchantize; goods.

**Akiakari** 良光 n. Trade; traffic; commerce: — wo suru, to trade.

*Syn. shōhai.*

**Akiyama** 良山 n. — wo suru, to trade.

*Syn. shōhai suru, uki suru.*

**Akinai-bune** 良見え舟 商手 (shōnen) n. A merchant-ship.

**Akinai-mon** 良見え物 商物 n. Merchantize; an article for sale; goods; wares.

**Akinoto-bune** 良乃舟 商船 n. A merchant, trader.

**Akindo-bune** 商と舟 商船 n. A merchant-ship.

†**Akinomiya** 良ノミヤ 柿宮 n. The palace of the Empress.

†**Akinshimo** 良喜世明 秋霜 n. A sword.

**Akippo** 良皮 adj. (coll.) Easily tired of anything; fickle; capricious; changeable.

**Akihakaraka** 良明 CLEAR plain, intelligible; manifest; distinct; obvious; luminous: — naru hi, a clear day; — de nau, not plain.

**Akihakarakan** 良明 adv. Clearly; distinctly; plainly; evidently; intelligently: — tu, to speak plainly.

**Akihakarake-n-tsu-shi** 良明開開 n. adj. Clear; plain; manifest.

**Akihame** 良恵 n. Ease or relief of mind from doubt, perplexity or anxiety; resignation; satisfaction: — no tame ni isha ni mite morau, to ask a physician to see a patient merely for one's satisfaction; — no woru onna, a woman who will not be resigned or dismiss a matter from her mind; akiharameru naru, to be resigned to the inevitable.

**Akihame** 良恵 誄 n. 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: dōri wo —, to make the truth plain, or to understand it; shikata ga nai to —, finding there is no remedy to be resigned.

*Syn. omoikinde, kwan-nen suru.*

**Akire** 阿キレ i.v. To be astonished; dumbfounded; to wonder; to be surprised: — akihata mono ga iwawaru, not able to speak from astonishment; akihata hito, an awful man.

*Syn. odoroku, dōzentaru.*
Aki

A species of wild duck.

Akiyasu 毛利 支山 n. Bargain money; paying in advance.

Akitari-bu 毛利 支山 鳥足 i.v. To be satisfied; to have enough; contented: akitarazuru, unsatisfied.

Akitusu 毛利 特足 n. A dragon-fly.

Akitusukami 毛利 神々 n. The visible god, i.e. the Tennushi.

Akitusuhima or Akitususu 毛利 岳島 or 毛利 岳津 n. An ancient name of Japan, so called from its shape resembling the dragon-fly, or, as some say, from its abundant harvests.

Akiya 毛利 空屋 n. A vacant house.

Akiya 東虎 The dragon-fly: i.q. akitusu.

Akebonai-ki 朧明 adv. Not enough.

Akeri-ni-tobare 無関先 adv. To be amazed, surprised, astonished, thunder-stung.

Akkaban アッカバカン adv. (coll.) In a vacant, empty manner; having nothing to occupy one's self with; listlessly: - to shi-te hi wo kurasu, to spend the day in a vacant, idle manner.

Aki アキ 惡鬼 n. Evil spirits; a demon.

Aki アキ 氣鬼 n. Noxious vapors; miasma.

Akiro アキロ 氣怒 (waru kuchi) n. Vile, scourious or blackguard language: - suru, to blackguard, revile; - wo tu, id.

Syr. nonoshimi, zōgon.

Ako 阿古 n. My son, i.q. waga ko.

Ako アコ n. (poet.) A fisherman.

Akō アコ 紅 adv. Contraction of akaku, red: - gosarimasu, it is red.

Ako-e 阿俁 n. The spur of a cock.

Syr. kozume.

Ako-gare, -bu 阿告れ, -bu 阿告レル狂猟 i.v. To be abstracted, absent-minded, or the mind deeply interested in some object and unconscious of things near; unsettled or unresolving in mind; to long after.

Ako-gare-Akuru 阿告れ阿ルル adv. To walk about in a manner.

Ako-gi na 阿鬼 阿鬼 adv. Extravagant; absurd; unreasonable.

Ako-gi ni 阿鬼 阿鬼 adv. Extravagantly; absurdly.

Ako-nai 阿見 n. A woman of low rank or position.

Ako-gace 阿吹 n. The garment worn next the skin by women; a garment worn by nobles from the 1st to the 5th rank: - ginu, id.

Ako-ya or Akyo-gai 阿兄 n. The name of a shell-fish.

Aku ズ see aki 角 or 阿.

Aku アク 酔汁 n. Lye; also the liquor obtained by slacking lime or steeping anything in water.

Aku アク 恶 (ashiki) Bad; wicked; evil; infamous; atrocious; hellish; malignant; noxious; virulent; foul: - wo suru, to commit evil; - wo korasu, to punish wickedness; - ni fukuru, to increase in evil; aku-ba, a vicious horse; aku-ba, a virago; aku nichi, an unlucky day.

Aki-bi アキビ 恶痴 n. Yawning; gaping: - wo suru, to yawn; to gape.

Aki-bu アキブ 恶病 (ashiki yami) n. A malignant disease.

Aki-bu アキブ 恶血 n. Bad or impure blood.

Aki-chu アキチュ 恶癖 n. Pimples that break out on the lips.

Aki-dou, -ki アキドウ adj. (coll.) Quickly producing satiety; cloying; palling; gross in taste; exceeding what is delicate, refined or proper; disgusting by excess; florid; verbose; proxil.

Syr. shitsukuro, kudo.

Aki-fu アキフ 恶風 (ashiki narawashi) n. A bad custom; bad manners.

Aki-gare, -bu 無関風 Same as akgare.

Aki-gai アキガイ 恶鬼 n. Outrageously wicked; atrocious; nefarious; diabolical or impious; treacherous; treason.

Aki-go or Aki-goyō アキゴ or アキゴヨ 恶役 (ashiki wa za) n. Evil deeds; evil reward: (Bud.) - wo tekurite aku-gō no mukui wo ukuru.

Aki-he アキヘ 恶癖 n. Evil practices; bad conduct or manners.

Aki-ji アキキ 恶事 (ashiki koto) n. A bad affair; a wicked thing: - sen ri kōji mon wo idezu, a bad thing is known a thousand miles, but a good thing goes not out of the door.

Aki-jitsu アキジト 恶質 n. The seed of the gobō, used as a medicine.

Aki-koi アキコイ 恶女 n. An ugly woman; a bad woman.

Aki-ma アキマ 恶魔 n. A demon; a devil.

Aki-ru アキル 恶夢 n. A bad or unlucky dream.

Aki-myo アキミョ 恶名 (ashiki na) n. A bad name or reputation.

Aki-unai, -au アクナ i.v. To prance.

Syr. haneru, odoru.

Aki-ten アキセン 恶念 n. Evil or wicked thoughts: - wo odesu.

Aki-ten アキセン 恶人 (warui hito) n. A bad or wicked man: - ni wa tomo ōshi, a bad man has many companions.

Aku アク 阿ル Same as akeru. The dawning or opening of the day; ensuing; following; next: - yo no - wo matsu, to wait for the dawning of the day; - ki, the next day; - toshi, the following year.

Akiyō アキヨ 恶幽 n. A malicious spirit of a dead person: - ga hito ni toritsuku, a malicious spirit bewitches men.

Aki-senyo アキセイヨ 恶性病 n. A disease of a malignant type.

Aki-seku アクセク 恶疫 adv. In a busy, bustling manner: - shite hataraku.

Aki-sho アキショ 恶習 n. A bad habit.

Aki-shu アキシュ 恶随 (Bud.) Transmigration to a worse condition.

Aki-shu アクシュ 恶随 (te wo nigiru). Grasping the hand (as in saluting).

Aki-shō アキショ 恶向 n. A bad or malicious physiognomy.

Aki-ta アキタ 恶 n. Dirt; litter; filth.

Syr. gomi, chiri.
AKU

AKU-TEI あく-てい n. A Buddhist nun.

AKU-TO あく-と n. The heel.

AKUWA あくわ n. An acrobatically wicked person or company.

AKUZUKU あくづく n. Evil customs.


AMA 天 n. Heaven; the sky; used mostly in compounds: 雨 rain.

AMAAGARI あまががり 雨上 n. Clearing off of rain.

AMA-AI あまあい n. The interval between showers of rain.

*AMAARI あまあり n. The clear interval between showers of rain.

*AMABIO あまびお n. An echo, i.q. yamabiko.

*AMABITO あまびと n. An inhabitant of heaven.

SYN. TENNIN.

AMABOSHI あまぼし 天干 n. Sun-dried, without being salted; dried persimmon.

AMACHA あまがち 食甘茶 n. The name of a sweet infusion, used as a medicine, and for washing the image of Shaka on the anniversary of his birth.

AMADARI あまだり 雨 n. The rain dropping from the eaves.

*AMADARI-UE あまだり雲承 n. A vessel for receiving rain water.

AMADERA あまだら 母寺 n. A convent or nunnery (Budd.).

AMADO あまだ 和戸 n. Rain-door; the outside sliding doors which are closed at night or in rainy weather.

AME あめ n. Indulgence; humorizing or petting a child.

AME, -RU あめる t.v. To caress, fondle, coax; petted; coaxed; persuaded: kodomo ga oya ni — , the child caresses its parents: go-shin-setsu ni amae, induced by your kindness.

*AMATARI, -KU-SHI あまらたし adj. Bashful; shy.

AMAGAERU あまがえる 雨貴 n. A tree-frog.

*AMAGAKE, -RU あまがける t.v. To walk upon the heavens or in the air.

*AMAGAKI あまがき n. A species of early persimmon.

AMAGAPPA あまがっぱ 雨合羽 n. A rain-coat.

AMAGASA あまがさ 雨笠 n. A rain-hat, or rain cap; an umbrella.

*AMAGATSU あまがつ n. A doll or image on which the evils of children are laid and borne away.

AME あめ n. Having the appearance of rain.

AMAGI あまぎ n. Rain clothes, worn in the rain.

AMAGIRI, -RU あまがりる i.v. To be cloudy; foggy.

AMAGOI あまごい 雨乞 n. Praying for rain.

*AMAGOROMO あまごろも n. A rain-coat.

AMAGU あまぐ 雨具 n. Articles used to protect from rain; as, an umbrella, a rain-coat.

*AMAHADA あまはだ n. The sea-beach.

SYN. UMBILATA.

AMAHADAN あまはだん n. The inner bark of a tree, i.q. amakurasu.

*AMAKO あまこ n. A box made of a net-work of wood.

*AMAI あまい adj. Like, same as gotoku.

*AMAI, -KI あまいき adj. Sweet, pleasant to the taste, savory; (at) not enough salt; (at) easy; loose; not tight; not strict; having too much play; (at) soft, as metal; foolish: satō wa amai, sugar is sweet: shio wa — there is not enough salt in it; nori ga — there is not enough starch in it (clothes); kusabi ga — , the wedge is loose; katana no kane ga — , metal of the sword is soft; chie ga — hito, has but little wit.

AMAKO あまこ 雨 n. Slightly salted.

*AMAKISHI あまきし n. A fleshy tumor; a wen.

*AMAKAWA あまかわ n. The inner bark of a tree.

*AMAKAZUKI-KU あまざくし雨村 i.v. To have the appearance of rain.

*AMAKI あまき n. Liquorice root, i.q. kanzu.

*AMAKU あまく adv. Sweet; see amai: — suru, to sweeten; — nai, it is not sweet; kane amakute kireni the metal is so soft it will not cut; ko wo — sodateru, to humor a child.

AMAKUDARI-KU あまくだり雨付 i.v. To descend for rain.

*AAMAN あまん n. The name of a kind of wagon used in ancient times.

*AAMARU あまる n. Rain-water.

AAMORI あまもり 雨漏 n. A leaking of rain through the roof.

*AAMOYOI あよお 雨漏り a gathering of the clouds for rain: — ga suru, it is preparing for rain.

*AAMANAI, -AU あまなぁ t.v. To taste with pleasure, relish; to do cheerfully, willingly; to make peace; to pacify: shoku wo amanawasu, not to relish food.

*AAMANKI-KU-SHI あまんき雨師 adj. Everywhere; universal; all; whole: hi wa — sekai wo terasu, the sun shines over the whole earth; michi wa amanekaranu tokoro nashi, the laws of nature pervade all things.

SYN. AMANEN-SHI, YOKO NO MO.

AAMANJUZU あまんじゅず 雨珠 i.v. To relish, delight in; to do cheerfully, willingly: shoku wo — , to relish food.

*AAMANOKAWA あまのかわ 雨渦 n. The milky way.

SYN. GINGA.

AAMANOHARA あまの原 雨岸 n. The arrows from heaven used by the gods.

AAMANOHARA あまの原 雨原 n. The heavenly plain; the sky; the original abode of the kami.
Amano-Twakura アマノイハククラ n. The (rocky) immovable throne of the kami.
Amano-Jae アマノジャヨ (coll.) A devil.
Amanoko アマノノコ n. A harlot.
Syn. asobime.
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 Tenbishi.
Amanori アマノリ紫 gating n. Purple laver. The porphyra vulgaris.
Syn. Murasaki-nori.
Amano-Nhorogo アマノノルゴ n. The harp played by one who desired to receive a communication from the kami.
Amano-Rokkate アマノロカテ n. Striking the hands together behind the back, as in cursing another.
Amano-Satorashi アマノサトヨハシ n. The bridge across the milky way by which Kenkyū and Tokyū go to meet each other.
Amano-Ukibashi アマノウキハシ n. The floating bridge by which Isanagi and Isanami descended from heaven to earth.
Amano-Zako アマノザゴ 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.
Amahi アマホビ雨の實 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 アマルル 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; toshī wa rokyū ni amaru, he was more than sixty years old; kore dake amatta, 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; ne ni —, cannot bear to look at, cannot see patiently; warashira ga mi ni —, his happiness was excessive (lit. too much for his body).
Syn. noroku, soginu.
Amaru アマル n. That which is left over; the remainder; excess; surplus; overplus; dannu no — wa watakushi ga itadakimasu, I receive what my master leaves.
Amaru アマル adj. Very; exceedingly; more than; too; above; — samui, too cold; — tanto, too much; hatsuka —, more than twenty days; — ōki, too large; — omoshiroku mo nai, not very agreeable.
Syn. hanahada.
Amaru Na お又 or Amaru Ko アマリナ餘 adj. Excessive; more than is common or reasonable; immediate; inordinate; extraordinary: — kurushira ni koe wo hasuru, cried out through excessive pain; — koto wo in, to say that which is improper or absurd; — yatsu, an egregious rascal.
Amaru アマル n. The state or degree of sweetness; see amai.

Amarakuru アマサラル adj. Remote from heaven, or from the capital.
Amaru アマシ 甘 adj. Sweet; see amai.
Amaru-Su アマス餘 t.v. To let remain; leave over: teki wo amasu da, don't let any of the enemy remain; amasunami, without leaving any.
Syn. norosu, masuru.
Amarashare-Ru アマサラレル i.v. To die, i.e. to go under the dominion of the kami.
Amarashita アマサチタり n. Rain-drops from the eaves.
Amarashi アマシャウジ四階子 n. An outside or rain door, made of sash pasted with oiled paper.
Amarogi アマソジ adj. High, reaching to heaven; the shaven head of a nun.
Amaro Na アマサラナ甘初 adj. Having the appearance of being sweet, or pleasant to the taste.
Amarooze アマツサヘ餘 adv. Moreover; besides; still more; in addition.
Syn. sonote ni.
Amaru アマ多餘多 adj. Many; much: — tabi, many times; — no hito, a great many persons; — no kuni, many countries.
Syn. ōku, oibatasashi, tanto.
Amaru-Ru アマルール i.v. To be full; complete; spoken only of the Tenbishi.
Amaruterashi-su アマテラス天照 t.v. To shine from the sky.
Amaru アマッ (comp. of ama, heaven and obs. gen. suffix, teu, of) — kami, gods of heaven; — hi, the sun; — otome, female angels; — kaze, the wind; — mise, rain; — soru, the sky.
Amaru アマツヒレ n. A cloud.
Syn. kumo.
Amaru-Itsubusi アマツヒツギ n. The Imperial succession.
Amaruskute サマツキツシ n. The name of a star, also an elf.
Syn. tenog.
Amarutsumiko アマツミコ n. The son of heaven, Tenbishi.
Amarusu-Tsumi サマツミミ n. A sin committed in heaven, or by a god.
Amarutueda アマツウエダ n. A scion of the Imperial family.
Amaru アマվり n. Musk-melon.
Syn. makawauri.
Amarado アマドロ雨休 n. Temporary shelter from the rain.
Amarakashi-su アマヤカス t.v. To humor, pet, indulge, as a child; to dandle or amuse a child: kodomo wo in —.
Amaru アマヲ雨夜 n. A rainy night.
Amaru アマ 요雨宵 n. A rain screen.
Amarului アマサク隠れ n. Sweet sake, a kind of drink made of fermented rice.
Amarakashi アマサラシ n. Exposed to the rain.
Amarawari アマサバリり n. Hindered by the rain.
Amarutsu アマツシマ n. Wrapped up so as to be protected from rain.
Amaru アマハイ幾柄 n. The seasoning or taste of food; the state, condition, way,
AMU アンプ (nade-yasu) — suru. To quiet, tranquilize, pacify; to make contented and happy; tamii hysaklso wo — suru.

AMU アンデ n. A kind of jelly made of wheat flour: — wo kawaseru, (prov.) To feed one with honey, to cajole or flatter.

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

AME アメ雨 n. Rain: — ga furu, it rains; — ga hureta, the rain has cleared off; — ga yanda, the rain has stopped; — ga kakaru, to get wet with rain; — ga furiso da, it looks like rain; — futte ji katanaru (prov.).

AME アメ i.q. ai, trout: — no useo, id.

AME-ru アメル i.v. To be baid: atama ga —,

AMEFURI アメフリ 両降 (u-ten) n. Rainy weather.

AMIBO アミボ n. A bright chestnut color.

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

AMEN アメン (Heb.) Explained by shikari: makoto nari: truly; sincerely.

AMENDO アメンドウ 嫩桃核 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.

AMERO-ISHITE アメロシテア n. The Imperial seal.

AMERU アメル cont. of arumeru.

AME-USHI アメウシ雲牛 n. A chestnut colored ox.

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

AMI アミ n. A small kind of shrimp.

AMIBA アミバ網場 n. A place for drying nets.

AMIDA アミ達阿頼恩 n. The name of Buddha; a Sanskrit word explained by the phrase: jumyo ni kaigiri nashi, eternal in life. Amida Butsu, Eternal Buddha.

AMIDASHI, -SU アミダシ t.v. To invent.

AMIDO アミド網戸 n. A door made of open net-work.

AMIOASA アミオサ網籠 n. A hat made of braid-work.

AMIKIKI アミキキ網引 n. A fisherman drawing a net or seine.

AMIMASHI アミマシ n. The stones used to sink a seine or net.

AMIIJIBAN アミジバン網箱伴 n. A shirt made of net-work, worn in hot weather to protect the garments from sweat.

AMI-O アミオ n. Braided cord.

AMISO アミソ網字 n. The cord of which nets are made.

AMI-UCHI アミウチ n. A fisherman.

AMMA アマ按摩 n. Shampooing; a shampooyer: — wo toru, to shampoo; — wo momu, id. — ni momaseru, to be rubbed by a shampoooyer.

AMMAI アママイ暗味 n. Idiotic; stupid; imbele.

SYN. ANJAKU.

AMMARI アマミ (coll.) Same as amari.

AMMATORI アマトリー按摩師 n. A shampoooyer.

SYN. DOIN.

AMMIN アミン安眠 (yasuku nemuru) Quiet sleep: — wo sumatageru, to disturb one's sleep.

AMMOKI アモミキ按簸 n. A kind of cake stuffed with beans and sugar.

AMMON アモン染文 n. A copy, draft, composition.

SYN. SHITAOAKI, SOKO.

+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 ashimori, at the feet.

AMPAI アパイ按排 — suru, to manage.

AMPERA アペラ n. A kind of Chinese matting.

AMPI アンピ安否 (yasuku inaya) n. Whether well or not; welfare; health: — wo to, to inquire after the health; — wo shiraseru, to inform as to one's health.

AMPUKU アンプク按按 (hara wo momu) Shampooing or rubbing the abdomen: — suru.

+AMU アム n. i.q. abu.

+AMUKU, -SU アムクル i.q. abiseru.

AN アン n. A small house inhabited by a retired buddhist priest.

AN AN ン n. A mixture of beans and sugar used for making in sakes.

AN AN 楓 n Opinion; thought; expectation; also the table, bar or bench before a judge; a case or action in law: ko san sukoburu oshi, the law cases are very many; ketsu an ni oyo, to decide a case; — no gotoku, just as was thought or expected; — ni tagawa, not different from what was supposed; — no hoka contrary to one's expectation; — ni tsor suru, to be different from what was supposed.

SYN. OMOI, KANGAE.

AN アン (yami, kurashi) Dark; incapable; not intelligent.

AN AN 楓 — suru, to examine (as a judge); to take hold of (as a sword); to halI (as troops in
marching); to press anything: _iten wo ansulite tsuni wo sadameru_, to judge according to law.

**Ana アナ** Exclam. of joy, sorrow, surprise, disgust; how! oh! — _ureshi ya_, how delightful! — _osoroshi ya_, how fearful! — _ya to bakuri 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; _fusuki-anu_, a knot-hole.

†**Anabira アナビラ** n. The instep of the foot; _i-e. ashi no ko_.

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

**Syn. Keibetsu.**

**Anadori-_ru アナドリ- る** t.v. To despise, contemn, scorn, look down upon, disdain: _shō teki wo anadoru koto nakare_, don't despise a weak enemy; _hito wo anadoru mono wo hito ni anadoraeru_, he despises others shall be despised.

**Syn. Karonzuru, Misageru, Itashimeru.**

**Anagachi-Ni アナガチ-ニ 立 adv.** By compulsion; right or wrong; unreasonably; necessarily; recklessly: — _tatakui wo konomazu_, not fond of war merely for the sake of fighting; — _hito wo kokoro wo utagawazu_, must not be unreasonably suspicious of others.

**Syn. Shifte, Muri ni.**

†**Anagama アナガマ** excl. in rebufing anything annoying.

**Anago アナゴ** 海鰤 n. A species of eel.

**Anagura アナグラ 寄 n. A cell or storehouse underground.

†**Anaguri-_ru アナグル- る** i.v. To inquire, search, seek, ask about.

**Syn. Sensaku, Tasaku, Motomeru.**

†**Anahatori アナハト** 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 祭内 n. i.q. anai.

**Anaichi アナイチ** n. The game of pitch-penny.

**Anainai アナイナイ** (cont. of anoyōna) i.q. anua, like that; that kind.

**Anai アナイ 北海 n. Fistula in ano.

**Anai アナイ 北西 n. North-west wind.

†**Anakama アナカマ** (cont. ana, excl. and haji ka masaishii) how noisy; = _oi ya ka samaishii_.

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

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

**Aname アナメ exclam.** Hard to bear.

†**Ananai アナナイ n.** A scaffold, = _ashijirō_.

**Ananiku アナニク adv.** i.q. ayaniku.

†**Ananitasho アナニタショ exclam.** O how lovely! how beautiful!

**Ananitetsu アナニテツ Beautiful; handsome.

†**Anato アナト n.** I.q. _ashi no oto_.

**Anatera アナテラ 动 (cont. of _ari_ and _nareba_)

Since it was; it being.

**Anata アナタ 彼方 (cont. of _ano_ and _kata_)

That side; there; you (respectful); _hashi no_ — , other side of the bridge; _kawa no_ — ni, on that or the other side of the river; _konata_, here and there; both sides; _doko ye_, where are you going?

**Syn. Achi, Achiira, Omak, Sonata, Sochi, Kipi.**

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

**Syn. Omak-Tachi.**

**Anau アナウ** (cont. _ana_, excl. and _uki_ sad) ah; how sad!

†**Anata ナナウ** n. Sole of the foot, i.q. _ashi no uo_.

**Anazue アナズヘ** n. The end of the foot or toes.

**Anazuru アナズル To despise, contemn; i.q. anadoru.**

**Anchi アチ 安置 — suru, to install or place an idol in a temple.

**Anchoku アンチョク 安直 n.** Cheap.

**Syn. Yasui.**

**Anchu** アンチ **暗中 n.** In the dark.

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

**Anond アノンド** 行逢 n. A lamp.

**Ane アネ** 姫 n. Older sister.

**Ane-Bun アネブン 義姫 n.** One who acts the part of an older sister; an adopted sister.

**Aneko アネコ n.** Elder sister; used in respectfully addressing a woman or girl.

**Ane-Muko アネムコ 姫子 n.** Older sister’s husband; brother-in-law.

**Ane-Museum アネムスム 長女 n.** The eldest daughter.

**Ania ア尼亚 暴駕 n.** The death of the Mikado.

**Syn. Hōgō.**

**Ango アノゴ 暗号 n.** A signal; a sign.

**Anago アンゴ 喊声 (shirazu ni an) — suru, unintentionally, or without the knowledge of each other to agree in doing or saying the same thing; coincidence or accidental agreement.

**Anoro アノロ adv.** (coll.) Having the mouth open; in a gaping manner: _kuchi — to shite iru_, to be gaping, as in surprise, or idiocy.

**Anouwai アンウワイ 暗繪 (nomu no hoka) Contrary to expectation; unexpectedly: — _haya- ku de kita_, done sooner than I expected.

**Syn. Zonzouwai, Anwou-waka.**

**Anoya アノヤ 行者 To travel about from one place to another for religious purposes: — _sō_, a palmer, pilgrim; — _suru_.

**Syn. Unsui.**
AN-JI 安宅 (ysusuki yaunky) n. Safety or danger; existence or ruin; welfare: kuni no — kono hito ikusa ni kakaru, the safety of the country depends on this battle; kuni no — ni kakaru koto, a matter that concerns the welfare of the state.

ANKE 安泰 n. Peace or tranquillity of mind; happiness; comfort.

ANKO 安可暗記 — suru, to memorize, repeat from memory.

ANKO 安可 n. A fish of the Ray species.

ANKOKU 安国 — naru, dark.

ANKON 安空暗記 n. An incapable or foolish prince.

ANKO 一国暗記 n. Dark.

ANKYO 安卿暗記 (ysusuki oru) Living in ease and comfort; free from trouble.

ANKYO or ANGO 安卿 n. The castle or place where the Tenshi sojourns when away from the capital.

ANNA 安南 (contr. of ano and yōna) adj. That kind, manner or way; such.

ANNAI 安内 n. Knocking at a door or calling out taniomō for admittance; guiding or showing the way: the ways, the roads or natural features of a country; knowledge, acquaintance: — wo ite, or, — wo kī, to call out for admittance: — ga aru, there is some one at the door: — wo shiru, to know the road or way: — wo suru, to guide or show the way; kuni no — , the roads and natural formation of a country; sono koto wa go — de gozaimashō, it is a matter which I think you are acquainted with; go — itashimashō, I will show you the way.

ANNAI-NA 安内家 n. A guide; one acquainted with the roads or natural features of a country or place.

ANNAI-JO 安内家宛 n. A letter of introduction.

ANKI 安寄 (yasuku yasushi) n. Tranquility; ease; freedom from sickness, trouble or calamity.

ANO 安乃 That: — hito, that man, he; — tōri, that way.

ANKI 安寄 n. Tranquility; ease; freedom from sickness, trouble or calamity.

ANKO 安可 n. A fish of the Ray species.

ANKO 安可暗記 n. An incapable or foolish prince.
AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud, viz. the sky.

AOGUMO 青雲 n. The blue cloud,viz. the sky.
AODAI アオサギ n. The common heron (Ardea cinerea).
AOSHI アオシ adj. Green; see aoi.
AOSHIBO, KI-KU-SHI アオシボシ 白毛白耳 adj. Pale; sickly; wan; livid.
AOKA アオサ 青空 n. The blue sky.
AOSUI アオスイ 青色 n. Blue veins, especially of the temples.
AOA アオナ 水田 n. Green paddy-fields; a dead-head; one who enters theatres and shows without paying.

Syo. Demo.

AOTAI アオタイ n. Polygonum persicaria.
†AOTO アオト (cont. of aoki and oto) n. The sound of the feet in walking.
AOTO アオト 青足 n. A kind of green stone, used for whetstones.
AOUKA アオウカ 青馬 n. A black horse.
AOYABARA アオヤバラ 沿海 n. The deep blue sea.
AOSHI アオシ 青柳 n. The green willow.
Syo. Yanagi.

AOTAKA アオタカ — na, adj. Blue or green.
AOKAMA アオカマ 青山 n. Green mountains.
AOZAME, BUKU アオザメ・ブク 青梅 i.v. To become livid or pallid: iro aozaucite niwa, he became of a livid color.
AOZAMURAI アオザマリヒ 青武士 n. A green or inexperienced soldier; also formerly a servant of the Tenshi, of low rank.
AOZASHI アオザシ n. A kind of cake made of wheat flour; the string on which cash are strung; also the cash.
AOZE アオゼ n. North-west wind.
AOZUCKE アオツケ 青渓 n. Green plums pickled in salt.
†AOUKU アオク n. Dyed green
APPARE アッパレ天晴 (coll. for aware) exclam. of surprise and admiration: saeturato neko to, what a splendid blow!
ARA アラ n. The guts of fish or fowl: we rim ni yare, give the guts to the dog.
ARA アラ (shin) Now: — ka furu ka, is it new or old? — wo takai, the new is dear.
ARA アラ鳴か Exclam. of joy, fear, surprise, same as ana: osoroshii ya, how dreadful! — atsu ya, how hot! — samu ya, how cold! — tite ya, how noble.
ARA アラ adj. Coarse; rough; crude; un- wrought; unfinished; new; unused: hito no ara wo ii, to speak of one's faults.
ARA-ARA アラアラ 鳴鳴 adv. Coarsely; roughly; briefly; summarily; not minutely, particularly or neatly; not with care or attention.

Syo. Zatto, Somatsu-ki.

ARA-ARASHIKI, -R らラアラシキ 猛 or 咲 adj. Coarse; rough; rude; harsh; violent; boisterous; fierce; vehement; ferocious; tempestuous.

Syo. Tarashi, Hageshi, Futoshi.

ARA アラ sub. mood of ari. If I have; if there is.
ARA-AH アラアハ i.v. To be rough, coarse, violent.

ARADACHI, -Tsu アラダチ 荒立 i.v. To become enraged, exasperated, irritated; to be stormy, boisterous, rough: jin-ki ga —, the people are exasperated.

Syo. Ikaru, Hara ga tatsu, iradatsu.

ARADATE, -RU アラダテ 荒立 i.v. To irritate; to exasperate, excite to anger.

Syo. Ikadare, Hara wo tateburi, irada-teshi.

ARADE アラデ (the neg. part. of ari) By the not having; if there is not: — wa kanawararu, cannot do without; anata ni — hoko ni suru hito wa na, besides you there is no one to do it.

ARAGAI, -AU アラガイ t.v. To contend with, oppose; to irritate; to provoke; to tease: kodomono ni —, to tease a child.

Syo. Ikadare, Arasou.

ARAGANE アラガネ 生鶴 n. Crude metal; ore.

ARAGANE アラガネ 生皮 n. A rawhide; undressed skin.

ARAGOME アラゴメ 生系 n. Uncleaned rice.

ARAGYO アラギョ 荒行 n. Religious austerities.

†ARAGUAI, -AU アラハフ t.v. To wash, i.q. arau.

ARAIHOGAMI アラヒトカミ n. A god in human form manifest to the eye; also Tenshi.

ARAI アrai coll. cont. for araki.

ARAI アラ i. A kind of food made by washing the flesh cut from a live fish in cold water.

ARAI アラ洗 n. The washing; bathing: kono kimono wa — ga warui, these clothes are badly washed.

ARAI アラ洗 t.v. To wash; to cleanse: te wo —, to wash the hands; chawan wo arae, wash the cups; kokoro wo —, to cleanse the heart; kimono wo —, to wash clothes.

Syo. Susugoi, Sentak ure, Kiyomu're.

†ARAIKAGA アライガハ n. Leather.

ARAIKAGA アライガ哈 n. Leather.

ARAIKOSHI アライコシ洗濯 n. A medical wash, or for external use.

ARAIKO アライコ 洗淨 n. A washing powder made of beans, used as soap.

ARAIKOSHI-SU アライコ洗 下落 t.v. To wash out: shimi wo —, to wash out a stain.

ARAI-ISO アライソ n. The open sea-coast.

ARAIKATA, -RU アライトケ t.v. To cleanse the bottom of a ship by burning and washing.

ARAIKYO アライヨ洗米 (seimai) n. Washed rice offered to idols.

ARAI アラ i. neg. of aru, will not be; I think it is not; i.q. coll. arumai, or nakara.

†ARAKA アラカ n. A palace, or mansion.

ARAKAJIME アラカジメ 黒 adv. Beforehand; summarily; in a general way; — yoi wo shite oku, to make preparation beforehand; — mittemoru, to make a rough estimate.

Syo. Marmotte, Kanete, Kane-gane.

ARAKASEGII アラカセギ n. Rough or coarse work.

ARAKATA アラカタ 大方 adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally: — dekita, mostly finished.

Syo. Taigai, Tai-kyaku, Tai-tei.
ARASHIKE アラミケ n. The god who shuns
ARASAKI アラサキ n. Human society, i.e. the fox.
ARAMITAMA アラミタマ n. The unappeased spirit of a god.
ARAMONI アラモノ n. Rice in the rough state with the hulls on.
ARAMONO アラモノ n. Coarse-wares; a general term for such things as wood, charcoal, brooms, clogs, etc.; aramonoaga, a shop where the above articles are sold.
ARAMOTO アラモト n. Coarsely ground or broken rice.
ARAN アラん fut. of arai, i.e. arō of the coll. will or shall be, or would be; kaku aran to omoishi yue, because I thought it would be so; inocho no aran kagiri tatakau, to fight as long as there is life.
ARANAMI アラナミ n. A rough sea; boisterous waves.
ARANBE アラベ n. (comp. of arama and wo) neg. subj. of ari: if there be not; as there is not: = nakereru.
ARANIGONOGAMI アラニゴノカミ n. A god propitiated.
ARANO アラノ n. A wilderness, i.e. areno.
ARANU アラヌ n. 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 arō.
ARAO アラオ n. A brave man.
ARARA アララ adj. Wide apart, not close together.
ARARA アララ n. (cont. of ara-ara) q.v.
ARARAGE アララゲ n. Rough in voice, manner.
ARARAGI アララギ n. The orchid.
ARARAKU アララク n. A Buddha tower.
ARARAGI アララギ n. The name of a tree, Taxus cuspidata.
ARAKA-NI アラカニ n. The coast; arabake, or arunde.
ARAKENI アラケン n. i.v. To anticipate or be in expectation of.
ARAKEMISHI アラケミシ adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally; probable: fushin ga — dekita, the building is mainly finished. Syn. TAI-TEI, ARA-KATA.
ARAKAMI アラカミ (cont. of arakameshi) To be desiring, or longing for.
ARAKESHI アラケシ adv. syn. i.e. arake.
ARAKESHI アラケシ adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally; probable: fushin ga — dekita, the building is mainly finished. Syn. TAI-TEI, ARA-KATA.
ARAKESHI アラケシ adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally; probable: fushin ga — dekita, the building is mainly finished. Syn. TAI-TEI, ARA-KATA.
ARAKESHI アラケシ adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally; probable: fushin ga — dekita, the building is mainly finished. Syn. TAI-TEI, ARA-KATA.
ARAKESHI アラケシ adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally; probable: fushin ga — dekita, the building is mainly finished. Syn. TAI-TEI, ARA-KATA.
ARAKESHI アラケシ adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally; probable: fushin ga — dekita, the building is mainly finished. Syn. TAI-TEI, ARA-KATA.
ARASHI アラシ 無 adj. see arai.
ARASHI-RU アラシ t.v. To spoil, devastate, ruin or injure by violence; to lay waste, destroy; to let go to ruin; iwasashi ga hatake wo —, the wild hogs spoil the fields.
Syn. YABURA SHIMU.
ARASHI アラシ n. A tempest; a storm.
ARASHIKO アラシCOME 伽女 n. A farmer boy; a laborer on a farm.
ARASHIKO アラシコ n. A jack-plane, used for the rough planing of a board.
ARASHIMI-RU アラシメル δ caus. of ari.
To cause or order to be or exist: kami wo ara-yurus monono wo —, God caused all things to exist; yaku ni —, to appoint to office.
ARASHI アラシ n. New rice in the stalk.
ARASHI アラシタ n. A bold, courageous man.
ARASHI アラシ n. The open sea.
ARASI アラシビギ n. A dispute; contention; debate; wrangling: — wo okosu, to raise a dispute.
Syn. RON, KENKWA, ISARAI, KORON.
ARASO-RU アラソフ t.v. To contend; to strive or compete; to dispute about; to wrangle, quarrel: shobu wo —, to contend for victory; dori wo —, to dispute about the truth.
Syn. NONZUH.
ARASOTAGARI-RU アラソタゲタル i.v. (comp. of arasoi, taku, and ari) To be fond of disputing or argument; contentious; disputations.
ARASUMI アラスミ n. Stone coal.
Syn. ATARASHI, SHIN.
ARATA アラタ奇騷 na, adj. Wonderful in hearing prayer, or fearful in power (used only in praying to Hotoke or Kami): — nari.
ARATA アラタ生田 n. New made fields.
ARATA アラタ adj. i.q. aratake.
ARATAR アラタへ荒錦 n. Coarse linen cloth.
ARATAKI アラタキ prompt in hearing prayer or in conferring reward or punishment.
ARATANA アラタナ新 n. An untaught falcon.
ARATAMA アラタマ荒 n. A rough or unpolished gem.
ARATAMARI-RU アラタマル改 i.v. To be amended, overhauled, corrected, reformed, altered; changed to something better: nen go ga —, the name of the year is changed; okite ga —, the statutes are amended.
Syn. KAWARU, ARATA NI NARI.
ARATAMA アラタメ改 n. Examination; inspection; reformaton; amendment: — wo ukeru.
Syn. GIMMI, SHIRARE.
ARATAME-RU アラタメル t.v. To renovate, rectify, amend, alter, change, make better; to improve, reform; to examine, inspect, overhaul: kokoro wo —, to alter one's mind, reform the heart; okonai wo —, to amend the conduct; okite wo —, to amend the laws; ni-matsu wo —, to inspect goods; chōmen wo —, to examine an account book; na wo —, to change the name.
Syn. KAREFU, SHIRAHERU, GIMMI-SURU, SEN-SAKU, TADASU, ARATA NI SURU.
ARATAMETE アラママテ 改而 adv. Renewedly.
Syn. BETSU-DAN-NI.
ARATAMI アラタム i.v. i.q. aratametu.
ARATA NI アラタ新 adv. New; newly, in a new manner: — suru, to do over again; to renew, reform, renovate.
Syn. ATARASHI-RU.
ARATE アラテ新手 Fresh troops; a fresh hand: — wo iri-kaeru, to bring up fresh troops in place of those exhausted.
ARATO アラト礎石 n. A coarse kind of whetstone.
ARASHI-MI アラシミ n. The open sea.
ARASHI-RU アラハルル i.v. To be seen; to appear; to manifest, visible; to be known; to be discovered, revealed: karō ga kao ni —, his trouble showed itself in his face; muhon ga —, the conspiracy became known; kiri ga haret a yama ga —, the fog having cleared off, the mountain is visible.
Syn. YAKE NI, OMOTE-MUKI, AKIRAKA NI.
ARAWARE-RU アラハレル i.v. To be seen; to appear; to manifest, visible; to be known; to be discovered, revealed: karō ga kao ni —, his trouble showed itself in his face; muhon ga —, the conspiracy became known; kiri ga haret a yama ga —, the fog having cleared off, the mountain is visible.
Syn. MIREBU, HAKAKU, ROKen.
ARAWARE-RU アラハルル改洗 caus. of arai. To make, order, or let wash: — wo —, to make a person wash his hands.
ARAWASHI-RU アラハシ t.v. To make to appear, cause to be seen; to display, disclose, manifest; to show, make known, reveal, declare, publish; to bare, expose: ihari 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 —, bare the head.
Syn. MIREBU, SHIMERU, CHOJUTSU-SU, CHISAKU-SU.
ARATERU アラタルル所有 adj. That which is existing; all that are: — mono, all things that are; ara to — mono mina ningen wo yashinu mono da, all things conduct to the good of man.
ARAZU アラズ非 neg. adj. of ari.
ARAZOME アラザメ n. Roughtly dyed, of a red color.
ARAZU アラズ非 neg. of aru, is not: ano hito wa tada-bitono arazu, he is not a common man.
ARAZOMA アラザモ n. Roughly dyed, of a red color.
ARA アレ Exclam. in calling to another, or to draw attention; also of surprise: are machi-nay, hollo! wait a little!
ARE 彼 pron. That: are wa nani, what is that? are hodo, that much; are wa dare no te, whose house is that?

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

†ARE pron. 1; i.q. ware.

ARE-ru アレル in.v. To be rough, harsh, spoiled, ruined, laid waste; to be savage, ferocious, raging, tempestuous, stormy: ta ga kisui de areta, the rice-fields were spoiled by the inundation; teoi shika ga —, the wounded stag is savage; umi ga —, the sea is stormy; den-ji ga —, the fields are waste; areta te, rough hands.

†ARE アレ n. A storm, tempest.

AREBA アレバ subj. of ari. If or because there is; if or because he has.

ARECHI アレチ荒地 n. Waste, desolate, uncultivated land.

AREDACHI-TSU アレダチ荒立 in.v. Same as aradachi.

AREDOМО アレモ sub. mo. of ari. Although there is.

AREGASHI アレガシ (comp. of are, imp. of ari and kashi) Be you pray; I wish that: oya ni kō-kō aregashi, I pray you be obedient to your parents; on yurusī —, I pray you to pardon me.

†AREMASHI-ru アレマス in.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.

ARETSUGI-ru アレツグ in.v. To come down in fine descent.

AREWATAKEKORI アレハタケクロ in. The evening, = fasogare.

ARI アリ n. A dove-tailed joint.

ARI アリ n. An ant.

ARI OR ABU アルル in.v. To be; to have; to possess; to exist: aru ka nai ka wakarima-sen, I don't know whether there is or not; or, whether he has or not; kono koto wa kani ni aru, this is in a book; sekai ni aru mono, the things that are in the world; atta ka, have you found it in the world; or got it? attemo yoi, no matter if there are; aru bo ga ni, 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); kawashikku kaite aru, it is minutely written; tare arite inochi wo suteru mono nashi, nobody was willing to throw away his life.

Syn. gozaru.

ARI-AL アリアル有合 in.v. To happen to be present; to have at hand: sono bo ni ari-ette kitta, happening to be at that place I heard it; soba ni ariyo bo wo totte butta, seizing a stick which happened to be near, I struck.

Syn. mochi-awane.

ARI-ARE アリアリ有明 n. A morning in which the moon is seen: — no tsuki, the morning

moon; — no undo, a lamp which burns all night.

ARI-AMARI-ru アリアマル有餘 in.v. To have or to be more than enough.

†ARI-ARTE アリアテ adv. Finally; in the end.

ARI-ARITO アリアリト有 adv. Just as it was or is; plainly; distinctly: yirei ga — mita, the ghost was distinctly visible.

Syn. akiraka ni, hankiri.

ARI-AWARE-ru アリアヘーrz在合 in.v. Happen to be present, or have on hand.

ARIHITO アリヒト現之 in. The whole number of persons at present belonging to or included in, etc.: sono joka no — wa iku num, what is the population of that town?

ARIDARE アリダレ有史 n. All there is: — motteyuke, bring all there is.

ARIDO or ARIDOKORO アリドコ在所 n. The place where anything is: — ga shirenumo, don't know where it is.

Syn. arika.

ARIFURE-ru アリフル在着 in.v. To be common, usual, ordinary: ari-fureta mono, a common thing.

ARI-FURI-ru アリフリ in.v. To live, exist.

ARIGATAARI-ru アリガタアリ有在 in.v. To be grateful, or thankful; fond of expressing thanks; to regard with admiration.

ARIGATAI-ki, アリガタイ有 (comp. ari, and kota) adj. Not to be; not to be able; rare and excellent; exciting feelings of admiration, praise and thankfulness; grateful; thankful; gracious: tayasuku seme-otosu koto arigata-shi, to attack and take it (castle) will not be easy; yo ni ariigata on hito, a person whose like, for estimable qualities, is seldom seen in this world; arigata koto wo shiranu, devoid of gratitude.

Syn. kajikenai.

ARIGATU アリガタ有 adv. Thankful: — omou, to feel grateful; — naru, to become grateful.

ARIGATASU アリガタサ有 adv. The state or degree of gratitude; also things to be thankful for; favors; blessings; benefactions; bliss: ōdo no arigatasa, the bliss of paradise.

ARIGATASO アリガタサス — nu, adj. Having the appearance of being grateful: — ni, gratefully; in a graceful manner.

ARIGATÔ アリガタヲ有 (cont. of arigatuku) adv. I thank you: — sonijimas, or — gotoarimasu, id.

ARIGUN アリギン现存録 n. All the money on hand at present.

†ARI-RIGUN アリギヌ n. Woven silk stuff.

ARIHATSU アリハッス adv. Ending one's existence.

ARIRA アリラ n. The place where any thing is: — ga shiremasen, don't know where it, he, or she is.

Syn. aridokoro.

ARIRAGI アリガリ有限 n. All there are: — motteyuke, bring all there are.

†ARIRAKOSHI アリカホシ in.q. aramahoshi.
Arikamo アリカモ n. A woven woolen carpet, i.q. orikamo.

Arikake りりかえ i.v. To walk; to go; same as aruku.

Syn. ayumu, yoku.

Ariki りりき n. All there is; the whole; kono abura wa — de gozarimashu, this is all the oil there is.

Arikitarai りりきたらい n. Customary; usual; as it has been from of old: arikitarai no tori, in the customary way; arikittatta mono.

Arikosenu りりくせぬ i.q. areba yoi ga sō wa nai.

Ariki りりき n. The whole quantity of rice on hand at present.

Arimasu ります (comp. of ari and honorific masu) same as aru, to be, to have: arimashita, (pret.) have got, or have found, arimasen, (neg.) have not, or is not; arimasumai, I think there is not, or has not, or will not.

Ari-nan りりな n. i.q. are kashi, it is better; preferable.

Ari-nashi りりなし n. 有無 n. Is or is not; have or have not; quickly disappearing; transient: — no kuma; — wo shiraburu, to search whether there is or not; — no hi, the 25th day of the 5th month (o. c.).

Arikuedari りりくえだり n. What was said or done previously.

Ariwama りりまま n. 備在 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, arika-sama, aritei.

Arimonomi りりもの 鹿梨 n. A pear.

Syn. nashi.

Ariyotawatari りりよとツタリ 隠陰 n. The periphery.

Syn. kwai-in.

Ariyama りり山 n. The state, condition, circumstance, case, appearance.

Syn. yōsai, ñōkai, moyō, ariyō.

Ariyashin りりはしん n. Dove-tail (in carpentry).

Arishimono-arazu りしめものアラズ adv. Unlike what it used to be.

Ariyo りりょ n. 在所 n. The place in which anything is: katakii no — ga shireta, enemy's whereabouts is known.

Arisō りりさお有想 Appears 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; byōki no — na onna, a sickly looking woman; — no nai, improbable.

Aristo にりっ n. A rough sea; a rough beach: — umi, id. no nami.

Arisugata りしごた n. State, condition.

Aristai-ku りじたいく步行 n. State, condition.

Aristai りじたい n. 有度 adj. Wish to be, or wish it were: sō arita mono da, I wish it were so; kotaru mono wa oya ni kōō aritsuki mono, I wish that all children were obedient to their parents.

Aritake りじたけ 有夫 n. Same as aridade.

Ari teti りじてち 在下 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.

Aritogare りじとがれ adj. All; all there are.

Syn. aratogare, aritate, sudete.

Aritsuke りじとすけ 步行 n. To settle a person in a place of service or business; to settle a daughter in marriage: yó-yaku munme wo aritsuketa, have at length married off my daughter.

Syn. yomitaserti, yenjikere, kataritakere.

Aritsuki-kiri りじとすき歩行 n. To be settled in a place of service; to find a situation; to be married (of a daughter): hōkō ni aritsuita, settle in a place as a servant.

Ariyasa りじゃない adv. (coll.) In an inverse order; mixed and out of proper order: kono hon wa — ni narabette aru.

Ariyō りりゃう在様 n. The true state of the case; all the circumstances; the facts: — wo iu, to tell just how it was.

Syn. ariyama.

Ariyashi りじゃない n. Dove-tailed (in joinery), or tongue and groove: — no hozo, the tongue; — no mizo, the gutter or groove.

Ariyuka りりゅうか箆理 n. An ant-hill.

Arya らや (cont. of aru) adv. Coarse; rough; see aru.

Aryo らゆ adv. Coll. fut. or dub. of ari, same as aru, will be, will. I think it will, I think it is, or there is: a me ga furu de aru, I think it will rain; sō de arō, I think it is so; kono sake wa ni ga dōshita no de arō, I wonder how it is this sake is all gone; hito ga nonda de arō, I expect somebody drank it.

Aru ら有 adj. ind. pr. of ari. 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 araren omoi wo suru, felt as if I would cease to exist; to be anxious; moshi aru nara minesasare, if you have it let us see it.

Arsheitō らヘルイタウ有平糖 n. A kind of confecctionary.

Ariyu らイイ or pron. or adv. Or; either; some; other; if; perhaps; it may be; but in case that: aruiku uma ni nori — kago ni natto yuku, some rode on horses, others went in chairs; — yuru saresan, in may be he will be forgiven.

Syn. mata-wa.

Aruji らじ主人 (shinjin) n. Lord; master; landlord; owner; entertainment (obs.) chūgi wo — to suru, to make fidelity the principal thing: — wo mokeru, to provide an entertainment (obs.).

Syn. nushi, shu, kim, danza.

Arujime らじめえルジマチュケ n. A feast, entertainment.

Arujimata らじめえタマ n. i.q. arisama.

Aruji らじ n. A messenger.

Arukew らけ歩伝 n. To walk: aruike kuru, to come on foot; kago de —, to go by chair.

Syn. ayumu, hoko.
ARUKI-BURI アルキブリ n. Way or manner of walking; gait; carriage.
ARUKI-KATA アルキカタ n. i.q. aruki-buri.
†ARUMERU アルメル i.q. aru naran, or arude aru, shall be.
ARU-MONO アルモノ n. A thing that is, or exists, or has being.
ARUPA アルパ (Gr.) n. Alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet; = hojine, the beginning.
ASA アサ 麻 n. Hemp, Cannabis sativa: — no maka no yomogi, like mugwort amongst hemp, (a prov.) illustrating the influence of good company.
ASA アサ n. Morning; before 10 o'clock A.M.; asa hayaku, early in the morning; — no sake, during the morning; — no ma, i.d.; asa osoku, late in the morning; — goto ni, every morning; mai —, i.d.
ASA アサ Shallow (used mostly in compounds).
ASA-ABE アサアベ n. A light red color.
ASA-ASHASHI-KU-SHI アサアサシキleshooting adj. Shallow; not deep; superficial; mean; paltry; low; dishonorable; = asahaka.
ASA-ATO アサアト n. Morning frost, (poct.) for anything evanescent.
ASA-UKI アサウキ i.v. To gradually become.
ASA-UKI-MU アサウキム shallow.
ASA-BIRAKI アサビライ n. The sailing of a ship in the morning.
ASA-BORAKE アサボラケ朝明 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 アサデ n. A fine cloth made of hemp.
ASA-GO アサゴ紫牛花 n. The morning glory or convolvulus, Ipomea.
ASA-GO-HIME アサゴヒメ n. i.q. shokuyo.
ASA-GARA アサガラ麻空 n. The refuse bale of hemp.
ASA-GARE アサガレ朝釈 (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 アサガシワ朝霞 n. Breakfast (of the Tenshi); in ancient times offerings of rice were made to the kami in an oak leaf.
ASA-GASUMI アサガスミ朝霞 n. The morning haze or fog.
ASAKE アサケ n. Breakfast.
ASA-KI アサキ浅黄 n. A light green or pale color.
ASA-KIRI アサキ-li n. Morning fog.
ASA-NAWA アサナワ n. The morning north wind; (cold and refreshing).
ASA-TOME アサトメ朝津 n. The morning washing of the face, hands and mouth; or sweeping the court-yard.
ASAUKA アサウカ朝霞 adj. Ignorant; mean; shallow; superficial.
Syn. TSUTANAKI, OBOKA MA.
ASAHA アサハ朝霞 n. Breakfast.
Syn. ASAHEISHI.
ASAHI アサヒ n. The morning sun.
ASAHIKO アサヒコ n. i.q. asa-hi.
ASA アサイ i.q. asaki.
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; (met.) a long and attenuated figure.
ASA-KARUH, or ASAKARAZU アサカラヌ不満 Not shallow; deep; — naka, deep intimacy or friendship; asakarazu katajikena, deeply obliged.
ASAKE アサケ朝明 (comp. of asa and ake) n. Day break; dawn.
ASA アサ n. A gnarled or knotty stem of a tree.
ASA-KU-SHI アサクシ浅 adj. Shallow; not deep; light in color; ignorant; superficial; recent; not long since: misu ga —, the water is shallow; asai kawa, a shallow river; ido ga —, the well is not deep; — iro, a light shade of color; chie no —, hito, a person of shallow understanding; — chawan, a shallow cup.
ASA アサ adv. Shallow; not deep; lately; recently; see aso: — nai, 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 アサマシキ浅穏 adj. Shallow-brained; silly; foolish; base; vile; paltry; mean; inglorious; dishonorable: — ya, how silly!
ASA-ME, or ASA-MU アサメ i.v. i.q. isemen, to reprove.
ASA-MISHI アサメシ朝食 n. The morning rice; breakfast; i.q. asa-han.
ASA-MI アサミ n. A shallow place.
ASA-MIDORI アサミドリ n. A light green.
ASA-ANA アサアナ朝ら朝ら adv. Every morning.
ASA-NAGI アサンギ n. The morning calm (of the sea).
ASA-NAGI-YENAGI アサンギユフナギ n. Morning and evening.
ASA-NAKE アサンケ n. Morning.
ASA-NASE アサンネ i.q. asa-na.
ASA-YO アサヨナ朝々朝々 (asa ban) n. Morning and evening; breakfast and supper.
ASA アサ朝露 Sleeping late in the morning: — bo, a late sleeper; — wo suru.
ASA-NIKENI アサンキニ n. Morning.
ASA-NOMA アサンモ朝々朝々 n. The morning.
ASA-NUNO アサンノ葉布 n. Grass-cloth; linen; cloth made of hemp.
ASA および朝布 n. Hemp.
ASA-OKI アサオキ朝の朝 n. Rising early in the morning.
ASA-RU アサラ朝 n. The name of a bivalve, Lima cardiformis?
The fetters.

Eagerly he ran to fetch the sun's rays to warm the feet, as the sun's rays were not able to reach the foot because it was located under the water's surface. The shallowness was such that the boat could not go up and down the river on account of its shallowness. (Kawazu ni yuri, scape ga tararu, boats cannot go up and down the river on account of its shallowness.)

The morning service of the priest, Asa, was the smiling face of the sky at sunrise. The glorious appearance of the sky at sunrise was the morning service of the priest, Asa. (Syn. chō-keiki.)

The ten-year-old Asa was the morning service of the priest, Asa. He was a herd of deer. (Syn. asa.)

The morning service of a priest, Asa, was the morning service of the sky at sunrise. The glorious appearance of the sky at sunrise was the morning service of the priest, Asa. (Syn. chō-keiki.)

The morning service of the priest, Asa, was the morning service of the sky at sunrise. The glorious appearance of the sky at sunrise was the morning service of the priest, Asa. (Syn. chō-keiki.)

Sweaty clothes.

A small handkerchief for wiping off the sweat. (Syn. hoko, sekku.)

A stream of sweet clothes.

A small handkerchief for wiping off the sweat. (Syn. hoko, sekku.)

A small handkerchief for wiping off the sweat. (Syn. hoko, sekku.)

An undershirt worn to protect the other garments from sweat.

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 touchi, fumazu, 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; fume no, that part of a ship that is beneath the surface of the water; ga hazureru, to lose one's footing; ni makasete yuku, to go not knowing where, or to go as fast as the legs can carry; no huburu, the sweat of the feet; no ato, the print of the feet; no orikagami, the popliteal space.

A rush or flag.

Small cash; money.

Evil: yoshi-ashi, good and evil.

A foot-stove, or brazier for warming the feet.

A scaffold; the footing, place for the feet to rest on: ga warui, the road or the traveling is bad.

Swift-footed; fleet.

A lame person; a cripple.

A horse with white legs.

The manner of stepping, or of using the feet.

Wooden cloaks: no kō, the horizontal piece; no ha, the two upright pieces; no hana, the thong.

A foothold; point d'appui; a base for military operations; a sand.

A kind of paper with red figures in it, used for writing poetry.

A stop. A step to stop, stop.

The gait or manner of walking; keeping step: ga warui, his gait is bad.

A three-legged pot.

Fetters; shackles.

The lowest kind of foot soldiers.

Stocks for confining the feet of criminals; fetters.

A kind of shoe worn in ancient times.

A wooden ram used for pounding the ground for the foundation of a house.

An iron-grey color.

Coarse silk.

The radical of foot in a Chinese character.

cont. of ashiki.

A scaffold.

The seal.

(imp.) Let him meet with evil, or be cursed: to negau; to nozomu.

To be bad, evil.
ASS
ASSH. ASSRU アッスル t.v. To crush beneath; to fall on and crush; to press down on; to oppress: asserareru, to be crushed beneath anything.

Ast アス (yokujitsu) adv. To-morrow; the next day: — no asa, to-morrow morning; — no hiru, to-morrow noon; — no ya, to-morrow night.

Syd. ASSH.

Ata アタ n. An enemy; harm; injury; hurt: revenge: kitesune no ko wo toreb o ya ga — wo nasu, if you take a fox's cub the mother will avenge it. Same as ada.

Syd. KATAKAI.

†Ata アタ n. A span; a hand-breath.

Atari, Ru アタリ lv. To commit mischief; to hurt, harm.

Ata アター n. & pl. A gift: ten no —, the gift of heaven.

Syd. SAZUKU, HODOKOSHI.

Ata, Ru アタル 〜る t.v. To give, bestow: kojiki ni zeni wo —, to give cash to a beggar; hito ni haji wo —, to make a person ashamed.

Syd. YARU, SAZUKURI, HODOKOSHI.

Atafuta アタフタ adv. Profusely; liberally; a great deal; plenty; abundantly: — tsukau.

Syd. TAKUSAN.

Atahara アタハラ n. A disease of the abdomen, colic or cramp.

Atai アタイ 〜い n. Price; value; worth: — wa kara, what is the price? — nashi, without price; priceless (invalidable).

Syd. NEDAN, NE, NE-IUCHI.

Atakamo アタカメ i.q. adakamo.

Atake, Ru アテル 〜る i.v. To be violent, turbulent, or noisy; riotous; shoji wo totai atakeru, to rap at the window in a disorderly manner.

Atama アタマ 〜め n. 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; — wo haru, to strike the head; to squeeze a certain percentage from the wages (as a cookie master); — kau, the number of persons; — no sara, the skull, cranium.

Syd. KASHIRA, ITADAKI, KORE, TSUMUR.

Atamagachi アタマガチ 〜め大 Large-headed; larger at the top than at the bottom: inoshishi wo —, ka kedamono, the wild hog is a large-headed animal.

Atamazeni アタマゼニ 〜め口 n. The money paid per head to government; poll tax, or money paid for entering a theatre.

Syd. NIN-TO-ZEI.

†Atami, Ru アタマ 〜る t.v. To regard as an enemy.

Atara アタラ 可憐 (oshimu behi) adj. Anything which one regrets to lose; to be regretted, highly prized; precious; valued: — koto wo shita, have done what I deeply regret; — hana wo kaze ga fuku, the wind has blown away a highly-prized flower; — tama ni kizu da, there is a flaw in the jewel.

Atarashii アトラシ 〜い coll. of atarashiki.

†Atarashiki アトラシキ 可新 adj. Sad; lamentable; regrettable.

Atarashiki-shi アトラシキキ 〜新 adv. New; fresh; not stale: — kinu no, new clothes; — azu, fresh water; — sakana, fresh fish.

Syd. SHINKI, SHIN, ARATA NARI.

Atarashiku or Atarashii アトラシクキ よ新 adv. New; newly; fresh; not stale; — nut, not new; — dekita ie, a house newly built; — naru, to become new.

Syd. ARTA-NI, SHINKEI-MI.

Atarashisha アトラシヒナ the newness.

Atari アタリ 場 n. Vicinity; neighborhood; near in place or in time; about; treatment; behavior: nando no — ni, near the throat; kono — ni tera wa nai ka, is there a temple in this vicinity? — wo haru, to clear away those near as with a sweep; kyohon atari, about last year; — no mono, persons who were near; mamako ye no — wo hanahada yoku nai, her treatment of her step-son was also very bad; — atari, here and there.

Atari, Ru アタリ 〜る or テル 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 affected by: ya ga mato ni atatta, the arrow has hit the mark; fune ga tawa ni —, the ship struck on a rock; tenkue ni ataru na, don't hit the table; watakushi no atama wo ano hito ni kota ni ataru, my head reaches to his shoulder; shikisui ni atarimasu, it amounts to want of good manners; Nihon no ichi ri wa mazu America no ri han ni atarimashō, one Japanese rī would be equal to two American miles and a half; sono inoi ni ataru yō ni kotoba, words to that effect; engawa ni hi ga atatte ruru, the sun is shining on the verandah; Yoropa wa ajia no nishi ni ataru, Europe lies on the west of Asia; watakushi ni wa itokoro 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 ki ni —, to offend a person; atusukai ni —, to be sun-struck, or affected by the heat; talaccomo ga atatta, made sick by something he has eaten; shibai 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 hito ni kui ga atatta, the lot has fallen upon him; dori ni —, to conform to reason; shi ni —, to be worthy of death; nedon wo atatte miyō, I will inquire about the price; kinjo ye atatte kōyō, I will go and enquire of a neighbour.
AIKIME アリキメ 異名 n. Hit and miss; success and failure.

AIROKAME アリョクメ 前名 n. As it should be; right; proper; according to the law of nature; natural; of course; usual; common; ordinary:
kuritu kane uo kau uo no wo — da, it is right to return borrowed money; ni ni sato yoruru wa — da, it is natural for water to flow downwards; — no kimono, clothes such as are usually worn.

Syn. トsehen, tekito, tsune.

AIYATANI アイアタニ 一次性 adv. Warm; warmly: — naru, to become warm.

AIYATANI-KI-SHII アイアタニキシヒ adv. Warm: hara ga —, the spring is warm; — kimono, warm clothing.

AIYATAN, or AIYATAKU アイアタカク 一次性 adv. Warm; warmly: — naru, to become warm; — suru, to warm.

AIYATAN NA アイアタナ 一次性 adj. Warm: — tenki, warm weather.

AIYATAKASA アイアタカサ 一次性 n The degree or state of warmth.

AIYATAMARU アイアタマル i.v. To be warm, or become warm.

AIYATAME-RO アイアタメロ i.v. To make warm; to warm: hi wo totte heyo wo —, to make a fire and warm the room.

AIYATTE アイアッテ adj. p.p. of atari.

AIYAU or AIYAI アイアイ 能 an imperfect verb. To be able; can: atau-maiji, neg. fut. atawazu, (neg.) not able; cannot; impossible; kani ni wa atawaru tokoro nashi, nothing is impossible to God.

AIYAWARI アイアワラ i.v. (coll.) To receive; to have given or bestowed on one: atawaranu kane, money not received (from heaven).

Syn. suzukaru.

AIYACHI アイアチ adv. (coll. for achi) That place; there.

AIYACHI-KOCHI アイアチコチョ col. for achi-kochi.

AIYAE アイיא adj. Noble; honorable; elegant; refined.

AIYAI アイアイ 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 on or depend on; security; dependence, reliance; a pledge: — ni suru, to use as a block or object; to depend on; tori wo ate ni teppo wo utsu, to fire a gun at a bird; — nashi ni yoku, 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 ekipai, to fail of one object; ano hito wo yaku-soku wa ate ni nararu, his promise is not to be depended on; — ga nai, there is no clew, or have no person to look to, or depend on; doru ichimai ate ni yaru, to give one dollar to each person.

AIYAI-RO アイイアル i.v. To hit, strike, touch; to beat; 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 mika ni aru modo wo ate-te ni-nai, guess what is inside of this; mono-nashi wo —, to measure with a foot measure, or yard-stick; ni ni ate to omari-yaru, to feel for another as if it were one's self; hinoshi wo —, to iron, as clothes; yakume wo —, to allot each one his duty; hitotetsu zatsu ate-te-yaru, give one apiece.

Syn. tsukeru.

AIYAI-ATE アイアテ adj. Very honorable; very elegant.

AIYAI-URU アイアウル i.v. To be haughty, arrogant.

AIYAI-ITO アイアイト n. Noble or honorable person.

AIYAI-TE チド イロ所 n. Object; aim; clew: — nashi ni yoku, to go without any particular object; — no nai koto wo in, to speak extravagantly.

AIYAO-NAAI アイアオナイ イロ所 n. The address (of a letter), aim, object, place to apply anything.

AIYAOAI アイアオイ 和含 n. The portion or share allotted; allowance; allotment: ategai-buchi, allowance of rice, or rations.

AIYAO-AYU アイアオイ 一番 t.v. To apply, assign a portion or share; to allot, apportion: hitori mae ni nijii zutsu wo —, to allot twenty to each man; oki ka chisai ka ate-gatte miru, to see whether it is too large or too small (by fitting one on the other).

AIYAIHARA アイヤイハラ 姫 — na, noble; elegant;

AIYAIYAKA アイヤイャカ haudasome; beautiful.

AIYAIMA-RO アイヤイマロ i.v. 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.

AIYEAI アイエイ 字 n. A character used merely for its sound without regard to its meaning.

AIYAKOSHI アイヤコシ づ づ n. A hint, rebuke, or censure administered indirectly, or by implication.

AIYAKOSHI-RO アイヤコシュ ロ i.v. (coll.) To hint a rebuke, or censure; to give an indirect hit, cut, or rub.

AIYAKOTO アイヤコト n. An indirect reproof; a hint; also anything which one relies or depends upon.

AIYAMAI アイヤマイ objsity n. An object, aim; a blow.

AIYAMONO アイヤモモノ n. Betting; guessing or laying a wager on anything: — wo suru.

AIYAN AIYAN 聴聞 n. Flattery.

Syn. hettsurai.

AIYANAI アイヤナイ 常名 n. The name of the person to whom a letter is addressed; the address, direction.

AIYANAI-AYU アイヤナイ 一番 t.v. To apportion, allot, grant: keri ni chi-ayō wo —, to grant a portion of land to a servant.

AIYANAI-AYU アイヤナイ アオウ 一番 t.v. To allude to, hit at, refer to indirectly; to insinuate: hito ni ate-tetsuke mono wo in, to say anything intending it as a hit at another.
ATEZU アテズ n. Opportunity; aim; object: — ga hasureta, to miss one's aim; to be disappointed.

Syn. kiekwai, atedo.

ATEZUPPO-NI アテツポウニ adj. Without intending; by chance.

ATO アト n. The mark, or impression left by anything; a track, trace, claw, point, trail, scar, cicatrice; that which remains, as ruins, remains, vestige, relic; that which comes after, succeeds, or follows; the rest, remainder; the estate or property left at death; the family line, posterity; with ni, de, ye or kara, behind, after, afterward, last, ago, backwards: kofin no — wo fumu, to follow the instructions of the ancients; — ye hiku, to draw back; — wo tsuikuru, to make a mark; — wo no misu shite nigeru, to flee without looking behind; — wo tsugyu, to succeed another in estate, or business; kodomo wa haka no — wo shiten, a child longs to go after his mother; sakenomi ga — wo hiku, a drunkard the more he drinks the more he wants; rashō wa — wo hiku yamai, consumption is a disease which infects one's children; yobaiosha ga — wo hiku, a meteor leaves a train behind it; — wo tateru, to raise up an extinct family; — wo tsuikuru, to trace, to make a mark; — wo sagaen, to search for the trail or track; — ye yoru, to move back; hito no — ni tatsu, to stand behind or to be inferior to another; — no tsuki, last month; — ni hanashita koto, that which was just said; gozen no — de chō 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.

ATORE アトレ n. Behind; backward.

ATORI アトリ i.q. kadobi.

ATORISHIORI アトリショリ n. Shrinking back; flinching.

Synt. atorishari.

ATORUSA アトゥサ n. A crupper having large tassels.

ATOCHI アトチ n. The person standing or walking behind another; starting on a journey after another has gone; — ni suru.

ATOK アトク n. Presents made at the time of marriage; bridal gifts.

ATORI-GRU アトリグル t.v. To betroth; to marry; to espouse.

ATORI-GENTSU アトリゲンツ n. Last month.

Synt. atori-tsukui, sen-gentsu, kyōgentsu.

ATORIYOME アトリヨメ n. The ceremony of purifying a house after a death in the family.

ATOROKASHI アトロカシ adj. Without a trace or clue; vanished.

ATOROHARA アトロハラ n. After-pains; (met.) after clap: — wo ko, a posthumous child.

ATORIHI アトリヒ adj. — jyogo, a drunkard who is more and more confirmed in intemperance.

ATOROKANE アトロカネ n. Descendants; posterity.

ATOKATA アトカタ n. Mark, trace: Tori wa tonde — no nashi, the bird flies away and leaves no trace; — no naki fusetu, a report without foundation.

ATORATAKERI アトタケリ n. Putting things away or in order, as after a fire, feast, etc.: — wo suru.

ATOROKANTAI アトカナンテ n. To leap across.

ATORAWARI アトワラリ n. Previous. 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.

ATORAWASHI アトワラシ n. — ni suru, to put off the doing of anything until something else is done.

ATORME アトメ n. The estate or property left by death; the family line: — wo tsugyu, to succeed to the place, or estate which another has left.

ATOROMONRI アトモドリ n. Return; going back; retrospective.

ATOROMOU アトモノ t.v. To lead (as an army).

ATORIYOKASHI アトリヨカシ futsu. A feast, or entertainment made by the friends left behind after a person has gone on a journey.

ATOROBAE アトローバエ n. The rear-guard of an army.

ATORARE BUTU アトラルべ t.v. i.q. atsurareru.

ATORARE-GENTSU アトラレゲンツ i.v. To be charmed with; to admire.

ATORASUKI アトサキ n. That which is before and behind; the past and the future; antecedent, and consequence: — misu, to be rash, inconceivable; — wo kangaeru, to examine a subject on all sides.

Syn. zen-go.

ATORISHIKI アトリシキ n. 突式. The goods or property left by a deceased person, or one giving up business; succeeding to property left by another.

Synt. atorizumi.

ATORISHIRI アトリシリり n. The rear-rank. Going or moving backwards; shrinking back, as in fear; flinching.

ATORORI アトロリ n. An heir, successor.

Syn. toryoku.

ATORIGEI アトリゲイ n. One who connects with, and continues the family name and estate; an heir, or successor.

ATORUKI アトウキ n. Last month.

Synt. ato-getsu, sen-getsu.

ATORUGATARI アトログタラ n. Responsive recitation in the drama.

ATORUAN アトオウ も n. Responsive recitation in the drama.

ATORUAN アトサンハ n. アトサンハ n. The rear-rank.

Syn. atsukutai.

ATSUI アツウ adv. cont. of atsuku.
ATSUBAI アツバイ n. Hot ashes.
ATSUE アツエ n. Fever; a severe sickness: — bito, one sick of a fever.
ATSUGAMI アツガミ 厚紙 n. A thick kind of paper.
ATSUGAN アツガん 熱帯 n. Hot sake.
ATSUKI アツキ 厚板 n. Thick and warm clothing; putting on many garments, one over the other: — wo suru.
ATSUGOR アツゴール n. Thick; i.q. atsuki.
ATSUI アツイ coll. cont. of atsuki.
ATSUI,-YURU アツユール i.v. To be sick of a fever, or very sick.
ATSUI-ITA アツイタ 厚板 n. A thick board; a plank; sugi no —.
ATSUKAI アツスキル 謳評 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 atsukatte naka wo nuen, to mediate in a quarrel and restore friendship.
ATSUKA,-HAKARI, TORIATSUKAI, ASHIBAI, TORISABAKI.
ATSUKAI,-AU アツカイ i.v. To be hot, feverish, anxious.
ATSUKA-NIN アツカーニン 払人 n. A mediator, negotiator, manager. Syn. ATSUNEHIN.
ATSUKAMASHI, -KI-KU アツカマシイ adj. Impudent; impertinent; shameless; bold; audacious: — yatsu da.
ATSUKAWASHI アツカハレ adj. Troublesome; annoying; — wo suru; — wo ieru.
ATSUZAWA ZURA アツカザラ 皮厚面 n. Thick-skinned face; brazen-faced; impudent.
ATSUKE アツケ 中暑 (sho ni ataru) n. Affected by the heat.
ATSUKI アツキ 熱 adj. (1) Hot; ardent; fervent; fervid: — ki, a hot day; — yokka; —, the water is hot.
ATSUKI アツキ 熱 adv. (2) Thick from side to side; not narrow; great; liberal; bountiful: kawa ga, the skin, hair, or rim is thick; atsuki hibi, a liberal reward; — kokoro, kind-hearted.
ATSUKI アツキ 黑 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.
ATSUKI アツキ 黒 adv. (2) Thick from side to side; plentifully, liberally; bountifully: — suru; —, to render great services; — pan wo — kiru, to cut bread in thick slices; — nai kani, thin paper.
ATSUMARI アツマリ 集 n. An assembly, congregation, collection, meeting, gathering, mixture.
ATSUMARI, -RI アツマリ 集 i.v. To be assembled, congregated, collected together: shibai wo ni hito wo —, people are assembled to see the theatre.
Syn. TORU, MIRAGARE, TSUDOU, KOZORU.
ATSUME,-RU アツメ集 t.v. To assemble, congregate; to collect, convene; to gather; to mix: kōgi ni hito wo —, to assemble people to the preaching; — hana wo —, to gather flowers.
Syd. TOSE, MATSUMERU.
ATSUME-JIRU アツメジル 粥 n. A soup made of many vegetables mixed together.
ATSU-KITSU アツキツ 違密 (narimono chōji). Prohibiting music during the period of mourning for the Emperor.
ATSUMONO アツモノ 熱唱 n. Soup made of vegetables or fish.
Syd. SHIRU, TSUHU.
ATSUNAGARE アツナガレ n. A fire; i.q. kwaiji.
ATSUWA-E, -RU アツウェル t.v. To order anything to be made or purchased: tsukue wo daiku ni —, to order a desk of the carpenter; o atsuwa no shina ga Tōkyō kara dekite kimishita, the article you ordered has come from Tokyo.
Syd. CHUN-mon SURU.
ATSUWA アツハル 謳 n. An order for the making, or buying of anything: hoka no hito no — de kara uraremashita, as it was ordered by another person I cannot sell it; — wo ieru, to receive an order.
Syd. CHUN-mon.
ATSU-RYOKU アツリョク 感力 n. Pressure: kikī no —, atmospheric pressure.
ATSUSA アツサ 熱 n. (1) The degree of heat; fervor, ardor; konnichi no — wa toku do ka, how hot is it to-day? — ni makeru, to be overcome by the heat.
(2) Thick thickness; kono ita no — wa go bu da, this board is half an inch thick.
ATSUSHI アツシ adj. see atsuki.
ATSUSHIRE アツシレ n. Emaeced; lean; i.q. yatsure.
ATSU-YAMI アツヤミ n. Sickness brought on by the heat of the weather.
ATTA アッタ pret. of ai, au 逢 and 会; also pret. of ari 会.
ATTARA アッタ拉 coll. same as atara.
ATTARA アッタラ coll. cont. of atta naraba, if this is, there is: you ga, you ga — matte-oi de, if there is any hot water bring it.
ATTE アッテ p.p. of ai 逢 or 会 and ari 会; atte no nakute wo komaimasen, whether I have or not, or there is or not, it makes no difference.
ATTO アッタ 感例 (oshitaotsu), — suru, to throw down; to overwhelm or defeat, as in argument, or by authority or power.
AWA アワ i.q. ashina.
AWA-KIRURA アワキルラ adv. Puzzled or perplexed which to do: — omoi-midare.
AWA アワ n. A knot that cannot be united.
AWA アワ 結 n. Froth; foam; bubbles; — wo fuku, to froth at the mouth; — ga tatsu, it bubbles; it forms; — wo kawaseru, to perper, confuse; — tsuku, a bubble; — wo kawase, to surprise, alarm.
AWA-AWASHI, -KI-KU アワアシ n. Pitiable; miserable; very insipid or of little taste.
AWAHI アワヒ 齢 n. The Haliotis tuberculata, or "sea-car."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWA</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>AYA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWARU</strong> アハブ n.</td>
<td>A millet field: — ta, id.</td>
<td>compound (as medicine); to introduce (a person to another); to make do, make suit, or answer another purpose: <em>kamisori</em> wo —, to hone a razor; <em>kusuri</em> wo —, to compound medicines; <em>te wo awasete</em> hat suru, to join the hands and worship; <em>kokoro</em> wo —, to agree together; <em>chikara</em> wo —, to unite strength or do altogether; <em>choshi</em> wo —, to tune; to make to agree or harmonize: <em>ano hito ni awasete</em> kudaware, pray introduce me to him; <em>me wo —</em>, to look at each other; <em>ma ni —</em>, to make to do; make answer the purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWABUKU</strong> アワブク n.</td>
<td>i.q. abuku.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAOCHI</strong> アハミチ - na, frothy; foamy; full of bubbles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWA</strong> アワ n.</td>
<td>The shells, or bran of millet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWA</strong> アワ n.</td>
<td>Intercourse; association.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAI</strong> アアイー n.</td>
<td>The space between two things; between; intercourse; intimacy; <em>yama no —</em> no <em>michi</em>, a road between the mountains.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYN.</strong> AIDA, MA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAI-I</strong> アアイイ n.</td>
<td>Food made of millet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAKERU</strong> アアケル i.v.</td>
<td>To froth at the mouth; to pant; to be dilapidated, spoiled, uncared for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAKI</strong> アハキ ้ adj.</td>
<td>Having a delicate flavor, or nice taste; insipid; tasteless, as water: <em>ajiwai</em> ga <em>awaki</em> mono, a thing of a delicate taste; <em>awaku</em> shite *misu ni nitaru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAMOBI</strong> アアモビ n.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWANU</strong> アハヌ adj.</td>
<td>Insipid, or of slight taste.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWANUKA</strong> アハヌカ adj.</td>
<td>Insipid; of mild taste; tasteless.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWATA</strong> アハタ - n.</td>
<td>The knee-pan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWATA</strong> アハタ i.q. awateru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWATASHI</strong> アハタッシ i.q.</td>
<td>Excited; excited; flurried.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWATASHI</strong> アハタッシ i.q.</td>
<td>To be excited: agitated; flurried; alarmed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYN.</strong> OBORU, UROKAERU, BIKKURI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWASU</strong> アワス i.q. awateru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWASUKE</strong> アワスケ adj.</td>
<td>i.q. awaki.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWASUKE</strong> アワスケ adj.</td>
<td>Excited; excited; flurried.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAYOKU</strong> アワユク conj.</td>
<td>If there should be an opportunity; i.q. ma ga yokeruha.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAYUKI</strong> アワユキ n.</td>
<td>Sleet; a kind of coke made of rice flour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAZARU</strong> アワザール neg. of <em>ai</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWAZU</strong> アワズ neg. of <em>ai</em>, not to meet: — ni <em>kaeru</em>, to return without meeting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AYA</strong> アヤ n.</td>
<td>A weaver's shuttle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AYABURI-MU</strong> アヤブリ魔 i.v.</td>
<td>To suspect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AYA</strong> アヤ n.</td>
<td>Salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AYU トモ n. A bandage for the legs or feet.

AYUMARE.-RU アユマレル pass. or pot. of ayumi. Can walk; to be walked over.

AYUMI アユミ 歩 n. Walking; going on foot; seijin wo wo hakobu tokoro, places which people are in the habit of visiting.

AYUMI.-RU アユミ i.v. To walk; to go on foot.

AYUMI.-AI.-AU アユミアイア 歩合 i.v. To mutually concede or yield in settling an account; to compromise: nedan wo —, id.

AYUMOKAZE アユノカゼ n. An east wind.

†AYUNI, RU アユニ i.v. To exude or flow out, as sweat or blood; to resemble.

AZA アザ 白 n. Macul; dark or red spots on the skin; freckles; black and blue spots from a blow.

Syn. HORUBO.

AZA.-RU アザル t.v. To mix; to store up.

AZAKERI アザキリ 黒 n. Ridicule; derision; scoffing; hito wo wo ukeru, to be laughed at by others.

AZAKERI.-RU アザキリ t.v. To laugh at, ridicule, deride; to scoff, jeer: hito wo —.

Syn. SOSIRU, GORU SURI, BAKA NI SURU.

†AZAKERI.-RU アザキリ i.v. To relieve the mind of any care or burden; to comfort.

AZAMI アザミ 紫 n. A thistle.

†AZAMI.-MU アザミ t.v. Same as azakeri.

†AZAMI.-MU アザミ i.v. To be surprised or suddenly alarmed; agitated: — savyag, to cry out in sudden surprise.

AZAMUKI アザミキ 紫 n. Deception; imposition; guile; fraud.

AZAMUKI.-RU アザミル t.v. To deceive, impose on, cheat, delude; to beguile: hito wo azamukete kane wo toru, to cheat a person and take his money; hadae no shiroki yu yuki wo mo azamukku, the whiteness of her skin rivaled even the snow.

Syn. DAMARI, TAKABARU.

AZAMI アザミ 紫 n. The common name by which a person or place is called; also, a field.

AZANE.-RU アザネル 紫 t.v. To twist, as a rope.

Syn. NAU.

AZARISHI アざリシ 水姫 n. (an Aino word) The sea-leopard.

AZARE.-RU アザレル 赤 i.v. To be spoiled, tainted, staled, as fish or meat; to be disordered, deranged in dress, as a drunken man; to sport, jest, make fun.

Syn. KASARE, MIDARERU, ECHIRU.

AZARI アザリ n. A bonze, Buddhist bishop; i.q. OJIRI.

AZAWARAI.-RU アザワラリ 叫介 i.v. To laugh at in derision, scorn, or contempt.

Syn. SEESAWARAI.

†AZAYAGI.-GU アザヤギ i.v. To be clear, bright.

AZAYAHA NA アザヤハナ 紫 adj. Clear; bright; glossy; new or fresh in color; pure: kimono

AZUKE - KOTO n. Brightness; color; hue.

Syn. AKIRAKANA, KAKASHI, KUKYAKANA.

AZAYAKA NI アザヤカナ 紫 adv. Clearly; distinctly; plainly.

Aze アゼ n. The mound, or dyke that separates rice-fields.

Syn. KURO.

Aze アゼ n. The reed of a loom through which the warp is passed.

†AZUCHI アツチ n. 草部, i.q. anaisuzi.

†AZUKE.-RU アズケル i.v. To receive in trust or deposit; to have consigned or committed to one's care; to be intrusted 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 osewa ni azukari, have often been favored with your kind assistance; gosishin azukari katabikenai, I thank you for your delightful entertainment; shichiyi wa wo mono waza, azukarite kane wo kau, the pawnbroker lends money on receiving anything on deposit; otazume ni azukarite arigat, thanks for your kind inquiry; waga azukari koto ni arazu, it is not in matter in which I am concerned. Azukarareru, (pot.) may or can be taken on trust; azukarasuru, (caus.) to cause another to take charge of; azukari-oku, to put in the charge or keeping of another.

Syn. TAKURO, TUDANEBERU.

†AZUKARI-MOSU アズカリモス 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: shichiya ye mono wo azukete kane wo kuru, 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 on trust; azuke-mono, anything given in trust; azuke-oku, to give in trust.

Syn. TAKURO, MAKASERU, NINZURI, TUDANEBERU, ININ SIRI.

AZUKI アズキ n. A small red bean, Phaseolus radiatus.

†AZUMA アズマ n. The eastern provinces of Japan, same as karato.

AZUMADATO アズマ多ト n. A Japanese harp.
AZUMAZU アズマズ 行人. A person from one of the eastern provinces; a countryman; a rustic: azuma-bito, id.; azuma-otoko, id.; azuma-namari, eastern dialect or provincialism; azumakarage, 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 azisai.

AZUSA-TOMI アズサトミ n. A small bow used by sorcerers in their incantations.

†AZUSHIKI, -SHI アズシキ adj. Sick; ill.

B.

BA バ (impure sea.) A conjunctive particle affixed to verbs meaning— if, when, since, because, as, though; also affixed to to as an emphatic particle.

BA バ場 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; kassen-ba, a field of battle; sono ba, that place, or that time.

Syn. Tokoro, Basho.

BA バ (impure sea) 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 バアイ 場合 n. Case; circumstance; condition; predicament; occasion: sono — de wa, in that case.

BA-BA ババ場場 n. A place for practicing horsemanship or training horses.

BABA ババ婆 n. Grandmother; an old woman: oba san (obaan san), a polite name in speaking to an old woman.

BAHA バハ n. Dung: neko no —, (prov.) something covered up, concealed.

BACHI 白ち n. A drumstick; the stick used in playing the guitar; a spectrum: — wo toru, to beat.

BACHI 柱 n. Punishment inflicted by heaven: bachi ga ataru, to be smitten of God; oya no bachi wo komin, to be punished of God for disobedience to parents.

Syn. Tojame, Tatari, Keibatsu.

BACHIMEN バチメン場合 n. The place on a guitar where it is played.

†BAI バイ馬代 n. Horse money; the price of a horse, formerly made a present to high officials.

BAIBAI ババイ馬代 n. A horse basin, or basin used in washing horses = uma darai.

BAI バイ n. nigori of hae, used only in comp. words; an kita ba ga suru, to look well when worn, as clothes; mibae, making a good appearance; ano hana wo yubae ga suru, that flower looks best in the evening.

BAFU バフウ 馬舞 n. Horse dung.

BAFÜ-KI バフキ馬舞 n. Horsemanship; equestrian feats.

BAGIN バギン馬鈴 n. A horse blanket.

BAGU バグ馬具 n. Harness.

BAGUYA バギャ馬具屋 n. A harness maker; a saddler.

†BAHAN バハン八幡 n. Smuggling: bahar suru, to smuggle; bahar zu, a smuggler.

BAHARE-n バハレ場 n. To be public, before the world, open: baharete suru, to do publicly; baharemosu koto, a thing public and known.


BAHIFU バヒフウ馬鈴風 n. Croup.

BAI バイ枚 n. A gag: — wo fukumaseru, to gag.

BAI-BAI ババイ馬医 n. A horse doctor.

BAI バイ梅 (ume) n. The plum.

BAI バイ Double; twice as much: bai ni suru, to double; bai ni suru, to be doubled; niso-bai, twice as much; san-sobi, three times as much; hito ichi — ni shireru, to be known twice as much as other men.

BAI-AN バイ t.v. (coll.) To snatch, seize; i.e. ubai.

BAI-AN バイ故 n. (cont. of ubai-ai)

To snatch from one another: hana wo tagai ni bai-ai.

BAI-BAI バイバイ寶馬 n. Buying and selling; trade; traffic; commerce: bai bai suru, to buy and sell, to trade: kono shiwa wa bai-bai mono ni gosai-satsu, this is not an article of trade.


BATAKU バタク資本 n. Fortune-telling; roothathing: baihoku suru, to tell fortunes; baihoku shi, a fortune-teller.

Syn. Uchani.

BAIDOKU バイドク鼠毒 n. Syphilis.

Syn. Kasa, Shōdoku.

BAI-DO バイ道女 (m) wo uru onna) n. A harlot.

Syn. Aronime.

BAI-DO バイ道女 陰毒 n. One who rides with another in the same carriage; accompanying one in riding.
Bakakara 無実 無実 n. (coll.) A fool, dunce, blockhead; a kind of clam: bakakara wo in, to talk nonsense; bakakara wo suru, to act as a fool; bakakara ni tekeru ni wai wa nai, there is no medicine for a fool; ni suru, to hoax, take fun of, befoul.

Syn. TANAKE, AHÔ.

Bakakarski 無実 無実 adj. (coll.) Like a fool; stupid; foolish; useless.

Bakakasiku 無実 無実 adv. Extremely. Excessively; unreasonably: — nagai, very long.

Bakabaya 無実 舞 n. The music of drum, file, and cymbals performed on a dashi at a festival.

Bakage, -ru 無実 i.v. To be foolish, silly, nonsensical: bakageta hito; bakageta koto wo in mono ja nai.

Bakakarski -ki, -ru 無実 無実 adj. (coll.) Foolish; like a dunce; silly.

Bakama 無実 adj. Foolish; stupid.

Bakari 無実 i.v. Only; about; more or less; just as; as to the degree, extent, or measure of: hitori bakari, only one person; hyaku mim bakari, about a hundred persons; soto na deto bakari, just as he went out; shiro wo deto bakari nite teppô ni ataru, he was shot just as he left the castle; yamai - ten-raki mono wa nashi, there is nothing so disagreeable as sickness; hito wo naki ato - kanashiki wa nashi; kokoro - no miage, a present only to express one's good will.

Syn. HODO, NOMI.

Bakakare, -ru 無実 舞 n. Transformation; deception; fraud; imposition: bakakara wo aravearetu, he shows the cloven foot; the deception is made to appear.

Bake -ru 無実 i.v. To be transformed, metamorphosed, changed into another form; used generally of the fox, or cat; neko ga bakakari ni bakkeru, the cat is transformed into an old woman.

Syn. HENZURU, KAWARU.

Bakemono 無鬼物 n. An apparition, spectre; a ghost or something into which a fox or badger has transformed itself in order to bewitch people: bakemono ga dea; ni aima shita; - yashiki, a haunted house.

Syn. HENGE MONO, KAWABUTSU.

Bakenjo 無鬼所馬見所 (uma wo miru to-koro) n. (coll.) The stand from which to look at horses running; the grand stand.

Bakinka 無鬼罰金 n. Fine; mulet; penalty in money: - wo toru, to fine.

Bakko 無鬼 gai, suru, to act rudely, in a self-willed, or insubordinate manner.

Syn. JIMAN, HOSHIMAMA NI SURU.
Bakun バクン 拔群 — no. Preeminent; transcendent; surpassing others; — no tegan.
Syn. Yukin-tendaru, mentsatsu, hidetara.
Baku バク n. Wheat; barley: — ask, spirits made of barley; beer; ale.
Baku バク n. A taip, an animal said to swallow bad dreams and make them to be good.
Baku バク (phiban) — suru, to bind, tie up: ma wo, — to bind evil spirits.
Bakuchi バクチ 挫矢 n. Gambling: bakuchi wo utsu, to gamble; — ka, a gambler.
Bakuchiku バクチク 爆竹 n. Fire-crackers.
Bakuchichi バクチチ バクチョ パロニ n. A gambler.
Bakuchichi-ya バクチヤ パロニ ショ ネ n. A gambling house.
Syn. Bakuchi.
Baku-eki バクキ 略遊 (naka ga yor) — no.
Syn. Tikai.
Bakuran バクラン 廃府 n. The Shôgun, or Taikun's government.
Bakure-ban バクラン 飯 食 n. A kind of food made of rice and wheat.
Bakuretsu-ya バクレツ オタク 物語 n. Dynamite.
Baku バク タラ 食 n. A horse-jockey; a dealer in horses: — suru.
Bakusu バクスキ 漱酒 n. Beer made from barley.
Bakutai バクタイ 莫大 Immense; enormous; very great; vast: bakutai na mono-ri, great expenditure; bakutai ni, adv., extremely.
Syn. Taku-san, gyôsan, kôdai.
Bakutô バクタオ 食が n. (mu-ju) n. An infusion of parched barley.
Bakuten バクテン 言域: Obscure; ambiguous; equivocal: — tara asita.
Syn. Batto, magosawashi.
Bambo バンブ 番目 The day on which one is on duty, watch or guard.
Bambo-buto バンブとタウ 番夫無当 One who is not afraid of, or is a match for, ten thousand men.
Bammin バンミィ 番氏 (yorozu no tami) n. All people; people generally.
Bam-motsu or Ban-mutsu バンモツ 番物 (yorozu no mon) n. All things.
Bamkaku バンカラ 萬象 n. Barbarian.
Syn. Iteki.
Bamrai バンライ 番兵 n. A sentry, guard, sentinel.
Bamto バントウ 番方 n. Everywhere; all quarters.
Bann バン n. A kind of snipe or Moor-hen, Gallinula chloropus.
Ban バン n. A block, checker-table.
Ban バン n. Evening; night: kon-ban, this evening; wau ban, morning and evening; saku —, last night; myô —, to-morrow night.
Ban バン (yorozu) (also pronounced man) Ten thousand; all.
Ban バン n. A guard, watch, turn, duty; the ordinal suffix to numbers: tsuzuke, —, 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; ikuban, or nan-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 番譜 Ten thousand times ten thousand; very many: ban-ban medetaku zonjimasuru, you are very happy.
Bancho バンチョ 番茶 n. An inferior kind of tea.
Ban-chai タンチョ 番代 n. A substitute in official, police, or watch duty: ban-chai wo tanomu, to find a substitute.
Syn. Bangawari.
Bandai タンチョ 番代 n. All generations; all the dynasties; forever: — fi-eki, unalterable, everlasting.
Bandai タンチョ 番代 n. A high place in a bath-house on which the person sits who watches and receives the pay.
Bandai-zuru バンチョ 卓入 盤面 n. A round, flat face.
Bandate バンタチ 番立 n. Numerical order, ban-date shite oku, place in numerical order.
Bandô バンドウ 坂鼻 n. All the provinces on the Tôkaidô east of Osaka were anciently so called.
Bane バネ n. The spring of a wagon.
Ban-ôzu バンオツ 晩餐 (osoku manabu). Learning late in life.
†Ban-gashira バンガシrå 番頭 n. A captain, or chief of a guard, or watch.
Ban-gawari バンガワリ 番代 n. A substitute in office or watch duty: bangawari wo suru, to act as a substitute.
Banci バンチャ 音木 n. Two blocks of wood struck together by watchmen in going their rounds, or to give the alarm in fires.
Syn. Hôshigoi.
Bancho バンチョ 番譜 n. The number: — wo tsukuru, to affix n number.
Ban-goya バンゴヤ 番小屋 n. A watch-box.
Bangawai バンゴワイ 番外 n. Outside of the proper number; an honorary member.
Ban-i バイ 警奉 u. (bisu) Barbarians; a term formerly applied to Western nations.
Bangaku バンガク 焼石 n. A large rock; a bowlder; the heavy weight of a trap.
Bangaj バンガジャ 番事 (yorozu no koto). Every thing, every kind of affair whatever: — wa mina yume no go-uchi.
Bangô バンゴウ 警乗 n. The rule of ten thousand chariots; the Emperor.
Bangô バンジョウ 番歌 (yorozu no katachi) Many and various forms; multiform; multi- various: sen-tai —.
Banka バンカ 暑夏 n. (natsu no owaru) The 6th month, or last month of summer (o.c.).
BARI バリ 鮮 番 (monochiru) — suru, to revile, vilify, caluminate, abuse.
BA-shi バシ 馬 力 n. Horse-power.
Basa-basa バサバサ adv. Dry; not soft and pliable; the sound of a fan.
Baskaraku バサケル i.v. To be idle; to saunter idly about; to loaf about.
Baskaraku 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.
Batsuku-KU バサック adv. Dry to the feel; not soft, moist or oily.
Baski バスキー 場 席 n. Place; room; unoccupied space.
Basen バセン 馬 傘 n. The back part of a saddle.
Bash全景 バシャ 馬 基 n. A wagon, carriage; any vehicle drawn by a horse: ippikidiachi no —, a one-horse carriage; niki-hachi no —, a two-horse carriage.
Basharu バシラユ 馬 基 n. An office where horses are hired; a livery stable.
Bashi バシ A euphonic particle of no meaning: yudan bashi ni shitamo na, don't be negligent; yudan shite yito ni bashi uharare na, let no one seize it through carelessness.
Basho バショ 場 席 n. A place.
Syn. ba, toko.
Basoh バッソ 番 萬 n. The banana, or plantain.
Basohfu バッソフ 芭 萬布 A kind of cloth made of the bark of the plantain.
Bashitu バッシュ 酔 酒 n. Wine forfeited in losing a game.
Bashare バッサレ pass. of batsu, to be punished.
Bassari-to バッサリ adv. The noise made by anything soft in falling, as a mat, book, etc.
Bassatsu バサッサ 仏 礼 n. The accusation, or paper on which the crime of a person to be executed is written.
Syn. zai-Jo-Oaki.
Basseki バッセキ 表 座 n. The lowest seat.
Syn. ba-ko, tame-ko.
Basshi バッシー 米子 (nue no ko) n. The youngest child.
Syn. otoko, sugoko.
Basshi, Bassuru バッサル倉 t.v. To punish.
Syn. tsushi-kurabe, keibatsu-kurou.
Bassho バッサウ 蔦 携 (aruki mawaru) — suru, to go about, travel about.
Syn. hemo-geki.
Basson バッソー 末 屋 n. A descendant; the posterity.
Syn. shiso, basuto.
Batsu バスツ井 仏 礼 (nuki-atsumeru) n. Things which are prominent; 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 striking, or falling in rapid succession; bata-bata to habataku wo suru; kore ra de hito ga batata-bata ni shiru, people die of cholera in rapid succession.
Batei バテイ 馬 跗 (uma no hizume) n. A horse's hoof.
†Bateren バテレン 伴 天 進 n. The Portuguese word 'padre,' formerly applied by the Japanese to the Roman Catholic priests.
Batsu バツ 罰 n. Punishment: ten no batsu, punishment of heaven; batsu wo komin, to be punished.
Batsubiru バツビラ 罰 田 (ikari wo ageri) suru, to weigh anchor.
Batsugon バツゴン 罰 覇 (igara) — no, of good family, respectable family.
Batsuyu バツユ 末 見 n. A descendant, posterity: Tokuyowasa ke Iesasa no —, nari.
Batsuzuka バツズカ 末 座 n. The lowest seat.
Syn. bassekai.
Batta バッタ 襲 師 n. A grasshopper.
Battari-to バッタリ adv. The same as bata-bata: to wo battari to shimeru, to slam the door shut.
Bateki バテキ 仏 初 (nukiage mo-chiru) — suru, to choose one from amongst the people and appoint him to office.
Batto バッコ 罰 adv. Wide or extended and empty, as a wide plain, or the sea; vague; indefinite: shiro itu.
Batto バット Sudden opening out, or bursting into view: hi wa batto moetsu, the fire suddenly burst out; hana wa batto hiraku, the flower suddenly burst open.
Baya バヤ A verbal suffix, expressing desire, intention—tai of the colloquial: oshie wo uke to horo arabaya, by receiving instruction would become a man; mida wo tanode hoko ni norabaya, let us worship Amida so that we may become a Buddha; jizai seba to omoi, thought he would kill himself.
Bayai バヤイ see ba-ai.
Basu バスウ 馬 ラ n. A horse's hoof, the horny part used for making imitation tortoise-shell.
†Be n. A pot, or earthen vessel, used only in comp. words, as tachibu.
Bee ベー n. A child's clothes (children's language): bee wo kiseru, to dress a child.
Becha-kucha ベチャクチャ adv. Used only in such phrases as, — to shaberi, to talk much and tediously; to be garrulous.
†Bechi ベチ i.q. bete.
Be ベ同様 Same as beki (a provincialism).
Be ベ伊 n. (komara) Rice.
Bekoku ベイコク 米 国 n. America.
Beikoku ベイコク 米 国 n. Rice and cereals.
†Beizō ベイゾウ n. A follower or attendant of a noble; also a musician of a miya.
Tortoiseshell. sam komu-yo suru, suru, should shobempei, ren beshi. To eloquence: benri telpo. A bekke hon-da daibcmjfi.

BEN

BENPI 便房 辨眼 n. (med.) Constipation.
BEN 便房 症 n. The petals of a flower; divisions of an orange or melon; sam ben, three petals; roku ben, six petals.
BEN 便房 症 n. Fluency in talking; eloquence; ben no yot hito; ben ga warui; ben ni makashite sama-zama ni suummeru, persuading with all his eloquence.
BEN 便房 症 n. A whip.

BENSHAKA 便着師 n. (coll.) Eloquence or clever at talking, so as to dupe others: no it hito.

BEN-DOKU 便下 n. A buba.

BENRO-GU 便脛 - suru, to advocate; to plead or manage the cause of another: 

BEN 便 n. 症 n. Rouge; the saffron plant; beni no hana, the saffron flower; beni wo teukere, to rouge.
BEN ブニカム n. Carmine.
BEN-SASHI-DE ペ nisi シュ ヒ 藤木指 n. The ring-finger.
BENIZARA ペニザラ 萩 粉 n. The saucer in which rouge is kept.
BENIZOME ペニゾメ 粉染 Dyeing in red: ni suru.

BENJU-RO, OR - SURU 便下律 難 t.v.

1. To discriminate, distinguish: se ka hi ka benjikaneru, it is difficult to distinguish whether it is right or wrong.

2. To explain, expound; to do, transact, defray: yo wo benjiru, to transact one's business.

BENKURO 便下 lung 五, ATNOKU.

BENKE-JIMA 便ケ島マ革慶模 n. Plaid, or checked figures in cloth.

BENKETSU ペンベツ 症血 n. Bloody discharge from the bowels.

BENKTO ペンキョ ム空発 (hetsurai) Industry; diligence: suru, to be industrious, studious, diligent.

BENKURO 便空発 疫発 n. The executive department of the supreme council of state or datijokwan, consisting of seven members, called sa-dai-ben, u-dai-ben, sa-chu-ben, u-chu-ben, sa-sho-ben, u-sho-ben, and gom-ben.

BENKEI ペンケイ 筆義 (hetsurai) Flattery, adulation: benrei maru hito.

BENRI ペンリ 忌 n. Convenience; commodiousness; adapted to use: benri ga yot, convenient, well adapted to use; benri ga warui or furuhenri, inconvenient.

BENRO ペンロ 疑 n. Transaction; acting; managing; gimu wo suru, to transact affairs.

BENRO ペンロン 疑論 n. A discussion, argument, contention: suru, to discuss, argue, debate, dispute.

SYN giron.

BENSHI ペ恩シ 結言者 n. An eloquent person; one fluent and good at talking.

BENSHI ペ恩シ 結言士 n. A speaker; one who makes an address; an orator.
Bensho ベンショ 便匠 n. A privy.

Bentatsu ベンタツ 陸橋 suru, to whip, scourge, as a criminal.

Bentō ベンタッ 食箱 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 帝財天 n. The name of a Buddhist idol, the goddess of wealth.

Benzetsu ベンゼツ 妄舌 n. Fluency and cleverness at talking; eloquence: - nizu no magaruru ga gotokushi.

Benzuru ベンツル See benji.

Beppai ベプパイ 別具 (wakare no sakazuki) n. An entertainment given by one who is going away: - wo kumi-kawasu, a farewell dinner.

Bepfin ベプフィン 別品 n. Anything especially fine in quality, or handsome.

Bepfuku ベプフク 別腹 n. A different mother, but the same father; step-children.

Berabô ベラボ n. (vulg. coll.) A fool; an idler; - me; - yarô.

Béhanari ベハンリ i.q. bekinari.

Besso ベッソ (coll.) The title when faced to one who is going away: besso kaku, id.

Beshi ベッシ 前庭 (betsu no kami) n. Another paper; a different or separate sheet of paper; an enclosure; an accompanying document.

Beshin ベシン 前心 (betsu no kokoro). Another, different, or divided mind; alienation of heart: besshin naku, with an undivided mind; without reserve.

Beshite ベシテ 前体 adv. Especially; particularly: kaze ga aru kara besshite hi no motto yû-jin shiro, as it is windy especially careful of fire.

Syn. wakete, kabetetsu ni, koto ni.

Bessho ベッショ 別所 (hoka no tokoro). Another, different, or separate place.

Bessô ベッスウ 別荘 n. A pleasure-house; a summer-house, villa.

Bessu ベッスウ 極子 n. A short sock or stocking without an extra sole, only worn with a shoe.

Beta-beta ベタベタ adv. Sticky; gluely; adhesive; glutinous; viscid; coquetishly: nori ga beta-beta tsukui, the gum is sticky; - suru, to act coquetishly.

Beta-ichimen ベータイチメン n. All over without intervals; completely, entirely: ano hito no kua wa - ni abata ga aru, that man's face is completely covered with the marks of small-pox.

Betatsuki, -ku ベタツク i.v. To be sticky, adhesive, glutinous; to stick; to be coquettish.

Beteto ベテト adv. Sticky; adhesively; glutinously.

Betru ベッロ (hoka) n. Separation; distinction; difference: - no, adj. Another; different; separate; - ni, adv. Separately; - no hito, another person; betru wo tatsu, to make a distinction.

Syu. to, ta, wa, kare.

Betsubara ベッサラ 別腹 n. Having the same father but different mother: - no kyô-dai, half-brothers.

Betsu-betsu ベッツベッツ adv. Separately; apart; asunder: betsu-betsu ni suru, to separate, put apart.

Betsudan ベッタダン 別段 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, specially.

Syn. kabetetsu.

Betsuigai ベッギイ 別義 (hoka no koto). Different, or another matter; objection; special, besides, unusual: - kore naku soro, have nothing special, or unusual (to say); - de wa nai, nothing different; - wo mōsu-maji, I will make no objection; nothing else to say.

Betsui ベッイ 別意 n. Other or different intention or opinion; especial, strange, different from what is common: - Sara ni nushî, no difference of opinion.

Betsujii ベッジイ 仮事 (hoka no koto). Something else; another, or different matter.

Betsujo ベッショ 假れ suru, to make light of, slight, show contempt for.

Syn. karonzuru, naigashiro ni suru, kibetsu suru.

Betsumô ベッミヤ 別名 (hoka no na) n. A different name; an alias.

Betsuri ベッリ 別離 n. (wakare) Parting; separation.

Betsuyei ベッサイ 末裔 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.

Bettarito ベッタリト adv. Sticking fast to; applied close against: - tsuku, to stick fast to; - dai ni - yori-kakaru, to lean tight against the table.

Betô ベッタ 外 n. The title of the government superintendent of schools; formerly a title of the Shôgun.

Betô ベッタ 外 n. A hostler, groom.

Syu. kuchi-toki.

Bet 見 See byô.

Bi 見 n. or adj. (umashi, yoshi, uruwashi, utskushî: used only in comp.). Beautiful; elegant; fine; nice; good; delicious; pleasant; excellent: - na mono, a beautiful thing; - wo kiecameru, to be most beautiful; bi-fu, - 嫁 a beautiful woman; bi-fuku, - 婦 a fine clothes; bi-gyôku, - 哲 a precious stone; bi-nan, - 男 a handsome man; bi-jin, - 人 a handsome woman; bi-jo, - 女 a beautiful woman; bi-kei, - 奂 beautiful scenery; bi-mei, - 善 a good name; bi-ni, - 味 delicious taste; bi-setei, - 味 a fine voice; bi-shoku, - 色 beautiful color; bi-shoku, - 食 delicious food; bi-sô, - 肥 a good physiognomy.
Bi ビ (chisaki, sukunaki, suki shi naru: used only in comp.). Small; little in size, degree or quantity; mean; trifling; bi-fa, — 輄 (light-wind; bi-jaku, — 輄 weak, delicate, feeble; bi-kan, — 輄 slight degree of cold; bi-ko, — 輄 to go about in disguise; bi-riki, — 輄 little strength; bi-sho, — 輄 a smile; bi-tu, — 輄 a fine rain; bi-uni, — 輄 unlucky.

Bi ビ (hiki) Tail; the numeral used in counting fish: sakana ichi bi, one fish; — suru to go after; to follow a trail.

Bimari, 違 ビマリ 異 i.v. To contract, shrink.

Syn. chikamaru.

Bimushii-ki-ku-shii ビミッシュ 美美敷 adj. Beautiful; handsome; fine; splendid; bibishuku yosote shuten-fun suru, splendidly caparisoned they marched out.

Syn. yotsukusui, uruwashi.

Biru ビル分 (mat.) n. Differential calculus; tai - id; sekiibun, integral calculus.

Bichichi ビチチ 異続 adv. A springing, jerking, leaping motion, as of a live fish when thrown on the ground: — to haneru, to spring and leap about as a fish; — ikite 2ru uchi ni, whilst yet alive and kicking.

Biko ビコ 黏着 n. My humble desire: — wo awawashi.

Bidoru ビドロ 靜子 (from the Portuguese word vidrio) n. Glass.

Bikei ビケイ 尾襲 (oi-utsu) — suru, to pursue, chase (an enemy).

Biji ビジ ジ 女子 n. Polypus japonicus.

Bijoban ビジョバ 仮面子 n. A buckle.

Bikkou ビクウ 包絹 n. Lame; a cripple: — wo hiku, to walk lame. Syn. chikuma.

Biketsu ビクツ adv. Started, as by sudden alarm; surprised, shocked: dashi-nuke no jishin de — shishimata, started by the sudden shock of an earthquake; ni san nen minai uchi ni — suru hodo ni o nari da, in the two or three years in which I have not seen you, you have changed surprisingly.

Syn. odoorkite, tamagete.

Bikun ビクン 比丘 n. (Sanscrit) A bonze, Buddhist priest.

Biku ビク 狀 n. A kind of wicker basket.

Biku-niku ビクニク adv. — suru, to start, to arise; in alarm, or in sleep; to wince; to jerk, as in a fit: mashi ya ote ga kuru ka to — suru, to start as if he thought the pursuer had come.

Bikun ビクン 比丘 n. (Sanscrit) A Bud. nun.

Bikutsu-ku ビクツク 动 i.v. To start, jerk, or wince involuntarily; to tremble.

Bimen ビメン — to, industriously, diligently.

Syn. benkkyou shite.

Bimbo ビombo 貧乏 Poverty; poor; destitute: — na, adj. poor; — ni naru, to become poor; — nin, a poor man; — suru, to be poor; — hina-nashi.

Syn. maizushiki, hinkyu, konkyu.

Bimunshiru ビムンシュル 鳳舞駄 n. The Viha japón.

Bime ビメ 未明 (imada akezu), Dawn; before daybreak; iq. mi-met.

Bimoku ビモク 肌目 (mayume) n. Eyebrows and eyes: — wo kazaru, to adorn the face.

Bimott ビモット 魔妙 n. Toast, abstruse, reconcile.

Syn. shinmatsu, omuyu.

Bimyoo ビミュウ Beautiful; — gaku, science of the beautiful, aesthetics.

Bin ビン 窓 n. The temples; the hair on the temples: — wo haru, to slap a person on the temple; — wo kaki-agaru, to smooth back the hair on the temples; — no hotsure, the loose hair hanging from the temples.

Bin ビン 筒 n. A phial; a small bottle.

Bin ビン 使 n. Opportunity; convenient time or way: — wo uagau, to seek for an opportunity; — go bin, a future opportunity; koblin, a fortunate opportunity.

Syn. tsubone, tayori, ori, tezugu.

Binnakki-ku-shii ビンナキ 盡 adj. Pittible; pitiful; to be compassionated.

Syn. awarena, fumin-na.

Binnobi ビノビ 偽物 n. The betel-nut.

Binbokoro ビンブクロ 偽物 n. Gambir, or Terra japonica.

Binbashii ビンバシ 骨棒 n. A hair-pin.

Binnziki ビンゼキ 背板 (tayori bune) n. A ship about to sail to the place where one wishes to go.

Binosho ビノショ 背負 — na, keen, sharp, or quick in discernment or understanding.

Syn. satoki.

Binosoi ビノソイ 背毛 n. Shaving the hair off the temples of children.

Binten ビテン 恵天 n. Merciful heaven: — na ikebu; — wave wo awarenasu.

Bintsuke ビントスケ 髪油 n. Pomatum, or ointment for the hair.

Binzasara ビンザルサ 担板 n. A kind of dance.

Biniten ビニテン 擲然 — 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, fluttering motion (same as hira): hata ga — ugu, the flag waves; suso wo — fuki-ageru, to blow up the skirts of a dress.

Biran ビラン 撲発 — suru, to be red and sore, inflamed: kizu ga — suru, the wound is inflamed.

Syn. tadareburi.

Bibari-to ビバリト Same as bira bira.

Bira-tsure-ku ビラクック 动 i.v. To wave and flutter, as a flag in the wind.
Bokusha ぼくしや 本著 (urana-te) n. A fortune-teller.
Bokusha ぼくしや本著者 n. A shepherd, cowherd; a pastor.
Bokushi ぼくし シ本著者 n. A pastor (of a church).
Bokushu ぼくしゅ a fortune-telling t.v. To tell fortunes; to soothsay, prognosticcate.
Syu- urana.
Bokuto ぼくと a wooden sword.
Bokuzi ぼくぞ 本木子 n. Bamboo rods used in fortune-telling; divination.
Bokyo ぼくじょう 頃見 (katayara yori miru). Looking on from the side; neutral; not participating in.
Bo-kyaku ぼーきゃく 暴客 n. Violent conduct; riotous proceedings; bakuto ga - wo kuaadateru.
Bomboiri ぼんぼり 際洞 n. A candle, or lamp-shade made of paper.
Bonpo ぼんぽ 般若 (toda no hito) n. A man; a human being as an ordinary man: (Bud.) hotoke wo moto wa - nari, - no satoroba hotoke nari, Amida 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.
Bomei ぼめい 亡命 (kake-ochi) Running away; absconding.
Bomi-mari ぼみまり 賭馬 n. The feast of lanterns, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th day of the 7th month (o.e.).
Bomori ぼもり 妻子 n. The wife of a priest of the Monte sect of Buddhists; the keeper of a Buddhist temple.
Bonpi ぼんぴ 本峰 n. A vulgar person.
Bon ぼん 盆 n. A wooden tray; a waiter.
Bonpo ぼんぽ 賭馬 n. The feast of lanterns.
Bonei ぼねい 貝海 n. The Sanejir or Pali, the sacred language of the Buddhists.
Bonnai ぼんらい 輩-talk n. A guide-post (to show the way).
Bonji ぼんじ 梵字 n. The sacred written character used by the Buddhists; Sanserit or Pali letters.
Bonjyu ぼんじゅ 盆具 n. Offerings made during the feast of lanterns to the spirits of the dead.
Borocchi ぼろっち 落池 n. A Buddhist temple (with the idea of being a holy place).
Borin ぼりん 暴人 n. A human being; a common person; an ordinary man in talent or ability; - ni arazu, not a common man, or not a human being.
Boxnu ぼっくぬ 暴怒 n. The lusts, cares, passions and desires of the world: (Bud.) bon-nu wo suki, to save from sinful lusts; bon-nu no okori, the rousing up of sinful desires; bon-nu no kizuna wo tatsu, to be free from the trammels of earthly passions; bon-no ni iku oedomo sarazu, though lust, like a dog, be driven away it will not leave.
Bonokuro ぼんころ 暴虐 (katawara ni) n. (coll.) The hollow on the back of the neck.
Bonro ぼんろ 暴虐 n. Ordinary human judgment; bon-ryo wo oyogu tokoro ni arazu, that which men of common minds cannot attain to.
Bonetsu ぼんせつ 暴討 n. A Buddhist temple.
Syu- bonkio.
Bunshin ぼんしん 仏身 n. Ordinary human body.
Bunshin ぼんしん 仏身 n. Common or ordinary human intellect.
Bunsho ぼんしょう 仏鐘 n. A temple bell; sacred bell.
Bunso ぼんそう 仏曹 n. A common priest; an ignorant priest.
Bonstai ぼんさい 暴砦 adv. Dim; obscure; cloudy; hazy; dull; vague; me ga - shite ajoku ni nportal, my eyes are dim and I cannot see well; - shita hito, a person of dull perception.
Syu- uttobi, botto.
Bunyo ぼんよう 仏脇 - no, common or ordinary persons, of ordinary ability.
Bonzai ぼんざい 犯罪 (tsumi wo okasu) n. Committing sin or crime.
Bonzoku ぼんぞく 仏舎 as opposed to sei-jin. Common people; the common herd; the laity; - no mi wo fugō ni shite kami ni chikaguru koto atarazm, the common people being unholy cannot approach the kami.
Bo-oki ぼおき 薄屋 (waraya) n. A thatched house; used in speaking humbly of one's house.
Bora ぼら 畑 n. Species of mullet, Mugil japonicus.
Borei-ku ぼれいく 畑裡 i.v. To be old and childish; decrepit.
Borei ぼれい m. A ghost; manes; the spirit of one dead.
Borei ぼれい 傀儡 n. Lime made by burning shells, used as a medicine.
Boretsu ぼれつ 傀儡 n. Blasting with powder-bō-hotsu.
Borinsho ぼりんじょう (coll.) adv. The sound of yawning, or crushing any hard substance with the teeth; iro ga - hone wo kanmu, the dog is gnawing a bone; - nezumi ga mumi ka kate iru, that rat is gnawing at something.
Boro ぼろ n. Rags.
Boronoko ぼろんこ n. i.q. boroni.
Boronono-ku ぼろんもの n. In a crumbling or ragged manner; the sound of a flute: tsuchi ga - ochiru, the dirt falls crumbling down.
Boroke-nu ぼろけのる i.v. To be old and decrepit; to rage.
Bororin ぼろ rin 暴論 n. A person who goes about with his head and face concealed in a basket-hat playing on a flageolet.
Syu- konso.
BU

武

Military: — wo arashi, to dispute about military affairs.

BU 分 n. A part, fraction; the tenth of an inch: ichi, one part, one per cent; san — teki, one-third; hyaku — ichi, one-hundredth part; is-sun — do, one inch and a half.

BU 分 A class, set, group, kind, order, genera; head or subdivision: section; kōi, kōi, one part, one per cent.

BU to KOMI MONO (coll.) To drive, or hammer, one thing through another.

BU-SHIKE, -RO ブシケ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-NOSEHI, -SU ブノセマス t.v. (coll.) To beat.

BU-NUKI, -RO ブヌキ打 t.v. To drive, or hammer, one thing through another.

BU-SHIME, -RO ブシメ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TAOSHI, -SU ブチタオシ打 t.v. To strike, to torment, torture.

BU-TATARI, -KU ブチタリ打 t.v. To strike, to torment, torture.

BU-TEKI, -RO ブチテキ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOSHI, -SU ブチタシ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TORI, -RO ブチトリ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.

BU-TOU, -RO ブチトウ打 t.v. To strike and kill, as a rat, snake; to seize and bind, as a thief; to beat.
Bugu-gura 裏ぐら 武具庫 n. An arsenal.

Bugyō 近衛奏行 n. A superintendent; a governor, chief; — sho, superintendent's office; — suru, to manage, control, superintend.

Buhen 肥亨 武通 n. Military matters; — wo konomu.

Bu-i 犢威 n. Military power, or glory.

Bu-i 犢無異 (kawaru koto nashi) Without anything strange, or unusual; without accident; safely.

Syn. bui

Bu-ki-na 狐キナ (coll.) Clownish; vulgar; coarse; rough in manners; ungentle; unrefined.

Bu-ku 狐舞 (sodateru) — suru, to bring up; to rear up, support, nourish: kodomo wo — suru.

Bu-in 狐音 (tayori ga nai) No letter; no word; no communication: makoto-ni go buin tsukumatsuri so, I have not written to you for a long time.

Bu-i 狐客 (nuni goto no moi) Without accident; without anything unusual occurring; safe; free from trouble: Tōkyō kara buji ni uchi ye kaerimashita, has returned home from Tōkyō in safety.

Syn. sokusai, tsutsuonaka.

Buzuki 狐客食 n. Family consumption of food (of a farmer).

Buzoku 狐客僧 (nonoshiru) n. Speaking disrespectfully before any one; contemptuous words or conduct: kwani — no tsuni, contempt of court.

Buzutsu 狐足巫術 n. Witchcraft; sorcery.

Syn. majutsu.

Buzutsu 狐足武術 n. Military art or tactics.

Buke 狐け武家 (samurai) n. The military class, or gentry.

Bukei 狐け無稽 adj. Untrue; fictitious; unfounded; fabrication: — no setsu.

Buki 狐器 (samurai no itesu) n. Military arms.

Buki-gura 狐器武器庫 n. An arsenal; a place where arms are kept.

Bukiyō 狐利無藝 (coll.) Homely; ugly; not hand-some.

Burka 狐カ物価 (mono no nedan) n. Price of things: — hyō, a price-list; price-current.

Burakko 狐婆鏡 n. A Buddhist temple.

Syn. tera.

Bu-re 狐入れ n. Buddhists; believers in Buddhism.

Buki 狐器 n. Utensils used in the worship of Buddha.

Bukkara 狐々器 (hotoke no itesu) n. Utensils used in the worship of Buddha.

Bukkinado 狐々器不作 (hotoke no itesu) n. Abrupt; short; terse; curt or petulant in language; plain.

Bukko 狐物故 n. Death (of a person): — suru, to die.

Syn. zenkyo.

Burekomo 狐コモ See buchikoni.

Burekoro 狐コロス See buchikoroshi.

Burekowan 狐コワス See buchikowashi.

Bukku 狐供 n. Things offered up to hotoke in worship.

Bukkudaku 狐袋 See buchikudaki.

Bukkwa 狐果 n. Buddhist perfection; the reward of a religious life.

Bukkyō 狐供佛 n. The sacred books of the Buddhists.

Bukkyō 狐供佛 n. Buddhism; the doctrines of —; Buddhist religion.

Buko 狐库 n. An armoire; a house in which arms are kept.

Bukō 狐功武 n. Military services worthy of praise; great military deeds or merit: bukō wo tateru.

Bukoku 狐病 n. False accusation.

Syn. shihōto.

Bukotsu 狐粗 (coll.) Rude; coarse; clownish; rustic: — mono.

Bukkake 狐舞破明 n. The end of mourning.

Bukuro 狐楽楽楽楽 n. A kind of fungus growing on the root of the pine used as a medicine, Pachyma.

Syn. matsushodō.

Bukyō 狐舞 n. Music and dancing.

Buma 狐舞 (coll.) Awkward; acting out of time and place; blundering; missing the time or opportunity.

Buman 狐舞 n. Insult; contempt: — suru.

Bunmen 狐門分 n. (met.) Partition; Bumban 狐門分 n. Child-bearing.

Bumëku 狐骨文 n. (lit. letters and ink) Literary pursuits; letters: — wo nōte-su, to spend time in literary pursuits.

Bunu 狐舞文 n. Literature and military art.

Bumë 狐舞 n. Military fame: buki no atu hito; — wo kagayaku.

Bumakku 狐舞 MAKE See buchi-make.

Bumawashi 狐舞取 n. A pair of dividers, or compasses.

Bumë 狐舞 n. Enlightenment; civilization; refinement: — shi, history of —.

Bumë 狐舞分 n. (coll.) Clear; plain; distinct: taku no wa mita ga — ni miera.

Bumë 狐舞文 n. (fumi no omote) A letter, document, dispatch; the contents of a document.

Bumochi 狐舞持分 n. Dividing a load into two parts and suspending each on the ends of a pole across the shoulders: nimotsu wo — ni suru.

Bumpa 狐舞分弧 (takare no nagare). The streams branching from a fountain; fig. of teaching, or doctrines transmitted from some
BUNAI ブナイ 分配 — suru, to divide, apportion.

BUMPITSU ブンピツ 文等 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.


BUNPO ブンポ 分付 — suru, to command, order, bid, conjoin; to charge. Syn. meirei.

BUN ブン 文 (fumi) n. Writing; letters; composition; literature: — ni tassuru hito, an accomplished scholar.

BUN 分(wakachi) n. A part, portion, division, share; duty; station in life, circumstances, ability; rate: kore wa watashiki 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 kere, id.; oya-bun, the part of a parent; ichi go no moshibun gozaimasu, had not a word to say; tadaimo na — de, at the present rate.

BUNA ブナ n. The beach tree.

BUNAN ブナン 無難 (nyanami nashi) Free from trouble; without accident or harm; safety.

BUN-BUN-NI ブンブンニ 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 ブンチン 文籍 n. A paper-weight.

BUNCHI ブンチ 表 n. The name of a bird.

BUNDAI ブンダイ 文星 n. A support or rest for holding a book.

BUNDO ブンド 綾碧 n. A kind of bean, Phaseolus radiatus.

BUNDO ブンド 文選 (fumi no michi) n. Literature; learning; letters; belles-lettres: — wo shirazu shite budō tsui ni shōri wo ezaru koto, military science alone, without a knowledge of literature, can never give success.

BUNDORI ブンドリ 分拝 n. Seizing the spoil of the vanquished: — suru, to seize by violence; to plunder; to loot; — mono, spoils, loot, plunder.

BUNEN ブネ恩 無念 Carelessness; heedlessness; inattention; forgetfulness.

BUNGA ブンガ 文雅 — na, chaste; genteel; classical; refined in taste; cultured.

BUNGAKU ブンガク 文学 Literature; literary studies; especially the Chinese classics.

BUNSEN ブンセン 文系 n. Condition; place; social position; circumstances; station in life: — wo hakaru, to consider one's circumstances; — shō no na, a person of good position, or exalted circumstances; — sha, a rich man. Syn. MIBUN, BUNKAI.

BUNSO ブソウ 分毫 The least particle; a bit, mite; — wo shinru.

BUNaria ブソウ 無外外 n. Above one's circumstances, or condition in life.

BUNGYO ブソウ 分業 Division of labor.

BUNJAKU ブソウ 無雅文 — na, weak, effeminate or unwarlike from a predominance of literary taste.

BUNJI ブソウ 文事 n. Literature; belles-lettres; letters: — mi wo yudaneru, to devote one's self to literature.

BUNJI ブソウ 分時 n. A minute.

BUNJIN ブソウ 無尽文人 n. A person of refined taste; one fond of poetry, beautiful penmanship, drawing, etc.

BUNKATSU ブソウ 分割 — suru, to divide, partition, as a country.

BUNKAI ブソウ 分家 n. Leaving the paternal home to set up house for one's self, as a younger son: — wo suru.

BUNKAI ブソウ 分見 n. To survey, or measure the height, or distance: — suru. Syn. sokkōyu.

BUNKAI-DOU ブソウ 分道分見道具 n. Surveying instruments.

BUNKAI-ENU ブソウ 分庵分見絵 n. The chart of a survey.

BUNKO ブソウ 文庫 n. A library or place for keeping books; a box for keeping books in; a trunk.


BUN-KWAN ブソウ 無官 n. A civil officer (not military).

BUNKETSU ブソウ 分截 — suru, to be rent or asunder, cracked open: kuni ga — suru; chi ga — suru.

BUNRI ブソウ 文理 n. The style in writing; the tenor of a composition.

BUNRI ブソウ 分理 n. The smallest particle, mite.

BUNRI ブソウ 分解 (wakachi hanasu) Analysis; assay; separation: — suru, to separate; to asunder; to analyze, assay.

BUNRI ブソウ 分類 n. Classification; class; genera: — suru, to classify.

BUNRYO ブソウ 分類 (wakete osamuru) — suru, to divide and rule over.

BUNRYO ブソウ 分量 n. Weight; proportion; quantity: wai kusu or ichi do ni — ikura nominusho ka, how much of this medicine shall I take at one time? Syn. mekata.

BUNRYO ブソウ 分流 n. Branch, division, as a stream.

BUNSEKI ブソキ 分解 n. Analysis; decomposition of a compound into its constituent parts; assay: — suru, to analyze, to assay.
BUNSHI ズシ 分子 n. Atom, particle.
BUNSHI ズシ 分詞 n. (gram.) A participle: genzai — present; kawoco — past.
BUNSHI ズシ 文身 n. Representation; personification: Amido no —
BUNSHI ズジ一分身 n. Tattooing the body.
Syn. HORIMONO.
BUNSHITSU ズジ 文具 Ornamental or natural; artificial or natural: — kim-pin, elegance and simplicity in harmony.
BUNSHO ズシ 分署 n. Branch police station: — chū, the chief officer of —.
BUNSHO ズシ文書 n. A writing, composition, document.
Syn. FUMI.
BUNSHOKU ズジ 文具 n. Ornament; embellishment; decoration: — wo.kuwaeru, to embellish, adorn.
BUNSHOKU ズシ 分署 n. A partial eclipse of the sun.
BUNO ズン 分岐 (ii-hiraku) — suru, to explain, excuse, defend.
BUNO ズン 分岐 n. (mat.) Vulgar fraction.
BUNTEI ズテイ 文科 n. The style of a writing.
BUNTEI ズテイ文科 n. Rules of composition; grammar.
BUNTEI ズテイ 文科 n. su ru, to communicate by letter.
BUNUN ズン文言 n. Literature; literary times: — ga sukan ni nara, literature is flourishing.
BUNYARI ズヤリ n. A sling for throwing stones.
Syn. ZUMAI.
BUNYO ズニ ポ イ 豊穢 n. A fruitful year.
BUNZAI ズニ サイ 分支 n. Condition, place, or social position; kind; (used only of inferiors): chō-nin no bun-zai to shite furakchi no yatsu da.
Syn. BENGEN, MURIN.
BUFFIN ビフィン 物品 (shina-mono) n. Articled; merchandise; commodity.
BUFFO ビフィオ 仏教 n. Buddhism: — ni iru, to become a Buddhist.
BURLA-BURLA ブラブラ adv. (coll.) In a swinging, or dangling way; idly; without object; vacantly; loungingly: — shite aruku, to roam about idly, without any particular business; bura-bura yamai, a chronic state of ill health, neither sick nor well.
BURAI ブレイ 風紀 (yorukoto nuki) Useless; good for nothing: — mono, a vagrant, a loafer; — no, vagrant, loafer.
BURAKU ブラクラ 部落 n. Province or section of country (used of savage tribes).
BURNET ブランケット n. (derived from Eng. word) A blanket: ket is now commonly used.
BURANKO ブランコ n. A swing.
BURARI ブラリ adv. (coll.) Dangling; hanging loosely; idly: burarito kakara, to hang loosely; — san, an idler, a loafer.
BURATSUKU, KU ブラツク i.v. (coll.) To be idly passing the time; to be without object or employment; to lounge about.
BUREI ブレイ 風紀 n. Rudeness; impoliteness; vulgarity; devoid of good manners: — wo togameru, to censure rudeness; — na yatsu da, a vulgar fellow.
Syn. SHITSUREI, BURASHO.
BURI ブリ n. Name of a fish.
BURI ブリ adv. During; time since: mika-buri, for three days' use; to-ka-buri no kusuri no kudesure, give me medicine enough for ten days; hisashi-buri nite Yokokama ye kimishita, I have not been to Yokokama for a long time; hisashi-buri de tenki yoku daraimashita, it is a long time since we have had pleasant weather (before to-day). Also same as furi 熱 manner, deportment.
BURI-BURI ブリブリ n. A kind of toy.
BURIKI ブリキ n. Plates of tinned iron; tin plates.
BURI-BURI ブリブリ 戦戦 adv. (coll.) Trembling: kowagatte — furita, to tremble with fear; samakute — furameru, to tremble with cold.
Syn. WANA-WANA.
BURU ブル adv. (coll.) Genera and species; class: — wo waakete atsimeru, to collect and arrange in classes; — ken-zoku, the family.
BURYAKU ブリヤク武略 n. Military plan, or stratagem.
BUSHAD ズハブ MAD 無作法 adj. Not acting according to the rules of propriety; impolite; rude.
Syn. SHITSUREI, BUREI.
BUSAIKU ブサイク 不細工 (coll.) Bad workmanship; badly made; unskillful: — ni dekita, badly made: — na hako, a badly made box.
BUSATA ブサタ 無沙汰 (coll.) (otouze nashi) Remissness or negligence in visiting, writing, or sending word or inquiry, (used by way of apology): ohi ni go — itashimashita, I have been a long time without coming to see you, or hearing of you.
BUSAI ブサイ 勇敢 (eukushi) Not many persons or troops; few persons: tasei ni — totemo kamawaronu, a few are unable to contend with a multitude.
BUSAMATO ブシャマト 勇射的 n. Shooting at a target with the bow.
BUSHI ブシ 武士 (samurai, mononofu) n. A cavalier; one belonging to the military class; a soldier.
BUSHIN ブシ軍袖 (samurai, mononofu) n. A cavalier; one belonging to the military class; a soldier.
BUSHINTO ブシ 軍本無信心 n. (coll.) Indig-
kao ga dasaren, as I am in disgrace with my employer, I cannot show myself. 

BESUKAN ブシュカン 佛手杖 n. “Buddha’s fingers”; the Bitrus sarkodactilis. 

Betsu ブッサ希 (narabi nashi) adj. Without an equal, or match; unequalled; unparalleled. 

BESSAN ブサン 備仏 (hotokote-mairi) Visiting the temples, or graves, for worship: — ni yuku. 

Syn. SANKEI. 

BESSAN 仏像體 n. A Buddha. 

BESSHI ブッ杉 仏師 (hotokote teukuri) n. A maker of Buddhist idols. 

BESSHTSU ブッシュ物質 n. Substance; matter. 

Bessho ブッシュ物色 — suru, to search for a person by his picture or likeness. 

Bessho ブッシュ物跡 adj. Exciting commotion, tumult or disturbance; dangerous: — na koto, commotion; yo michi ga da — da, it is dangerous travelling by night. 

Syn. SAWAGASHII, YAKAMASHIKI. 

Besse ブッ賽 步数 n. The area or solid contents of anything; (used only in arithmetic). 

Besui ブッ睬 無粹 adj. Disagreeable; unpleasant. 

Buta ブッ牛 牛 n. A pig, hog: — no niku, pork. 

Syn. INOKO. 

Butabuta ブタバタ adv. (coll.) Fat; corpulent: — futotte iru. 

Butai ブ台 舞台 n. The stage of a theatre: — wo fumu, to appear on the stage; play in a theatre; to have an experience of anything. 

Butare-ru ブタレ badass pass. or pot. of buchii, (coll.) To be struck, hit, or beaten: bo de butareta, struck by a club. 

Buttare-ru ブタレ caus. of butsu. To cause or let another beat, or strike: teukamaete — , he seized him and let (another) beat him. 

Butchimaru ブチ丸 See buchi-shime. 

Butchouza ブチウサ ブチ再装頂面 n. A morose, surly countenance. 

Buto ブト舞踏 n. Dancing; a ball: — wo moyo, to get up a dance. 

Buto ブト n. A kind of fly, gnat. 

Butsu ブッ仏 (hotoke) n. The supreme being of the Buddhists; Buddha, or Shaka; Buddhism: butsudan — 像 the shrine or altar where the family idol and tablet is kept; butsudou — 寺 a Buddhist temple; butsugo — 言 the language of Buddha; a buddhist word; butsugyô — 具 the furniture or utensils used in Buddhist worship; butyûji — 僧 the worship or mass said for the dead; butyûji — 僧 a Buddhist temple; butsuna — 寺 a room in which a Buddhist idol is kept, and where religious services are performed; a chapel; butsue — 衣 clothes worn by Buddhist priests; butsue — 彩 pictures of Buddha; Buddhist pictures; butsuno — 像 an image of Buddha; a Buddhist idol. 

Butsu プッ 打 See buchi, to strike. 

Butsu プッ物 (mono) n. A thing: bambutsu, all things; teki, one thing. 

Butsu-bachi プッバチ 備仏 n. Punishment inflicted by Buddha. 

Butsu-butsu プッブッ 滅滅 adv. (coll.) The noise of water boiling; bursting of bubbles; grumbling: — waki-tatsu, to boil up with a bubbling noise; — kogoto wo itu, to grumble and scold to one’s self; — to itu. 

Butsuga プッガ物怪 (mukau kochira) External things and self; — no kubetsu nashi, making no distinction between things and one’s self. 

Butsu-gu プッグ仏供 n. Offering made to a Bud. idol. 

Butsukusa プックサ in, to grumble. 

Butsumon プッ門 仏門 n. Buddhism: — ni iru. 

Butsuri プッリ物理 n. Nature; principle or laws of things; second causes. 

Butsuraku プッラク物理学 n. Natural philosophy; physics. 

Butsuron プッロン物理 n. The common talk; public opinion: — kyo-kyo, talked about by everybody. 

Butsuzai-see プッザイセ 仏在也 Whilst Shaka lived or was in the world: — no toki. 

Buttai ブッタイ物理 n. Matter; substance: — no gakumon. 

Buttousu プットス見, See buchi-tsaiishi. 

Buttataku プッタク See buchi-tataki. 

Buttsuke プッブ n. ni itu, to speak directly or to one’s face. 

Buttsukeru プッスケ爾 See buchi-tsunke. 

Bu-ten ブトン武運 n. Military fortune, or luck. 

Buwake ブウケ部分 n. Divided into classes; arranged in classes; percentage: — wo suru, to classify; to sort; — wo toru, to receive a percentage. 

Buye ブヤ賭博 n. Public service rendered by the lower classes to government: — ni deru, to go out on public service. 

Syn. YAKU. 

Buyoja ブヨジン 無用心 Careless; heedless; negligent; unmindful; improvident. 

Buyo ブヨio 武勇 n. Military valor, or courage. 

Buyu ブユo 烈 n. A gnat. 

Byakko ブヤコ白狐 (shiroi kitune) n. A white fox. 

Byakudan ブヤクダン 白檀 n. Sandal-wood. 

Byakue ブヤクエ白衣 (shiroi koromo) n. The white garment used as an undress by the Tenshi; any colored undress; also the clothes or shroud in which a body is dressed for burial.
BYAKUô 白花 n. A protuberance on the forehead of Buddhist idols, supposed to be the organ of omniscience.


BYAKURI 白髪 n. White mucous stools.

BYAKUDÔ 白河 n. White wax.

BYAKURO 白毛 n. Pewter.

Byô 白 same as bekku. Way; appearance: sukû - mo mien, do not see any way of saving.

Byô 鎾 n. A tuck; a small nail with a large head.

Byô 鎭 n. Imperial ancestral temple.

Byô 白鶴 (yamai). Sickness; disease; malady; illness. Used only in composition, as: byô-chû, - が during sickness; while sick; byô-gan, - 長 sore eyes; byô-go, - 伏 (yamai agari) after a sickness; byô-in, - 院 a hospital, infirmary; byô-ja, - 住 a sick person; a patient; byô-jö, - 佇 a sick-bed; byô-ka, - か a sick family; a house where there is sickness; byô-kaku, - が a sick guest, or stranger; a hospital patient; byô-ki, - 气 (yamai) sickness; disease; malady; illness; byô-kou, - お (yamai no ne) the origin or cause of disease; byô-ku, - ク sufferings or pains of sickness; byô-nun, - 男 calamity or a misfortune occasioned by sickness; byô-nin, - 人 a sick person; a patient; byô-ni, - 納 sufferings from sickness; affliction; byô-sui - 死 death from sickness; a natural death; byô-kin, - 間 a sickly person; an invalid; byô-shô, - 造 symptoms of disease.

ByôBU ビョウブ 嘲風 n. A folding screen; - isô, a pair of screens; - hanzô, one screen.

Byô-nô ビョウベ ベ chá adv. Indistinct from distance; scarcely to be distinguished, as anything on the distant horizon.

Byô-DAN ビョウダン 磚壇 n. The altar where ancestral tablets are kept.

Byô-dô ビョウドウ 茶壇 (tairaka-ni hitoshi) Even and equal; just and equal; - ni kaburu, to distribute equally; - ni suru, to make equal; - no sheri, equal rights.

C.

CHA チャ茶 n. Tea: - wo irete ki na, make some tea (to a servant); - wo niuru, or - wo senjiru, to boil tea; - wo tateru, to make tea from the powdered leaf; - wo tru, to fire or roast tea; - wo kiiku, to powder tea; - wo tsuru, to pick tea; - wo seisuru, to prepare the tea for market; - wo tsururu, to pack tea in boxes; - wo furuma, to serve out tea; - wo sonaeruru, to make offerings of tea; - kwai, a tea-party; - ni suru, to make light of, deride.

Cha チャ a (vulg. coll.) Same as jaa.

Chabako チャバコ茶箱 n. A tea-chest, or box.

Chaban チャバン茶箱 n. A waiter in a restaurant, or eating house; a kind of theatrical performance; a farce.

Chabatake チャバタケ茶園 n. A tea plantation, or a field where tea is grown.

Charentô チャレントウ茶雑貨 n. A portable chest with drawers and furnace for preparing tea when on a journey.

Chabin チャビン茶舎 n. A tea-pot.

Chabishaku チャビシ茶舎 n. A tea ladle.

Chabo チャボ鳥鶴 n. A bantam fowl.

Chaboki チャボウキ茶帚 n. A feather brush, used in sweeping up tea when grinding it in a mill.

Chabon チャボ茶壺 n. A tea-tray.

Chabukuro チャブクロ茶袋 n. A small hempen bag used for holding the tea in boiling it.

Chabune チャブネ茶船 n. A flat-bottomed boat, with heavy gunwales, pushed by a pole, and used for carrying earth or heavy loads.

Chadai チャダイ茶壈 n. A stand for a teacup; a saucer.

Chadai チャダイ茶代 n. A present made to servants, etc., at hotels and tea-houses: - wo yaru, to give.

Syn. SAKATE.

Chadansu チャダンス茶釜筒 n. A cup-board for keeping tea and tea utensils.

Chadashi チャダシ茶注 n. A teapot for pouring out tea.

Chado チャド茶道 n. The art of making tea.

Chadôu チャドウ茶道具 n. Vessels and utensils used in making tea.

Chagama チャガマ茶釜 n. A pot for boiling water.

Chagaru チャガー茶滓 n. Tea grounds.

Chagawashi チャガワシ茶果子 n. Fruit, or sweetmeats eaten with tea.

Chahôji チャハジ茶舎 n. A vessel for heating tea leaves before drawing; a tea-fermer.

Chaire チャイレ茶入 n. A tea-caddy.

Chairi チャイリ茶煎 n. A pan for firing tea.
CHA-NO チャノ色 n. Tea-color.
CHAJAN チャジャ運 n. A tea-cup.
CHAJIN チャジン茶人 n. A master in the art of preparing powdered tea; an eccentrical person.
CHAKASHI-SU チャカシス茶 t.v. (coll.) To hoax; to befool; to trick; to impose on, banter, humbug.
SYN. そろべる。}
CHAKASU チャクサ 茶渕 n. Tea grounds.
CHAKU チャク茶器 n. Utensils for preparing tea.
CHANKI チャンキ茶巾 n. A tea-towel or napkin.
CHANKO チャンコ茶濁 n. A tea strainer.
CHANKU チャンク茶具 n. The principal wife or mother of the house.
CHANKURU チャンクル茶具 n. Arrival at the capital.
CHANO チャノ茶房 n. Arrival in port.
CHANDO チャンド茶道 n. A coat.
SYN. そつ隅、そつげ。
CHANGO チャンゴ茶器 n. A coat.
SYN. shirai, 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. そつ隅、そつげ。
CHANO チャノ茶房 n. The principal wife.
CHANKAN チャンカン茶具 n. The eldest son.
SYN. そつ隅、そつげ。
CHANUKAN チャヌカン坊 n. The eldest son.
SYN. そつ隅、そつげ。
CHANUKABAI チャヌカ拜坊 n. The eldest son's line, or descent through the eldest son of each generation.
CHANUKABAI チャヌカ拜坊 n. The principal wife.
CHANKEN チャンケン茶器 n. Ship arrival: kon-nichi - i tashimashita, the ship arrived to-day.
CHANKUSHI チャクス会士 n. The eldest son; the heir.
SYN. あおれ、そつげ。
CHANKUSHU チャクス会士 n. to put the hand, to commence to do.
CHANKUSAN チャクサン坊 n. A descendant in the regular line of the eldest son.
CHANKUTSU チャクツ坊 n. Arrival; coming: suru, to arrive, reach, come; nisokun no - wo shiraberu, take account of the number of coolies at work; gunzei no - wo tekeru, take account of an army, of the chiefs, and their clansmen who compose it.
CHANKUTSU チャクツ坊 n. To wear; put on: suru, to put on clothes.
CHAKUSAI チャク幸茶席 n. (ca ni tsuku) To sit down; take a seat: suru.
CHAGAMA チャガマ n. iq. chagama; (Tokyo dialect).
CHAMAME チャマメ n. A kind of confectionery made of beans coated with sugar.
CHAMASHE チャマシ茶煎 n. Rice boiled in tea.
†Chi ね n. Wind. Only used in compounds, as ko-chi, hayu-chi.
†Chi な n. A reed or tall grass.

**Synd. kata.**

Chi ち (ten) A thousand; — to-е, a thousand years; — tabi, a thousand times.
Chi な n. A loop; — wo tsukeru, to fasten a loop to anything.
Chi 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.

Synd. tsuchi, tokyo.

Chi 地血 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 saunau, derangement of the menses; — ga kuderu, discharge of blood; — wo tomureru, to stop the flow of blood; — ga deru, it bleeds.

Synd. ketsu.

Chi チ乳 n. Milk; the breasts.
Chi タ智 n. Wisdom; shrewdness; cleverness; knowledge: — no aru hito, a clever person; mu — , ignorant.

Synd. kashikori, satori.

†Chi テ adj. Contraction of toshi, year; used only in numerals, as butachi, misoja, etc.

Chian チन n. Peace; tranquility: — wo samatageru, to disturb the peace.

Chian-tai-bansho チアンサイバンショ 治安裁判所 n. The Court for the preservation of the peace.

†Chiare チアレ n. A miscarriage, abortion.

Chisare チバレ n. N. Weaning: — wo shita, to be weaned; — wo sareru.

Chibare-mono チバレモノ n. A swelling of the breast.

Chibashiru-chi チバシル 血走 i.v. To bleed; to run with blood: chibashiru manako, blood shot eyes.

Chibi チビ i.v. To waste away little by little; wear away; grow less and less: mai nichi tsukatta kara toishi no hōchō no chibita, the wheatsone 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 of which has been worn down. Synd. heru.

Chibi-chibi チビチビ 微弱 adv. Little by little; a little at a time; in small quantities; in dribs and drabs: kanе wo — watosu, to pay money a little at a time; — sake wo nomu.

Synd. sukoshi-zutsu.

†Chibiki チビキ n. — no ishi, a rock so large that it takes a thousand men to move it: — no tsuna, a very strong rope.

Chibou チボウ n. Clever at planning; fertile in expedients.

Chiburu チブル血振 n. The shivering of lying women; the cold stage of milk fever; dizziness.

Chibusa チブサ乳房 n. The nipple of the breasts: — wo fukumaru, to give a child the breast.

**Synd. ginnan.**

†Chichikawa チシハク adv. Variously: — hito wa iu tomo.

Chichu チ丘 ari (tachi motoru), — suru, to be slow; to hesitate; to delay: — naku, without delay.

Synd. chichosuru, tamerau.

Chichu-kai チ丘かい地中海 n. The Mediterranean sea.

Chidare チダレ adj. Smereaded with blood.

Chidari チダリ n. A chimney.

**Synd. kemuridashi.**

Chidome チドメ血止 n. A styptic.

Chidori チドリ n. — na, slow to understand; stupid; foolish.

Chidorii チドリ千鳥 a. A snipe or plover; — ashii ni aruku, to walk with steps crossing each other, as a snipe, or to totter; — ni nii, to cross-stitch.

Chie チエ n. Wisdom; intelligence; talent; cleverness; ingenuity: — fukaki 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.

Synd. kashikoi, kiko, saichi.

Chi シュ n. A thousand-fold.

Chi-en チェン延 運延; to be late; tardy: — ni oyobu, to be delayed.

Chi-en-ko チェノ科 n. Wisdom which, like fire, purifies the heart from passion and lust. (Bud.)

Chizuki チズク i.v. To grow in intelligence, or knowledge: dan-dan chizuitte otona ni naru.

†Chifuri チフリ no kami チフリノカミ n. The god of roads, who protects travelers.

Synd. dojin.

Chifu チフス (Eng.) Typhus; ch5 — , typhoid fever; hahshin — , eruptive typhus.

Chigai チガイ a. To make to differ, or different; to dislocate; to vary: korondeede no suji wo — , I fell and put my arm out of joint.
CHIKOU チョウ駕養 n. Disgrace; dishonor; shame; opprobrium: — wo toru, to be disgraced; — wo ataru, to disgrace another.
Syn. haj. haczakushime.

CHIKA チカ n. Near; close by.

CHIKADONARI チカドナリ n. Near neighbor.

CHIKAGATE チガテ n. Hunger; craving food.

CHIKARO チカロ adv. Lately; recently; of late; latterly; — wa hayari yamai oku, epidemic diseases have prevailed much of late; — kita, came lately; — katouikenai, much obliged; — ni nai mezurashii koto, not for may years such a strange thing.
Syn. kongoata, kin-bai, kongooro.

CHIKAGOTO チカゴト n. Oath; i.q. chikai.

CHIKAI, KI-KU-SHI チキアイ n. Near. — chikai wo mussubu, to bind by an oath; chikai wo tateru, to take an oath; chikai ni somuku, to break an oath.
Syn. seigou.

CHIKAI, KU-CHI チキヤチ i.v. To take an oath; to swear; to vow; promise, covenant: ware mato wo inukazuma chikatte kono ba wo saraji, I swear, if I do not hit the mark, I will not leave this place.

CHIKAKU チカク n. Feeling; sensation; sensibility: shinkai wo chikaku wa don ni uru, the sensibility of the nerves is blunted; — nashi, insensible; without feeling; apathy.

CHIKAMARI チカメリ n. Appearing better for being near.

CHIKAME チカメ n. Near-sightedness.

CHIKAMICHI チキマチ n. A short road, near way.

CHIKATORI チカトリ n. Appearing the worse for being near.

CHIKARA チカラ n. Strength; ability; power; force; authority; influence: chikara wo arasi, to dispute about strength, trying who is the strongest; kane wo chikara ni suru, to rely on money; — wo yoset, to aid, assist; chikara wo awasuru, to unite together with strength, money, or talent, in order to accomplish something; — ni oyobu, to be able; — wo tanomi to shite, depending on his strength; — wo tsukau, to exert all one's strength; — ga ochiru, to be discouraged; to lose heart; to be disappointed; — wo otomu, to be disheartened, lose courage; — wo tekeru, to encourage.
Syn. rikki, inyo.

CHIKARA-DAKE チカラダケ n. A bamboo used to give strength, or carried by coolies to support a burden while resting.

CHIKARA-IN チカライン n. A Arkansas.

CHIKARA-KOBU チカラコブ n. A wrestler.

CHIKARA-DAKE チカラダケ n. A bamboo used to give strength, or carried by coolies to support a burden while resting.

CHIKARA-DAKE チカラダケ n. A Arkansas.

CHIKARA-DAKE チカラダケ n. A Arkansas.

CHIKARA-DAKE チカラダケ n. A bamboo used to give strength, or carried by coolies to support a burden while resting.

CHIKARA-DAKE チカラダケ n. A Arkansas.

CHIKARA-DAKE チカラダケ n. A Arkansas.
CHIKUSO チクシオ 鳴生 n. A beast, brute, animal. This word includes also birds and insects: — barami, giving birth to a litter, or triplets.

CHIKUSHO チクシオ 鳴生道 n. A place of torment in the Buddhist internum.

CHIKU-CHIKU 須催 - CHIKUBI 須比 - CHIKUDRI 須引 - CHIKUSAN 催連 - suru, to delay, procrastinate; to be tardy, slow.

CHIKUYO チクユ 酒 n. Wine; ardent spirit; sake.

SYN. SARA.

CHIKYU チクイ 青 n. An isthmus.

CHIKYODAI チクイドai 毛匠 - CHIKYUHI 枝匠 n. One named by the same nurse, or at the same breast; foster brother.

CHIMAKI チマキ 色 n. A kind of rice cake.

CHIMAKI チマキ n. Wound around with the chi grass.

CHIMAMERE チマメレ 紅潮 n. A blood blister.

CHIMAMIRE チマミレ 色潮. Smeared with blood.

SYN. CHIDARAKE, CHIMIDORO.

CHIMUKU チムク 血傷 n. Blood-shot eyes, or eyes reddened (as with anger).

CHIMATAMU チマタム 血没 n. Deranged in mind from rush of blood to the head.

CHIMBA チンバ (coll.) Lame; kata ー , lame in one leg.

SYN. NIKKO.

CHIMBIKI チンビキ 境曳 (coll.) Spinning cotton thread by the job.

CHIMBO チンボ n. The male member (used by children).

CHIMBOTSU チムボ 洗没 (chizumi iru) suru, to be submerged; to be lost, ruined, destroyed.

CHINP Wohn 猿 (tori-chizumeru) suru, to calm, subdue, settle, quell.

CHINUBU チヌブ 猿 (mezurashii mono) n. A rare thing; unusual and excellent; a curiosity.

CHIMA チマ n. Eye red from inflammation; conjunctivitis.

CHIMI チミ 噴霧 n. An elf, satyr, dryad, nymph of the woods.

CHÌMI チミ 食味 (earth food) n. Food produced by the earth itself without human labor (an ancient fiction).

CHIMIDORO チミドロ n. Smeared with blood.

SYN. CHIDARAKE.

CHIMMUKI チマンキ 紙 adv. Abridged; condensed; reduced in size; in miniature: — to shita youtai, a small and neat house.

CHIMMOCI チマンコ 師持 n. (coll.) Carrying goods or burdens of any kind by the job.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHIM-moku</th>
<th>56</th>
<th>CHI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHIMOKU</td>
<td>チンモク 浮気 n. Taciturn; silent; reserved.</td>
<td>Syn. MOKKEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦CHIMOKI</td>
<td>チモリ n. A watchman, policeman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦CHIMOTTO</td>
<td>チモト (a thousand stems) A multitude.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIRI</td>
<td>チリ n. Dried orange peel.</td>
<td>Rare and valuable things; treasures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIRIMAKU</td>
<td>チリヤタ n. The veils of the earth, in which gas is supposed to circulate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIN</td>
<td>チン 联 pro. I; me. Only used by the Mikado, when speaking of himself.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIN</td>
<td>チン 布林狗 n. A small pet dog.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIN</td>
<td>チン (ei) n. A small summer-house or saloon used for pleasure or amusements; an arbour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIN</td>
<td>チン 僆 n. Hire; fare; wages: tana-chin, house rent; jun-chin, boat hire, fare; tema-chin, price of labor; da-chin, fare for transporting on horseback; un-chin, freight, fare; — wo hanau, to pay the hire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIN-TO</td>
<td>チントー n. China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦CHINA</td>
<td>チャナ n — ni tetsu, to have one's name hoised abroad (generally on account of a love affair).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦CHINA</td>
<td>チナ n. The foot-stalk, or peduncle of a flower or fruit. Syn. hoso.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINAMI</td>
<td>チナミ 綿 n. Connection; relation; alliance; cause; reason: — wo musubu, to form an intimate alliance. Syn. EN, YUKARI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINAMI-NI</td>
<td>チナミニ 図 adv. To take the opportunity, in connection with, or apropos to this subject: sen-koku tsuba-banashi no uchi ni uma no koto ga arimashita ga, sono no, uma no koto wo kurasu o hanashi o mushihamau, as there was something said about a horse in the war-story just told, I will take the occasion to speak about the horse. Syn. TSUIDE-NI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINATSU</td>
<td>チナツ 鋭い — suru, to put down, suppress, quell, subdued.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIN-CHIN</td>
<td>チンチン (vul. coll.) — de iru, to be jealous; intimate, loving, spooney: — kamo-kumo de iru, to be spooney.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINCHO</td>
<td>チンチョ 稠重 n. Happiness; bliss: — suru, to prize, value highly. Syn. KERUKO.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINDAI</td>
<td>チンダイ 燦々 n. A garrison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINDAN</td>
<td>チンドン 燦然 (mezurashi banashi) n. News; rare and excellent story.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINDEKI</td>
<td>チンデキ 汰抄 (shizumi oboru) n. — suru, devoted to, immersed in, addicted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINFU</td>
<td>チンフ 鋭弱 (furukusai) — na, trite; common; nct now: — no setsu, a trite saying.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINOKO</td>
<td>チノカ 鹽言 (furuki kotoba) n. A trite or common saying.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINGIN</td>
<td>チギン 錯運 — suru, to speak to one's self, soliloquize: skagura sen to — suru, &quot;what shall I do,&quot; he said to himself.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINGO</td>
<td>チゴ 鉤物 (shizume mamoru) — suru, to govern; to guard and keep in subjection; to tranquilize.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKI</td>
<td>チンキ 珍奇 (mezurashi koto) n. A strange thing; unwonted; uncommon affair; (generally in a bad sense).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINJU</td>
<td>チンジュ 鎮番 (shizume mamoru) The presiding or guardian deity of a place: — suru, to garrison; — ju, a garrison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINJUTSU</td>
<td>チンジュツ 鎮物 (mushii noberu) — suru, to state, tell; relate: — sho, a written statement, memorial.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKIKAI</td>
<td>チンキライ 鎮薬剤 n. (med.) Antispasmodic medicines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKI</td>
<td>チンキ 珍器 n. A rare and precious utensil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKI</td>
<td>チンキ 丁剣 (Eng.) n. Tincture: tetsu chinki, tinct. of iron; fukuhō — compound tincture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKIN</td>
<td>チンキン 貨物 n. Wages; hire. Syn. CHINSEN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKINBORI</td>
<td>チンキンボリ 洗金箱 n. Carved and gilt work; chased gold work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKO</td>
<td>チンコ 琛美 n. Delicious (said of things eaten with sake).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKO</td>
<td>チンコ i.q. chimbo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINKU</td>
<td>チンク 金錠 — suru, to be extinguished, as a conflagration: — suru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINOMICHI</td>
<td>チノミチ 血道 n. Blood-vessels; dizziness; rush of blood to the head; headache; circulation of blood, (only used of women): — ga okoru, to have dizziness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINOMISO</td>
<td>チノミソ 奶子 n. A sucking; an infant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINORI</td>
<td>チノリ 地利 n. The strong, advantageous, or important strategic places of a country: ten no toki wa — ni shikazu. Syn. YOJAI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦CHINORI</td>
<td>チノリ n. — no yuki, a quiver capable of holding many arrows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINOWA</td>
<td>チノワ n. A ring made of the tall grass called chi, supposed to protect against the plague.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINETSU</td>
<td>チンチョウ 上楼 (narabe sonaeru) — suru, to arrange, put in order.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHININ</td>
<td>チニン 濃続 (shizumi shizumaru) Ruin; destruction; perdition (Bud.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSATSU</td>
<td>チンサツ 雉鴞 — suru, to poison; kill with poison. Syn. DOKUSATSU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSEI</td>
<td>チンセイ 種類 — suru, to subdue, calm, settle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSEI</td>
<td>チンセイ 売手 n. Hire; wages; money earned.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSEI</td>
<td>チンセイ 珍奇 (mezurashi hanashi) n. News; nan zo — wo gosamarin sa, is there any news?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSHA</td>
<td>チンシャ 檀謝 (mushi-wake wo suru) — suru, to explain, or plead in one's defense; to apologize.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSHI</td>
<td>チンシ 槍客 (toku to kangaeru) — suru, to think deeply, consider well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSHIETO</td>
<td>チンシエト 獎仕事 n. Work done by the job or piece; job work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSHIJO</td>
<td>チンシホウ 獎書 (mezurashi shomoten) A rare and valuable book.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINSHIJO</td>
<td>チンヒョウ 洗酒 — suru, to be intoxicated; dead drunk. Syn. JUKUSUI, MEITEL.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chintai チンタイ 鎮豪 n. A governor or chief civil magistrate formerly appointed by the Shōgun to Nagasaki.

Chintei チンテイ 鎮定 — suru, to settle, repress, subdue, quell (as an insurrection).

Chintō チンとう 管撃 (itami shizume) n. (med.) Anodyne: — zai, id.

Chiruni,-ru チルヌ t.v. To smear with blood; consercate with blood.

Chirushi チルス n. A wet-nurse.

Syn. Yobun, Tsuguru.

†Chirō [i. v.] チリナモ n. A wet-nurse.

Syn. Uba.

Chirinoko チリンコ (coll.) — na, small; little; diminutive; tiny.

Chirinana,-ru チリンナム i.v. To be scattered.

Chirinashi チリンナシ adv. In a flickering, fluttering, or scattering manner; twinkling; dazzling: yuki ga — to furu, the snow falls with a fluttering motion.

Chirihara チリ原 adv. Few; dispersed; scattering: yuki ga — ochiru, the snow falls in scattered flakes.

Chirimame,-ru チリバメ i.v. To scatter, flicker; to move with a quick jerk; to flap, whisk; to scatter.

Chisran チラン 治乱 (osamaru midareru) Tranquility or disturbance; peace or war; order or riot.

Chirai チライ 善 adv. A glimpse, glance; a short transient view or sound: — to miru, to glance at; — to kiku.

Chirashi,-su チラシ数 i.v. To scatter; to disperse: kaze ga kuna wo fuki-chirashu, the wind scatters the snow; hibana wo chirashite tatakau, they fought making the sparks fly.

Chirashi チラシ n. The act of scattering; dispersion.

Chiratsuki,-ru チラツキ雨 i.v. To flicker; to twinkle; to be dazzled; to flutter: hoshi ga —, the stars twinkle; kaze ga suteki —, the light flickers in the wind, iri-hi ga sashite me ga —, the eyes are dazzled by the setting sun; yuki ga —, the snow falls in a fluttering manner.

Syn. Hirameku.


Chiri,-ku チリ橋 i.v. To be scattered; dispersed, dissipated: sumi ga —, the ink spreads (as in porous paper); momiji ga —, the red leaves of autumn are scattered.

Syn. Sanzuru.

Chiri チリ 楽n. Dirt; rubbish; litter; dust; a little; least bit; (met.) for the busy world: — wo huru, to clean away dust; yo no —, the affairs or things of this world (Budd.); — tsunami yama no haru, dust piled up becomes a mountain; — ni tsuyu no, to study ancient books; — no hoka ni oru, to live excluded from the world.

Syn. Gomi, Aruta.

Chiri チリ 菜塚 n. Chili (country).

Chiri-bakari,-ru チリバカリ adv. With a neg. not as much as a grain of dust: — not the least; not a bit, or mite.

Chiri-banke,-ru チリバンメ錶 i.v. To carve; to engrave; to ornament by inlaying with gold or silver; kim wo —, to inlay with gold; azusa ni —, to carve in blocks of azusa (for printing).

Syn. Koro, Yendo.

Chirimai,-ru チリバメ み. To be covered with dust; become dusty.

†Chirimoi,-ru チリボフ adv. To be scattered; dis

Syn. Shira-bara, Sanzan.

Chirikai,-au チリカフ adv. To fall in confusion; to be scattered, as flowers blown by the wind.

Chirike チリケ 裏柱 n. Nape of the neck.

Chirimin チリメン 斓絵 n. Crape: — goro, mousseline de laine.

Chirimasa チリサマ地理者 n. A geographer.

Chiritori チリトリ 懐擁 n. A dust pan.

Chirizuka チリツカ n. A dirt heap; heap of dirt.

Chirō チロウ 湯渕 n. (med.) Menorrhagia.

Syn. Nagachhi.

Chiro-cho チロトロ adv. In a flickering manner; with a short, irregular motion — moeru, to burn in a slow and flickering manner.

Chirochiri チロチリ 溼浸 n. A metal pot for warming sake.

Chiryaku チリヤク 知略 n. Discretion; wisdom and sagacity in planning, or contriving.

Chiryoku チリョク 知力 n. Intellect; intelligence; intellectual power.

Syn. Chie, Satori.

†Chishu チサ智者 n. The ancient form of chisha.

Chisago チサゴ n. A dwarf.

Chishan チサン選選 (osoku mairu) — suru, to be late or tardy in coming.

†Chisato チサト千里 n. A distant country.

Chisetsu チセキ 地贈 (tochi no ikitsu) n. The advantages of a region, as for military purposes.

Chisenshi チセキ治験 n. The effects of government administration on a country.
null
(CHO) 60 (CHO)

Chōeki チョウエキ 懲役 n. A convict.
Chō-en チョウエン 鳴炎 n. (med.) Inflammation of bowels; enteritis.
Chōju チョウジュ 朝獲 (mamieru) - suru, to have an audience with the Emperor.
Chōjutsu チョウジェツ 精超 - suru, to transcend; surpass: - gaku, transcendentalism.
Chōjufuku チョウフク 重複 (kasasuru) - suru, needlessly repeating or doing anything over again.
Chōga チョウガ 賀賛 n. Congratulating the Emperor, as on the birth of a son.
Chōgaku チョウガク 朝学 n. Mechanics.
Chōō チョウ ゾウ官 n. Decision of the government.
Chōgō チョウゴ 丁銀 n. A silver coin weighing 37 momme.
Chōgakuhō チョウガク ホウ・朝講 - suru, to append.
Chōhan チョウハン 番半 n. Odd and even;
gambling: - suru, to gamble.
Chōgakusya チョウガク サヤ n. Long hair; the hair suffered to become long in parts that should the shaved.
Chōhatsu チョウハツ 朝発 (mesarete deru) - suru, to levy on the property for public service.
Chōhei チョウヘイ 軍兵 Paper-money.
Chōkin チョウキン 恩兵 n. Enlisted soldier; conscript: - rei, conscription laws.
Chōkai チョウケイ 朝かい - ni ozuru, to receive a summons or invitation to court.
Chōmō チョウモウ 重薄 Convenient; useful; serviceable; precious: - na mono, to value.
Syn. benri.
Chō-in チョウイン 職印 (in wo ozu) - suru, to affix a seal, or signature.
Chotto チョット 一寸 (same as chotto) adv. For a moment, instant, little while: - o mise kudasare, let me look at it; - o yori nasait, come in for a moment.
Chōja チョウジャ 像者 n. A rich man; one in good circumstances: - tomi ni akazu, the rich man is not satisfied with his riches.
Chōji チョウジ 丁子 n. Cloves.
Chō-ji チョウジ 停止 - suru, to forbid for a season; to stop; cease temporarily.
Syn. kinzuru, tenomururu.
Chō, kō チョウ, ホウ 長大 l.v. To grow long or large, grow up; to increase; to excel, become great, surpass; to be more and more addicted to: bun-gei ni, to excel in literature and polite accomplishments; aobō ni, to, be more and more fond of pleasure.

Syn. nobi, okiku, kari, sugukuru.
Chōji-awase, -ru チョウジアハセ 打合 l.v. To plan together; to agree upon a plan.
Syn. sōdan suru.
Chōji-gashira チョウジガシラ n. The charred sot, resembling a clove, which forms on the wick of a lamp.
Chōjutsu チョウジツ 長足 (nagai hi) n. A long day.
Chōjo チョウジョ 重重 (kasansu-gane) adv. Over and over again; very many: - medetai.
Chōjō チョウジョ 朝長 n. A superior in rank.
Chōjyo チョウヨウ 朝年 n. The highest point; the summit, top: yama no, - top of a mountain.
Syn. teikai, zetsūkō.
Chōjyō チョウヨウ 朝子 n. Eldest daughter.
Chōju チョウジュ 朝主 n. Long life.
Chōjutsu チョウジツ 著述 - suru, to write or compose a book: - shu, an author, editor.
Chōka チョウカ 朝家 (lit. morning house) The country of Japan, as used by a Japanese—my country: - no tame ni inochi wo otozu, to die for one's country.
Chōken チョウケン 朝顔 n. A long-sleeved coat worn by a kake.
Chōken チョウケン 職見 (mamieru) - suru, to visit the Emperor.
Chōkakushu チョウカクブ 参議院 n. A kind of small and fast river-boat.
Chōkoku チョウクoku 備金 (takawaigeine) n. Money which is treasured up, or laid by: - azukari-dokoro, post-office savings-bank.
Chōki チョウキ 朝客 (san-dai) - suru, to go to court; visit the Emperor.
Chōkin チョウキ サン BUILDING n. Erasing the name from the town-register.
Chōkaku チョウカク 直角 n. (mat.) A right angle: - sankaku, a right-angled triangle.
Chōkan チョウケン 直戦 (tadachi n isi bai) - suru, to reprove a superior to his face.
Chōkake チョウケイ 直理 n. Diameter; calibre.
Chōkakutō チョウケホト n. (derived from Eng. jacket) A vest, jacket.
Chokkakuda チョウクラデ 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 migo, just take out and see. Syn. chotto, chotto.
Chōko チョウコ 顕微 n. (med.) The symptom of disease; sign; omen.
Chokokochokoro チョコココーラ adv. (coll.) Frequently; often: - mairaimasu, to go frequently.
Syn. shiba-shiba, tabi-tabii.
Chōkoku チョウコク 形制 n. Carving; engraving; sculpture: - shi, an engraver, carver, sculptor.
Chokokai チョコカライ (coll.) Pedantic; affected; having only a smattering of learning; pretending to learning: - na yatsu.
Syn. koshaku, kutasu.
Chōku ちょうく n. Dressed vegetables.
Chōku ちょうく 筒 n. A small cup for drinking sake.
Chōku ちょうく 直 (tadashii) Straight; right; just; upright; honest: — na hito, an honest man.
Chōku ちょうく 勅 Imperial; relating to the Mikado; imperial command.
Chōkíchō ちょうきちょう 直賜 n. (med.) The rectum.
Chōkōgaku ちょうこうがく 務類 n. An inscription or name presented to a miya or tera by the Tenshi.
Chōkōsen ちょうこうせん 直言 n. Spoken truly, or in a direct or straightforward manner, to a superior.
Chōkō-gwan-ji ちょうこうかんじ 直院寺 n. The temple where a Mikado is buried.
Chōkō ちょうこう 勅定 n. Mikado's orders, or edicts.
Chōkō ちょうこう 勅授 n. Imperial gift, as a sword, sword, cloth, etc.: — no shima.
Chōkōkan ちょうこうかん 直講 n. Open, direct advice, or remonstrance.
Chōkōyo ちょうこうよう 直許 n. Imperial permission.
Chōkumai ちょうくまい 直命 n. Imperial command.
Chōkumai ちょうくまい 勅免 n. Imperial permission or grant.
Chōkumon ちょうくもん 勅問 n. Enquiry of the Emperor.
Choken ちょうけん 禅院 n. The heir-apparent to the throne.
Choken ちょうけん 禅院 n. (adv.) The Emperor.
Choken ちょうけん 禅院 n. An official appointment directly from the Emperor.
Chokupsu ちょうくぷす 勅授 n. Standing or others.
Chokubai ちょうくばい 勅免 n. Enquiry of the Emperor.
Chokumai ちょうくまい 勅命 n. Imperial order, or command.
Chokumai ちょうくまい 直頌 n. (mat.) A right line; straight line.
Chokumai ちょうくまい 直頌 n. Direct; immediate.
Chokushihon ちょうくしょほん 直書 n. Imperial ambassador.
Chokusho ちょうくしょう 直抄 n. Mikado's letter, or edict.
Chokusansō ちょうくさんそう 勅答 (Tenshi no kotae) n. The answer or reply of the Tenshi.
Chokusansō ちょうくさんそう 勅議 n. Literal translation.
Chōkwa ちょうくわ 重科 (omoki toga) n. A heinous crime; felony.
Chōkwain ちょうくわい 長官 n. The chief officer or head of a department of government; president.
Chōkyu ちょうきゅ 長久 (nagaku hisashii) A long time; eternal; ever: — fūki.
Chōmon ちょうもん 阁門 n. (med.) Dropsy of the abdomen; ascites.
Chōmatsubumi ちょうまつぶみ 長鼻 v. The name of a bird; a species of fieldfare (Turdus fuscatus).
Chombori ちょうぼり adv. A dot, speck; the least quantity: suzuri ni misu wo — irete kudasai, just give me a speck of water on this inkstone.
Chomei ちょうメイ 明 (akiraka) — na, clear; plain; manifest; evident.
Syn. Meihaku, Arawa.
Chomei ちょうメイ 命令 n. Imperial command.
Chomei ちょうメイ 長命 (naga tiki) n. Long-life.
Chomoku ちょうむき 鳥目 n. (lit. bird's eye) A small rash, from its resemblance to a bird's eye; money.
Syn. Owari, Zeni.
Chomon ちょうもん 聴聞 — suru, to listen to; to attend, as preaching, or a sermon.
Syn. Kiku.
Chōna ちょうな 亭 n. An adz.
Chōnai ちょうない 町内 (machi no uchi) In the town: kono hito wa watakushi no — ni orimasu, this man lives in the same town with me.
Chōnai 柴屋 n. Oldest son.
Syn. Chakun, Soyo, Chakushi.
Chōnetsu ちょうねつ 湖潮 n. (med.) Exacerbation or increase of fever.
Chōnen ちょうねん 町人 n. Towns-people; citizens of a town; common people; not a samurai.
Chōno ちょうの n. i.q. Chōna.
Choppori ちょうポリー adv. (coll.) A little; small
Chombori ちょうぼり 勅効 n. in quality or size: — bana, a little nose.
Chōren ちょうれん 銅鏡 n. Drill; parade; military exercises: — suru, to parade; to march; gunzei wo — suru, to drill an army; — ba, parade ground.
Syn. Sōren, Jindate.
Chōsai ちょうさい 長卒 n. Name given to an eta or hi-nin; in vulg. col. chōrimbo.
Chōsai ちょうさい 張里 n. A horse doctor.
Chōrin ちょうりん 起倫 Eminent; excelling others.
Chōro ちょうろ 長老 n. The superior in a monastery of the Zen sect of Buddhists; an elder.
Chōro ちょうろ 嘆嘆 — suru, to make sport of; to quiz; to make a fool of; to treat with irony; to mock, ridicule, jeer: hito wo — suru.
Syn. Azakeru, Ourō suru, Naku.
Chōroku ちょうろく 朝倉 i.v. To cheat; play foul.
Chōrokyō ちょうろくょう 長老会 n. The Presbyterian church.
Chōryoku ちょうりょく 重力 n. Gravitation.
CHOTAN チャウタン 長嘘 — suru, to have a deep sigh.

SYN. TANSOKU, NAGEKU.

CHÔ-TAN チャウタン 長嘘 (nagai mijikai) Long and short.

CHÔTÊ チュテイ 朝廷 n. The Imperial court; the Emperor.

CHÔTÊ チュテイ 重絵 (kasane tadau) Going over a book or writing, in order to correct or improve.

CHÔTEKI チュテイ 朝敵 n. A rebel; an enemy of the Emperor; a traitor to one's country.

SYN. MUNONIN.

CHÔTO チュトウ 仕業 (naga michi) A long journey.

CHÔTO チュトウ 打 (same as chôchô-to) ADV. Sound or appearance of cutting and thrashing.

CHÔTU チュットー — (same as chottu) ADV. (coll.) A little while: a moment.

CHÔTSUKAI チュツカイ 威横 n. A hinge, joint.

CHÔ-YA チュヤ 朝野 (kuni shimo) The government and people: tomo ni odoroku.

CHÔYA チュヤ 長夜 (naga yo) n. Long night.

CHÔYAKUNIN チュヤクンイン 町役人 n. Town-officer; ward-officers, including manushi, toshiyori, kumagashira.

CHÔ-YÔ チュヨウ 朝幼 (otona kodomo) n. Old and young.

SYN. ROJAKU.

CHÔTO チュトウ 重陽 n. A holiday on the 9th day of the 9th month (o.c.).

CHÔZEN チュゼン 憨然 (uriuru katachi) ADV. Sad; sorrowful manner: tamoku suru.

CHÔZU チュツ手水 n. Water used for washing the face or hands: tsukau, to wash the face or hands: suru, make water.

CHÔZUBA チュツバ 手水場 n. A privy, water-closet.

SYN. KAWAYA, SETSU-IN, KÔKA, HABAKARI.

CHÔZU-BACHI チュツバチ 手水鉢 n. The basin of water for washing the hands kept near a privy.

CHÔZUMÉ チュズメ サーキュ処 n. Sausage; a pudding made by stuffing an intestine with meat.

CHÔZURU チョズル オンシル長 i.v. See choji.

CHÔ チュ n. Cancer of the breast.

CHÔ チュ (nuka). Middle; centre; middling in quality; medium; in; within; during; whilst; in the course of; throughout; ge — superior, middling, and inferior; koku —, in the country.

SYN. MANNAKA.

CHÔ ク ク (aoa) n. Empty space; air: to tende nigea, flew away; — ni buraturi sagatta, hung dangling in the air; chûnori wo suru, to ride in the air; — ni agaru, to ascend in the air.

CHÔ ク ク (nuka). Middle; centre; middling in quality; medium; in; within; during; whilst; in the course of; throughout; — gen mimi ni sakaraō, faithful words are unpleasant to the ears.

SYN. MAMEYAKA.

CHÔ ク ク n. Commentary; notes: — wo kuku, to write a commentary on a text.
CHUNIN 仲人 n. A middle-man; mediator; go-between.

Syn. NAKAIDO, AIBATSU-NIN, ATSUKAI-NIN, BAI-
SHAKU, KUCHI-KIKI, CHU-HO.

CHUNORI 中近 n. Walking in the air; a play-actor who appears to walk in the air.

CHUO 中央 n. The centre, middle.

Syn. NAKARA, MANNAKA.

CHUSAI 中票 - suru, to slay; to kill; to punish with death.

CHUSO 中将 n. Assistant prime

CHUSHI 中立 n. Neutrality; neutral state; kyoku-gai.

CHUSUKU 中流 (nagare no naka). The middle of a river, or stream.

CHUSUKA 中阁 (n.) Lieuten-

CHUSHO 中尉 n. Anciently a female officer in the Mikado’s palace.

CHUSUKA 中箱 (n.) Omitting the middle of a writing; contracting the middle of a word; syncope.

CHUSUKU 中立 (n.) Middle; middle-man; to settle a dispute; to act as umpire; to arbitrate; - nin, an umpire, arbitrator.

CHUSUKAI 中将 n. A stratagem, plan, scheme.

Syn. NAKARIGOTO, SAKU-RYAKU.

CHUSUKI 中既 n. Yesterday.

CHUSUKEN 中根 (kuji wo hiku) - suru, to draw lots.

CHUSUKE 中説 n. Fidelity; loyalty; patriotism.

CHUSUKAI 中篇 n. A commentary: - suru, to explain or illustrate with notes; to comment upon.

CHUSHI 中止 (nakayoro de 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 中定 (todomaru). To stop at a place in traveling.

CHUSHIKO 中所 n. A plane used by carpenters for middling kind of work: see arashiko and jishiki.

CHUSHIN 中心 (manaka) n. The centre; middle; the heart; focus.

CHUSHIN 中進 Report; communica-

cation; message or statement of facts (to a superior): suikaku yori hikaku wo motte Tōkyō omote ye — ni oyabu, to report from the western provinces to Tōkyō by a courier.

Syn. TOTOKETU, SHIRASERU.

CHUSHIN 中心 忠心 n. Fidelity; loyalty; patriotism.

CHUSHIN 中心 忠心 n. A faithful or loyal servant: - ji kan ni tsuken, a faithful servant will not serve two masters.

CHUSHI 中校 n. (mil.) Lieutenant-

CHUSHI 中校 n. The 5th month; middle month of autumn (o.c.).

CHUSHO 中校 n. The second month, or middle month of spring (o.c.).

CHUSO 中校 (n.) A foundation, basis.

Syn. MOTOKU, ISHIKURE.

CHUTAI 中隊 (n.) A company of infantry, four of which make a daitai or battalion.

CHUTAI 中隊 n. Middle or second class: - shitsu, medium quality.

CHITO 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-DŌ, NAKA-TO.

CHUTOU 中条 n. The 11th month, or middle month of winter (o.c.).

CHUTO 中条 n. To reside; to be stationed (usually spoken of an ambassador).

CHU-W 中有 The dark space intervening between earth and hades (Bud.): - no yami ni maya, to wander about in outer darkness.

CHUYA 中夜 (yonaka) n. Midnight.

CHUYA 中夜 (hiru yoru) n. Day and night.

CHUYA 中夜 n. The doctrine of the mean; the proper middle path; not inclining to one side or the other.

CHUYA 中夜 n. The middle ages.

CHUKETSU 中経 (naka tae) n. Giving up; ceasing 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.

CHU-
D.

**DA**

**DA** (coll. contr. from *de aru*). It is often used in the colloquial as a substitute for a sentence, or something understood: *nana da*, what is it? *ara wa dare da*, who is that? *naturi wa ite da*, when is the festival? *kore wa nana da*, what is this? *fude da*, it is a pencil; *sayo da*, it is so; *kyō wa atsui hi da*, this is a hot day; *sore da kara watakushi iya da*, so then I don't want it; or, *da kara tya da*, id.; *da to iute* (or *daatte mo*), *sonna warui koto wa dekinai*, even if it be so, I cannot do such a wicked thing; *da ne*, still; granting it to be so; be it so; but, *me no warui hodo kurushii koto wa nai*, there is nothing so painful as a sore eye, *da ne*, ha no itai no mo *kurushii yo*, granting all that, the toothache is also painful.

†**Da** ガ n. A kind of game played with cash: *wo utsu.*

**Da** ガ 优 inferior in quality; mean; low; common; poor; cheap; coarse; — *mono*, an article of inferior quality; *da-washi*, low-priced confectionery; *da-yakusha*, a low play-actor.

**Da** 映 鑑 Numerical for horse-load, about 225 catties or 300 pounds: *nimotsu ichi da*, one horse-load of goods.

**Da** ビ 願 n. (a Bud. word) Burning the bodies of the dead; cremation: *dabi wo suru*; *dabi-sho*, the place where dead bodies are burned.

**Da** 映 警 n. A picture painted in thin colors.

†**Da** サ I n. A painting in)i*.

**Da** 映 番 i.q. *dochi*, of which it is a corruption.

**Da** 映 趣 n. Fare for transportation on horses or coolies.

**Da** 柴 dachi, a *tai, truss.

**Da** 映 荒 n. The ostrich.

**Da** 映 信 n. Fretfulness; petulance; crossness; as a child: *dada wo in*, to fret and whine (as a cross child).

**Da** 映 刺, **Da** 映 刺 i.v. To fret; to be cross, ill-tempered.

**Da** 映 弦, **Da** 映 弦 i.v. To fret; to be cross, ill-tempered, fretful: *ano ko wa tsune*. —

**Syn. suneru.**

**Da** 映 筆 n. A cross, fretful child; cross-patch.

**Da** 映 語 i.v. (coll.) To be cross, ill-tempered, fretful: *ano ko wa tsune*. —

**Syn. suneru.**

**Daen** 映 水 Oval; elliptical in shape: — *na mono*; — *kei*.

**Syn. tamago-nari.**

**Dagoku** 映 水 juggal (jigoku ni ochiru) Falling (or going) into hell; (Bud.) — *suru.*

**Dat** 映 代 n. A stand, base, or frame-work for supporting something else; a pedestal, stock; *chadai*, a cupstand; *shoku-dai*, a candle-stick; *teppō-dai*, a gun-carriage, gun-stock; *funidai*, a foot-stool.

**Dat** 映 代 (yo) n. Age; dynasty; reign; generation: *ban-dai*, all generations; always; eternal.

**Dat** 映 代 (shiro) n. Money given in exchange for anything; cost; price; vicarious; a substitute: *dai wo harau*, to pay the cost; *wata no dai wo uketoru*, to receive the price of cotton; *dai ni tatsu*, to act as a substitute.

**Dat** 映 题 n. A theme, text, subject, topic; a standard, rule: — *wo dosu*, to propose a theme; *kono keshiki wo* — *ni shite uta wo yomu*, to make a piece of poetry on this landscape; *nandai*, a difficult text or subject.

**Dat** 映 紙 顔 第 The ordinal prefix: — *ichi*, the first; *dai-ni*, the second.

**Dat** 映 紙 顔 大 (oki) n. Great; large; big; *gakukan*, a great scholar; *goku jō no shina*, a thing of the very highest quality; *no tsuki*, the long months; *kichinichi*, a most lucky day; *shō*, great and small.

**Daibara** 映 紙 顔 場 n. A fort, battery: — *wo kizuku*, to construct a fort; *odaiba*, id.

†**Daiban** 映 紙 顔 背 椅 n. A dining table.

**Syn. handai.**

†**Daibandokoro** 映 紙 顔 本 i.q. midaidokoro, or concubines' apartments; harem.

**Daibansho** 映 紙 顔 背 椅 所 n. The dining room in the Mikado's or in a priest's dwelling.

**Daiben** 映 紙 顔 大 便 n. Feces; excrement: — *wo suru*, to go to stool.

**Syn. daitō, kuro.**

**Daibenshiki** 映 紙 顔 大 便 代 便 公 使 n. Chargé d'Affaires.

**Daibu** 映 紙 顔 大 便 coll. cont. of *daiban.*

**Daibun** 映 紙 顔 大 便 大 十 adv. Very much; to a large degree; for the most part: — *yokunatta*, he is much better; — *suwakishu natta*, it is much cooler. —

**Syn. yoroto, sukoburu.**

**Daibutsu** 映 紙 顔 大 法 n. A large image of Buddha.

**Daichō** 映 紙 顔 大 车 n. (med.) The large intestines.
Daidai 代 dai. For generations; from age to age.

Daidai 代 dai. A kind of bitter orange.

Daidai-daishichi 大直七 n. A highway; main-road; — mise, selling goods on the street spread out upon the ground; — gozhu, a story-teller.

Daidaino 代大野 n. June Highway; it is a fixed estate, very great; once it was the home of the Sun-goddess, Tenshi-dainin or Amaterasu omi kami, from whom the imperial family has descended.

Daidin-ke 代大内氏 n. A family at Kyoto from which the high officers were formerly chosen.

Daijiri 代治り 鉄頭 n. The breech or butt of a gun.

Daijou 代興大veau n. The great conveyance; a system of Buddhism; i.e. maha-yana.

Daijubu 代上大夫 n. Strong; firm; solid; well fortified; able to resist; noble, robust, sound in body; fixed; settled; safe; secure; certainly; surely.

Daijokusho 代護書房 n. The imperial university at Kyoto.

Daiika 大河 n. A large umbrella carried before high officials.

Daijima 大島 n. Change of dynasty, reign, or headship of a family.

Daijigen 大建根 n. A lawyer, attorney, advocate.

Daijissai 大次西 n. The ceremony of offering rice to the Kami by the Ten-shi, to announce to them his ascension to the throne.—coronation.

Daijosan 代上宗 造山 no. The title of a Mikado who has retired or abdicated the throne; also called daigokuten or jōkō.

Daijun 代上 n. A kind of shovel fixed on a stand, used for carrying fire.

Daikei 大興 n. Price; cost; value.

Daikei 大興 n. A kind of mask like a lion’s head; ball-playing.

Daisen-daikei 大山大興 n. The period of greatest cold, one of the 24 terms, extending from about Jan. 21st to Feb. 6th (o.c.).

Daisen-daikei 大山大興 n. A kind of confectionery.

Daikei 大興 n. Price; value; money paid in exchange for goods.

Daitokai 大東 n. The large pillar in the centre of a house.

Daitokuten 大東 the god of wealth, Fuku no kami.

Dakon, or Daku 大木 n. A kind of large raft, Raphanus sativus.

Dakuro 大黒 n. A ship-builder; — no —, a ship’s carpenter.

Kakurayousai 大黒大氏大興 (O atsumari) n. (chr.) A synod, council.
DAISINKU ダイシンク 英 宗 n. A kind of long robe with a large crest worn by nobles, before the times of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

DAISHO ダイショ 代官 n. A lieutenant, or deputy officer, who superintended the affairs of an estate or fief belonging to the Shogun.

DAISHIN-IN ダイシンイン 大院院 n. The Supreme Court.

Daimyo ダイミョ 大名 n. The name or title of a book; also, the title of the prayer of the Nichiren sect of Buddhists, viz., na州 myo horengyo.

Daimon ダイモン 大門 n. A kind of long robe, prescribed for, or visiting the sick in the place of the regular physician.

Daimyo ダイミョ 大名 n. The name of a feudal or military chief whose income was over 10,000 koku of rice.

Dainagon ダイナゴン 大副官 n. The title of an officer in the court of the Mikado next below naidaijin.

Dainaike ダイナイキ 大内記 n. The chief private secretary of the Mikado.

Dainan ダイナン 大難 (o wasawai) n. Great calamity, or affliction.

Dainashiki ダイナシキ 大難 (coll.) adv. Spoiled; dirty; — ni maru, to be spoiled; kimono ga — ni furukawatta, the garment is old and spoiled.

Dainin ダイニン 代任 (kawari no hito) n. A substitute, proxy, deputy.

Dainin ダイニン 代任 (kawari yaku) n. An official who acts in the place of another; a substitute in office.

Daitō ダイト 大高 n. Rhubarb.

Daitō ダイト 大音 (ogoe) n. A loud voice.

Dairi ダーリ代理 n. A substitute, agent: — nin, id.; — konsi, acting minister or charged d'affaires.

Dairi ダーリ 内裏 n. The palace of the Mikado; also the Mikado: — sana.

Dainikey ダインキ ダイキ kichi n. Great power; great strength: — bu-sō.

Dainikeki ダインケキ ダイセキ 大理石 n. Marble.

Dainyo ダインユ 留物 n. Money given in exchange for goods; price; cost.

Daininchi ダインチン ダイニチ n. Great festival or holiday.

Daisakus ダイサクス 番際 n. A stanza of poetry composed upon a given theme.

Daisan ダイスン 大参 n. The highest official of a han next below the han-chūji, lately substituted for the word karo.


Daisen ダイセン 大山 n. The highest official of a han next below the han-chūji, lately substituted for the word karo.

Daisen ダイスン 大参 (kawari yaku) The coming of one in the place of another: — shin chiin —

Daishō ダイスオ 大城堡 n. A Buddhist priest who acts as a substitute for another.

Daisō ダイス大師 n. The title of the highest grade in the Buddhist priesthood; an archbishop.

Daisokuten ダイソクテン 大聖天 n. A stand with a furnace on it, used in making tea.

Daitai ダイテイ 大隊 n. The main body or substance; general principles, essence: bukkyo no —, the main doctrines of Buddhism.

Daita ダイタ 大隊 (mil.) Battalion (of infantry).

Daitenzan ダイテンザン 大岳 (kino no futou) Great courage; courageous; audacious; bold; impudent: — maru hito; — futeki no kusemono.

Daitō ダイト 大興 n. The throne or office of Emperor: — wo tsugu, to succeed to the throne.

Dainichi ダインチイ 大興 (omurari tsunai) Great crime: — nin, a great offender.

Daizenshiki ダイゼンシキ 大興式 n. The officer in the Mikado's court who controls the food of the Emperor, and feasts and entertainment of guests.

Daizō ダイゾ 大常 n. i.e. daizō.

Daizu ダイズ 驚 呼 n. Curse; imprecation.

Daizai ダイザイ 享院 n. The base or pedestal of a tomb-stone, or image.

Daizai ダイザイ 大罪 (einaru tsunai) Great crime: — nin, a great offender.

Daitokudo ダイトクド 大徳 n. An honorable title.

Daitokoku ダイトクク 大国 n. Given to a Buddhist priest.

Daitokyō ダイトキョウ 大興教 n. Star-nise.

Daizai ダイザイ 星院 n. The palace of the Mikado; also the Mikado: — sana.

Daiki ダイキ 大喜 n. Acting in a happy mood.

Daikeri ダイケリ ダイセキ kichi n. Great power; great strength: — bu-sō.

Dakura ダク ダケ n. A kind of large white bean, Soja hisshuda.

Dakurak だくら ダクラ 疾病 n. Infirm, or weak in body, indolent; imbecile: — nite yakunitanu.

Dakura ダク ダケ n. A kind of large white bean, Soja hisshuda.

Dakurak だくら ダクラ 疾病 n. Infirm, or weak in body, indolent; imbecile: — nite yakunitanu.
DAMARI ダマリ 竪 n. Silence; without speaking: — deruru, to do anything without telling; — no maku, a theatrical scene where the actors are silent; pantomime; — de kiku, to hear in silence.

DAMARI-RU ダマリ 竪 i.v. To be silent, still; not to speak: damatte iru, to be silent; da-

DAMASARE,-RU ダマサラ 習 (pass. of damasu)

To be deceived, cheated.

DAMASHI-SU ダマシ 竪 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; kataru wa hito wo — mono da, the impostor is one who deceives men; kodomo wo —, to divert a child.

DAMASHI-SU ダマシ 竪 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; kataru wa hito wo — mono da, the impostor is one who deceives men; kodomo wo —, to divert a child.

DAMASHI-TORU ダマシトゥ 習 t.v. To take by cheating.

DAMASHIGO ダマシゴ n. (coll.) Stars.

DAMBIRA ダンピラ 十九 n. A broadsword.

DAMBUKURO ダンブクロ n. Pants; trowsers made in foreign style.

DAME ダメ (coll.) Vain; useless: kusuri wo nashite mo — da, it is useless even to take medicine.

DAME 竪 n. The pieces lost in a game of checkers; omission; anything overlooked; refuse: — wo shiraberu, to examine if anything is omitted.

DAMI-MU ダミム i.v. (coll.) Rustic; coarse; hoarse; damitaru ko, a coarse voice.

DAMASARE,-RU ダマサラ 習 (pass. of damasu)

To be deceived, cheated.

DAMASHI-SU ダマシ 竪 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; kataru wa hito wo — mono da, the impostor is one who deceives men; kodomo wo —, to divert a child.

DAMASHI-SU ダマシ 竪 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; kataru wa hito wo — mono da, the impostor is one who deceives men; kodomo wo —, to divert a child.

DAMASHI-TORU ダマシトゥ 習 t.v. To take by cheating.
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); butsu-dan, an altar.

Dan 丹 男 n. A man, son; 5th order of nobility —baron.

Danchi 住居地 (atatakai tokoro) n. A warm place, or country.

Danchō 住居地 務場 (harawata wo tatsu = exceedingly ignored or afflicted; — no onoi, felt great grief.

Danban 住居 役所 adv. In ranks; step by step; gradually; by degrees; great; many; various: — to ga agaru, gradually a better hand at; —atsu ooboshimeshi, how great is your kindness. Syn. ot-oi, shidai-shidai ni.

Danbara 丹目 n. Checked; striped crosswise; marked or cut across in sections; irregular: — no hata, a flag with cross stripes; — ni someru, dyed with cross stripes; — byūshi, irregular sounds, loud and soft.

Dangan 住居 断崖 n. A steep bank.

Dano 除道 n. Preaching; lecture; a sermon by a Buddhist priest: — wo kikun, to listen to a sermon; heta no naga —, the long sermon of a novice. Syn. seppō, hōdan, kōshaku, sekkyō.

Dango 除道 重陽 n. A dumpling, or bread cooked by boiling: hana yori —, (prov.) a dumpling is better than flowers.

Dankoku 除道 去国 n. Judging a criminal.

Dan 道 adv. Even; only; as much as; at least, at any rate: nani to koten kataob — nak, had not even a word to answer; oto — been sa, if only there be no sound.

Dan 検 n. A dog-tick.

Dan 地産 n. Goods carried by a packhorse.


Danji-ru 除道 論 i.v. To speak, talk, say: o danji moshitai koto ga aru, I have something I should like to say to you. Syn. hanasi, kataru, iu.

Danjiki 除道 聖物 n. Religious fasting; abstaining from food: — wo suru, to fast.

Danjiri 除道 祭り n. An ornamented car drawn by oxen or men at festivals. Syn. darin.

Danjō 除道 無罪 n. A department of the government exercising judicial functions.

Danke 相名 採正 n. The parishioners, or families that support a Buddhist temple.

Dankeitsu 除道 國結 (maowi-in = suru, to unite together; to combine together. Syn. ketsuō.
DANZU KU ダンズル See danji.
DARA-KARA ダラカラ adv. (coll.) In a slow, sluggish manner; little by little; drop by drop: chi ga — to nagareru, the blood flows drop by drop; — or, gentle declivity.
DARAKE ダラケ (coll.) Used only in composition
with nouns — covered with, filled with, smeared with: kou ga sumi darake do, 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 i.v. To be languid, dull, sluggish, drooping, indisposed to exertion: kyoo waa asukute karada ga daraketa, to-day it is so hot I feel languid; daraketa nari, a languid, leisurely manner. Syn. YOWARE.
DARAKU ダラク 薬 (occhiru) — suru, to fall; to fail away; to apostasize; to fall; to degenerate (Bud.): jigoku ni suru, to fall into hell; daraku-sou, an apostate priest; neden ga — shita, the price has fallen; — shite bimbob ni natta, to fall and become poor.
Syn. OFNOKU, OHIRUBE.
DARANI ダラニ 勘定尼 n. Magic formulas taken from the Bud. sacred books and written in the Sanscrit character.
DARANISUKU, OR DARASUKE ダラニスケ 勘定尼介 n. A kind of bitter medicine.
DARAPPOSHI-NA ダラポシウナ (vul. coll.) adj. Disorderly; slovenly; irregularly.
DARASHINAI-KU ダラシシナイ (coll.) adj. Slowly; loosely; disordered; careless; obi wo — musubi, to tie the belt in a careless manner.
DARASU ダラス (coll. same as tare) pron. Who; whom: — ga itashita, who did it? — nite no or dare-demo, anybody, everybody, whoever; soko ni iru no wa dare da, who is 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 yarimasho 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, anybody.
DARASU ダラス t.v. (coll., same as tareru) To fall in price; to be putrid: wata mo sukoshi dareta, cotton has fallen a little; honyo soba mo chitto dare-kuchi da, the price of rice has begun to fall a little; sakana ga dareta, the fish is putrid. Syn. SAGARI, KEBAN.
Daroo ダロー cont. of de aru. Naze sonna ni yerryo suru daro, why are you so difficult? nagasa wo roku sun daro, it was about six inches long; ikusa ga okoru daro, I think there will be war.
DARU-KU ダルク adv. Same as daru; haru saki wa karada ga — naru, in the latter part of spring the body becomes languid.
Syn. KATTARUKU.
DARUMA ダルマ 造形 n. A follower of Shaka, and teacher of Buddhism who came to China in A.D. 350 and founded the Zen sect.
DARUMAKI ダルマキ 造形念 n. A festival in honor of Daruma on the 5th day of the 10th month (o.c.).
DARUMI-MU ダルミ命 i.v. (coll.) Same as tarumi.
DARSARE-RU ダサラレ (pass. and pot. of dasu). To be put out, sent away: ano owa wo yome ni itte dararetta, that woman was married but has been divorced; issen do dararenai, I cannot give a penny.
DARASE-RU ダサラ (caust. of dasu). To make or let another put out, pay out.
DASE-RU ダセレ (coll. pot. of dasu) Same as dasareru: kane wo daseru ka dasenai ka, can you pay the money or not?
DASEN ダセん 強烈 n. (med.) Salivary gland.
DASHI ダシ n. A sauce or flavoring for soup: katsu-ubushi no —, a sauce made of dried katsuo.
DASHI ダシ 蠍虫 n. An ornamented ear drawn at festivals and used for theatrical performances, dancing and music.
DASHI ダシ ware n. Pretext; pretense; excuse: yamai wo — ni suru, to make sickness an excuse.
Syn. KAKOTSUKI.
DASHI-RI ダシル t.v. To put out, take out, drive out, lead out, pay out, find out; to show; to cause to go out: cha wo dase, bring the tea; dashite miru, to take out and look; kane wo dashite 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; byaa ga aruki-dashita, the child has begun to walk; mesurashii koto wo kiki-dashita, I have heard a strange thing; ji wo ni-dashita, I have found the word; mise wo —, to set up a new store; kaze ga fuki-dashita, the wind has sprung up.
Syn. IDASHU.
DASHI-AI ダシアイ出品 n. Contributing; contribution; paying out together; investing in shares: ikura zetsu wo no — de kono mise wo o dashi-nasatta, how much capital has each person invested in this store?
DASHI-AKU ダシアク t.v. To contribute.
DASHI-JI ダシジー 捐献 n. Expenditures and receipts; the taking out and putting in: kane no — ga oto, to take in and pay out a great deal of money.
DASHI-JUKU ダシジク出舎 adv. Suddenly; by surprise, abruptly; at unawares: — hito wo tachiu, to strike a person at unawares.
DASHI-KU ダシク出舎 t.v. To elude; to stealthily get ahead of one; to steal a march, or get an advantage; to circumvent: kito wo —, to steal away from one.
DASSEKI ダセキ脱籍 n. Dismission from the register.
DASSHI, DASSHURU ダシュル t.v. To escape from, flee from; to leave; to abandon: kure wo —, to take off the shoes; yo wo —, to
DAS 71  DEB

abandon the world; hebi ga kwa wo — the snake casts its skin.

Syn. NUKU.

Dassist ダスassist (butsu wo mugu) n. Abdicating the throne.

Dasshustsu ダッシュ附属 (hukede) n. (med.) Prolapsus.

Dasso ダッソ附属 n. (med.) Gangrene; mortification; scab.

Dassō ダッソ附属 n. (med.). Flight; escape; desertion; (spoken of troops): — suru, to desert.

Datsai ダッサ附属 n. Abortion: — saseru, to cause abortion; — no kusuri, medicines which cause abortion.

Syn. xo wo orosu.

Datsuuchi ダッチ附属 n. An omission in a writing.

Datsu-1 ダッチ附属 n. Stripping off the robes of a priest, and turning him out of the priesthood: — saseru.

Datsuch ダッチ附属 (ji wo otoni) n. The omission of a character or word in a writing.

Datsusho ダッチ附属 (oki-moreru) n. An omission.

Datsuchi ダッチ附属 (ubai) n. To seize by violence; to capture.

Syn. BUNDORU.

Dattai-kwankotsu ダッタタイワンコ附属 (kutsu no) Writing the sentiment of another's poetry in different words; plagiarism: — wo soshiri wo manukarezu.

Dattō ダッター附属 (katana wo toru) Not wearing a sword; without a sword: hito no ie ni wa — nite iru ga reti nari, it is etiquette on entering a house to take off the sword.

Datsun ダッサン附属 n. A letter: — kudasare arigataku zonoi soro, many thanks for your letter.

Syn. TEGAMI.

De デ Post-pos. expressing the cause, manner, or instrument; the place, or time; sometimes answering to the sub. verb, being: as it is: with, by, at, of, in; because of, on account of: te de butsu, strike with the hand; fude de kaku, to write with a pen; fune de yuku, to go by ship; hitori de aru, to be by one's self; to be alone; Tōkyō de koshirēta, made at Tōkyō; take de koshirēta, made of bamboo; damari de yuku, went without speaking, or in silence; kore wa nan de aru, what is this?

kami de aru, it is paper; sayō de gozairasu, yes, it is so; dō de gozairasu, how is it? ano hito de wahereba dekitai, nobody can do it except him; samura de omou yō ni iowai wo deki-nai, because of the cold I fear you can't carry on your business as you wish; de motte, by means of, because of.

Syn. NITE, NI, WO MOTTE.

De デ A neg. suffix; cont. of zute or zu shite: shivade kanawaceru, must know; te no furede oku, to let be and not touch it; mono wo no ivade nige-usetari, without saying a word he disappeared.

In coll. sometimes used eliptically to express a strong affirmative; as, daiji ni teishu ga shinda mono nakaito sa, should not a wife weep for her dead husband so important to her? yata yomaiide sa-ata yomaiide koto ga aru mono ka, can't I write poetry as well as others? kono shi goto senaide sa-kono shi goto naru, should I let this work be without doing it?

Dr. ドル i.v. To go or come out, issue forth, proceed from; to arise, appear: uchi kara dete yuku, to go out of the house; detekō, come out; deta or demashita, has gone out; hi ga deta, the sun has risen; hina ga deru, to be out of employment; yoi chie ga deta, have found out how to do it; ka ga deta, the mosquitoes have come; kinome ga deta, the buds have sprouted; fune ga demashita ka, has the boat left, or has the ship sailed? seki ga deru ka, have you a cough? demasen, I have not; chi ga deru, it bleeds; ne-ase ga deru, I sweat at night; taisō hito ga deta, a great many people have come out; kawagi ga deta, there is a fire; kabi ga deta, it has mildewed.

Syn. IZUMU.

De-ai ディバック i.v. To meet while out; to meet with; michi de de-atta, to meet in the road; deai-gashira ni atane wo utsu, to bump heads just on going out; kaigō nite nampū ni deai, met with adverse wind at sea.

Deba デバック n. A kitchen-knife; carving knife.

Debana デバック出初 n. The first issue: cha no debana, a newly-made infusion of tea; mizu no debana, the first rush of a flood of water.

Debari デバック出 n. An out-station; a shop or office away from home; a police station.

Debari-ru デバック有出 i.v. To leave home and attend to business, or duty, at some fixed place: kenshū-shi tsuki rokusai ni dōjo de debaru, the teacher of the sword exercise six times a month attends at the gymnasium; bansho ye debaru, to attend at the police station; debari no isha, a physician who has regular places away from home for prescribing for the sick.

Syn. SHUTSUCHI SURU.

Debese デベス出前 n. Projecting navel; umbilical hernia.

Debetsu デベス出前 n. Projecting forehead.

Syn. ODEKO.
DEKIGOTO 業務 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.

DEKARU デカハル 出来 n. Change in going out to serve; doing duty in the place of one whose time has expired:  - nae, before one's time of service is up; - ga warui, it is badly made, or done; nani de dekita mono ka, what is it made of? hata no - ga yoi, the rice crop is good; shigoto no - ga o, the work done is great; deki su-deki ga aru, sometimes it is good, sometimes bad; good and bad; irregular;  - shidai mottekii, bring it as soon as it is done.

DEKI-su デキス 出来 i.v. To do, make; to produce; to finish; can, able: dekinu-keyo de kini-kot, can you do it, or not? dekinai, can't; dekinan, be not able. dekinukeyo de kina koto, you can't, can't understand, can't. dekita, the house is finished; kō toki wa kome ga yoku dekita, this year the rice has done well; are wa yoku dekita hito da, that is an honest man; nebuto ga dekita, have got a boat; kane ga dekita, have made money; ko ga dekita, has brought forth a child.

SYN. SHUTTAI SORYU, ŽEPO SORYU, SURU, ITASU, NASU.

DEKRA-AGARI デクラアガリ n. The work, production; the finish.

DEKRA-AGARI,-su デクラアガリ 出来とi.v. To be done, finished, completed; all done: - te ga —, the house is finished.

DEKAN デカニ n. Ready made articles; articles on hand: - de gozen wo da, to set out just such food as there is at hand; - no kimonokai, readymade clothing; - no tukue ga kitar, you have any tables ready made? - ſu, marriage without a go-between.

SYN. ARI-AI.

DEKAI-AL,-su デカイア出色合i.v. To be ready made; at hand; on hand: saiwa dekaitta shinya ga gorazimus, fortunately I have one ready made.

SYN. ARI-AU.

DEKAI, or DEKINAI デキバイ出来葉 n. That which is done, or produced; work; production; workmanship; the effect, result: - de ga, it is beautifully done; - de warui, it is badly done.

DEKIRU デキリン暴富 n. Riches acquired suddenly, or one who has suddenly become rich.

DEKIGEN デキゲン暴利 n. Sudden notion or fancy; sudden desire: - tư warui koto itashimashita, seized with a sudden notion I did wrong.

DEKIOKORU デキヨクロ出色心 n. Anything that happens or comes of itself without apparent cause; an affair which was unseen and unavoidable; an accident.

DEKIJUNSHO デキジンジャヤ n. Suddenly acquired riches.

SYN. DEKIBUGEN.
DEKKAI デッカイ adj. (coll.) Big; great; large: dekkaku natta, has become large.

DEKI or DEKU デケ or デケ木偶 A puppet or person with a projecting forehead.

DEKUBU デクブ adv. (coll.) Having ups and downs; uneven; full of hills and hollows: — to shite iru; — no chi.

DE-KUCHI デクチ 出口 n. Place of exit: the hole, orifice, nozzle, or door by which anything passes out; outlet.

DEKURUDAGI デクルダガ n. A puppet.

DEKUTSUKAI デクツカ a puppet-showman.

DEKUSUKE, -DEKU デクハセル出咄 i.v. To meet unexpectedly.

DEMA デマ出前 n. Food cooked in a restaurant and supplied to order.

SYN. SHIDASHI.

DEMARU デマル別当 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. demasu, neg. demasen, neg. fut. demasumarai) i.v. To go out, issue from, proceed from.

DEMATA デマタ 田畑 (ta hatake) n. Rice and wheat fields; fields.

DEMOL デムール A low, vulgar fellow; a bully; one who takes things without paying for them: — de sake wo nomu.

SYN. OGA.

DEMU デム n. A kind of food made of raw fish, or beef.

DEMUN デムン 搬送 (tsutae kiku) To know by hearsay; to hear from others; a report: — de wa jisetsu ga shirenai, knowing merely by report I am not sure of it.

DEMUN デムン電文 n. A telegraphic communication.

DEMUTSU デムプ 電物 (odomi mono) n. (chem.) A precipitate (from a solution).

DEMUYAISHI デミュヤイシ 田や氏 n. A rustic; a clownish, ignorant fellow.

DEMDE デムデ目 n. Projecting eyes.

DEMISHI デミシ出店 n. A branch store, agency.

DEMISHI デミシ出水 n. An inundation, freshet; — ga euru.

DEMO デモ (de and ma) conj. Either; both; or; whether; even if; soever. Found in compounds, as, nandemo, itsudemo, dochidemo, daredomete (which see): inu demo neko demo nikuato wo toru ka shiramu, it may be that both dog and cat catch the fowls; — ame demo furu ka shiramu, it looks as if it was going to rain; — yuki demo furaneba yoi ga, I fear we are going to have snow; — uso demo itte damashite toru ga yoi, if it is even by lying, better cheat him out of it; — sore demo tya da, I won't even for that; — nezumi demo hittsu so da, it looks as if a rat had taken it; — ocha demo agare, take some tea; — yama ye demo ugate miyō ka, would you not like to go up the hills and look about? — yuku to demo yukanai to demo ii yo, say whether you will go or not (it don't matter which).

DEMOKU デモク (same as demo, conj., but used as an adj.) Any kind; ordinary; common; middling kind: are wa — isha da, he is an ordinary doctor; — gakusha, a scholar of common ability; charlatan, pedant.

DEMPU デンプ電報 n. A telegram.

SYN. DENSHIN.

DEMPU デンプ伝法 n. Traditional religious rites, doctrines or rules; the bringing and introducing of a new Bud. sect: — no só, a priest who introduced Bud. religion.

DEMPU デンプ伝信 n. A secretly transmitted receipt, said of quack medicine.

DEMPU デンプ羽夫 n. A farmer, husbandman.

SYN. HAYAKUSHI.

DEMPUN デンプン 粉 (odomi ho) n. Starch.

DEMUKAI デムカ出村 n. Going out to welcome a guest; going out to meet: — ni yuku, to go out to receive a friend.

DEN デン 傳 (tsutae) n. Anything handed down, transmitted, or received from others; tradition.

DEN デン電 (inabikuri) n. Lightning.

DEN デン殿 (miya) n. The temple of a kami; the palace of the Tensai: — hon, the main temple.

DEN DEN 田 (ta) n. Rice-field: — ippo, one field.

DEN DEN 殿中 n. In the dwelling-place of the Shōgun or in the palace.

DEN DEN 殿堂 n. A palace.

SYN. KYODEN.

DENDO デンドル 僧侶 (michi ko tsutane) n. Preaching the Gospel: — shia, an evangelist; preacher of the gospel; missionary; — kwaish, a missionary society.

DENEN デンエン 田園 n. Farm; plantation.

DENAKU デナク 田楽 n. A kind of food made of baked tufo; also a kind of ancient music.

DENGO デンゴ 僧侶 (tsutae kotoba) n. Word; verbal message; transmitted from one person to another: — wo ukeru, to be informed of, or receive a message; — go — kudan saru haku soro, please inform others.

SYN. KOZUKETSU.

DENJIK デンジ田地 n. Rice-field; a farm, plantation.

DENJO デンジョ 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 fujō.
DENKU  デンクュ  教授 (tsutae sazuke) n. Delivering by teaching, or instruction: — suru, to instruct, teach; — wo ukeru, 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 shirumu) n. Records; history; chronicle: life: terra no — ni kuwa-shiku no steite aru, it is minutely related in the records of the temple.

DENKI  デンキ 電気 n. Electricity.

DENKOUTO  デンクトウ 電気炉 n. Electric light.

DENKO  デンコ ー 電気光 n. Flash of lighting.

DENKO  デンコ 灯火 n. Lighting.

DENSYU  デンシュユ 博士 n. Introducing and teaching religion.

DENKUSHI  デンクシキ 傳師 n. A missionary; evangelist.

DENKAI  デンクイラ 傳来 (tsutae-kitaru) Transmitted; handed down, inherited: renzō yori — no hokké, a valuable sword inherited from one's ancestors.

DENKYOKU  デンキョク 君 (denkukyoku) n. Students' association; teachers' association.

DENSEN  デンセン 電線 n. Telegraph wire.

DENSETSU  デンセツ 傳說 (tsutae-banashi) n. A tradition, story, saying, or report transmitted from one to another: — nite kikimashita, know it only by report.

DENSHA  デンシャ 田舍 n. A farm house; the country.

DENSHA  デンシャ 田舎 n. A farm house; the country.

DENSHIA  デンシヤ 田舎 n. A farm house; the country.

DENGU  デンギ 田舎 n. Land tax paid by farmers.

DENGU  デンギ 電舎 n. Electric battery.

DENTATSU  デンタツ 傳達 — suru, to deliver a message, to forward or transmit it from one to another.

DENTSU  デンツ 情報 n. Telephone.

DEHA  デハ 玻璃製出 pass. or pot. of deru, can go out; neg. derarenai, cannot go out.

DERO  デロ (coll. imp. of deru) Get out; go out.

DESHABARI  デシャルバリ 田舎ar た 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.

DESHABARI-RU  デシャルバリーi.v. (coll.) To rudely interrupt others while talking; to obtrude, or interfere in speaking: tenma wa deshabaru ni wa oyobanai, there is no need of your interference.

SYN. SASHIDERE, DESHURI.

DESHI  デシ 弟子 n. A pupil, scholar, disciple, learner, apprentice: — domo, pupils.

SYN. MONJIN, MONTEI, SENTEI, SEITO.

DESHIROBAI  デシホバイ 同門 n. Fellow-pupils; school-mates.

SYN. AIDESHI.

DESHIINTI  デシイ イ入門 (nyū-mon) n. Entering school as a pupil; becoming a pupil in anything; — wo suru, to enter as a pupil; — no shi gi, tuition fee; — kin, entrance fee.

SYN. NYO-GAKU, NYU-MON.

DESHI-KYODAI  デシキョダイ デシキョダイ師兄弟 n. Pupils of the same teacher; fellow pupils.

DESHO  デショ n. Having the appearance of going out; looks like going out: kaze ga desō na tenki, it looks as if it would blow.

DESONGŌU  デソンゴウ 出港 i.v. To come out fully; every one to appear: hōō ga deshōita, the small-pox eruption is fully out; ine ni ho ga deshōita.

DESU  デス (coll. cont. of de gozaimasu), pret. deshita, fut. deshō, do desu, how is it? kore wa oiriyo desu ka, do you want this? are wa kitose deshita ka, was that a fox? imada kikimashita deshita, I have not yet heard; are wa jishin de wa arimasu ni deshitoru ne, was not that an earthquake?

†DESU デス 錦司 n. A mint.

SYN. GINZA.

DESOGUU  デソグウ 出港 i.v. To interrupt; to meddle, interfere; to intrude: — mono, a meddler, intruder.

SYN. DESHABARI.

DETACHI  デタチ 出立 i.v. (cont. of ide-tachi). To start out; to start off; to set out: kesa mutosu doki ni detachi-mashita, he started at 9 o'clock this morning.

DETACHI-KU  デタチ ク出立 i.v. (same as ide-tachi) n. Air; appearance; manner; style of dress.

DETAGARIU  デタガリU 出立 i.v. Disposed to do, or in the habit of uttering.

DETARAME  デタラメ n. (coll.) Speaking at random; saying anything that comes first without reflection; off-hand: — wo tu, id.

SYN. DEHODAI.

DETCI  デチ 小奴 n. A shop boy.

DECTHI-RU  デチタル 舌 n. i.v. To knead (as dough); detchigō ga warui, it is not well kneaded.

SYN. NOREN, NEYASU.

DETO  デト The coll.fat. of deru: — to omote tāra kyakushi ga kita, a guest came just as I was thinking of going out; — to omote itтарa ane ga furi-deshita, it began to rain just as I thought of going out.

DETOO  デトヨウ 小生 n. Leaving home on account of health: — suru, to go abroad for health.

DEU  デュ 温泉 n. Hot springs.

SYN. ONSEN, TŌJIRA.
Do 温度 n. A degree in geometry, or division of a thermometer; right or just measure; time: — wo hakanru, to count the degrees; kon-nichi no atsuan wa iku do, how high is the thermometer to day? — wo sugiru, to exceed the proper degree; in shōku no do nuki, not regular in eating and drinking; ichi-do, once, or one degree; ni-do, twice; san-do, thrice; maido, often; iku do, how often, or what degree? do do, frequently; — wo ushinai, to lose presence of mind, or to be disconcerted; Genroku nō, in the era of Genroku.

Syn. tabi.


Dō 福胸 n. The trunk; the body; that part of a coat of mail which covers the trunk: — no wa, middle part of a ship between the fore and mizen masts; — no sugatta hito, a person of a phlegmatic temper, not easily excited or moved; taiko no —.

Dō 福道 (michi) n. A road, way; virtue; reason; doctrine; principle; truth. Used only in comp. words.

Dō 福堂 n. A temple, public hall; a chamber, church.

Dō 福銅 (akagane) n. Copper.

Dō 福同 (onaji) Alike; the same; together; — jitsu 同, same day; — nen 同年, same year; — getsu 同月, same month; — chō 同町, same street; — butsu 同物, same thing, alike.

Dō 福 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 iru ka, how is Takahashi doing? — shita, how was it done? how was it? — shitara yokorā, what had I better do? — demo yoi, any how will do, or no matter; — nari tomo itashinashī, I will do it any way you like; — shiyō, what shall I do? or, how shall I do? I 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 mo omoshiroku na, let me try as I will, it is disagreeable; — shita koto yara nure ga titai, my breast pains me, I don't know why; — de gosurimashu, — desu, or, do, how is it? (in meeting) what's the news? or how are you? — da ka obootsukunai, I am doubtful about the result; — i waake, for what reason; — i hito, what kind of a man.

Syn. iki, donotōni.

Dōba 鴞馬 n. A worn-out useless horse: — ni otorn, worse than a useless horse (prov.).

Dōbaci 鴞十銅 n. A copper bowl.

Dōban 鴞板 n. Copper-plate.

Dōban 鴞板堂 n. The keeper of a temple.

Dōban 鴞板同位 (tomonani) n. Companion: — suru, to go together, accompany.

Dōbashī 鴞橋 n. A bridge, the floor of which is made of earth.

Dōbato 鴞布 n. Pigeons that are kept about Bud. temples.

Dōbi 茶炉 n. The white rose.

Dōbin 鴞壷 n. An earthen tea-pot.

Dōbō 鴞壷方 n. An inferior servant or buffoon of a noble.

Dōbō 鴞壷同 n. Brethren; compatriots.

Dōbō 鴞壷優 n. A servant boy.

Dōkutō 鴞こう玉壷 (fushin) n. Work; building; construction: — kuni, department of works.

Dōu 鴞衛 n. A ditch, trench, drain: — wo horu, to dig a ditch; — wo sararu, to clean out a drain.

Dōkudō 鴞づ adv. (coll.) The sound made by a liquid flowing from a bottle, or of a small thing falling into water.

Dōkukutō 鴞道 n. A kind of coat worn by philosophers, etc.

Dōkukutō 鴞路 n. An inferior kind of sake, in which the grounds have not been strained off: same as nirigorizake.

Syn. koroshizake.

Dōkuri 鴞ブルイ腰帯 n. Shivering; trembling: — ga suru, to tremble.

Dōkura 猿猿 労働 (coll. and provin.) i.w.

To lie down, go to bed; to sleep.

Dōnutsu 猿猿 n. A fat and silly person.

Dōnutsu 猿猿動物 (ugoku more) n. Things that have life and motion; an animal.

Syn. iki-mono.

Dōnutsu 猿猿土偶 n. A clay image of Buddha; clay idol.

Dōnutsu-ten 猿猿工房動物園 n. Zoological garden.

Dōnutsu-gaku 猿猿工房動物園 n. Zoology.

Dōgyō 猿猿同病 (onaji yamanai) Same disease; same sickness.

Dōhaku 猿猿土壇 n. — nohei, a soldier who cultivated the soil in time of peace.

Dōkutō 猿猿共 Same as dōshi: together; between; amongst.

Dōchī 猿猿童 n. A child; a young person under ten years of age.

Syn. warama-e, kodomo, osanago.

Dōchira 猿猿何地 pro. (coll.) Where; where; — which; — ye ittaku shirewai, 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 inasara, where do you live? — ga yoi, which is the best? — demo yoroshii, either will do; — mo yoroshii, they are both good.

Syn. izukata, doko, izure, izuko.

Dōcho 猿猿度傑 n. A diploma given to a Bud. priest when ordained.

Dōcho 猿猿道院 n. In the road; on a journey; traveling: — suru, to travel; — de shiinu.


Dōchô-ri 猿猿途中者 n. Porters or coolies who carry burdens on the highway; a guide.
DODAI ドダイ 土壇 n. The foundation sill of a house; the foundation; ground-work of a frame.

DODAN ドダン 同断 A word used to save repetition, ditto: ni e — same as before.

DODAN ドダン n. Enkianthus japonicus.

DODO ドドウ 同道 suRu, to travel together; go — miihimaani, I will go with you.

DODO ドド adv. The sound of rushing water, or wind; roaring: to hibuku, the rushing sound of water; unagi su — surpr.

DODORI ドドウリ 土里 n. A kind of popular song.

DODON ドドオン 簡詠 (orokka) — na, stupid, doltish: na mono, a dolt, ass.

DORI ドドリ 土里 n. Local customs, or manners.

DOKAKU ドックー 道義 n. Moral philosophy.

DOKAKU ドックー 同学 Learning, or studying together with the same teacher, the same studies; a school-mate.

DOKAMAKA ドーカマ生 n. Soft charcoal.

DOKAMAKA ドーカマ生 n. A snapping-turtle.

DOKAKU ドックー 青玉金 n. A metal band, as around a sword-scabbard, or package.

DOKORI ドークー 動項 n. A corset, or short jacket, worn outside of the other clothes in winter.

DOKORI ドークー 動項 n. A motion (parliamentary).

DOKIAGAKU ドキアガク道義 n. Moral philosophy.

DOKIAGI ドキアギ切 n. Cutting the body in two by a side blow.

DOKU ドクー 道具 n. Tools; implements; utensils; furniture; arms; weapons.

DOKUDATE ドクゥデタイム 道具立 n. The scenery or decorations of a stage or theatre.

DOKUSURI ドクゥスリ火薬 n. Gunpowder.

Syn. ENSHÔ, TAMAGUSURI.

DOKUSURI-IRE ドクゥスリアレ 火薬瓶 n. A powder flask.

DOKUTA ドクゥタ 道具屋 n. A shop where second-hand furniture is sold.

DOKUYAI ドクゥイ 度外 n. (iyasimete kari-ni) — ni oku, to put aside as not worthy of consideration.

DOKYO ドクヨ同行 (oujiku yuku) n. Travelling together; fellow-travellers; going together.

DOKI ドキ 善行 (oujiki tomonaga) n. Same rank or social position, equals; no aisatsu wo suru, to salute as an equal.

DOKAN ドカパン 銅版 n. Copper plate for printing; engraved on copper plate: no e, a copper-plate engraving; i.e. dōban.

DOKAN ドカパン 同窓 n. Fellow servants of the same daimyō, same clan, clannsmen.

DOKAN ドカパン 同窓 (oujiki tomonaga) n. Going along with, accompanying: go — itashimoshō, I will go with you.

Syn. TSUKE.

DOHEN ドヘン 同僕 n. In the same state, condition; without change (said only of a sick person).

DOHYO ドヒヨ 土壇 n. Bags filled with earth.
of the way; mono wo dokete swarui, to push anything aside and sit down. Syn. nokeru.

Doketan 聰気 n. Palpitation of heart

Doki 桃器 n. Earthware.


Doki-ku 聰器 adv. To get out of the way; to move aside: watakushi wa dokimasu anata o swarui nasare, I will move out of the way, do you sit down. Syn. xoku.

Dokidoki 聰器 adv. Beating of the heart; palpitation: mune ga — suru, heart went pitapat.

Dokin 二器同形 (onaji teitome) n. Same official employment; same duty.

Dokin 二器同形 Sleeping together.

Dokkan-jo 聰器同格 In the manner of a sudden and violent fall: — swarui, to sit down suddenly and with violence; to come down with a bang.

Dokkeshi 聰剣消毒 n. An antidote to poison.

Dokki 聰器毒 n. Poisonous air or gas.

Dokko 杜牌行 (hitori yuku) — suru, to travel alone, go alone.

Dokker-dokke 落葉道道 n. A lottery wheel used by persons who sell candy in the streets.

Dokori 杜刀挨 Exclamation used in lifting or making exertion.

Dokyo 杜刀遊 居 (hitori oru) Living alone: — suru, to live alone.

Dokkyo 杜刀遊 類 i.q. doku-kyo.

Doko 杜刀銅壷 n. A copper boiler.

Doko 杜刀何處 adv. Where: — no hito da, where is he from? what country is he of? kono hon wa — de dikimasita, where was this book made? — ye yuku, where are you going? — made mo, to every place; to whate place ever: — kara, from whence? — ni mo, every where; with a neg. verb, nowhere; — ni tte mo, wherever he is; — no kuni, what country? — no hito, what person? uchi wa — da, where do you live? — ye mo yuku wo na tya da, I won’t go any where; — demo yoi, any place will do; — hi wa, — demo atarau, the sun shines everywhere; — to ni aru de aru, I think they are in some place; — to mo meshi ni yuku, to go, not knowing where; — ka ni or dokka ni, some where, some place or another.

Syn. iku, dochina.

Doko 杜刀銅同形 (onaji yuku). Going together: — suru, to accompany, to go together.

Dokō 杜刀瞳孔 (hitomi) n. (med.) The pupil of the eye.

Dokin 杜刀瞳神 n. The god of the ground.

Dokoku 杜刀同服 (onaji kuni) n. Same country: — jin, a person of the same country; compatriot.

Doku 杜器 Poison: — ni ataru, to be poisoned; — no kusa, to counteract poison; — na, poisonous, hurtful; — wo hurunohara sara made nebure (prov.); doku-ya 咲, a venemous snake; doku-gyo 春赤, poisonous fish; doku-mushi 咲, poisonous insect; doku-shu 咲, poisonous liquor; doku-yaku 咲, poisonous medicine; doku-ya 咲, poisonous arrow.

Doke 杜器 Alone; by one's self; single; solitary (only used in compounds).

Kubu 杜器毒 n. The poisonous tooth of a snake; a fang.

Dokudami 杜刀末 n. Kind of plant, the Houttunia cordata.

Dokudan 杜刀端 n. (Hitori-sadame). Deciding a matter one's self, or alone, without conferring with others.

Dokudate 杜刀車 n. Abstaining from hurtful food; regulating the diet: — wo suru, to diet, to abstain from hurtful food.

Dokugaku 杜刀割 割 (hitori manabu) Studying or learning by one's self; self-taught.

Dokukin 杜刀坐 n. (hitori uta) Singing alone or by one's self; humming.

Doku-mi 杜刀眯 Avoiding hurtful food; dieting.

Syn. dokude.

Dokuke 杜刀御 阅讀 Reading the Buddhist sacred books.

Dokukyu 杜刀御 阅讀 (kyo wo yomu) Reciting the Buddhist sacred books.

Dokumi 杜刀御 味 (hitori tanoshimu) Testing to prove whether a thing is poisonous or not.

Dokubaku 杜刀割割 (hitori nanabuso) Happy by one's self.

Doku-ku 杜刀鬼 n. The skull (of a dead person).

Syn. shirikōme.

Dokunzō 杜鬼独立 (hitori tachi) Standing alone; independent; free from the control of another: shi-ko da kara — wa dekinu, it is too small a country to become independent.

Dokusai 杜鬼獨裁 (hitori sabaki) n. Absolute rule.

Dokusatsu 杜鬼出兵 n. Killing with poison; poisoning: — suru, to poison.

Dokushaku 杜鬼食醸 (hitori kuni) Drinking wine alone, or pouring out wine for one's self.

Dokushin 杜鬼身 居 (hitori mi) Single person; unmarried; living alone; celibacy.

Dokusho 杜鬼読書 (hitori yomu) Reading books: — suru, to read books.

Dokuyokko 杜鬼歌刀 n. Dieting or abstaining from hurtful food.

Dokuza 杜鬼踊 n. Sitting alone.

Dokwa 杜鬼銅貨 n. Copper coin.
DOKYO ドキョ同居 Living together in the same house; boarding together.
DOKYO ドキョヤ同居 (onaji sato) Native of the same place: — no hito.
DOKRO ドックロ n. Courage, spirit: — ga yoi, bold, courageous; — ga suwatte oru, cool and courageous.
DOMA ドマ上間 n. The small unfloored court at the entrance of Japanese houses; the pit in a theatre.
DOMARI ドマリ剪裁 n. A long wallet (tied around the body) for carrying money.
DOMABS ドマブ里 n. A porcelain bowl; the sound of a body falling or plunging into water.
DOMATSU ドマツ錦物 n. A blackhead; a dunce.
DOMAI ドマイ同盟 (onajiku chikan). Alliance, confederacy: — suru, to form an alliance, or confederacy; — koku, to federate government.
DOMAIRI ドマイ里氏 n. A farmer.
DOMATSE ドマセ添付 (nomi horobutsu) — suru, to seize or take violent possession of.
DOMO ドモ等 A plural ending: watakushido-domo, we; ona-domo, the women; mawaru-domo, the girls; ona-te domo, you; fushigi no koto —, many wonderful things.
SYN. n. A, tachi.
DOMO ドモ 共 Subjunctive suffix to verbs, though, although but: mireranmio vaniku kikedomo kiko zo, they look at but do not see, listen but do not hear; ake wa furu keredomo mairu wakita, he went although it rained.
DOMO ドモ (comp. of do, how, and ma, even) adv. or interj. expressing admiration, difficulty, doubt, quandary: — myō du, how wonderful! — shiyō ga nai, there is no help for it, (do as I may); — mi ni, I can't see it (do as I may).
DOMO ドモ 文学 n. Children, the young.
DOMORI ドモリ n. Stutterer, stammerer.
DOMOT ドモり n. The watchman of a tera.
DOMORI ドモリ n. iv. To stutter; to stammer: ano hito wa kuchi ga —, that man stutters.
DOMEI ドメイ洗礼 (wase nomu) — suru, to annex, encroach on; to absorb, as an adjoining country.
DOMYAKU ドマク動物 n. Artery: — ryū, neurism.
DOMYO ドマウ同居 n. Having the same family name.
SYN. DOMI.
DOMYO ドマウダ n. A kind of food made of rice steamed and dried.
DON ドン (hibiki) Dull; blunt; stupid: don-tō, a dull knife; don-na hito, a stupid person.
DON ドン 段 (cont. from dono) A common title of address to servants, or inferiors, as Kiu don, Mr. Kiu; Kame don, Mr. Kame.
DONABE ドナべ土鍋 n. An earthen pot.
DONAN ドナナン童男 n. A boy, young man.
DONARI ドナリ i.v. (coll.) To speak and cry out with a loud voice, vociferate; to speak angrily: donari maruru, to go about talking in a loud voice (as one scolding); somma ni donarazu tomo yoi, you need not speak so angrily.
DONATA ドリタ阿詰 pron. (coll.) Who: whom? kore you —, how are you de gosarimasu, whose book is this? donata-demo kete kudasare, please one of you come here (in speaking to several persons at once): — de gosarimasu, who is there? who is it? who are you?
SYN. DARE.
DONCHAN ドンチャian n. Confused sound; a noise of disorder, or tumult.
SYN. AWAREBU, SAWAGU.
DONDON ソンドン 捲起 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 — ka-kette kuru; tii-ko — to hibiki wataru.
DONGAME ドンカメ混迷 n. (coll.) A large kind of tortoise.
DONURI ドンリ n. An acorn.
DONKAKU ドンカク信向 n. An obtuse angle.
DONNA ドンナ (contr. of dono yō me) What kind? how? — mono de gosarimasu, what kind of thing is it? — ni limbo dōrō, how poor he must be! — ni katai koto 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? — kūt, which country? — yō ni, in what way? dono-kuraitai, how much? dono yō ni yoku urote ko sō ni gozaru, how well sooner you may wash it, it is still dirty.
SYN. ZEERE NO, IKANABE.
DONSAI ドンサイ信す n. Stupid; dull-witted; doltish: — na hito, a stupid fellow.
DONSU ドンス緯子 n. A kind of silk fabric of which belts are made; damask: — kei, woolen damask.
DONTA ドンタク a word derived from the Dutch) n. Sunday; a holiday.
DONSEN ドンセン暴天 n. Cloudy; gloomy weather.
DONYO ドニョ童女 n. A girl, young woman.
SYN. ME NO WARABA.
DONZEI ドンセイ信奉 (kaiui wo suru) — suru, to kill by biting; to destroy.
DONZUMAI ドンズマ九 (coll.) n. The end, upshot, conclusion, final issue: — ye ite komaru dōrō.
DON-ON ドオン 同音 (onaji koe) n. One voice; same sound: — ni, with one voice.
DOPPO ドッポ独歩 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 ari.
DORA ドラ 銀錠 n. A kind of gong suspended before idols and struck by worshippers to arouse the attention of the god; also used at funerals.
DORA ドラ (coll. contr. of dōraku) Dissolute; profligate; vicious; abandoned: — muakku; — muounte dora-teko, a cat given to stealing.
DORAKU 鉄杖 (coll.) Given to vice and dissipation; dissolve; vicious; profligate: — mono, a dissolute person.

Syn. nôto.

DORAN 鉄乱 動乱 n. Disturbance; commotion and confusion such as is caused in a country by war.

Syn. bôdo, butsô.

DORAN 鉄乱 畏栃 A leather bag or wallet; knapsack; satchel; cartridge box.

DÔRE 鉄れ A word used in answering some one calling at the door; i.q. dare.

DÔRE 鉄れ Which: — ga ii, which is the best, or which do you prefer? — mo onajikoto, they are both alike; — deno 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.

DÔRE 鉄れ exclam. — hai-ken itasô mise-nasare, I would like to see it, show it to me.

DÔREI 鉄れ依 奴隷 n. A laborer, coolie; a slave.

DÔRII 鉄理 道理 (michi) n. Reason; right principle; truth; principles; cause or reason; a natural rule or law: tenchi no —, the laws of nature; chû-hô wa hito no okonai beki —, loyalty and obedience to parents are natural laws which men should obey; — wo somuku, to act contrary to what is right; dô-riu — de dekita mono ka shiraran, I should like to know for what reason it was done.

DORÔ 鉄泥 n. Mud: — no uni, a sea of mud; — koneru, to mix mortar, — no naka no hachisu, the lotus growing in the mud (prov.); — no yo ni yôta, drunk as mud (dead drunk); doro-mabure, smeared with mud; — mizu, muddy water; prostitution; — mizu ni shiruru, to become a prostitute.

DÔRO 鉄道路 n. A way, road, highway.

Syn. michi.

DÔROBÔ 鉄刀盗 n. A thief, robber.

Syn. nisusuito.

DORO-DORÔ 鉄刀刀 鉄刀刀般 adv. (coll.) Rumbling sound, as of distant thunder, or cannon, or of persons walking: çûtsu no oto ga — to hibiku, the rumbling sound of (distant) cannon.

DORÔKONE 鉄子 n. Mixing or working mortar.

DORÔKA 鉄打 n. Very wet rice-fields.

DOROYOE 鉄刀 n. A splasher, or guard to keep off mud.

DORÔYÔ 鉄刀 ello (Eng.) n. Dollar.

DORÔSÂRUU 鉄ルル (Ger.) n. Same kind; same class or sort; an accomplice, confederate: — ai-atsumaru, people associate with those of their own kind.

DÔRÔYÔ 鉄刀度量 n. Talent; ability; capacity; measure.

DÔRYÖ 鉄刀土龍 n. A mole.

Syn. muguramochi.

DÔRÔYÔ 鉄刀鶴鹰 n. A colleague, fellow officer.

DÔRÔKU 鉄鉄労 (teumonoro) — suru, to exert one's self; to use every effort.

DÔSA 鉄沙 塩沙 n. A stuff made of glue and alum, for glazing paper: — wo hiku, to glaze paper.

DÔSA-DÔSA 鉄シャザ adv. (coll.) In a tumultuous and hurried manner: — to kuru.

DÔSAKU 鉄サク同作 n. Made by the same person; same maker.

DÔSAKUSA 鉄サクサ adv. (coll.) Confusion; tumult; turmoil: — magire ni mono wo toru, taking advantage of the confusion to steal.

DÔSAN 鉄山 動乱 n. (leg.) Personal or movable property: fu —, real estate, or immovable property.

DÔSATSU 鉄サツ土窟 (satoru) — suru, to understand clearly the circumstances: minfô wo — shite kane wo tamau, knowing the condition of the people he gave them money.

DÔSÈRO 鉄セロ同姓 n. Same family name; consanguinity; blood relation: — metaruzu, blood relations should not marry.

DÔSEI 鉄セイ土星 n. The planet Saturn.

DÔSEI 鉄セイ動静 (yôô) lit. moving or rest, the condition, or movements as of a hostile army.

DÔSEMEN 鉄セム絹線 (akagane no ito) n. Copper wire.

DÔSÔ 鉄ヲ田者 n. A religiousist, devotee; a pilgrim.

DÔSÔA 鉄ヲ田砂 n. A powder which applied to the body of a dead person is said to relax its rigidity.

DÔSÔKARI 鉄ヲカリ化穀砂精 n. Ammonia.

DÔSÔ 鉄ヲ動詞 (hataraki koto) n. (gram.) A verb; also called yôgen, or kutsu-yôgen.

DÔSÔ 鉄ヲ通 (impure tôshi, used only in compounds) Constantly; continually; without ceasing: yomi-dôshi, constantly reading; yo-dôshi, the whole night; kami wa manmô-dôshi nari, the gods are constantly guardring us.

DÔSÔN 鉄ヲ同士 n. Amongst themselves; with each other; together; in company: onna-dôshi tera ni mairu, women go together to the temples; tomo-dôshi dôshi sake wo nomu, the friends drink wine together.

Syn. nakama, dochi.

DÔSHI 鉄シ胶囊 n. The pupil of the eye.

Syn. hitomi, dôki.

DÔSHI 鉄シ師師 n. The leading priest in saying mass, or any religious ceremony.

DÔSHI 鉄シ同志 (oaiji kokorozashi) n. Like-minded; having the same pursuit or object.

DÔSHI-KUKU 鉄シイクサ n. A civil war; fighting amongst themselves; internecine strife.

DÔSHIIN 鉄シイン同心 (oaiji kokoro) n. The same mind; like-minded: also, a constable or policeman.

DÔSHIIN 鉄シイン 同心 n. A novice, or one recently entered into the Bud. priesthood; a priest; a heart occupied with religion: — uchi hito.
Dōshibuchi  ドシウチ n. Same as doshi-ikusa.
Dōshoku  ドシウタク 同給 (onaji tuzome). In the same office or employment; colleagues.
Dōshōsho  ドシヤシウヒ 堂上衆 n. The ministers of the Mikado who are privileged to enter the palace=kuge.
Dōshuku, or Dōshiku  ドシユタク 同宿 n. Stopping or lodging together at the same inn: — suru, to lodge together.
Dōso  ドシウタク 同窓 (onaji mado) n. Fellow-students; alumni of the same school: — kōai.
Dōso  ドシウタク 退籍 (taiči ni homaru) n. Burying in the ground; inhumation.
Dōsoku  ドシウタく 同足 n. Dirty or muddy feet: — no manau de uchi ye hairu, to enter a house with muddy feet.
Dōssari  ドシサリyi adj. Much; very many.
Dōsshini  ドシシイli plenty; abundant: koko ni ishi ga — aru, the stones are thick here.
Syn. takusan.
Dōsū  ドシウス n. Leprosy.
Syn. raihyō.
Dōsū  ドシウス 耐数 n. The degree, as of heat, or latitude; the number.
Dōsu-akai  ドシウサカイ adj. A dirty red; too deep a red, or exceeding what is proper.
Dōsu-goer  ドシウゲヘ A fierce, excited, harsh voice.
Dōssugorō  ドシグロイ adj. Of a dirty or too deep a black.
Dōte  ドテり n. A mound, or bank of earth; a dyke, embankment: — wo kizuku, to throw up a dyke; — wo kiritu, to open a dyke.
Syn. tsutsumi.
Dōteru  ドテリ a. A long wadded coat worn in winter.
Dōtoro  ドトゥタク 同等 (onaji kurai) n. Same rank, class, or grade; coequal.
Dōtoru  ドトウタク 渋偲 n. Morality: — gaku, moral science.
Dottoru  ドットル adv. Sudden burst of noise from many persons; as: — warau, to burst out laughing; — homeru, burst out in praise; — yobu, all cried out at once.
Dōwa  ドウタク 聖話 (michi no hanashi) n. Religious, or moral discourses: — wo chōmu suru, to listen to religious discourses.
Syn. shinagae-banashi.
Dō-wasure  ドウワスレ 偶想 n. Suddenly forgetting; not able to recall what one knows well: — wo shite omoi-dasure.
Doya-doya  ドヤドヤ adv. The sound of the feet of many persons walking: — kuru.
Dōyaku  ドヤク同役 (onaji tsubune) n. Same office, same public service; colleague.
Syn. dō-kin.
Doya-sinshu  ドヤマ t.v. (coll.) To strike, hit, smite.
Syn. butsu.
Dōyō  ドウエ 吳楼 (ugoku) n. Motion; agitation; excitement: — suru, to move; to be shaken; to be agitated, disturbed.
Dōyō  ドウヒ 用 n. A period of some 20 days in each of the four seasons, especially of greatest heat in summer.
Dōyorō  ドウロウ 同様 Same way; same manner; alike; same.
Syn. onajikoto.
Dōyōri  ドウリう 同照 n. Saturday.
Dōyōshō  ドウヨウシヒ n. Drying things likely to mildew in the dōyō period of summer.
Dōyōru  ドウヨウ 昴速 Greedy; covetous; avaricious: annuari — na mono, a very covetous person.
Syn. musaboku, yokubaru, tontoku.
Doyomuki, -ku  ドヨメク i.v. To make a noise.
Doyomi, -mu  n. or A loud sound; to reverberate, resound: yama no doyomu shika no koe, the cry of a stag reverberating among the mountains.
Syn. hōiki, todoroku.
Dōzai  ドウサイ 同罪 (onaji tsumi) n. The same crime or offence; same punishment.
Dozaimon  ドサウムン 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. dekoshinin.
Dōzer  ドセイ n. The crowd or company; a retinue.
Dōzen  ドゼン 同輩 (mae ni onaji) Same as before; alike; ditto.
Syn. dōdan.
Dōzo  ドウタケ毒 n. A mud fire-proof building; a storehouse, godown.
Syn. kura.
Dōzo  ドウト adv. (coll.) Of intreating, beseeching or supplicating; please, I pray that: — kashite kudasare, please lend me; — sashite kudasaremase, I intreat you to do so.
Syn. dōka, nantozo.
Dōzoku  ドウタク 退俗 n. Priest and people; clergy and laity.
Dōzoku  ドウタク同族 (onaji yakara) n. Same family, or stock.
**E.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>E</strong></th>
<th><strong>EBU</strong></th>
<th><strong>(used only of animals, birds or fishes): tori ga ebunde iru, the birds are feeding.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Eldest brother; elder.</td>
<td><strong>Syn. tsubikami.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>The placenta; i.q. ena.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Affinity; relation; i.q. en.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>A handle: kusea no —, the handle of a hoe.</td>
<td><strong>Syn. oru, ezu.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>A picture, drawing: — wo kaku, to draw a picture; — ni kaku, to picture, or draw a likeness of.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Used in comp. as, e-otoke, a handsome man; e-o-tome, a beautiful woman.</td>
<td><strong>Syn. hazuki.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Branch of a tree, member of the body: uma ga e, branch of a plum-tree; hotone, topmost branch.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>The food of animals, birds or fishes; a bait: tori ni e wo yuru, to feed the birds.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>The name of a tree: eno-ki, the Celtis willobiflora.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>The name of a plant, from the seeds of which oil is obtained.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Defilement, pollution, or ceremonial uncleanness: — ni fururu, to be defiled.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>A meeting, assembly; newbutusse; busho.</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>A fold, layer, ply, sheet, or thickness: hito e, a single thickness, fold, or layer; futa e, double thickness; iku e, how many folds?</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Coll. exclam. of interrogation, or doubt: so ka e, is it so? or indeed? shiite iru ka e, do you know?</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Exclam. of grief, repentance, anger, dislike, etc.: kuyashi.</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>To get, obtain; to receive: can, able: ri wo —, to get profit; sai-wo —, to be fortunate; miru koto wo —, to get to see, or can see; shiru koto wo ezu, could not find out or obtain the knowledge of; me atte miru koto wo eru, having eyes we are able to see; man to e i-tezu, could not say anything; shi-tai mono mo e sezu, could not do as one would like to; e idezu, could not go out.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>To be</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>In*</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>To be</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>To burst or split open, as ripe fruit.</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>To</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>i.v.</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>To burst or split open, as ripe fruit.</td>
<td><strong>Ebu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>i.q. iba.</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tE</td>
<td>An instrument like a scraper used by farmers for breaking hard clods and leveling the ground.</td>
<td><strong>Ena</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDA = 披枝 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 saku, to branch off to another subject; yumi hito —, one bow.

†Edaburi = 繧 n. Putting forth branches (of a tree); — ga ii; — ga wari.

†Edachi = 矢帯 n. Government or public service.

Syn. kwayaku.

†Edagami = 矢甘 n. A small or branch Shintō temple.

Eda-gawa = 矢川 n. A branch of a stream or river.

Eda-hana = 矢華 n. Branches and leaves; subdivision, or branches of a sect.

Edamichi = 矢町 n. A branch road.

Eda-otoni = 矢道通 n. Inferior to other branches or to the main stem of a tree (used met. of a branch of a family).

Edashiya = 矢代屋 n. A peninsula.

Eda-wakare = 矢切 n. Branches of a tree or family, or branches separated and scattered.

Edazashi = 矢鼻 n. Putting forth branches (of a tree); i.e. edaburi: — ga ii; — ga wari.

Edo = 江戸 (kego or kuri) n. This unclean, or sinful world (Budd.)

Syn. sbabaseki.

Edo-bu = 江戸 p.t.v. To paint; to color; kao wo —, to paint the face, as play-actors do.

Syn. irodobai, saishiki subu.

Edo = 江戸 interj. See e.

Efu = 凡 n. A guard-house.

Efu = 仏 n. A basket for keeping fish alive.

Syn. ikefu.

Efu = 仏 watafu n. A sign-board attached to the baggage of officials, or persons on public business; a charm.

†Efu = 仏 n. (Pali) This world; i.e. embu: — no mi, a mortal, human being.

E-yude = 置ゆで n. A drawing pencil, or paint brush.

E-furi = 仏り n. A tool used by farmers for leveling the ground.

E-gachi = 仏を, — ni, in a pedant or ostentation manner: — mono itaku ii.

Syn. kohonagao ni, monoshibiagao ni.

Egahara = 仏bara n. A child's belly-ache, or colic.

Egaki-ku = 仏看 t.v. To draw, delineate; to picture; huna wo —, to draw a flower.

Egao = 仏笑 n. A laughing or smiling face.

Syn. warai-gaio.

Egatai, ke-ku = 仏タイ 隙難 adj. Difficult to obtain; hard to get; unable to get.

Eso = 仏ぞ n. A dock for repairing ships.

Eso-ga = 仏が adv. (coll.) Walking in a waddling manner, as a goose: — shite aruku, to waddle.

Egomata = 仏目 n. (coll.) Bandy-legged.

Egui, ke-ku-shi = 仏貴 adj. Bitter and sour in taste; rancid.

Egui, ke-ku = 仏貴 t.v. To cut with a twist-
Eiki エイキ 食品 n. The food of birds, fishes, or animals.

Eji エジキ 蘭香 n. The food of birds, fishes, or animals.

Eiki エイキ 養育 n. A painter, sketcher, or drawer of pictures.

Eki エキ 愚 n. A large sea-turtle.

Eki エキ 傭 n. The art of divining by means of diagrams, sticks, etc.: — wo miru, to divine.

Syn. uranai.

Eki エキ 駿 n. A post-station.

Syn. shuku.


Eki エキ 役 n. A campaign; the time of a war: — suru, to employ as a servant; to subject; chūsen no — ni, in the war with Coren.

Syn. ikusa.

Eki エキ 驿 n. Profits; advantage; benefit: — wo nai, unprofitable.

Syn. kal.

Ensha エンシャ 役者 n. A minister, servant; officer.

Enkai エンカイ 駿亭 n. An inn or tea-house on a post-road.

Syn. yadoya, hatakaya.

Enkai エンカイ 駿亭 n. A letter post.

Enkai エンカイ 駿亭 n. Post office department: — niuka, curator of the P. O.

Enkai エンカイ 駿亭 n. A letter post.

Enkai エンカイ 駿亭 n. Post office department: — niuka, curator of the P. O.

Enkai エンカイ 駿亭 n. A letter post.

Enkai エンカイ 役者 n. A minister, servant; officer.

Enki エンキ 悅喜 n. Joy; delight.

Syn. yorokohi.

Enko エンコ 依紳 n. Partiality; bias; favoring one more than another: — hiiki suru, to show partiality.

Syn. hiki, katayoku, hemma.

E-kō エカウ 回向 Repeating prayers or saying mass for the dead, as Buddhist priests do; praying for blessings upon others: — suru.

†Enko エンコ n. Elder brother.

Eko エコ 依紳 n. Prejudice; bigotry; — suru, to contradict, gainsay, call in question; — ni katsu, to be bigoted.

Enkō エンコウ 駿馬 n. Money paid to Bud. priests for saying prayers for the dead.

†Enkō エンコウ adv. Positively.

Enkō エンコウ 駿馬 n. A donkey in the cheek when laughing.

Ema エマ 儀馬 n. The pictures (especially of a horse) hung up in Shinto temples as votive offerings.

Emai-ai エマイ笑 i.v. To smile; to laugh.

Syn. warau.
EMAKI-MONO ≪マキモノ n. Pictures in rolls.

EMBAN ≪バン 鉛板 n. Stereotype plates: — ni toru, to stereotype.

EMBUKU ≪ブク 銀袋 n. A swallow-tailed coat; dress coat.

EMBU or EMBEDAI ≪エミ・エミ 浮 n. This world: - no chiru (Bud.).

EMUN ≪ウン 繊文 n. A redundant or superfluous phrase.

EMU 笑 n. A smile, laughter: — wo futum, to smile; — no uchi ni yaita wo futum (prov.), to conceal a sword under a laugh.

SYN. WARAI.

EMU 笑 iv. To laugh; to smile.

SYN. WARAI.

EMU 笑 i.w. i.q. ebi, to be ripe.

EMUGEN ≪ゲン n. An opening chestnut burt.

EMUSHII ≪シイ 枯 Same as ebisu.

EMUIWARE, -RU ≪ウレ i.v. To split open, like a ripe fig or chestnut burt.

EMU ≪ウマ coll. for emu, which see.

EMU or EMMA-Ω ≪マム魔王 n. The king of Hades, who judges the souls of the dead, and according to their conduct in this life punishes them: — no cho, the judgment seat or court of Emu.

EMAN ≪マン 章満 (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 Mantoem en-man, complete in every virtue, all perfect.

EMAN ≪マン 越門 n. The head-quarters of a general.

EMO-IWAZU ≪イザ犬 不得言 adj. Un-speakable; inexpressive; ineffable: — utsukushiki tokor, a place of ineffable beauty.

EMON ≪モノ 衣赦 n. The clothes or dress: — wo tsuku, to adjust or smooth one's dress.

EMON ≪モノ 捕物 n. Game taken in hunting or fishing; hunting or fish-hunting.

EMON ≪モノ 餅満 n. The leaking along the handle of an umbrella.

EMPEN ≪ベン 接兵 n. Auxiliary troops; a reinforcement.

SYN. KASEL.

EMPEN ≪ベン 綾邊 n. Relations; connections.

SYN. SHINRUI.

EMPEN ≪ペン 鉛筆 n. A lead-pencil.

EMPO ≪ポ 遠方 (tōi tokoro) n. A distant place: — kara kita, came from a distant place.

EMPEN ≪ペン 鉛粉 n. Carbonate of lead; white lead.

ENJO-SHIO ≪シオ n. A variegated mat.

EN, or YEN ≪エン 交 (sakamori) n. A feast, entertainment.

EN or YEN ≪エン 番 n. The Japanese dollar.

EN or YEN ≪エン 線 n. Relation; affinity; connection; secret cause, influence, or combination of circumstances; the ties, bonds in which man are held; fate: - fū-ko no, - the relation of husband and wife; - wo mubu, to form a connection; m-n en no hito, a person who has no relations or friends; - wo kira, to sever a connection or relationship; - no - de koko ni kite iru, what strange concatenation of causes has brought you here? fūhigi - de fū-ko ni natta, became husband and wife by a strange providence; - ga araba mata aina hā, if fate permit we will meet again; - ni hikaru, to be bound or constrained by ties or obligations; - nuki shiyo wo doshi-gataashi (Bud.).

EN or YEN ≪エン 蠻 n. A verandah; porch; balcony; ochi-yen, a low porch close to the ground; agyen, a porch which can be raised or let down.

EN ≪エン 瘍 n. The placenta.

ENBARI ≪バリ adj. Extraordinary; un-ENBARU ≪バリ n. Indescribable; - niō.

ENCHUDOKU ≪チュドク 刀中 n. Lead-poisoning.

ENDAN ≪ダン 翁線 n. A consultation about or proposal of marriage: — wo mūshi-komu.

ENDO ≪ドウ 藤豆 n. A kind of pea (Pisum sativum).

ENDOKI ≪ドキ 演劇 n. Theatrical performance; a play: — wo miru.

ENGI ≪ギ 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 worshipped: yengi-damu.

ENGI ≪ギ 線 n. The historical record of the origin of a Miya or Tera.

ENGI ≪ギ 線 n. Omen; sign; prognostic; luck: — ga yoi, a good sign; lucky; — ga warui, a bad sign, unlucky; — no warui koto wo i, to say something which will bring bad luck.

SYN. ZEMPTO.

ENGI ≪ギ 演義 n. Commentary; exposition.

ENGU, -MU ≪グウ 結婚 t.v. (coll.) To be betrothed, affianced; to be contracted in marriage.

ENGU ≪グ n. i.q. enishi.

ENGU ≪グ n. i.q. enishi. Cannot; impossible; - dekina: ie wa-en, impossible to describe.

EN-IN ≪イン 延引 See enin.

ENISHI ≪イシ線 n. The same as en; relation.

ENISHIDA ≪シダ 金雀花 n. A shrub of the broom species.
when a person does not look well to the future trouble is near; — naku mōsare yo,
  speak without restraint.

Syn. YOJIN, HABAKARI.

ENSHO エンショ炎热 n. Muriatic acid.

ENSHIBA エンシバ热帯 n. An eunuch.

ENSHO エンショ炎热 n. Hot weather; the heat.

Syn. ATSUSA.

ENSHO エンショ炎热 n. Gunpowder; — ire, a powder flask.

Syn. KWA-YAKU.

ENSHO エンショ藝術 n. A love letter.

Syn. CHIWA-BEMI.

ENSHO エンショ藝術 n. A powder magazine.

ENSHI エンシ演習 n. — suru, to drill; manœuvre (as troops).

ENTAI エンタイ円錐 n. A round or globular body; a ball.

ENTAN エンタン鉄丹 n. Red lead.

ENTEN エンテン炎天 (atsui sora) n. Hot weather; — ni misu ga kareta.

ENTO エント運輸 (tōi shima) Transportation or banishment to a penal island.

Syn. RUZAI, SHIMA-NAGASHI.

ENTO エント運輸 n. Sugar of lead.

ENTU エント不逢 neg. of e-ru.

ENTEN エンテン溫陳 adv. In a hot or flaming manner; — to meo-agaru; — tara.

ENZA エンザ炎热 n. Involved in trouble through the crime of another.

ENZA エンザ炎座 n. A round cushion for sitting on.

ENZAI エンザ罪罚 (mushitu no tsuni) Punishment inflicted on an innocent person, or a crime of which one is innocent; — no kimaru, to be punished for a crime which one has not committed.

ENZETSU エンゼツ演説 n. Oration; lecture; address; — suru, to tell; to speak; to address an audience; to lecture; — ni oyabun, no need of speaking about; — kwa, a meeting to listen to a lecture or sermon.

ENZUKE,-RU エンソケル線著 t.v. To form a marriage alliance; to give in marriage.

ENZUKI,-KU エンソク線著 i.v. To be affiliated or contracted in marriage; in mercantile language, to meet with a buyer, or be in demand: nusume wa mada enzukimisen, my daughter is not yet betrothed.

ENZUKI エンスグ線著 n. Betrothment; given in marriage.

ENZURU エンスル楽 i.v. To complain of ill-treatment; to express pain, uramite mono wo in.

ENZURU エンスル楽 n. To exercise, perform, practice; bu wo, to, to parade or exercise troops; shibai wo, to, to perform theatrical plays.

ENZUKE エンソク線著 n. Father's elder brother, — chi no oni.

ENSHUI エンシュイ慢慢 (yorobobi shitagan) — suru, to render cheerful obedience.

ERA エラ裡 n. The gills of a fish — agito.
Fu 生 n. Plot of ground covered by trees or grass (used only in comp.).

Fu 符 n. A charm, spell.

Fu 腹 n. The abdominal viscera: roppu, the six abdominal viscera; - nuke mono, a dunce.

Fu 步 n. A pawn in the game of chess: - wo utau, 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 腹 n. A kind of food made of wheat-flour: - yu, the shop where the above is sold.

Fu 婦 n. A woman, a wife: - jin, a woman; - sain, husband and wife.

Fu 府 n. An imperial city, of which there are three only in the empire, viz., Kyoto, Osaka and Tokio.

Fu 収 n. A music book; musical marks or notes: - wo mite utau; - wo yomu; - ga chigai.

Fu 此 A negative prefix, used only in compound words.

Fu つ Exclam. of anger or contempt; pooh! phahaw!

Fo or Fu 番夫 n. A husband: - fu, husband and wife.

Syn. OTTO, TENSHU.

Fubai アンバイ n. Unwell; ill.

Syn. FUKAI.

Fuanai 発アンナイ 不常内 Unacquainted with, especially with the roads of a country, locality, house, etc.; a stranger to; not familiar with; - kono kuni wa - de gozaimasu, I am not acquainted with this country. See annai.

Fubako フッコ文箱 n. A box used in carrying letters.

Fubasami フッササミ n. i.q. fuzue.

Fubitsu フビツ不破 (ugokanai) adj. Unalterable, unchangeable: - kokorozashi.

Furen フレン 不便 Inconvenient, inconvenient, unsuitable.

Furen フレン 不便 Not eloquent; slow of speech; not good at talking: - na koi wo motte iru.

Furenki フレンキ 不便就 Inconvenient.

Furin フリ不敏 (satokarazu) Not clever; not possessing much ability (used only in self-depreciation): - ware - waredono.
FUBIN フビン 不便 adj. Feeling compassion, pity; hito no nangi no — ni omou, feeling compassion for the afflictions of men: — na yaten da, a pitiable fellow.

Syn. aware, kind, dozun.

FUBINGARI, -SU フビングアル i.v. To feel pity; to compassionate; to be pitiful.

FUBITO フビト n. One who keeps a record of events; a chronicler, historian: —, the office of.

FUBO フボ 父母 chichi haha n. Father and mother; parents.

FUBON フボン 不破 Not breaking the Buddhist commandments; living a holy life.

FUHUKI フウキ 灰 n. A snow-storm.

FUHUKI フウキ 吹雪 n. A snow-storm.

FUHUKI フウキ 灰 (of the hair): kami ga — ni naru.

FUHON フウホン 風闇 n. A report, rumor.

FUCHI フチ 暗 n. A deep pool or eddy in a current of water.

FUCHI フチ 養持 Rations in rice paid to officials, or soldiers: — go, about 1 quart 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 フチノ浮洗 (uki shizumi) Float and sink; vicissitudes; ups and downs of life: mi no — toki nara su.

Syn. utsuru-kawari.

FUCHO フチョ 駐役 n. The municipal office of a city.

FUCHO フチョ 駐役 The marks or symbols which merchants use for marking the price of goods: — wo tsukeru, to affix a price mark; — fuda, a ticket having the price written on it.

FUCHI フチ 不忠 Unfaithful to a master; disloyal; dishonest.

FU-CUII フチウ 不注意 n. Carelessness; heedlessness.

FUDA フダ 礼 n. A card, ticket, label: kifuda, a wooden ticket; — tsuki, labeled, ticketed; — bakuchi no, playing cards; — wo tsukeru, to label.

FUDAI フダイ 輪代 For successive generations: — no kera, a hereditary vassal of the Tokugawa family.

FUDAN フダン 不断 (taizen) Uninterrupted; constant; continual; (coll.) usual; common: — sakura, a camelia that blooms the whole year: — no toiri, the usual way: — gi, everyday clothes.

Syn. itsumo, heizui, tsuine.

FUDANOTSUKI フダンツキ 礼拝 n. A place in the confines of a city where the kōsetsu or the imperial edicts are posted.

FUDASASHI フダサン 礼差 n. A licensed merchant who exchanged the rice rations of government officials for money.

Syn. kurayado.

FUDASHO フダショ 礼重 n. A temple where Kanon 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 n. A letter-carrier.

Syn. teigorizukai.

FUDE フデ 笔 n. A pencil, pen: — no fuki, the handle of a pen; — no saya, the sheath of a pen; — wo tsukeru, to make a pen: — wo iru, to correct with a pen; — wo oru, to break a new pencil; — suru, to write.

Syn. nisaru.

FUDE-ARAI フデアラ 柄洗 n. A cup for washing pens in; cleaning a pen.

FUDEBAKO フデバコ 筆塗 n. A box for keeping pens in.

FUDEKUSA フデクサ n. A species of reed, the top of which resembles a pen.

FUDEKAKE フデカケ 筆掛 n. A pen-rest.

FUDEKASHI フデガシ 不出米 n. (coll.) A mistake, blunder.

FUDEKI フデケ 不出米 Badly made; a poor crop: kono da i wa — de gooarưnasu, this stand is badly made; the ga — da, the rice crop is poor.

FUDEKAME フデカメ 人艺 Expert or skillful in using the pen; fond of writing.

FUDENOSE フデネソ 筆架 (hikka) n. A pencil rack.

FUDE-NO-UJI フデノウジ 柄ノ井 n. (poet.) An inkstand, inkstone.

FUDESUI フデシ ユデシ 筆師 n. A pen-maker.

FUDEJATE フデジャテ 筆立 n. A box of bamboo, or porcelain, for holding pencils or pens; first writing on the new year.

FUDE-YA フデヤ 筆屋 n. A pen store; also a maker of pens.

FUDE-TU フデヒ 筆工 n. A pen-maker.

FUDEZUKA フデツカ n. The handle of a pen; also a monument erected by the pupils in memory of a teacher.

FUDEZUKAI フデツカイ 用葉 n. Peunanship or way of writing: — ga arai, the penmanship is coarse.

FUHOU フオウ 不同 (omajikaraaru) Unlike; different; uneven.

FUHOU フオウ 不動 n. The name of an idol.

FUHO フオ フオ 墨丘 n. The nature or kind of country.

FUHOKU フオク 風厄 n. Rheumatism.

FUHOSHI フオシ フオシ 木馬 n. The name of a Buddhist divinity.

Syn. fudo.

†FUDONO フドノ n. A library.

†FUDOSHI フドシ 駄鼻 n. Same as fundoshi.

FUKU フク n. A flute, pipe, whistle; — wo fuku, to play the flute; to blow a whistle; — no aya, the holes of a flute: — no fukikuchi, the mouth or embouchure of a flute.
FUKASHIOT フカシオト 不可思議 (omoihakaru bekaru) Incomprehensible; inconceivable; (Bud)-na yoarai - na koto.
FUKASHIONE フカシオーネ 不可思議論 n. Agnosticism: - shu, an agnostic.
FUKASHIOT フカシオト. 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.) - torn, cutting the finger nails very close down to the flesh.
FUKER フケ n. Rice-fields, in which there is much water.
Syn. FUZADA, DOROTA.
FUKER フケ頭垢 n. Dandruff; scurf on the head.
FUKER-WU フケル深 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; iai-bai ga fuketa, the time is air-slacked; kome ga —, the rice is stale.
Syn. TAKERU.
FUKER-WU フケル深 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?
FUKER-WU フケル i.v. To be mildewed; musty.
Syn. KOMOERU.
FUKUE フケイ 不改 (uyamawanu) Disrespectful; irreverent; impolite: — na furumai.
Syn. SHITUREI, SHIKKEI.
FUKUE フケイ 不絶 Not consistent with the classics; heretical; unfounded; absurd: — na seite.
FUKUE フケイ風景 (keshiki) n. Landscape; scenery; view: — ga yoi, the landscape is beautiful.
FUKUI フキイ 不景気景気 i.v. Looking dull; no business or trade; no bustle; still; quiet; plain; coarse: kono sestu Tōkyō mo — da sōna, there seems to be little trade now doing in Tōkyō; Kamakura mo — na tokoro da, Kamakura is a dull place; akai —, trade is dull; fukeru no nari wo shite kita, he wore coarse clothes.
Syn. SAMISHIIKII.
FUKIN フキン 不賢 (kashihoku nashi) adj. Unwise; indiscriminate; imprudent; — wo mitte wa uchi ni mizakura kaerimono, if you see discretion in others look within yourself; ken —, the wise and unwise.
FUKIN-RU フキル 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. ODOKERU, SUSAMU, HAMARU.
FUKISO フキソ 不善化僧 n. A kind of strolling musician, same as komōsai.
FUKETA フケタ 深田 n. Marshy, swampy rice fields; having an excess of water.
FUKETSU フケツ 不潔 Dirty; unclean; foul; impure: — no mizu, dirty-water; — na kokoro.
Syn. FUBO, KITANAI.

FUKI フキ不敬 n. Sodition; insurrection: — wo hakaru.
FUKI フキ穀冬 n. A kind of vegetable, the Nardostachys japonica.
FUKI フキ穀笛 n. Flatulence.
FUKI フキ不適 (hodasuren) Uneffected; free: — doku-rin, free and independent.
FUKI-KU フキ吹 t.v. (1) To blow: kaze ga fuku, the wind blows; fuku wo fuku, to blow a flute; ito wo fuku, to blow with the breath; mizu wo fuku, to sprinkle water with the mouth; tane ga me 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: tenugui de te wo fuku, to wipe the hands with a towel; fuku de chawan wo fuku, to wipe the cups with a napkin.
FUKI-KU フキ吹 t.v. To shake, brandish.
FUKI-AGARI フキアガリ i.v. To blow upward, rise up, upright; to spout up (as a jet of water).
FUKI-AGE フキアゲ n. A machine for spouting up water; a jet d’eau.
Syn. FUN-SUI-KI.
FUKI-AGE フキアゲ吹 t.v. To blow up; to cause to ascend by blowing.
FUKI-AGASHI-RU フキアガシル i.v. To blow all night.
FUKI-BA フキバ n. A place for melting ore; a foundry.
Syn. SEI-TETSU-JO.
FUKI-CHIRASHI-RU フキチラシル吹 t.v. To scatter by blowing.
FUKIDAMA フキダマ n. Bubbles blown in the air.
FUKI-DASHI-RU フキダシル吹 t.v. To blow out; to spurt or spout out; to burst out: kaze ga fuki-dashiita, the wind has begun to blow.
FUKI-DE-MONO フキデモノ吹物 n. An eruption on the skin.
FUKIGATA フキガタ i.v. Roasting; bragging.
FUKIGAWA アガワ or FUGAWA フガバ n. A bellows; i.-fuigo.
FUKI-GEN フキゲン 不穏 (n. (coll.) Not in good spirits; out of temper; out of humor; angry; displeased.
FUKI-HARACHI-TSU フキハラチ吹 t.v. To blow away, blow off, scatter.
FUKI-HARAI-RU フキハラ吹 t.v. To blow apart, or separate by blowing.
FUKI-KAE-RU フキカへ吹 t.v. To re-roof; put on a new roof: yane wo fukikarera, or fukiga wo suru, id.
FUKI-KAESHI-RU フキカエシ吹 t.v. To blow over, upset by blowing; to come to life; to begin to breathe again: byobu wo —, to blow over a screen; yōyō iki wo fukikaseta, at length came to life again.
FUKI-KAKU-RU フキカク吹 t.v. To blow upon: mizuki wo —, to sprinkle water by blowing it from the mouth.
FUKI-KAWARI-RU フキカハラ吹 t.v. To change, or turn, as the wind: kaze gut —.
FUKI-KESHI-RU フキケシ吹 t.v. To blow out; extinguish by blowing.
FUKI-koni,-mu フキ コ 木 火 箇 t.v. To blow into: ni i kaze ga fuki-konda, the wind blew into the house.

FUKI-kosami,-su フキ コ 木 火 箇 壽 t.v. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-kudasai,-ku フキ コ 木 火 箇 だ さい t.v. To break by blowing.

FUKI-maki,-ku フキ コ 木 火 箇 ま き t.v. To blow and whirl around, as the wind.

FUKI-mon フキ モ 木 火 箇 A wooden instrument of music.

FUKI-suki フキ すき n. The draught or current of wind; a kind of flag.

FUKI-terareta フキ た れ た n. The barb of a hook.

FUKI-yadai フキ やだい n. The barb of a hook.

FUKI-yochi フキ よ ち n. The barb of a hook.

FUKI-yoku フキ よ く n. Unluck: - na yume.

FUKI-toseki,-ru フキ と せ き とる t.v. To blow more violently.

FUKI-ute,-tsuru フキ ウ て とる t.v. To blow away.

FUKI-wake,-ku フキ わ が け t.v. To refine metals; to separate the dross: fukiwakete miru, to assay.

FUKIya フキヤ n. The arrow of a blow-gun: - no tsute, a blow-gun.

FUKI-yama,-mu フキヤ マ 木 火 箇 台 n. A blow-gun.


FUKI-ku フキ ク n. A blow-gun.

FUKI-nagi フキ ナ ガ A blow-gun.

FUKI-nami フキ ナ ミ A blow-gun.

FUKI-ni フキ ニ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-otoko フキ オ と こ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-ura フキ ウ ラ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-yuki フキ ユ キ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-maki,-ku フキ マ キ とる t.v. To blow and whirl around, as the wind.

FUKI-su フキ ス n. A towel; a napkin.

FUKI-suke フキ ス ク n. An organ, accordion.

FUKI-naga 花 な が 明 なが す n. A blow gun.

FUKI-tarareta フキ タ れ た n. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-terure フキ て る e t.v. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-utare フキ ウ タ れ t.v. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-wake,-ku フキ わ が け t.v. To refine metals; to separate the dross: fukiwakete miru, to assay.

FUKIya フキヤ n. The arrow of a blow-gun: - no tsute, a blow-gun.

FUKI-yama,-mu フキヤ マ 木 火 箇 台 n. A blow-gun.

FUKI-ku フキ ク n. A blow gun.

FUKI-nami フキ ナ ミ A blow gun.

FUKI-ni フキ ニ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-otoko フキ オ と こ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-yuki フキ ユ キ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-maki,-ku フキ マ キ とる t.v. To blow and whirl around, as the wind.

FUKI-su フキ ス n. A towel; a napkin.

FUKI-suke フキ ス ク n. An organ, accordion.

FUKI-naga 花 な が 明 なが す n. A blow gun.

FUKI-tarareta フキ タ れ た n. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-terure フキ て る e t.v. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-utare フキ ウ タ れ t.v. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-wake,-ku フキ わ が け t.v. To refine metals; to separate the dross: fukiwakete miru, to assay.

FUKIya フキヤ n. The arrow of a blow-gun: - no tsute, a blow-gun.

FUKI-yama,-mu フキヤ マ 木 火 箇 台 n. A blow-gun.

FUKI-ku フキ ク n. A blow gun.

FUKI-nami フキ ナ ミ A blow gun.

FUKI-ni フキ ニ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-otoko フキ オ と こ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-yuki フキ ユ キ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-maki,-ku フキ マ キ とる t.v. To blow and whirl around, as the wind.

FUKI-su フキ ス n. A towel; a napkin.

FUKI-suke フキ ス ク n. An organ, accordion.

FUKI-naga 花 な が 明 なが す n. A blow gun.

FUKI-tarareta フキ タ れ た n. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-terure フキ て る e t.v. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-utare フキ ウ タ れ t.v. To blow by breaking; broken by the wind.

FUKI-wake,-ku フキ わ が け t.v. To refine metals; to separate the dross: fukiwakete miru, to assay.

FUKIya フキヤ n. The arrow of a blow-gun: - no tsute, a blow-gun.

FUKI-yama,-mu フキヤ マ 木 火 箇 台 n. A blow-gun.

FUKI-ku フキ ク n. A blow gun.

FUKI-nami フキ ナ ミ A blow gun.

FUKI-ni フキ ニ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-otoko フキ オ と こ n. A blow gun.

FUKI-yuki フキ ユ キ n. A blow gun.
FUMI-KUDARI,-ku フミキダリ 踏踏 t.v. To break by treading on; to stamp to pieces.
FUMI-MAYOI,-ou フミマヨイ 踏踏 t.v. To wander from the way.
FUMI-NISSHI,-ru フミニシ す巧 t.v. To kick; to trample; to crush; to make a noise with the feet in walking; (踏踏) to level by treading on.
FUMI-OASHI,-su フミオashi 踏踏 t.v. To tread, or grind with the foot or heel; to trample on.
FUMI-SHDARI,-ku フミシダリ 踏踏 t.v. To tread upon (of something dangerous or careless of injury): yaihu wo —, to tread upon a sword (regardless of injury).
FUMI-OTOSHI,-su フミオトし 踏踏 t.v. To throw down by treading on, as anything from a height.
FUMI-TSUKI,-ku フミツキ 踏踏 t.v. To tread upon and read: suwa wo —.
FUMI-SASHI フミサシ n. A frame or rack for holding papers.
FUMI-SHIKI,-ku フミシキ 踏踏 t.v. To tread upon and spread out, or level.
FUMI-SHITACHI,-ku フミシタチ 踏踏 t.v. i.q. fumi-shiku.
FUMI-TSUGI,-su フミツギ 踏踏 t.v. To throw over by stepping on, as anything standing.
FUMITE フミテ i.q. jade.
FUMI-TODOMARI,-ru フミトドマリ 踏踏 t.v. To halt; make a stand: — te tatahnut.
FUMI-TSUKUSHI,-su フミツクス 踏踏 t.v. To break, crush, or mash with the foot; to stamp to pieces.
FUMI-TSUKU,-ru フミツク 踏踏 t.v. (coll.) To tread on, step on, with contempt; to trample on: hitto no fumitsuke ni suru, to trample on others.
FUMI-TSUYORI,-ru フミツヨリ 踏踏 t.v. To plant one's feet against anything to resist violence.
FUMITE フミテ 踏踏 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 Shoguns to tread, in order to prove they were not Christians.
FUMIZUKA フミヅカ n. A monument erected in honor of a scholar.
FUMIZUKI フミヅキ 文月 n. The 7th month (o.c.).
FUMIZUKUKE フミヅクケ n. A writing table; i.q. fuzukue.
FUMMY フミミ 昭明 Clear; plain; distinct.
Syn. AKIRAHA.
FUMO フムウ 不毛 Waste; uncultivated; barren; sterile: — na chi, uncultivated land.
FUMODASHI フムダシ n. Shackles; fetters.
FUMON フモノ 風門 n. (med.) The sore made by noza.

FUMOTO フモト 荒 n. The base or foot of a mountain: — no chaya, tea-house at the foot of the hill.
FUMUNACHI フムバナチ n. A spring = bane.
FUMPATSU フムバツ 動犯 Zeal; eagerness; exertion; enthusiasm: — suru, to become ardent, eager, zealous, enthusiastic; to be excited, or roused to action from idleness, or inactivity; — shite gakumon suru, ardent in the pursuit of learning.
Syn. FENGKEI.
FUMPEN フムペン 粉粉 adv. In a confused manner; in a dispersed manner; scattered here and there: ki no ha ga kaze ni fumpin to ochiru, the leaves fell scattered by the wind; hana ga fumpin to niyou, the fragrance of flowers was diffused all around.
FUN フン分 n. The tenth part of a momme = 5.80 grs. Troy; a minute; ippon, one fun; ni-fun, two fun; go —, 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 フン簸 n. Dung; feces: kono neko wa fun-shi ga warui, the cat is filthy in her habits; torto no —.
Syn. KUSO.
FUNA フナ 穂 n. A kind of river fish, like a carp; Carassius longissorii.
FUNA-ARINDO フナアインド no. A merchant who traffies on ship-board, or by boat.
FUNA-SASHI フナサシ n. Ballast.
FUNA-SORI フナソリ 船造 n. Boating for pleasure; a boat excursion.
FUNABA フナバ 船場 n. A place where boats or ships are used; a sea port; a place where ships can touch.
Syn. MINDO.
FUNABARA フナバラ n. The hull of a boat or ship.
FUNASHI フナバシ 船場 n. A bridge of boats; a pontoon bridge.
FUNATA フナタ 船 n. The gunwale of Funaheri: a boat, or bulwarks of a ship.
FUNASHITO フナシト 船人 n. (poet.) Sailors; boatmen; a passenger.
Syn. SENDO.
FUNACHIN フナチン 船員 n. Passage money; boat fare; freight.
FUNADASHI フナダシ 船場 n. A bridge of boats; a pontoon bridge.
FUNADA フナダ 船 n. Setting sail: — suru.
FUNADAIKU フナイデイク 船大工 n. A ship carpenter; a ship-builder; boat-builder.
FUNADAMA フナダマ 船玉 n. The god of ships, worshipped by sailors.
FUNADANA フナダナ n. A shelf, closet, or bunk of a ship.
FUNADATORI フナダトリ 船便 (binen) 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.
FUNADE フナデ n. Setting sail — shippan; — suru.
FUNADÔYA フナドイャ 船閑屋 n. A commission house for goods brought by ship; a shipping merchant.

Syn. kaihens-dôya.

FUNADOMARI フナドマリ n. Stopping by ship at a place for a short time: Kôbe minato ni suru, to touch at Kôbe.

FUNADO フナド n. Stopping ships from entering; a blockade.

†FUNADO NO KAMI フナドノカミ n. The god of roads, who protects the roads against evil spirits.

FUNAGAKARI フナガカリ 船積 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.

FUNAGI OI フナギホフ i.v. To race or emulate in going by boat.

FUNAGÔ フナゴ n. Sailor=kaka, suifu.

FUNAGÔYA フナゴヤ 船小屋 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 縄場 n. A dock for keeping ships or boats.

FUNAHÔ フナヒ n. One who tows a boat: wa seri, a tow-line; michi, a tow-path.

†FUNI フニ n. Anchoring a boat or ship.

FUNAKI フナキ 縄場 n. The way, or distance by ship; the route of a ship: wa o yosgo ik sen ri, about how many thousand miles is it by ship? Shônhai ye no wa dochira wo yuku, by what route does a ship go to Shanghai?

FUNAJIRUSHI フナジルシ n. A ship's ensign or flag.

†FUNAI フナイ n. Not on good terms; disagreement.

FUNAKAKE フナカケ n. A boat-race.

Syn. keishhi.

FUNAKATA フナカタ 船力 n. Sailors; boatmen.

Syn. senpô.

FUNAKAZURI フナカズリ n. Decorating or embellishing a ship: suguru.

FUNAKÔ フナコ 船子 n. A sailor, boatman.

FUNAKOBÔI フナコボイ 縄増 n. A person saved from shipwreck.

†FUNAKURABE フナクラベ n. A boat-race=funakake.

FUNAKAMINO フナカモノ 縄頭 n. (coll.) A ship's prostitute.

FUNAMICHI フナミチ n. The course of a ship; also, the wake of a ship.

FUNAMOCHI フナモチ 縄持 n. A ship-owner.

FUNAMOYÔ フナモヨ n. Preparing a boat or ship for sailing.

FUNAMUSHI フナムシ n. A kind of wood louse that infest boats.

FUNAI フナ n. Cargo.

FUNAOCRISHI フナオロシ 縄御 n. Launching a ship.

FUNAO グナナ オオ太郎 n. The captain of a ship. Syn. senchô.

FUNATSUKI フナツキ 縄松 n. Anchoring; anchorage; a place where boats or ships stop, or anchor. Syn. minato, funaba.

FUNAUTA フナウタ 縄鉄 n. A boat song.

FUNAWATA フナワタ n. Onakum.

Syn. maihata.

FUNAWATASHI フナワタシ 縄渡 n. A ferry.

FUNAYADO フナヤド 縄渡し 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 n. Sea-sickness

FUNAYORI フナヨリ n. Calling a boat, as at a ferry.

†FUNAYOSHI フナヨシ 縄 n. Fitting out or preparing a ship for passengers, or for a battle.

†FUNAYU フナユ n. Bilge-water=aka.

FUNAYUSAN フナユサン 縄造山 n. A boat excursion for pleasure.

†FUNAZUKI フナヅキ 船底 n. A ship's bottom; a kind of covering for the head.

FUNAZUMI フナヅミ 船質 n. Loading a ship: kon-nichî wo itashimasu, I shall put in cargo to-day; kon-nichî de gozaimasu, this is the day for loading cargo.

†FUNDE フンデ n. I.e. fuel.

†FUNDEI フンデイ 染料 n. A kind of girt paint.

FUNÔ フンド n. 分銅 n. The weights of fundon, a weighing beam, or scales.

Fundo フンド 処士 n. Dung.

Fundo フンド 態態 n. Anger; indignation.

Syn. inidôri, haratâchi, ikarê.

FUNDÔSHI フンドシ 染 n. The cloth worn around the loins; a waist-cloth.

Syn. yomoi, ita-obi.*

FUNE フネ 船 n. A boat, ship; a vat; the large tub in a bath house: no kô-ta, the deck of a ship; no hogeta, the yards of a ship; no horuma, the half-yards 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 hoshire, the masts of a ship; no aká, bilge water; no koju, to scull a boat; no moyan, to lash boats together; no kakeru, to anchor a ship; no magiru, to tack; no itsu goro demasu, when does the ship sail? isu goro ga kochira ye tsukishôka ka, when do you think the ship will arrive? ga yureru, the boat rocks; ni noru, to embark, or sail in a ship; ni yû, to be seasick; de yuku, to go by ship; ni wo ni tsunu, to load cargo; no kawara, the flat bottom of a boat.

FUNEHIKI-MICHI フネヒキミチ 漁者 n. A path on which men walk in towing boats up a river; tow-path.

FUNEI フネイ 不完 pron. I, in speaking humbly of one's self.

Syn. sessha.
Furikaze, n. A proclamation; a public notice.

Furieru, n. Notification: — suru, to notify, publish, make known publicly.

Syn. funoku.

Furien フリエイ 不列 (tsune narazu) Not in usual health; unwell: go — ni watara-case-tamau, id.

Furen フーレン 不通 (coll.) — naru, high in price; dear: kono shina wa — da.

Furenasu フレンラス 接触 t.v. To issue a notice, correcting or countermanding a previous order.

Furesare, -ru フレスセール 交接 t.v. To cause to be published; to make another to publish.

Fureshime, -ru フレスシム 接受 t.v. To be known by proclamation; to publish abroad; to tell publicly.

Furi フリ 振り n. Numerical for swords: naginata hito furi, one halberd; tachi ni furi, three long swords.

Furi フリ n. A pendulum.

Furi フリ 振る 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. yōjō, katchi, sugata, nari.

Furi, -ru フリ落 (kudaru) i.v. To fall, as rain: ame ga furu, it rains; yuki ga futte kita, it has begun to snow; sakuban shimo ga futta, there was frost last night.

Furi, -ru フリ振 t.v. To brandish. wave, flourish; to shake; to turn away: kawano shima wo furu, to brandish a sword; te wo futte aruku, to walk swinging the arms; iya da to itte kubi wo futta, shook his head, saying he would not; waki-me mo fureru, not to turn the eyes off of anything; kokoro no fureru, not to turn the mind off of anything; to be intent upon; futamori no yu — to carry a mikoshi.

Furi, -ru フリ経 t.v. To pass, or spend time: Yokohama ni ite toshi wo furu koto go nen, spent five years living in Yokohama; toshi furu manna ni, as one grows old.

Syn. heru, okuru, suiru.

Furi-ai フリーアい 揀合 n. Usual practice; usage; custom; example.

Syn. karai, narawashi.

Furidashi フリダシ n. An infusion.

Furi-dashī, -su フリダシ振る t.v. or i.v. (coll.) To shake out; to make an infusion; to begin to rain: koshō wo —, to shake out pepper; ame ga furi-dashī, it has begun to rain.

Furi-gata フリ加世 n. The kanji written at the side of a Chinese character to explain its meaning.

Furi-harai, -ru フリハラリ 撫拂 t.v. To shake off, as dust.

Furi-kake, -ru フリカケ 撫拂 t.v. To sprinkle.

Furi-kake, -ru フリカケ 撫拂 t.v. To look round; to look back; (passing) to turn anything round.

Furi-kiri, -ru フリキリ 撫拂 t.v. To part in two by shaking.

Furi-kome, -ru フリコメ 撫拂 t.v. To rain into (also t.v. coll.) to pay for a bill of exchange: ame ga ie ni —; kawase wo ginkō ni —.

Furi-mawashi, -su フリマワシ 撫拂 t.v. To brandish about: katan ni wo —, to brandish a sword.

Furi-muki, -ru フリミキ 撫拂 t.v. To turn round towards; to turn and face; to face.

Furin フリリン 風鈴 n. A small bell hung up to be shaken by the wind.

Furin フリリン 不倫 III-matched; badly mated; (as husband and wife).  
†Furinshī フリシン 古代; old: — sato, — furinshī-an an ancient place.

Furi-ōkoshi, -su フリオコシス 撫拂 t.v. To shake up; to rouse up: kokoro wo —, to nerve one's self up to action.

Furisakemiri, -ru フリサケミリ 撫拂見 to look up at; to look afar off, as at the ocean: amu no hara furi-sakemiriwa.

Furishiki, -ru フリシキ 撫拂 t.v. To rain; to rain hard: ame ga —.

Furisō フリソ周囲 Appearance of or threatening to rain; — de gozarimashita, it looks like rain.

Furisode フリソデ 撫拂袖 n. Long pendulous sleeves; a garment having long sleeves.

Furi-sute, -ru フリステ旗 撫拂 t.v. To throw away; to fling away; to abandon.

Furi-tate, -ru フリタテ旗 撫拂 t.v. To shake; to raise up: koye wo —, to raise the voice.

Furi-tsukue, -ru フリツクエ旗 撫拂振 t.v. (coll.) To turn away from in dislike; hito wo —.

Furi-tsuzuki, -ru フリツツキ降り旗 撫拂 i.v. To rain for several successive days.

Furi-uchi フリウチ 撫拂震 n. A peddler; one who hawks goods about; — wo suru, to peddle goods.

Furikake-gami フリカケガミ 撫拂神 n. Hair parted and hanging down—hazuri.

Furizora フリジラ 風吹空 n. A cloudy sky that looks like rain.

Furizumabai フリツマバイ a wind.

Furo フロ風呂 n. A bath-tub; a box for drying lacquered ware in; an oven; a small culinary furnace: — ni tru, to go into a bath- tub; doki-buro; — wo tateru, to prepare a hot-bath. Syn. yudon.

Furo フロ 水暖 The elders, or honorable persons of a place.

Furo フロ 不老 Never growing old; always young: — no jutsu; — fu-sho to kusuri, the elixir of life.
FUR
$

TJ
FCRO 7
FUBOBA 7 n

*& n. Sealing wax.
g #% n. A bath-room.
f
n
A- kind

7n7*MT?'

FCROK-KI

made

y* fa

f

-

0(*

-

;

;

7 p

IIA

^^35 n

J'-Y

-

FrnosHiKi 7n>^^.g$r.u.
for wrapping.

t*n-

7>u

MI.-KU
find faded

to be time-worn

;

%&

Frr.ucm 7 >v *
hemorrhage after

7

r.oou

(lit.

to

;

old

old.

grow

old blood)

""

f

^l

FUBUGI 7 A- ^
ft
hand clothing.
FURUGIRE 7 *- ^ u

*

n

01(i furni-

-

ya, a shop

;

second-

,

Old rags.
:ION
7 ^ ;fc v n. Old or second-hand
books
ya, second-hand book store.
7 n- # jfo i.v. or t.v To shake to
r,-0
to exercise
sift
to tremble, shiver, shudder
J# n.

:

;

;

;

power or influence over others

to

;

stir up,

arouse ; to be aroused to flourish kimono wo
samukute furn,
to shake one's clothes
to shiver with cold
osorete /urw, to tremble
with fear; iya de mi-burni ga snru, to shudto sift flour ;
der with disgust ; udonko wo
ikioi wo
to
ji go, fur ft, the earth quakes
to make
exercise authority ; t wo tenka ni
kind
one's power felt over the whole empire
no ikioi ftttdtabi funiwazu, the state did not
:

;

;

,

;

,

;

,

,

;

lin its

7

i

power,

b

**

A

seive.

A

$ n.
shivering:

shaking;
trembling

f?$

Old: ancient;
7 A- 4
adj.
i, an old house ;
decayed by time
kimono, old worn-out clothes furuki wo
r.-Ki-sHi

!o

:

;

;

wo ghiru

;tara*hiki

(prov.).

7^b7^A-^^

FURUrWA,-RU
7

KI

$

*

*-

*,

,

i,

KU)

FCBO

)

7

*-

or

turn, to

make

;

has

is

old;

f)nz,u im>i<n, it

look old and faded.
:

;

H

;

hi-fiintmai.

i

1.

Syn. OKONAT.
to treat

;

7

to feast

7

old nest

old

;

Second-hand

n.

article

ya, a second-hand clothing

kan, to buy second-hand.
Syn. FUBUQJ.
FURUWASHI,-SU 7>uj>\:^
t^ t.v. To cause
mi wo fimiwashite irtt,
to shake or tremble
was trembling koe wo
to make the voice
tremble (as iu anger).
FURYO
Contrary to
J$r (omowazu)
one's expectations ; sudden ; unexpected
no wazawai.
no tailtcn
store;

^

:

,

;

793 ^

:

;

793

FURYO

^ n. A prisoner; captive
^ ^ (yokaranu) Not good
n False judg79-V^^v^5^
erroneous view or

toriko.

FURYO
bad

;

f

\

\s*) *t t;
evil.

;

FURYOKEN
ment mistaken opinion
notion:
wo dasu, to form
FORYO 7 i> 9
Genteel;
M.
-

;

-<5tl

elegant

;

classical

To

;

refined;

chaste.

Syn. MIYABIYAKA, 8HABAKU, XKINA.

fFusA 7 $ n. Hemp.
n.
FUSA 7 If J
A tassel the corolla of A
flower
numeral for flowers, bunch>
grapes, etc.: bndd hito /*a, one bunch of
one cluster of persimmons
grapes knki hito
;

;

;

,

no okii

futiiri.

7

V

7

adv.

-9-

Luxuriantly;

in

Ano

of futfiffu.

Ykhtiin<i irn fu<'i<i<t>-<-tii, that merchant has been shut out of Yokohama.
T O **
FUSAOABI.-BU 7-f-ti*' ^1 i- v
icii

up;

closed, obstructed, blockt-.l

up or occupied:

mouth

shut
are obstructed

entertain;
(gt.v.
chitO ihite hito ni
to
,

is

ch<i-icdti

wa

;

;

;

te

ki
,

7

f/

(jo.

fcuc/ii

l>-

fnxarjeitte

ga

,

the

,

orn, the roads
to be heavy at heart,

bauds are
n.

9

obstructed

FOSAOI.-OO

t.

min>i

-- if

,

ga
Syn. TSUMABU.
FUHAOARI 7 If if

gloomy

closed
:

& ^-

oni, the cups are all in use;

%

A- -r

The

(poet.)

-

Old
Fi'RCCBAi,-Ki 7 A- 9 *t 4 -&
adj.
fashioned antiquated ; ancient ; obsolete
Ufa, an old fashioned song.
7 * -r b fa
n.
Deportment be-

u

FURUTE 7 n- f
of any kind:

akiiiilo

antiquities.
Fnrnku natta,
adj.

become old:

n.

A* *.

ancient haunt.

;

FUSAOARE.-RU 7lf**uA' pass,

way;

&

9

;

place.

clusters.

:

.

aiici'

home

;

To

t.V.

n.
Old metal.
*
Tin; sable
sable skin
* n
ncdijinn. garment of
r.oro
An ancient thing
7 *- a K n.

KANE 7

;

FORUSHI,-SU 7 A" ^ t.v. To use for a long time
to cast away, or be tired of, as an old worn
out thing snmi-fitrushita ie, a house in which
one has lived a long time ; ware wo furusu mi,
don't cast me away.

FUSA-FUSA

separate by sifting.

oldness ; antiquity.
Native place

^t n.

an ancient

.

trembling tremor;

ga okoru, to have a
mizukara furui, to encourage one's

;

-J^

Syn. KOKYO.

;

n.

$ji

7*b

i

The

FURUSA 7 >\*-y- -fr n.
FUBUSATO 7 ** f" >

FURUSU 7

Old clothes

n.

celebrated for his elo-

:

&

:

who was

;

The

n.

parturition.

** if *?

ture second-hand furniture
wliere old furniture is sold.

to

no ben demo ikenai.

:

place of oue's birth

To become

i.v.

,

;

ten disciples

quence
Prussia.
A cloth used

mono wo

^ -r b n. Feast entertainment.
Syn. CHISO, SHUYEN, KYO-O.
FDBUMEKASHII,-KI-KU 7 ^ > * 2^ 4 adj. Old;
antiquated; ancient; obsolete.
FURU-NA 7*-^ n. The name of one of Shaka's
FURUMAI 7

FCROFCKI.-KU y P 7 9 t.v. To cleanse the
body by means of a hot air bath.
FUBOKU 7 p 9 Jft $& n An appendix to a
extra to a newspaper
book supplement
kotoba wo shu-i shite
iicil to a will:
snni.

mat
give a feast to a person
treat one to something sweet.
Syn. CHISO SDRU, MOTENASU.
;

of boiled radishes.

;

FUS

99

;

^

The

full.

state

of

being

unlucky.
t-v.

top up, block up, obstruct

To
;

shut, close ; to
to plug up to dam
;


FUSAN 100 FUS
up; to be in low spirits; gloomy: me wo —, to shut the eyes; kuchi wo —, to shut the mouth; nezumi no ana wo —, to stop up a rat hole; hawa wo —, to dam up a river; ki ga fusai te oru, to feel gloomy.

Syn. Tumeru.

Fusai フサイ 夫妻 (me-oto) n. Husband and wife.

Fusai フサイ 不才 Without talent; no ability; stupidity: — no ko.

Fusai フサイ 負債 n. A debt; indebtedness: — ga takusan aru; — ga kasamui.

Syn. Ome, Kari.

Fusai,au フサ fault i.v. To suit, match; to agree; to be becoming: mibun ni —, to suit one's station; (neg.) fusawazu, not suitable; unbecoming.

Syn. Subu, Keri.

†Fusai フサイ adj. Numerous; abundantly.

Syn. Sawani, Okaishiku.

Fusari to, or Fussari to フサリ to adv. Luxuriantly.

Fusakura フサクラ 枝桜 n. The verbena.

Fusare,ru フサレる 1st caus. of fusuki.

Fusashime,ru フサシメる To cause to lie down; to put to sleep.

Fusawanu フサハン 不相応 Not suitable; not appropriate; uncongenial; not good: — iro —; — fū.

Fusawakanaru フサハンカラ Not suitable; unbecoming.

Fusayaka フサヤカ n. Luxuriant; abundant.

Fusai フセイ 布衫 n. Alms given to priests: — wo suru, to give alms; fusenmotsu, alms.

Fusage,ru フセゲる 1st caus. of fusuke.

Fusage-ru フセゲる To turn bottom up; invert: chawen wo —, to turn a cup bottom up; — te —, to lay the hand prone.

†Fusage-gane フセガネ n. A hasp or metal-hook for fastening a door.

Fusagei,au フセギタマガ防戦 i.v. To fight off; to fight and oppose.

Syn. Sōgen suru.

Fusago フサゴ 槍籠 n. A large basket for drying clothes.

Fuset フセイ 不精 Indolent; slothful; lazy; inactive; indisposed to exertion.

Syn. Dushā.

Fuset フセイ 浮世 (uki-yo) n. This transient world.

Fuset or Fusō フセイ 不正 (tadashikaran) adj. Unjust; incorrect; improper: — no okonai, improper conduct.

Fuseshitsu フセイシュッ不世出 A none such, which has not its like; extraordinary: — no sati, a wife who had not her like.

†Fusetwo フセイトウ n. A cottage; hut.

Fusuki フセキ 附堅 — suru, to take into one's family, or number another in one's family.

Fusen フセーン 風船 n. (lit. air ship) A balloon.

Fusenri フセネリ 仮集 n. A hem; to lay and sew a hem.

Fusen-ru フセル 階 i.v. (coll.) To lie down, recline; to sleep: — fusete oru, is lying down; is in bed.

Syn. Neru, Yasumu.

Fusetsu フセツウ 箭矢 n. Two pieces of bamboo or parts of a seal, used as a tally; credentials; proof.

Fusetsu フセツウ 学説 (ukiataru hanashi) n. A rumor; a saying that has no foundation.

Fusetsu フセツウ 風説 n. A rumor, report.

Syn. Fusetsu.

*Takahiro ツカハリ i.v. To reprove in directly.

Fuset-ru フセール To lie down, recline; (to) to bend down; to stoop; to lie in ambush; (to) to be prostrated: kodomo ga fuseteh oru, the child is lying down; — fusete oru, the tree was thrown down by the wind.

Syn. Neru, Yokotawaru.

Fushi フシ父 (oya-ko) n. Father and child.

Fushi フシ 不死 Immortality; never dying; immortal: — no kusuri.

Fushi フシ 五倉 n. Gall-nuts.

Syn. Gobaishi.

Fushi フシ 節 a joint; knot; notes; or tones of music: fusshiki, the joint; fussho, a knot hole; — wo takeru, to set to music; to make the musical marks; take no —, the joint of a bamboo.

Fushi フシ 柿子 n. A bed-chamber; cottage.

Fusetsu フセツウ 仮集 n. An ambuscade.

Syn. Fusetsu.

*Fushi フシ 樹木 n. Brushwood; fagots; firewood.

Fushi フシ 屋 n. A bed-chamber; cottage.

Fushi フシ 不死 Immortality; never dying; immortal: — no kusuri.

Fushi フシ 五倉 n. Gall-nuts.

Syn. Gobaishi.

Fushi フシ 節 a joint; knot; notes; or tones of music: fusshiki, the joint; fussho, a knot hole; — wo takeru, to set to music; to make the musical marks; take no —, the joint of a bamboo.

Fushi フシ 柿子 n. A bed-chamber; cottage.

Fushi フシ 不死 Immortality; never dying; immortal: — no kusuri.

Fushi フシ 五倉 n. Gall-nuts.
Incongruous, Inauspicious, weird, wrong.

The moon of the 19th day of the 2nd month (O.C.).

Anciently to repair; anciently to make knots.

A knot not made, not a noose.

Looking down; downcast; sober; grave: — ni naru.

A knot in wood.

False hair, fake hair.

For a short time; a little while.

Brush: wood; firewood.

Brushwood; firewood.

To sink down upon the ground.

Rheumatism.

Punishment by burning with brushwood.

To set to; to mark with musical notes; to make music;

A kind of trap made of brush-wood for catching fish.

To rest satisfied; to make do; to be content with; to put up with; to bear patiently: — shite kudasai.

A kind of rake.

Unpleasant; disagreeable; unwieldy; indisposed: — na otoki, unpleasant weather; fushō-bushō ni tachite yuku, to arise and go in a slow and reluctant manner.

Having but little ability; ignorant; inexperienced; unworthy; used merely in self-deprecation: — nagara, although I am unworthy; — na mono, a stupid person; — no mi naredome.
| FUTA-GOKORO | フタゴコーレ | False-hearted; not sincere; unfaithful; treacherous: - naku, faithful, true, loyal. |
| FUTAGOMORI | フタゴモリ | n. Double cocoons = tama maru. |
| FUTARCH | フタホ | n. Double-faced; hypocritical; wicked. |
| FUTAI | フタイ | n. The tare of goods; the tassels of a picture: - wa tsuru, how much is the tare? |
| FUTATOKO | フタトコ | n. Second cousin. |
| FUTAMATA | フタマタ | や分 | Divided into two branches; forked: - daikon, a forked radish; - yari, a double-headed spear. |
| FUTAME | フタメ | 不盗 | Not for one's interest or advantage; prejudicial; unhealthy; impolite: - ni maru. |
| FUTANERI- | - フタネリ | i.v. To pant with alarm or excitement; to be flustered, agitated: - wa, to be flustered, alarmed, agitated. |
| FUTANRI | フタナリ | n. A hermaphrodite. |
| FUTANRO | フタナル | n. A cloth worn by women around the loins. |
| FUTA-OTA | フタオタ | シム | Father and mother; parents. |
| FUTATSU | フタツ | 二 | Two. |
| FUTA | フタ | ツ | Not for one's interest or advantage: - ni, to notify. |
| FUTABU | フタブ | 布達 | n. A notification: - suru, to notify. |
| FUTE | フテ | ル | i.v. (coll.) To be offended and moody; to be sulky; to pout, or be in a pet; to be miffed: kozó ga da, nika shikarerete sute te hatarakonai, the servant being scolded by his master is sulky and does not work; kozó ga fute-wo suru, the boy is lying down in a sulky fit; sute te sora-byoki wo tsukau, he is sulky and seems sick. |
| FUTEOISHA | フテオイシハ | 不手際 | (coll.) Badly made; coarsely finished; unskilled; bungling. |
| FUTERO | フテロ | ヨ | n. Rusakai, renta. |
| FUTERI | フテリ | 不送 | Not submitting to authority; insubordinate: - no to. |
| FUTERU | フテル | 風体 | n. Manner; deportment; appearance: - ga okashii. |
| FUTERI-FU | フテリフ | n. | 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. |
| FUTEMACHI | フテマチ | 不手間 | (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 kamun. |
| FUTEN | フテン | フ ten | 普贤 (amega shita) | n. Everywhere under heaven: - soto, the whole world. |
| FUTENKAI | フテンケイ | n. Mental derangement; lunacy; insanity; madness: - shi, shi, or - no mono, a crazy person. |
| FUTOKO | フトコ | 不砧 | Suddenly; unexpectedly; by chance; accidentally; casually: - de ashita, met unexpectedly: - shi koto, accidental affair. |
| FUTOKONI | フトコン | n. A coarse kind of silk stuff. |
| FUTOKU- | - フトク | poor | Thick or large in diameter; big; coarse; daring; audacious: - tto, coarse thread; ashi ga - , his legs are big; futei wo suru toto, one who does a daring thing; kimo ga - , bold; courageous: - ki, a large tree. |
| FUTOKORO | フトコーロ | 砧 | The bosom or pocket made by the folds of the clothes about the breast: - ni iru, to put into the bosom; oya no futokoro ni te nuni mo shiranu, he always being in his mother's bosom is a dunce: - go, a pet child. |
| FUTOKUSHIN | フトクシン | 精 | (of) Other ability or worth. |
| FUTOKURI | フトクリ | 不捻 | (coll.) Unskilled; not an adept in; not versed in. |
| FUTOKUSHIN | フトクシン | 不手心 | (coll.) Without consent; not assenting; not thoroughly understanding. |
| FUTOKURO | フトクロ | 紋 | Nose-paper: - hana-gami. |
| FUTOKURO, or FUTÔ | フトクロ | 太 | Same as futu: futoku natta, has grown large; futo gozaramasen, it is thick. |
| FUTOKURO | フトクロ | 不備 | Of little ability or worth. |
| FUTOKU | フトク | 不得意 | (coll.) Unskilled; not an adept in; not versed in. |
| FUTOKUSHIN | フトクシン | 不手心 | (coll.) Without consent; not assenting; not thoroughly understanding. |
| FUTOKUSHI | フトクシ | 番 | The thigh. |
| FUTOKUMO | フトクモ | 不物 | n. Coarse goods, especially cotton goods, or cotton clothes. |
| FUTOKON | フトコン | 藤 | n. A mattress; a quilted bed cover; a cushion: zabuton, a cushion for sitting on. |
| FUTON-KORO | フトンコロ | 薄 | A Shinto prayer: (futo is honorific-august). |
| FUTON-NO | フトンノ | 不トノ | n. Thin kind of coarse silk goods. |
| FUTON-SE | フトンセ | 薄セ | (caust. of futoru) To fatten, enlarge; make big or coarse. |
FUZUKU フジウ属 n. (gram.) — suru, attached to; suffixed; affixed.
FUZOKU フジウ属 n. Appurtenance; appendage: — suru, to belong to.
FUZOKU フジウ属風 n. Customs; manners; usages.

Syn. NARAWASHI, FUGI.

FUZEKI フジエ文 n. A stick with a slit in the end for holding a paper, used in praying to heaven or in handing a paper to a superior.
FUZEKI-KU フジエ区 t.v. To deceive, cheat, hoax, trick.

Syn. DASHI, SUKARU.

FUZUTEKE フジテケ adv. To be angry.
FUTUZOME フジトメ不等 (coll.) Neglect of duty; indolent: — wo suru, to be indolent.

G.

GA ガ n. A carriage, or norimon (used now only in letters, without retaining the original meaning): — wo todomeru, to stop; — wo umagashu, to go; — wo mageru, to come; (said only to persons of rank).

GA ガ (1) Sign of the genitive case, of: wata-kushi ga tune 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 intransitive sense; as: une ga furu, it rains; tune ga deta, 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 hirou ni natta, I was troubled about that; wata-kushi wa sono koto ga anjiraremashita, I am concerned about that.

(3) As an adversative particle, — but: itte mo yoi ga tanai hi ga yoroshii, you may go, but it would be better if you did not; wata-kushi wa yuku ga nani ka go-yo wa nai ka, as I am going can't I do something for you? hobo wo tazuwemashita wa Gen-san wa imasen yo, I have inquired all about, but I can't find Mr. Gen; itsu ka Nihon ga dekiri yo ni nareba 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 nomi-tai, I want to nurse (said by a child); hanashii ga khi-tai, I want to hear the story.

GA ガ An occasion when congratulations, or felicitations are sent; a festival, holiday, fete: — ga, to congratulate, felicitate; nen-ga, new year's day; shiki-jii no ga, entertainment made for a person who has attained his 70th year; go no si, a fete made for one on reaching an advanced age. Syn. Iwai.

GA ガ (wata-kushi) Self-will; self-shines; I; Ego, opp. of butsu, an external object: — no tsunoi hito, a selfish or obstinate man; — wo haru, to be self-willed; — wo oru, to break one's pride, obstinacy or selfishness; butsu ga wo wosureru, to forget one's identity.

GA ガ suri, to ride; kumo ni gasuru, to ride on a cloud; uma ni kuruma wo suru, to harness a horse to a wagon. Syn. nonu.

GABA ガ adv. Suddenly; quickly; hastily: — to hane-oki, to spring up suddenly: — to mi wo okoshite.

GACHI ガチ n. (from kachi, to prevail) An affix, giving the word to which it is joined the pre-dominance or prevalence in quantity or influence; preponderance; for the most part; as: kome-gachi no meshi, a food made of rice and wheat, where the rice is in the largest quantity; ma-tetsu-gachi, soil which is for the most part good; kuromi-gachi, for the most part black; taema-gachi, at long intervals; okotari-gachi, given to idleness; itsuwari-gachi, given to lying; kono teiku wa ame-gachi da, this is a rainy month; uymai-gachi ni ai nakereba oya ni shitashimi nashi; ai gachi ni uymai nakereba anadoru ni nitori.
GAC

GACHI ガチ n. The boar fish, a species of equula.

GACHI ガチ雅致 n. Good taste; style; elegance; delicate or graceful appearance; artistic: kono horomon ni te — ga aru.

GACHO ガチョ驚鳥 n. A tame goose.

GAENZURU ガエンツル背之 n. To consent, assent; to be willing: — ya i na ya, are you willing or not?

GAEBEN ガエベン雅言 (miyabi koto) Correct; genteel or classical language, or word.

GAHYO ガヘヨ 鎖草 (yuki-dacor) n. Persons dead from starvation.

GAI ガイ (med.) A cough; disease of the throat.

GAI ガイ 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-GI ガイギ 二者的 (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 ガイ害 n. Injury; hurt; evil; damage: — suru, to injure, afflict; to kill, murder: — ni naru, to be hurtful; injurious; — wo nozoku, to abate an evil; gai-shin 死害 murderous intentions. Syn. sokonai, kosei.

GAIBEN ガイブン See gaiabun.

†GAIBUN ガイブン 白 Fon—zumi. To one's heart's content; as much as one pleases.

GAIZEN ガイゼン 凱旋 n. An army returning from war in triumph; triumphant army.

GAIZA ガイザ 歌劇 n. A song of victory.

GAIZU ガいぞ 嘆息 (n.) Bronchitis.

GAIZUKOSU ガイコス 歌鼻子 n. The bones of dead persons; skeleton.

GAIRYAKU ガイライク概略 (aromashi) adv. For the most part; in the main; mostly; generally (not minutely).

GAISAI ガイスアイ 驚眩 (mirami) n. A fierce look; angry look; glaring at.

GAISHI ガイシ 鼓子 n. An electric insulator.

GAISI ガイスイ鼓 勳表, Impeachment, or accusation of a high official to the Emperor.


GAIZEN ガイゼン 騩然 (bikkuri) adv. In a startled or frightened manner.

GAIZEN ガイゼン 燮然 adv. Excited to re-sentiment or indignation.

GAIZEN ガイゼン 佳人 n. A handsome woman; a female lover.

GAIZAK ガイザク 丸解 n. Ruin.

Syn. ochiure.

GAIZAK ガイザク鉄壁 n. Precipice; a steep place: — michi, a road cut along a precipice; — kara ochiura, to fall from a precipice.

Syn. zepke.

GAIZAK ガイザク 去後 coll. affix. While; when: as, kaeri-gake, while returning; ki-gake ni nuiyo, ye gorimashita, as I came I called at the custom-house; torigake, while passing; ki-gake ni, as I went, or while going.

(2) Quantity: as, sammai-gake, three times as much (in sheets); three-fold; gwai koku no kami no atusu wa nippon no kami no nai-gake aru, foreign paper is twice as thick as Japanese.

Syn. shina, tsuise-ni.

GAK ガク 勝鬼 n. (netaru ori) 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 ガカリ adj. (coll.) Tired; exhausted; startled; shocked: — shite oru, to be exhausted.

GAKI ガキ 塔器 n. A musical instrument.

GAKKO ガクッ 学校 n. A school, academy.

GAKKU ガクク 学會, 学校 n. (med.) Aphtha of the mouth.

GAKURU ガクル adj. (coll.) Suddenly sinking down or losing strength, like a person fainting: — ojo wo shita, died suddenly.

Syn. niwaka.

GAKUWA ガクワ 学科 n. Subjects taught in a school; the different branches of learning; course of study; curriculum.

GAKU ガク 骨 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-

Gaku 学 n. Learning; literature; science: — ga aru, to be learned; — sai, literary talent.

GAKU ガク楽 n. Music (especially of drum and file): — wo shiraburu, to make music; gakunin, a musician; saru-gaku, a musical exhibition or opera.

GAKUHOKU ガクホク 学部 n. A poor scholar who, desiring to learn, becomes a servant to a learned man.

GAKUDOU ガク多 領堂 A small temple in which votive offerings of pictures are hung; a picture gallery.

GAKUDE ガクデ 学堂, 学校 n. Arts and sciences.

GAKUHA ガクハ 学部 n. A school, sect or denomination in philosophy.

GAKUCHEN ガクヘン 学片 n. The sepals of the calix of a flower.

GAKUJUTSU ガクジュツ 学術 n. The science. 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.

GAKUREKI ガクレキ 学歴 n. School record, or career.

GAKURU ガクル 学者 n. A literary institution; a school or seminary.

GAKYORYOKU ガキョウク 学力 n. Literary ability or attainments.
GAKUSHA ガクシバ 学者 n. A scholar, learned man.
GAKUSHI ガクシブ 学士 n. A scholar; a professor; a learned man.
GAKUSHIKI ガクシブキ 学識 n. Learning.
GAKUSHO ガクショ 学生 n. A student.
GASKU ガクセイ j. scholar.

Syn. SHOKEI.

GAKUSHA ガクシャ 学者 n. A music-chamber, music-hall.
GAKUTAI ガクタイ 業隊 n. Band of music.
GAKUTO ガクトウ 学部 n. President of a college; the head pupil of a school; a tutor, or usher.

GAKUSEI ガクセイ n. A music-chamber, music-hall.
GAMA ガマ 痲螺 n. A bull-frog.
GAMAN ガマン 戴慢 n. (coll.) Fortitude; patience; endurance; self-denial: — suru, to bear patiently, endure; — shite t-nasare, to be patient; — no tsuyoi hito, a person of great fortitude.

Syn. KOREKU, SHIMBO/SURO.

†GAMANZO ガマゾ ユテ n. A countenance like a driver-out of evil-spirits; a hideous countenance; i.e. goma-no-so, that which puishes.
GAMASHII ガマシイ 小関系 An affix similar to shiiki—like k, in the maner of: kurousama-shiki, troublesome; jidan-gamashiku, waggish, mischievous; jin-fugamashiku, unkind.

Syn. 66-NA, YO-NA.

GAMATSU ガマツ 爬物 (nise mono) n. Counterfeit, or spurious articles: kore wa da, this is counterfeit.

GAMITO ガミト ユト病 (me no yamai) n. Disease of the eye; ophthalmia.
GAMI-GAMI ガミガミ adv. — it, to scold, grumble, find fault in an angry manner.
GAMOKU ガモク瞳目 (manako) n. The eye; (met.) an important place or point: — wo tsukuru, to aim at, fix the attention on; — na tokoro, an important place; kono ron no —, the point of the argument.
GAMPACHI ガンパチ n. A kind of fish of the Seriola genus.
GAMI ガミ 嫌皮 n. A kind of thin paper; i.e. nisuyi.

GAN ガン n. A wild goose.

Syn. KARI.

GAN ガン 肺 (manako) n. The eye: niku-gan, fleshly eye; shiu-gan, spiritual eye (Bud.).

Syn. ME.

GAN ガン 目 n. A covering of wood, in which the collins of persons of rank are placed to convey them to the grave.

GAN ガン (nise) Counterfeit; spurious: — you, — book; — kin, — coin; — pitsu, — writing; — butsu, — thing.

GAN ガン (impure ka of doubt, and na of desire) exclam. of doubt and desire: arabi ti wa, nani gana agetai, I wish I had something to give him: ano hito no te na koto gana areka-

shi, I wish some evil might befall his family; tori-kaero mono ni na gana ya, I would I could bring (him) back.

GANARI, -RU ガナール i.v. (coll.) To cry out; vociferate; talk in a loud voice.

GANCHI ガンチ 腫 n. (coll.) Blind of one eye.

Syn. KATAME, MEIKACKI.

GANCHOCHIN ガンダチチシ n. A dark-lantern.

†GANE ガネ A euphonic particle affixed to proper names, as Mikada-gane; kimi-gane; mukogane.

GANSHA ガンサ目始 An eruption on the legs which, like the wild goose, appears in the fall and disappears in spring; ecthyma (?).
GAN-S Shoju n. Zig-zag.
GANZOE ガンゾイ n. A spook, ghost, hobgoblin.

†GANI ガニ i.q. hodo ni, or yu ni, or ka mo shi-gane ガニ にまね. To that degree or extent; as if; so as; like as: shimo okiku gani, to feel as if it would be frosty weather; koe no kuru gani, so as to become hoarse.

GANZO ガンゾウ (coll. for genjii) Strong; firm; secure; solid: — na shiro, a strong fortress; — ni dekita, strongly made.

GANFA ガンファ 眼下 (me no shita) Beneath or below the eye: — ni hito wo mikudasu, to look down on, or despise others.

GANJEN ガンジェン 眼根 (mabuta) n. The eyelids.

GANKIN ガンキン 膺金 (nise-gane) n. Counterfeit coin.

GANKO ガンコ 膺孔 n. The orbit or socket of the eye.

GANKU ガンク 膺匈 n. The bowl of a tobacco pipe from its resembling a goose's neck.

GANKUTSU ガンクツ 盡物 (nise mono) n. Counterfeit, or spurious articles: kore wa da, this is counterfeit.

GANJIRI ガンジリ 膺力 n. Strength of eye; sharpness of sight: — no tsuyoi hito, a person of strong eyes.

GANSAKU ガンサク 膺作 — suru, to counterfeit.

GANSAITO ガンサイト 膺礼 n. Counterfeit banknote.

GANSHOU ガンショウ 膺色 (kao no iro) n. The complexion, or color of the face; the countenance: — wo kaete hara wo tate, changed color and became angry; — wa tsukuru, to assume a pleasing expression of face.

GANSHI ガンシ 膺洗 (iwa ya) n. A cave in the rocks.

GANSHI ガンシ 膺洗 (iwa ya) n. A cave in the rocks.

GANRIKI ガンリキ 膺力 n. Strength of eye; sharpness of sight: — no tsuyoi hito, a person of strong eyes.

GANSAKU ガンサク 膺作 — suru, to counterfeit.

GANSHI ガンシ 膺洗 (iwa ya) n. A cave in the rocks.

GANSAI ガンサイ 膺日 n. (coll.) To be convinced and acknowledge one's self in the wrong; to be forced to yield assent to argument; to be crestfallen, humbled: ri ni osorete gaorete shimen.

Syn. KUJIRERU, TORUSHI/SURO.
Unintelligible.

A near neighbour; one separated only by a partition.

Month and day; — wo kaku, to write the date.

Joint stock company.

Kind; quantity; appearance; figure: hito-gara ga yoi, a person of good appearance; shimura gara wa warui, stripes of that kind are ugly; — ga yoi, of good quality.

The sound of rattling, like the falling of tiles, or of a wagon rattling over stones: kosara ga — to o chikuru.

Articles of household furniture, spoken of those that are old and worn.

Gokuten: Union: cooperation; partnership company: — suru, to unite; to go into partnership.

Highly if you, not.

Verb into careless labor.

Temple.

Unshaven headed; not having the hair cut: ano hito wa — da.

Gas works; gas works; — gama, gas meter; — gasu, gas company.

The sound of rattling, slamming: to ga — suru, the door slams, or rattles in the wind: — furu, to rattle.

The sound of feet or wooden clogs; a patterning, or rattling noise: to aruku.

Same as gata-gata.

Hard; difficult: idetachi-gate ni; kaeri-gate.

To consent; to assent; allow; to forgive; to understand, perceive: gaten ga yukazu, cannot understand; unintelligible, strange; suspicious; — senai, cannot endure, or bear.

A suffix to verbs, same as nagaru; — while; at the same time that; by way of: harumi gatera, while looking at the flowers; yuki gatera, while going.

Nagata-gata, Nagara.

Gutsu-gatsu: Hungry and voracious; ravenous: — kū, to eat ravenously; — suru, to be voracious.

Like-minded; agreeing together: — suru.

Same as gaten.

The noise and confusion of many men and horses preparing to leave a castle.

The sea-urchin.

Suddenly.

Refined and vulgar; good and bad taste; elegant and homely.

Buddhist verses: — wo yomu.

An article of inferior quality; — no maki, the last volume.
GENJU ゲンジュ 严肃 Strict; severe; rigorous; secure; strong; well-founded: — ni suru, to make strong and secure; to enforce; — ni mamoru, to guard strictly; — ni naru.

Syn. kibishii, kengo, jōan.

GENJUTSU ゲンジュツ 幽術 n. Secret arts; magic arts; supernatural powers; (of becoming invisible, etc.).

Syn. yōjutsu.

GENKA ゲンカ 元価 (moto-ne) n. The prime or original cost.

GENKA ゲンカ 明関 n. The porch at the entrance of a house.

GENKAN ゲンカン 書家 (kibishii samusa) Severe cold.

GENKI ゲンキ 元気 n. Natural vigor or strength; energy; stamina: — naru hito, a person of vigorous constitution, or of high spirits: — no nai hito, — ga warui.

Syn. sei, kiroi.

GENKIN ゲンキン 現金 n. Ready money; money paid down on delivery of goods: genkin kakene nashi, ready money and but one price: — de kau, to pay for goods when bought.

GENKIN ゲンキン 金禁 (kibishiku todomeru) n. Strictly forbidden.

GENRO ゲンジョウ 原稿 Original copy, or manuscript.

GENSHI ゲンシ 材 (omokki togo) Severe crime; — pai punishment: — ni shou.

GENSHI ゲンシ 等 (same as genka) The porch at the front entrance of a house.

GENJI ゲンジ 材 adv. Evidently; manifestly; obviously; visibly; before one's eyes: — aru.

GENNO ゲンノ 文翁 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 agetsurai) n. Speech; uttering one's sentiments; expression of opinion: — jiya, freedom of speech.

GENSHI ゲンシ 原子 n. An atom; an ultimate particle of matter.

GENSHI ゲンシ 原型 The beginning, origin.

Syn. hajime.

GENSHITSU ゲンシツ 原質 n. Elementary substance or material; element.
GENSHÔ ゲンショ減少 To lessen, diminish: — suru.
SYN. haburik, herasu.
GENSHÔ ゲンショ現象 n. Phenomena; visible changes.
GENSHÔ ゲンショ原書 n. Original book or manuscript.
GENSHÔ ゲンショ熱 (kibishiki atsuru) Severe heat.
GENSO ゲンソ物理 n. The essence, element, active principle, extract (of medicine); an atom; ultimate particle.
GENSON ゲンゾン玄孫 n. Great-great-grandchild. SYN. hitamago, mema.
GENSU ゲンス子元師 n. A general.
GENTO ゲント時冬 n. The coldest season of winter; extreme cold.
GEN-UN ゲンウン登院 n. Dizziness; vertigo: — suru, to be dizzy. SYN. kurumeiki, mema.
GEN-YU ゲンユ原由 n. The cause, origin: — wo tazuneru.
SYN. genin, moto.
GENZAI ゲンザイ現在 n. The present time; the present tense: — no haka. the mother now has.
GENZAN ゲンザン見参 — suru, to meet, see, present one's self to a superior; — ni iru.
GENZE ゲンゼ現在 n. The present world; the present life (Budd.).
SYN. ima no to.
GENZEN ゲンゼン現然 adv Manifest; visible; plainly.
GENZOKU ゲンゾク還俗 To return to the world; to abandon the priesthood: — suru.
GENZU ゲンツ原画 n. The original picture, drawing, map or chart.
GEPPAKU ゲッパク月邊 n. (coll.) The last part of the 12th month (O.C.).
GEPPÔ ゲッポ月條 n. The monthly wages or pay.
GEPPU ゲップ月賦 n. Monthly payment, or installment.
GEPPU ゲップ怒気 n. (coll.) Belching: — suru, to belch; — ya deru.
SYN. okuri.
GEPPYO ゲッピョ月表 n. A monthly tabular report.
GEBAKU ゲ巴菲特落 (coll.) — suru, to fall in price.
GERI ゲリ下痢 n. Diarrhoea. SYN. harakudari.
GERÔ ゲロ下腸 n. A low, vulgar fellow; formerly a servant in a noble family.
GERÔ ゲロ下靴 n. A dungeon, jail.
GE-RAKU トレ atsuru Omitting the last part of a writing, contracting the end of a word; apocalypse.
GESAN ゲサン下山 (yama wo kuderu) To descend a hill: — suru.
GESU, -RO ゲセル低 v. To understand, comprehend, know. SYN. wakaru.
GESEN ゲセン下体 Vulgar; low; mean; base: — na mono. SYN. iyashii.
GESETSU ゲセット下拙 per. pron. I; me (humble).
GESHAKU, -BA ゲサク下役 n. The elder son of a concubine, who cannot inherit the estate if there is a son born of the true wife.
GESHO ゲショ n. (coll.) Going to bed; retiring to rest; dauna mo — ni narimashita, the master has gone to bed.
GESHI ゲシ hashi 解 (toku, hodok eru) t. v. To 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.
GESHINO ゲシノ夏至 n. The summer solstice.
GESHIKU ゲシク下宿 n. Lodging; boarding: — suru, to lodge, board; — ya, a boarding house.
GESHINABU ゲシナづけ n. (coll.) To go to bed; to lie down; to sleep: — te iru, he is asleep.
GESHININ ゲシンイン関係人 n. One who is arrested, or who appears in the place of the real murderer: — ni torareru; — ni deru; — wo daru.
GESHIKU ゲシク夏至 n. Tropic of Capricorn.
{GESHÔ ゲショ adj Manifest; plain.
SYN. aihawa.
GESHI ゲシ性 n. Wetting the bed: — wo naru, to cure one of.
GESHOKU ゲショ下職 n. Low, mean, or ignoble employment.
GESHIHON ゲシホン関係人 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 ゲソク月期 n. First day of the month.
SYN. tsuitchi.
GESHIHA ゲシハ月額 n. Monthly pay to a teacher: mou; not paying a teacher; gratuitous instruction.
GESHIKU ゲシク目額 n. Eclipse of the moon; lq. guishoku.
GESHI ゲシ n. (coll.) Low fellow; vulgar.
GESUBARI, -RU ゲスバリ iz. (coll.) To be low; vulgar; mean; vile; base.
GESU ゲス下水 n. The menses.
GESU ゲス下水 n. A drain, ditch; dirty water; the water of a drain or spittoon.
GETA ゲタ下踏 n. Wooden clogs: — no ha, the two pieces of wood under the sole.
GETÔ ゲトウ下段 n. Wooden clogs: — no ha, the two pieces of wood under the sole.
GETÔ ゲトウ下段 Lower class; inferior kind.
GETSU ゲツ月 (tsuki) 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 ゲツヤ月夜 n. A moonlight night.
SYN. tsukiyova.
GETSUYO ゲスユオ月曜日 n. Monday.
GETA ゲタ屋 n. A house or apartments built to connect with the main building.
exceedingly. The guru, total labor, excessive. 

---

A tire inn to. The feet adv. a month. roaring. 

---

Process, Sometimes drunk, sometimes applied to language. 

---

Dry-goods. Used money; used to. 

---

Meeting: for what, the army; the rear part of a camp. 

---

The command of a superior. headstrong; strong self-will: to haru, to be obstinate. 

---

An imperial edict or proclamation published and hung up for the public. 

---

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 piscatorum. 

---

Even; undecided (as a battle); a drawn game: no tatakai, a drawn battle; shōbu ga da, victory was undecided. 

---

Pentagonal: gakukakkei, a pentagon (diagram). 

---

The secretary of the treasurer or superintendent of accounts in the Shōgun's government. 

---

A widow. 

---

The sum; total; whole amount.
Go-KENSHO ごケンシャ五 健壯 Your health: — naru ya, have you been well? (used only in letters and salutations).

GoKETSU ごケツ五 銘傷 n. A person prominent for ability; a hero, genius; yo mideteru — orawaru (prov.), in times of trouble a hero appears.

GOKI ごキ 強気 n. Stout-hearted; bravery; courage; boldness: — ga nai hito; — na hito.

GOKI ごキ 杯器 n. A wooden bowl: inu no —, a bowl used for feeding a dog.

GOKÔ ご高五 更 n. The five watches, extending from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m. See kô.

GOKÔ ご高五 後光 (ushiro no hikari) n. The gilt halo or glory back of a Buddhist idol.

GÔKÔSHÔ ご高霊五 後高家 n. The title of a class of officers in the Shôgun's government.

GOKKUZÔ ごック後刻 By and by; and in a few minutes.


GOKOKU ご高五 五裁 n. The five cereals—wheat, rice, millet, beans, and sorghum.

GO KON ご孔五 桁 n. (Bud.) The five senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch: — no zoku no osoru beki koto shiishi yori no hanahadashi.

Goku ごく 極 adv. (coll.) Superlative degree; extremely; eminently: — warui, extremely bad; — yot, the best; — asei, extremely hot.

Syn. Ichiban, Hanahada, Ito, Itatte.

GOKU ごく 獅戌 n. A jail, prison; criminal cases; litigation.

Syn. nô, Roja, Hitoya, Gokuta.


GOKODETSU ごく多極月 n. The last month of the year.

Syn. Shiwasu, Ju-Ni Gatsu.

GOKU-HIN ごく根心 極品 n. An article of the very best quality; superfine.

GOKUI ご cui 極意 n. The important or essential principle; chief; chief point; object; gist; pith; mystery.

Syn. 6-0i, Kuoi, Gaku-Ne-te.

GOKUÔ ごく悠 极上 n. The very best, or highest kind; superfine: — no shina.

GOKUMON ごくもん 極門 n. The scaffold on which the head is a criminal is exposed to the public; also, exposing the head.

GOKURAKU ごく楽 極楽 n. Supreme bliss; the place of highest happiness: Paradise of the Buddhists: — sekai, Paradise; — sekai ni umawaru, to enter Paradise; — no shijo, the inhabitants of Paradise; Kane sae areba itsumo — (prov.).

GOKUSOTSU ごくソツ素 俊才 n. A jailer; the person who looks after prisoners in a jail; a rascal.

Syn. Tomitsu.

GOKU-TSUKUSHI ごくつく清 備資 n. (coll.) A drone, killer.

GOKUWA ごく和 俊合 n. (coll.) A jail; prison.

Syn. Roja.

GOKUWAN ごく万 五官 n. The five senses.

GOKYO ごキョ五 極院 n. The five Chinese classics.

GÔ-KÔ ご高五 胴腹 (naki sakebu) n. Crying; lamentation; wailing: ten ni — suru.

Goma ごま 胎魔 n. The Sesamum Orientalis: — no abura, the oil of the s. o. used for cooking; goma wo suru, to speak well or evil of others from some selfish motive; to make mischief.

Gôma ごマ降魔 n. Subjugating or conquering demons: — no ri-ken, the sharp sword for —; — no sô, a terrible appearance.

Goma ごマ護摩 n. A Buddhist rite of saying prayers while fire is burning in a brazier: — wo taku, performing the above ceremony.

GOMAKASHI-RO ごマカシ若 t. v. (coll.) To hood, blind; to conceal; to cover up a fault, turn off by a device.

Syn. Maimakasu.

GOMAMAME ごママメ n. Dried sardines, same as yatsukuri.

GÔMAN ごマン 慢傲 (takaburi) n. Arrogance; haughtiness; pride.

GOMANHOI ごマンホイ n. (coll.) A thief who deludes and steals from travelers.

GOMASHI ごマシ n. (coll.) One who, from personal motives, speaks well or evil of others to his superiors; a sycophant, tale-bearer.

GOMATSU ごマツ五 深末 (ke no sak i) n. (lit. End of a hair) With a neg., not the least; not a particle.

GOMEN ごメン 忍免 (o yurushi) Your honor's permission; excused; exempted; pardoned by a superior; permitted: — kudasure, excuse me; pardon me; — wo negan, to ask permission of a superior; o-yaku gomen ni watta, excused from public service. Syn. Sankanyo.

GOMI ごミ泥 n. Dirt; dust; litter; rubbish: — wo haku, to sweep up dirt; — wo harau, to brush off dust; gomi-tori, a dust-pan.

GOMI ごミ n. The Eleagnus.

GOMISHI ごミシ五味子 n. A kind of medicine.

GOMI-TAME ごミタメ n. A dirt heap, or hole for throwing refuse matter.

GOMIYA ごミヤ n. Scavenger.

GOMOKU ごモク五 麤状 n. Litter; dirt; rubbish: — ba, a dirt-heaped; place where dirt and rubbish are thrown.

GOMOKU-MESHII ごモクメシ五目食い n. A kind of food made by mixing several kinds of vegetables with rice.

GÔMON ごもん 侮慢 n. Torture; examination by torture to extort confession: — ni hakete hakûju wo nozame.

GOMU ごム (Eng.) n. Gum.

GON ごン 楽 Written with a title or office, signifies that the person is superadded to the regular number of persons holding that title or office as an assistant: — vice, assistant, as: Munashi gon no kuni, Gon dai-nu-gon.

GON ごン (kotobu) n. A word: ichi gon no nai, had not a word to say; aku — wa kuchi yori idazaru, don't utter a bad word.

GôNA ごナ n. A small kind of mollusca.
GOSHA ゴーシャ n. Imperial pardon; amnesty.

GOSHINZU ゴシンズ n. An auto- graph letter of the Mikado.

GOSHINZU ゴシンツ n. An auto- graph letter of the Mikado.

GOSHINZU ゴシンツ n. An auto- graph letter of the Mikado.

GOSAI ゴサイ n. A fixed star.

GOSAI ゴサイ 强欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 n. A wealthy farmer who was allowed to keep arms, and, in case of war, to arm his servants and assist his lord.

GOSAI ゴサイ 強欲 adv. Mighty; exceeding; very: — atsu, exceeding, or very hot; — no koto wo shita.
GOT-GOTA ゴタ ゴタ adv. (coll.) Confused; mixed; jumbled together; mingled: - shite iru.

GOTAIE ゴタアイ 五葉 n. The five members of the body, as the head, arms, and legs; the whole body.

GOKAI ゴウカイ 御太光 n. The prime minister of the Shogun.

GOKAKU ゴウク 御唱 n. (coll.) A foolish or silly word: sonna ni — wo tsuku na, don’t talk such nonsense.

GOMAZE ゴマゼ n. (coll.) Jumbled together; mixed together in confusion: - ni naru.

GOTA-NI ゴタニ n. (coll.) A hodge-podge; medley of different kinds of food boiled together.

GOTATSUKI 砂器 i.v. (coll.) To be jumbled; confused; mixed together; discordant.

GOTEN ゴテン 御殿 n. A palace; residence of the Emperor.

GOTO ゴト adj. Every; each: - ni, - ni koto, a daily occurrence; - ni, - ni, every body; - ni, - ni, every country; - ni, - ni, every day; - ni.

GOTO ゴト n. Bandit; robber; highwayman.

GOTO-GOTO TO ゴト ゴト adv. The sound of water flowing from a bottle; gurgling; - o gu suru, to make a gurgling noise.

GOTEKU-KU-SHI ゴテク ク シ 閏 Like to, similar to; same manner; same kind; as, so: konogotoku, thus; in this manner; - no gotokish, like a man; moshi mosu takorokoto no gotokamba, if it be as you have said; were gotoki mono no ogyo to koro de wa na, it is a matter to which such an one as I cannot attain.

Syn. tōji, tōi.

GOTOKU ゴトク n. A three-legged iron stand used in boiling a tea kettle, etc.; tripod.

GOTSU-GOTSU ゴツゴツ adv. The sound of hard things striking together; harsh in sound; - to tataku.

GOTTA ゴッタ adv. Same as gota: - kaenu, to be exceedingly confused.

GOTTO コトリ adv. (coll.) Sudden: - shinu, to die suddenly.

GOTA ゴタ 後夜 n. The night from 12 to 3 o’clock.

GÖYAKU ゴヤク 合繕 n. Gunpowder: - suru, a powder magazine.

Syn. ensō.

GÔYÊ ゴエイ 護衛 (mamori yoku) n. Escort; guard: - Daljin no yoku.

GÔYÔ ゴヨ 互用 - suru, to interchangeably.

GÔYÔ ゴヨ 服制 Miasuse; erroneous use.

GÔYÔ ゴヨ 御用 n. Government service.

GÔYOKU ゴウク 強欲 Strong lust; exceedingly covetous; greedy, or avaricious.

GOZA ゴザ 傑船 n. A mat; common matting.

GOZA-FUNE ゴザフネ 御船舟 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 ゴざり i.v. (coll.) I.q. kusaru. To be putrid; rotten.

GOZARI-NU ゴザリヌ 御座立 i.v. To be; to have; respectful for aru: gozaraimasu, I have; there is: gozaraimaen, have not; there is not: gozaraimas ka, have you? is there? gozarimashi, I think there is, or I think I have; sayjō de —, it is so.

GOZE ゴゼ 女 n. A blind woman who goes about singing and playing on the guitar.

GOZEN ゴゼン 御膳 n. Boiled rice, or food generally.

Syn. meshi, gohan.

GOZEN ゴゼン 御前 n. The presence of the Emperor; also, “your excellency,” in speaking to or of an honorable person.

GOZEN ゴゼン 先 n. Forenoon.

GOZU ゴツ 番 n. The five visera, viz., the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys.

GOZUKU ゴツク 膚 n. A powerful or influential family (on account of wealth).

GOZUMU ゴツム 後援 n. A body of troops kept in reserve in case of need; a reserve.

GOZUMUZU ゴツムズ 牛頭馬頭 n. Domons having heads like the ox and horse, said to act as jaiiers in the Bud. hakes.

Gu ダ 係 - suru, to accompany; go or take along with: - tomo wo - suru, to take a servant with one.

Syn. tomona, izanai, saibō.

Gu ダ 鷹 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; -ikusa no, - implement of war; - yoroichi, - one suit of armor.

Gu ガ 猥 (oroka) Foolish; stupid (used often as an humble word for one’s self): gu-na hito, a dunc; gu-na kote wo tu, to talk nonsense; -kai, my (stupid) wife; -koku, my (stupid) son; - an, my (stupid) opinion; -i, my (stupid) mind.

Syn. BAKA.

Gu ダ 偶 Even numbers: - ki, - odd and even numbers; - sū, even numbers.

Syn. chō.

GUAI グアイ 集 n. The state, condition; the fit; the working or movement of things which are adjusted to one another; as, kon 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 naosu, to adjust or regulate.

Syn. AMBAI, CHÔSHI.

GUAI-NIN グアイニン 供奉人 n. The attendants of the Emperor in going out, or of a Kami when carried out in procession.

GUANTSU グアンツ 惡物 n. (oroka naru mono) A dunc, stupid fellow, blockhead.

GUANJU グアンジュ 傷 n. Nonsense; foolishness; silliness; - wo kobosu, to talk nonsense; - onna wa - na mono, women are silly beings.

Syn. oroka.

GUDEN-GUEDEN グデンテデン adv. (coll.) Stupid; insensible; (said of persons dead drunk): - ni natte.

GUDU-GUDU ググル adv. (coll.) The sound of complaining, grumbling; - it, to grumble.
GUDON グドン 愚鈍 (oroka ni nibuki) adj. Foolish and dull; ignorant and stupid.

GUDOTURI-ku, グドツリ iv. (coll.) To loiter; to dilly-dally; to be slow and dilatory; to grumble, complain: nani wo gudotsuite iru gaku kan ike, what are you dilly-dallying about?—if you are going go quick; nani wo —, what are you grumbling about?

GUDON グドン 愚鈍 n. Metaphor; parable; fable. Syn. TATOE.

GUZO グソ 愚鈍 n. The food of the Tenshi. Syn. OMO.

GUNO グノ 愚鈍 n. 愚鈍 (hō wo hirone) To disseminate or propagate religious doctrines. Syn. SEFRO.

GUMAI グマイ 愚鈍 Ignorant; stupid: — na watakushi.

GUMBA グンバ 军服 n. A fan used by military officers in giving a command: — wo furi, to give an order.

GUMBU グンブル 军服質 n. Soldiers; troops: an army. Syn. GUNZAI.

GUMMA グムマ 愚鈍 n. A small edible red berry; a species of dogwood, Elaeagnus.

GUMO グモ 愚鈍 Ignorant; stupid uneducated; foolish: — no mono, ignoramus.

GUNPO グンポ 混乱 n. A swarm of bees.

GUNPO グンポ 军服法 n. Military tactics, or rules; military law: — kwaiji, court-martial.

GUMPÔ グンプ 書 n Military clothes; uniform.

GUN カン 军 n The largest subdivision of a kuni, or ken; a county.

GUN 軍 (ikusa) n. An army; war; military: — chū, in the army; taigun, a large army.

GUNCHO グンチョ 军校長 n. The chief officer of a county.

GUNDAI グンダイ 郡代 n. The superintendent of a county under the Shōgun.

GUNDAI グンダイ 郡代 n. The god of war.

GUNIN グニン 愚人 (oroka naru hito) An ignorant person; a fool.

GINYA-GUNIYA グニヤグニヤ adv. (coll.) Limber; soft; pliant; flabby.

GINUTARI グニタリ adv. Soft; pliant; limber.

GINISHIN グニシ軍神 (ikusa no kami) n. The god of war.

GINISHIN グニシ軍神 n. An encomplishment; military camp.

GINKA グンカ 军艦 (ikusa-bune) n. A ship of war.

GINKEN グンケン 革命 n. The form of government opposed to the feudal system (ha-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 署官 n. Military services, or merit.

GUNKAI グンケイ 署命 n. An order, or command given to an army.

GUNKAI グンケイ 軍体系 n. Martial law.

GUNKAI グンケイ 軍力 n. Military power.

GUNSA グンサ 随行 (murrage tai mairu) To flock together; assemble in droves.

GUNSHI グンシ 師 n. An army or military officer.

GUNSHIN グンシン 軍臣 n. The whole crowd of servants; servants of the Tenshi.

GUNSHO グンショ 軍書 n. A history of wars.

GUNSO グンソ 軍曹 (mil.) A sergeant.

GUNTSU グンツ わ卒 n. Common soldiers.

GUNYOKIN グンヨキ 军用金 n. Army or war expenses.

GUNZAI グンセイ 軍服 n. An army.

GUNZUKU グンズク 军需 n. An army-follower.

GUNZUKU グンズク 軍需 adv. (coll.) Unsteady, rocking, shaking, or unsettled in manner: fune ga — suru, the boat rocks; ie ga jishin de — suru, the house is rocked by an earthquake; ha — 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 guratsurete kanjō wo avenu; shigoto wo gurasu.

GURASHI-MONO グラスモノ 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: tsukna ga guratsutete kaki-nikui, the table shakes so that I cannot write.

GURE-n グレル i.v. To be deranged; out of tune: yakusoku wa gureta, the engagement has failed; ki ga —, to be crazy; chōshi ga —, to be out of tune. Syn. CHIN.

GUNO グノ 愚鈍 n. Idiotic; demented; derision; jeering; 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.—114 pieces.

GURU グル n. (coll.) Accomplice or confederate in crime: fufu — ni natte maotoko wo saseru.

GURU グル adv. Around; about; in a circle; ie no —, around the house; to maua. n.

GUSA グサ adv. The sound of stabbing: abara wo gua wo tenku, stabbed him in the chest; nodo wo — irareru, shot him in the neck with an arrow.

GUSHI グシ n. (wom.) The hair (only used with o or ni preceding), as: migushi, your (honour's) hair; ogushi wo agemashō, let me do up your hair. Syn. KAMI.
GUSOKU  グソク 布足 n. A coat of mail; complete armor: — ya, armorer.
GUSOKU  グソク 布足 — suru, to be complete, perfect, entire; completely furnished; to have.
Syn. sonoware.
GUTA-GUTA  グタグタ adv. (coll.) In a flabby, limber manner.
GUTARI-TO  グタリ adv. (coll.) In a flabby, limber manner.
GUSOKU-KU  グソク i.v. (coll.) To be limber; flabby.
GUTTO  グット adv. In a flash; in an instant:
— noni-komu, swallowed it in one gulp, or, understood it at once.
GUEKI-NO-FUNE  グエキノふね 弧矢之舟 n. i.q. Nori-no-fune.
GUSEN  グセン 偶然 By chance; fortuitously; contingently; accidentally:
— suru koto, a chance affair;
— ni attata, hit by chance;
— ni dekita, came by chance.
Syn. totsuen.
GUSE  グセ 画像 n. An image, idol, statue:
— ni tsukau mono, an idolater; — yu, idolatry.
GUSE  グセ 悪名 (hironuru) — suru, to spread abroad; propagate by preaching.
GUSE-GUSE  グセグセ adv. The sound of grumbling, complaining; loitering; idly; lazily:
— to shite oru, to be idle and loitering about.
GUSEKI-RU  グセキる けつ t.v. To tense, vex, annoy.
Syn. nedare.
GUSOKU-KU  グソク i.v. (coll.) To grumble, complain.
GWARIBI  グワリベ 雫 n. A picture, (met.)=useless and disappointing.
GWAI  グワイ 外 (hoka, soto) Besides; above; beyond; outside; foreign; alien: chikara — no hataraki wo suru, to do something for which one had not the strength (but does by slight):
kakero — no koto wo inu, to say something which one does not feel or believe; shi-to kyō wa ri — no ri wo toku, religion teaches of matters above what is natural—the preternatural.
GWAIYUN  グワイユン 外間 (hoka no kikou) n. Publicity; notoriety; reputation; fame; honor;
— ga warui, shamed to have others know it;
yose — ga warui, stop, it is a matter to be ashamed of;
i e no — ni kakekaru, to be injurious to the reputation of a family;
— wo uchinau, to lose reputation.
GWAIYUSU  グワイユス 外物 (soto no mono) n. External things or objects; things outside of one's self:
— ni moyowasaeru.
GWAIYUSU  グワイユス 外人 n. An outsider, stranger; one who does not belong to the family, company or party.
GWAIKEN  グワイケン 外見 (soto no mie) n. External appearance; outside; showing anything to others:
— wo kazaru; — ga warui, don't let it be seen.
GWAI-KOKU  グワイコク 外国 n. A foreign country; — jin, a foreigner, alien.
GWALLEN  グワレン 外顔 n. A foreigner; — mukai-kaze.
GWALLEN  グワレン 外顔 n. A foreign country; — mukai-kaze.
GWAIJUTSU  グワイジュツ 男物 n. Local or external treatment of disease.
GWA-RI  グワリ 玄器 n. Earthenware.
GWA-RU  グワル 装工 n. A picture painter, artist.
GWAN  グワン 買 (negai) n. Desire; request; prayer; supplication; vow:
— wo itanaru, to make supplication, or offer up a prayer;
— kakeru, id.; — wo hatsuen, to perform one's vow;
— kodoki wo suru, id.; — ga kanetake, the prayer has been heard.
GWANAKU  グワナガ n. Making a vow:
— wo suru.
GWANGAI  グワングァi 瞑想 adj. Narrow-minded and obstinate; bigoted; stupid.
GWANGITSU  グワンジツ 元利 n. New Year's day:
— the first day of the year.
GWANKO  グワンコ 祖因 (kakakun) — na, bigoted; narrow-minded and stubborn; obstinate.
GWANREN  グワランェン 顳 (kai hito) n. A beggaring person, petitioner, beggar priest.
GWANRAN  グワンラン ライ元 (motor yori) adv. Originally; naturally; anciently; from the first; from the beginning; always before this;
heretofore: kono hito — yanai, this man has always been weak; — tsuyoi kuni naredo ima wa yoruyaka-natta, it was originally a powerful state, but it is now weak.
Syn. zentai, honrai.
GWAN-RI  グワンリ 元利 n. Principal and interest.
GWANSHO  グワンショ 類書 (negai-sho) n. A petition in writing:
— wo sashi-agaru, to hand up a petition.
GWANSO  グワンソ 元鶏 n. Progenitor, forefather; founder; inventor.
GWANYAKU  グワンヤク 丸孫 n. A pill.
GWAN-ZENSHI  グワンセンシュ 显覚 Ignorant; inexperienced, without understanding: gwanzu no nai kodomo demo yoi wo yaru wa chan to shiru, even a child knows well the difference between right and wrong.
GWAPE  グワピー 月見 n. Eclipse of the moon.
GWATSU  グワツ 曜月 (tsuki) n. Moon, month; shō-gatsu, the first month; ni — , the second month.
Syn. getsu.
GYAKU  ギャク 際 n. Intermittent fever. Gyaku  ギャク 雅 Contrary; inverse; opposite; rebellious; traitorous; — no kota, a matter the reverse of what it should be; — ni kazoueru, to count backwards; — ni nagareeru, to flow backwards; — suru, to oppose; to be adverse.
Syn. sakasama, somoku.
GYAKUFO  ギャクフォ 逆風 n. A contrary wind.
Syn. mukai-kaze.
Gyakushū グヤクシュ 縮緬 Coagulation; congeal; suru, to coagulate.

Gyokutsu グョクツ 結凝 Coagulation; congeal; suru, to congeal, coagulate.

Gyokken グョクケン 魔工 A lapidary; one who cuts and polishes stones.

Gyôzai ギョザイ 行幸 n. Going out (spoken only of the Mikado).

Gyôgishi ギョギシ 倬倖 (kobori-zaisen) n. Unexpected luck or good fortune; a windfall: suru, to venture upon, adventure; man-ichi wo — suru.

Gyôku ギョク (coll.) The hire of a prostitute; — wo haran.

Gyôzai ギョザイ 行幸 n. A lapidary, or one who polishes precious stones.

Gyôzai ギョザイ 白玉 (tama no karada) n. The pearl body (spoken only of the body or person of the Mikado).

Gyôshi ギョシ 蔵検玉石 n. Precious stone, jewel, gem; also gem and stone, (met.) the precious and vile.

Gyôshû ギョシュ 刑部省 n. The Board of Punishment.

Gyôshi ギョシ 行検 n. Religious austerities or discipline; the numeral for rows: go —, the five elements; san —, three rows, or lines; wo suru, to practice religious austerities, as fasting, pilgrimages; gyô-i 行衣, the white clothes worn by pilgrims; — suru, to practise.

Gyôshû ギョシュ 行部省 n. The Board of Punishment.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.

Gyôfu ギョフ 渔夫 n. A fisherman.
HA ハ (coll.) The odd number, or that which is over and above a round number, as: sou-byaku ha, three hundred and odd, or the amount above three hundred; go-jū yen no ha dono kurai, how much is there over fifty yen? ha dake make, I will deduct the odd number.

Syn. AMARI.

HAI ハイ n. Wing, feather (used chiefly in compounds); a large umbrellaanciently 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.

HAN ハン n. (coll.) Place; i.e. ba: yuki ha ga nai, no place to go to; waite te yuge wo u shinaiha.

HAN ハン n. (coll.) Place; i.e. ba: yuki ha ga nai, no place to go to; waite te yuge wo u shinaiha.

HA ハ n. A rake with iron teeth, used by farmers in breaking up cloths.

HAN 汗 n. Sweat; denomination; party; school: nuni ha, what sect?

Syn. SUSHI, SUE.

HAN ハン n. A tooth; (刃) the cutting edge of a knife, sword, etc.; — wo kui shibaru, to close the teeth tightly; kawama wo ha, the cogs of a wheel, also the rim or felloe.

HAN ハン n. A leaf: ki no —, leaf of a tree; kono ha, id.

HAN ハン 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; yoko-haba, breadth.

HANAKARAWASHIKI-RU ハナカラハシキ adj. Ashamed; backward; exciting awe, reverence: habakaru boki; — omon, to feel reverential.

HANBARI, -RU ハンバリ 纉 i.v. and t.v. To fear, dread; to be backward, ashamed: aya-matte arata-maru ni habakaru 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 gozaimasu, much obliged to you; thank you; habakari ni yuku, to go to the privy.

Syn. OSORERU.

HABAKARI ハバカリ 殿 n. The metal ring which fastens the sword-blade to the handle.

HABAKARI ハバカリ 殿 n. Leggings.

Syn. KYAHAN.

HABAMI, -MU ハバミ 捕 t.v. To oppose, prevent, resist.

Syn. KORAMI.

HABARI ハバ理 n. A lancet: — wo sashu, to lance.

Syn. HIBARARI.

HABAKARI ハバカリ 殿 n. Flapping the wings: — suru.

HABATTARI ハバタリ (coll.) Filled full; too large for the mouth: kuchi ni —, the mouth stuffed full.
HABERI-ru ハペリ-宛 i.v. To attend or wait upon; to serve (used only as a substantive verb); to be, to have, same as sōrō: saeru sei-jin no soba ni haberite, I being at the side of the sage; haberitu, pret.; haberuu, fut.
Hantō 半足 A construction for lan no hi, the odd days of the month.
HAKOSOBORI ハコソボリ 怖返り i.v. To spread, to multiply, increase, extend, disseminate; (met.) to be arrogant, conceited; to become more powerful: kusa ga habikotta, the grass has spread all about; deki-mono ga habikotta, the eruption has spread; ano hito wa habikotte oru, that man is puffed up, or, makes a swell; shishid ga —, the seed spreads.
SYN. FUKURO, SHIORU, HIRAGA.
HABOKI ハボキ 短築 n. A feather brush.
HABORI ハボリ n. Drying the feathers (as a wet bird).
HABOTAI ハボタイ 甘築 n. Cabbage.
HABU ハブ n. A kind of snake common in Leu-keu.
HABUKAKU ハブカク 様 pass. of habuku: ano hito wa nahama wo habukaketa, that man has been left out of the company.
HABUKU-ru ハブク舞 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; tsuie wo —, to reduce expenses; ji 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, OEN-ZUKU, OEN-SHÔ SUNIT.
HARAKI ハラキ n. A bellows.
SYN. FUKO, FUKIGAWA.
HARAKI-ru ハラク舞 t.v. To flap the wings (as a bird in flying).
HARASE-ru ハラセ舞 caus. of haburi, to transport to an island (as a criminal); to throw one's self away.
HARASU ハラズ 翼紙 n. The flapping of wings; (met.) power, influence, authority: — ga yokunatta.
HARASU ハラズ 翼紙 n. The form or appearance of a leaf: kono tabako no — wa warui.
HARASU-ru ハラズ舞 i.v. To flap the wings; to overflow (as a river).
HARASHI ハラシ 突刺 n. The teeth, in respect to size, arrangement, color, etc.: — ga tsuyoi, strong teeth; — ga yoi, fine teeth.
HARASHI ハラシ n. Wing: — ni kai-komu, together under the wings.
HARASU ハラス 翼正 n. A kind of white silk fabric.
HACHI ハチ adj. Eight: hachi-jū, eighty; jū-kachi, eighteen; — tabi, eight times.
SYN. YATA.
HACHI ハチ n. (col.) Used in the phrase, hachi ni suru, to turn off or dismiss from employ; to break an engagement: hachi ni saranu, to get turned off; to have an engagement broken; hachi wo kutsu, id.
HACHI ハチ 鍬 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 suru, to dump heads.
HACHI 菲々 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.
HACHIDAI ハチダイ 八倍 n. Eight-fold.
HACHIGAN ハチガチ n. Frontlet of a helmet.
HACHI-GATAN ハチガタ n. The eighth month; August.
HACHIKU ハチク 柏竹 n. A kind of bamboo.
HACHIKU ハチク 柏竹 The splitting of a bamboo: tkiu hachiku no gatoku, a force or power which breaks whatever opposes it as easy as splitting a bamboo.
HACHIMAKI ハチマキ n. A handkerchief tied around the head; a turban.
HACHIN 八千 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 worshipped as the god of war.
HACHIMAN-NA ハチマンナ n. The topmost part of the helmet, where the god of war was supposed to dwell. SYN. TENH.
HACHI-MITSU ハチミツ 蜜蜜 n. Honey.
HACHI-MI ハチミ n. The character for eight (ハ): — wo funu, to walk with the toes turned in; parrot-toed.
HACHIMON ハチモノ n. Grilled, stewed or roast meat.
HACHININ-GI ハチニンギド八人観 n. A ventriloquist; ventriloquism.
HACHISU ハチス 鮮 n. The Lotus.
SYN. RENGE, HAU.
HACHI-TATAKI ハチタタキ 矮印 n. A begging priest who goes about beating a metal bowl, or a bell.
HADA ハダ n. The naked body; the bare surface; the skin; the shoulder: katanahada uvide shigoto wo suru, baring one shoulder to work; moro-hada nugi, both shoulders bare; katanahada 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 furenu, never had carnal intercourse with a man.
SYN. HADAI, KAWA.
HADAI ハダア n. The texture of the skin; (fig.) temper; disposition: — no arai hito, a bad tempered person.
HADAI ハダ貳 n. The human skin (same as hada): kiu no hada, a beautiful skin.
HADA ハダ n. A garment worn next the skin; the shirt.
SYN. JIN.
HADAKA ハダカ 裸 n. Naked; bare: kimono wo nuite — ni waru, to take off the clothes and become naked; ano hito wa — de iru, that man is naked: — ni white sagasu, to search one by stripping off his clothes.
Hadakamugi ハダカムギ n. Rye.

Hadakari-ru ハダカリ i.v. To be open wide; 站だきりにたつと, to stand with the legs wide apart; こけにきくにあさまししくむけ かう hadakarite obou, when they heard this, they opened wide their eyes and mouth (in astonishment).

Hadaka-uma ハダカウマ n. A bare-backed horse; a horse without a saddle.

Hadake-ru ハだける i.v. To open; to uncover; to stretch apart, stretch open; futokoro か, to bare the breast; かわ か, to open the eyes wide; かうち か, to stretch open the mouth.

Syn. hiraku.

Hadami ハダミ adj. n. The naked body: むにゆるす, to yield to the embraces of another (spoken of a woman); also (fig.), to lay open one's whole heart to another; manori bukuro か — ni つくれ はなさむ.

Hadan ハダン 彼摺 i. v. Breaking, or violation of, one's word or promise; yaku-sukou か — ni する, to break a promise or contract; engumi か — ら, the marriage contract is broken off.

Syn. yaburu, somuku, koware.

Hadanosui やながうす adj. An almond.

Hadonuig-ru ハドヌイグ i.v. To be bare, or naked to the waist: hadonuig oru, to be naked to the waist.

Hidara ハダラ adj. Scattered; not close to.

Hidare ひだれ n. yuki か — 干し, to ride bare-back = hadaka-uma.

Hidashi ハダイシ 偏僻な n. Bare-backed; — ni noru, to ride bare-back = hadaka-uma.

Hidatchi ハだち n. Cutting the skin or flesh; wounding; きに そ, cutting the skin of a living person.

Hidatsu ハダツ n. The pad beneath the saddle; also a shirt or garment worn next the skin; a pulse or wallet.

Syn. hadagi, jiban.

Hidatsuki ハダツキ n. Texture of the skin.

Hade ハデ adj. Gay; fine; gaudy; showy: hade-nna kimono, gay clothing; hade-sha, a person fond of dress; a top; hade-ni kiru, to dress gaily.

Syn. hanayaka, date.

Hae or Hayu ハエ n. The minnow or dace; Leuciscus elongatus.

Hae ハエ Bright; brilliant; splendid; asobe, appearing best at sunrise; yudain, looking best at sunset; hae なに ほずか, not a respectable business; おに すわ と か へのもて hae へする, pride themselves in having it large.

Hae ハエ n. A fly; i.q., hai.

Hae ハエ n. A pile, heap: makibae, wood-pile.

Syn. hoin, rade, kusari.

Hae ハエ n. Eclipse of moon or sun.

Hae-ru ハヘル i.v. To stretch, spread out; と へする か, to spread; と へする か.

Hae-ru ハヘル 映 i.v. To shine; to be bright; to look well; to make a fine appearance.

Syn. haguro.

Hae-ru ハヘル 生 i.v. To grow, as grass; to sprout up, shoot up: kusa が へする, the grass has sprouted; higyo か へする, the chick has come out of the shell; kama が へする, the hair has grown out (where it once was shaved off); kabi が へする, it has moulded; ha が へする, has cut its teeth.

Syn. oiri.

Hae-ru ハヘル t.v. To pile up; to arrange in a pile: in する か, to pile up bags (of rice); nimoten か, to pile up goods.

Syn. tsuru.

Hakka-shiki-ku やへべけんき adj. Bright; brilliant; splendid.

Hakgiwa ハキギワ 形際 n. The edge or border of the hair.

Syn. kagiwa, kamigawa.

Hae-sagari-ru ハサガリガール生 i.v. To grow downwards.

Haitetsu-ku ハエテツク i.v. To be eclipsed: ひが へするする.

Hafu ハフ 破風 n. The gable of a house.

Hafubasari-ru ハフバサラ i.v. To disregard; to cast away.

Hafure-ru ハフレル i.v. To become poor, or mean; to deteriorate.

Syn. ochiribenu.

Hafuri ハフリ 僕 n. A priest of a Shintō temple: ご, ご; ご, a priestess.

Hafumi-ru ハフミル i.v. To move or clap the wings (as a bird in flying).

Hafuni-ru ハフニル i.v. To flow, overflow: to spread over (as a river).

Hafuri ハフリ (hypuri) n. A funnel.

Hafuri-ku ハフリル t.v. To bury, inter.

Hafuri-mono ハフリモノ n. Articles used at a funeral.

Hagae ハガエ n. Shedding the feathers, or leaves; mourning.

Hagai ハガイ 落 n. The wing or feather of a bird.

Syn. hanb, tsuraha.

Hagaki ハガキ 端送り n. A memorandum; a note; also 撰寄 a postal card.

Hagam ハガム咬み n. Grinding or gnashing the teeth; ゆする, to gnash the teeth.

Hagami-Mu ハガマ i.v. (coll.) To be ashamed; diffident; backward; shy: hagande machkan kou wo する, to be diffident and blushed.

Syn. hashakishigari.

Hagane ハガネ 鋼 n. Steel.

Hagare-ru ハガレリ剣 pass. of hagu. To be stripped of clothes, or bark: とそく か みの か へする, to be stripped of clothes by thieves.

Hagashir-ru ハガシリ剣 To strip off, flay, pull off, denude, make bald: atama へする.

Syn. hagen.

Hagashi ハガシ 削 n. The dirt which collects on the teeth.

Syn. haguso.

Hagatame ハガタメ 鋳造 n. Hardening the teeth; a cake of mochi, made in the shape of a mirror, eaten on new year's day: かずのまし, medicine good for the teeth.
HAGAYU-RI-KU-SHI ハガユイ歯齲 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 omon, hagayukite naruru."

Syn. MODOKASHIKO OMOU.

HAGAYU-RI ハガユ i.v. To fix the arrow to the bow.

HAGASHI-NU ハガシ t.v. To turn (a board, etc.) the other way to expose it.

HAGASHI-RI-KI-KU-HIME ひま toita a the to HAGashi-RI,-HAGASHI 半 t.v. To strip off the clothes, and take them (as robbers).

HAGI-YEKI ハギ人切 n. A collar faced with other material, as; "birōdo no —, a collar, the outside of which is faced with velvet.

HAGI ハギ人 n. A kind of trap for catching birds: "wo kakeru, to set a trap.

HAGI HAOKU ハギotal 筋 t.v. To incite; to rouse.

HAGI-ITA ハギ子板 n. A battledoor.

HAGIKA ハギ策 に t.v. To incite; to rouse.

HAGI-RO-GI ハギ bagi 同 n. A paint made of night-soil, loam, and straw.

HAGIKI ハギキ n. The gums.

HAGIKUMI-RO ハギクム育 t.v. To rear; to bring up (by feeding); to nourish, support; to cover with the wings (obs.): "shōni wo —, to rear up a child.

HAGOKI ハゴキ n. Feather garments, especially those worn by Tenmin.

HAGOKURAI ハゴキ頭 n. Hard to the teeth; hard to chew: "tōfu wo — ga nai, tōfu is easy to chew.

HAGOKUSHI ハゴキ矯正 n. A contortion of the head.

HAGOKU ハゴク t.v. Same as hago-kumu.

HAGOKU-NA ハゴクナ n. A white bear; a white tassel fixed on the head of a spear.

HAGUNSEI ハグンセイ 矢星星 n. The constellation "Great Bear."

HAGURAKASHI-RO ハグラカずし t.v. To strip off, demude; to tease, make sport of, jear.

HAGURE-RO ハグレル逆 i.v. To be stripped off, made bare, denuded, uncovered, separated; to run to one side, fly the track; to escape: "kimono ga —, to be stripped of one's clothes; "tsure ni hagurete hitori de kita, losing my companion by the way I have come alone; "futon ga —, the quilt is off.

HAGUSAKU ハグサク t.v. To cover with a cloth; to turn over a covering; to turn up, or uncover: "hon wo —, to fold over the leaf of a book; "futon wo hagutte miru, to turn down the bed quilt and look.

HAGURO ハグロ t.v. The black dye used by Japanese married women in staining the teeth.

HAGUROME ハグロメ n. The black stain formerly used on the teeth.

HAGURUMA ハグルマ n. Winged chariot (such as the gods rode upon).

HAGUSA ハガサ n. Tares, weeds: "ine no — aru ga gotoku, like tares mixed with rice.

HAGUSU ハガす n. The dirt or tartar which collects on the teeth.

Syn. HAGASUMI.

HAGUMA ハガマ n. Mountain bare of vegetation; bald mountain.

HAGUYA ハギヤ n. The Lespedeza, or bush clover.

HAGURO ハグロ n. The skin: "fukura-hagi, calf of the leg; "no hane, the tibia, shin-bone.

HAGU-RO ハグロ 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 no kimono, clothes made of patch-work; "tate wo —, to make a shield.

Syn. TASHIKU.

HAGU-RO ハグロ n. (coll.) Patched clothes; patch-work.

HAGUKAI ハガク t.v. To feather an arrow: "ya wo —, to turn wo —, to fasten the string to the bow.

HAGUKU ハガク n. (coll.) Patched clothes; patch-work.
HAI 124

HAI ハイ n. Mother; hah-bun, like a mother, the mother of a part of a mother; hah-ba no shinru, relations on the mother’s side.

Syn. OKASAN, O-FUKUO.

HAHGO ハゴ n. = mother; (used only by children in speaking of the mother); - no go-saga, the death of our mother.

HAIKAI ハイ キ n. A broom; same as hōki.

HAKAKI ハカキ n. Kochia scoparia.

HAKAKO ハカ コ n. Mother; (used only by women in writing).

HAIKON ハイコン a n. An imperfect book; an incomplete or broken set of books.

HAI はい n. A fly; - no hana, the professions of a fly; - ga amai mono ni takaru, the flies collect on sweet things; - wo ou, to drive away flies.

HAI ハイ n. Exclam. used in answering; same as heyes; - to heji su.

HAI ハイ灰 n. Ashes; tsuhi-bai (stone ashes) lime; hai wo kikinasi, to level the ashes (in a brazier).

HAI ハイ 垢 n. The lumps: hai no zu, the lumps: hai kisho, inflammation of lungs.

HAI ハイ 造 A wine cup; full; everywhere; all over: ippai, one cup; ni hai, two cups; sanbai, three cups; chawen ski-hon no misu, four tea cups full of water; - wo fukume, to drink wine; tai-hai, a large cup; ippai no tsuugiu, to fill it; - ni naru, to become full; tsuku ippai, one full month; Tohkyo ippai no hirogaru, to spread all over Tohkyo.

HAI ハイ 祭 (ogamnu) To bow reverently; to worship; - wo suru, to bow, worship.

HAI ハイ 殿 - suru, to abandon, give up, throw aside, leave off, put away; to abolish, abrogate, disannul, repudiate: gakumon wo haisuru, to abandon study; kurai wo - , to dispose from rank; wan wo -, to abolish the Daimates; kikaku wo - .

Syn. sutuwa, yamuru.

HAI ハイ - suru, to be defeated; to be broken, discomfited, routed: teki no gumi ga haishita, the army of the enemy was routed.

Syn. yabureru, makeru.

HAI ハイ 配 - suru, 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.

†HAI ハイ n. The root: hasu no - , lotus root.

Syn. benkon.

HAI はい 餅 i-v. To creep, crawl: hatte kuru, to creep and come; mimizu ga nichi wo hatte koeta, the worm has crawled across the road; hai nubis, a creeping thing.

HAI-AGARI-RO ハイアガリ ロ t.v. To ascend by creeping; to creep up.

HAI-BAN ハイバン 盎盤 n. Cups and plates; - rojeki, the cups and plates were mingled in confusion.

HAIHAI ハイハイ 残さ (make-horobiru) - suru, to be routed, scattered and destroyed.

HAI-BOKU ハイボク 残北 (make-nigeru) n.
HAIKAI ハイカイ 鄭譜 n. A kind of verse or poetry of seventeen syllables.
HAIKAN ハイカン 勝肝 (lit. lungs and liver) fig. — wo kudaku; to do with great mental labor, or pains; — wo ni-nuku; to see through a person.
HAIKEI ハイケイ 拜啓 I respectfully state; beg to say, (used only in the beginning of a letter).
HAIKEN ハイケン 拜見 — suru, to look, see (respectful, to be used only in speaking of one's self): — itashitii gozainasu, I would like to see it, if you please; o-zashiki wo — shitai, I wish to see your parlor.
HAIKI ハイキ 慰労 (suteru) — suru, to reject; not to pass (as a proposition to a deliberative body); gian wo — suru.
HAI-KOMI-MU ハイコミ Maduro t.v. To creep into.
HAIKAI ハイクアイ 復讐 (tachi-motdru) — suru, to go about; to ramble; to roam, rove, wander about; going hither and thither; prowling about: kono goro wa tsuzoku ga — shite oru, at present robbers are prowling about.
HAIKUSHI ハイクシマ 背負者 (oshie ni sowuiku mono) n. An apostate; one who has forsaken the faith.
HAI-MATOU ハイマトマ登達 t.v. To creep around; wind around (as a vine).
HAIKAN ハイケン 拜呈 Receiving an appointment to office: shokikwan ni — suru, to be appointed to the office of secretary.
HAIKAI ハイケン 背面 (kao wo sowumeki) Having the back towards; turning the back towards; the back, rear.
Syn. uishiro-muki.
HAIKAI ハイカイ 背面 (o me ni kakaru) To see, or meet; — wo togeru.
HAIKAI ハイカイ 排名 n. The fictitious name subscribed to a haitai.
HAI-KON-BU ハイコンボル 造訪 To creep up; ascend by creeping (as a snake).
HAIKAI ハイカイ 齲役 n. A small shovel used for adjusting the ashes in a brazier.
HAIKAI ハイカイ 復拜 Same as haiken.
HAIKASI ハイカサ 坏者, ハイカサ 坏者 (kisato) n. A small shovel, or a kind of spade used for adjusting the ashes in a brazier.
HAIKAI ハイケン 拜啓 Same as haiken.
HAIKAI ハイカイ 挙 行 (tachi-motdru) — suru, to do, to work; to take a hot bath; — ni, to go into the house; hibi ga anu yae haitta, the snake has gone into the hole; kakama yae, to enter a company; me ni gumi ga haitta, has got dust in the eye; kono chawan wo nisu wa mani hodo na kairo ka, how much water will this cup hold?
Syn. HRU.
HAIRO ハイロ 餓癖 n. (med.) Consumption; platitude.
HAIHOTONI ハイトリ n. Fly-poison; fly-trap.
HAINTORIGUMO ハイトリグモ n. The garden spider.
HAIISUKUBARI ハイスクブアリ i.q. heitsukubari.
HAIYAKU ハイヤク背鈴 (yaku ni sonuku) — suru, to break a promise, covenant or engagement.
HAIYÔ ハイヨ排癌 (med.) n. Pulmonary abscess.
HAIYÔ ハイヨ排癌 (waza-okishi) n. A play actor.
SYN. YAKISHIA.
HAIZAI ハイサイ 配剤 n. Dispensing medicines; consultation of doctors: — suru, to dispense medicines; — suru, to consult together; isha ga atsumatte haizai shita, the doctors met and prescribed.
HAIJUMI ハイジミ炭黑 n. Black paint made of powdered charcoal.
HAIJ ハジ破壊 Destroying the false (doctrines): — kenshô, destroying the false and bringing out the truth.
HAIJAYA ハジヤヤ n. A teashop; tea-store.
HAIJ ハジ (coll.) i.q. hashi.
HAIJ-RU ハジュール f.v. To be ashamed; to feel ashamed; to be abashed; ano hito ga hajita, he is ashamed; hajite kuni wo chikuten shita, ashamed, he ascended from his country.
SYN. CHIKUJO.
HAIJOGAMASHIKI-RU ハジガマシキ adj. Shameful; disgraceful.
HAIJIRIOMI-RU ハジリロミ f.v. To be bashful, ill at ease.
HAIJIKAMI ハジカメ生姜 n. Ginger.
SYN. SHOGA.
HAIJIKARI-RU ハジカレル f.v. To be burst open; to be expanded, spread open: hajikari mata de aruku, to walk with the legs spread apart.
HAIJIKASE-RU ハジカセル caus. of hajiku. To cause to or let jerk, etc.
HAIJKKE-RU ハジケル f.v. To burst or split open from inside pressure: meshi wo tanto kitte hara ga hajike só da, I have eaten so much I feel ready to burst, tawara ga hajiketa, the bag has burst.
SYN. HAZERU, SABAKERU.
HAIJIKI ハジキ n. A spring; a jerk, snap; a kind of game played with the fingers.
HAIJIKU-KU ハジクκ f.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.
HAIJIKANE ハジカンエ 森金 n. The hammer or cock of a gun-lock; a spring.
HAIJIMARI ハジマリ始 n. Beginning; commencement; first state or condition; origin: toshi no —, beginning of the year; fushin no —, ningen no —.
HAIJIMARI-RU ハジマル更改 f.v. To be begun; commenced; originated: fushin ga —, the building is commenced; ima yomi-hajimatta, has just now commenced reading; hajimaranu (coll.), to be of no use; jusainde ottomo hajimaru, being cast down won't mend it.
HAIJIME ハジメ始 n. 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 — ni, to begin here, or do this first; hajime-owari, beginning and ending; first and last.
SYN. SHOTTO, SAISHO.
HAIJIME-RU ハジメル更改 f.v. To begin; to commence; to originate; to set about, to enter upon: fushin wo hajimeta, have commenced to build; yomi-hajimeta, has begun to read; kore kara hajimete miyo, begin at this place to lock.
HAIJIMESASE-RU ハジメセシエル caus. of hajimeru, to cause or let another begin or commencement to do.
HAIJIMETE ハジメテ 痠 adv. For the first time; at first; o me ni kaku, I see you for the first time; Yokohama ye kita, this is my first visit to Yokohama.
SYN. HATSU NI.
†HAIJIME-RU ハジミル更改 f.v. To make another feel ashamed.
HAIJISO ハジソ n. Tartar that collects about the teeth.
HAIJIRAI-AU ハジラフ含服 f.v. To feel ashamed; bashful.
SYN. HAZUKASHIHAORU.
HAIJISO ハジソ羽白 White winged.
HAIJISO-KAITSUMURI ハジソカイツムリ n. The eared grebe, Podiceps auritus.
HAIJISHEI-AU ハジシラフ含服 f.v. To be bashful; shy; different.
SYN. HAZUKASHIHAORU.
HAIJISHI ハジシ n. The gussets.
SYN. HAZUKASHIMURU, HAJI WO KAKASURO.
†HAKA ハカ 釱 (ate do) n. A place to go to; wandering about without aim or object: izuku — to naku, no place to go to.
HAKA ハカ葬 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 expeditions; — ga yukanu, to be slow; not doing rapidly, or expeditiously; hitori shigoto wo — ga yukanu, when work is done by a single person it is slow.
HAKARA ハカラ墓場 n. A cemetery, graveyard.
HAKABAKASHII,-KI-KU ハカバカシイ adj. Quick; active; speedy; expeditious; rapid: — ku nai, to be slow, tedious.

HAKACHI ハカチ n. A cemetery, graveyard, burying-ground.

Syn. hakara, hakawara.

HAKADORASU,-RU ハカドらせ caus. of hakedoru. To hasten, quicken; to forward; to accelerate; cause to do with dispatch, or rapidly.

HAKADORASU,-RU ハカドらせ i.v. To be quick; make speed; to be prompt, active: shigoto ga taiso hakadorimashita, you have done a great deal of work in a short time; hakadarasu, (neg.) to be slow.

Syn. rachi ga aku, hakara ga yuku.

HAKAI ハカイ 破戒 (inashime wo yaburu) Breaking the commandments of Buddha: — no sō, a priest who transgresses the commandments.

HAKAJIRUSHI ハカジルシ 薨標 n. A tombstone, monument, or anything that marks a grave.

HAKAMA ハカマ 着地 n. Pantaloons; the loose trousers formerly worn by samurai: — wo hakaru, to wear trousers; — no machi, the crotch of the trousers; — no koshi, the board on the back of the trousers; wara no —, the sheath around the stem of wheat.

HAKAMAI ハカマ目 墓地 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.).

HAKAMAIH ハカマ上り 拝墓 n. Visiting the tombs for worship.

HAKAMAIJ ハカマ下り 拝地 n. The cloth of which hakama are made.

HAKAMORI ハカモリ 拝地 n. The keeper of a cemetery; a sexton.

HAKANAI,-KI-SHI ハカナイ 臨無 adj. Frail; weak; perishable; fleeting; evanescent; transient; insignificant; mean; trivial; hakakani koe, feeble voice; natsu mushi no hi ni iru yori hakakani wa zara nari, it was more evanescent than the life of a summer insect flying into the fire; — inochi, fleeting life.

Syn. wazuka, karisome, chotto, yowai, monorin.

HAKANAKU ハカナク 臨無 adv. id. — naru, to die, or pass away quickly; — kiyuru, to vanish quickly away.

Syn. moroke.

HAKANAMI,-MU ハカナミ t.v. To regard as evanescent, transient or fleeting.

HAKARAI ハカラ計 n. Management; administration; transacting; direction: watakushi no — ni dekimusen, I cannot do it.

HAKARAI,-AU ハカラ計 t.v. To transact, manage; to do, deal with, direct.

Syn. tori, hakarau, atsukau.

HAKARASU,-RU ハカラセル (caus. of hakaru) To make or let another weigh, measure, etc.

HAKARASU,-RU ハカラセル (caus. of hakaru) To make or let another transact or manage.
HAK-KE ハケイ 七 n. The sight celebrated views in a particular region.
HAKI ハキ もellig n. The first sweeping of the house after new year's day, generally on the second day.
HAKI-HIKI ハキホキ もellig adv. (coll.): to sweep (v.); to walk brisk; to walk briskly.
HAKI-HOKU ハキひとつ adv. (coll.) brisk; in a hurry.
HAKI-HOSU ハキホス う v. To sweep away; to sweep off; to brush off.
HAKI-KAKU ハキカク adv. (coll.) brisk; smart.
HAKI-KOMI ハキコミ う v. To sweep away; to sweep off; to brush off.
HAKI-KURO ハキクロ adv. (coll.) brisk; smart.
HAKI-KUSU ハキクス adv. (coll.) brisk; smart.
HAKI-KUSU ハキクス adv. (coll.) brisk; smart.
HAKI-SHI ハキシ s. a kind of savebrush.
HAKI-SHU ハキシュ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-TARI ハキタリ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-U ハキウ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RI ハキリ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RO ハキロ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RO ハキロ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-SHI ハキシ s. a kind of savebrush.
HAKI-SHU ハキシュ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-U ハキウ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-U ハキウ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RI ハキリ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-R I ハキリ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RO ハキロ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RO ハキロ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-SHI ハキシ s. a kind of savebrush.
HAKI-SHU ハキシュ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-U ハキウ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-U ハキウ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RI ハキリ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-R I ハキリ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RO ハキロ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-RO ハキロ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-SHI ハキシ s. a kind of savebrush.
HAKI-SHU ハキシュ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-U ハキウ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
HAKI-UKE ハキウケ adv. (coll.) brisk; quick; active in doing; brisk; quick; quick; active; energetic; spry.
Hakone ハコネ 菱種 n. A medicinal plant, chickweed.

Hakorin ハコリン n. Celery.

Hakorin-ryo ハコリン 運 t.v. To transport; to convey; to go or move from one place to another; to progress: nimotsu wo fune de —, to transport goods by ship; ashi wo —, to walk.

Syn. okuru, ussuru, unosuru.

Hakobi ハコビ 運 n. Transportation; conveyance; movement; progress; settlement of accounts: ashi no — ga warui, walking is difficult; ichi nin de ichi nichi hakobi wa dono kurai, how much can one man carry in a day? — ga tsukanii, does not progress; chi no — ga niini, the circulation of blood is languid; wo tekeru, to settle; to arrange, bring about.

Hakosu ハコスú 運夫 n. A porter, carrier; one who carries.

Hakuseki ハクセキ 鳳 n. The trunk-fish, Ostracum immaculatum.

Hakamune ハカムネ n. The ridge of a roof.

Hakomomo ハコミモ n. The Achillea or milfoil.

Hakoseko ハコセコ n. A paper veil (used only by women).

Hakoya ハコヤ 嫌姑射 n. — no yama, fairy land; elysian mountain.

Hakoya ハコヤ n. A box-maker, or seller; the attendant on a dancing-girl (geisha); chaperon.

Haku ハク 伯 n. An earl; the 3rd order of nobility.

Haku ハク 白 (shiro) White; clean; shining: haku-hatsu, gray hair; haku-nai, 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 utu, to beat gold into leaf; wo usu, to plate.

Haku ハク 革 n. White silk.

Haku ハク 赤— suru, to argue against, contradict, oppose by reasoning: hito no seku wo — suru.

Haku ハクラ白髪 n. Mineral chalk.

Haku ハクライ 濃愛 (hikou aisuru) Universal good will, or love to men; philanthropy: — wo jin to in.

Hakubo ハクブ 祭基 n. (usu-kure) The dusk of the evening; twilight.

Syn. tasogare.

Hakubo ハクブ 伯母 n. Aunt.

Syn. o-ba.

Haketsu ハケツ 伯叔 n. (lit. white ink) A chalk-pencil.

Hakushu-oukai ハクシュウオクカイ 博物館 n. Natural history.

Hakushu-ken ハクシュウケン 博物館館 n. A museum.

Hakuch 帽中 n. An idiot, fool: — ni wa tōyō wo yuruazu, an idiot is not permitted to vote.

Hakuch 帽中 n. White clothes, such as were worn by the servants of a kuge, or at festivals.

Hakuch 帽中 n. The swan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAK</th>
<th>180</th>
<th>HAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAKUSHI ハクシ白紙 (shiroi kami) n. White or blank paper.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKUSUKI ハクスキ隴竜 (hiroku shiryu) n.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEARNEED; wise: -ni hito, learned man; a philosopher.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKURUKU ハクル手 n. Clapping of hands: —shite howeru; —kassai no ko te ni hikibu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKUSO ハクソ i.q. haqueo.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKUTAI ハクタイ白帯 n. (med.) A bandage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKUTAI ハクタイ白帯 n. A white fur on the tongue: shita ni — ga aru, the tongue is furred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKUTETSU-JIN ハクテッジン白哲人 n. The white race of men; the Caucasian.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKU-UNSEKI ハクウンセキ白雲石 n. (min.) Bitterspar; dolomite.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKUTA ハクタ浴匠 n. A gold heater.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAIWAI ハイワイ破壊 Brokken; wrecked; destroyed: june ga — suru, the ship is wrecked.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARYAKU ハライク破却 — suru, to break, destroy; ie wo —.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARYO ハライョ波及 (dandan oyobi) Gradually reach to, arrive at: seiyo no fizoku ga Nippon ni — suru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMA ハマ潮 n. The sea beach, or coast.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMARE ハマレ潮波 n. The sea coast.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMAZO ハマツオ黄桝 n. The Hibiscus hamabō.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMACHI-DORI ハマチどり n. The name of a small water-fowl that frequent the sea coast; (met.) letters: — ato todomu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMAGURI ハマグリ蛤 n. A clam.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. UMUGI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANASHI ハナシ n. A cranberry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANASU ハナス n. Rosa rugosa; haws.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMARI-RU ハマリールv. To be put, fitted, or entered into anything; to be fallen into, immersed in, addicted to: wa ga yubi ni hamatta, the ring is put on the finger; shōji ga shikkii 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; suke ni —.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. HAIRO, OBEERO.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMARI ハマリ n. The fitting of one thing into another.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMARI-KOMI-MU ハマリコミムv. To be plunged in, immersed in, addicted to.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMASE-RU ハマセル (caust. of hamu) To make or let another bite, or eat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMATE ハマテ漁手 n. (coll.) The sea beach.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMAYUMI ハマイミ破魔弓 n. A bow for driving evil spirits away; also a small bow used as a toy by children.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMAZERI ハマゼリ n. The name of a bitter plant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMERU ハメル See haberi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMETSU ハメツ半途 n. Judgment; decision: — su ru, to judge, decide upon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. HANDAN.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMITSU ハミツ半検 n. A small trunk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMBŌ ハンボ繁忙 (isogashii) Busy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAM-BUN ハンブン半分 n. Half: — ni kuru, cut into halves; cut in two; — wo chōdai, give half. Syn. NAKABA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMEMI ハメミt.v. To make bite.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMEME 扳素 n. A weather-board, clapboard: — wo haru, to weather-board; — wo hazushite sauwago.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMEME-RU ハメメル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 into 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.).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMEDE ハメデn. (coll.) Trick; deception; hoax: — ai atta, to be hoaxed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. YOMOYA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAME-ITA ハメイタn. Clap-board; wainscoting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAME-KOMI-MU ハメコミミとv. (coll.) To fit into; to put into; to take a person in; to cheat; to implicate or involve in trouble.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMESASE-RU ハメセサル (caust. of hameru) To make or let another put or fit into, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMESU ハメ素破滅 n. Ruined; destroyed: shiushōi —, to become bankrupt; — suru, to destroy; ruin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMI ハミ蝮 n. A poisonous snake, viper.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. MAMUSHI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMI ハミ豹 n. That part of the bit which enters the horse's mouth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAM-ICE ハミエ t.v. To eat, swallow; to live upon; to consume: meshi wo —, to eat rice; sakana ga c o wo —, the fish takes the bait; uwabami hito wo —, the anaconda swallows men; toku wo —, to live on one's salary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. KURAU, TABERU.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAM-DASHI-RU ハマダシス t.v. To project, or be forced out from between two surfaces, or from inward pressure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMIGAKI ハミガキ齒歯 n. Tooth-powder; a tooth-brush.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAM-HAKU-RU ハマカルェルv. To return or reeur (as a sickness).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMAI ハママイ飯来 (meshi gome) n. Rice for the family eating; half a sheat, of paper.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMME ハンメイ反命 (kaerigoto) — suru, to bring back an answer, or report (to the Emperor).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. FUKUMI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMEN ハンメン半面 (katazuru) n. Half the face: — no ezu, a profile, likeness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMICHI ハミチ半路 n. Half-way, half a mile.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMO ハンモ繁栄 (shigeru) — suru, to grow luxuriantly, exuberantly: kusa ga — suru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMON ハンモン煩悶 (mo yaku) n. Trouble; perplexity; grief: — mune ni iueu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMO ハンモ煩悶 (wa nara wasashiti tuome) n. Troublesome occupation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMI ハミ締緊 (shigeki tuome) Pressing engagements; pressure of business: — no yoka ni, in the intervals of —.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAM</td>
<td>HAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HAMMYO ハンメヨ** 畏避 n. The Spanish fly, Cantharidis.

**HAM ハム** n. A kind of eel, or mullet.


**HAMON ハモン** 破門 — suru, to expel from school; dismiss a scholar; to break off the relation of teacher and pupil.

**HAMON ハモホ** 付物 n. Edged tools; cutting instruments: — zammatsu, using edged tools.

**HAMONO-SHI ハモノシ** 作物師 n. A master builder.

**HAMON ハモヨ** n. Guardian of trees or plants: — no kuni, the god of trees.

**HAMPAN ハン半** 半端 n. A part, fragment, fraction.

**HANPUKU ハンプク** 头白 Grizzled; a mixture of white and black hair: — no mono, an old man.

**HANPUKU ハンプク** 本端 n. A wall, enclosure.

**HANPU ハンプ** 半臂 n. A kind of coat with short sleeves.

**HAMPON ハンボン** 反嘴 (lit. to return a feeding) Spoken of a young crow when it becomes strong, requiring the care of its parent by feeding her with food from its own mouth: kara ni — no kō aru.

**HAMPON ハンボン** 版本 n. A printed book.

**HAMPAN ハンパン** 半端 n. Half-way up, or the side of a mountain: — no noro.

**HAMPAN ハンパン** 反嘴 (kuri kaesu) — suru, to do over and over; to repeat, reiterate: — shite teinei ni oshiru.

**HAMPAN ハンパン** 緋革, — suru, to turn traitor; to betray or act treacherously.

**HAMPAN ハンパン** 半面 All: — no hito, all men; the public; — no kushi, all gentle men.

**HANUKU-KU ハヌク イ FOOT. To growl or snarl, as a dog.

**HANUKU-KU ハヌク 扰乱 t. V. To oppose, resist.

**HANUSA ハヌサ 端武者 n. Common soldiers.

**HAN ハン** 奇 Odd: — no kazu, an odd number; — eho-han, even and odd; — no tsuki, the odd months; — no hi, odd days.

**HAN ハン** 半 Half: ichi ri han, a mile and a half; han-michi, half a mile; han-ya, half the night; han-shi han-shō, half dead and alive; — nen, half a year; — kun, 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** 継 (lit. a fence, hedge, or enclosure) A daimiote; a name given to the territory of these military nobles who, under the Shōguns, were called daimyo, but now hanchi, or kousoku. They were divided into three ranks: Dait-han 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; (版) 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.

**HANA ハナ** (hayame) n. The first; beginning: kono nashi wa hana da, this is the first nail of the season.

**HANA ハナ** 桜 n. The nose; moncon of the nose; snout; a promontory, headland: — no, the nostrils; — no atama, the tip of the nose; — suji, the contour of the nose: — no kama, to blow the nose; kotoba ga — ni kakeru, to speak through the nose; — no seiiuru, to stuff up the nose; — no kiyuru, to pick the nose; — no nejiru, to pull the nose; — no tsuamu, to hold the nose; — no sogu, to cut off the nose; — no tsuku, to strike the nose against; — ni kakeru, to put on the nose; to vaunt one's self; — ta rareru, to run at the nose; — ga takai hito, a proud, boastful person; — no mizo, the raphie under the nose; — ga fusa-garu, the nose is stopped up; yama no, a bluff or spur of a mountain.

**HANA ハナ** 花 n. A flower, blossom; the plumula of molt: — no utena, the calyx of a flower; — no tsu-bomi, a flower bud; — no kuki, the stem of a flower; — no jiku, the stem of a flower; — no tsuamu, to pluck a flower; — no kaza-ru, adorn with flowers; — no fu, a botanical work; — no ikeru, to keep flowers alive in water; — no yama no, adj, like a flower; — no kambase, beautiful face; — no sugata, a beautiful shape.

**HANA ハナ** 桜頭 n. A present of money, clothes, etc., made to a wrestler, play-actor, musician, dancing girl, etc.: — no yarù.

**HANA ハナ** 刺鼻 n. Forcing the air violently through the nose; snorting (used only of animals, as horses, cows, etc.): — wo yaru.

**HANABAKAMA ハナバカマ** n. The calyx of a flower.

**HANABASHI ハナバシ** 花付 adj. Beautiful; handsome; glorious; splendid; admirable; (mostly of actions): — ikusa, a glorious battle. Syn. ripeta, kikoeru, moogoto.

**HANABASHI ハナバシ** 花付 adv. Beautifully; splendidly; fragrantly.

**HANABASAMI ハナバサミ** 花鉢 n. Flower scissors.

**HANABASHIRA ハナバシラ** n. The septum or partition which separates the nostrils.

**HANA ハナ** 花火 n. Fireworks: — wo ageru, to set off fireworks.

**HANABIRA ハナビラ** 花結 n. The petals of a flower.

**HANABITAKA ハナビタカ** adj. Beautiful; flowery; gay; splendid.
HAN

HANABUSA ハナブサ n. A flower, blossom; the purple

HANACHI-TSU ハナチ ス (same as hanashi) t.v.
To let go; set free, liberate, to banish.

HANADA ハナダ n. A deep blue color; i.q.
hanatro.

HANADACHI-TSU ハナダチ ス i.v. To bloom,
blossom; to flower.

Syn. saku.

HANAFUKI ハナフキ n. A nose-wiper, hand-
kerc.hief.

HANAGEI ハナゲイ n. A fading or change in color of anything dyed a deep blue.

HANAGI ハナギ鼻縛 n. The nose ring for oxen.

HANAGI ハナギ n. A flowery hedge.

HANAGAMI ハナガミ n. Paper for wiping or blowing the nose; nose-paper.

HANAGAMI-BEUKU ハナガミブクロ鼻粘 f. n.
The wallet in which nose-paper and money are carried. ❙ Syn. kam-ike.

†HANAGATAMI ハナガタミ n. A flower-basket.

Syn. hanakago.

HANAGAWA ハナガハ雑草 n. The part of the bridle which crosses the nose; the nose strap.

HANAGE ハナゲ鼻毛 n. Hair in the nostrils; — wo yomareta, to be taken in; — wo buku, to pluck out; — (coll.) to wheedle, delude.

HANAO ハナオ n. A nose ring for oxen.

HANAOZ ハナオズ n. A nasal sound; a snuffling
voice; — de mono wo iu, to speak with a nasal tone.

HANAOKOKO ハナオコ n. Wanton or lascivi-
cus feeling.

HANAGUMORI ハナグモり n. The cloudy weather in spring, supposed to be useful to the blooming of flowers.

HANAGUSURI ハナグスリり n. (coll.) A bribe,= mainoi.


HANAHADA ハナハダ adj. Very; extremely; exceedingly; — kettai, very hard; — yoito, very
good; — ibukashii, exceeding strange.

Syn. to, itzke.

HANAHADASHI, XI-KU ハナハダシ adj. Very;
Extremely; utmost; greatest; most: — to kore yori hanihadoshi wa nashi, there is no
more pernicious way than this; — itami wo —, the pain is extreme.

Syn. goku, shiooku, hidoku.

HANAHITI, RU ハナヒル i.v. To sneeze.

Syn. kusame wo suru.

HANAHIRIGUSA ハナヒリツガサ n. Coriander[?], = riceki.

HANAHITU ハナヒト五色花 n. The portulaca.

HANAI ハナアイ 淡愛 n. Universal love;
philanthropy.

Syn. hakai.

HANAIKE ハナアイ花筏 n. A vessel for holding
flowers to keep the latter in blossom; a flower vate.

Syn. kwa-bin.

HANAIKE ハナアイ花筏 n. A vessel for holding
flowers to keep the latter in blossom; a flower vase.

Syn. kwa-bin.

HANAIKE ハナアイ花筏 n. A vessel for holding
flowers to keep the latter in blossom; a flower vate.

Syn. kwa-bin.

HANA-HE ハナヘ n. Breathing through the
nose; — ga aru, breathes loud through the
nose.

HANA-IRO ハナイロ 青色 n. A deep blue color.

HANAJI ハナジ 鼻血 n. Bleeding at the nose:
— ga deru.

†HANAJIBOMI-MU ハナジボミ 柘 i.v. To blush;
turn red in the face.

HANAKAGO ハナカゴ花筏 n. A flower basket.

HANAKAMI-MU ハナカマ 普 i.v. To blow the
nose with the fingers, in paper, or in a hand-
kerc.hief; (mostly used in the form of hana
ko wo kamau).

HANAKAE ハナカエ花蕾 n. A cold in the
head; cyorta; catarrh.

†HANAKAZUKA ハナカブ花や n. A garland of
flowers worn on the head on festive occasions.

HANAKO ハナコ n. The pollen of a flower.

Syn. kwapun.

HANAKONJO ハナコンジョ花緑 n. Small,
or oxide of cobalt.

HANAKUSO ハナクソ花苔 n. The nard mucus
which collects in the nose.

HANAMEKE-KU ハナメケ i.v. To be flourishing,
prosperous.

Syn. zobi-ke.

HANAMI ハナミ 花並 n. Arrangement of leaves or foliage, of a plant or tree.

HANAMI ハナミ齿並 n. The order or arrangement of the teeth; — ga warui, the teeth are irregular; — ga yoito, 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 ハナミソ n. The furrow in the upper
lip under the nose.

Syn. ninchu.

HANAMORI ハナモリ花寺 n. The keeper of a
flower garden.

HANAMOTO ハナモト adv. Near the nose: — shian, a short-sighted view.

HANAMUKU ハナムク鉢付 n. A present to a
bride leaving her father's house, or to a person setting out on a journey.

Syn. sembetsu.

HANAO ハナオ花嫁 n. A bridgroom.

HANASAWA ハナサワ花 n. A cord put in the nose
of oxen to lead them by.

†HANANO-ANI ハナノア n (lit. the eldest brother of flowers) n. The plum tree.

†HANANO-OOTO ハナノオトト (lit. the youngest brother of flowers) n. The chrysanthemum.

HANAO ハナオ花嫁 n. The thong, or strap by
which sandals are fastened to the feet: — wo
suguru, 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, RU ハナレル形 i.v. 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 hanareta, the horse is
loose; tsuijime ga —, the joint is parted; oya
ni hanareta, to be left by one's parents; oya
HAN HAN

wo hanarete hōbō 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. hedateru, wakaperu.

Hanate-banare Hanarebanare 離離 adv. Separately; apart; scattered: ni natte oru, to live apart or separately.

Hanate-jima Hanate-jima 孤島 n. A solitary island; an island far away from the main land.

Hanate-uma Hanateuma 放馬 n. A stray horse; a loose horse.

Hanateya Hanateya 離離 n. A house apart or distant from others.

Hanabi Hanabi n. Hair parted and hanging down, as in childhood; a young girl who wears her hair long. Syn. kaboru.

Hanatsuki Hanatsuki 離離 n. A nose-fire.

HANAZOME HANA-ZARU HANA-ZARU HANAHARA HANAPAN HANAYA HANAWA HAXAWA HANATSU HAKARU, TAKARI.

Hanaya Hanaya 花師 n. A florist; a seller of flowers.

Hanazakari Hanazakari 花座 n. Full-bloom: ni natta, to be in full-bloom; jōrō shichi no musume wo, to, a young lady of sixteen or seventeen is said to be in her full bloom.

Hanaka Hanaka 花騷 n. The long-nosed monkey.

Hanazome Hanazome 花姿 n. Trained or dyed by rubbing with flowers (as in ancient times); dyeing cloth in imitation of the color of certain flowers.

Hanazono Hanazono 花尊 n. A flower garden.

Hanazuma Hanazuma 花尊 n. A cord or thong put in the nose of oxen.

Hanazuka Hanazuka 花座 n. Tip of the nose, or before the nose; nose-ring (obs.).

Hanchi Hanchi 花枝 n. The chief magistrate of a han or daimiote. The title was given to the daimyō for a short time after the restoration.

Handa Handa 限 n. A basket chair (same as kago).

Handa Handa 限 n. Tin (in block).

Handai Handai 限 n. A dining table.

Handai Handai n. A tub used for carrying fish.

Handan Handan 角なん n. Half a piece of cloth.

Handan Hanadan 角なん n. To judge and decide upon; to try a case at law; to explain, solve, interpret: kikkyō 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 Handō 花鍋 n. A bucket for carrying rice.

Handō Handō 角動 n. Reaction: ryoku, id.

Hane Hane 羽 n. A wing; a feather; the paddle of a paddle-wheel: wo hirgeru, to expand the wings.

Hane Hane Ended; closed (as a theatre): shibai ga, ni naru, the theatrical performance is over.
HANE ハネ n. The right and left oblique down stroke of a Chinese character.

HANE ハネ n. Particles of mud spattered about: — ga agarn, the mud spatters.

HANE-RO ハネル i.v. To prance, as a horse; ume to flounce, flounder, leap, spring, bounce; (δ) to spatter, splatter about (as mud); uma ga haneru, the horse prances; sakuna ga — the fish leaps; doro ga haneru, the mud spatters; shibai ga —, the theatre is over: ji wo hanete kake, to write up.

Syn. odor-agaru, tobu.

HANE-RO ハネル 漂揚 i.v. To spash, to spatter; to cut off (the head); doro wo —, to spatter mud; kubi wo —, to cut off the head; ni wo —, to throw goods overboard.

HANE-AGARI ハネアガリ 跳揚 i.v. To spring, leap, or bound up; mari ga —, the ball bounces; weo ga misu kara —, the fish leaps out of the water.

HANE-KAKU ハネカク n. A draw-bridge.

HANE-GEKI ハネゲキ i.v. A quill.

HANE-KAKE ハネかけ i.v. To spring, bounce, or leap back; rebound: hane-kausu, to make rebound.

HANE-KAKE ハネかけ 漂揚 i.v. To spash, to spatter.

HANEAZURA ハネアズラ n. Same as hana-kazura.

HANE-MAWARI ハネマわり i.v. To prance, leap, bound, or dance around.

HANE-NOKI ハネノキ 漂揚 i.v. To throw out, or jerk out.

HANE-OKI ハネスキ 跳揚 i.v. To jump or spring up (from lying down).

HANE-SABE ハネサペ i.v. Caust. of haneru.

HANE-TSUCHI ハネツチ 填 n. Clay, such as is used in making earthenware.

Syn. hani.

HANE-TSURUBE ハネツルべ 撫給 n. A well bucket swung on the end of a pole or sweep.

HANEZU-RO ハネズウロ n. A red color.

HANE-ZUKKO ハネツクコ n. Preparing to fly; the position of a bird about to fly.

HANGARI ハンガリ 南支利 n. Hungary (country).

HANGAWARI ハンガワリ 南支利 adv. Half-dried, = namabii.

HANGE ハンゲ 半夏 n. The name of a medicinal plant, Saururus cernus.

HANGEN ハンゲン 半検 半検 n. Deducting the half; half-price: — de ura, to sell at half price.

HAN-GETSU ハングエツウ 半月 n. Half a month; half-moon, or semicircular in shape.


HANGATA ハンゲタ 印版木 n. A block-cutter.

HANDO ハンド 印染 n. Irony.

Syn. uragoto.

HANGWAN ハングワン 印判 n. Anciently the title of a civil or military officer of the 5th rank.

HANGYAKU ハンギャク 印官 n. Rebellion; treason; treachery; — nia, a traitor; — wo kuwaderu, to plot treason.

HANGYÔ ハンギョ 刺形 n. A seal mark; the impression left by a seal: — wo toru.

HAN 阪 n. Clay; i.q. hanetsuchi.

†HAN ハン n. The same as han-no-ki: — suri, dyed with the bark of this tree.

HAN-I ハンイ 省庁 n. Field, province or limits (as of science, government).

HANIPU ハニプ n. Earth; clay; ground; region; country; farm: — no toko ni furu, to lie on the ground; — no koya, a farm house.

HANIRABA ハニラバ i.v. To feel shy, timid, or diffuse, as a child in the presence of others.

†HANISHI ハニシ n. A maker of clay images.

HANJWA ハンツワ便論 n. Clay images anciently placed around the tomb of the Emperor, as a guard of honor.

HANJWA ハンツワ 半月 n. Hermaphroditic.

Syn. futanari.

HANJYA ハンジャ 縮著者 n. A judge, critic: uta no —

HANJI ハンジ 判事 n. A judge in criminal or civil cases; a superintendent; a magistrate: — chô, chief judge.

Hanjiru ハンジル 判 t.v. To judge, criticise; to solve, interpret: yume wo —, to interpret a dream.

Syn. handan.

HANJIMO ハンジモノ n. Anything represented by emblems or symbols, or concealed under the names of natural objects; an emblem; a riddle; a puzzle; rebus.

Hanjô ハンジョ 頭路 Striped (as the tiger or hyena).

Syn. ru.

Hanjô ハンジョ 眠気 (muda-goto) Troublesome; annoying.

Hanjô ハンジョ 眠気 束 n. Half a mat; half a quarter of paper.

Hanjô ハンジョ 眠気 優良 Prosperity; a thriving, flourishing state, increasing in wealth and trade: — suru, to be prosperous; — na tochi, a busy, thriving place.

Syn. nigiya, hankwa.

Hanjô-kuryô ハンジョクルイ 条列 n. The striped hyena.

Hanjû ハンジュ 判検 Appointed by the head of a department, not by the Emperor.

Hanjuku ハンジュク 半熟 (namanie) Half-cooked; half-done; half-boiled: — no tamago.


Hanka ハンカ 半面 Mediocre; moderately or tolerably good; moderate ability.

Hankan ハンカン 反問 n. Treachery; perfidy; treason caused amongst the enemy: — no sakuse wo kokosatsu, to excite treachery, etc.; — no lurakigoto.

Hanka-kase ハンカカツ半可通 (coll) Only half or slightly acquainted with, or versed in; half-learned: — na mono.

Syn. namamono-jiri.

Hanken ハンケン 版権 n. Copy-right: — menkyo, — license.

Hanketsu ハンケツ 判決 n. (leg) Judicial decision: — roku, judicial reports (books).
HANSHI-HANSHI 破損 n. A book used in cutting blocks.

HANSHITA-KAKI 破損写本 n. The copy used in cutting blocks.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反論 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A vassal or retainer of a daimyō.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHITAI 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.

HANSHITA 破損 n. A rebel; revolted servant.

Syn. MUHON NIN.

HANSHIN 半身 反臣 (somoku hokoro) n. Intending revolt or rebellion: — suru, to devise or purpose rebellion.
shita hara, the hypogastric region; yoko-hara, the side of the belly; — wo suguru, to search the heart; — wo mesaruru, to commit suicide; hara no warui hato, a bad hearted man; — de waru, to laugh in one's sleeve, hara ga au, to be of the same mind; hara no nai, pusillainious; hara no oki hito, a magnaminous man; — ippai miru, to see all one wishes; — kitanashi, evil intent; — takashi, pregnant; hara kuroki o ba, black-hearted woman; yatsu wo sono mama ni oite wo hara ga ienai, if I let that fellow go unpunished my heart will never be at ease.

HARA-WAIE ラアワイ 腹袋 n. A cloth worn over the chest and belly; armor for covering the abdomen.

HARABAI-AU ハラバアイ 腹袋 i.v. To lie on the belly; — to creep; harabatte nero, or harabai ni nero, to sleep lying on the belly.

HARACHI ハラチ 腹立 n. (coll.) Anger; nasty.

Syn. RIPPEKU.

HARACHI-TSU ハラチス i.v. To be angry: — magire ni hito wo bute, to be carried away with anger and beat a person.

Syn. IKARU, IKIDÖRÜ.

HARAGAWA ハラガワ 腹胃 n. Different mother but the same father: — no kyödat, half-brothers; — no anii, half-brother.

HARAGOMORI ハラゴモリ 腹胃 n. Pregnancy; gestation; in uterus: kono ko ga — no toki ni, while pregnant with this child; — no ko, a fetus.

HARAGONASHI ハラゴナシ 消食 n. (coll.) Promoting digestion; assisting digestion: — ni achi-kochi aruku, to walk about to promote digestion; — ni shigoto wo suru, to work in order to assist digestion.

HARAGURO ハラグロ 腹痛 — nd, black-hearted; malicious: — wa hito.

Syn. IJWARU, AKU-SHIN.

HARAGUEKI-KU-SHI ハラゲキオン adj. Black-hearted; malicious; malignant.

HARA-HAROTO ハラハト 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 拂 n. A payment; selling; clearing off: — wo suru, to make a settlement of a bill.

HARAI ハライ 拂 N. Shinto prayers: — wo yoru.

HARAI-AD ハラアイ 拂 t.v. To clear away, drive away, expel; to pay; to sell off: kane wo —, to pay money; konjö wo —, to settle an account; gomi wo —, to dust, clean away dirt; akuma wo —, to expel or exorcise evil spirits; wazawai wo —, to turn away or clear off misfortune; harai-mono, an article not wanted, and for sale; harai-giwa no warui hito, a person slow in paying debts; atari wo —, to clear away all about him; temae wo —, to clear all before him.

HARAI-PASHI-SU ハラガイマス t.v. To pay out, expel.

HARAI-KOMI-MU ハラキコミ t.v. To pay in; to sweep into, drive into.
Harai-modoshi, -su ハラモドシ t.v. To pay back.

Harai 米ライ n. Dispelling or venting anger: — ni sake wo nomu; — ni akô wo iu.

Harai-izumi ハライズミ 醀渇 (fuku-tsui) n. Colic; belly-ache.

Harai-watashi, -su ハラウミタス t.v. To pay over.

Harakake ハラカケ 隹渇 n. A cloth covering tied over the chest and abdomen.

Hatokara ハトラカ 周顔 n. Brother or sister; born of the same mother.

Syn. kyôdai, shimapai.

Harakiri ハラキリ 切腹 n. Suicide by cutting open the abdomen.

Syn. sepukku.

Harakupari ハラクペリ 槌渇 n. A diarrhoea; bowel-complaint.

Harâmaki ハラマキ 槌渇 n. Armor for the abdomen, or any baggage or cloth around the abdomen.

Hararame, -ru ハラーマレ 産 (caust. of harami) To impregnate.

†Harameki, -ku ハラメキ i.v. To fall in scattering drops; to pater (as rain drops).

Harami ハラミ 孕 n. Pregnancy; conception.

Harai, -nu ハライ 孕 i.v. To be pregnant; to conceive; to be with child; to bulge out; onna ga haranda, the woman is pregnant; harami onna, a pregnant woman; haramunokusuri, medicine to prevent conception; haramaizuki, month of conception.

Syn. misogomoku, ninshin suru, kwainin, kwaitai suru.

Harabu ハラブ 波濤 (nami) n. Wave; billow; surge: kaze naki ni — wo okusu.

Harabou ハラブ えおび 孕帯 n. A belly-band; a saddle girth.

Syn. iwata-oni.

Hararafashii, -su ハララフシ 産 t.v. To scatter, disperse; to put to flight, rout: teki wo —.

Hararai, -su ハラライ t.v. To scatter, routed, dispersed, put to flight.

Hararao ハラライ 魚子 n. Fish-roe (of salmon); milt.

Harase, -ru ハラセ 孕流 (caust. of hari) To cause or order to spread, or paste.

Harashii, -su ハラシ 露 t.v. To clear away, drive away, expel, dispersal; to swell: tikidiri wo —, to dispel anger; mago wo —, to dispel doubt.

Harashii ハラシイ 腹筋 n. The nerves or ligaments of the abdomen; — wo yoru, to laugh heartily.

Syn. okashii, hen-na.

Haratachi, -su ハラタチ t.v. Same as haradatu.

Haratachippou, -ku, -shi ハラチピポイ adj. (coll.) Irascible; irritable; peevish; touchy; testy.

Haratashiki, -ku ハラタシキ adj. Ex- citng anger; irritating; provoking.

†Haratorii ハラトリ n. A shampooer.

Syn. amma.

Haratashuzumi ハラツシメ n. Drumming upon the belly: — wo utte yorokubou.

Haraware, -ru ハラウレ (pass. and pot. of harai) To be driven away, expelled; to be cleared away; to be paid: harawarenu (neg.) cannot be —.

Harawase, -ru ハラウセ (caust. of harai) To cause or let another drive away, or pay.

Harawata ハラワタ 鬱 n. The bowels; intestines: — wo shiborum, to squeeze the bowels (to feel vexed or angry); — ga chigiseru, bowels rent (with grief).

Haraya ハラヤ 軟帯 n. A preparation of mercury used as a medicine.

Hare ハレ n. Clear weather; public or conspicuous place; state occasion: — no basho, id.; kyô wo — to ki-kazaru.

Hare ハレ 腹 n. A swelling: hare ga hiita, the swelling has gone down.

Hare, -ru ハレ レ n. To be cleared away; dispersed; to be clear, open; without concealment; public: ame ga —, the rain has cleared off; tenki ga haran, the weather has cleared off; utagai ga —, doubts are dispelled; tenku haretu no shobai, a business publicly carried on; tenku haretu omae no nyôbo, publicly known to be your wife.

Hare, -ru ハレ 腹 n. To be swollen: me ga —, eye is swollen; hare-agaru, to swell up.

Hare-bare ハレバレ 明暗 adj. Clear; bright; open; undoubted; easy in mind: ki wo kiiita — shita, when the trees are cut away it becomes clear; yo wo sumashite — shita, by doing up one's business to feel true and easy.


Syn. appare, harabanashi.

Harazou ハラゾウ 公儀 n. Dress-clothes worn on going out, or on special occasions; holiday clothes.

Harem ハレム n. Clear spaces or intervals between the clouds or rain: — wo miite kaeru.

Haremmono ハレモモ 腹物 n. A swelling; a boil.

Syn. shumosu.

Hare-na ハレナ 明 adj. Fine; grand; illustrious; eminent; heroic; public: — waza, a daring, heroic feat.

Hareruya ハレリヤ (Heb. kami wo home yo) Praise ye the Lord.

Haretsu ハレツ 破裂 Explosion; rupture; bursting: — suru, to burst, explode, blow up, rupture: — dama, a bomb-shell; — geun, id.; shinzô —, rupture of heart.

Harayakana ハラヤカナ adj. Clear; unclouded; bright; cleared; open; manifest: — tenki, clear weather; — tokoru, an open place cleared of trees.

Harari ハラリ 筋 n. A needle, pin; a sting; a stitch: — wo bô ni in, to exaggerate, magnify; — no me, the eye of a needle; — no saki, the point of a needle; — wo utsu, or — wo hinieru, to insert the needle in acupuncture; hachi no —, the sting of a bee; hito — ni, to put in a stitch.

Harari ハラリ 筋 n. A thorn.

Syn. toge.


Hari ハリ 桁 n. The heavy beams in a roof.

Syn. Utsubari.

Hari ハリ 玻璃 n. Glass; crystal: hariki, glass-ware; harish, glass-maker.

Hari ハリ n. Used as a numeral in counting bows, tents, mosquito nets, etc.

Hari-ru ハリュ t.v. To paste over, nail over, spread over; to slap, strike: kashi wo —, to paper (a wall); ito wo —, to board over, weather-board, clapboard; atuma 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; shoji wo haru, to paper a screen; karakasa wo —, to make an umbrella.

Hari-ru ハリュ t.v. To stretch, spread, open; to extend; to display, exhibit; to boast; to urge or argue in argument; (i.v.): to be swollen, distended; yumi wo —, to bend a bow; nawa wo —, to stretch out a line; ami wo —, to spread a net; nise wo —, to display the wares of a shop; omote wo —, to endeavour to keep up appearances; hiji wo —, to spread the elbows, i.e. to swagger, bluster; iji 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 stare; chichi ga —, the breasts are distended (with milk); shikoto ga —, to be overburdened with work.

Hari-ru ハリュ t.v. To bud: aoyagi ga —, the willow tree is budding.

Syn. Mezumi, Kizasu.

Hari-ru ハリュ t.v. To clear new land and bring it under cultivation: kishi wo ta ni —; yama wo hatake ni —.

Syn. Kairon kura.

Hari-age-ru ハライゲル t.v. To spread aloft; lift up; hō wo —, to set a sail; koe wo —, to lift up the voice.

Hari-ai ハリアi 擬合 n. Emulation; rivalry; competition; a striving together; contending or struggling with: — ga nai, dispirited, discouraged.

Hari-ai-ru ハリアi 擬合 t.v. To rival; to vie with each other; to emulate, compete.

Hari-nin ハリアi ひん n. A rival; competitor.

Hari-bako ハリアi 道箱 n. A needle-box; a lady's work-box.

Hari-tan ハリアi 桁 n. A sentinel, sentry, watch.

Haridamashi 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.

Harideshi-ru ハリデシュ t.v. To jut out, protrude, swell out, stretch out.

Haripuda ハリプダ 模様 t.v. To put out, poster, printed, pasted up, poster.

Harigami ハリガミ 模様 n. A note pasted to a communication, and containing the reply to its inquiry; a placard, poster.

Syn. Saeipuda.

Harigane ハリガネ 鋳錘 n. Wire.

Hari ハリ リイ n. A needle doctor; one who performs acupuncture.

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 張幕 n. Anything made of paper; papier-maché.

Harikome-ru ハリコメ 張込 i.v. To stretch: harikonde kau, to buy an article regardless of the price; yumi wo harikonde oko, to keep the bow bent.

Harime ハリメ 懐目 n. The edge or seam formed by joining paper, cloth, wood, etc., together.

Harimegumi ハリメギチ n. A garment made of different colored patches.

Harimonoya ハリモノヤ 懐 nod n. A fuller of cloth.

Harinezumi ハリネズミ 懐 nod n. A hedgehog.

Harinuki ハリヌキ 張抜 n. Articles made of a kind of papier-maché.

Hariri-gi ハリリュ 満薬 n. Treatment of disease by acupuncture.

Harisake-ru ハリサケ 張裂 i.v. To tear by stretching, or expanding; to crack: atama ga hariraksi yū ni itai, head aches ready to burst.

Haritesuke ハリテスケ 張裂 n. Punishment by crucifixion and spearing.

Harisuke-ru ハリスケ 貼付 t.v. To paper; to paste over with paper.

Haritya ハリヤ 銃匠 n. A needle maker, or seller.

Haritaburi ハリタブリ 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 遥逝 adv. Far; distant: — to kuru, to come from afar.

Haru-be ハルべ 時 n. Spring time.


Haru-biri ハルiri 時 n. A spring day.

Harugo ハルーグ 春僕 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 遠 adj. Far; distant; remote; estranged; very; much; — ni mieru, seen from a distance; — ni wasaru, much better; — ni hedatsu, widely separated; — nukushi, remote antiquity; — ni omou, not concerned about.

Harukeri-kusu ハルケリ クス n. Spring adj. Distant; far off; remote.

Haruki-ku ハルキ ク n. Same as Hiraku.

Harukemi-ku ハルケミ ク n. Spring time: — no ame, spring rains.

Harsame ハラサメ 春雨 n. Spring rains.

Harasi ハラサイ 捕獲 (yaburi kudaku) — suru, to break in pieces.

Harasami ハラサミ 捕獲 i.v. To be between two other things: ha no oida ni we no hone ge hasamatta, a bone has got between the teeth.
Hasami ハサミ剪刀 n. Scissors: — de kiri, to cut with scissors.

Hasami-mu ハサミ挿 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 to aida ni hasande oku, to place a flower between the leaves of a book; hibashi de hi wo hasam, to take up fire with tongs; hana wo waki no shita ni —, to hold a book under the arm.

Syn. ISAKU.

Hasami-bako ハサミバック挟箱 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-bako ハサミバック n. A box or case for keeping scissors in.

Hasami-ire, -ru ハサミいれ挿入 t.v. To take up with sticks or fingers and put in; to interleaf, interline.

Hasami-kiri, -ru ハサミ切り挿入 t.v. To cut with scissors.

Hasami-mushi ハサミミシ n. The earwig, a species of Forficula.

Hasami-uchi ハサミうち挿入 n. An attack on each flank at the same time: — ni suru, to attack on each flank.

Hasan ハサン破産 n Bankruptcy; insolvency.

Syn. BUNSAN.

Hasa, -ru ハサ الوطنية 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 kokoro wo —, to strive after happiness.

Hasa-atsumari, -ru ハサアツマール挿集 i.v. To ride together, to assemble by riding together; to run together.

Hasa-chigai, -au ハサチガア挿違 i.v. To ride and miss; to ride past each other.

Hasa-kaeri, -ru ハサカへル挿違 i.v. To ride or run back; to gallop back.

Hasa-kaeshi, -ru ハサカヘス挿違 t.v. and i.v. To cause to ride back; to send back in haste; to gallop back.

Hasa-kita, -ru ハサキタラ挿違 i.v. To come fast on horse-back, to come in haste.

Hasa-kurabe ハサクラべ n. i.q. hashiri-kurabe.

Hasa-mairi, -ru ハサマエリ挿駄 i.v. To run and come.

Hasa-mawari, -ru ハサマバり挿違 i.v. To ride fast or run around; to gallop around.

Hasa-mon ハサモノ n. Anything in one's way; obstruction, impediment.

Hasa-mukai, -ru ハサムカプ挿駄 i.v. To ride fast to meet; to gallop opposite to; to run to meet.

Hasen ハセン破艦 n. A shipwreck: — shita, shipwrecked.

Hasa-tsuru, -ru ハサツル挿扶 i.v. To ride, gallop, or run and overtake.

Hashagashi, -su ハサガシ (caus. of hashagi) To cause to dry.

Hashagi ハサギ花 n. Dryness; aridity.

Hashagai-ou ハサガイお花 i.v. (coll.) To be dry; arid; parched; to frolic; to be playful; tsuchi ga —, the ground is dry; kuchi ga —, the dog is frolicsome.

Syn. KAWAKU.

Hashi ハシ橋 n. A bridge: — wo kakeru, to throw a bridge across; hashi bushin suru, to build or repair a bridge; — wo waterfall, to cross a bridge; — no rankan, the rail of a bridge; ittou-bashi, a bridge made of one stick; hashi-zume, end of a bridge.

Hashi シ吸 n. Chop-sticks: — de hasamu, to take up with chop-sticks; — wo toru, to take the chopsticks; — no age-oroshi, frequently or constantly.

Hashi ハシ橋 n. The bill or beak of a bird.

Syn. KUCHIBASHI.

Hashibami ハシバミ様 n. Hazel or filbert, the Corylus heterophylla.

Hashi-bashi ハシバシ四脚 n. Four sides; extreme or distant parts.

Hashibune ハシブネ端呑 n. A small boat.

Hashimata ハシメタ挿 n. A ladder.

Syn. HASHIDOU.

Hashi-oki ハシオキ序文 n. The preface to a book; also prologue, appendix.

Hashigao ハシゴ挿 n. A ladder, stairs: — no, the rungs of a ladder; — wo kakeru, to put up a ladder; — wo noboru, to go up a ladder.

Hashigoi ハシゴイ挿抗 n. The wooden piles which support a bridge.

Hashi-ita ハシイタ橋板 n. Floor of a bridge.

Hashika ハシカ n. The beard of wheat.

Syn. NOGI.

Hashika ハシカ麻疹 n. The meases: — wo suru, to have the meases.

Syn. MASHI.

Hashikake ハシカケ橋掛 n. A mediator, go-between: — suru, to mediate.

Hashike, -ru ハシケル i.v. To unload, or take out cargo from a ship by boat loads; ni wo —, to unload goods.

Hashikake-bune ハシケブネ子 n. A cargo-boat; a small boat.

Hashikayashiki ハシカイ橋替 n. How lovely.

Hashiki ハシキ adj. Dear; beloved: — tenma, beloved wife.

Syn. KAWAI.

Hashikokiri-kusu ハシコキ橋掛 n. adj. Shrewd; wise; sagacious; clever; active; smart; cunning.

Syn. KASHIKOI, KIRIBO.

Hashimo ハシモ橋梁 n. The guard of a bridge; a bridge-keeper.

Hashimukau ハシムカ橋 adv. Growing up or living together.
Hashinaku ハシナク adv. Rashly.

Hashiho ハシホ n. The tartar that collects about the teeth; i.e. hajivo.

Hashira ハシラ 柱 n. 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 末尾 (caust. of hashiri) To make to run or sail; misu wo wuki ye —, to make the water flow off to one side.

Hashiri ハシリ 追走 n. The first fruits, or first caught fish of the season; first goods; the running, flow, movement: kono to wo — ga yoi, this door moves easily.

Hashiri-ru ハシリ 末尾 i.v. To run; to move fast; to flee; to flow, or sail fast; uma ga —, the horse runs; fume ga —, the ship sails; misu ga —, the water flows swiftly; hito ga —, the man runs; chi ga —, the blood flows; koton ga hashita, the sword has dropped out of the sheath; hashiri-agaru, to run up; hashiri-keru, to run back; hashiri-ideru, to run out; hashiri-keru, 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, tonu.

Hashiri ハシリ 匹 n. Sparks.

Syn. tobihi.

Hashirigaki ハシリガキ 追走書 n. Fast writing; a running hand.

Hashirig tied ハシリホダシ n. Shackles (on horses).

Hashiri ハシリ 血走 n. Bleeding piles.

Hashiri-kubade ハシリクバで 失走 n. A trial of fleetness; a race.

Hashira ハシラ 柱 n. A fraction, fragment; an imperfect part; mean; low; awkward; — naru, to be imperfect, broken, insufficient; — ga deru, there is a little over; a fragment too much.

Syn. fuso-ku, hampa.

Hashitaka, or Haitaka ハシタカ n. A species of female falcon.

Hashitame, or Hashita ハシタメ 帯女 n. A female servant: hashita-ouma, id.

Hashitamono ハシタモノ n. A servant; any mean or low thing.

Hashitanai-ke-ku-ushi ハシタナイ け-く-うし adj. Low; mean; of humble condition; in speaking humbly of one's self; indifferent; 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. mugu 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.
HATSU 業 n. The lotus plant: — no hana, the lotus flower; — no ten, the calyx of the lotus flower; — no ike, a lotus pond.

Syn. benge, hachisu.

HATSU 業 n. The bonito.

Syn. maguro, hatsu, shibi.

HATSU 業数 n. The amount over; balance; the number remaining over; odd: — wo kiri-suteru.

HATSUHA 業花 (coll.) A noisy person.

HATSU-IMO 業イモ n. Taro.

HATSUJI 業じ n. Fristula in ano.

Syn. anaji.

HATSU-NO 業ノ adv. Obliquely: — kiri, to cut obliquely.

HATSURO 業る Same as hashiru.

HATA 帽 n. A field (of upland): hata-mono, a thing grown in the upland fields.

Syn. hatake.

HATA 帽旗 A flag, ensign: — wo ageru, to hoist a flag; — hito-nagare; — no sao, a flag-staff; hata-hita, under the flag; under the command of; — ashi, the free end of a flag.

HATA 帽機 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 帽 俳 n. The side; near by: — idi no hata ye, to the side of the well, or near to the well; hata no hito, bystanders; hata kara kuchii wo dasu-na, bystanders must not put in a word; kawa no —, the bank of a river.

Syn. katawara, bora, hotori.

HATA 帽 俳 将 conj. Moreover; again.

HATA 帽 n. The name of a fish, Terranus moara.

†HATA 帽 n. The fin of a fish: — no samono, small fishes; — no hiromono, large fishes.

†HATABARI 帽バリ n. Wide; extended; broad.

Syn. hata.

HATABARI-KU 帽バリ 俳 i.v. To open out, expand (of clothing).

HATACHI 帽ち 俳十週 Twenty years old.

Hate 帽て 俳十週 Twenty-fold.

HATA-GASHIRA 帽ガシラ 帽頭 n. The chief or most powerful of the daimyō was so called.

HATAKO 帽欄 n. Stopping to rest and lunch while traveling; the fare charged for lodging: hiuru-hatako, stopping to lunch at noon; hatako wa yasui, the fare is cheap; — wo ikura, how much is the fare?

Syn. yadori, tomari.

†HATAGO 帽ガ n. A basket for carrying provisions in while on a journey.

HATAKOYA 帽欄屋 n. An inn, hotel.

Syn. yadoya, ryoten, byo-kwan, byoshiki.

HATA-HATA 帽ハタ 帽alphabet n. A grasshopper.

HATA-HIRO 帽ヒロ 帽alphabet n. Seven fathoms, —28 feet.

†HATA-ITA 帽イタ n. A board fence.

HATAJIRUSHI 帽ジル什 帽alphabet n. A flag; ensign.

HATAKARI-RU 帽カリ 色 to hadakari.

HATAKE 帽ケ n. A field; vegetable gar-
den: imo-batake, a potato field; hana batake, a flower garden.

†HATAKE 帽ケ 刷 n. A brush for cleaning horses.

HATAKE 帽ケ 病 n. A scaly disease of skin, pityriasis (?).

†HATAKE, -RU 帽ケ 色 See hadake.

HATAKE-GASA 帽ケガサ 帽alphabet n. A kind of skin disease.

HATARI 帽リ n. A paper duster.

Syn. saihi.

HATARI-KU 帽リ 俳 t.v. (coll.) To beat; to strike; to dust: gomi wo —, to beat out the dust; tatami wo —, to beat a mat, to clean it.

Syn. tatakuri, utuni.

HATA-MATA 帽ママ 帽alphabet 将 conj. A word used in letters when commencing another subject, —again, moreover, or.

Syn. katsu-MATA.

HATAMEKI-KU 帽メキ 俳 t.v. To thunderto thunder; to make a loud noise, as thunder: rat ga hatame-kawatari, the thunder rolls.

Syn. naru, hirikku, todorokki.


HATAMOTO 帽ミト 帽alphabet 婦 n. A feudatory or vassal of the shogun.

HATA-ORI 帽オリ 帽alphabet 機織 n. A weaving; — ba, a place for weaving; a factory.

HATA-ORIMI 帽オリミ 帽alphabet 機婦 n A female weaver; — hata-ori-onna.

HATARAKASHI, -SU 帽ラカス 帽alphabet 検 (cast of hataraki) To make to work; set to work; to employ; to conjugate: kokoro wo —.

HATARAKI 帽ラキ 帽alphabet 検 n. Action; movement; working; operation; deed; function; conjugation: — no aru hito, a clever, intelligent person; saze ga nagakute te no hataraki ga warui, the motive is long and impedes the motion of the arm.

HATARAKI-KU 帽ラカリ 俳 t.v. To work; to labor; to do; commit; to move; to act, perform, exert one's self: kagyo wo —, to work at one's business; noyō wo —, to work at farming; motto hataraki nasare (to a merchant), please try if you cannot sell it cheaper; yoku hatararite ikura, what is the lowest you can sell it at? hitotsu hatararite minashō, I will try and see what I can do; buma wo —, to commit a blunder: yoku —, to do one's best.

HATARAKI-KOTOBA 帽ラキコトバ 動動 n A verb.

Syn. dōshi, yōgen.

HATARI, -RU 帽ARI t.v. To demand payment; to dun: kane wo hataru, to demand the payment of money; mishin wo —, to ask for the payment of a debt; waruku —, to dun immoderately.

Syn. saisoku SURIKU, SNERU.

HATA-ROAGI 帽ラガギ n. Gram; a kind of bean.

HATASAKU 帽サク 姉作 n. (coll.) The products of the farm; the crop, especially of the uplands: kotōhi wo —, this year's crop.

HATASASHI 帽サシ 殿手 n. A standard bearer; color-sergeant.
HATASHI ハタシ 矢匠 n. A maker of flags or ensigns.

HATASHI-su ハタシ栗 t.v. To finish; to end; complete; fulfill; perform; go through; achieve; accomplish: gwan wo —, to fulfill a vow; nenrai no kohoroyake ai-hatashi moši sōrī, I have performed what I have been for some years intending to do.

Syn. SUMASHI, OWARU, TOGERU.

HATASHIAI ハタシアへ n. A duel.

HATASHITE ハタシテ adv. Precisely; just; it came to pass; it resulted out: — in tōri ni natta, it turned out just as I said; — obochi-meshi no tōri, it resulted just as you thought.

HATATAGAMI ハタタガミ 霧靄 n. A clap of thunder and lightning.

Syn. KANDACHI.

HATATAKI ハタタキ 鼓翅 n. Clapping the wings: niwaritori — wo white toki wo tsukuru, the cock claps his wings and crows.

†HATE ハテ n. Border; confine; boundary; limit; the fin of a fish; a weaver.

HATA-TO ハタト 嘎 adv. The sound of clapping the hands, or of a sudden blow; exclam. of surprise; really! ima sara kāyō ni on kotowari kudasarete wa — tōnoki tsukamatsuri sōrī, 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, in some strong emotion; — wosureta, there! I forgot all about it.

Syn. TONTO, HASHI-TO.

†HATASU-MONO ハタスモノ n. Produce of the field.

HATA ハタ n. A wearing room; i.e. hata-dono.

HATAZAO ハタザオ 標竿 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 nē.

HATE ハテ 架 n. The end, termination; result; conclusion; extremity: nichi no —, end of a road; — wo dō naru ka shirenai, I don’t know what the result may be; — nashi, without end; — wo omoi-yaru, to consider the end. Syn. OWARI, SHIMAI.

HATE-RE ハテレ 根 i.v. To end, terminate, conclude; to be completed, finished, to die; kei wa kure-hata, the sun is set; byōnū ga hataet, sick man is dead; tsuki-hataet, entirely used up; fune ga minato ni —, the ship stops in the harbor.

Syn. OWARI, SHIMAI.

HATE-HATE-WA ハテハテハ adv. In the end; finally: tsukai tsukushite — kogito ni naru.

Syn. TSUNAMI, OWARI ni.

HATASHI ハタシ n. The end, termination, conclusion, limit; — ga nai, no end, no limit.

Syn. KAGIRI.

HATO ハト n. A dove, pigeon: yamabato, a wild-pigeon.

HATÔ ハト波浪 (nami) n. The waves; bari ri no ható wo koette kuru, to come across the wide ocean.

HATORA ハトラ 壁頭 n. A pier, wharf; a landing.

HATÔFUKI 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 橋脚 n. Chicken-breast.

†HATORI ハトリ n. A weaver.

†HATSU ハツ n. A cistern or tank for holding water in ships.

HATSU ハツ n. A numeral used in counting the discharge of guns: ippatsu, one discharge, or one gun; ni hatsu wo hatatsu, to fire two guns.

HATSU The first; the beginning: o me ni kakuru wa konnichi hatsu da, to-day is the first of my seeing you; hatu-haru, the beginning of spring; hatsu dori, the first crowing of a cock on the new year; hatsu-gōri, 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.

HATSU, or ATSUKU ハツ Same as hateru.

HATSU-An ハツアン 資談 n. A proposition; a motion (in an assembly).

Syn. Dōō.

HATSUHAI ハツハイ 資費 n. The selling, sale: — wo kinzun, to forbid the sale.

HATSUCHI ハツュチ 資池 n. A blistering plaster: — wo haru, to apply a blister.


HATSUDATSU ハツダツ 料發 — suru, to improve; to become expert or skillful: kenjutsu ni —, improve in fencing; gakushū ni —.

Syn. shōdatsu, sūzū, ni naru.

†HATSUH え n. Young shoot; twig; topmost branch.

Syn. HOTSU.

HATSUGI ハツギ 資議 n. A motion made in an assembly.

HATSUGO ハツゴ n. The firstlings of animals.

HATSUHATSU ハツハツ adv. Obscenely; indistinctly, or dingly, on account of being far off; seldom; rarely: — ni miyuru; — ni au.

Syn. KASUKA, MARE.

HATSU-IKU ハツイク 資育 (sodachi) n. Growth; development.

HATSUJIN ハツジン 資信 (deru) Going out on a journey (of a high official).

HATSUKA ハツカ 十二 n. Twentieth day of the month; twenty days.

HATSUKA-NÉZUMI ハツカナズミ 小鼠 n. A mouse.

†HATSUKA ハツカ adv. Same as kasuka ni, or wazuka ni.

HATSUKI ハツキ 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 Tenchi.

†HATSUKI ハツキ n. Tattooing the hands (as practiced by the women of Liuchiu).
HATSUMI カツミ adj. Same as hatsudatsu.
HATTO ハット adv. Same as hatato.
HATSUBU カツブ adv. Same as haitoku.
HU-SHI ハシテ l.t. To fling the wings, — habatuki suru.
HAYASHI ハヤシ f. A feather-fan.
HAYA ハヤ adv. In a creeping manner; smoothly and laboriously: toshiyori — sakayo noboru.
HAYA ハヤ adv. Quickly; swiftly; without much ado.
HAYAKARI ハヤカライ adj. Clear; bright (as of moon or sky).
HAYAKU ハヤク adv. Quickly; swiftly; without much ado.
HAYAME ハヤメ f. A kind of popular song.
HAYA ハヤ n. Mother (used mostly in the drama); i.q. haha: — sanna, id.
HAYANE ハヤネ n. Branch; school; department; sect.
HAYASHI ハヤシ f. Each separate leaf: — no tsuki ni nureru sode, his sleeves are wet by the moon from the leaves (reflected from the dew-drops on the leaves).
HAYASHI ハヤシ f. (caust. of hat) To make to creep or crawl: ko wo —, to make a child creep.
HAYA ハヤ n. A kind of small river fish.
HAYA ハヤ adv. Already; (with a neg.) no longer: ima wa haya yagururu michi nashi, there is now no way of escape; haya itte shinuattta, he has already gone; haya kita ka, has he already come? haya dekita, is it already done?
HAYA ハヤ n. An express; a postman; a courier: — ga kita, an express has come.
HAYA ハヤ n. Fast; quick; swift; soon; early (used mostly in comp. words).
HAYA ハヤ n. Swift-footed.
HAYABASU ハヤバサ adv. Quickly; soon; early.
HAYABIKAKU ハヤビキカク f. An express post.
HAYACHI ハヤチ n. i.q. hayate.
HAYASHI ハヤシ n. A violent tempest or storm of wind.
HAYASHI ハヤシャ n. A species of falcon.
HAYAOSHI ハヤオシ n. Fast writing: — ni kaku, to write fast.
HAYAGANE ハヤガネ n. An alarm bell; fire-bell.
HAYAGO ハヤゴ adv. A cartridge.
HAYAI ハヤイ adv. Fast; quick; swiftly; early; soon; already: aro fune ga hayai, that ship is swift; ki ga hayai, to be quick-witted or tempered, of quick perception; hayaki koto ya no gotoku, as swift as an arrow; shigoto ga hayai, quick at working; minna ga —, quick to hear; dochira ga hayai, which are the earliest or fastest?
HAYAITE ハヤイト n. The band or cord of a wheel.
HAYAKAWA ハヤカワ n. A swift river; rapid stream.
HAYAKUSA ハヤクサ 丹芩 n. A kind of skin disease.
HAYAMA ハヤマ n. A little mountain; foothill.
Syn. KOTAMA.

HAYAMASHI-RO ハヤマル 鳳 i.v. To be quick, or fast; to be hasty, rash; precipitate: hayamata koto wo shita, have done a hasty thing.

HAYASE ハヤセ n. Hastening parturition: - na hanaari, medicines which hasten labor: - no gofu, a charm swallowed to hasten labor.

HAYASHI, -SU ハヤシ 合生 t.v. To let or make to grow long; to grow: hige wo hayashitoke no mume wo suru, to let the beard grow in imitation of foreigners; - ki wo - , to grow trees.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 鳳彩 t.v. To cut, chop; to slice: mochi wo - ; daikon wo - , to slice a radish.

Syn. KIZAMU.

HAYATA ハヤタ 暴風 n. A tempest, gale, storm of wind.
Syn. ARASHI.

HAYATO ハヤト 拳人 n. The Imperial guard: - no sho, the captain of the guard.

HAYAMA-RO ハヤマ ム打 t.n. An express; swift messenger.

HAYASHI-KATA ハヤシカタ 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.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽 n. Spurring or urging on the horse: shisha ga - nite kuru.

HAYASHI-NO ハヤシノ 未着 n. The rope used in sculling a boat; the band of a wheel.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽 n. A ready made tub in which paupers are buried; a coffin.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽 n. Early rising.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽 adj. Swift; rapid; fast.

Syn. SUMIXA.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽音 n. A cord carried by policemen to bind criminals with.

Syn. TOSINAWA.

HATA-RO ハタ ホ EXEC n. The rope used in sculling a boat; the band of a wheel.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽 n. A ready made tub in which paupers are buried; a coffin.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽 n. Early rising.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽 adj. Swift; rapid; fast.

Syn. SUMIXA.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽音 n. A cord carried by policemen to bind criminals with.

Syn. TOSINAWA.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽音 n. A ready made tub in which paupers are buried; a coffin.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽音 n. Early rising.

HAYASHI-RO ハヤシ 合楽音 adj. Swift; rapid; fast.

Syn. SUMIXA.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ adj. Impetuous; hasty; rash: - naru wakau.

Syn. SEIKYO NARU.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ n. Epidemic ophthalmia.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ南 n. An impetuous, daring, heroic person: - no tsuwamono.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ南 n. Quickness; swiftness; earliness; celerity.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ南 n. A pouring rain; swiftly falling shower.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ南 n. A swift current; rapid.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ南 n. A wood, forest.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ南 n. (coll.) A band of music; an orchestra: - mono, musical instruments; - wo suru, to make music; - kata, musicians.

HAYASHI-NA ハヤシ サ南 t.v. To play on musical instruments; to praise, flatter, applaud: uta wo hayasu, to assist a person singing, with an instrument or chorus.

HAYASHI, SU ハヤシ 合生 t.v. To let or make to grow long; to grow: hige wo hayashite toku no mume 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 - ; daikon wo - , to slice a radish.

Syn. KIZAMU.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ム打 t.v. (coll.) To play on musical instruments; to make music; to rouse up, excite; to applaud.

Syn. ODATERU.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ム打 n. A short song; a ditty sung fast.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ easy. To understand; quick to apprehend: - suru yo ni ieba.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. Sleigh of hand tricks; adroitness; dexterity: - wo suru, to perform sleight of hand tricks, or dexterity: - ni hito, an adroit person.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. (same as hayaku). O hayo gosairanai, you are early (this is contracted to o hayo); good morning.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. Horses kept at post-stations for travelers: - zukai, a swift courier.

Syn. EMAYAJI, KIKIDO.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. A post-road; highway.

Syn. EMAYAJI, KIKIDO.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. Same as haeru.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. Port-holes; embrasures; space or interval between (obs.): - shiro no - , embrasures in a castle.

Syn. HOMON.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. The name of a fish, the gudgeon, Gobius virgo.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. Rice burst by roasting; parched rice.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ i.v. To burst open, as a fruit, or as parched corn.

Syn. YEBRU.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. Croton seeds: - no abura, croton oil.

HAYASHI-NA TATE-RO ハヤシタテ ヌ n. The notch in the arrow in which the bowstring fits; (coll.) obligation; necessity; that which is proper; should; ought; agreement; engagement: ya-hazu, the notch of an arrow; kuru hazu, should come, or is
expected to come; suru hazu no mono, a thing that should be done; so suru hazu ga nai, not obliged to do so; hazu ga chigeta, the engagement or previous arrangement was deviated from; so yu hazu ga nai, there is no such necessity.

Syn. Dori, deki, suji.

HAZU-HAZU ハズハズ 小踏 adv. (coll.) Very little; only a little; nearly; almost: — ni kiri, to cut the border of anything very thin.

HAZUKASHIGARITSU ハズカシガリトisu i.v. To be bashful, shy, modest, diffident, sheepish: musume ga huzukashigarite sekimu suru, the girl is bashful and blushing.

HAZUKASHITOKU ハズカシトク adj. Ashamed; abashed; mortified: hazukashiti koto, a matter to be ashamed of; huzukashitu omoi, to feel ashamed.

Syn. MEMOKUNITSU.

HAZUKASIME ハズカシメ n. Insult; shame; disgrace.

HAZUKASIMENI ハズカシメ n. To make ashamed; cause shame; to insult, disgrace, dishonor, abash.

HAZUKASHISA ハズカシサ n. The shame, disgrace, dishonor.

HAZUKI ハズキ 八月 (hachi gatsu) n. The month.

HAZUKONOR ハズクノロ n. Dressing the feathers (like a fowl): — suru.

HAZUMI ハズミ n. Spring; bound; recoil; rebound; reaction; impulse; jerk; bounce: tep-pu wo hanasu — ni korobu, to fall by the recoil of the gun; — ni tobu, to jump with a spring; do yu — de taore-nasaretaro, how did you happen to fall? tachi-agaru — ni ashi wo funi-suberashite aomoru na ni taoretta, in rising up, my foot slipped, and I fell on my back.

HAZUMI-MU ハズミ n. To rebound, bounce, recoil, react, spring: iki ga, to catch the breath; kono muri wa yoku, — this ball bounces well.

HAZUMA ハズマ 蜃縛 n. A halter or rope passed through the nose of an ox.

HAZUMARUKA ハズマラゥカ adv. I am ashamed that.

HAZURE ハズレ 縮 n. The end of a street; outskirts or suburbs of a town: michi no —; shinu no —; muru no — ni sumu, to live in the outskirts of the village.

Syn. Tsumari, owarai, hashiri.

HAZURE-MU ハズレム n. To be out of the place in which it fits; to be unfastened, unfixed, dislocated, disjoined, unshipped, separated; to fail to hit; to miss, mistake, err, or deviate from; to slip; to fail; not to succeed: shoji ga —, the screen has slipped out of the groove; to ga —, the door is unhinged; ine ga —, the rice crop has failed; shibai ga hazureta, the theatre has been a failure; michi no —, to miss the way; muto ni ya ga —, the arrow has missed the mark; hatto no —, not to observe the law.

HAZURU ハズル 蝶 See haji.

HAZUSHI-SU ハズシ 苦 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: shoji 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 tsuru wo —, to unbend a bow; nato wo —, to miss the mark; reishiki wo —, to dispense with form and ceremony.

He ~ け n. Breaking wind: — wo hiuru, to break wind.

He ~ が n. See ye, generally pronounced ye or e.

He ~ 姫 (hime) n. A lady.

He ~ 方 (same as be; used mostly in comp. words) n. Side; place; by.

He ~ 畝 n. Population; dwelling-houses.

He ~ 人 n. A jug.

He-nu ヘル or ヘル n. To pass; to spend time; to live through; to pass from one place to another, move along, pass by: yo, toshi, tsuki, hi, toki, undo wo heru; michi wo —, to pass along the several stages of a road; Kanagawa wo hete Tôkyô ye yuku, passing through Kanagawa to go to Tôkyô; ito wo heru, to arrange yarn for the loom; dandan yuku wo hete agaru, to be gradually promoted from one official grade to another.

Syn. Furu, tōru, segiri, kosi.

HE-AGARI, RU ヘガリ 結上 n. To pass from a lower rank or condition to a higher; to rise, advance: karai yaku kara omou yuku ye heagaru, to advance from an inferior to a more important office.

HEBARI-TSUKI, RU ヘバリツキ粘着 n. (coll.) To stick, adhere: urushi ga hebritsute hana-renai, the varnish sticks and it can't be separated; uchi ni bakari hebrittsute iru hito da, a person who does nothing but stay in the house.

Habi へび n. A snake, serpent: — unoko, the scales of a snake; — no nukegara, the cast-off skin of a snake; — ni kui-tsukaru, to be bitten by a snake.

Syn. Ja, kuchinawa.

HEBI-ICHIGO ヘビイチゴ 蛇莓 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-DAMACHI ヘビノダイハチ n. A species of artemisia.

HEBITTO ヘビト戸人 n. Population.

HEBI-TSUKAI ヘビツクあ 弄者 n. A serpent-charmer; one that plays with snakes.

Heno への adj. (coll.) Unskillful; fumbling; awkward: — diiku; — shogi, unskillful chess-player.

Syn. Heta.

HECHAMOKURE ヘチャモクレ n. (coll.) Aascal, wretch.

HECHIMA ヘチマ 鰍瓜 n. The snake gourd, Luffa patela.
ヘシイ 壁 n. A fence, wall; dobei, a mud wall; itubei, a broad fence; ishibei, a stone fence; meribe, a fence made of bricks and mortar.

ヘイ 盤 (used only in comp. words) n. Even; level; plain; common; ordinary; usual; peaceful; tranquil: taihe 太平, long peace.

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 士 n. A soldier; an army: wo okusu, to raise an army; to begin a war; wo naru, to drill soldiers.

Syn. tsuwamono.

ヘイ 祭り — suru, to invite, or call; to engage (as a teacher, pastor): ken-juin こそ — suru, to invite wise men (to court); —ni こそる, to accept a call.

ヘイ 祭り Vile; abject; mean (used in speaking humbly of one's self, my, our); —taku, my (mean) house; — koku, my country; — ten, my shop; — oku, my humble cottage.

ヘイ 島 (one of the jikon) The third in enumeration, as kō, otu, hei, tei, bo, ki, ko, shin, jin, ki.

ヘイ アン 平安 n. Peace; tranquillity; freedom from sickness, calamity or trouble.

Syn. buji.

ヘイアン 平安京 n. The castle or city of peace, i.e. the city in which the Mikado resides.

ヘイ イ は兵馬 (ikutsu no ronai) Warlike preparation.

ヘイ 平地 (tairaka no tsuchī) Level ground or country; a plain.

ヘイ 平期 イ 阪 (ikutsu no ronai) suru, to close the circle; i.e. to conceal or veil an idol from the sight of the public.

ヘイ ダイ n. A bamboo wither, or strip.

ヘイ ダン 崇敬 n. Fruit-cake.

ヘイ ダン 井上 (uwe nomu) — suru, to devour, swallow up; to subjugate, conquer: tenka wa —, to subjugate the whole empire.

ヘイ ダン 留美 (ashiki nirawashi) Bad, vicious, evil or corrupt customs: wo tadau, to reform —.

ヘイ フク 日本 (tsune no kimono) n. Common, usual, or every-day clothes (not a dress of ceremony).

ヘイフク 日本 平伏 (coll.) Obedience: — suru, to bow low; to prostrate one's self.

ヘイフク 日本 兵法 n. Military tactics.

Syn. hyōdo.

ヘイガイ 日本 (ashiki koto) Vice; bad, or vicious practice or habit: yo no —, yo nozoku.

ヘイガウ 日本 務学 n. Military science.

ヘイガウ 日本 務学 n. Military school.

ヘイゲン 日本 平原 n. A flat, level plain; prairie, steppe.
HEIKO へいこ 背子 (shirizoki oru) — suru, to withdraw from office and live in retirement (generally from disgust or sickness): jittaku ni — suru.

HEIDAN へいだん 昔婦 n. A curtain.

HEIDAI へいだい 昔明 n. Early morning; the dawn. Syn. yō-ake.

HEIDAI へいはい 息氏 n. The common people (not the gentry).

HEIDEN へいとん 映門 (mon wo tojiru) — suru, to be imprisoned in one’s own house: — wo ku; — wo mōshi tsukeru.

HEIDOKU へいどく 砲物 n. Presents of congratulation; marriage presents.

HEIDOKU へいどう 影陰 (teine-bito) n. A common or ordinary person; common people.

HEIDON へいどん 映人 (teine-sona) n. Military power.

HEIKAN へいかん 視録 n. An ordinary or natural parturition.

HEIKAN へいかん 師祭 (tsune-zune) Military power, or appearance of great military strength.

HEIKIN へいきん 屋敷 n. A kind of carab.

HEIKO へいこ 刀矢 n. A kind of bluish red silk cloth.

HEIKO へいこ 刀矢 n. Weapons of war; arms.

HEIKO へいこ 刀矢 n. Calm; tranquil; undisturbed in mind; equanimity; composure; coolness; indifference: ie ga yaketa demo de iro, he is calm even if his house should burn: — na hito, one who has no care or anxiety about anything.

HEIKO へいこ 刀矢 (tairaka ni hitoshibi) — suru, to make equal or even, equalize; to balance; to average: nidan wo heikin shite kuru, what is the average price?

HEIKO へいこ 刀矢 閃光 (kuchi wo tojiru; coll.) — suru, to shut the mouth; to be silenced or defeated in argument; — tareto, to be silenced.

HEIKO へいこ 刀矢 n. A conflagration caused by war.

HEIKO へいこ 刀矢 (tairaka ni yasaregau) — suru, to equalize and harmonize; to regulate: gosō wo heikin suru (medical term), to regulate the five internal organs.
HEIWA へいわ n. Common colloquial; the language of the common people.
Syn. ZUKUDAN, ZOKUGO.

HEI SU へいす n. Restoration to health; cured: — suru, to be restored to usual health; byakki ga — shita.
Syn. ZENKWA, HOMBO.

HEI-ZEI へいぜい 平生 Common; usual; ordinary; customary; habitual; every-day.

HEKI へき 瘸 or 壕 n. A bent, peculiarity, propensity; peculiar habit or way; eccentricity: heki no aru hito, an eccentric person; heki wo itu, to say odd things.
Syn. KURE, KURETSU.

HEKICHU へきちず 慈地 (inaka) n. The country: — ni natw wo okuru, to pass the summer in the country.

HEKIGOKU へきぎょく 惜玉 n. (min.) Jasper.

HEKIIU へきいう 慈玉 n. A kind of precious stone of green color; jade.

HEKITOWN へきい 倉镇 (kata-inaka) n. Country town.

HEKIMASHI-SU へきいましす t.v. (coll.) To show or make a display of anything in order to please or excite desire; to tantalize.

HEKIREKI へきいれき 霹靂 n. Lightning, flashing, glittering, as of a sword, etc.

HEKIRON へきりょん 鯨論 n. A partial or prejudiced view or opinion of a subject: — ka, a bigotted or dogmatic person.

HEKISHO へきしょ 避勝 (tetsu wo sakeru) — suru, to avoid or escape from the heat of summer.

HEKIZAN へきざん 慈潭 n. A deep place in a river. — fuchi.

HEKIZURI へきづくり 慈具 — suru, to shrink back in fear; to recoil; to retreat, as an army: sono ikioi ni —.

HEKOMERO へこヘコ adv. (coll.) Plant; limber; flexible; (said of articles thin and broad, as a fan, paper, etc.): — suru.

HEKOMASHI-NI-U へこましにう 避成 t.v. To intend; to pit, hollow: yubi de —, to intend with the finger.

HEKOMI へこみ 避 n. An indentation; a loss in measure or weight; a falling short: hekom ga dekita, it has fallen short in measure; it is indented; — ni natta, to be short in measure.
Syn. MERI.

HEKOMI-MU へこみむ (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: kanauchii de tataita ka hekonde oru, I suspect it was indented by the blow of a hammer; heint ga dekikurate hekonde shimatta, not being able to reply, he gave in.
Syn. KUBOMU, N-KOMO.

HEMENHEM へめんへめ 仏帰 — suru, to repay, pay back, refund, make restitution.
Syn. KAESHI.

HEMETSU へめつ 仏物 n. A peculiar or eccentric person; an obstinate, bigoted person.

HEMEGURI-SU へめぐり歴巡 t.v. To travel about: kuni-gumi wo —, to travel from country to country.

HEMI へみ i.q. hebi.

HEMFA へんぱ 俳談 (katayori) n. Partiality; favoritism: hiiki hemfa nashi ni, without favor or partiality; hemfa no hito nite mina-mina komari iru.
Syn. HIKI, KATAKUMI.

HEM-PAI へんべい 返杯 Returning the wine-glass: — itashimasu, I return you the glass.

HEMMEN-TO へんぺん翻杯 adv. In a fluctuating manner; wavering: hata — nabiku, the flag flutters in the wind; yuki — furu.
Syn. HIRA-HIRA-TO.

HEMP へんぴ 弾魁 A remote country; retired; rural; rustic: — no tokoro, a place far retired in the country.
Syn. INAKA.

HEMPO へんぽ 返答 n. Answer; reply; requital; revenge; vengeance: teki ni — wo suru, to take vengeance on an enemy; tegami de — wo suru, to answer by letter.

HEMPO-TO へんぽ翻答 adv. In a wavering, fluctuating manner: hata hempon to kaze ni nabiku, the flag flutters and yields to the wind: — suru, to flutter, or fly.

HEMPUKU へんぶく 鳳幡 n. A bat.
Syn. KOMON.

HEN へん 遅 n. Part; region; place; locality; side: kono hen, this side, neighborhood, or region; ano hen, that side, that place.
Syn. MOTOMI, ATARI.

HEN-ESHI へんしき 部辞 n. A section, or book; a set of books under one cover: ippen, ni-hen, sam-ben, first, second, and third books, or sets of books; ni hen me, the second book.

HEN へん 書 An unusual, extraordinary, or strange affair, phenomenon, accident: wan no hen wo nai, nothing unusual; hen na koto, a strange or extraordinary affair; — na koe, a peculiar voice; taihen, a great or dreadful event; an catastrophe; ten-pen.

HEN へん 迹 (tabi) Numeral for times: ippen, once; ni-hen, twice; san-ben, three times; ibu, how many times ever.

HEN へん 傘 n. The left side radical of a Chinese character, as: ki-hen, nii-ben, kane-hen.

HENARI-BU へなりぶ i.v. To be separated, apart, distant; i.e. hanare.

HENATSUCHI へなっちな n. A kind of black mud obtained from the beds of stagnant rivers or canals, and used for plastering.

HENDO へんどう 遠土 A remote country region.
Syn. KATA-INAKA, HEMPI.

HENDO へんどう 近途 n. Going from temple to temple to worship.
Syn. JUNKAI, MEGURI.

HENGAI へんがい 遠地 To change, alter, retract: yaku-soku wo — suru, to retract an agreement.

HENGU へんぐ 変化 — suru, to transform one's self, metamorphose, change: kitasne ga hengu shite hito wo suru, the fox is changed into a man; henge-wono, an apparition, a phantom.
Syn. BARE-MONO, YUKWAI.
HENGEN ヘンゲン 片言 (lit. half a word) In a few words, or one word: — wo motte goku wo badamuru.

HEN へん A wonder, prodigy; a strange or unusual phenomenon: — ga aru.

HENJI へんじ 退事 n. An answer, reply: — suru, to return answer, to reply; — ga nai, no answer.

Syn. hentō, kaote, irae.

HENJI へんじ 変異 (kawatta koto) n. An unusual or strange event; a wonder.

HENJYU へんじゅ へんじゅ t.v. or i.v. To change, alter, transform; to metamorphose: ishi wo heyite kiti to suru, to change stones into gold; kitsume ga hito ni —, the fox transforms itself into a man.

HENJIN へんじん 変人 n. An eccentric person.

HENJO へんじょう へんじよう へんじょうに suru, to return, send back, repay to a superior.

Syn. kaeshi-tatematsuru.

HENKA へんか へんか n. Verses composed in reply to other verses.

HENKAI へんかい へんかい n. The whole world, universe.

Syn. uchu.

HENKARU へんカラ 変革 n. Reformation; revolution: — suru, to alter, reform; to change; okite wo —, to alter the laws.

HENKAN へんかん へんかん n. Answer, reply (of a letter): — wo ukern.

HENKEN へんけん 偏見 n. Prejudice; bias; partial judgment; prepossession: — wo idaku.

Syn. jashū.

HENKO へんこ 変故 (kawaru koto) n. Revolutions, changes of condition: yo no —, political changes of the world.

HENKO へんこ 偏図 n. Bigoted: — no shinja.

HENKŌ へんかお 変革 (kae-aratamuru) — suru, to alter, change.

HENKÔ へんこ へんこ変革 (yoso no teki) Foreign invaders; marauders on the frontier.

HENKU へんく 変化 n. Change; alteration; transformation; variation; vissitude; metamorphosis: — suru, to change, vary; shiki no —, the changes of the four seasons.

Syn. kawari.

HENKUKA へんくか へんくかに suru, to pay back, return, restore.

Syn. hemben, kaesu.

HENNO へんこう 片髪 n. Refined camphor.

HENNO へんこう 変貌 — suru, to return, send back, restore, pay back, as a borrowed thing.

Syn. kaesu, henjō suru.

HENRYO へんりょ 片髪 (kumi ireru) — suru, to assign, appoint, allot.

HENKO へんこ へんこ n. Membrum virile.

Syn. inkō, nankon, mara, chiriko, shiiji.

HENREI へんれい 変體 — suru, to respond, reciprocate; to return a compliment, make a present in return.

HENREKI へんれき 遞歷 — suru, to travel about.

Syn. hemegeki, yureki.

HENRUDA へんるうだ 芸術 n. The common rue, Ruta graveolens.

HENSAI へんさい 夠濟 — suru, to return, repay, restore, give back.

HENSEI へんせい 編成 (ami nasu) — suru, to compose, form, constitute: heisotsu hyakunin wo motte isshōtai wo suru.

HENSEN へんしん 変遷 (uturī kawari) n. Change; vissitude: yo no —, the vissitudes of life.

HENSHIA へんしや 編著者 n. The author, editor.

HENSHI へんし 片時 (katatoki) n. A short time; a moment: — mo wasurezu, not to forget for a moment.

HENSHI へんし 変死 n. A strange, unusual, or unnatural death.

HENSHIN へんしん 変身 (kokoro-gawari) n. Change of mind, or purpose.

HENSHIN へんしん 復身 (zenshin) n. The whole body.

HENSHIN へんしん 我進 (kaeshi mai rasuru) — suru, to return, send back (to a superior).

Syn. henjō.

HENSHITSU へんじつ 変失 n. Sudden loss (of anything).

HENSHO へんしょう 変作 (chitsukai) —, little, small, petty: — no kuni.

HENSHO へんしょう 編集 — suru, to compile, edit: — min, editor; — chō, chief editor.

HENSHO へんしょう 偏執 Obstination; bigotry; stubbornness; fixed in opinion; pertinacious: — wa kayette waga ni no gai ni naru, obstinacy may become injurious to one's self.

Syn. kataji.

HENSHOKE へんしょうけ 我喜 n. Learning the meaning of words or of a foreign language without regard to the pronunciation.

HENETSU へんてつ (coll.) Utility, virtue, taste, good quality (always followed by mo nai): hōn karashi wa nai no — mo nai, this mustard has not the least taste; kusuri wa nai no — mo nai, the medicine has no taste, or, has no effect; onoshiroku mo — mo nai, not the least pleasant.

HENTO へんとう へんとうに suru, to answer: — suru, to answer, reply; — ga nai, no answer.

Syn. henji, hempo, kaote.

HENTOSEN へんとせん 絨豆駕 n. (med.) The tonsil gland.

HENTSUKI へんつき へんつきに suru, to compile, compose.

HENTSUKI へんつき 偏楽 n. A game in which one part of a Chinese character is given to add the other.

HENUSHI へんうし n. Master or head of a house.

Syn. koshu.

HENYAKU へんやく 編譜 — suru, to compile, compose.

HENYAKU へんやく 編譜 — suru, to compile, compose.

HEKAI へっかい ゴリムレ気験 n. (coll.) A kind of stinking bug.
HERA ヘラ 魚 n. A paddle, spatula; a trowel: kane-beru, a metal spatula, a trowel.
†HERABA ヘラバ n. The feathers on the side and under the wings of a bird.
HERASAGI ヘラサギ n. A species of heron, spoon-bill.
HERASHI-su ヘラス 鍾 t.v. To lessen, diminish, reduce in number or bulk; to abate: hito uto, to reduce the number of persons; triyō uto, to lessen expenses; kui-herasu, to lessen by eating; tsukai-herasu, to lessen by using.

Sy.n. GENSESHU, SUKUNAKU SURU, HAKUKU, GENSEKU.

HERAZU ヘラズ不謹 (neg. of heru) - guchi nashi, to talk inordinate or insolently.
HERI ヘリ 鹊 n. A border, binding; edging of a garment, mat, etc.; - to toru, to make a border; heri-tori-gōzai, a mat with a binding.
HERI ヘリ 鳥 n. A diminution, loss, waste, discount: heri ga tatsu, there is a loss, or waste (in goods, etc., as from handling).

Sy.n. Heromi.

HERI-ru ヘル 鍾 i.v. To be lessened in bulk, diminished in number; to wear or waste away: kazu ga heta, the number is diminished; hara ga —, to be hungry; toshi ga —, the whetstone wears away.

Sy.n. GENSESHU, SUKUNAKU NARU.

HERIKUDARI-ru ヘリクダリ鍾 i.v. To humble one's self; me wa no hito ni herikudaru, to humble one's self before a superior.

Sy.n. KENTAI, KENSON, HIGE SURU, SHITA NI DERU.

HERU ヘル 猿 See ke-ru.
HERAKI ヘラキ 猿 n. The prow or bow of a boat or ship.

Sy.n. Mioshi.

HERASA-BAKARA ヘラサバカラ n. (san.) A calculation concretion found in the stomach of some animals; bezoar; (used in some places as a charm in praying for rain).
HERASHI-su ヘラス (same as herasu) To diminish, lessen.
HERASHI-ru ヘラス鍾 t.v. (coll.) To press down, force down; to crush; to press, subdue: hito wa heru, to treat another with arrogance; kuchi wa —, to force to be silent.

Sy.n. OSU, OSHI TSUKERU.

HERASHI-ai-ru ヘラシア鍾 i.v. (coll.) To push one's self forward before others.

HERASHIUCHI ヘラシュイチ 鐘口 n. (coll.) Shutting the mouth; keeping silence: - shite kito hentj nashī; - shite e no werawan.
HERASHI-KOMI-su ヘラシコミ t.v. To press or squeeze into.

HERASHI-ONI-ru ヘラシオンイ鍾 t.v. (coll.) To break by pressing down, as across the knee.
HERASHI-TSUKE-ru ヘラシテスケ鍾 t.v. (coll.) To silence; to prevent from speaking; to press down.
HI 151  HIB

HI t n. Day: — ga nagai, the day is long; — ga mijikai, the day is short; — wo heru, to spend the time; — wo nobasu, to postpone the day; — wo sadamuru, to fix the day; — wo kurasu, to spend the day; — wo sugosu, id.; hi wo heru, id.; hi wo okuru, id.; — ichi ichi yori, day by day.

Syn. nichi, jisuu.

Hi t 火 n. Fire: — ga moeru, the fire burns; — ga kieru, the fire is going out; — ga tsuku, to catch fire; — wo taku, to make a fire; — wo moeru, id.; — wo kuru, to put out fire; — wo utsu, to strike fire (with a dunt); — wo ikuru, 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 kikau karu ya ga nieru.

Syn. kwa.

Hi t 血管 n. The longitudinal groove in a sword blade.

Hi t 隈 n. The spleen: — hi no zo, id.

Hi t 绢 n. Vermilion color: — hi no koromo, a crimson robe.

Hi t 澄 (kōri) n. Ice: — usu-hi, thin ice.

Hi t 紅 (arazu) n. Evil; error; faults; defects; bad; wrong; not so; out of: — wo utsu, to criticize, point out the defects; — ni ochiru, to be convicted of wrong, to be cast in a suit, proven guilty; sen hi wo kuyarun, to repent of some evil which one has done; ze to hi no wakaranu 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 管 n. A water pipe, spout, trough; a faucet: — hi no kuchi, the mouth of a faucet or drain; — wo uzumeru, to lay a water-pipe under ground.

Syn. toi.

Hi t 紙 n. A weaver’s shuttle: — kata no hi, the shuttle of a loom.

Hi t 積 n. A monument; a stone tablet; a stone cut for lithographing: — hi wo tateru, to erect a monument; — seki hi, a stone monument; — hi no mei, the inscriptions on a monument.

Hi t 比 (kurabe, tagui) Comparison; kind; sort: — suru, to compare, match; — karera no — ni arazu, not like them; superior.

Hi t 紙 (ikazumi) — suru, to hide, conceal: — shite morasuma.

Hi t 竺 n. The name of a tree, Retinipora obtusa: i.q. hinoki.

Hi-n, nu ヒル n. i.v. Dried in the sun, or at a fire; dry; to ebb: yurushi ga hita, the lacquer is dry; daikon ga hita, the radish is dry; shio ga —, tide has ebbed; mizu ga —, the water is dried up; hikata, the dry beach; hi agaru, fully dried; hi mono, article of food dried in the sun, particularly dried fish; von ga hinai, the discussion is not ended.

Syn. kawake, rashagai.

Hi-n, nu ヒル t. v. To winnow or clean grain by throwing it up in the air and catching it in a basket: — ni de kome wo nira, to winnow rice with a basket.

Hi-kaari ヒカリ 火災 n. Punishment by burning at the stake: — ni suru, to burn at the stake.

Hi-agarashi-su ヒガラシ (caust. of hiagari) To dry, desiccate.

Syn. honu, kawakasu.

Hi-agari, -nu ヒガリ, 子子 n. i.v. Dried up; arid; parched: hideri de tsuchi ga —.

Syn. kawake.

Hi-ai ヒアイ 屏風 n. The space of a day; interval of several days; a number of days; time: — ga tatta, many days have elapsed; — ga aru, there is plenty of time.

Hi-ai 感想 (kanashimi-kanashinu) Grief; sorrow.

Hi-shi ヒシ 日順 n. The rays of the sun: mado kara hi-shi ga saasu, the sun’s rays enter by the window; — ga hayai, the sun travels fast.

Hi-awai ヒアワイ 床暖 (hinashi no awai) The narrow space between adjoining houses overhung by the eaves of each house: — no mono no hi.

Hi-aikuni ヒアイクニ 焦燥 n. “Be careful of fire,” the call of a watchman at night.

Hi-ba ヒバ 乾燥 n. Dried radish leaves.

Hi-ha ヒハ 烏松 n. A kind of evergreen, the Thujaops delabrata.

Syn. sawara.

Hi-hara ヒハラ 至親 n. Great-grandmother.

Hi-bachi ヒバチ 火鉢 n. A brazier, or pan for holding hot coals for warming the hands or apartments of a house.

Hi-ban ヒバン 畑 Not on duty; off duty; konnichi wa hiban de gozaimasu, am off duty to day; hiban toban naku tsukemiru, to be always on duty without a division of watch.

Hi-bana ヒバナ 花火 n. A spark: — wo chirashite tatekau, to light until the sparks fly.

Hi-bari ヒバリ 雲雀 n. A sky-lark.

Hi-banai ヒバナイ 火火 n. The cock of a gun, or the place where the match is held in a match lock.

Hi-bashi ヒバシ 火鉄 n. Two iron rods used for taking up fire: — tungs.

Hi-bashira ヒバシラ n. A phosphorescent light like a pillar, supposed to be produced by the fox or badger.

Hi-bi ヒビ n. Chaps, or cracks in the hands produced by cold: — te ni — ga kireta, the hands are chapped; hibi-akagire, chapped and cracked.

Hi-bi ヒビ n. A crack; the cracked appearance of porcelain: — ga ittu setemono; hibi-yaki, a kind of porcelain made to look as if cracked.

Hi-bi-ki ヒビキ n. Daily; every day.

Syn. nichichi-ni, mainichi.

Hi-bise ヒビセ n. General (caust. of hibiti) To cause to reverberate, or echo.
Hibi ひびき n. Sound; noise; report; echo; concussion; a crack: teppō no —, the report of a gun; jishin no —, the shock of an earthquake; — ga iru, to be cracked.
Hibi-kusu ひびきす i.v. To echo, resound, reverberate; to extend, as an impulse, shock, or concussion: tokī no koe ten ni hibiku, the shout resounded to the heavens; teppō ga natte shōji ni hibiku, the sound of the guns reverberates against the windows; hibiki keta- naru, to reverberate on every side; ashi no stami ga atame ya noboru, the pain of the foot reaches to the head.
Hibi-ni ひびに adj. adv. Daily; every day.
Syn. NICHI-NICHI-NAI.
Hibi-rai, -ou ひびら i.v. To tremble, shake, quiver; to smart, to prickle with a pungent pain.
Syn. FURURE, FURATSUKU.
Hibe ひべ n. A crack (in porcelain): — ga iru, to be cracked.
Hibiko ひびき n. An inferior kind of raw silk made from the outside fibres of cocoons.
Hibiyaki ひびやき n. A kind of porcelain baked so as to have a cracked appearance.
Syn. NAKUYAKI.
Hibo, or Himo ひも n. Cord; braid; a plaited string.
*Hibō ひぼ 縞 (wearuku in) i.q. kihō.
Hibō ひぼ 異常 n. Treason: — go hakaru.
Hibou ひぼう 非凡 (nami naranu) Extraordinary; unusual; uncommon: — no sai.
Hiboshi ひぼし 棕櫛 n. Drying or dried in the sun, or at a fire; (met.) emaciated by starvation: hiboshi-gaki, dried persimmons; — ni sereru, to be starved, shriveled by starvation.
Hibu ひぶ 励 n. Interest by the day: — de kane wo kariuru, to borrow money at so much interest a day.
Hibukute ひぶくて 火扇 n. The blisters from a burn: yakedo shite — ni natta, to be burnt and blistered.
Hibun ひぶん 劇非 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.
Syn. NAMIHARE, FUTÔ.
Hibun ひぶん 火船 n. A steamboat.
Syn. JOKSEN.
Hiburi ひぶり 火炎 n. Daily shake of the ague.
Hibuse ひぶせ 火防 (hi wo fuseguri) n. Protection against fire: — no fuda, a charm to protect against fire, pasted near the entrance of house; — no kumiai.
Hibuta ひぶた 火門敷 n. The cap that covers the pan of a matchlock.
Hibyō-ō ひぼウイン院病院 n. A hospital where persons laboring under infectious diseases are treated.
Hichi ひち 言 See shichi.
Hichi ひち 七 Seven (same as shichi).
| HIDEN-IN | ヒデイン 熊田院 n. An asylum, poor house, or hospital. |
| HIDERI | ヒデリ 员 n. A drought, long continuance of clear weather: — doshi, a year of drought; — doshi ni kikin nashi (prov.). Syn. KAMATSU. |
| HIRDOSO | ヒデソウ 原 the portulaca; i.q. matsu-bota. |
| HIDD | ヒダ ヴ道 (michi ni arazu) Cruel; outrageous; unjust; dishonest: — na koto; — wo suru, to behave tyrannically; to act unjustly. |
| HIBOKE | ヒボケ火道具 n. Tools for striking fire, as flint, steel, tinder, etc. |
| HIBORI | ヒボリ月相 n. A fire-place. |
| HIBORI | ヒボリ n. The widegon. |
| HIBORI | ヒボリ名取 n. Selecting or fixing on a day: — wo suru, to fix on a day. HIBORI-KU ヒボリ窓 t.v. To dry by heating in a pan; to toast: cha wo —, to fire tea. Syn. muzin, hi-me wo suru. |
| HIDASA | ヒダサ (see hidai) n. Severity; atrocity; intensity; violence. |
| HIDOTO | ヒドト n. (wom.) i.q. himono. |
| HIE | シー See hiye. |
| HIFU | ヒフ 扮服 n. A kind of coat worn by doctors, priests, or gentlemen who have retired from business. |
| HIFU | ヒフ 皮膚 (kawa, hadae) The skin. |
| HIFUKI | ヒフキ 火吹 n. A vessel into which tobacco ashes are blown from the pipe: — dake, a piece of bamboo used for blowing the fire; blow-pipe. |
| HIFUKUNO | ヒフクリマウ被服料 n. (mil.) Allowance for clothing and necessaries to soldiers, etc. |
| HIFUN | ヒフン 悲愴 (kanashimi ikidōri) Sortow and anger: — no jō yaru koto nashi. |
| HIGA | ヒガ彼我 (kare to ware) Others and self: — no betsu naku, making no distinction between self and others. |
| HIGA | ヒガ 怅 mistaken; erroneous (only used in comp.) as: — irui, an erroneous answer; — ooe, mistake of memory; — kazoe, mistake in counting; — mimi, mistake in hearing. |
| HIGAI | ヒガイ彼我日録 Going and returning on the same day: — ni suru, to go and return on the same day. |
| HIGA-HIDASHIKU-KU-SHI | ヒガヒガシキ adj. Mean; perverse; base. |
| HIGAI | ヒガイ 悲傷 Injured. |
| HIGAKKE | ヒガケ 日膳 n. Daily payments or contributions: taud-chin wo — ni shite toru, to receive the house rent in daily payments. |
| HIGAKI | ヒガキ n. A hedge made of the hinoki. |
| HIGAKOTO | ヒガコト 怪事 n. A mistake, error; something false, untrue, or absurd. |
| HIGAM-BANA | ヒガバンナ彼岸花 n. The Ornithogulum. |
| HIGAME | ヒガメ怪日 n. Seeing incorrectly; an error of sight: taishō to miru wa — ka, are my eyes mistaken in taking you to be the general? |
| HIGAMI | ヒガミ怪 n. Suspicious; envious; partiality: — ga deru, to be suspicious. |
| HIGAMI-MU | ヒガム怪 i.v. To be bent, crooked, warped, perverse, prejudiced, partial, envious: kokoro ga higane oru, his mind is prejudiced; higami konjō, envious, or suspicious disposition; to ga —, the door is warped. Syn. katatoru, magaru, neijeru. |
| HIGAMONO | ヒガモノ n. A vicious, perverse person. |
| HIGAN | ヒガン 彼岸 n. The spring and autumnal equinox, a period of 7 days in the 2nd and 8th months (o.c.) appropriated to the worship of Buddha. |
| HIGAN-BAN | ヒガンバン 彼岸花 n. The Ornithogulum. |
| HIGANAKI | ヒガンキン 紅金 n. Turkey red cloth, HIGANOKO | ヒガノコ 紅鹿子 n. A kind of silk with red ground and white figures. |
| HIGAN-ZAKURA | ヒガンザクラ 彼桜 n. A kind of flowering cherry tree. |
| HIGARA | ヒガラ 日射 The kind of day, as to lucky or unlucky: — ga yoi, a lucky day; — ga warui, a bad or unlucky day; — tachite washi, after many days. |
| HIGARA | ヒガラ n. A small bird, the titmouse, or tomtit, Parus ater. |
| HIGASAKI | ヒガサキ adj. (coll.) Spoiled from being kept too long; not fresh (of fish): kono sakana wa higara. |
| HIGARE | ヒガレ n. Squint-eyed. |
| HIGASA | ヒガサ日傘 n. A parasol, sun-shade. |
| HIGASAMA | ヒガサマ adv. Perverse; willfully perverting, misrepresenting or distorting the words or conduct of another. |
| HIGASHI | ヒガシ 東 (tō) n. The east: — no hō; — no kata, eastern side; — muki, facing the east. |
| HIGASHI | ヒガシ 彼岸 n. See higashi. |
| HIGASHI | ヒガシ 鬚 n. The beard: mea-hige, a mustache; hō-hige, whiskers; shita-hige, the beard on the chin: — no chiri wo horau, to dust another's beard—to flatter, act the syeophant. |
| HIGE | ヒゲ 行 Behaving in a humble manner; taking a low place; depreciating one's self: |
Hiide-to ni n. The side of the abdomen.

Hihihi エイ 殺手 - suru, to become poor; to deteriorate; to decline, decay.

Syst. otorokuru.

Hi-hi エイ 殺手 - suru, to speak evil of, slander, calumniate: hito wo —.

Syst. soshinu, waruku-ru, higor.

Hinu ヒヌ 飛行 n. Dispatch; message.

Hi-hyo ヒヒョウ 批評 - suru, to criticise.

Hiraba ヒラバ 高祖母 n. Great-grandmother.

Hiran ヒラ n. Dispatch; message.

Hira ヒラ n. Dispatch; message.

Hirame ヒラメ 瞑想 n. Trial by fire: a mode of ascertaining whether a person was guilty or not, by making him grasp a red hot iron bar; if the hand was burnt the person was guilty, if it was not burnt he was innocent.

Hirou ヒロ n. The red carp.

Hiroh ヒロ 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 yuiri, his usual power.

Hiroo ヒロウ 飫埃 n. The touch-hole of a gun.

Hiruma ヒルマ n. The brown bear.

Hirurashi ヒルラシ 暮れ n. A kind of cicada of a green color.

Hirure ヒルレ 日没 n. Sunset; evening.

Hiruwashi ヒルワシ 砂漠子 n. A kind of dry confectionery made of rice-meal and sugar.

Hiyoh ヒヨウ 飛行 (tobi yuku) Flying away: semmin wa higyo jizai, the semmin have the power of flying.

Hiyana ヒヤナ 調報 - suru, to criticise; to point out the defects; to animadvert upon; to speak evil of; vilify; find fault with: bun 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.

Syst. hi wo uasu, hinan, hityo.
HIKAIKANE NO-KAZURE ひかがねこぐら 皆松 n. A species of Lycoptera, or club-moss.
HI-KAKI ひかき 火打 n. A fire poker, or shovel.
HI-KAKU ひかく 比較 Comparison: — suru, to compare. SYN. KUIKAI, TAKUBERE.
HIKAKESHI ひかせし n. A sun-shade or screen. SYN. HIYOKKE.
HI-KAN ひかん 懐槽 n. Marasmins.
HIKAKASHI-SU ひかかし 屋根 (caust. of HIKAKASE-SU) j hikari To cause to shine; to make bright; to flash.
HIKAKASE-SU ひかかせ 案暗 i.v. To be led; to be treated with partiality, favored, drawn, attracted, tempted; to be influenced: kokoro no hikashu tokoro ga arite tahashiku nasu koto ga dekita, something influences his mind and he cannot do right.
HIKARI ひかり n. Light; lustre; radiance; refulgence; brightness; gloss; brilliancy; glitter; (met.) influence; power; virtue: ki no —, light of the sun; wo tentawan, to hide one's light; ga sawu, the light shines; kane no —, influence of money.
HIKAKARI, -SU ひかかり 光 i.v. To shine; to glitter, sparkle, glisten; to be glossy, bright; to flash, gleam: hosti ga hikaru, the stars sparkle; hikari-teraru, to glisten on all sides; inazuma ga —, the lightning flashes.
SYN. KAGAYAKU, TERU.
HIKASARE-SU ひかさられ 被わ (pass. of hikasaeru) To be tempted, enticed, led astray; attracted, drawn: sake ni hikasarette nichi wo sonuku, to be led astray by sake and forsake the right way; oya wa ko no ai ni —, the parent is influenced by love to his child.
HIKASE-SU ひかせ or HIKASHI-SU ひきし n. The caust. of hiku.
HIKATA ひかた 子 n. A dry sandy beach.
HIKATA ひかた n. A south-west wind.
HIKATAMARI-SU ひかたまり 子枝 i.v. To be dry and baked hard by the sun.
HIKE ひけ n. Retiring; withdrawing; going to bed: — wo toru, to be defeated, or to withdraw from a contest; — ni waru.
HIKAIKASHI-SU ひかかし n. Second-hand articles which have been forfeited and sold by a pawnbroker; — nagare mono.
HIKEN ひける 捕獲 n. (hiraki miru) To open and read (a letter).
HIKEN ひける 捕見 = My (humble) opinion: — wo noheru.
HIKARASHI-SU ひからし n. The same as hikaraku. To cause to shine; to display in order to cause another to feel envious: yoi kimono wo hito ni —.
HIKESHI ヒケシ 火消 n. A fire extinguisher; a fireman: — gumi, a fire company.
Syn. shōbō-nin.

HIKENGOI-ru キエゴイ 過 i.v. Retired; withdrawn; left.

HIKETSU ヒケツ 槍結 n. Constipation of bowels.

HIKETSU ヒケツ 槍結 (yoshiki to sezu) — suru, to reject, as a motion; not to pass: dogi wo — suru, to reject a motion.

HIKI ヒキ A haul; act of hauling; numeral for animals, for 2 tan, or a piece of silk of about 64.02 feet or 21.4 yards; for ten cash; a draught or haul of a net: uma nambiki, how many horses? uchi nambiki, three head of oxen; kiin ippiki, one piece of silk; seki jippiki, a hundred cash; ami hito —, one haul of a net.


HIKI-DAKHI,-SU ヒキダキ, -ス to. 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 grind; to play on a stringed instrument: uma wo —, to lead a horse; haha no te wo hitte aruku, to walk holding a mother's hand; chimba wo hitte aruku, to walk dragging a lame leg; fume wo —, to tow a boat; tki wo —, to draw a breath; yumi wo —, to draw a bow; eeu 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; kyō-kin wo —, to cut one's wages; neden 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; kuni wo —, to draw lots; raibyo wo suji wo —, leprosy runs in the blood (or family); to de yama kara mizu wo —, to bring water from the mountain in pipes; kawashi wo —, to pass round a dessert; ro wo —, to spread wax; su wo —, to retire; koura wo —, to draw out one's opinion, to try, tempt; ita wo —, to saw boards; nnu 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 hitte mitsu nokoru, subtract seven from ten and three remains; hiki mo kiraiz, without interval, in quick succession.

Syn. michibiki, nohase, shirizoku, niku.

HIKI-AKE ヒキアケ 黄明 n. A highway robber.
Syn. ohagi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIK</th>
<th>157</th>
<th>HIK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-HAORU (coll. hippagai)</strong></td>
<td>番分け 引絵</td>
<td>t.V. To pull or strip off a covering, clothes, or skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-HANASHI, -SU (coll. hikkanashi)</strong></td>
<td>番談 引話</td>
<td>t.V. To talk apart; to separate by pulling; to pull off, as a branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-HARI, -SU (coll. hippari)</strong></td>
<td>番毛 引張</td>
<td>t.V. To pull; to stretch; to make taut, make tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-HASAMI, -SU (coll. hikrasami)</strong></td>
<td>番歯 引鎌</td>
<td>t.V. To take up anything with two sticks; to place between two things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-HATAKE, -RU (coll. hikatake)</strong></td>
<td>番打替 引間</td>
<td>t.V. To pull open or apart, as the eyelids, mouth, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-HITOKI, -SU (coll. hikkatori)</strong></td>
<td>番扑替 引替</td>
<td>t.V. To beat, as in dusting a mat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-HAZUSHI, -SU (coll. hikazushi)</strong></td>
<td>番たずushi 引取</td>
<td>t.V. To pull out of its place, or from its fastenings, as a door or screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-KI-KU-SHI</strong></td>
<td>番回避</td>
<td>adj. Low; i.q. hikui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番引</td>
<td>t.V. To lead, command, head, conduct; to bring: gunzei wo hikite teki no shiro wo seme ru, to lead an army and attack an enemy’s castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKIKI, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番引 引入</td>
<td>t.V. To pull in; to lead in; to seduce; to entice; to persuade to enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIKI-IRO</strong></td>
<td>番色</td>
<td>n. Appearance of retracting; to look like giving away or withdrawing: gunzei ga — ni naru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. <strong>MAKE-IRO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKIBORU, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番ジョロ</td>
<td>t.V. To drag along the ground; to haul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. <strong>HIIKURU</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKIBORU, -SU (coll. hikaburi)</strong></td>
<td>番結び 引結</td>
<td>t.V. To draw anything over the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKAKE, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番掛え 引掛</td>
<td>t.V. To exchange; to turn back; to be contrary to; sore ni hikake, on the contrary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKAKESHI, -SU (coll. hikakeshi)</strong></td>
<td>番掛え 引返</td>
<td>t.V. To draw or pull back; to turn over; to lead back; to retract, withdraw; to go back, retract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKAKE</strong></td>
<td>番掛え</td>
<td>n. A cold, catarrh:  wo shitta, have caught a cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKAZUKI, -RU (coll. hikazuki)</strong></td>
<td>番結び 引絵</td>
<td>t.V. To throw over the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKAKI, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番キ adj. i.V. hikkuki.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKOKOMI, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番コモ引込</td>
<td>t.V. To draw into; to persuade, induce or entice to enter; to draw in, contract; to embezzle; to retire from business; to be confined, as to the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKOKOMI, -SU (coll. hikokushi)</strong></td>
<td>番コモ 引越</td>
<td>t.V. To remove one’s dwelling; to move from one house to another; to change one’s residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. <strong>ITEN SURU</strong>, <strong>ENTAKU SURU</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-KOTO</strong></td>
<td>言動 引出</td>
<td>n. A quotation, citation;  — ni daren;  一 wo miru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-KUDARI, -KU</strong></td>
<td>番掛車 引締</td>
<td>t.V. To break, or grind to pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-KUMI, -SU (coll. hikkumi)</strong></td>
<td>番ヌ 引組</td>
<td>t.V. To be clasped together (as wrestlers).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-KURABE, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番掛入れ 引比</td>
<td>t.V. To compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MADO</strong></td>
<td>番門 引握</td>
<td>n. A sliding window in the roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MATOME, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番掛戸 引縫</td>
<td>t.V. To collect in a pile; to gather; to assemble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MAWASHI</strong></td>
<td>番掛張 引握</td>
<td>n. A scroll saw; leading about a criminal before execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MI, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番割 引見</td>
<td>t.V. To try, prove, tempt: hito no ki wo —.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MODOSHI, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番もどし 引返</td>
<td>t.V. To lead out; to pull around; to employ or order about: sai-nin wo sho-sho yo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MORI, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番境 引付</td>
<td>t.V. To twist off; to wrench off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MONO</strong></td>
<td>番物 引物</td>
<td>n. Articles turned in a lathe; a dessert of fruit, or confec tionery, or articles brought on the table merely for show.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MUKI, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番抹引 引前</td>
<td>t.V. To pull in front of, pull opposite to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MUSHIRU, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番付け 引拾</td>
<td>t.V. To pluck off, as grass, without eradicating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MUSUBI</strong></td>
<td>番結び 引結</td>
<td>n. A bow-knot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-MUSUBI, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番結び 引結</td>
<td>t.V. To draw and tie in a knot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-NARASHI, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番振 引挾</td>
<td>t.V. To twang, or play, as on a guitar; (引挾) to level, make even.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-NARSEI, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番鼻 引延</td>
<td>t.V. To pull and lengthen; to stretch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-NOSE, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番鼻 引延</td>
<td>t.V. To pull and lengthen; to stretch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-NOKE, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番くノ 引退</td>
<td>t.V. To pull to one side, or out of the way; to pull from amongst others; to subtract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-NOKOSHI</strong></td>
<td>番 وكذلك 引残</td>
<td>n. The balance of an account; the remainder, after deducting a part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIIKI-OKI, -RU</strong></td>
<td>番拾 引拾</td>
<td>t.V. To pull up by the roots; to extract, eradic rate; to pick out, select.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HII-KIN-DO</strong></td>
<td>番金する 非金属</td>
<td>n. Non-metallic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HII-KOH</strong></td>
<td>番手</td>
<td>n. A narrow belt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HII-OI</strong></td>
<td>番予 引負</td>
<td>n. A debt, obligation, or liability incurred in trade; defalation: ga dekita, have incurred a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HII-KOOSHI, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番色 引起</td>
<td>i.V. To pull and make to stand up; to raise up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HII-KOOSHI, -SU</strong></td>
<td>番色 引起</td>
<td>t.V. To help down; to pull or drag down from a high place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIKI-TOHI,-RU － ヒキトヒ 引受 t.v. To lead; to take along with; to take in company.
HIKI-TSURI,-RU － ヒキツリ 引受 t.v. To be cramped, contracted, drawn together, as in cramp; yoked no ato ga hikiten no uru, the cincture of the brine is contracted.
HIKI-TSUIKU,-RU － ヒキツク 引受 t.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 t.v. To engage; to undertake; to contract; to be responsible for; to take, receive: mi no oe 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-USA － ヒキウサ 引受 n. A mill stone.
HIKI-WAKE,-RU － ヒキウケ 引受 t.v. To pull apart, separate, as two men fighting; to part.
HIKI-WANI,-RU － ヒキウワン 引受 t.v. To saw in two.
HIKI-WAHE － ヒキウヘ 引受 n. A kind of coarsely ground barley; cracked wheat.
HIKI-WASHI,-RU － ヒキウガシ 引受 t.v. To pass over, hand over, deliver up.
HIKI-ZUKIDEN,-RU － ヒキツケデン 引受 t.v. To pull and tear.
HIKIYAKI － ヒキヤキ adj. Low; not high or tall.
HIKIYAKA － ヒキヤカ n. A slanting or inclined plane.
HIKIYURI － ヒキウリ 宿 (same as kikiru) t.v. To lead, command, conduct: gensei wo —, to lead an army.
HIKI-ZUMI － ヒキズミ n. Sealing by an ink mark; blackening: — suru.
HIKI-ZURI － ヒキツリ n. A slattern; an idle, lazy woman.
HIKI-ZURI,-RU － ヒキツリ 引受 t.v. To drag along the ground; to pull or haul along, as something heavy.
HIKIZURI-KOMI,-RU － ヒキツリコミ 引受 t.v. To drag into; to allure, entice, draw or attract; to ensnare; to take by stealth; to steal.
HIKIZUKA － ヒキツカ 筆架 n. A pen-rest, pen-rack.
HIKIZUKA GAME － ヒキツカガメ n. The hollow behind the knee, popliteal space.
HIKIANKE,-RU (hikikakae) － ヒキタケ 引受 t.v. (coll.) To take, embrace, or carry in or under the arm: hon wo waki ni —.
HIKI-NAKA,-RU (hiki-kakari) － ヒキナカ 引受 t.v. (coll.) To be caught, hooked, hitched, or entangled in anything: sakana ga hari ni —.
HIKIKAKE,-RU (hikikake) － ヒキカケ 引受 t.v. (coll.) To hitch, hook, catch, or fasten on to anything.
HIIKARAEME,-RU (hikikaraage) － ヒキカラゲ 引受 t.v. (coll.) To bind, as a bundle.
HIIKATSUGI,-RU (hikikatsugi) － ヒキツグ 引受 t.v. (coll.) Same as katugi.
Hikiki ヒキキ 筆記 n. A journal, note-book; a note or memorandum: — suru, to take notes.
Hikō ヒコ寫 (ふじたのう) n. Making a business of copying, or living by writing: hikkō-kaki, a copyist.
Hikkokashi,-su ヒコカス 引退 t.v. (coll.) To pull over; to pull down anything.
Hikkomi,-mu ヒコミ (see hikikomi) 引退 i.v. (coll.) To draw back; to be sunk in or hollowed; to be confined to the house; take in.

Hikkoshit ヒコ香士 香地 n. Removing one's residence to another place.

Syn. TENTAKU.

Hikkokuri,-ru ヒックル 引退 t.v. (coll.) To bind, tie; to choke.
Hikkuri,Kae,-ru ヒックリカへル 翻類 i.v. (coll.) To be upset, capsize, overturned, overcast; to turn about.
Hikkuri,Kaeshi,-ru ヒックリケアシース 頻類 t.v. (coll.) To upset, capsize, overcast, overturn.
Hikkyō ヒキョ 猶可 adv. After all; in the end; merely; only; finally; in short: sei to jū to wake to iro to, hikkōyō koko no koto ja, although divided into what is called sei and jō, it is after the mind only.

Syn. soken, tsukumi.

Hiko ヒコ 喊呼 n. The urula.
Hiko ヒコ 書系 n. Great-grandson.
†Hiko ヒコ n. An honorable title affixed to Hikoi, the name of a man or god; as Nagasune hiko no mikoto, or Umashiki hikobito no mikoto.
Hikō ヒコウ 比較 n. i.q. hikaku.
Hikobase ヒコベース 鶴 n. The sprouts which shoot up from the stump of a tree, or after grain has been cut.
Hikoboshi ヒコブシ ヒコブシ 星星 n. The name of two stars (Aquila) near the milky way, worshipped on the 7th day of the 7th month (o.e.); the herd boy.

Syn. Bengyu, HIKkoboshi.
†Hikobiru,-oyu ヒコブリュ 碼 i.q. kikiru.
Hikuzubai,-au ヒクツバウ 翻類 n. The copyist.
Hikaku ヒカク 被告 (leg.) n. The defendant; the accused; — uni, id.
†Hikomiko ヒコミコ n. A male child (of a god or of the Tenjō).
Hikuri,Ki,shi ヒキ奇 or 低 adj. Low; not high: sei ga —, short in stature; koe ga —, the voice is low; yaku ga —, low in office; hikuri yama, a low hill; hikuri ki, a low tree.
Hikudori ヒクドドリ n. (lit. fire-eating bird) The casowary, Casuarius impicus.
Hikuku or Hikko ヒクク adv. Low: hi ga — natta, the sun is low; hito ni — deru, to take a low place before others; — suru, to make low.
Hikumeki,-ku ヒクメク i.v. (coll.) To jerk, twitch, or start, as in sleep.

Syn. hikutsuku.

Hikuras ヒクラシ n. Passing the time; spending the day: the whole day.
Hikusa ヒクサ 低 n. The lowness, shortness; the height, of stature.

Hiketsu ヒクエ 香局 adj. Slavish; menial; servile; menm.

Syn. hiketsu, iyashii.
Hikwan ヒクワン 香官 I (of an official speaking humbly of himself).
Hikyaku ヒクヤ飛脚 n. A postman, courier.
Hikyō ヒクョ 香脚 Craven-hearted; weak-hearted; timid: — na yatsu, a cowardly fellow.

Syn. okkyō, koshinuke.
Hikyoku ヒクョ 飛曲 n. Secret art, or accomplishment (only said of music).

Hima ヒマ 隠 or 闇 n. An interval or space between things; spare, unoccupied or unemployed time; leisure; time; opportunity; occasion; pretext; cause of quarrel; breach of friendship; discord: — ga no, have no time, no leisure; — ga kakarite, takes time; hime kara kaze ga tiseru, the wind blows through the crack; hina na taki, a time of leisure; hina na hito, a man out of employment, or who has not much to do; hina no aki shidai yokumashō, I will go as soon as I have time; hina wo dasu, to dismiss (as a servant); hina yō yaru, id.; — wo negaru, or — wo kā, to ask for dismissal (from employment); — wo moraru, to get a dismissal; — wo oshiru, to grudge the time; — wo nauru, to steal time; — wo ukagari, to watch for an opportunity; — ga iru, to require time; — wo tenuyasu, to waste time; — wo kona (time's) horse, the flight of time; — wo kā, to take time.

Syn. saki, itoma, surima, ada.

Hima ヒマ 着眼 n. The Castor-oil plant; Ricinus communis.

Himaschi ヒマチ 明持 n. The worship of the rising sun.

Himadori,-ru ヒマドリ 隠取 i.v. To take time, be slow, tardy, dilatory, late; to delay: michi no himadotte osoku kitu, by delaying on the way he was late in arriving.

Syn. tema wo toru, hima,i-ru.

Hima,i,-ru ヒマイル 隠入 i.v. To take time; to require time in doing anything.

Hima,Ki ヒマク n. Consuming or wasting time; taking time.

Himas ヒマ 肥滿 adj. Corpulent; fat: — na hito; — suru.

Himashī ヒマシ 肥満子 n. Castor bean: — no abura, castor oil.

Himashī ヒマシ n. Kept too long; not fresh (of fish, flesh, etc.): kono sakana wa da, this fish is not fresh.

Syn. himaishi.

Himashī ヒマシ日增 adv. Daily more and more; increasing day by day: — ambai ga yoku waru, he is getting better daily.

Himawari ヒマワリ 日出 n. The sunflower.

Himaze ヒマゼ adv. Every other day; on alternate days.

Syn. ichi, kuni, kyou, kari,yu.

Himbo ヒンボ ユリ (mesa ou) Male and female; the sex: ushi no —; — wo mi-wakuru.
HIME 女 n. A princess, lady (used of the
dughter of a noble); applied to plants signifies
small or delicate: o sama.
HIME-NU 女御 t.v. To hide, conceal; to
keep private: hime-oku, to hide away.
Syn. hisur, kakuus.
HIMEBACHI 女扁 n. The Ichinemon fly.
HIME-GAKI 女塀 n. A parapet, battlement.
HIMEKIN 女使君 n. A princess.
HIMEGOTO 女待事 n. A secret.
Syn. hii.
HIMEGUMI 女榙 n. Walnut.
HIMEHAGI 女桙 n. The Milkweed, Polygala
japonica.
HIME-HAJIME 女先 n. The first needle-
work of a new year.
HIMEHI 女絹 (temma ni arazin) Not
according to the usual course of nature; un-
natural; accidental; violent: no shi wo
waari, to die an unnatural death.
Syn. onii.
HIMEHI 女絹 n. An inscription on a
monument.
HIMEJIN 女禁 n. A fish of the Mullus genus, the
surmullet.
HIMEKABURA 女カメラ n. A grooved
arrow-head.
HIMEKUZU 女木 " n. A species of gram, or
bean.
HIMEMATSU 女松 n. A species of pine, of
a slender or delicate leaf.
HIMEMIKO 女御子 n. The daughter of the
Emperor, a princess.
HIMEYATA 女座御 n. A princess (only
applied to the daughter of the Mikado).
HIMEYOSU 女御於 n. adv. The whole
day.
Syn. sujuus.
HIMEONI 女問物 n. A pasto or starch
made of rice flour.
HIMEOKI, -KEKU 女御 t.v. To conceal, hide,
secrete.
Syn. kakuus.
HIMETSUBAKI 女木枕 n. The wax tree,
same as mochi.
HIMEN 女枕瓜 n. A kind of melon.
HIMENURI 女帰り 百合 n. A species of
lily, the Lilium callosum.
HIME-ZUTA 女足 n. A kind of vine.
HIMITSU 女秘密 n. A secret, mystery:
-wa in, to tell a secret; -wa awausu, to
reveal a secret.
HIMIZU 女不見 n. The ground rat;
a species of shrew, or shrew.
Syn. jinzenzi.
HIMIZU 女沢 n. Ice-water.
HIMIZU-OKE 女沢水 a. A brewer's vat.
HIMIN 女民 n. Poor people; the
poor; the indigent.
HIMO 帯 n. A cord, braid, ribbon: -wa
nashiti; -wa toka.
HI-MOCHEI 帯火持 n. Lasting in the fire;
standing the fire; not quickly consumed:
HIN 161  HIN

HINA ヒナ 篠 (inaku) n. The country; rural; rustic: — buri, rustic.

HINARI ヒナリ 篠 i.v. To be countrified, rustic, clownish, awkward.

SYN. INAKEMUKI, IYASHI.

HINARI ヒナリ 郞人 (inakamono) n. A countryman, villager; a rustic.

HINARI, RU ヒナリ 乾燥 i.v. To be wilted by the heat of the sun; to be flaccid by drying (as a fresh leaf).

SYN. SHINARI.

HINAGATA ヒナガタ 篠形 n. A plan, design, model; a table; a form of a writing, copy; an emblem; type: ie no — wo hiku, to draw a plan of a house.

*HINAGUMORI ヒナグモリ n. Cloudy weather.

HINAGA ヒナガ 日中 During the day; in day-light, day-time, noon: — hiru hinika, id.

SYN. HIRU, HAKUCHU.

HINABA ヒナバ 日満 Daily; every day; day after day; ordinarily: — ni kin ja ryu zutsu we te tsuki ni ikura, if a person gains ten ryu a day, how much will he gain in a month?

SYN. NICH-NICH, MAI-NICH.

HINAN ヒナン 非難 n. Speaking evil of; censure; fault-finding: — suru, to criticize; — wo itu.

SYN. HIRAN, GOSHIBI.

HINASHI ヒナシ 日清 n. Money borrowed to be repaid with interest by daily instalments: — wo kuru; — gane; — gashi.

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-husai, stinking from exposure to the sun.

HINATA-HOETO, OR HINATA-BOKORI ヒナタボコ り負縛 (coll.) Basking in the sun; — suru, to bask in the sun.

HINATSUBOSHI ヒナトレッし n. The name of a planet, Mars.

SYN. KWASEI.

HINAWA ヒナワ 火焰 n. A rope-match for a match-lock.

HINAWAKETSU ヒナワソフ 火焔厳 n. A match-lock.

HINARU ヒナル 雑鶏 n. A young crane.

HINCHI ヒンチ 養地 n. A poor temple; poor soil; barren country.

HINNO ヒノダ 總 (lit. poor in the way or doctrine) pron. I (used by Bud. priest).

HINOHITOMOU 納代 (furu) Old; not new or fresh: kine-gome, old rice; tane ga — de haenu, the seed is old and will not germinate.

HINRUE ヒル i.v. To be old; to be musty, or withered.

HINRUKESHI, RU ヒルケレキ adj. Old: — kome, old rice.

SYN. FURUKI.

HINRUKORI, RU ヒルコ二 i.v. (coll.) To be prematurely old; to be young, and yet old in appearance and manner.

HINERI ヒリ a present of money twisted up in a scrap of paper: — hineri wo morau.

HINERI ヒリ 結 t.v. To twist, or roll in the fingers; to turn; to screw: — kōo wo —, to use high-flown language.

HINERI-MANASE, RU ヒリマネマス 把玩 t.v. (coll.) To twirl in the fingers; to play with, or turn about in the hands.

HINEMORU ヒメモス 結日 adv. Same as hinemoru.

HINEXURI ヒネクル t.v. (coll.) To twist, or roll in the fingers; to turn; to screw: — kōo wo —, to use high-flown language.

HINEXURI-MAWASE, RU ヒネクルマハス 把玩 t.v. (coll.) To twirl in the fingers; to play with, or turn about in the hands.

HINEXURI ヒネクル adv. Fastened by being twisted or folded instead of being sealed.

HINEXUMI ヒネウミ 火鼠 (lit. fire-rat) — no kogoromo, clothes made of asbestos; — no kawas-goromo, id.

HINASHI ヒナガ n. The east; eastern.

HINASHI ヒナガ i.q. higashi.

HINCHI ヒチ 日 (same as hi) n. (coll.)

Day: — ni, daily.

HINJIN ヒジヌ adv. Daily: i.q. hige ni.

HINIKU ヒキ肉 n. Skin and flesh.

HININ ヒニン 不伦人 (hito ni arazu) One so low as not to be regarded as a man; a beggar; a leather dresser.

SYN. ETC.

HINKA ヒンカ 貧家 (mazushiki ie) A poor family.

HINKAKU ヒンカク 品格 n. The grade, quality, character, raik.

SYN. SINAGA.

HINKAKU ヒンカク 品質 n. (gram.) Objective case.

HINKEI ヒケイ 北嶺 (mendori) n. A hen: — no ashita suru wa kore ie no kushuru nari (prov.), the crowing of a hen is a sign of the ruin of a family.

HINKETSU ヒンケツ 貧血 n. (med.) Anemia.

HINKÔ ヒンカ品行 n. Conduct; behavior; character.

HINKON ヒンコン 貧困 n. Poverty; indigence.

HINKU ヒンク 貧苦 (mazushiki kurushimi) Poor and distressed; poverty.

HINKYO ヒンキョ 貧困 Poverty; indigence; want; penury: — no mono; — ni kuru; — de komaru.

HINNO ヒンノ 貧 (mazushiki onna) A poor woman: chōja no mandō yori hinunyō no ittō, the one light (offered to the kami) of a poor woman is better than ten thousand offered by a rich man.

HINORE ヒノレ 国延 n. Extension of time; postponement: — wo suru, to extend the time, to postpone; — wo negau, to ask for an extension of time.
HINODE ヒノデ 日出 n. Sunrise.
HINON ヒノイン 火印 n. A kind of conjunction, in which, by folding the fingers together in a certain way and repeating incantations, fire is kindled (used by yamabushi).
HINORI ヒノリ 日入 n. Sunset.
HINOKI ヒノキ 柏 n. A species of pine, the Thuja obtusa.
HINOKO ヒノコ 火粉 n. Sparks or flakes of fire: — go tobu.
HINOKOROMO ヒノクロモ 紅衣 n. A crimson garment.
†HINOKOTO ヒノクト n. A fire, conflagration.
Syn. KWAI.
HINOKUCHI ヒノクチ 検口 n. A gate for closing an aqueduct; flood-gate.
Syn. sumon.
HINOKURUMA ヒノクラマ 星星 n. The car of fire in which the souls of the wicked are said to be taken to hell (Buddh.); (met.) poverty.
HINOMARU ヒノマル 日丸 n. The Japanese flag of a red ball on a white ground, representing the sun.
HINOMI ヒノミ 日 n. The sun; the sun-light: — no minai, does not see the sun.
HINOMI ヒノミ 日見 n. A fire lookout.
†HINOMIKADO ヒノミカド n. The Imperial court.
Syn. Chōtei.
†HINOMIKO ヒノミコ n. The son of the sun, the Emperor.
†HINOMITSUCA ヒノミツカ n. i.q. shimenawa.
HINOMITAGURA ヒノミタグラ 火楼 n. A fire-tower, watch, or look-out.
HINOMONODACHI ヒノモノダチ 火物咄 n. Abstinence from all cooked food in performance of a vow.
HINOMOTO ヒノモト 日本 n. Japan; fire: a fire place: — go yōin nasare, be careful of your fire-places.
†HINOMUSASHI ヒノムサシ n. The parlor in which the Emperor dwelt in the day-time.
†HINOMAWI ヒノマヲ n. A fire, conflagration.
HINOSHII ヒノシ 銅刀 n. A smoothing iron: — wo kuheru, to iron clothes.
HINOSHI ヒノシ 日下 n. The empire, whole country: — kai-san, the champion (in any kind of contest).
HINOTAMA ヒノタマ n. Jack with the lantern; ignis-fatuus.
HINOTE ヒノテ 火手 n. The flame of a conflagration: — go agaru.
HINOTÔ ヒノト丁 n. One of the ten calendar signs, used in designating years, months, days, hours, points of compass, etc.
HINOE ヒノエ 茶 n. One of the ten signs (see hinato).
HINOZÖ ヒノツオ 脾臟 n. The spleen.
HINRUI ヒルイ 品類 n. Class; kind of article.
HINSEKI ヒンセキ 擊却 — suru, to dismiss, expel, or turn out of office; to slight, disregard; to treat slightly.
Hiragane ヒラガナ 名. A metal drum.

Hiragi ヒラギ 名. The Ilex, or holly.

Hirai-hata-to ヒラハタト 片付 adv. With a broad, wavy, or undulating motion: "cho ga — tobo, the butterfly flies with a wavy motion.

Hirakou ヒライチ ハクフ 羽付 (rai-you bashira) n. A lightning rod.

Hirashin ヒライシン 避雷針 n. A lightning rod.

*Hiraka ヒラカ 名. A shallow dish.

Hirakana ヒラカナ 平假名 n. The grass characters used to represent the 47 Japanese syllables.

Hirake-Ru ヒラケル 開 i.v. To be open, unfolded; to be civilized, enlightened: "ame-tsuchi hirakete kara, from the beginning of creation; "hana ga —, the flower opens; "yoku hiraketa kuni da, a highly civilized country; "mune ga —, to be relieved of gloom or despondency.

Hiraki ヒラキ 名. The opening, beginning, blooming; a door: "mise-biraki wo suru, to open a new store; "hiraki wo akete miya, open the door and look; "hiraki wo naru, to sail close to the wind; "hana no — ga hayai, the flowers bloom early; — ni suru, to close (as an entertainment).

Hirake-Ru ヒラケル 開 t.v. or i.v. To open; to unclose, unseal, uncover, unfold, spread out; to begin; to explain; to reveal; to clear from obstruction: to —, hon, me, te, futokoro, tegami nado 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; "seki wo —, to open a meeting; "fune ga iku wo hiratte hashiru, the ship gives the rook a wide berth; "hana ga hiratta, the flower has opened; — mi wo —, to dodge or move aside.

Syn. akebu, aku.

Hirakido ヒラキド 開戸 n. A door which opens on hinges.

Hirakuchi ヒラクチ 名. A viper.

Syn. mamushi.

Hirakoge ヒラコゲ 名. A common kuge or noble; one not of high rank.

Hiram 脱輪目魚 n. The plaice.

Hiramane-Ru ヒラマネ 卵付 t.v. To make flat, flatten: "mochi wo —.

Hiramakashi-Ru ヒラマカシ 卵付 t.v. To wave, brandish, flourish, flash, glisten: "kata-ma wo —, to brandish a sword; "hata wo —, to wave a flag.

Hiramane-Ru ヒラマネ 卵付 t.v. To wave, undulate; to flash, glisten, glitter; "hata ga —, the flag waves; "tsuzuma ga —, the lightning flashes.

Hiram 脱輪目鱼 n. Flat in shape; flattish: — wo tukeru, to flatten.

Hiram 脱輪目鱼 i.v. To be flat in shape: "pan ga hiranda, the bread is flat.

Hiran 脱輪目鱼 adv. (coll.) Earnestly; importantly; urgently; pressingly: — negau, to earnestly implore; — furu, to bow humbly; — tanomu, to ask urgently.

Syn. hitasura-ni.

Hirao-sashin-ni ヒラオシンシ 平推 adv. (coll.) Violently; forcibly.

Syn. muri-ni, shirite.

Hirari-ku-buri to ヒラリクルリト 交錯 adv. (coll.) Turning and brandishing; a flashing, glittering appearance: "kata ma wo — mawashite teki ni kikatta, brandishing his sword rapidly, he fell upon the enemy.

Hirari-ku ヒラリト 縦 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; nimblly to dodge; "uma yori — tobi-oriru, to jump nimblly from off a horse.

Hiratabune ヒラタブネ 名. A flat.

Hirata-go-ho ヒラタゴホ 平方舟 n. A kind of spider.

Hiratai-ku-ku-shi ヒラタイクエ二 adj. (coll.) Flat: — "ishi, a flat stone; "hirattaku naru, to become flat; "hirattaku suru, to flatten.

Hirattaka ヒラタカ 名. Flatness.

Hirattaya-kunohi ヒラタタイホヒ 手たたたみ 手打帯 n. Flat-braid.

Hiraya ヒライヤ 名. A one-storied house; a low or flat house.

Hiraume ヒラウメ 名. Always on duty: — ni me de maivarenai.

Hire ヒレ 名. The fins of a fish; ornaments like the fins of a fish anciently worn by ladies on the shoulders: "se-bire, the dorsal fins; "fuka no —, shark's fins.

Hire-furi-Ru ヒレフル t.v. To wave the wide sleeve: "sode wo hirefutte maneku, to beckon by waving the sleeve.

Hire-fusui-Ru ヒレフス 信服 i.v. To bow low with the face to the earth; to prostrate one's self: — gonen ni hire-fusui oseisuru, bowing down low before the prince saluted him.

Syn. hirakurukuru.

Hire ヒレ 名. Impolite; ill-mannered; rude; contrary to etiquette, or usage; "kami wa — wo ukezu, a kami will not accept things not offered according to usago.

Syn. buri, shitsu-rei.

Hire ヒレ 比例 (mat.) n. Ratio; proportion: "se —, direct ratio; "ten —, inverse ratio.

Hiretsu ヒレツ 崩劣 Mean; base; vulgar; low: — na hito, a low-minded person.

Syn. iyashii.

Hiri ヒリ 名. (dori de nai) Unreasonable; without principle.

Hiri-su ヒリス t.v. To eject, as from the anus: "he wo —, to break wind; "sakuma ga tamago wo hiri-tsukeru.

Hiri-hiri ヒリヒリ adv. (coll.) With a smarting or burning pain: — itanu, to smart, burn.

Hiraki ヒラキ 名. (chikara washi) Without strength; weak; feeble; without power or influence.
HIROMA ヒロマ 広間 n. A large room in a prince's house; a parlor.
HIROMA ヒロマへ n. Before or in the presence of the kamī: — ni haberite inoru.
HIROMARU ヒロマール 丸 i.v. Spread abroad; made known widely; published; advertised; disseminated; propagated: na ga —, his name is spread abroad.
HIROMI ヒロミ 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.
HIROMI ヒロミ n. Seaweed; i.e., kōbu.
HIROMI ヒロミへ n. To spread abroad, publish, make known, promulgate; to advertise, disseminate, propagate: hyōban wo —, to spread a report; bupō wo —.
HIROMI ヒロミ n. A large spacious place.
HIRONIWA ヒロニワ広庭 n. A spacious yard; a park.
HIROSUKI ヒロスキ広敷 n. The female apartments of a noble's house; the harem.
HIROWAKE ヒロハレル (pass. of hirō) To be picked up.
HIROWAKE ヒロハセル (caust. of hirō) To cause another to pick up.
HIROYEN ヒロエん廣様 n. A wide verandah.
HIRU ヒル n. Garlilo.
Syn. NINNIKU.
HIRU ヒル See hi.
HIRU ヒル n. A leech, blood-sucker.
HIRU ヒル員 n. Noon; day-time; yoru hiru, day and night; hiru no nanatsu, 4 o'clock in the day; hirune, sleeping in the day-time; hiru gohan, dinner; hirumeshi, id.
HIRUOKI ヒルオキ正午 n. 12 o'clock m.
HIRUGAIKU ヒルガクu 鈴丸 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 hirugette teki ni natta, the friend has turned to be an enemy; akumin ga hirugeta senmin ni natta, the bad man has turned to be good.
Syn. HIRUKI-KEBU, URAIGAKU.
HIRU-GAIKU ヒルガイクu 鈴丸i.v. To turn over, change round, shift about: yakusoku wo —, to break a promise.
HIRUGAO ヒルガオ鼓子花 n. The Ipomoea fimbriata.
HIRU ヒル n. A match, or anything to compare with: — nashi, incomparable, matchless.
Syn. TAGU.
HIRUKE ヒルケ 書館 n. The midday meal.
HIRUMA ヒルマ 書間 n. The day-time: zuke ga — aruku, the robber goes about in the day-time.
HIRUMAE ヒルメイ 書前 n. Forenoon.
HIRUMAKI ヒルマキ書狼 n. The iron rod around the end of a spear.
HIRUMESHI ヒルメシ 書食 n. The noon-meal; dinner.
HIRUMI ヒルミ i.v. To shrink or draw back in fear; to flinch; to be disheartened,
lose courage; to be palesied (obs.): mikata no taigai no mite teki wa sukashitu hirunmitari, the enemy seeing our large army began to lose courage.

Syn. CHOYU, IJIKERU.

Hirune ヒルネ n. Sleeping in the day-time; siesta: minishito no kara (prov.), the sleep of a thief in the day-time.

Hirusugi ヒルスギ n. Afternoon.

Hisabisa ヒサビサ adv. A long time:
- o me ni kakarimasen, have not seen you for a long time.

Hisage ヒサゲ n. A kettle used for holding sake.

Syn. CHOSHI.

Hisage-Ru ヒサゲル 提 t.v. To hold in the hand.

Hisagi ヒサギ n. The catalpa-tree.

Hisagou-Gu ヒサゴ敷 or 座敷 t.v. To hawk goods; to sell in the streets; to peddle; to sell.

Syn. SABAKU, URU.

Hisago ヒサゴ n. A calabash, gourd.

Hisakata ヒサカタ n. A word without meaning called makura-kotoba, used only in poetry in connection with heavenly objects, as:
- no sora;
- no hi;
- no tsuki;
- no ame;
- no hikari.

Hisakyo ヒサコ n. A dipper; ladle: i.q. hishaku.

Hisame ヒサメ n. Hail.

Syn. HITO.

Hisani ヒサニ adv. For a long time:
- araba namuka bakari, if for a long time (it will be) about seven days.

Hisao ヒサオ n. A ramrod.

Hisashi ヒサシ n. A penthouse, or small roof projectting over a door or window.

Hisashi-Buri ヒサブリ n. (coll.) Long time since; a long time has elapsed since:
- de aimashita, it is a long time since I met him.

Syn. NAGA-NAGA, NAGAKU.

Hisashi-Ki ヒサシイ n. A long time;
ancient; old: hisashii-yanai, an old complaint;
hisashii-hanashi, an ancient story;
hisashii-ato, a long time ago.

Hisashiku ヒサシク adv. A long time;

Hisashu ヒサシュ adv. Anciently:
- o me ni kakarimasen, have not seen you for a long time.

Syn. NAGAKU.

Hisashita ヒサシタ n. The length of time since.

Hisatsu ヒサツ n. A letter sent by quick dispatch.

Hissaki ヒサキ 銅 n. Arsenic.

Hissake ヒサケ n. Torture by fire.

Hisen ヒゼン 醜 (iyashii) Low; mean;

Vulgar: hisen na hito.

Hisen ヒゼン 異戦 (kwa wo ashi to suru) Condemning war; advocating peace: - to, the peace party;
- setzu, the doctrines of those who are for peace.

HisenMIN ヒゼンミ n. The person elected or chosen.

Hishash ヒシャ 燕 (lit. flying wagon) The rook in the game of chess.

Hishaku ヒシャク 飛鉄 n. A dipper, ladle.

Syn. shaku.

Hishaku ヒシャク 飛鉄 - suru, to go about shaking the shakuyō, as a Buddhist priest, or religionist.

Hishi ヒシ n. The water calltrops, Trapa incisa.

Hishi ヒシ n. Diamond-shaped.

Hishi ヒシ n. A harpoon; a trident or double-headed spear.

Hishi-Bishi-To ヒビシト adv. (coll.) Severe;
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.

Hishi-Gaki ヒシガキ 魚鰾 n. Keeping secret; concealing.

Hishi-Gata ヒシガタ 魚成 n. Diamond-shaped:
- no fukuro.

Hishite-To ヒスゲル t.v. To be crushed, mashed; to be flattened.

Hishi-Sugana ヒシゲナ 魚成 n. A nose sunken or hollowed, naturally or by disease.

Hishi-GU ヒスゲ n. To crush, mash;
- to flatten, break into pieces; to bruise: take filo wo;
- te wo;
- tikoi wo.

Syn. TSUDOKU, KUJIKU.

Hishigo ヒシゴ 見 n. The name of a fish.

Hishigo-to ヒシゴト n. Work done by the day.

Hishike ヒシケ n. Rainy weather.

Hishiki ヒシキ鵝 n. The bean goose, Anser sergitum.

Hishimekki-ku ヒジメケ関 t.v. To make a noise, clamor, tumult, or uproar.

Syn. SAWAGE-TATSU, SÔDO SURU.

Hishimochi ヒジモチ n. Rice-cakes made in a diamond shape to be offered to the kami.

Hishito ヒシト n. A kind of food made of pickled minced meat: ume-bisho, plum jelly.

Hisho ヒショ鶏 n. The ebb-tide.

Hishi-To ヒシト adv. (coll.)
(1) Firmly;
strictly; severely;
earnestly:
- kokoro ni kakeru, to fix in the mind;
- tanomu, earnestly to ask.

(2) The sound of slamming, or dashing:
usuma wo mado wo - sasu, to shut the screen or door with a slam.

Hishiw ヒシワ n. Panicum, or panic-grass.

Hisho ヒショ 秘書 n. Books on secret subjects; private secretary.

Hisho ヒショ 退職 (atsuna wo sakeru) n. Avoiding or escaping the heat of summer.

Syn. HIRUKO.

Hisho ヒショ 邪魔 (kanashimi itama) Lamenting; mourning.

Hishou ヒショh 悪霊 n. Temporarily out of office; not in official employment; on half-pay.

Hishokun ヒショククン 警務官 n. A private secretary.

Hishu ヒシュ 旨首 (himo-gatana) n. A dirk.

Hisu ヒスウ 鈍 n. (chem.) Native arsenic.
**HIS**

Hinoshi ひなしぃ皮相 (unwabе) n. Superficial; shallow; not profound: — no ken, a superficial view.

Hino-biso ひのぼし 密密 adv. Secretly; privately; softly; quietly; silently: — mono wo iru, to speak secretly.

Syn. naishou, kosshoni.

Hīsokka ひっそっか 密 n. — naru, adj. Secret; private; hidden: — tokoro, a secret place.

Syn. nishou, kosshonomi.

Hīsokka ひっそっか 密 n. — ni, adv. Secretly; privately; softly; stealthily: — mono wo iru, to speak privately.

Hīsosetsu ひそしつる 潰 t.v. To hide, conceal: a) to wrinkle, contract, pucker up: koe wo —, to speak in a low voice, to whisper; mi wo —, to hide one's self; mayu wo —, to wrinkle or contract the brow (as in pain, anger); to frown: kuchi wo —, to pucker the month.

Syn. sakuraku, shinobu.

Hīsomikuro ひそみ黒ろ n. Shyness; bashfulness; modesty.

Hīsogami ひそがみ・ n. Arsenic; i.q. hiseki.

Hīsosabakari ひそざばか See hiska sabakari.

Hīssagor ひそざがる 引提 t.v. To carry anything hanging from the hand; to take along with.

Hīsaran ひそらん 筆筆 n. The method of calculating with figures, not with the soro-ban.

Hīssoraru ひそそらる 湍 t.v. To take all away; to sweep away, make a clean sweep: tsunami wa ie kura wo —, the huge wave swept away the house and godown; kan wo — to nigeru.

Hīsorai ひそざらい 生 n. A secretary or writer in a government office.

Syn. shoki, monokaki, yuritsu.

Hīsorai ひそざらい 生 n. (fude no ikioi) n. Penmanship; freedom or manner of writing: — ryū no gototsu.


Hīsore ひそじ や筆者 n. A writer, scribe, secretary.

Hīsori ひそり 必死 (kanarazu shisu) Must die; certain death: — ni matte tatakau, to fight with desperation; ima wa — to kokoro wo sadame, made up his mind that now he must die.

Hīsoroku ひそろく 避居 To be confined to one's house for some offense (only of somurai); to be stopped up, obstructed; — oshi-sukenarēru, to be condemned to imprisonment in his own house.

Hīsorōri to ひそろり 寂寂 adv. Quietly; still; silently: — shite iru, to be still; — shita tokoro, a still, quiet place.

Syn. shizuka-ni, hishibo-to.

Hīsho-to ひしき 寂しき Same as hissorōri to.

Hīshū ひしゅい 蜃 蟹 n. A king-fisher.

Syn. kawaremuri.

Hīshūru ひしゅる 費 See hi.


Hīta ひつ Always; continually; wholly; completely (used mostly in comp.): — ni, wholly; — gokoro, with the whole heart.


Hīta-ta ひたた adv. The sound of water splashing: nizu ga — to funa-bata ni utas, the water splashes against the sides of the boat; — to uchi-noru, to ride splashing through the water.

Hītai ひたい 頭 n. The forehead: — no shūta, the wrinkles in the forehead; — no asagi, the blue veins in the forehead.

†Hītai ひたい n. Hair-pins worn as ornaments in the front of the head.

Hītsagami ひつがま 目髮 n. The forelock: uma no —.

Hītsaijutsu-ju ひつざつじゅ 火生 n. A fireman, stoker; a fireplace.

Hītakata ひたかた n. A kind of bird.

Hītakaya ひたや a house or station where anciently a signal fire was kindled.

Hītakamichi ひたか道 adv. Earnestly; with the whole heart.

Syn. hitosechi ni.

Hītakemono ひたけもadv. Earnestly; intently; chiefly; wholly: — oya ni kō wo — suru.

Syn. hitasura, moppara.

Hītan ひたん 恐慟 (kanashimi nageku) Sorrow; mourning: — suru, to mourn, weep, lament; — no numida ni kureru, blinded by tears of sorrow.

†Hītamaote ひたまおね adv. Plain; bold; direct; open.

Hītakari ひたけり 潮水 adj. To be dipped or immersed in a fluid; to be soaked, steeped, macerated: nen-jū sake ni hitatte iru.

Hītashii ひたし 湮 t.v. To dip into a fluid; to immerse; to soak, steep, moisten, macerate; to wash, as a stitch the shore: nizu ni —, to dip into water; yu ni —, to steep in hot water. Syn. tsukeru.

Hītashii ひたし 湮 t.v. To bring up, educate, nourish.

Hītashimono ひたしもの n. Beans or vegetables boiled and steeped in shōyu.

Hītasura-ju ひたすらも 笠 adv. Earnestly; with the whole heart; vehemently; importantly: — tanomu, to ask importantly; — gaku-mon wo — susumeru, to earnestly urge another to learn; — iken wo kuwameru, to earnestly caution.

Syn. hitamon, moppa, ichizu-ni, shiki-ri-ni.
HITOGAMASHIKI, Ku-shi ヒトガマシキ 人形 n. Becoming to a man; gentle; manly:  rubori.
HITOGARA ヒトガラ 人柄 (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.
HITOGECHI-NARI, Ku-shi ヒトゲナシ 人なり adj. Not like or becoming to a man (in conduct); despicable; base.
HITOGI キ ヒトギキ人関 n. The hearing of others:  wo habakaru, to fear that people should hear;  ga warui, don't let others hear.
HITOGIRE ヒトギレ人姫 n. The stoppage of, or interruption in, the passing of people (as through a crowded street);  no nai michi.
HITOGOKOCHI ヒトゴコチ n. The feeling, sensations:  mo sexu, lost all feeling; became insensible.
HITOGOMI ヒトゴミ n. A crowd of people, throng.
HITOGOROSHI ヒトゴロシ人殺 n. Man slaughter; murder; a murderer.
HITOGOTO ヒトゴト人言 n. Talking about others:  wo in na, don't talk about others.
HITOGOTO-NI ヒトゴトニ每人 adv. Every body; each person.
HITOGUSA ヒトゴサ n. People - tamai.
HITOJICHI ヒトジチ人賛 n. A hostage:  wo torn, to take a hostage;  wo yaru, to give a hostage.
HITOJIN ヒトジン人死 n. A person dead; somebody killed:  ga atta, there was a person killed;  ga nakatta, there was nobody killed.
HITO-KAGE ヒトカゲ人児 n. The shadow of a man:  ga shoji ni utsuru, there is the shadow of a man on the screen;  mo nai, not a single person.
HITOKAI ヒトカイ n. (coll.) A kidnapper.
Syn. KADOWAKASHI.
HITOKAZU ヒトサツ人数 n. The number of persons; the population.
Syn. NINZU.
HITOKIRE ヒトキレ人片 (lit. a piece of a man):  mo nai, not a single person; ie no uchi ni wa - no nai.
HITOKIWA ヒトキワ一際 adv. Especially; particularly; pre-eminently.
HITOKORO ヒトコロ n. The chief of a tribe.
HITOKOBO ヒトコボ n. Arrogating or assuming what does not belong to one.
HITOMA ヒトマ人間 (hito no aida) n. The absence of men; nobody being near or present:  wo ukagatte mono wo musimu, to look out that nobody is present and steal.
HITOMARI ヒトマリ人似 n. Mimicking or imitating others:  wo suru, to mimic or imitate others.
HITOMASU ヒトマス人外 n. The vacant space between the outer and inner gates of a castle, used for numbering an army.
Hitozute ヒトゾテ n. A go-between, mediator: — narae itu, to speak directly without a go-between.

Hitsu ヒツ n. A trunk, box; a chest for clothes.

Hitsuke ヒツケ 炊付 n. Setting on fire; an incendiac.

Hitsu-Setsu ヒツセツ夜付 t.v. To be dried and stick to anything.

Hitsu-Setsuメツ ヒツメツ朝付 (kanarazu shisuru) (Bud). Must surely die; shōja hitsu-setsu, death is the doom of every living thing.

Hitsu-Bou ヒツブシ n. The rice that Hitsujiku sprouts up after the first crop is cut.

Hitsu-Jousa ヒツジョウサ a species of water lily, Nymphaea tetragona.

Hitsujo ヒツジョ必定 (kanarazu sadamaru) Certain; sure; fixed; settled; decided; determined: — shikari, certainly so.

Hitsuji ヒツジ羊 n. A sheep; one of the 12 horary signs: — no ayumi, the leading of a criminal to punishment; — no kata, the s.s.w. point of the compass; — no tiki, 2 o'clock P.M. (8 of Japanese); hittsujii-karu, the s.w.

Hitsuji ヒツジ n. Rice straw, especially that between two joints: — wara, id.

Hitsuji ヒツジ-BO 炊組 n. The rice that Hitsuji sprouts up after the first crop is cut.

Hitsuji-Jousa ヒツジジョウサ a species of water lily, Nymphaea tetragona.

Hitya ヒヒ a. Cool; cold: — hiya-mizu, cool water; — hiya-ase, cold sweat; — hiya-meshi, cold rice; — o hiya wo motte-ode, bring some cold water; — de nomu, to drink without warming, as sake.

Hitya ヒヒ火矢 n. A fire-arrow; a rocket.

Hitya ヒヒ火矢 n. A building in which the bodies of the dead are burned; cremation house. Syn. kagō, dashiho, yakata.

Hitagi ヒタギ冷 i.q. hiyakasa.

Hitakashi-ヒタカシ寒冷 t.v. To cool; to divert, or amuse one's self by looking at; to banter, to befoul; to flirt; to tryst: — mono wo hikashite aruku, to go about the shops looking at goods and not buying.

Hitake ヒタケ i.q. hitakasa.

Hitake-ヒタケ i.v. To be cooled: — ido ni tsuketa sutsuke wa yoku hikakeru, the watermelon which was put into the well is well cooled.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.q. hitakasa.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.v. To cool; to divert, or amuse one's self by looking at; to banter, to befoul; to flirt; to tryst: — mono wo hikashite aruku, to go about the shops looking at goods and not buying.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.q. hitakasa.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.v. To cool; to divert, or amuse one's self by looking at; to banter, to befoul; to flirt; to tryst: — mono wo hikashite aruku, to go about the shops looking at goods and not buying.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.q. hitakasa.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.v. To cool; to divert, or amuse one's self by looking at; to banter, to befoul; to flirt; to tryst: — mono wo hikashite aruku, to go about the shops looking at goods and not buying.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.q. hitakasa.

Hitakari-ヒタカリ i.v. To cool; to divert, or amuse one's self by looking at; to banter, to befoul; to flirt; to tryst: — mono wo hikashite aruku, to go about the shops looking at goods and not buying.
HIYASHI 雪うるし adj. Cold; cold: cold; cold: cold: cold: cold: cold: cold: cold: cold: cold: cool; ...
Hō は n. A kind of hard wood used for making wood-ents.
Hō は 類 n. The cheek: hō-bone, the cheek-bone, malar bone.
Hō 法 n. Rule, law, usage, doctrine, precept, maxim, religious rites or practices; incantation; multiplier, or divisor in arithmetic: kuni no hō, the laws of a country: buten no —, the doctrines, or religion of the Buddhist; hō ni kanau, according to law, legal: — ni somoku, to break the law, transgress, illegal: ame wo furaseru 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 方 (kata) n. Side, region, place, direction, part, person, thing; a recipe: kono hō hee; I; sono-hō, you (to an inferior); anō-hō, there; shiroi-hō, the white; chitai-hō ya, the small one is the best; kusu ni hō, a medical recipe: nishi ni hō, the west; Tōkyō ni hō ye nigeta, has fled towards Tōkyō.
Hō 答 n. Answer, or reply to a letter, communication, report: go hō ni makaseru, let it be according to your answer.

Syn. HENTO.
Hōashi はashi 錫腳 n. The foot, or lower part of a sail.
Hōate はあた 紓脚 n. The visor of a helmet.
Hōbai はばい 耳弄 n. A friend, companion, comrade.

Syn. Hōtō, TOMODACHI.
Hōbak はばく 拘捕 (torae-shiban) n. Seizure and imprisonment: — suru, to arrest; — muubito ga —, servareta.
Hōbari はばら 方針 n A magnetic compass.

Syn. BASHIMBARAN.
Hōbāri-ru はぶる 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 cheek with chestnuts.
Hōbashira はばしら 櫁 n. A mast.
Hōben はべん 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 to be understood) to the Bud. meaning: — wo iti, to mention an expedient: — wo megurasu; — wo motte hito wo michibiku; go — na mono.
Hōbete はべて 路地 n. The streets.
Hōbī はび 韋美 n. A reward: — wo yaru, to give a reward; — to shite kane wo kudasaru, gave money as a reward.
Hōbo はぼ 筋 or 議 adv. For the most part; somewhat; nearly; almost; partly; generally: — nite iru, almost alike; — deki-agatta, nearly done.

Syn. ŌKATA, ARABASHI, ŌMUNE, TAGAI.

Hō-nō はの 方 adv. Here and there; all about; on all sides; every direction; everywhere; everywhere: — sugashite no support gozaimasen, I have searched in every direction but can find none.

Syn. SHO-SHO, SHO-HŌ.
Hōnō はの 納穀 n. A species of gurnard, Peristethus orientalis.
Hōnō ソラバ 陰流 n. Same as hōhō.
Hō-bune はぶね 帆船 n. A sailing ship; a sail-boat.
Hōchi はち 輪報 n. News; information; intelligence; notice; report: — suru, to notify, give intelligence of, inform, report: — shin-bun, a gazette, intelligent, news.
Hōchiku はちく 放逐 (oi-tasa) Driving out; expelling; excommunicating; dismissing; banishing; ostracising: — kozukui wo —, to dismiss a servant.
Hōchū はちゅ 痘痘 n. A table or kitchen knife.

Syn. KERITA.
Hoda はだ n. A rice-field where the rice has headed, or in the ear.
Hodachi はだち n. The head or ear of rice: — no shigeki ine.
Hodai はだい 放題 (used only in combination with other words) At will; according to one's pleasure; without restraint; at liberty: hito no mi-hodai ni shite oku, to let people look at it as much as they please; urihodai, selling without restraint anything one pleases; shihodai, doing as one pleases. See de-hodai, tori-hodai.
Hodai はだい 鍋堂 n. A fort, battery.
Hodan はだん 法談 n. Preaching; a discourse on religious subjects; a sermon: — suru, to preach: — wo kiku, to listen to a sermon.

Syn. SEPPÔ, DANGÔ.
Hodana はだな 職務 n. The place on which a sail rests when furled.
Hodasare, -ru はだされ 祭神 (pass. of hodashi) To be shackled, fettered, hampered, encumbered, embarrassed, bound: ko ni hodasarete derawasen, hindered by the child, I cannot go out; mi ni —, encumbered by the body; on mi no nasake ni hodosareta, bound by your kindness; at ni —, hampered by love.
Hodashi はだし 奠 n. A shackle, fetter, eel, hindrance, encumbrance: sai shi ga hodashi to naru, wife and child become an encumbrance.
Hodashi-ru はだし る t.v. To shackle; to fetter, encumber: uma no ashi wo —, to shackle a horse.

Syn. TSUNAGU.
Hō-date はどの 法立 n. Mode, way, manner: rules, laws; management: kuni no oseme-kata no —, laws for the government of a state: ie no — wo warui, the household is badly managed.

Hōdate はどの n. The side posts of a gate.
Hodokshi ホドキシ n. Bestowment of alms or charitable gifts.

Hodokshi-su ホドキシス t.v. To give alms; to bestow, confer, impart; to use or practice; to administer; to do: hobi wo —, to confer a reward; kone wo —, to give rice in charity; hukarigoto wo —, to practise a strangulation; memboku wo —, to get a name, to be praised; uma ni kutsuwa wo —, to put a bit in a horse’s mouth.


Hodoku ホドク 拷詰 (sageyou yoru) n. Respectfully holding up an Imperial order or official document and reading it to others.

Hodonaku ホドナク 無程 adv. In no time; immediately; without interval of time or space; at once.

Syn. Togate, Mamonaku.

Hodorai ホドライ n. (coll.) The capacity, size, or quality of things; the station or position in life or society.

Hodon ホド n. A fern in its full grown state.

Hodoyol-ki-ku-shii ホドヨウルキクシャイ adj. Proper in degree or quantity; just right; agreeable, pleasant.

Hoe ホエ 法会 n. An assembly of Bud. priests for the performance of religious ceremonies: — wo nasu.

Hoe ホエ 慈衣 n. The after-birth, placenta and membranes.

Syn. Ena, Nochizan.

Hoe ホエ 法衣 n. The clerical dress, or clothes worn by Bud. priests.

Hoe-ru ホエル 紅 i.v. To bark; to bellow, roar, howl, bay; to cry, as an animal; inu ga —, the dog barks; uki ga —, the cow bellow; hoe-kaera, to bark at.

Hokei ホケイ 福授 (oginari) —, suru, to repair a defect, to recruit, invigorate: kekki no funoku wo —, to repair the vital powers.

Syn. Tasu.

Hoken ホケン n. A long corridor or gallery.

Honen ホネン 方策 (shikaku maru) Square and round: nizu wa — ni utsuwa ni shitaga-ti; hito wo zen aku no tomo ni yoru, water takes the shape of the vessel in which it is, so a person becomes like those he associates with.

Hoezura ホエツラ 術類 (nagi-gao) n. (coll.) The face of one crying.

Hofuku ホク福 稠 (hara-bai) n. Creeping; crawling (as a worm).

Hofuku ホク福 法殿 (nori no koromo) The clerical dress of a Bud. priest: — wo matow, to put on —.

Hofuku ホク福 択る (hara wo kakaeru) Holding one’s sides from excess of laughter: — zettii no itari; — ni tsuen.

Hokurashii ホクラサス i.v. To dribble or puff out the cheeks; to pout; to look sullen or displeased.
HOF

HOFUBI-BO ホフル居 t.v. To slaughter; to kill, massacre; ushi wo —, to slaughter an ox.
Syn. konosu.

HOFUBU ホフル佈 彼類 (samo niri) Just alike; resembling each other.

HÖGA ホガ 賞 n. Contributions for religious purposes: — kins, money contributed to temples; — wo suru, to contribute.

HÖGA ホガ 藤乃 (mebae) n. A shoot, branch.

HÖGACHO ホガ朝 n. A subscription book, in which contributions for religious purposes are written.


HÖGAM 大関 n. The stomach; epigastic region. Syn. munakari.

HÖGABAKA 大関巴 n. Bright, clear, spacious, wide; teuki ga —, the moon is bright; — na ie, a spacious house; — ni ginzuru.


HÖGEL ホゲ急 Mayuri (nakau tatematsu) n. Receiving the Emperor: — suru.

HÖGEL ホゲ急 砲撃 (taiho de utsu) Bombarding, firing at with cannon: — suru, to bombard.

HÖGEN ホゲ急 放言 (hoshii mama no kotoba) Unrestrained and abusive language: — wo haku.


HÖGITA ホギ塔 架架 n. The yard or spar to which a sail is fastened.

HÖGIGU ホギ gu i.v. Same as hogai; hogi-uta, a song of congratulation or blessing.

HÖGO ホゴ 法語 (höritsu no kotoba) n. Law term.

HÖGO ホゴ保護 n. Protection; defense: — suru, to protect, to defend, guard; to take care of, shelter; — zet, protective tariff; — boeki, protective trade; — no hō, protective laws.
Syn. makoro, tasuekeru, shugo.

HÖGO ホゴ法語 n. The name given by the Buddhists to a deceased person; posthumous name.
Syn. kaimyō, hōmyō.

HÖGO ホゴ抱合 (kumi-ao) n. Combining different things together; combination: kusuri wo — suru, to combine medicines.

HOGOSHI-BO ホゴシ爪 t.v. To fray.

HÖGO ホゴ 反故 n. Waste-paper; paper.

HÖGUE-BO ホグ礁 i.v. Untied, loosed, unlaced, unraveled, frayed, untwisted: furosikি ga —, the wrapper is frayed.

HÖGOUSHI ホゴシ火木 The stick to which a torch is fixed; a pine torch; the tube of a rocket.

HÖGOUSHI-BO ホゴシ t.v. To unravel, to fray, untwist.

HÖGWAI ホグガイ 法外 (hō no hoka) Contrary to rule or usage; extraordinary; anomalous; outrageous; exorbitant; excessive: — no ne wo ii, to ask an exorbitant price; — ni chigau, exceedingly different; — na koto wo ii; — na mono.

HÖGWAN ホグワン 判官 n. An officer of the 5th rank.

HÖGWAN ホグワン 砲丸 Balls (cannon or musket) — ane no gotoshi.

HÖGYO ホギョ通御 n. The death of the Mikado.

HÖGY ホギ 牲 n. The yak, or grunting ox, Bos grunniens.

HÖHATSU ホハツ放發 (teppō wo utsu) Firing or discharging a gun.

HÔHEI ホハイ 步兵 n. Foot-soldier; infantry.

HÔHEI ホハイ 炮兵 n. Artilleryman, gunner, cannonier.

HÔHEI ホハイ奉詣 n. Offering to the kami: — shi, a person sent by the Emperor to make offerings to a kami.

HÔHEN ホヘン 賀賛 (home kusashi) Praise and censure; reward and punishment: — yo no — wo kaerimizu.

HÔHÔ ホホ黒毛 n. The beard on the cheeks; whiskers.

HÔHÔ ホホ 防発 造造 (coll.) In a creeping, skulking manner; sneaking: — no tei de nigeru, to creep or slip away.

HÔHÔ ホホ方法 n. Method, way, mode of doing, process, system, scheme.

HÔHÔMEI-MU ホホメi微笑 i.v. To smile, laugh gently.

Hor ホ衣 布衣 n. A court dress worn by inferior government officers, or common people.

Hor ホ衣 想念 (same as honi) Desire; wish: — nai, not according to one's mind or desire.

Hô ホ衣 方位 n. The quarter or point of the compass from which good or bad luck proceeds: toshi no —; — hyō, a table or diagram of the lucky and unlucky days of the year.

Hô ホ衣法衣 n. The garments worn by Buddhist priests; clerical garments.

Hô ホ衣 祭位 (takara no kurai) n. Imperial throne.

Hô ホ衣法 n. The name of a rank among the Buddhists and yamabushi.

Hô ホ衣 紙壷 n. An utensil made of paper used for heating tea-leaves.
Hōtsu 卵卵 n. The clam and the heron: — no arasoi (prov.), like the contention of a, in which the fisherman got all the benefit.

Hōtsu ハウ イ放逸 Dissolute, proli- giate.

Hōjō ホ  ほうじ 杠事 n. Prayers and religious ceremonies of the Buddhism, generally those performed on the anniversary of a death; mass. Syn. tsūzen.

Hōjō, ru ホウヌズル 煩 i.v. To roast, parch, or fire, as tea: cha wo hōjiru, to fire tea.

Hōjō, ru ホウヌズル 煩 i.v. To grant the right of ruling over; to set over, as ruler (as a province): nanigashi wo musashi ni —.

Hōjō, ru ホウヌズル 映 (muka) 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.

Syn. kotaeru, kaetsu, shiraeru.

Hōjō, ru ホウヌズル 藍 i.v. To die (used only of the mikado).

Hōjūgi ホウジュウ 奨示状 n. Posts set up to mark the boundaries of a country.

Syn. sakai-gui.

Hōjūki, ru ホウジクル t.v. To dig up, grub up: kurasa ga tane wo —, the crows dig up the seeds.

Hōjū, ru ホウジュ 拔 t.v. To dig up; to pick out: ino wo —, to dig up potatoes; buta ga tsuchu wo —, the hog roots up the ground; toge wo —, to pick out a thorn.

Hōjiru ホウジロ 燃眉鳥 n. The name of a bird.

Hōjiri ホィン 養 n. Dried flesh.

Hōjo ホジョ 補助 n. Aid, help, assistance: — suru, to aid, assist.

Syn. tetsudai, tasuke.

Hōkō ホウウコ 方丈 n. A monastery; a Buddhist priest.

Hōkō 卵々放生 (iheru no 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 ホウジュウ 聖術 n. Musketeer tactics; artillery tactics.

Hōjutsu ホウジュウ 法術 n. Magical arts:
— shi, a magician.

Hoka ホカ 外 Different, another, besides, except; the others; other part; the rest; outside, external: kono hoka ni fude go 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 gozumusen, nothing very special, or important; only, simply (used apologetically).

Syn. yoso, betsu.

Hokage ホカゲ 息掛 n. The light of a fire or lamp: — ni mira, to see by —.

Hokai ホカイ 信行器 n. A box or tub used for holding food.

Syn. bentō.

Hokake ホカケ 徳掛 n. Hanging up the heads of rice to dry, or as offerings to the Kami.

Hokakebune ホカケブネ 傘掛船 n. A sailboat; a sailing ship.

Hokamei ホカメイ 貫見 n. Covering the head with the handkerchief: — wo suru.

Hokan ホカ カ方鑓 A pharmacopoeia, medical formulary, receipt book.


Hokan ホカ 恐鑓 (takó-mochi) n. A buffoon, harlequin, mountebank, clown.

Hokashin, su ホカ 叫 f.v. (coll.) To throw away, cast away, fling away; to pick or pull apart, unravel.

Syn. hōrei, nageru.

Hōke ホケ 本家 n. Father's house; home.

Syn. oyazato.

Hōke, ru ホケ i.v. Frayed, abraded, as cloth.

Hōke, ru ホケji i.v. To be childish from old.

Hōke, ru ホケji age; to be in one's dotage.

Syn. oroketuru.

Hōkebokeshi, ku-shi ホケホキシキ 州 n. Silly; foolish; childish.

Syn. orokanaru, boketa.

Hōkeitai ホケイラ 方形 n. A square figure or diagram: chō —, a parallelogram.

Hōkeishi ホケイシ 伺い n. An advocate, intercessor.

Hōkenn ホケン 封建 n. The feudal system of government, in which the Daimyō, made all the official appointments, managed the revenues and all the affairs of his own territory.

Hōken ホケン 封印 n. An offering, or anything dedicated to a kami: — suru, to dedicate.

Hōken ホケン oun 堂剑 (takura no tsurugi) n. A sword such as is worn by the kami or Tenshi.

Hōken ホケン 源気 n. Insurance: — suru, to insure; — ryō, premium of —; — gaisha, company; kwa-sai, fire; — seimei, life; — kaijō, marine.

Hōken ホケン 補間 (kake ogenshu) Making good or supplying a deficiency: — suru.

Hōken ホケン 酔血 (chi wo dasu) Letting blood: — kikai, an instrument for letting blood; a scara- ficator.

Hōketsu, ku ホケウク i.v. To look like a dead person; cadaverous.

Hōki ホキ 邪 n. A broom.

Hōki ホキ 勝起 (hachi wo gotoku okoru) n. Rising in insurrection, or as a mob: — suru, to rise in insurrection.

Syn. ikki.

Hōki ホキ 邪器 (takara mono) A precious thing or valuable utensil.
HOKIBOSHI ハキポシ 帶星 n. A comet.

Syn. KEISEI.

HOKI-odashi-su ホキダシ t.v. (coll.) To spit out; eject from the mouth: i.q. hakidashi.

HOKIJI ホキジ n. A dangerous mountain road, or path.

HOKIN ホキイン 業禁 (kuni no okite) n. The laws or prohibitions of a country.

HOKITO ホキト adv. Cracking, snapping:
- one, to snap off.

HOKKAI ホッカイ 北海 (kita no un) n. The Arctic ocean, North sea: — dō, Yesso.

HOKKE ホッケ 法華 n. The name of a sect of Buddhistis: — kyō, the sacred books of this sect.

HOKKI ホッキ 長起 — suru, to arise or spring up, set a-going; to start, set on foot, originate; inaugurate: — nin, originator.

HOKKOKU ホッコク 北国 (kita no kuni) n. Northern country.

HOKKORI ホッコリ adv. (coll.) Tired, fatigued: — to shita.

HOKU ホク 漢句 n. A kind of verse consisting of 17 syllables.

HOKUKYO ホクキョ 仏祖北極 n. The north pole: — sei, the polar star.

HOKUSO ホクソ 鋭 n. A kind of spear; a halberd: — hoko-saki, the point of a spear.

HOKU ホク 步行 n. Walking; — suru, to walk.

Syn. ARUKU.

HOKU ホク 泉公 n. Service; duty done to a master; the labor, business, or duty of a servant: — suru; — wo tsutomuru, to perform the duties of a servant.

HOKU ホク カ方向 n. Direction; aim; object; pursuit: — wo sadamuru; — wo aru-

HOKU ホク 猿猴 n. A feudal baron.

HOKU ホク カ徒歩の n. Walking; — suru, to ramble, roam about.

Syn. HAIRAI.

HOKU ホク 垣 n. A spear-shaped pole (of a fence).

HOKU-NOKO ホクノホク 飛縄 adv. Warm, comfortable: kimono wo kitaraba — suru, by wearing clothes I become warm.

HOKU ホク 鶴羽 (kuni ni mukuyuru) n. Patriotism: — no kokorozashi atsushi.

HOKU ホク 犬報 n. Communication, message; a report (as of a committee): — sho, a written report; — suru, to report.

HOKU ホク コン 多今 n. Present time; now.

HOKUNIN ホクウニン 泉公人 n. A servant: — konju, a mercenary or sordid spirit.

HOKURA, or HOKURA ホクワ 神 n. A small Shinto shrine; the treasure house of a miya.

HOKURASHI-TSU ホクラシ-ヒ 神羅仕き adv. That which one may be proud of, boast of, or exult in.

HOKU ホク 攘 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.

HOKORI-RO ホコリ 詩 i.v. To be vain, proud, conceited, puffed up; to vaunt; to boast; to glory in; to exult in: chikara ni hokoru, to be vain of one's strength; ken-i ni hokotte hito wo misageru, to be vain of one's authority and despise others.

Syn. JIMAN SURE, KOMAN.

HOKORIKA ホコリカ adv. Boastfully.

HOKORI ホコリ 裝 i.v. A rip or opening of a seam; a rent, tear: — wo wā, to sew up a rent.

HOKORITU ホコリツ 綾 i.v. Ripped open, as a seam; torn; to open, as flowers; to bloom: — ni-ume ga —, the seam is ripped; —hana ga —, the flower is open.

Syn. HODOKERU, TOKERU.

HOKU 北 (kita) North: hoku-fū, northwind.

HOKUCHI ホクチ 火口 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 黒帯 n. A mole, freckle.

HOKUSHIN ホクシン 北星 n. The north star.

HOKUSO ホクソ n. Tinder; a mole.

Syn. HOKUCHI.

HOKUSEO ホクセイ, MU フクセイ 犬微笑 i.v. To smile.

Syn. HOKOEMU.

HOKUSO-WARAI ホクソワラ イ微笑 n. Laughing from joy; a joyful laugh.

HOKUTA ホクウタ 北桜 n. The constellation Great Bear, Ursa Major.

HOKWA ホクワ 桜火 Setting on fire: — ni suru, to set a house on fire.

Syn. TSUKERU.

HOKWA ホクワ 桜破崩 (kuzuremi) — suru, to cave down; fall or slide down, as part of a mountain.

HOKU-NOHOKU ホクノホク 破壊 (kaeshi tatemanuru) — suru, to give back; to return, restore (to the Emperor).

HOKUWASU ホクウサ 包括 — suru, to include, comprehend, embrace.

HOKUYO ホクヨ とうがく subaku (saku fusa) Fruitful and unfruitful, as a year.

HOKUYO ホクヨ 春 (med.) Phytotomy.

HOKUYO ホクヨ 季分 n. Salary; wages; stipend; pay. Syn. KYŌBU.

HOMACHI ホマチャ n. Perquisite; kore wa yaku min no — da, this is the officer’s perquisite.

HOMASEN ホマセン 春前船 n. A sailing ship.

HOMARE ホマレ 祝 n. Praise, eulogy, fame, renown, celebrity: — wo arawaru, 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 uji.

HOMBU ホンプ 本部 n. Principal or head office.

HOMUKU ホムク 本復 (moto ye kaeru) n. Restoration to health; recovery from sickness: — shita, restored to health.

Syn. ZENKAI, KWAI-KI, NACHI, IYE, MEIYU.
HOMBUN ホンブン 本分 n. One's duty, proper office, natural obligation.
HOMBERU ホンブレウ n. A natural or steady mind, i.e. not a squall, or shower.
HOMEN ホメン 方面 n. Direction; side or quarter which one faces or moves towards.
HOMERARU ホメラル 誉挙 (pass. of homeru) To be praised: hito ni.
HOMEN-SOYASARI ホメソヤサリ 賞挙 t.v. To praise and encourage; to inspire; animate by praising; to praise exceedingly.
HOMMA ホマ 本馬 (coll.) True, truth; de gozaimasu, it is true.
HOMMA-KUN ホマくん 本文 n. The text of a commentary or of a book, as distinguished from the notes.
HOMITO ホミト 本名 n. True or real name.
HOMO ホモ 恵法 (おおねな) The net of the law: tsuni wo okashite ni kakaru.
HOMOKU ホモク 祈求 n. Sail-cloth; canvas.
HOMUN ホムン 砲門 n. A port-hole, port, embrasure.
HOMUN-NO-HACHIGOI ホムンノハシゴイ 法文 n. The Bud. canonical books, words or writings: wo toku, to explain.
HOMUN-NO トムノ 昆蟲 n. Creeping thing; insect; reptile.
HOMUSU ホムス 落物 (sagase mono) n. Offerings to the Kami or Hotoke.
HOMUSU ホムス 賞物 (takara) n. Things valued, prized and rare.
HOMUYA ホムヤ 本邦 (waga kuni) My country; this country.
HOMUZA ホムザ 燃 n. The flame of fire: wo moyasu, to be inflamed with anger or jealousy; mune no.
HOMA ホマ 烏 n. Interment, burial, sepulture, inhumation.
HOMA-RO ホマロ 烏 t.v. To bury a dead person; to inter: haka ni, to bury in a grave.
SYN. UZUMURI.
HOMARU ホマル 法数 n. Doctrines, teachings of Buddha.
HOMOYARU ホマヤル 法数 n. The name given to a deceased person by the Buddhists; posthumous name.
SYN. KAIYOMO, HOGO.
SYN. SHOMOTSU, SHOKAI.
HON ホン (coll.) Original; principal; main; true; real; genuine; fixed; settled; present; numeral for pencils, posts, sticks, masts, etc.: jitsu, to day; nen, this year; honneden, fixed price; hashira ippon, one mast; tede ni hon, two pencils; getsu, this month; ya, main building.
HONAMI ホナミ 藤並 n. The even rows of the ears of rice, or of any grain.
HONCHO ホンチョ 本朝 n. One's native country, Japan.
SYN. WAKAKUN.
HONCHOHAKU ホンチョウク 本朝子 n. The key note.
HONDANA ホンダナ 本店 n. The original or principal store.
HONDÔ ホンド 本堂 n. The main or principal part of a temple.
HONDO ホンド 本部 n. Internal treatment of disease (not surgery).
HONKOKU ホンコク n. The silk stuff of which women's belts are made.
HONKE ホンケ 偽 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 chiageru, to dislocate a bone; wo kujiku, to sprain a bone; wo tsugu, to set a dislocated bone; mi ni tessuru, to pierce through the flesh and bones, feel deeply; wo akihita, to spare one's self, dislike the labor or trouble; chôchin no, the bamboo ribs of a lantern; shôji no, the frame of a screen; ñgi no, the sticks of a fan.
HON-CHIGAI ホンチガイ 仮替 n. Dislocation of a bone.
HONEYAGAMI ホネヤガミ 門替 n. Rheumatic pains in the bones.
HONEYOKU ホネヨク 仮替 n. The knitting together of the bones; the bony frame; the framework: wo takunashihito, a man strongly knit together.
HONEN ホネン 本年 (yutakan no) A fruitful year.
HONJASHI ホンジャシ n. (coll.) Without bones; softening of the bones.
Homo-ori はこぶり 次力 n. Labor, toil, industry, activity, exertion: — shiyoto, hard work.  
Syn. tagei.

Homo-ori,-ru はこぶり 次力 i.v. To be laborious; to toil, work hard; to be industrious, diligent: honotte shiyoto wo suru, to labor diligently at one's work.

Honefpoi はねぽい Full of bones (as a fish); bony, thin, emaciated; (met.) disputations, quarrelsome.

Hone-Tsugi はねつぎ 接骨 n. Bone-setting: — iska, a bone-setter; — wo suru, to set bones.

Honken ホンケン 本原 n. Origin.

Hongo ホンゴ n. Waste paper; i.q. hoqu.

Hongoku ホングク 本国 (moto no kuni) Native country.

Hon'yaku ホンヤク 敬迎 n. Rebellion, revolt, sedition: — wo kawadatsuru, to plan rebellion.

Hon-i ホニ 本意 n. Desire, mind, intention, object, inclination, purpose: — ni karen, to accord with one's mind; — ni sōmoku, to be contrary to one's inclination.

Hon-i はoni 本位 n. Standard of money: — kawa-kei, standard coin.

Honin ホニン 諸位 n. To appoint or assign to an office or duty.

Syn. Ninkwan.

Honji ホンジ 本寺 n. The original or first temple, from which others have branched off.

Honjin ホンジン 本陣 n. The headquarters of an encampment; the hotel where a daimyō stopped in traveling.

Hon-Jitsu ホンジツ もと n. This day; to-day; same day.

Honke ホンケ 本家 (moto no ie) n. The homestead, the principal family.

Honnen ホンネン 本年 n. This year; same year.

Hon-rei ホンれい 本礼 adv. (coll.) Truly, indeed, really.

Syn. Makoto-ri, Jitsu-ri.

Honrin ホンリン 本人 n. The principal, chief man, ringleader.


Hon-no ホノノ 本能 n. Natural ability or power; instinct (of animals).

Honnori-to ホノリ adv. (coll.) With a slight blush of redness, lightly shaded: — yo ga aketa.


Honō-nō はのな 寒冬 (name tatematsuri) Anything presented or dedicated to the kami: — suru, to dedicate or present to the kami; — odorī, a dance before a Miku in honor of the Kami.

Hon-orno ホノーノ adv. Dimly, darkly, obscurely, faintly: — izuru tayama no tukui, the rising of the moon above the distant mountains; — miru, dimly seen; — yo no — ate ni mirō, I will come at the early dawn of morning.

Hono-ourai,-ki-kū ホノウライ adj. Dim or gray twilight; obscure: — uchi ni, while it is yet twilight.

Honosure ホノスレ 鹹agen n. The evening twilight.

Honoka-ri ホノカリ 影居 Dimly, indistinctly, obscurely, slightly, faintly: — ni kiku, to hear indistinctly; — miru, to see dimly.

Syn. Kureka-ri, Donburi.

Honomekashi,-su ホノメカシ t.v. To allude to, mention incidentally; to hint at; to touch slightly upon: maemotte honomekashite oku, to allude to a matter beforehand.

Honomeki,-ku ホノメク i.v. To shine with a dim light; to be indistinctly heard, or seen; kuno-ura kuru tsuki ya honomeku, the moon shines dimly between the clouds.

Hono ホノ adv. Dimly; obscurely; indistinctly.

Honrai ホンライ 本来 (motoyori) Originally; from the beginning; from the first; truly; heretofore.

Syn. Gwanrai.

Honrai ホンライ 本來 (moto no tsuwara) n. The real wife, as distinguished from the concubine.

Hon-seki ホンセキ 本籍 n. Real or true citizenship.

Honsuki ホンシキ 本式 The due form, full or complete mode; all the forms and ceremonies without curtailing any: — ni suru.

Honsin ホンシン 本心 (moto no kokoro) n. The right mind; the mind in its original state, free from evil and uncorrupted; the conscience: — ni tachikaera, to return to one's right mind; to reform the life; — ni shihagau, to act according to right reason or conscience; — wo ushinai, to lose one's mind; to act like one destitute of reason.

Honsho ホンショ 本郷 n. The head office (of police).

Honshū ホンシュウ 本州 n. One's original or natural disposition; true character: wa-nayo — tagawaru, a drunken man acts true to his nature; — ga tsuita, has come to his senses.

Honshoku ホンショク 本職 n. Principal business, or occupation.

Honshoku ホンショク 本色 n. True or real character; characteristic.

Honshō ホンショ 荒走 (hashiru) — suru, to go or walk about: isha ga ryōji ni achikōchi — suru, the doctor goes about here and there prescribing for the sick.

Hontai ホントイ 本体 n. True form, real substance; i.q. jittai.

Hontaku ホントク 本宅 (moto no ie) n. The homestead; the mansion, or original place of residence.

Honts, or Hotz ホンテ ホンツ n. An honest or true grip in wrestling, of which there are said to be 48 kinds.

Honteki ホンテキ 本邸 n. Principal residence of a noble.
HONTÔ ホントウ 本富 (coll.) True; real; genuine:
- ka wa ka, is it true or false? — de gozaranmasu, it is true; — ni shirimasen, indeed I don't know.
Syn. MAKOTO, JITSU.
HONI ホニ n. A sail-maker.
HONNO ホノノ 棵布 n. Sail-cloth; canvas.
Syn. HOMMEN.
HONTA ホンタ 養書 n. A book store.
Syn. SHORIN
HONTA ホンタ翻譯 n. An A translation:
- suru, to translate, to interpret, render
into another language; — kyoku, the
translating department; — sha, a translator;
yei-go wo wa-go ni —, to translate from
the English language into the Japanese.
Syn. NAOSU, UTSUSU.
HONTA ホンタイ 本態 n. Headquarters in an entertainment.
HO-nyu ホニュ 喧騒 (chichi wo nomasuru) n.
Lactation; giving suck.
HONZA ホンザ山 n. The head temple of a Bud. sect.
HONZEN ホンゼ森 本然 (moto yori shikaru)
Natural, not acquired; inborn; native; con-
nate: — no sei.
Syn. TEMPU, KOTÔ.
HONZEN ホンゼ森 本態 n. The principal table at an entertainment.
HONZO-GAKU ホンゾガク 本草学 n. The science of botany.
Syn. SHOKUBUTSU-GAKU.
HONZO-KA ホンゾカ 本草家 n. A botanist.
HONZO-HONZEN 本尊 n. The principal idol in a Buddhist temple; (fig.) chief object of respect.
HONZÔ-sho ホンゾショ 本草書 n. A bot-
anical book.
Hô-go ヴゴウ 法王 n. A Mikado who has retired from the throne and shaved his head, or become a boonze: Roma no —, the pope.
Hô-go ヴゴウ 覚悟 n. The name of a fabulous bird, the phoenix, said not to eat live insects, nor to tread on green grass.
Hô-on ヴオン 賢恩 (ongeshi) n. Requiring favors; thankfulness for benefits received:
— no tame ni seguki suru.
HÔPE オペー 北方 (kita no ho) n. The north.
HORA オーラ 洞 n. A cave, cavern: — ana, a cave.
HORA, or HOREAI オラ 法螺 n. A conch-
shell.—used for blowing: — wo fuku, to blow a conch; to exaggerate.
HORA-FEKI フェキ 法螺吹 n. One who
exaggerates; a blower.
HORAI オライ 輪葉 n. The name of a
fabulous mountain in the sea where the
suin-nin reside in immortal youth and hap-
piness; Elysium; also, a representation of
the above in miniature, often presented to
a newly-married couple: Horai-san, the Elysian
mountain. Syn. SHITMA-DAI.
HORAIJYERI ホライジェリ n. The Lilium
aurantinum.
Horobi-kyo n. The most around a shiro.

Horomin-shi n. A jurist, lawyer.

Horon, bu う robin t.v. Destroyed, overthrown, ruined: kuni, te, shiro, mi, shindai nado go horobiru, a country, house, castle, self, or property is destroyed.

Syn. tsusuburi, metsubu suru.

Horohoshi, su う robin ど t.v. To destroy, overthrow, ruin: teki no kuni wo —, to destroy an enemy's country; mi wo —, to destroy one's self.

Syn. tsusuburu.

Horoburu う robin n. A small mosquito not for children.

Horobi う robin n. The feathers on the side and under the wing of a bird.

Horoburo to う robe to 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.

Horobu う robu t.v. The salary or pay of an official.

Syn. to-akuru-aro.

Horobu う robu 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.

Horomeki, ku う romeki i.v. To be boiled or baked so the particles are dry or not stuck together; loose in texture: kono meshi wu —.

Hoshin う shin n. The iron pivot on which the upper mill-stone rotates.

Hoshoku う shoku prosperous a. Fine crop; an abundant harvest.

Hosan う shan acid n. (chem.) Boracic acid.

Hosan う shan しul n. To be appointed to an office. Syn. ninshu.

Hoshite う shiye respectful n. Your fragrant letter; your delightful letter.


Hoshibo う shiho spinning n. — ki, spinning machine; — ba, spinning factory.

Hoshikawa う shiho florid n. The balsam, or lady's slipper, Impatiens balsamina.

Hoshia う shiyo cause n. Alms, charity: — wo negau, to ask alms.

Hoshikaku う shiho protection n. Bail, security: — suru, to bail; go security; — nin, the bail; — kin, — money.

Hoshii う shi same as hyōshi, beating time to music.

Hoshi う shi n. A monk, Buddhist priest: — go, the child of.

Hoshin う shin practice Your agreeable intention (used only in letters); go — no dan arigatashi, thank you for your kind wishes.

Hoshin う shin stateless (koshimama) Unrestrained; unscrupulous; loose; unprincipled; dissolute.

Hoshin う shin gentleman n. A magician.

Hoshi う shi n. A star; a white speck on the cornaca; the centre of a target: a spot: — ni ataru, to hit the nail; — wo itadaiti しる, to go out while the stars are still shining.

Houshi, su う shi dry t.v. To dry, desiccate: hi ni —, to dry in the sun; hi de —, to dry at the fire.

Syn. kawakasu.
181

Hosome-ru ホソメル i.v. To make fine, thin, slender, or delicate; mi wo —, make one's self thin and delicate; hō wo hosome-te in, to speak in a low voice.

Hosomichi ホソミチ n. A narrow road, path.

Hoson ホソン 保存 (tamoichi) n. Preservation from decay: — suru, to preserve.

Hosonagai ホソナガイ 形長 adj. Long and slender; attenuated; slim.

Hosone ホソネ 竹音 n. A fine, shrill voice, or sound.

Hosonuno ホソノノ細布 n. Fine muslin, or grass-cloth.

Hosori-ru ホソリル i.v. To become small, thin, slender, slim, delicate; to lose flesh, become emaciated: shokujii wa hibi ni —, the appetite daily became less.

Hosotsu ホソツ 步卒 n. Foot soldier, infantry.

Syn. hotei, ashigaru.

Hosowata ホソワタ 立 n. The placenta.

Syn. ena, nochizan.

Hosotai-ru ホソタイル i.v. To become slender, thin, slender, delicate: Hosayagitaaru ude.

Hosotara ホソタラ adj. Thinn; slender; slim; delicate; meagre.

Hososa ホソサ 疾作 n. (med.) The paroxysm of disease: — dokii, crisis.

Hosshii-suru ホシュスリ 忍 i.v. To wish, desire, want.

Syn. negai, nozoni.

Hosshin ホシシン 忍心 n. The springing up of a new heart, conversion, or turning from vicious habits to a moral life: (Bud.) — shite bōzu ni naru, to be converted and become a priest.

Hosssoku ホソスコ 慢足 Starting or setting out on a journey on foot.

Syn. dechi, shuttatsu.

Hossho-sho ホソショ ショ相宗 n. The name of a Buddhist sect now extinct.

Hosu ホス 筆子 n. A brush of long white hair often carried by Buddhist priests.

Hosssuru See hosshi.

Hosu ホス See hoshi.

Hosssage ホソサー 縫 n. The cords by which the cap is secured to the head.

Syn. orikake.

Hosun ホサウン 算子 n. The heart, mind: — no uchi ni, in the mind.

Hota ホタ 杉個 n. The stocks.

Syn. ashikame.

Hota ホタ n. Stump of a tree; block of wood.

Syn. nekki.

Hota-bi ホタ別 n. A fire covered with ashes to keep it from going out.

Hota-ru ホタル i.v. (coll.) To play; to sport; to romp.

Syn. twamacheru, jakeru.

Hotai ホタイ 頭帯 n. A bandage for a wound.

Hota-ten ホタてん 集逢 n. A fort, fortification: — wo kizuku.
the soul of the dead: — no zō, an idol; — no sei-nichi, the anniversary of a death; — wo kusan-o-te ni iremu, 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 仏壇座佛座 n. Closer.

SYN. GENKE.

HOTKKE-ZUKU 仏壇棧 MULTI n. Looking like a dead person; cadaverous.

SYN. HIGEKIKU.

HÔTOKÔ 仏頭 諸漣 (oshirii) n. Blasphemy; calumny.

HÔTOKÔN 仏頭畳 ADV. In great danger; almost; well-nigh; nearly; greatly; very much; — misu ni ochin to suru, came near falling into the water; — konmari, greatly troubled.

SYN. SUDENSE. YOROPÔDÔ.

HÔTOI 仏頭 n. Neighborhood, vicinity: kawa no —, near the river; shiro no —, vicinity of the castle.

SYN. SORA, HEN, ATARI, KIMEN.

HÔTORI 仏頭 n. Fever, heat: — wo samasu, to cool the fever.

SYN. NTSU, HOTERI.

HÔTORI, RÅU 仏頭熱 i.v. To be hot, burning, feverish: atama ga —, head is hot.

HÔTORIMIKI, KU 仏頭梅 i.v. To be shallow, superficial.

HÔTOOSU 仏頭梭 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.

HÔTSUE 仏遊 n. The topmost or upper branches or twigs of a tree.

HÔTSUA 仏遊受 n. Going out (respectful) — suru, to go out.

SYN. NORSU-DASHI.

HÔTSUGÔ 仏洲語 An exclamation, or interjection.

HÔTSUGON 仏洲言 n. Speaking out; uttering: — suru, to speak out, utter.

HÔTSUKI, KU 仏次ე ADV. To fray, ravel; to tear into bit.

HÔTSUKI-ÅRAKI, KU 仏次アルキ i.v. (coll.) To loaf about; — go about idly.

HÔTSUKI-ÅRAKI 仏次アルキ i.v. (coll.) To loaf about; — go about idly.

HÔTSUKI, KU 仏次 n. The springing up of fever: — suru.

HÔTSUKO 仏次 n. The long feathers in the tail of a pheasant.

HÔTSUKO, RÅU 仏次蕾 i.v. Frayed, ragged, rubbed, worn, as cloth; kimono ga —.

HÔTSAI 仏次艾 n. A religious man, monk; a Bud. priest: — suru, to become a priest.

HÔTSAI 仏次成 n. The beginning, commencement, introduction of a book.

SYN. NAITOMI.

HÔTSUKÔ 仏次 adv. The sound of sighing or drawing a long breath: — tme-iki wo tsuku, to draw a long breath.

HOZUKÔO-NIN 仏次場人 増頭人 n. Originator, first mover or doer; ringleader, aggressor.

SYN. HOKEI-NIN, CHÔBÔN-NIN.

HÔWATA 仏娑 n. The fibers of the head or catkins of reeds, etc., used in stuffing cushions, etc.

HÔYA 仏娑寄居 n. A parasitic plant, the mistletoe.

HÔYÔ 仏娑寄居 (kari-yu) n. A hut; a temporary shed erected before a miya on festival occasions.

HÔYÔ 仏娑火藏 n. A screen of wire network placed over a brazier; a glass lamp-chimney.

HÔYÔ 仏娑補助 (otai gusuri) n. Tonic medicines; medicines which strengthen the body, or keep off disease.

HÔYÔ 仏娑保養 (tamiichi yashinu) n. Preserving health; strengthening the body; recreation: — wo suru, to attend to one's health.

SYN. YÔÔ.

HÔYÔ 仏娑保養 (oya ni tsukaru) Discharging one's duty of honor or respect to his parents; waiting on, or attending on one's parents.

HÔYÔ 仏娑俳句 n. A friend, companion.

SYN. TOMODACHI, HÔBAI.

HÔZAI 仏娑薬方 n. A compounded medicine; a recipe.

SYN. AWARE-GUSURÔ.

HÔZAI 仏娑薬方 (otai kuwuri) n. Tonic medicines.

HÔZAI, KU 仏娑薬方 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 仏僧前 n. Before a miya, or kami: — ni kakeru, to hang up before a miya as an offering, as a picture.

HÔZEN, KU 仏僧 t.v. To dig or play in the earth, as children: tsuchi wo —.

HÔZO 仏草 n. The stem of fruit.

SYN. NETA.

HÔZO 仏草 n. A wedge or pin used for fastening; a tenon: — wo sasu, to drive in a wedge; — wo kau.

SYN. KTSAN.

HÔZÔ 仏草参 n. (tokara kura) n. A storeroom in which valuable things are kept.

HÔZÔ 仏草 n. (coll.) End, limit: — ga nai, no end, or limit.

HÔZÔE 仏草骸 n. The end or apex of an ear of corn or grain: — no tsuyu, the dew on —.

HÔZÔE 仏草骸 n. — tsuku, resting the cheek on the hand or arm.

HÔZÔKI 仏草飫 n. The winter cherry, Physalis solanacea.

HÔZÔNA 仏草髪 n. A halyard.

HÔZUKÔ, KU 仏草蕾 i.v. To be raveled, frayed.

HÔZUKÔ 仏草 See HÔJI.
HAZUSHI-ŠU はづき t.v. To ravel, fray, pick to pieces, as cloth: hazushii-momen, lint.
Syn. nodoku.
HAZUTSU はつ n. The block or pulley used in hoisting a sail.
HAJIKAN ヒヤクサン 百官 n. All the government officers of every rank.
HAJIKAI ヒヤク代 百代 (subete no teadate) Every plan, or devices: — tsukite jisatsu suru, having exhausted every device, he killed himself.
HAJIKEN ヒヤク甚 百甚 n. A picul, = 1334 lbs. avoirdupois = 16 kwammes.
HAJIKO ヒヤク百 百百 n. 100 koku, = 144,444 tons English.
HAJUKU ヒヤク々 百々 n. or adj. A hundred; used indefinitely for: — all, every; ippyaku, one hundred; ni hyaku, two hundred; sambyaku, three hundred; roppaku, six hundred; — do, a hundred times; — ji, all the affairs; — buten, all the things; hyaku-gui, the whole body; — hiro, the intestines; — yaku, medicines; — kwan, all the government officials.
HAJUKIKO ヒヤクキッコ 百百 n. The monkey-slipper, Lagerstamia indica.
Syn. SARUSUBERI.
HAJUKMAN ヒヤクマン 百丹 n. A hundred myriad, or million.
HAJUKUSE ヒャクメ 百目 n. A hundred moons, — 1 lb. Troy. or 15 oz. 721 grs. av.
HAJUKUSHI ヒヤク拾し 百姓 n. A farmer, husbandman; a peasant.
HAJUKROⅠ ヒヤクソー 百塑人 n. A kind of medicine made of a hundred different kinds of plants dried and reduced to charcoal.
HAJUKUE ヒヤクエ 百鬼 n. The crown of the head.
Syn. NÖTEN.
HAJUPAN ヒヤクパン 百敷 n. All; every: — no koto, all affairs; all things.
HAKO はこ n. The peep or cry of a young chicken:
HAKO-HYO はこひょ n. chicken: — to naku, to peep.
HAKO はこ n. A leopard: — mon, leopard spots.
HAKO はこ n. Hail: — ga furu, it hails.
HAKO はこ t.n. A straw bag for holding grain, charcoal, etc.: ippyo, one bag; ni hyo, two bags; sambyo, three bags; roppo, one bag full, = about 2½ bushels.
HAKO はこ n. (note) 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: toki, hyo, statistical table.
HAKO はこ n. To discuss the merits of; to criticize; to confer, deliberate.
HAKO-NAN ハヤクパン 論争 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.
HAKO-NI ヒヤクナシ ヒナ百鳥 百部省 n. The war department; war office.
HAKOCHU ヒナチュ テ賜 (kushira-gaki) n. The notes written on the top of a page.
HOKAI ヒカイ 猿類 n. The outside title of a book.
HOKAI-RO ヒカイ郎 論理 i.v. (coll.) To sport, play, frolic, jest, play the fool: hyōge to hito, a witty person.
Syn. TAWAMURETU, FUZAKURU, DOKERU.
HOKI ヒギ 諸議 n. A conference, consultation: — suru, to confer and deliberate on; to consult about.
Syn. HYOKU, ŌSANGAN, KAKEAI.
HOKI ヒギ 資具 n. The mountings of a picture.
HOKI ヒギ 兵具 n. Weapons of war.
HOKI-RU ヒギル t.v. (coll.) To squirt: mien wo —, to squirt water.
HOKI-XA ヒヘヤ 資具屋 n. A paperhanger.
Syn. HOKI-JA.
HOKI-XA ヒヘヤ 資具屋 — suru, to wander about; to float about.
Syn. KURU, TADAYOU.
HOKI ヒギ 職区 n. (med). The enticle.
HOKI ヒギ 職区 n. Military tactics, or stratagem: numa — kizu no moko (prov.).
HOKIYAKU ヒギヤ ヒギヤ adj. (coll.) A pun; humorous sayings: — wo in.
Syn. HOKIIN.
HOKI-TO ヒキト adv. (coll.) In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; accidentally: — shita koto, a sudden affair.
Syn. FUTO, OMONAZU-NI.
HOKI ヒギ 表事 n. A sign, omen, indication, token.
Syn. SHIRESHI.
HOKI ヒギヤ ヒギヤ 諸議 n. suru, to deliberate and decide on; to consult together: — ni tavam, not worth criticising.
HOKIYOHU ヒギヤ ヒギヤ 諸議所 n. (obs.) Supreme court house; council chamber; privy council: ikura wo —, a council of war.
HOKISHU ヒギヤ ヒギヤ 諸議所 (men) n. Members of the supreme court, or privy council.
HOKIYUN ヒギユン 標準 n. Criterion; example.
Syn. JIGEI, KAGAMI.
HOKI ヒギ ヒギ 諸議 n. suru, to deliberate and decide on; to consult together: — ni tavam, not worth criticising.
HOKIYOHU ヒギヤ ヒギヤ 諸議所 n. (obs.) Supreme court house; council chamber; privy council: ikura wo —, a council of war.
HOKIYOHU ヒギヤ ヒギヤ 諸議所 n. Members of the supreme court, or privy council.
HOKIYUN ヒギユン 標準 n. Criterion; example.
Syn. JIGEI, KAGAMI.
HOKI ヒギ ヒギ 諸議 n. suru, to deliberate and decide on; to consult together: — ni tavam, not worth criticising.
HOKIYOHU ヒギヤ ヒギヤ 諸議所 n. (obs.) Supreme court house; council chamber; privy council: ikura wo —, a council of war.
HOKIYOHU ヒギヤ ヒギヤ 諸議所 n. Members of the supreme court, or privy council.
HOKIYUN ヒギユン 標準 n. Criterion; example.
Syn. JIGEI, KAGAMI.
A mass of ice; an ice-box, iceberg.

The fontanelle in a child's head. Syn. Hiyomik.

The outside; external surface.

A leopard-spotted butterfly, a species of Argynnis.

I.q. hyomeki.

Strange; unusual; odd; wonderful: — koto; — mono.

A double-prosody. force

Name of a tree, the Distylium racemosum.

The disturbance and commotion caused by war.

Outside and inside; false-hearted; hypercritical; double-dealing; force; impulse; effort: — no arumono, a false, deceitful person.

Food for soldiers; provisions for an army: — ga tsukita, the provisions are exhausted.

The officer who supplies an army with provisions; commissary.

Criticism; discussion: — suru, to deliberate on; to discuss, criticise.

To limp, staggering manner.

The supplier of provisions to an army.

Starving out a garrison; cutting off the supply of food.

Floating, or carried about by the waves: june ga — shite shima ye teku, the ship floating about stranded on an island.

A tablet with the name of the person residing hung at the door of a house; a door-plate.

The paper cover or binding of a book: ita-byōshi, board covers; kawa no —, leather binding.

Beating time to music; the impulse, or force used in doing anything: — vo 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 warui, unlucky.

Blocks of wood or bamboo struck together as a signal.

The mountings of a picture.

A whitlow.

A kind of lamp.

The even and oblique tones of Chinese words, without knowing which one cannot be a poet; prosody.

A gourd, calabash.

The sound of an arrow flying, whizzing: ya wo — hanatsu.

Supposing that; peradventure; possibly; if; perchance; by chance: — shiretara dō nasaru, if he should know, what should you do? hyotto sureba, perhaps, it may be; hyotto shitara, id.

A kind of mask.

A glacier, iceberg.
I

I に 以 Used in comp.—direction, toward, forth, or onward in time or place; as: koko yori i-nan, from this toward the south; i-sei, toward the west. See irai, iko, igewai.

I に 廡 n. Gall; bile: kuna no i, bear's gall; ushi no i, ox-gall.

I に 藤 n. Spider's thread; cobweb.

I に 猿 n. A wild hog; and (i) one of the 12 signs: i no toki, 10 o'clock at night; i no kata, N. N. W.; i no ko, a young pig; i no hi, a festival on the "hog-day" of the 10th month (o.c.); i naka no tani, the moon on the 20th day of the month (o.c.).

I に 聴 n. The stomach: i-chu, in the stomach; i no fu, the stomach; i no jō-kō, the cardiac orifice; i no ge-kō, the pyloric.

I に 意 (kokeru-bose) n. The mind, thoughts, intention, will, feeling, meaning: — to nānakore, don't be troubled about it; — ni kanan, to agree with one's ideas, or mind; — ni somoku, to be contrary to one's mind; kono i wo ajite, to perceive the meaning of; ichi i ni naru, to be one's self.

I に 話 n. The rush of which muddling in made, Juneus communis.

I に 異 (kotonari) Different; strange; unusual; extraordinary: i fu dō bo, a different father; but the same mother; i kō, foreign country; i-kō dō-on 異口皆言, all together; with one voice; unanimously: i na hito, an eccentric person; i-setsu different versions.

I に 五 (cont. of ittusu) Five.

I に 位 (kurai) n. Rank, dignity: mu i mu kasan, without rank or office; i no takai hito, a man of high rank; i wo otasu, to degrade; i ni susumu, to be promoted in rank; ichi i, the first or highest rank of nobility.

I に 勢 (iki) n. Dignity; majesty; power; authority; influence: — no arudite, one having authority; — wo furū, to show one's power; — wo otasu, to lose one's power.

Syn. iset, ken.

I に 千 n. A well: — no misu, well water; i no naka no kawazu no gotoku, like a frog in a well; i no saru, to clean a well; — no hotori ni chigo wo oku ya gotoshi (prov.), like placing a child near a well.

Syn. ido.

I に 医 n. A doctor, physician; medicine: — wo gyō to suru, to follow the business of a physician; mei-i, celebrated doctor; i-gyō, the medical profession; t'ai-i, a great doctor; yabuta, a quack.

Syn. isha.

IBA

I に 森 (menuri) n. Sleeping (mostly in comp. as, asa-i).

I-iru に 弓 t.v. To shoot with a bow: yumi wo iru, to shoot a bow; i hazusu, to shoot and miss.

I-iru に 弓 t.v. To cast; to found; to run metal in moulds: kane wo iru, to cast money; zeni wo —, to cast cash; nabe wo —, to cast pots.

I-iru に 弓 i.v. To be, to dwell; sit: doko ni i-nasu, where do you live? Kanagawa ni i-nasu, I live in Kanagawa; daidokoro ni i-nasu, he is in the kitchen; yami wo shite iaru, what are you doing? hatarai-iru, he is working.

Syn. oni.

I-iru に 弓 i.v. To lead, conduct, command, as an army.

Syn. hikari, tsubereu.

I-at に 仏 i.a. The beloved object or relic of a deceased person.

I-at に 仏 i.a. 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.

Iaku に 仏 i.a. A curtain.

I-an に 安 i.a. Medical directions; medical opinion: — wo kaku, to write down the history of a case, with the proper medicines to be used.

I-ate-ru に 仏 t.v. To shoot and hit: ya wo nato ni i-ateru, shoot an arrow and hit the mark.

I-awase-ru に 仏 i.v. To happen to be present: sono zo ni i-musette hanashi wo kitta, I happened to be present at the meeting and heard what was said.

I-ba に 仏 t.v. A place for shooting the bow; shooting ground.

I-bai に 北 i.a. To neigh: uma ga ibaru, the horse neighs.

Syn. inanaru.

Ibaru に 北 i.a. A curtain, tent.

Syn. makura, chō, tobara.

Ibara に 北 i.a. The name of a thorny tree.

Syn. odo ro.

Ibara-gaki に 北 i.a. A hedge of thorns.

Ibari に 北 i.a. Urine: — bukuro, the bladder; — no suru, to urinate.

Syn. sūkan, shōe, rokei.

Ibaru-ru に 北 i.a. To be haughty, arrogant, insolent, imperious; to boast, to vaunt, make a swell, act pompously, put on
airs: *ibatte aruku*, to swagger, strut; *ibatte hitori tobo wo suru*, to act insolently and crow over others away; *ibatte hito wo ni-sageru*, to be arrogant and despise others.

**Syn.** hokoru, rikinu.

**Ibashiten** イバシテン 豊馬心猿 (Bud) The whims, vagaries, freaks and fancies of the mind: — *kataku sei sezuar bekaranu.*

**Ihiki イヒキ 血鬼 n.** Snoring: — *wo kaku*, to snore.

**Ihiri-bi イヒリビ t.v. (coll.) To parboil, to scald, as vegetables; to roast slightly in ashes; to tease, vex: *hai ni —*, to heat in ashes; *yu de —*, to scald in hot water; *ibi koro, to annoy; to afflict or torment to death.*

**Inrusu イルス adj.** Oval: — *nari, an oval form.*

**Ino イノ a t.v. (coll.) A wart, small tumor; a knob: *ga dekita, have a wart.*

**Iono イノ n.** The pus of a moxa.

**Inot-ou イノトオ 火傷 i.v. To suppurate; to matter (only used of the moxa): *kiu ga ibotta*, the moxa has suppurated.

**Ino-to イノト n.** The knobs or round prouberances on a bell or on the head of an image of Shaka.

**Inoji イノジ n.** External hemorrhoids; blind piles.

**Inojiri-mushi イノジリミシ n.** The mantis.

**Syn.** todo.

**Inota イノタ 桧蠟 n.** A wax tree, a species of Liagustinum.

**Inowashiru イナオハシル n.** (cause. of ibou) To cause to suppurate; *yaito wo —.*

**Indo イド n.** To consider strange or dubious; to suspect.

**Syn.** atashimu, fushin ni omou.

**Indashiri-kii インダシリクイ 不寄 adv.** Strange; mysterious; dubious; doubtful; suspicious; solitary; lonely; gloomy.

**Indashirikku インダシリクュ 不寄 adv.** *Tobukishiku-omou,* to feel dubious about, to wonder at, he uncertain about: *takagato — sonj-soro,* I wonder what I should do.

**Syn.** fushin, uagawashii, atashii.

**Indashira インダシラ n.** Doubtfulness; dubiousness; mysteriousness; uncertainty.

**Induki インドキ 橋始 n.** The juniper tree.

**Induki インドキ n.** Breath; (息) blowing violently with the mouth.

**Indukuro インドクロ 駄頭 n.** The stomach.

**Syn.** i-ono-ru.

**Ii イ伊 n.** News. **Syn. shinbun.**

**Ii イ伊 n.** Cruel; unfeeling; unmerciful: — *wa hito,* a cruel person.

**Syn.** nasakkenki, mogo.

**Ii イ伊 n.** To emit smoke: *hi ga ibotta,* the fire smokes.

**Syn.** fuchisho, kutoru.

**Iisu イイヌ n.** To be smoked (met.); annoyed, tormented.

**Iisu-kii イイヌキ n.** 陰世き 影世 adj. Gloomy; dismal; disagreeable; lonely; solitary: *iisukku omou,* to feel gloomy.

**Syn.** uttoshi, urusai, kemuttai.

---

**Ibushi イブシ n.** Fumigation, smoking.

**Ibusui イブシュ t.v.** To smoke, fumigate; (met.) to annoy, vex, torment: *katsu-bushi wo ibusu,* to smoke the flesh of the bouito; *ka wo —,* to smoke out mosquitoes.

**Syn.** fubure, kuyosai, kunguru.

**Ibusi-gusuri イブシグスリ 煙薬 n.** Fumigating medicines.

**Ibusu イブス 驗造 (hokoruru mono n.)** Things or property left by the dead.

**Ibusu-ron イブスロン 報酬 n.** The doctrine of materialism.

**Ichatsuki-ku-ita イチャツキ甲叉 d.v. (coll.)** To flirt; to sport with the girls.

**Syn.** jibutsu, jibakura suru.

**Ich イチ 医治 n.** Treatment of disease.

**Syn.** ryoji, iryo.

**Ich イチ (bitotsu) One; first; primo; whole: *ichi-ichi,* each one, every one, every particular, one by one; *ichi yō,* alike, same; *ichi-do, once; ichi gi ni mo oyobazu,* without a single objection; *ichi-mu,* the whole surface; *ichi no hito,* the first of men in rank, viz., a daito-daijin; — *dai-ji,* of prime importance; — *no miya,* eldest child of the Mikado, also the chief miya of a county.

**Ichi イチ n.** The order or arrangement in which things are placed; place; situation; position: — *ga yoi,* — *ga warui.*

**Ich イチ n.** A market; a fair: *ichi-ba,* market place; *asa-ichi,* morning market; — *ni teiwo tei kau,* to buy trouble (prov.); *ichi ni itte kate koi,* go to the market and buy; *akakuma-ichi ga tatsu,* the fish market is open; *ichi-bito,* market people.

**Ich イチ n.** All the legs: — *wo dashite nigeru,* ran away as fast as his legs could carry him; — *ni nigeru,* id.

**Ich イチ n.** Number one; the first; the best: — *me,* the first; the first one; *dai —,* the very first or best.

**Ichiyakai イチハケイ n.** Clever; smart; active; keen; shrewd.

**Syn.** sabakai, hashiokii.

**Ich イチ n.** A species of scrubby oak: *kashi, id.*

**Ich イチ n.** Same as ichigo.

**Ich イチ n.** The goddess who protects merchants.

**Ich イチ n.** A merchant, trader.

**Ich イチ n.** A silver coin formerly in use, the fourth part of a ryo, — about 33 cents; the tenth part of an inch; one per cent.

**Ich イチ n.** The beginning from whole to ending; the particulars: — *wo kataru,* to tell all from beginning to end.

**Ich イチ n.** One horse-load, — *2½* piculs or *32½* lbs.; *honma, id.; karusuri, —,* = 18 kwamme or 140 lbs. avoirdupois.

**Ich イチ n.** A biographical memoir.
ICHI-DO イチド 一 度 adv. Once; one time: — mo nashi, not even once.

Syn. HITO-TABI.

ICHI-DÔ イチドー 一等 adv. All; every one; the whole; altogether; conjointly.

Syn. MINA, SUBETE.

ICHO-GAWASHI NI イチゴガワシヒ 一度替 adv. Alternately; by turns.

†ICHIDONO イチドノ i.q. ichiko.

ICHIGAI イチガイ adj. Once; one-eyed; monocular.

ICHI-GAN イチガン 一睛 One eye; one-eyed; monocular.

ICHI-GETSU-JI イチゲツジ 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.

ICHI-GO イチゴ 一莓 n. A raspberry, strawberry.

ICHI-GOJYO イチゴジョウ 紫花菜 n. The fig tree; a fig.

†ICHIJIROKU, KU イチジロク, キ adv. Same as ichijirushii.

ICHIJIRUSHI, KU-SHI イチジルシ 著明 adj. Distinct; distinguishing; 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. AKIRAKA, MEIKAKU, FUMMYÔ, TEKIMEN.

ICHI-JUN イチジン 一旬 n. One decade; one period of ten days.

ICHIKO イチコ 極志 n. A witch; a fortune-teller or spiritualist, necromancer; one who has communication with the spirits of the dead.

Syn. KUCHI-YONE.

ICHIKATSU イチカツ n. Checkered, plaid, as cloth: — jima no haori.

ICHIKE イチケ n. A female merchant or trader.

ICHI ME イチメ 一命 n. The life: — ni kakan, to endanger the life; — no nage-utsu, to throw away life.

ICHI-MEN イチメン 一面 adv. The whole surface; all over: sekai —, the whole world.

ICHI-MI イチミ 一枚 One ingredient, one party: daio ichi-mi no gwanu-ku, a pill made of rhubarb alone; — ni naru, to become one of the same party, or army; — suru, to form a party.

ICHIDÔ イチダブ 一毛 One hair: — wo nuike tenka wo ri suru no nasu, would not pluck out a hair to benefit the world (said of Yōshi, a Chinese philosopher).

ICHIMOKU イチモク 一点 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.

ICHIMON イチモン 一文 adv. Wholly; entirely; completely.

ICHI-MOTSU イチモト 逸物 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; nu —, nothing.

ICHI-NIN 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 kwamme or about 58 lbs. avoird.

ICHI-NITTO イチノヒトト n. The first of men, the Emperor, or the Prime Minister.

ICHI-NOMIYA イチノミヤ n. The principal or head Shintô temple in each province.

ICHJO イチョウ 一應 adv. One time; one occasion; once.

ICHIRAKU イチラク n. A fine kind of ratanwork.

ICHI-RAN イチラン 一輪 (hitome miru) n. One look; a compend, brief summary, epitome: — suru, to take a look at.

ICHI-RUZUKA イチリズuka 一里塚 n. Milestones; mounds of earth marking the miles on a road.

ICHICHÔ イチチョ n. The character for one, or the mark used to designate the different items of an account, etc.

ICHI-WARI イチワリ n. Ten per cent: — go bu, fifteen per cent.

ICHI-YEN イチエン 一圓 All over; the whole; everywhere; one dollar.

ICHI-YÔ イチヤウ 一様 Alike; same; with one accord: — no shina, things of the same kind.

Syn. ONAJI.

ICHI-ZA イチザ 一 斋 The whole assembly: — no hito; — suru, to sit with, or make one of an assembly.

ICHI-ZU イチズ 一途 (hituzu) adv. Only; alone; nothing else; persistently; with the whole heart: chûshin ichi zû no omot-tenuru, thinking of nothing but loyalty; ichi zu no ryûken, possessed with one idea, or feeling; — ni so no onou, 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 鎮本 n. Name of a tree, the Salisburia adianthifolia.

ICHÔ イチオ 異朝 n. Foreign country.

ICHOKU イチョク 追勲 n. The command or will left by an Emperor when dying.

ICHOKU イチョク 違勲 (mikotonori ni somuku) — suru, to infringe an Imperial order or proclamation.
**IEN** 189 **IHA**

**IENSU** イエヌス 家主 n. The owner of a house, landlord.

**ISETSU イエツェ 家庭 n.** Jesus: — Kiritsuto, Jesus Christ; — กิจ, the teachings of Jesus.

**ISETSU イエツェ 家庭 ln.** Family line; pedigree: — ごおう, of good family.

**IERUO イェロ n.** The mistress of a family; the real wife.

**IETSU イエス 家飛 (yorokobi) n.** Joy; gladness; delight; pleasure: — suru, to rejoice, to be pleased.

**IETSU イエス 家師 n.** An heir, inheritor.

**IETSUZUKI イエツスカ 家第 n.** A continuous line of houses; connections; relations.

**IBERUKA イベルカ 家主 n.** A steward; the manager or superintendent of a family.

**ICHIORT イチオト 家庭 n.** Presents to one’s household on returning from: — に suru.

**IUCHI-MIYAGE** イチウミヤゲ n. The act of giving to, or presenting to; to depend on; to trust in; rely upon.

**IGW イグ 依附 (yori-teku) — suru, to cleave to, adhere to; to depend on; to trust in, rely upon.**

**IGW イグ 異服 (kawatta nari) Strange customs; singular appearance or style of dress.**

**IGW イグ 衣服 (osore fusu) — suru, to submit through fear; to be overawed.**

**IGA イガ 刺 n.** A Burr, prickly shell: — kuri no, — a chestnut burr; — iga-guri atama, a head covered with short stiff hair, like a chestnut burr.

**IGA イガ pron. You (in contempt): — tsukureru, to chase, to hunt; the house which you built.**

**IGAKI イガキ 蘸 n.** A ladle made of bamboo; a rice basket.

**IGAKI イガキ 蘸置 n.** A picket fence, such as is seen around a miya.

**IGAKU イガク 醫学 n.** Medical school.

**IGAKU イガク 醫学 n.** Medical science; medicine.

**IGAMA-ME-Н イガマメ令合 (caust. of igani) To bend; to crook; to make crooked: — hari wo, — to bend a pin.**

**IGAMI-MU イガミム 嘔 i.v. Crooked; bent; (met.) deprived; perverse: — Hari ga iganda, the pin is bent; — ki no iganda hito, a perverse fellow.**

**IGAMI-MU イガミム 嘔 i.v. To snarl, growl, as a dog; to catterwaul.**

**IGAMA-AT-AU イガマアウ 上合 i.v. To snarl or growl at each other; to quarrel: — neko ga.**

**IGATA イガタ 蜂 n.** A mould for casting; a matrix: — tama no —, a bullet mould.

**IGATOME イガトメ 蜂の n.** A name for a fox; a go-between.

**IGE イゲ 蒸気 n.** The steam from boiling rice.

**IGE イゲ 依 n.** 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.

**IGEMI イジェン 薦 n.** Majesty, dignity.

**IGEN イゲン 薦 n.** A well-crib.

**IGOGAWA イゴガワ n.** Impressive, commanding, or authoritative appearance; majestic, august, princely: — wo tori-tsunakoru, to adjust or put one's self in a dignified posture; — tōto, great majesty.

**IGKI イギン, 依 n.** Objection; different opinion: — igi-nashi, no objection.

**IGONI イギン n. (leg.) Dissent; objection.

**IGUSU イギス 伊幾里须 n.** England: — no, English; — no koto, English language.

**IGITANAI-KU-SHI イギタナイ クル adj. Sleepy; drowsy: — igitanakte nebokeru, to be drowsy and stupid.

**IGITEN イギテン n.** After this; hereafter; henceforth: — kore yori igo, or kono igo, henceforth.

**IGO イゴ 鼻 n.** The game of checkers.

**IGUCI イグチ 鼻唇 n.** Hare-lip.

**IGU-CU イグク n.** Shooting birds with an arrow having a cord attached to it.

**IGUKI イグキ n.** A branch of sakaki, on which paper offerings are attached and placed before the Kami.

**IGUI イグイ 外 (omoi no hoka) unexpected; beyond one's expectations: — no mōke, unexpected gain.

**IGUI イグイ 外 On the outside of: — kono tiabei yori, — from the outside of this fence.

**IGUI イグイ 職業 n.** Medical profession; medical business.

**IGUI イグイ 俳句 n.** A great achievement; great or extraordinary deed; marvelous exploit.

**IGUI イグイ 跡形 (kawatta kotchii) n.** Anything strange, unnatural, or monstrous in form or shape; heteromorphous: — no bake-mono.

**IGUI イグイ 俳句 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 190

I-HAI 井海 违背 Disobedience: — suru, to disobey; shujin no itsuku ni — suru, to disobey the orders of a master.

Syn. someki.

I-HAI 井海 违背 (chigai somuki) n. Objection; dissent: — suru, to object, dissent; — wo it, id.

I-HAUSHI-su イハシュス 射外 t.v. To shoot and miss the target.

I-IRE 井源 違変 n. Failure; breach of promise: yaksoku wo — suru, to fail in fulfilling an agreement; — naku, without fail.

Syn. tagau, someki, chigareu.

I-IEN 伊戸 奇異 Uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary: — na koto.

Syn. kwa-i.

I-IHO 伊保 n. Five hundred; many; innumerable: — e yama, mountain upon mountain; — tose, many years.

I-Ino 伊鴨 職方 n. A medical prescription, or recipe.

I-Ino イノ 還邦 (koto naru kuni) n. Foreign country: — jin, foreigners.

I-Ino 伊鴨 職方 n. Different quarter of the world; different direction.

I-Ino イイホ n. See iori.

I-Ino イイ 혹은 (omoi no hoka) Surprising: unexpected: — ni izuru, to be greatly surprised; to be taken aback at something unexpected.

I-Ita イイタ adj. (coll.) Good; well; right; fine; pretty; nice: ii keshiki, a beautiful landscape; itte mo it, may, or can go; — mizu, good water; — kimono, fine clothes; do demo —, any how will do; — ki ni naru, to be able, unconcerned; — ja naa ki, it is not fine? — ka, is it right? — kimis da, it serves you right.

Syn. yot, yoroshii.

I-Ino イイ 眷 (meshi) n. Boiled rice.

I-Ino イイ 語 (oseigen) 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, inexcusable; unintelligible.


I-Ino イイ 言 n. 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 nun to in mono, what is this called? ne wo ten to in, that which is above is called heaven; na wa Kichi to in, his name is called Kichi; achi ye te o ite, go there and say so; Sada ni sakanou wo hatae koto ni ite, tell Sada to go and buy some fish; neg. iwanu or iwaizu; neg. per. inomado.

Syn. moku, katao, trugenu.

I-IAI-AU イアイア言合 i.v. (coll.) To dispute, wrangle, altercation, quarrel: futo ii-ai ni natta, suddenly began to quarrel.

I-IAKASHI-su イアイサカ t.v. To confess, or acknowledge the truth; to bear witness to.

I-Iari イアイラ n. A small red ant.

I-IKAI-su イイカア言合 i.v. To hit, guess; nazo wo ii-ate, have guessed the riddle.

I-I-WASE-su イイハセ言合 i.v. To talk over and agree upon anything; to talk and arrange: nuyouchi no koto ii-o wase e o, to talk over and arrange matters for to-morrow.

I-IYAMARU-su イイヤママル 记 Latest t.v. To mistake or blunder in saying or telling anything: ii-ayamarasu, to cause another to make a mistake in speaking.


I-Ino イイポ n. Grains of boiled rice; a wart; i.q. ibo.

I-Ino イィブ言分 n. Something to say against or about; some fault to find: omae ni — ga aru, I have something to say against you; — ga nai, no fault to find.

Syn. inose, mosuhen.

I-Ichigai-ku イイチガ言違 i.v. To mistake in telling; to say or tell incorrectly; to blunder.

I-Ichigai-mu イイチガ言訴 i.v. To be engaged, or promised to each other (in marriage).

I-Ino イイハス言寡 i.v. Or I-Ino-Hakasu イイハス言寡 i.v. To put words into the mouth of another; tell one what to say; to impress on the mind of another.

I-Ino イイハス言冒 t.v. To publish, make known, divulge; to tell and circulate anything; to blaze abroad.

I-Ino イイフレ言 t.v. To accost; to tell and circulate a matter.

I-Ino イイフレ言發 t.v. To defeat in an argument; to vanquish, refute, confute.

I-Ino イイフレ言防 t.v. To gainsay; contradict; to oppose in words; to deny; to defend in words.

I-Ino イイガ言Update n. A ladle used in serving out rice.

I-Ino イイガ言養 adj. Not worth speaking of; no use in talking about; no use in saying; untrustworthy; unreliable: — mono domo kana, how unreliable!

I-Ino イイガ言養言難 adj. Hard to say, or difficult or impossible to speak of or tell.

I-Ino イイガ言養 n. A matter or subject of dispute; excuse; pretext: ano hito no iigusa ga warui kara kara ga takasu, 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.
IHS

IHAIRUKASHI,-SU イハアラクシス t.v. To turn the conversation to something else; to make to wander away from the subject.

IHAIRU,-SU イハアル t.v. To persist in saying; to be obstinate and unyielding.

IHAIRYASU,-SU イハアリョス t.v. To circulate or give publicity to; to bruit, or noise abroad.

IHAIRUSHI,-SU イハアリョスジス t.v. To miss or fail to speak of, to fail to guess.

IHAIRUKI,-RU イハアリョクス 居間 t.v. To vindicate, exculpate; to clear from the charge of fault or crime; to explain or clear away charges.

IHAIRUDOKI,-RU イハアルドク解説 t.v. To unravel, solve, explain, interpret, analyze.

IHAIRUHE,-RU イハアレハ言入 t.v. To speak into; to propose offer, put in an offer or bid.

IHAIRUSE,-RU イハアレスセル t.v. To implore, or lay to the charge of another.

IHAIRUKI,-SU イハアルキ云際 t.v. To defeat, vanquish, beat or overcome in a discussion.

IHAIRUKU,-RU イハアルキ言態 t.v. To change or take back what one has said; to retract, disavow.

IHAIRUSHI,-SU イハアリョス席反 t.v. To say back; to retort; to answer back, reply to; to contradict, or to oppose, and to argue against.

IHAIRUKI,-SU イハアルキ言相 t.v. To impute, charge with; to blame, accuse with; to begin to say, be about to say; to propose; to accost; to address another: nandai wo —.

IHAIRUSHI,-SU イハアリョス言隠 t.v. To conceal or cover over by talking, to palliate, to deny the knowledge of.

IHAIRUKAI,-SU イハアラクケア t.v. To dispute, controvert, argue against.

IHAIRUKAI,-RU イハアラケア言兼 t.v. To dislike to tell; to find it hard to say.

IHAIRUKAI,-RU イハアラケア言掠 t.v. To obscure by telling, obfuscate.

IHAIRUKAI イハタク言方 n. Way or manner of speaking; something to say; — ga nai, impossible to say it; — nani to ka — ga ariso na mono, may be some other way of speaking or saying it.

IHAIRUKATE,-RU イハアラケアメ裏堅 t.v. To confirm, establish, ratify, settle; chikatte yakuyou wo —, to confirm a promise with an oath.

IHAIRUKASU,-SU イハアラクス言交 t.v. To exchange words; to promise; to make a verbal agreement, or engagement: nochi ni machigawameru yari ni tagai ni ii-kawashiru oku.

IHAIRUKU イハアルメ n. A vessel for holding boiled rice; i.e. obachi.

IHAIRUKI ハアリョク私. Said: Koshi no —, Confused said.

IHAIRUSHI,-SU イハアリョス時思 t.v. To contradict, deny, gainsay: hito no hanashi wo —, to contradict what another says.

IHAIRUSHI,-SU イハアリョス時聞 t.v. To tell, inform of; to communicate, let know, let hear.

IHN

IHWAME,-RU イホキハメル言究 t.v. To settle, decide, determine; to exhaust a subject, say all that can be said.

IHWOME,-RU イホイョメル言課 t.v. To confute, convince; to silence another in an argument, defeat.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言驚 t.v. To make up a story, or to explain a matter falsely, so as to clear or save one's self.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言危 t.v. To spend the whole day in talking about anything: oya no koto wo —.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言黒 t.v. To blacken by talking; to dupe; to color or varnish by words: sugi wo karausu ni —, (prov.) by reasoning to make the white heron black as a crow.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言関 t.v. To speak dispassingly of; to decry.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To speak confusedly so as to conceal the truth; to blind or mystify by talking; to mislead.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To be defeated or vanquished in an argument.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To talk cleverly: to handle a subject skillfully; to explain.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To call out, and confuse or interrupt a person who is speaking.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To speak; to oppose.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To speak.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To publish, set a-going; to circulate.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To be accustomcd or used to saying; to be in the habit of saying; to learn to talk, or speak.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To be accustomed or used to say or speak; to talk together and become intimate.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To make appear so by talking; to represent, show, or make by talking: wo wo makoto ni —, to make a lie appear to be the truth; wo koto wo nat ni —, to make out that a thing which is not.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 n. Betrothal; espousal: — wo suro, to betroth.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To betroth, affiance; to contract in marriage.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To hard or difficult to say; bad, unpleasant, or disagreeable to say.

IHWORIKA,-SU イホオリクス言開 t.v. To speak evil of, calumniate.
IIN

Inose, - ru イノセル 名 t.v. To postpone, defer, put off; とき to tell, relate: あさって made to —, to postpone speaking of it until day after to-morrow.

Inogawa, - ru イノガワル 名 t.v. To avoid speaking of; to evade, shun, or escape by saying: やがて ico —.

Insue, - ru インスル 名 t.v. To slip out of, get out of, or escape by talking.

It, - ru イト 名 t.v. To leave word, give directions: くわしく話す ひー kindaka, leaving particular directions, returned.

Itō, - ru イト名 t.v. To compute; to lay to the charge of another; to blame with: やがて つみ wo ひこ ni いわせる.

Itō, - ru イト名 t.v. (coll.) Not able to mention or speak about: といった いわすかた, could not introduce the subject.

Irō, - su イロース 名 t.v. To decry, run down, speak evil of.

Irisawa, - su イリザワース 名 t.v. Saying and going away without waiting for a reply: — ひ ひて やく。

Ishibashi, - ru イシバシル 名 t.v. To say and unravel, unfold or explain; to clear up what is obscure or difficult.

Ishikawa, - ru イシカワル 名 t.v. To speak and disseminate from; to cool or abate the desire for anything by talking; to depreciate.

Ishimahor, - su イシマホース 名 t.v. By speaking to hinder, interfere, or prevent; to interrupt.

Isshin, - su イシンス 名 t.v. To leave off talking before one is done, owing to some interruption.

Ishihori, - ru イシホーレル 名 t.v. To speak disparagingly of, decry.

Ishihori, - ru イシホーレル t.v. To dispute, altercate, wrangle.

Ishizuka, - ru イシツカ名 t.v. By speaking to hush, quiet, or still; to calm.

Isobayashi, - ru イソーバシル 名 t.v. Not able to speak or give utterance to, as from powerful emotions, or want of opportunity.

Ishigak内马 イシガカナ 名 t.v. To mistake in saying, to commit an error in speaking.

Ishigaki, - ru イシガクル 名 t.v. To begin to talk, as a child; to be derived, or coined, as a word; to be first spoken.

Isonari, - ru イソンナル 名 t.v. To mistake in saying, say incorrectly; to do harm by speaking.

Iisoshin, - su イイソシンス 名 t.v. Same as イシシン.

Iisokure, - ru イソコクルレル 名 t.v. Same as イソクリ.

Ito, - ru イト名 t.v. To say too much, or more than is proper; to speak rudely, violently or abusively.

Istogosha, - su イストゴサス 名 t.v. To say more than was necessary or proper and thus do harm.

Istomake, - ru イストマケル 名 t.v. To convince or force to yield or assent to an argument.

IIW

Isuthe, - ru イシテル 名 t.v. To say and go away, not waiting for a reply: あいすむ こ きかずに いむそて やく, without even listening to the salutation he said (what he had to say) and went away.

Iriyama, - su イリヤマース 名 t.v. 確. 言い is to say or speak; desirous of telling: あひに ひ いこ れ ざめ ひ やま お ひま に やま えも, I have many things which I wish to say to him; ひたくう, do not wish to say.

Iraosumi, - ru イラオスミ名 t.v. To overcome, vanquish, or defeat in an argument.

Itate, - ru イタテル 名 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.

Irryogante, - ru イリヨガメル 名 t.v. To censure, find fault with, reprove, repri mend.

Iritori, - ru イトリル 名 t.v. To express in words; to speak, tell, or explain in language: こ と に か か り ひ な ゆ む と と お こ こ が か ん す か し, although I understand, it is difficult to express in words.

Irisuru, - ru イリシュ名 t.v. To continue, persist in saying; to say constantly: く く こ と ご と く し ひ し ひ じ か ち ご う み, she persists in constantly saying so, and does not alter a single word.

Irisu, - ru イリス名 t.v. To pass or transmit a word or message from one to another: ひ と な か ひ お も い す ゆ ら.

Syn. Kotosukeki.

Iritisawashi, - su イリツワシ 名 t.v. To tell or say to another by a messenger; to send a messenger to say.

Irisuke イリスケ n. A command, order.

Irisuke, - ru イリスケル 名 t.v. To give orders; to command, to bid; to tell, inform.

Irisuki, - ru イリスケ名 t.v. To approach and say anything to another.

Irisukuro, - ru イリスケロ名 t.v. To mend, repair, or adjust by words.

Irisukusha, - su イリスケス ナ名 t.v. To exhaust a subject; to say all that can be said.

Irisume, - ru イリスマ名 t.v. To corner; to put one in a tight place in an argument; to silence, confute.

Irisunori, - ru イリスノリ名 t.v. To grow warm in an argument; to become more and more excited or severe in talking; to persist in saying.

Iritisutae, - ru イリスツエ名 t.v. To tell from one to another; to hand down by saying; to preach to others; to disseminate.

Iritisuku, - ru イリスケル名 t.v. To continue to speak; to take up and continue when another has left off.

Iiwake イイワケ名 t.v. Explanation; account; apology; excuse; extenuation: — も し る, to offer an apology or explanation; — か な, nothing to say in explanation; no excuse.

Iiwake, - ru イイワケル 名 t.v. To explain, clear up, or make plain; to make a distinction.
193  Iki

Iwatashi イトウタシ n. Sentence (of a judge).
Iwatashi, su イトウタス t.v. To pass a word or order to another; to give orders; to give judgment, decide; to pronounce sentence.

Iyaburi, ru イヤブリル言壷 t.v. To divulge; to break a secret; to confute or convince; to promote; to divulge a secret.

Iyō イヨ adv. No; is not; am not; (used in answering in the negative).

Iyō イヨ adv. Way, or manner of speaking, pronouncing, or saying; mode of speech or utterance; muzukushikute — ga nai, it is so difficult I cannot say it.

Syn. 1-1 Kata.

Ito, ru イトル言壷 i.v. To approach and say; to court, woo.

Izama イザマ言壷 n. Way of speaking; habit of saying; (generally used in angered or contempt): no warui hito, who is in the habit of speaking in an ill-tempered or backguard way.

Ito 異事 (kawatta koto) n. Anything strange, unusual, uncommon, or extraordinary.

Ito イト n. Spirit; temper; disposition; obstinacy; no warui hito, a bad-tempered person; cross; ill-natured; wo haru, to be obstinate, cross-grained; ni haru, to become obstinate; no hitanai, greedy (of food).

Syn. Xi, Kokoro.

Ito イト維持 (mochi kotaeru) — suru, to support, maintain; to continue in the same way without succumbing; to hold on: kono shinbunashi wo — suru, to support this newspaper.

Itraburi, ru イトラブリル意地張 i.v. To be obstinate, headstrong, unyielding.

Itraburi, ku, ku-shi イトラブリュサシ adj. (coll.) Gluttonous; greedy; fond of good eating.

Itraburi, tu イトラブリル t.v. To be obstinate, cross-grained; to hold on; kono shinbunashi wo — suru, to support this newspaper.

Itraburi-Mata イトラブリマタ adv. — de aruku, to walk with the legs widely separated; to walk in a straddling way.

Itraburi イトラブリル i.v. To shrink, contract into a smaller compass; to be small or stunted; with: samakute iikeneru, to shrink up with the cold; kono jii wa iikete dekita, this letter is written very small.

Itime, ru イタイム t.v. (coll.) To bully, hecter; to treat with insolence; to vex, tease; to annoy; to chafe; hito wo iijemaru; inu wo, to tease a dog.

Irin イリん n. A barbarian, foreigner.

Irun イリュん n. (kotonomi hito) n. An old man endowed with supernatural powers, supposed to live among the mountains.

Iritabushi イリトラブシ adj. Lovely; charming (as a child): ijirashiku omou, to regard as lovely.

Iirimuru イリムル弄 t.v. To handle, to feel, meddle with; also, to oppress, vex, tease; to insult: tanto ijirimurase, don't handle it much; hi ijirimu saru, to play with fire.

Syn. Sainamur.

Iritabushi イリトラブシ弄乱t.v. To drive away by persecuting, vexing, or oppressing.

Itsumi イツム目日 (kotonomi hi) n. Another day.

Syn. Taitsumu.

Itsumu イツム弄乱 Excited; roused to obstinacy; overbearing; — ni naru, to become excited and unyielding, as in a dispute.

Syn. Harai.

Ito イト a will or any writing made by a dying person and left for the instruction of others.

Ito イト above adv. Above; before; rokujō nen tō, above 60 years. At the end of a letter, =this is the end, or conclusion, =finis: chū yori — no mono, persons above the middle class.

Itu イト住人 n. (coll.) Dwelling; residing; living: — suru.

Syn. Suman, Jukto.

Ito イト 移住 (usori suru) n. Removal or changing one's dwelling place; emigration from one country to another: — ni, an emigrant.

Itsumu イツム弄乱 The medical art; practice of medicine.

Ika イカ adv. Below; below this; from this on; henceforth; after this: chū ika no mono, persons below the middle class.

Ika イカ island n. The cuttle-fish.

Ika イカ衣架 (kimono kake) n. A rack or stand for hanging cloth on.

Syn. Ikō, Mizokake.

Ika イカ n. Fifty days; fiftieth day; the celebration on the fiftieth day after a child's birth. Syn. Gojūnichi

Ikanakari イカナカリ無何計 (nani kodo) adv. How much? how great? very great: — ka ureshikago, how great was his joy!

Ika イカ adv. A raft of timber.

Ikaishi イカシ聲師 n. A raftman.

Ika イカ adv. In some way; how? why? =do yu wake de; — miru koto no gana, that I might in some way see it!

Ika-ikade イカイデ adv. I pray that, beseech, please: — kikase tamae, please let me hear.

Syn. Sōzō, Sōzo.

Ika-deka イカデカお (dōshite) adv. How? why? =kore ni masaru heki, how can it be better than this? = saru koto no aru, how could such a thing be?


Ika イカ adv. How? why? what? doubtful, hesitation: — sen, or itā, what shall I do? — iishaitsumasu, how are you? go ni iri kera ni ika ga nareba, being doubtful about returning in the night: kore wa — de gozaru, how is this? michi wa — de gozarimasu, how is the road? byōnin no yidai wa —, how is the sick man? — to nareba, to explain, or state the reason for, because.

Syn. Dō, Nani.
IKA

IKAGASHI, -KI-KU ECHI イカガシイ 如何數 adj. Doubtful; dubious; uncertain: amari ikagashi kara itashimasen, as it is very doubtful, I shall not do it.

Syn. OOTSUKANAI, UTAOSAWASHI.

IKAKO  イカコ 何程 How much? — aru, how much is there? — mo nai, have not much: — hou wo otte no dekinai, how much sooner I labor, I can't do it.

Syn. DORE-HODO, NANI-HODO, DONG 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 irimasen, I have given you much trouble.

Syn. 6KI, TAKURAI.

IKAI  イカ位階 n. Grade; rank: — wo kusushin, to rise in rank; — wo sadameru, to fix the number and order of ranks; — no hikuchi, of inferior rank; — no takai, of high rank. Syn. KURAI.

IKAI  イカ手  飲食 n. Medical etiquette: — wo nagawaru, — wo yoheru; — ni shumku. Ikareru イカレ 行 t.v. To repair pots, kettles, or any kind of castings: nabe wo —; to mend a kettle.

Ikareru イカレ  a kind of gold lacquer. Ikareru イカレ  a tinker; a repairer of utensils made of cast metal. Ikareru イカレ adj. Bold; courageous: — kokojo, indigestion.

IKAKU  イカ煮 胃部 n. (med.) Dyspepsia; indigestion.

IKAMESHI, -KI-KU イカメシイ 稜威 adj. Having a stern, severe, or fierce appearance; magnificent: — idenuchi, clothed in a fierce or imposing manner.

Syn. TSATSU, ARAI.

IKAMONOGUI イカモンオクイ 何物吃 n. (coll.) One who dares eat anything.

Syn. AKU-JIKI.

IKAMONO-ZUKURI イカモノザクラ n. (coll.) A maker of spurious articles.

IKAMONOZUKURI イカモノザクラ adv. A fearful-looking weapon; a name given to a sword.

IKAN イカ 外何 adv. Of interrogation, or doubt; how? what? — to suru, what shall you do? — to mo suru koto nashi, I can do nothing; kore wa ikan to mo subekurazu, I cannot possibly do this; cannot in any way do this; ikan wo nareba, to give the reason; to state why; because; ikan zo yoku beken, how can I go? Syn. DOSHITE, DOSHO, IKARI.

IKAN イカ内 胃部 n. (med.) Cancer of stomach.

IKAN イカ 遺憾 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 adj. What kind? what manner? — yuyu, what reason? kore wa — furumai zo ya, what kind of conduct is this? — hito jo, what kind of a man? kyō wa — kichi nichii zo, what a lucky day this is! Syn. DOKO-TO NA, DONNA.

IKAN イカ 如何 pron. or adv. Of interrogation, or doubt; how? what? — sen, what shall I do? kimi wo ikani tabakari nasan, how can I deceive my master? ikani shite mo yor, any way will do; ikani ya, how is it? — to nareba, if you ask how; the reason is; because. Syn. DOSHITE.

IKANIMO イカミョ adv. Indeed; very much; very; greatly: — zojitte orimasho, I know it very well; — taisei no yōsu, it had very much the appearance of a rich house.

IKANOBORI イカノボリ 絞驚 n. A kite: — xo tobasu, or — wo aguru, to fly a kite.

Syn. TAKO.

IKANU, IKANAI, IKAZU イカス 不行 (neg. of iku) Not going; will not go; will not do; iku yori ikazu ho ga ito, it is better not to go than to go.

IKARASE, -RU イカレ タせ (caust. of ikari) To make angry; to anger, exasperate.

IKARASHI, -RU イカラシ t.v. To move: kata wo —, to move the shoulders (as in walking).

IKARU, -RU イカル 行 (poten. of iku) t.v. To go; can go: — nai, can’t go, can’t be done. Ikarebu イカレブ 狂怒. Angry: — ganshokubun, angry countenance.

IKARI イカリ 番 n. An anchor; — wo ageru, to heave the anchor; — no tsuume, the fluke of an anchor; — wo ororu, to cast anchor; — suka, an anchor cable. Ikari イカリ 怒 n. Anger: — wo okasu, to excite anger; — wo fukumaru, to feel angry; — no nadameru, to soothe anger.

Syn. HARADC, IKIDORI.

IKARI -RU イカリ t.v. To be angry: — mono wo in. to talk in anger.

Syn. ORUKU, HARADC, HIPKU.

IKARI, -RU イカリ t.v. To be put into the water and kept alive, as a flower: — kana wa yoku ikarinashita, this flower (in water) has kept well in bloom.

IKARI イカリ n. A savage or angry wild boar.

IKARU イカル 桑属 n. The grossback, or linnet.

IKARUGA イカガ a wild pigeon.

IKASAMA イカサマ 何故 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. OGENI, NAROCHE.

IKASE, -RU イカセ 合行 (caust. of iku) Used in com. coll. for iku, to make to go; let go; to send; ika sete kudasare, let me go; hito wo Tōkyō ye —, to send a man to Tōkyō.

IKASHI, -RU イカシ adj. Prosperous; full of grain, as an ear of rice; stern, fearful.

IKASHI, -RU イカシ t.v. To restore to life; to revive; to let live; to keep alive: — shihin-ka-katta hito wo iku no de ikuru, to revive one almost dead with medicine; — ihi wo ikashite taka, to use stones (in a garden) so as to add to its beauty; — kaze wo ika shite iku, to spend money usefully; — tori wo ikashite oku, to let the bird live.
195

**IKAT イカタ** 模型 n. A mould, matrix for casting; i.q. *yata.*

**IKATUGAMIASHI, -KI-KU イカツガマシ adj.** (coll.) Rough; harsh; rude in manner.

**IKETSU, -KI-KU イケツ adj.** Rude; harsh; rough in manner; churlish: — *hito,* a person rough in manner.

**IKATEN, -KI-KU イケテン adv.** Rude, harsh.

**IKA** イカ n. 1. Squid; *ikari,* a kind of squid. 2. Deer. 3. Deer to eat. 4. Sardine. 5. Fish. 6. *i* to burry in the ground; *kari* to offer as sacrifice; *tani* to give an opinion; *mitai* to be good. — *i,* to keep alive; to be alive: *hito* to keep them alive; *sakana* to keep fish alive by putting them in a basket in the water; *ikete oku,* to let live; *kikeshi toki,* while he was alive.

**IKA- RU イカル n.** 1. A pond, artificial lake. 2. *ru* to keep alive; to be alive: *hito* to keep them alive; *sakana* to keep fish alive by putting them in a basket in the water; *ikete oku,* to let live; *kikeshi toki,* while he was alive.

**IE イェ n.** In vulg. coll., is used often as an affix to adjectives to intensify their meaning, as *ike-suri;* *ike-buto.*

**IIE イイ池 n.** 1. A pond, artificial lake. 2. *ko* to keep alive; to be alive: *hito* to keep them alive; *sakana* to keep fish alive by putting them in a basket in the water; *ikete oku,* to let live; *kikeshi toki,* while he was alive.

**IIE-RU イイる n.** (coll.) To bury in the ground; to plant: *gomi* to touch ni —, to bury litter in the ground; *hashira* to set up or plant a post; *haka* to —, to bury in the grave; *hi* to —, to cover fire with ashes.

**IIZUMERU イズメル n.** [poten. of *iiku,* com. coll. *for yuku*] Can go: *kono* *mi* *chi* *wa* *kuru* *ka,* is this road passable? *konnichi* *Tokyo* *ya* *kuru* *ka,* can you go to *Tokyo* today?

**IIKARA イイクラ n.** Washing anything without injury to the color (by using kerosene oil).

**IIKAN イイナ n.** A flower kept alive by putting in the water.

**IKI イキ n.** Coals of fire kept alive by covering with ashes.

**IUZUMERU イズメル n.**

**IIKORI, -RI イイコリ 生抽 n.** (coll.) To take alive; take prisoner: *hito* to —, to take a man prisoner; *shika* to —, to catch deer alive.

**IIKANZAKI, -RI イイカザキ n.** (coll.) To play roughly or rudely: to romp.

**IIKA イイカ n.** A live hedge.

**IIKE イケ n.** 普通部 (osore yamanai) *suru,* to fear and reverence.

**IIKAI イキイ n.** 養鶏場 n. (med.) Gastrodynia.

**IIKAI イキサイ n.** 1. An offense against police regulations; a misdemeanor: *sabansho,* police court.

**IIKAMO イキマオ 生造 n.** A kind of food made of raw fish.

**IIKEN イケン** 意操 n. 1. Authority, influence, power. — *suru,* to advise, admonish; *mo* to give one's opinion, or advice; *mochissu,* not to follow advice; — *gaki,* a written opinion.

**IIKEN イケン n.** 意操 n. 1. Authority, influence, power. — *suru,* to advise, admonish; *mo* to give one's opinion, or advice; *mochissu,* not to follow advice; — *gaki,* a written opinion.
IKO

IKOKU イコク 異国 n. A different country, foreign country.

IKON 井コン 遠役 (nokoru urami) Malice; resentment; enmity; spite or ill-will: — wo fukun, to retain malice.

IKOROSHI-su イクロス射殺 i.v. To shoot and kill with an arrow.

IKOWASHHI-mu イコハシ没息 (caust. of ikok) To cause, order, or let rest.

IKOYAKA, IKOYOKA イコヤカ adj. Dignified; genteel, refined.

IKU イク See iki, to go.

IKU イク 機 adv. How many: — do, how often? — tabi, how often? — tari, or — nin, how many persons? — e, how many folds, how often? — ka, or — ichi, how many days? — tsuki; — toshi; — yo; — aai; — ri, how many miles? — man, how many myriads? iku hodo nio muku, in a very short time.

Syn. nani.

IKUKA イクバ n. A mark for shooting at with the bow.

Syn. mato.

IKUKURYU イクバク矢許 (nanihodo) A certain quantity or number; an indefinite number; some; — no nashi, not much, or a little while.

Syn. ikura.

IKURI 井クリ 猿頭 n. (lit. pig-neck) Short necked: — no hito.

IKUGUMI-mu イクグム i.v. To feel indignant; to be angry.

Syn. fuzukumu.

IKUSASHII, KI-KU イクサシシ 棵髪 adj. A long time; a long time to come: — medetaku soi-toge nasare, I wish you much happiness for many years (in congratulating a newly-married couple).

IKUKOJIRU イクコジル 生足日日 n. Good or lucky day; fortunate day.

IKUZAI, KI-SHI イクサチ adj. (coll.) Devoid of spirit, or courage; weak or craven-hearted; pusillanimous, idle, lazy: ikujI no su hito.

IKUKURUSHI イククルス n. Life prolonging medicine; elixir of youth.

IKUMIDAKE イクミダケ n. A bamboo having a thick foliage.

IKUN 井昆 遣詣 n. The commands, instructions, or will of a dying person: kumpu no — wo mamoru.

IKUN イクン 傘勲 (oI naru tegara) Great merit.

IKURA イクラ 機々 adv. How much, how many: — de gozunamisA ka, how much is it? nedan no a, what is the price? kou hon wa mada ikura mo aru, there still are many of these books; — demo yoI, as many as you please.

Syn. dore-hodo, nan-hodo.

IKURI イクリ n. The stones or rocks on the shore or bottom of the sea.

IKUSA イクサ軍 n. An army; war: — shuu, to war, to fight; — wo idomu, to challenge to fight; — wo idasu, to march out an army; — hikigyu, to lead an army; — no dogu, weapons of war; — no kuni, a general.

Syn. gunzei, tatakai, kassen.

IKUSABITO イクサビト n. A warrior, soldier.

IKUSAYODAI イクサバドアイ adv. (nani hodo, dono kuru) Several tens; many tens; many; how many? — no hito, many persons; — tabi, many times.

IKUSABURU イクサブる adv. Many; very many; how many?

IKUTSU イクツ個 adv. How many; karu wa —, what is the number? how many? omae no o toshi wa —, how old are you?

Syn. ikura, nambo.

IKUYU-HI-MO イクユ-ヒモ Used in beseeching, imploring, or requesting; earnestly, urgently: yoroshiku o tanomi moshimasu, I urgently request; — tanomi-masu, id.

IKWAI イクワ伊 譲合 n. Medical society.

IKWAN イクワ恩 譲合 n. (med.) The cephalo-agus.

IKWAN イクワ恩 以報 adv. Since then; ever since; from that time: mukashi —, from ancient times.

Syn. kawakata, irai.

IKWAN イクワ恩 位階 n. Rank and office

IKWAN イクワ恩 現念 n. The stomach.

IKWAN イクワ恩 貢冠 n. Full dress: — tadasuki.

IKYAKU イキヤク 猿却 (coll.) — suru, to be troubled, annoyed, perplexed.

IMA 井馬 居間 n. A sitting room.

IMA 伊ッマ h. adv. Now, the present; modern; more; soon: — no yao, the present age or generation; — yori, or — kara, henceforth, after this; — goro, or — jibun, now, at present; — made, until now, to this time; — sukoshi, a little more; ima ya ima ya to matsu, to wait in momentary expectation; — hitotsu, one more; ima ni, now, presently; imadeki, of modern make; — hitori, the other person; — ichido, once more; — kaeran, will return soon.

IMAHIRO イマヒロ 旧 n. A new acquaintance.

IMACHI-No-TSURI 井松多手キ居持月 The moon on the 17th day of the month (o.l.); it is worshiped, the people watching for its rising.

IMADA イマダ 未 adv. Yet, still; with a neg. not yet: — konu, not yet come; — konu ma ni, before he comes; watakasu mo imada Yo- kohama ni orimasu, I am still living in Yokohama.

Syn. mada.

IMADAISHIKI イマダシキ adj. Crude; immature.

IMA イマ未射前 n. The posture or attitude in shooting the bow: — ga ashi.

IMA-IMA 伊マイマ adv. At once; immediately; soon: — to naru, to be at the point of death.

IMA-MASHILHI, KI-KU イママシイシミ未射前 adj. Disagreeable; disgusting; unpleasant; provoking; unlucky; very; exceedingly: — koto wo iu wa, don't speak of anything disagreeable or unlucky.

Syn. iba-na, fukutsu-na, hanahadashi.

I-MASHI イマシ adv. The; then; thereupon; at last =sokode; yūyō.

I-MASHI, -RU イマシ渋 pron. You.

I-MASHI, -RU イマシ渋 i.v. To be; to dwell,— used only of gods or superior beings: kami wa ten ni imasu, God is in heaven.

I-MASHI, -RU イマシ渋 adv. Now at last; now (after so long a time); with a neg. no longer; no more: — sō wa inarenai, it is too late to say it now; — kokkai shite mo oyobanai, it is now too late to repent; — yūjī shite mo naarimasa, no treatment will now be of any use; — no yō ni oboete odoroku, it took me by surprise, though I had expected it.

I-MASHI イマシ adv. Then; thereupon; at last =sokode; yūyō.

I-MASHI イマシ渋 adv. (coll.) Just now; a moment ago. Syn. senkoku.

I-MASHI イマシ渋 i.v. Instruction, admonition, caution, counsel, warning, correction, punishment, reproof, prohibition; confinement, bonds: kami hotoke no —, the correction or chastisement of the gods; — no nawa, the cord with which criminals are bound; hidoi ni —, to get severely punished; — wo toku, to release or untie the cord by which one is bound. Syn. shi-oki, korashime.

I-MASHIKE イマシケ i.v. To admonish, caution, counsel; to warn; to threaten; to punish; to correct, chastise; forbid, prohibit; to bind with cords (as a criminal): kodono wo —, to instruct a child in the right way; togarin wo —, to punish a criminal.

I-MASHIWA イマシハ 今 (same as ima wa, the being redundant).

I-MASUKARI, -RU イマスキル adv. To be; to dwell (same as imasu).

I-MAWA イマ末期 (mate go) The end of life; the time of death: — no kūta, moment of death; — no toki, id.

I-MAYO イマ ado n. A son or daughter at any particular age; also, the present or modern style; fashionable: — wo utau; — sugata, the present style of dress; — iro, a deep red color.

I-MEI イメイ or IMEI イメイ 随火 n. Sacred fire, such as is kindled in a Miya.

I-MEIGEN イメゲン 殷勤 n. Secret intrigue or plot; a conspiracy: — wo kumadoru.

I-MEMON イメモン 滅邦 Adultery: — suru, to commit adultery.

I-MUTSU イムトす 騏殺 — suru, to die, perish.

I-MU イム 隈部 (kakushidokoro) n. The private parts; secrets.

I-ME イメ 意思 n. A dream (same as yume).

I-MERITO イメリト n. Persons who used the bow and arrow in the ancient hunting excursions of nobles.

I-MEI イメイ 由命 n. The will or commands left by one dying, used especially of the Tenshi.

I-MEREI, -RU イメ雷 t.v. To bite.

I-MEI イメ 意思 n. Meaning, sense, significance: — no fukai koto, an affair of deep significance; nani ka imi no aru koto, a matter which has some meaning.

I-MEI イメ 祭 n. Purification; abstaining from unclean things; dislike.

I-MEI イメ 祭 n. The mourning on the death of a relative: — ga kakaru, to be in mourning; — ga aketa, the period of mourning is ended; chichi no imi, mourning on the death of a father; — no uchi, during the time of mourning.

I-MEI, -MU イメ t.v. To dislike, have an aversion for, disgust for; to avoid; to shun, abstain from; to be superstitious: shinda mono wo miru wo imu, to avoid looking at a dead body; ashiki kotoba wo —, to avoid using unlucky words; kegare wo —, to shun an unclean thing; kono kusuri wa harumi onna — ni —, this medicine should be avoided by pregnant women.

I-MEI, -MU イメ 意思 n. The meaning, sense, significance: — wa wakaranu.


I-MEI-BUKU イミブク 摂服 n. Clothes worn during mourning: — ga kakarite wa kami ye mairarenu, we must not visit the miya when dressed in mourning.

I-MEI, -BU イメぶ The meaning, sense, significance: — wa wakaranu.


I-MEI-BUKU イミブク 摂服 n. Clothes worn during mourning: — ga kakarite wa kami ye mairarenu, we must not visit the miya when dressed in mourning.

I-MEI-CHEI イメチエ混血 n. Misconstruction; mistake in the meaning.

I-MEI-GOMEN イメゴメン 慰射 n. Excused from mourning in order to attend an one's duty: — wo iketsukerareru.

I-MEI-BAKARI, -RU イメバカラ i.v. To be timid, modest, deficient: — koto naki, boldness; freedom from deficiency.

I-MEI-JI, -KE イメじ adj. Grand; splendid; excellent; beautiful; exceedingly; very: imijū mizore furu yo, a very sleeky night; imijū ureshii, very sad; on keshiki no imijū wo mi-tatematureba, when he sees your excellency's splendor; onna mo to imijū to mi-tatematureba, the woman also appeared exceedingly beautiful; imijū higagoto nari, it is an egregious mistake.

I-MEI-SHII, -KI-KU イメシイ, イメキ切 n. Modern in style; like the present custom; fashionable. Syn. imayō, tōsei, funa.

I-MEI-SHI イメ修美 n. The; same as imameshi.

I-MEI-SHI イメ修美 n. The; same as imameshi.

I-MEI-SHI イメ修美 n. Abstaining from unclean things; purification.

I-MEI-SHI, -KI-KU イメシイ, イメキ切 n. Modern in style; like the present custom; fashionable. Syn. imayō, tōsei, funa.

I-MEI-SHI イメ修美 n. The; same as imameshi.

I-MEI-SHI イメ修美 n. The; same as imameshi.
INA 201

INAGA イナガ n. A kind of insect that infests rice fields; a locust: — maro, id.
INAGOKI イナゴキ n. Rice stubble.
INAGURA イナグラ n. A storehouse for keeping rice.
INAGUSA イナガサ n. Rice in the stalk, i.e. ine.
INAI イナイ 1. On or towards the inside: kore yori — iru bekarazu, must not enter within this, or inside of this.
INAJIMI-MU 井納形 坐具 i.v. To become used to living in; to be at home in, or accustomed to a place.
SYN. inareri.
INARI 井桁田 田舎 n. Any place away from the capital; country: — mono, a countryman, rustic; — fu, country style (of dress, or manner); — kara, boorish, rustic; — udo, a countryman.
SYN. densha.
INARI-RU 井桁田る i.v. To be countrified; to be rude or rustic in manner and appearance.
INARKERU 井桁田く i.v. Countrified; rustic; rude in manner and appearance.
SYN. inakari.
INASOGI イナソギ n. A hatchel for separating the grains of rice from the stock.
INAMI-MU イナミ 紫 t.v. To decline, refuse; deny: Kimi no ose inami-gataku, I cannot refuse to do as my lord says; kataku inamuy, firmly decline.
SYN. jita suru, jisuru, kotowar.
INAMURA イナムラ 禅僧 n. Stacks of rice-straw.
INAMUSHI イナムシ n. The rice-insect, locust.
INANAKI-KU イナナクト丘 i.v. To neigh: uma ga —, the horse neighs. SYN. 180.
INANOME イナノメ n. Daybreak; early dawn.
SYN. akatsuki.
INASO-RO 井桁田落 t.v. To change one's seat, or adjust one's self in a seat.
INASE イナセ — na, adj. Gay; foppish; dandishy: — otoko.
†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.
SYN. sekirei.
INABARI-BU 井桁田奉行 i.v. To sit in a row, or in ranks.
INABARE-RU 井桁関居道 t.v. To be used to a place, become familiar or accustomed to living in a place: kono ie ni inarete oru.
SYN. inajimu.
INABARE-RU 井桁関居道 t.v. To change a place, or adjust one's self in a place.
SYN. yoku, suru.
INARI イナリ 1. The god of rice, who employs the fox as his servant, — worshiped on the horse day of the 2nd month (O.C.).
INAKA イナカ n. A south-east wind.
INAKURU イナクル 立交 n. Lightning as seen in a summer evening.
SYN. inazuma.
†INAU, or INA- イナウ Same as iya-.
INAXUMA イナクマ 鹹妻 b. Lighting.
SYN. inabikari.

IN-CHI インチ 地方 Same as in-i (Bud.).
INCHI インチ (Eng.) Inch=8.38184 fat.
INCHI インチ風線 n. Woodrow.
INDE インデ Swapping; exchanging; barter: — ni suru, to swap, trade.
INDO インド 印度 n. India: Toindo, East Indies.
INDÔ インド引導 (michibiku) n. Guiding, showing the way; — but commonly spoken of funeral ceremonies performed to guide the soul to the other world: — wo wataten, to perform funeral services for a deceased person.
INE-RU イネる i.v. To sleep; to be in bed.
SYN. nenu.
INE イネ 米 n. 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.
INE-MU イネ坐 n. Going; drowsy; to sleep while sitting: — wo suru, to sit dozing.
INGLE インゲン 禁豆 n. A kind of white bean, Phaseolus vulgaris.
INO イノ 森政 Polite; courteous; civil; kind: — no aisatsu, a polite or kind welcome; hito wo — ni motenasu, to entertain a person courteously; — burei, over-polite and annoying.
SYN. nengoro, shinsetsu, teinei.
INGO インゴ 隠郭 (kakushi kotobu) n. Disguised, secret, or concealed language; an enigma, riddle.
INGO インゴ 素行 adj. Inhuman; cruel; hard-hearted: — na shito.
INGWA インガ ワ果 n. (A Bud. word, in, the cause; gwa, its fruit or effects) Conduct or deeds and their reward; cause, reason: — no mukashi, retribution, or punishment for one's deeds in a previous state: — no me ni au, to meet the reward due to one's deeds, as when some misfortune befalls one; nen no — de konna kurur wo suru, what evil have I done (in a previous state) that I should suffer such trouble?
INGYO インギョ 顔形 n. A seal, stamp.
SYN. han, iman.
IN-E イネ 村位 (Bud.) The existence of Buddhist deities in an inferior state previous to their deification: — no toki.
IN-NU イヌ 行 i.v. To go; to leave; the past.
SYN. yoku.
IN-NIN イニン 委任 Trust, charge: — suru, to commit to, give in charge, entrust, appoint: — jo, a letter of authorization.
SYN. itaku suru, yudaneru, azukeru.
INSHI イシ 住 ipp. of inn- = yukishii, gone, past: — toshii, a past year.
INSHIHE イシヘ父 Past times or ages; ancient time; antiquity: — no hito, an ancient; — no mishii, ancient doctrines; — yori tsutawaru, come down from antiquity.
SYN. mukashi.
INITSU イニツ 宿主 n. Retirement, seclusion: — wo konono.
INJA インジヤ 陥者 n. A hermit, recluse; one who lives in retirement, or has forsaken the world.
INJI インジ 隠事 (kakureta koto) n. A concealed or hidden affair; a secret, mystery; *wo abaku, to divulge a secret.

Syn. MITSUI, NAISHOGOTO.

INJ インジ 印地 n. Marbles; a sham battle (obs.): *wo niwn, to play marbles.

INJ インジ 印字 n. The last, or rhyming syllable in Chinese poetry.

INJI インジ インテ n. Obscene talk.
INJI インジ (cont. of teshi) The past.

INJ インジ 隠主 n. The superior of a monastery, abbot.

INJU インジュ 言数 (kazu) The number of anything; *tawara no —, the number of bags; *hito no —.

INJUN インジュン 因論 — suru, to procrastinate, delay, temporize; to put off from day to day: *waru koto *wo aratameya *wo omoinagata — su; — kosoku.

Syn. NOMEN-GURAI.

INKA インカ 印 palp n. A graduation, or diploma given to a pupil on becoming proficient (Bud.).

Syn. MENTO.

INKAN インカン 印籤 n. A stamped ticket shown as a passport; a ticket, a pass.

INKEN インケン 引見 — suru, to introduce, as a foreign official to the Emperor.

INKI インキ 隱気 Cloudy; dark; dull; sombre; gloomy; *wo neki, a gloomy house; — na *hito, a gloomy person; — ni *hito, gloomy day.

INKO インコ 鳥哥 n. A parrot.

Syn. Ömu.

INKO インコ 惣行 (midara no okonai) n. Lewd conduct; licentiousness.

INKWA インクワ 蜂火 n. A kind of phosphorescent light, ignis fatuus.

INKYO インキョ 隠居 n. Living in retirement or seclusion; retired from business; *kagyo *wo yonatta — *wo suru, to resign business and retire into private life.

INKYO インキョ 隠居 n. (med.) Membran virile.
Syn. TENKOKO, MARA, CHIMBO.

INNEN インネン 因縁 n. (Bud.) Affinity or relation in a previous state of existence, according to which the condition or lot in this life is supposed to be determined; cause, reason, secret affinity, relation, or connection: *nun no — *de yorogi shimasu, what is the cause of this affinity? *dō yī — *de kō watta, what is the reason of my being in this condition? *suin-su no innen yue *dōmo shihata no nai, as it is owing to a cause which existed in a previous state there is now no help for it.

Syn. INGW."
INSAI インサキ 印刷 — suru, to print, publish: — kyoku, publishing bureau.

INSHI インシ 印紙 n. Stamped paper: — zei, stamp duty.

INSHI インシ 陰士 n. A retired scholar or learned man who lives in seclusion.

INSHIN インシン 音信 n. Tidings, word, communication, account, “message: — ga nai, there are no tidings; — wo teishu, to send word.

INSHITSU インシツ 隐蔽 n. Kindness, or charity done in secret. Syn. in-toku.

INSHÔ インショウ 陰病 n. (med.) Internal congestion: — no shôkan, internal fever.


INSHÔ インショウ 引締 n. A quotation for proof or confirmation; a reference added as proof.

INSHOKU インショク 飲食 (nomi kui) Eating and food: — suru, to eat and drink: — wo teishu shimu, to be careful about what one eats and drinks.

INSHU インシュ 飲酒 (eake wo nomu) Drinking wine, or ardent spirits.

INSHÔ インショウ 因習 (naru) n. Confirmed habit: — no hisashiki tsui ni yamuru koto atawasu.

INSSU インソウ 引尾 (hiki-iru) — suru, to lead, command, as an army.


INSSU インソウ 貸数 n. The number: — nani hodo, what is the number.

INSUI インスイ 喝水 n. The semen. Syn. seiyeki

INTAKU イントカ 陰宅 n. The dwelling of a person living in retirement.

INTÔ イントウ 充富 (makoto ni ataru) — naru, hitting the point.

INTOKU イントク 陰徳 n. Charity, or meritorious deeds done in secret: — wo tsuru.

INTOKU イントク 益徳 n. Benefit, profit.

INTÔ イントウ 隱適 — suru, to retire from the world, become a recluse: — ja, a hermit.

INU イヌ 不居 (negi o iru) Not in: inu ka, is he in? inakatta, was not in.

INU イヌ 犬 n. A dog, also, one of the 12 calendar signs: — no ko, a pup; — ga kado wo manoru, the dog guards the house: — ga hoeru, the dog barks, — no toki, 8 o'clock at night; — no kata, the W N. W.; — ga kamiau, the dogs fight; — wo keishikakeru, to set a dog on; — jini wo suru, to die like a dog, useless and unknown; kai — ni te wo kusuveru (prov.), to have the hand bitten by the dog which feeds it.

INU イヌ 陰 n. One of the 12 calendar signs: — no ko, a pup; — ga kado wo manoru, the dog guards the house: — ga hoeru, the dog barks, — no toki, 8 o'clock at night; — no kata, the W N. W.; — ga kamiau, the dogs fight; — wo keishikakeru, to set a dog on; — jini wo suru, to die like a dog, useless and unknown; kai — ni te wo kusuveru (prov.), to have the hand bitten by the dog which feeds it.

INU イヌ 陰々雨 n. A long rain.

INUKAIRO イヌカイロ n. Figures of dogs made of papier mâché carried when a child is taken to a miya to worship; they are supposed to defend from evil.

INUBASHIRI イヌバシリ n. A very narrow path between the wall of a shiro and the moat.

INUBITO イヌビト n. A name given to the Imperial guard.

INUSEGO イヌセゴ n. A lattice screen placed before a door to keep dogs from entering the house.

INUIKU イヌイク n. Tanacetum marginatum.

INU-GO イヌゴ路岐病 n. A swelling of the lymphatic glands in the arm-pit or groin.

INUKAIHOGI イヌカヒグ The Constellation Aquila, or Herdsman of the Chinese fable. Syn. kengo.

INU-KU イヌク 射貫 t.v. To shoot an arrow through; pierce by shooting.

INU-MAKI イヌマキ n. Podocarpus macrophylla.

INU-MONO イヌモノ 狩物 n. A kind of sport, consisting in chasing a dog and shooting at it with the bow and arrow from horseback.

INU-TADE イヌタデ n. Polygonum nodosum.

INU-EN イヌエン Same as innen.

INU YO イヌヨ 錯用 (hiki machiyu) n. (gram.) A quotation: — suru, to quote.

INU-YO イヌヨ 隕陽 The male and female, or active and passive principles of nature, according to Chinese philosophy.

INU-YO イヌヨ 頭背 — suru, to surround, encircle. Syn. kaku-mu.

INU-YO イヌヨ 遠尿 (med.) Urinating when asleep.

INUKAIHOGI イヌカヒグ n. Lascivious desires; lust; lewdness; venery.

INUKAIHOGI イヌカヒグ 灭尿 n. Stamp duty.

INUI イノイ インゼン 院官 n. A writing or order from a Mikado who has retired from the throne.

INU イヌ 印 n. Inu, a dog, also n. A dog; — no ko, a pup; — ga kado wo manoru, the dog guards the house; — ga hoeru, the dog barks, — no toki, 8 o'clock at night; — no kata, the W N. W.; — ga kamiau, the dogs fight; — wo keishikakeru, to set a dog on; — jini wo suru, to die like a dog, useless and unknown; kai — ni te wo kusuveru (prov.), to have the hand bitten by the dog which feeds it.

INU イヌ 伊奴 — koe, talk; to talk to; to tell; — no koe, a story; — ga kado wo manoru, the dog guards the house; — ga hoeru, the dog barks, — no toki, 8 o'clock at night; — no kata, the W N. W.; — ga kamiau, the dogs fight; — wo keishikakeru, to set a dog on; — jini wo suru, to die like a dog, useless and unknown; kai — ni te wo kusuveru (prov.), to have the hand bitten by the dog which feeds it.

INO イノ イノ Tetsu — suru, to turn, or set a dog on; — jini wo suru, to die like a dog, useless and unknown; kai — ni te wo kusuveru (prov.), to have the hand bitten by the dog which feeds it.

IPPAI イっぱい — cup (see hai) One cup or glass full: miizu ga — ni natta, it is become full of water; — ni tengu, pour it full; miizu — chôdai, I will give me a glass of water; toshi —, a full year.

IPPAI イっぱい 一敗 (hitoe make) A single defeat: — chi mamureru.

IPPAI イっぱい 杯 (coll.) Stopping for one night, as in traveling: go — natsure.

IPPAI イッパイ 一般 adv. Whole; universal; general: sekai —, the whole world; fuka —, the whole city; sore to — da, it is just like that; — ni, universally.
Iran  イラン (coll. for iranu, neg. of ふる) Don't want.

Iranai イランai (coll. for iranu, neg. of ふる) — mono, useless things; — kotoba, useless words; kore wa — ka, do you want this?

Iranakiri イランキリ adj. Rough; rude; without ceremony.

Syn. buriki.

Iranze イランゼ (neg. subj. of ふる) If you do not go in; if you don't want: — nuranu, must go in; — kaeshi-nuacare, if you don't want it bring it back.

Irabagiri イラバギリ i.v. To have the skin corrugated and rough from cold; gooseseal; samui kaze ga ni shimite hada ga —, because the wind is cold and piercing my skin is like goose-skin.

Syn. torihirada ni naru.

Irare イラレ adj. (pass. or pot. of ふる) Sen-koku asuko no uchi ni irarashita, he was in yonder house a few minutes ago; kono ateni tokoro ni irarenu, I cannot live in such a hot place as this; so nagaku iraretene wa komaru, I shall be inconvenient if it be occupied by him so long.

Irare イラレ i.v. To be impatient.

Irase イラセ 仕前 (caus. of ふる) To cause, make, or let roast or parch: kinuo wo —, to cause great trouble or anxiety to another.

Irashashi イラッシャー 被露入 i.v. Polite coll. in speaking to another, either in coming, going, or being. (In Tokyö coll. this is pronounced irashashii) Achira ye irashare, go there; kochira ye irasharemase, come here, or come in here; donna wa ni-kai ni —, master is up stairs; doko ye irashamarinu, where are you going?

Syn. oide.

Irataka イラタカ 平高 n. A kind of flat-shaped rosary.

Iratsuhime イラツヒメ n. A young lady.

Iratsuke イラツスケ n. To be excited, impatient, peevish; mune ga —.

Iratsuke イラツケ n. A young gentleman.

Iresu イレス入 t.v. To put into; to place in, take in, insert; to use, employ; to bear, put up with, allow: te wo futokoro ni —, to put the hand in the bosom; hako ni —, to put into a box; isame wo —, to admonish, or acquaint, consent; also to obey or follow advice; mukho wo —, to bring a son-in-law into one's family by marrying the daughter; fue wo minato ni —, to bring a ship into harbor; nen wo —, to pay attention to; hima-do —, to give time to.

Iresu イレス入 i.v. To be parched, toasted; to be impatient, fretful, cross, peevish; kowo mune wo yoku iemashita, these beans are well parched; ki no ireta hito, an impatient person.

Iresu イレス入 i.v. Artificial tooth: — wo suru, to put in an artificial tooth.
206

IRI-AGE イロアゲ色揚 n. Restoring a color to its original lustre: — wo suru.

Syn. junshoku.

IRI-AI イロアイ色相 n. The colors, coloring, appearance: — ga yoi, the coloring is good; teki no — wo miru, to see the state or appearance of the enemy.

IRI-BANASHI イロバナシ色話 n. An obscene story, love talk: — no jama wo suru, to interrupt a love affair.

IRI-BUMI イロドリ彩 n. Painting; coloring: — ga yoi; — wo suru.

IRI-DORI イロドリ狩 t.v. To ornament with a variety of colors; to color, paint: — wo, — to paint a picture with many colors.

Syn. saishiki suru, edoru.

IRI-IRO オリエ n. Older brother; i.q. ani.

IRI-KOE イロコ n.

IRI-KO-RE イロハ n. Mother.

Syn. hana.

IRI-NO イロノ n. The first three syllables of the Japanese syllabary; the A B C; the alphabet; the name of a verse composed of the syllables of the alphabet.

IRI-OU イロヲ狩 t.v. To handle, meddle with; to quiz, jeer, or to speak ironically.

Syn. AME-MAE, MAE-KASHI.

IRI-OI イロオ狩 t.v. To decline, refuse.

IRI-IRO イロイロ色 adv. Various; many; of different kinds; diverse: hon ga — ara, have various kinds of books: — na koto wo itu, to speak of many things: — goromo, a garment made of patches of different colors.

Syn. shiroy, sama-zama.

IROKA イロカ色半 n. Color and fragrance; beauty and loveliness of women: hana no —, the color and fragrance of a flower; taenaru —, exquisite loveliness: — ni mayou, to be fascinated by female beauty.

IRO-KE イロケ色気 n. Love or fondness for the opposite sex: — ga tsuita, arrived at the age of puberty.

IROE-ZUKI, KU イロエ Zukii色気付 i.v. To arrive at the age of puberty: mune me ga —.

IRONI-CHIGAI イロキチガ色彩差 n. Insanity caused by love for the other sex.

IROKO イロコ鼻 n. Dandruff; the scales of a fish.

Syn. FUKU, UROKO, KORE.

IRONKU イロンク n. i.q. wrokoen.

IRONCHI イロチナ色町 n. The prostitute quarter of a town.

IRON-ME イロメ色目 n. Appearance; manifestation: taihitsu no —, appearance of ennui.

IRONO イロノ色目 n. Amorous looks: — wo tsukau.

IRONZU イロズ n. A Mohammedan.
Interj. expressing doubt, disinclination.

A fish-market.

Pure; clean; undefiled; holy: — koko, a pure heart; isugiyoku shisu, to die honorably, or with glory.

Sand.

Variegated leaves.

The particulars, minutiae, minute detail: — wo iu, to tell the particulars; — wo kiku, to hear the particulars.

Sister.

Particularly: minutely; circumstantially.

The bravery, gallantry, intrepidity.

Remonstrance, reproof, admonition, caution, warning, or advice to a superior: — wo iu; — wo kiku.

To embolden, inspire with courage, or spirit; to inspire, encourage, animate, urge on; koma wo, — to urge on one's horse.

To reprove, caution, remonstrate, admonish, or plead with a superior; to expostulate with: kimi oya nodo wo, — to remonstrate with one's master or parent.

Dolphins.

Kareful, vigilant; neglectful; inattentive: — ni naru; i.e. yurukase.

To be bold, intrepid person.

To soothe, appease, please, delight (of the gods): komi wo, — to please the gods; kami wo isamenn nu no oto, the sound of the bell which is pleasing to the gods.

A bold, intrepid person.

To be bold, courageous, intrepid, valiant, gallant, chivalrous: isnde teki ni nukau, he boldly faced the enemy.

An inheritance, heritage.
ISH, or ISAOISHI イサオイシ n. Merit; great, eminent, or distinguished deeds; — no aru hito, a distinguished man; — wo tateru, to be heroic; isao-shi-bite, a hero.

Syn. kō.

ISAO イサオ n. A hero, chieftain, general.

ISABA イサバ adj. Small; little: — nami, little waves, ripple; — mizu, a puddle of water.

Syn. CHITABI, ISABAKA.

ISARA イサラ adj. The buttokus.

Syn. shiri.

ISARI イサラ漬 n. Fishing: — wo suru, to fish.

Syn. SUNADORE, TSURI.

ISARI-BI イサラ漬 n. A torch used in fishing at night.

ISARI-BUNE イサラ漬舟 n. A fishing-boat.

Syn. RYŪ-SEN.

ISASAKA イササカ adj. Small; little; trifling: — na koto ni hara wo tatsu, to get angry for a trifling thing; — mo nai, not the least; by no means.

Syn. CHITTO, SUKOSHI, WAZUKA.

ISASAKA-WAZA イササカワザ n. A small or trifling matter.

ISASAME イササメ假初 adv. Slightly; little; temporary; plainly.

Syn. KARISOME.

ISASARA-OGAWA イササラオガワ n. A rivulet.

ISASARA-OGAWA イササラオガワ n. A shallow, gently flowing streamlet.

ISE-I イセ-1 To sew and gather, as when sewing a long edge to a shorter: iseru tokoro wo nai, sewed even and smooth without a wrinkle; ise-nai shiun hō ya yoi, better sew so as not to wrinkle.

ISEI 伊勢 adj. Power; authority; might: — no aru hito, a powerful man; — wo hatte iburu, to not arrogantly, presuming on one's authority.

Syn. ikō, iroko.

ISEI 飛精 Nocturnal emissions: — suru.

Syn. mōdo.

ISEKI イセキ 薬箱 n. The register of physicians licensed by government: — ni iru; — ni iwanu.

ISEKI イセキ築 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 t Werner, to express a different opinion.

ISHI イシ 薬者 n. A physician, doctor: — wo yobu; — wo tanomi; — ni kaku, to employ a doctor; yobu —, a quack doctor; hayari —, a doctor much sought after; a favorite physician.

Syn. KUSUISHI.

ISHI イシ 薬師 n. A physician; i.e., isha.

ISHI イシ石 n. A stone: — wo kiru, to cut a stone; — wo horu, to quarry stone; — wo migaku, to polish a stone; — wo nageru, to throw a stone; — wo dakaeru, piling heavy stones on the knees of a criminal to make him confess. Syn. seki.

ISHIBA イシバ 石灰 n. Lime made of limestone: — wo yaku, to burn lime; — gama, a limekiln.

ISHIBAIISHI イシバイイシ Stone. Limestone.

ISHIBAIISHI イシバイ石橋 n. A stone bridge; also stone steps (obs.).

ISHIDAMO イシダム門石 n. A cannon.

ISHIDAMO イシダム石板 (sekii-hi) n. A stone tablet or monument bearing an inscription.

ISHIBUNE イシブネ n. A boat for carrying stones.

ISHIDAN イシダン 石堆 n. A stone platform; stone step.

ISHIDANGO イシダンゴ n. A nodule of stone; i.e., man'yōsashi.

ISHIDAMAXI イシダマ石綱 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.

ISHIDAMO イシダムドウウ石箱 n. A stone lamp-post.

ISHIGAKI イシガキ石垣 n. Stone wall.

ISHIGAKI イシガキ石築 Stone steps.

ISHIGAME イシガメ n. A large kind of land tortoise.

ISHIGAMAN イシガマ n. A kind of mountain crab that lives under stones.

ISHIGAKA イシガラ n. A store-house built of stone; a stone godown.

ISHIGAKI イシガキ石築 n. A stone wall.

ISHIGAKI イシガキ石築 A machine for throwing stones in war: a ballista.

ISHI イシ 石井 n. A fountain or spring issuing from the rocks.

ISHI-ISHI イシイシ石堆 n. (coll.) A dumpling, same as dango (wom).

ISHI-IKISHI イシイキシ石堆 n. Stony ground; also a kind of lacquer of a stone color and without lustre.

ISHI-ISHII イシイシイ石堆 n. (coll.) A dumpling, same as dango (wom).

ISHI-ISHII イシイシイ石堆 Not according to rule; irregular: — wo okau.

ISHI-IKISHI イシイキシ石築 n. The buttokus.

Syn. shiri, ISARA.

ISHIKI-ISHI イシキイシ石堆 n. Good; well: nanji ishiku mairi, you have done well in coming, it is good that you have come; ishiku wo kikoru-zuki-tairi mono kana, what a good and mindful person you are!

Syn. YOKU-KOSO, UNAKI, YOKU.

ISHIKI イシキ石工 n. A stone-cutter; stone-mason.

ISHI-KO イシコ石子 n. Stone chips, or small pieces of stone.


ISHI-KU イシク石工 n. (coll.) A stone-mason.
Ishu 伊豆 n. Hatred; malice; enmity; meaning; mind; intention; object: — gaeshi wo suru, to take vengeance; — wo mōshi-noberu, to state one's intention or mind; — bara-ishi wo suru, to revenge one’s self on another and thus satisfy his malice.

Syn. shii, oxomuki, n, uram, iken.

Isto 伊豆 n. Fifty: isoj, fifty years.

ISO 伊豆 n. Sea-shore; sea-coast.

Syn. umibata.

Isto 伊豆 n. A strange, or uncommon physiognomy.

Ito ゆう n. (coll.) Appears to be; looks as if there is: asuku ni — de gozarimasu, I think it is you; looks as if it might be there; kyō wa uchi ni — na mon da, it is probable he is at home to-day.

Isobata 伊予浜 n. The sea-coast.

Isobe 伊予部 n. On the sea-shore; near the sea-coast: — wo ayumu.

Isouni 伊予郡 n. Waves breaking into foam against the rocks; breakers.

Isogashige 伊予がしじge adv. Appearing to be busy; in a hurried manner: — ni aruku; — ni mono wo in.

Isogashii-ki-ku 伊予がしいきく adj. Busy: actively engaged; doing with haste; hurry; bustling; urgent: kyō wa, I am busy to-day; — shigoto, urgent business; — ni — hito, a person always in a hurry; a driving person; isogashiku, to hurry up another; isogashiku nai, not busy; isogashikute tenmai, to be overpressed with business.

Syn. sekihashi, hanta.

Isogashisa 伊予がしばさ n. The hurry, press of business, bustle: amari no — ni meshi wo kueranai, not able to eat food on account of the exceeding press of business.

Isogashigawa 伊予がしがわ i.q. isogashige.

Isogashashi-ki-ku 伊予がしばしיק u adj. Same as isogashii.

Isogiri 伊予がり n. Haste; hurry; busy: — ashi de yuku, to go quickly; kyō wa — da, I am in haste to-day.

Isogiri-ou 伊予がりおう i.v. To hasten: to hurry; to be urgent, pressing: isode kuru, come in haste; isode suru, to do in haste; isogimashō, I will hurry; isogaba waware (prov.), if you are in a hurry go around.

Syn. kyo-ni, sumiyaka, mayaku.

Isol-ou 伊ソル i.v. To compete, emulate, or vie with each other.

Syn. kisso.

Isogo 伊ソグ adv. In a quick, hurried manner; blithe, some: — ki no — shita hito.

Iso-iso 伊ソイ adv. In a quick, hurried manner; blithesome, gay: — ki no — shita hito.

H1-50-51 伊ソド五十年 n. Fifty years.

Isoma 伊そま n. Near the sea-beach; along the shore: — ni tiseru ryōshi no ie.

Isomakura 伊そまくら n. Sleeping on the beach with a stone for a pillow.

Isomatsu 伊そ松 n. Sea-lavender, Statice japonica.

Isomami 伊そまみ n. A wave that beats on the shore; a roller, breaker.
Isonar-ru イソナレル i.v. Acustomed or used to the water, as one living on the sea-shore.

Isone イゾネ n. The rocks on the sea-coast:
— no matsu, a pine growing from —.

 Исонимя イソノミヤ n. Same as itsuki-no-

Isō イソウ n. (coll.) A hangero-

Исошiku イソシク adv. With acracy; promptly:
— kuru.

Исошiri-mu イソシム t.v. To do diligently, actively, or faithfully.

Иносawa イソウン n. Same as isoma.

Исоzaki-ku イソハク t.v. To be diligent or engaged in o.'s business.

Исai イサイ — kyu adv. All; whole:
— shūjō, all living things; te no dōgū, all the household furniture.

Син. субете, Мина, нокоразу.

Исai-tatsu イササタフ — 一歩多夫 n. One
to wife many husbands, Polysandria.

Исакуji イサカジ adv. — 昇日 adv. Day
before yesterday.

Син. иторо.

Исакунen イサカチン — 昇年 adv. Year
before last.

Син. итодошн.

ИсaiMarii イサマーニ — イサマーニ With the whole heart,
or attention: nembuta — томару.

Исан イサン駕駛 With the utmost speed;
with a bound: uchi kara — ni kake dasu, he hounded out of the house.

Исе イセー — 景 One generation, age or
Исей — 景 time: — no göketsu, the greatest man
of his time; — ichi dai raku ni kura-su, to
pass his whole life in comfort.

Исе イセー — 齊 All together; the same time.

Син. ичидо.

Исё イセキータ One, or single
evening.

Исё イセーン — 戦 n. A single battle: teki
— — no yochibara.

Исёを イセッ Execou adv. Positively; cer-
tainly; absolutely; peremptorily; strictly:
— zonijin-sei, positively don't know; — at-
metara, peremptorily forbidden.

Син. ияса.

Иши イシー — 子 (hitoriko) Only son.

Ишi イシウ — ふる i.v. To bow: sa-yū
—, to bow to those on the left and right.

Син. ешаку суру.

Ишi-бэnn イシドウジン — 視同仁 Loving
all equally; regarding all with the same affection.

Ишi イシー — ね Whole heart; one mind:
— furan ni kagyo wo haguen, to be entirely
taken up with one's business; — furan ni kami
we ogenu; — wo korashite inoru, to pray with
the whole heart.

Ишi イシー — つ Alone; one person:
— de dekina koto, a thing which cannot be done
alone.
Itarashīmon-ru イタラシメル 伶 (caus. of itaru) To send, cause to go, or arrive at.

Itari イタリ n. The utmost extent, acme, climax: yorokobi no — the utmost joy; kirei no — exceedingly impolite.

Itari-ru イタリる 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 Tokyo; ten ni —, to reach to heaven; nakushie karai 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 eichi hashaku suru, when it attains its largest size it is about seven or eight feet.

Syn. dodori, otoru, kiwamaru.

Itarite, or Itatte イタリテ adv. Superlatively; most; exceedingly: — yoroshii, exceedingly good; — samui, very cold.

Syn. shihoku, hanahada.

Itarita イタリタ 伊太利 n. Italy.

Itasa イタサ n. Pain: — wo shinobu, to endure pain.

Itashī-ru イタシル 立 t.v. To do; to carry to the utmost; to perfect: shigoto wo itashimashita, I have done my work; itashie kata ga nai, there is no help for it; dō itashimashite, not at all (used in depreciating one's services when thanked by another).

Syn. buru, nasu.

Itate-ru イタテル 立立 t.v. To shoot often and in rapid succession.

Itatsukawashī-ru イタツカシレル adj. Disgusting; vexations from press of business: — ku omou, to feel annoyed by multiplicity of business.

Itatsuki イタツキ 疾 n. Sickness; disease: — ga mi ni iru, to be sick.

Itatte イタテ adv. (p. pr. of itaru) Adv. In respect to; in regard of; in relation to; as to; chikagoro ni — wa, in recent times.

Itawari イタワリ 板剣 n. A thick board, plank.

Itawari-ru イタワリル 立 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: hakka oya wa ko wo itawarite yoru mo nemuran, the mother out of love for her child does not sleep at night.

Syn. awaremu, furin ni omou, itashimu.

Itawashī-ku イタワシキ 汗殿 adj. Pitable; pitiful; compassionate: itawashiku omou, to compassionate.

Itaya イタヤ 板屋 n. A house with a shingle roof; board yard.

Itayagai イタヤガイ 板屋 n. A kind of beautifully spotted shell.

Itayagushi イタヤグシ n. A stray-arrow.

Itazugawashī-ku イタツガワシキ 汗殿 adj. Troublesome; laborious; hard; afield.

Syn. wakasawashī, kurōnare, hōkeiinouru.

Itazuki イタツキ 汗 n. Sickness; affection: niseka no — nite mimagaru, to die with sudden sickness.

Syn. wazudari.

Itazuru イタツラ t.v. To do diligently; engage actively in one's business; (i.v.) to be ill, sick.

Itazura イタツラ 悲 adv. Idle; vain; useless; unprofitable; mischievous; indecent; immodest; — wo suru, to do mischief; — mono, a mischievous fellow; — goto, a useless, or indecent matter.

Syn. muda, munashi.

Itazura-ni イタツラニ 悲 adv. Uselessly; vainly; idly; unprofitably.

Syn. muda-ni, munashiku.

Itazura-ise イタツライ n. The crop of rice which springs up from the stubble of the first crop.

Itazurane イタツラネ n. Sleeping alone.

Itazurabashi イタツラバシ n. Sleeping alone.

Itchū イチゅう 一朝 One morning; single morning: — iseki ni nashi u beki ni arazu, cannot be done in a single day.

Itte イテ n. Steel; (kotonami) iron; metal; tusk; — ru, frozen; hardened; concealed: chougan ga itete warau, the tea-cup is cracked by the cold; — kuri, to agree.

Itchū イチゅう 蒼 adv. (coll.) Superlatively; — yoi, the best; — warui, the worst; — saki ni, the very first; — nochi ni, the last.

Syn. ichiban, itatte, saito, goku.

Itchū イチゅう 一朝 One morning; single morning: — iseki ni nashi u beki ni arazu, cannot be done in a single day.

Itte イテ n. Steel; (kotonami) iron; metal; tusk; — ru, frozen; hardened; concealed: chougan ga itete warau, the tea-cup is cracked by the cold; — kuri, to agree.

Itchū-ru イチゅうル 立 t.v. Superlatively; exceedingly; — ni, together; at the same time; with one accord; one heart; unitedly: — suru, to agree.

Itiči イチゅー n. One archer; man.

Itte-ru イテル 立 t.v. Superlatively; exceedingly; — ni, together; at the same time; with one accord; one heart; unitedly: — suru, to agree.

Iten イテン 狂騒 (kotonami katachi) Strange or extraordinary in form, or appearance: — na mono.

Itetsu イテス 深鉄 n. Barbarian: — no hito, a barbarian.

Syn. ebusu, emishi.

Iten イテン 狂騒 (kotonami katachi) Strange or extraordinary in form, or appearance: — na mono.

Syn. wazamashi, ten-taku.

Iro イロ 阿螺 n. (coll.) The title, or appellation used in addressing a young lady of high respectability or rank: ito san.

Iro イロ 線 n. Thread; a string; twine; raw silk: kimito, silk thread; momento, cotton thread; usato, linen thread; kito, raw silk; iito, no fushii, knots, or uneven places in thread; — wo toru, to spin thread; — wo hiku, id; — wo kuri, to twist thread; — samisen no —, the strings of a guitar; — wo tōu, to string.

Iro イロ 線 adv. Superlatively; exceedingly; very: — seashii, very busy; — yashii, very amiable; ito karu, very light.

Syn. hanae, ichiran, goku, motomo.

Iro イロ 線 (same as itoku) Painful: — gocarimun, it is painful.

Iroo イロウ 線 adv. More; more and more; still more: byōki na ranzen ito o momoku naru, disease uneared becomes still more severe.

Syn. iro, nag, masu-masu.
イトドシ，ki-kui イトスイイ 澀牧 adj. Very; exceeding; sad; painful.

Syn. Itaunahashi.

イトゲ，ku トゲ エネ i.v. To complete the whole of one's service; to live through and finish one's time, serve out one's time: hōkō-nin ga jā nen itogeta, the servant has completed his ten years; shiito gara warukute yome ga itoge e nai, the mother-in-law was so bad, the daughter-in-law could not live with her.

イトチ イトチ子 n. The end of a thread.

イトク，ku イトク丸 車軸 n. A spinning-wheel.

イト，tov イト 压 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 itouzu, for her parent's sake she cared for no trouble; on toto nasuru-beku sozo, be careful about yourself (health, etc.); ka ne wo itou, to dislike the wind; mouchi ni uhitamau wo itouzaru, did not mind losing his life.

Syn. kira, imi.

イトカ，na イトキ バ n. The tooth with which the thread is cut; eye-tooth.

イトト コ本兄弟 n. A cousin.

イトガ，wase イトガワセ 軸子 n. Marriage between cousins.

イトゴシ，shi イトゴシ 軸子 n. Cousins to each other.

イトコ，co イトコ 最派属 n. A kind of food made of red beans.

イトコ，kaitoku イトコANGED n. Majesty; dignity; power; authority: wo motte kito wo fukuse-shin.

イトク，ki イトキ 纷団 n. A reel.

イトマ，ma イトマ 転 n. Leisure; freedom from occupation or business; time; liberty from service: o — mōshinashu (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 dō, to dismiss from service; — wo tukawasu, id.; han-nichi no — wo nai, not even a half-day's leisure; — ga nai, have no time.

Syn. hima, tesuki, ma.

イトマギ，shi イトマギ 貨色 n. Begging that one may be allowed to take his departure; taking leave: — wo suru, to take leave.

イトマキ，ki イトマキ 絹酸 n. A spool for winding thread on: a bobbin.

イトモ，moshi イトモ 絹酸 adv. Very; exceedingly.

イトモ，shi イトモ adj. Without leisure; busy; i.q. itoma maku.

イトマ，ma イトマ 貨 n. Business; occupation.

Syn. nariwai.

イトマ，shi イトマ 貨 adv. To do, make, build, perform; to work or labor at: kagyō wo —, to labor at one's calling; ikusa wo —, to make war; te wo —, to build a house; butsugai wo —, to perform religious services for the dead; yo wo —, to make a living.

Syn. tsukuru, suru.

イトオ，u イトオ n. A kind of fine silk stuff.

イトオ，su イトオス 紋地 t.v. To shoot an arrow through anything; pierce through with an arrow.

イトオ，ki-kui イトオキイ 水平修 adv. Very dear; darling; beloved; exciting pity or compassion: — ka; — hito; — koto, a thing exciting pity; hito no nangi wo itōshiku omou, to pity the afflictions of men.

Syn. kawaiinashi, airashi, awareni.

イトシゴ，go イトシゴ 愛子 n. A beloved child.

Syn. aishii.

イトシミ，mu イトシミ 愛憎 t.v. To pity, compassionate; to fondle.

Syn. awaremu.

イトシ，u イトシ 繋 n. A thread; the line of threads.

イトテイ，e イトテイ タデ n. A species of Polygonaum.

イトテイ，te イトテイ 紋竹 n. Stringed and wind instruments of music: — no nichi, music.

イトユ，f イトユ 線 n. The undulatory appearance of the atmosphere in a hot day.

Syn. kagero.

イトザクラ，ura イトザクラ 綾解 n. A kind of cherry-tree with long hanging branches.

イトザクラ，kai イトザクラ 絹解 n. The raised edge on the bottom of a cup.

イトス，osu イトス (cont. of itsutsu) Five:itsu tose, five years; — ka, fifth day, or five days.

イトス，mu イトス何時 (nandoki) adv. What time, when; usual, ordinary, common: — kira, when did you come? — kaeri nasuru, (kaerasharu) when will you return? itsu to wa, when? itsu yori mo okureru, later than usual.

イトス，i イトス 一 One, the same (same as ichi): kare to — nari, same as this.

イトス，mu イトス 胃痛 n. (med.) Pain in the stomach; gastralgia, colic.

イトス，ire イトス 水 Same as itaihe.

イトス，iri イトス溢美 (home sugiru) n. Excessive praise or laudation: — no soshiru wo manakeru.

イトスデモ，mō イトスデモ 何時 (maido) adv. (coll.) Always; continually; constantly; any time whatever: matsu no ki wa — aoi, the pine is always green; — sake ni yotte kuru, he always comes drunk; — yoroshii, any time will do; — yoi, id.

イトス，ku イトス 一毫 With a neg., not a whit, not the least bit, or particle: — mo kito ni tora, did not take a particle.

イトスズモ，ku イトスズモ 何時 adv. When; at what time.

イトスリ，iri イトスリ 湧群 (nukidenta) adv. Pre-eminent; most prominent, or distinguished.

イトス，ni イトス逆字 n. An omitted letter or word in writing.

イトスジ，yu イトスジ 何時分 (coll.) When; what time.
ITSU-KA イク フ adv. (itsu, when, and ka, of doubt) Sometimes; when not known; sooner or later, as: hito wa itaku ichido wa shinharu mono da, everybody will die sometime or other; — kita no da, wrote it sometime or other; — wa jōzu sen, it will be done sometime.

ITSU-KA イク フ The fifth day of the month; five days.

ITSUKARA イクカラ 從何時 From what time; how long since (of time past): — Tōkyō ni sumi naarau, how long have you lived in Tōkyō? omae — waruku natta, how long have you been sick?

ITSUKER-UCHI イクケグチ n. Telling tales; tale-bearer: — wo suru, to tell tales on another.

ITSUKU-KU イク居 言 i.v. To be stuck fast, fixed, settled in a place; to be quiet, calm: fude ga itenita, the ship has stuck fast; hōkan ga itenita, the servant is settled in a place; ittenkara, unsettled.

ITSUKU-KU イク居 i.v. To wait upon, attend upon, serve: itteki kasaiki, id.

ITSUKIME イクキメ n. Vestal virgin.

ITSUKIKU-MUSEKE イクキクスメ n. A beloved daughter.

ITSUKI-KO-MIYA イクキノミヤ 寐宮 n. A princess who after three years of purification, went to the miya at Ise or Kamo, where she remained until the death or abdication of the reigning Emperor; a virgin engaged in the service of a Shintō temple; a vestal virgin.

ITSUKUSHI-KI-KU イククシイ 異然 adj. Auspicious; grave; dignified; strict: oya ga kondo wo ittsukushiku sodateru. 兄 lovely, dear, beloved.

Syn. genki, ogosora, atrasui.

ITSUKUMI イククミ受 n. Love, pity, compassion, tenderness.

ITSUKUSHIMI イククシミ受 n. Love, pity, compassion, tenderness.

ITSUKUSHIMU-MU イククレム 慗受 t.v. To love; to regard with tenderness, pity, compassion or kindness.

Syn. megumi, awaremu, itoshimu, aisu.

ITSU-ME イクメ 何時佐 adv. When, to what time, how long (of time future): — Tōkyō ni irasharau, how long will you be in Tōkyō? ittoumado orimashu, I shall live there always.

ITSU-MIN イクミン 剣氏 n. A retired scholar; a learned or wise man who lives in retirement.

ITSU-MO イクモ adv. Usual, common, customary; always, constantly: — no tori, or, no gotoku, as you always do, in the usual or customary way: — no tokoro, the usual place; ittsumo nagara hon wo haishaku itashitai, I am sorry to ask you so often, but I wish again to borrow a book; ittsuno yori omoshiri, more agreeable than common; — kawaarazu, never changing.

Syn. tsune.

ITSU-MU-KE イクムク 逸楽 (tanoshimu) Ease, quiet enjoyment.

ITSUCHIKA イクチカ 何時 Same as itsuka, the shi being redundant: — kuru de arō, he will come sometime.
Iwa is a rock, a reef, stone: no hazama, a cleft in the rocks; ki, stone and wood (met.) for an insensible thing.

Iwa Inu The weight made of lead or earthenware, used for sinking a seine or net: ami no.

Iwara Iwa Inu (sub. mo. of iu) If I were to say or speak of; so to speak; in short; for instance, namely.

Iwasaki Iwa Inu A deep place or pool in the rocky bed of a stream.

Iwadana Iwa Inu A narrow valley through the rocks; a gorge, ravine.

Iwadatem Iwa Inu A rocky pavement; a flat rock.

Iwaide or Iwahe Iwa Inu (neg. of it, iu) Not to say.

Iwaiko Iwa Inu A flat rock.

Iwa-fune Iwa Inu A boat hewed out of a rock, such as the gods used.

Iwahae Iwa Inu Bog cranberry, Vaccinium oxycocces.

Iwakuni Iwa Inu A rocky wall; a wall of rock.

Iwa-guch Iwa Inu Concealed or hidden by the rock, as a stream.

Iwakosu Iwa Inu Moss growing upon a rock.

Iwahashi Iwa Inu A bridge of rocks, rocky bridge.

Iwai Iwa Inu A well dug in a rock; a fountain issuing from the rocks.

Iwai Iwa Inu Congratulation; felicitation, celebration; a feast, festive occasion: wo suru, to celebrate a festive occasion; sgaru no, a celebration on account of a son; ganjitsu no, shichii no.

Iwai-i Iwa Inu t.v. To congratulate; to celebrate, felicitate, compliment; to bless; to worship: hito wo kami ni iwu, to deify a man; ganjitsu wo, to celebrate new year's day; toshi wo hito wo, to congratulate a man who has reached old age.

Syn. shiku suru, matsure.

Iwai Iwa Inu An earthen sacrificial jug, used for holding offerings of sake.

Iwai Iwa Inu A holiday; a festival.

Iwaijus Iwa Inu A holy place near a Miya where purified or consecrated persons abide for a season.

Iwaijutsu Iwa Inu A prayer of praise or thanksgiving to the Kami.

Iwaike Iwa Inu A child purified and consecrated temporarily to the Kami.

Iwa-ken Iwa Inu adj. i.q. itokenaki.

Iwaki Iwa Inu Coriander; i.q. hanahiri-gusa.

Iwakon Iwa Inu A kind of mushroom that grows on rocks.
Iwata udon イワタウどん. A kind of flower shrub.

Iwata イワタ n. A cave, grotto.

Iwatsuru イワタスル adj. The above mentioned, unsatisfactory; the said; the so-called.

Iwazo イワザド n. A dumb person; one not able to speak.

Syn. とし

Iwazu イワツノ (neg. sub. of in) If he does not say.


Syn. sakana.

Iwobi イワオビ n. (coll. fut. of ii) Would say; shall say: — to omon koto, that which I thought to say; — ka iunaiwak, whether I should say or not.

Iwobu イワブ n. Sulphur; brimstone; also pronounced yunobu.

Iwono イワノメ adj. A fish's eye; a corn on the foot.

Iwotsuri イワツリ 道人 n. An angler, fisherman.

Syn. ryusui.

Iwa イワ Exclam. of regret or surprise; oh!

Iwa イワ n. Salutation; politeness: — wo namu, to salute.

Iwa イワ 強 adv. Moreover; besides; still more; more and more; i.e. iyo-izo.

Iwa イワ 弱 adv. No; not so; don't want; will not: — da, I won't, will not; — da yo, id.; — no no henji, an answer in the negative; — to no mi, although disliking it; — to yo, it is not so; — sa, not so.

Iyakiko イヤキコ 既然 adv. Plain; evident; distinct; clear: Keni no ryaku —, God's favor is manifest. Syn. akiraka.

Iyakari イヤカリ n. がぶ To dislike, have an aversion or repugnance to; to be unwilling.

Syn. kirai, itou.

Iyakari イヤカリ i.v. To dislike, have an aversion or repugnance to; to be unwilling.

Syn. kirai, itou.

Iyakari イヤカリ i.v. See yagari.

Iyaga イヤガ adv. がぶ One on top of another: jinba — ni kasawari, men and horses were piled upon each other.

Iyate イヤテ 最後 n. The last, hindmost.

Iyakiki イヤキキ adv. Daily more and more; increasing daily.

Iyaitoko イヤイトコ 再從兄弟 n. A second cousin.

Syn. mata-ito.

Iyai イヤイ n. A feeling of dislike, aversion, repugnance, disrelish, distaste: — ni natta, have become averse to.


Iyaku イヤク 無駄 to break a promise or agreement; — samu, to become more and more.

Iyamashiri イヤマシリ i.v. To become more and more, greater and greater, increase more and more; to become better; superior to: — ni izen — te utakushi, became much more beautiful than before.

Iyamashiru イヤマシル adj. Iyamashiru i.v. To increase, become more and more; and to grow; and more and more: samu su hibi ni —, the cold increased daily.

Syn. zouchi suku.

Iyama イヤマ n. Tearful eyes.

Iyami イヤミ n. Anything disagreeable or offensive; irony; sarcasm: sumu — wo in mi.

Iyamitsurashi イヤミツラシ adj. Ironical and offensive; invidious: — koto wo iru.

Iyana イヤナ adv. Disagreeable; unpleasant; offensive; odious; disgusting.

Iyao イヤオ adv. Whether willing or not; dislike it or not; yes or no: — nashi ni kane wo toraretu, his money was taken against his will.

Iyashirashi イヤラシ adj. Disagreeable; unpleasant; distasteful; repulsive: — koto wo iru, to say something disagreeable.

Iyasa イヤサ n. Dislike; unpleasantness; disagreeableness.

Iyasaki イヤサキ最初初 n. The first, foremost.

Iyasai イヤサエ i.t. To cure, heal: yonai wo —, to cure sickness; kizu wo —, to heal a wound. Syn. naosu, jisuru.

Iyasashi イヤサシ adj. Low in rank; base; vulgar; ignoble; vile; mean: kurai iyashiki hito, a person of low rank; — koboto, vulgar language; iyashiku shite bairo ni mono, a person vulgar and rude.

Syn. oseki, hiku.

Iyasikumo イヤシクモ 畳 conj. If; if supposing that; even in a slight degree, = kari-some ni mo.

Iyasihimo イヤシヒモ n. A glutton; a low fellow who will eat anything (child's lang.).

Iyasihime イヤシヒメ i.t. To despise, scorn; to look down on.

Syn. karonzuru, andoru.

Iyasokishiri イヤトコシキ adj. Eternal; everlasting.

Iyavaka イヤバカ Same as iyoyaka.

Iyotokaj イヨトカ adj. Same as iyoyaka.

Iyo イヨ n. col. (fut. of iru) To be: — omae ga shite iyô, I expect you know, I think you must know.

Iyo イヨ n. 嘔吐 n. Manner of sitting.

Iyo イヨ n. Baro n. (med.) Ucleation of stomach.

Iyodachi イヨダチ i.v. To stand on end, — said only of the hair when one is frightened or chilled: — ni no ke ga iyodatta.
Iyo 217 Izū

Iyo-ryo イヨイョ 強強 adv. Still more, more and more; certainly; positively; truly.

Syn. masu-masu, itamashii-ni, nāo, kitto.

Izukake イズカケ 屋 Luxuriant; lofty; high, as a mountain.

Ikure-ku イクユ i.v. To go.

Izur イツル 眠 See ieru.

Iza イザ 去去 Exclam. of initing, encouraging or daring—come on: taichi wo awasen, come on! let us cross swords; yukimashō, 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. ize.

Izoshi-ruz イゾシろ i.v. To weep bitterly.

Izaiokiko イザイオキコ 映 n. A grogshop.

Izakaya イザカヤ adv. (coll.) Saying this and that, asserting and contradicting, as persons in anger, or quarreling: itte kenka wo susu.

Izame イザメ n. Same as uzame.

Izanai-ru イザナアイレ 舞 i.v. To invite, induce, go along with, lead, conduct; to allure, entice, seduce; to persuade, exhort: tomodachi wo hanami ni izanai yuku, to take a friend with me to see the flowers.

Syn. sasoi, you-in, sousemure, hiku.

Izanaware-ru イザナウレアレ 舞 i.v. To be taken along or in company with another; to accompany; to be allured, seduced, ensnared.

Izari イザリ 坐 n. A cripple; one who cannot walk.

Izari-ru イザリ置行 i.v. To shove, shuffle, or push one's self along.

Izato イザト 易行 i.v. Easily awakener from sleep.

Syn. mezato.

Izaya イザヤ 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.

Izatoro イザトロ i.v. To linger, delay, hesitate. Syn. tamae.

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. ma-kōdo.

Izen イゼン 依然 (moto no sama) As it is or was; as before: to shite oru, to be just the same (without change).

Izoku イズコ 遺族 (nokoroeru yakara) n. The survivors, surviving members of a family: no mono ni kane wo hanam.

Izoku イズ科 遺俗 (nokoroeru waawasachi) Customs that have come down from ancient times.

Izou イツウ 帝存 Different opinion, views, objection, or sentiments: ga aru, to differ in opinion; ga nai.

Izu イツ同 Same as izuru or ideru.

Izu イツ n. Majesty, glory.

Izuchi イッチ外交 (doko) adv. What place; where: to no 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 イツ科 何處 (izure no tokorodō) adv.

Izuku イツク n. What place; where: ni mo, everywhere; every place; nitte no, whereasover; in any place; any where; to no, same place or other; any place; any place whatever; yoni to no naku kitaru, comes from some place no difference where; izuku no ya, where?

Izukumi-ru イツクムル 先進 i.v. To sit cramped, drawn up or with the body contracted: somui kara izukumatte oru, to sit drawn up with the cold.

Izukunzo イツクンゾ 異 (dōshite) interj. How? kakusan ya, how can he hide it?

Izumai イズマ伊 n. Manner or posture in sitting: no iti hito; ga kusureru, to sit in a slovenly way.

Izumi イツミ泉 A spring of water; a natural fountain.

Izumō イズム鼠居角力 n. Wrestling in a sitting posture: to toru, to wrestle while sitting.

Syn. suwarizumo.

Izuna イツナ飯穂 A kind of sorcery in which small animals like rats are used: tsukai, a sorcerer, magician or diviner.

Izura イツラ adv. Which place? where? i.e. izuka.

Izura イツラ 何 adv. Which; what; where; who: no, every one, everywhere; demo yoi, any one will do, either way will do; ni mo, in every place; everywhere; to every one; yose no, in any place whatever, any one whatever; no sama, all of you (addressing an assembly)=ladies and gentlemen; izure ga izure ka ni-wakarau, I don't know which is which, can't tell them apart; to no 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 gōzairanu, this is the best of all; izure mo yoi tomo wo erabu, everybody chooses a good friend.

Syn. nochira, dore.

Izur イツル Same as ideru.

Izut イツト a Well-crib.
JA ジャ 措 n. A large snake; the figure of a circle within a circle.
JA ジャ (yokoshima) Evil; bad; wicked; vile; corrupt; erroneous: — wa tadashiki wo gai-nuru koto atosu, the evil cannot hurt the good; — wo imashimeru, to reprove evil.
Syn. MAGAERU, AKE, ASHIRI.
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.
JACHI ジャチ 邪智 (yokoshima no chie) n. Corrupt talents; wisdom used for vicious purposes; enmity; cunning: — no fukai hito, a person of deep cunning.
JADO ジャド 邪道 (yokoshima no michi) n. Evil way, corrupt doctrines.
JAGATARA ジャガタラ 咱噺 n. Batavia: — imo, the common potato.
JAKO ジャコ 嚪牛 n. Musk-ox, Ovibos moschatus.
JAIKU ジャイク 嗜酒 (yokoshima) Vicious; perverse; depraved: — no okonai.
JANJO ジャンジョ 嗜法 (yokoshima no michi) Vicious doctrines, or a corrupt religion.
JAIIN ジャイン 帆潮 n. Adultery: — suru, to commit adultery.
JAJA-JIMA ジャジャイマ 蛇跳馬 n. (coll.) A vicious horse.
JAYU ジャイユ 嗜飲 n. The musk-deer, Moschus moschiferus.
JAKO ジャコ 蟒類 n. A long basket made of bamboo, filled with stones and used for damming up water.
JAKAN-SEKI ジャカンセキ 蟒舍石 n. Bismuth.
JAKIN ジャキン 静見 (coll.) Destitute of kindness or pity: cruul; hard-hearted; erroneous doctrine: — na hito; osoroshiku — ni suru; — wo idaku.
JAKI ジャキ 邪氣 n. An influenza, pestilential vapor or disease: — wo fusegu, to keep off disease.
Syn. AKI.
JAKO ジャコ 噪等 n. Musk.
JAKAMO ジャカモ 噪も n. The musk-duck, Cairina moschata.
JAKO-NEKO ジャコネコ 噪猫 n. The musk-rat.
JAKO-MO ジャコモ 噪目 n. Thyme.
JAKU ジャク 畏Lite, still, quiet, Nirvana: — suru, to die, to enter Nirvana (only of a Bud. priest).
JAJI ジャジ 畏 — suru, to be carried away with, bewitched, charmed, fascinated, captivated; ri-yoku ni —, smitten with avarice.
Syn. SHIJKAKU, TSUKU.
JAKU ジャク 畏 n. A small fraction less than the precise quantity or measure (opp. of kyu); 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 rin of Japanese weight.
JAKUHAI ジャクハイ 品藻 (yakaki tomogara) The young; those who are immature in knowledge or experience: — na mono.
JAKU-HAN ジャクハン 畏斑 n. Acne.
JAKUJAKU ジャクジャク 寂寂 Quiet, still, tranquil, silent (Bud.).
Syn. SAMISHII, SHIZUKA.
JAKUMAKU ジャクマク 寂莫 adv. Same as jakujaku.
JAKUMETSU ジャクメク 寂莫 n. The still end, death, Nirvana (Bud.): — iraku, or — wo tanoshimi to suru, glad to be at rest, to enter Nirvana.
JAKUNEN ジャクメン若輩 (yakaki toshi) Young, youthful; time of youth: — no toki ni, when young.
JAKURO ジャクロ凶叢 n. Pomegranate.
JAKURO-DACHI ジャクロダチ 嗜クロ n. The entrance into a public tub.
JAKURO-YAKU ジャクロヤク 脅 (ko-odor) Leaping for joy; great joy: — no itari.
JAKYO ジャキョ 嗜教 n. False religion; evil doctrine or teaching.
Syn. GENDO, ITAN.
JAKYOKE 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 naru, to be in the way; o — de gozarinwai, excuse me for being in your way; — wo harau, to clear away an obstruction.
Syn. SAMATAKE, KOSHIO, SABISSHUAKU.
JAMON-SEKI ジャモンセキ 嗌蛇石 n. (min.) Serpentine.
JANAGON ダナゴン 大納言 Same as daikanon.
JANKEN ジャケン 邪念 n. (yokoshima yokoro) Evil thoughts: — wo okosu.
JANREN ジャレン 邪念 n. Deciding a matter by the motion of hands, or fingers.
JANRO ジャロ 痘疹 n. (coll.) Pock marks: — sura, pock-marked face. Syn. ARATA, ISO.
JANOME ジャノメ n. lit. Serpent-eye, circular or in rings: — no kasa, a fine kind of umbrella; — ni kuru, to cut in round slices.
JARA-JARA ジャララヤラ adv. (coll.) Coquettish; wanton; lewed jesting or badinage: — ii-nasaru na, abstain from jesting: — suru.
JARAKUBA ジャラクラ adv. Same as jara-
taudhun.
JARASHI,SU ジャラシス t.v. To play, romp, or
sport; to coquet: neko wo —, to play with a
cat.
JARA-TSUKI,KU ジャラツキ i.v. To be playful,
sportive, romping, frolicsome; to act coquet-
ishly; to flirt.
JARE,RE ジャレル i.v. To play, frolic, sport,
romp: neko ga —, the cat plays; kodomo ga —,
the children romp.
Syn. TAWAMUKERU.
JARI ジャリ 沙礫 n. Gravel; small pebbles:
— wo shiku, to spread gravel.
JASHEM ジャシエン 誤念 (yokoshima na kokoro)
n. An evil, perverse, or corrupt mind.
JASHEM ジャシエン 誤神 n. A wicked god,
demon.
JASHI ジャシャウ 邪正 Crooked and straight,
visible and virtuous, evil and good.
JASHI ジャシャウ 蕉宗 (yokoshima na shakki)
A corrupt or wicked sect, formerly applied
to Christianity.
JASHI ジャシフ 軏執 n. Prejudice, bias,
prepossession.
JASHIMON ジャシモノ 蕭宗門 n. Depraved or
degenerate religion, applied to Christianity;
— hatto no —, nite wa gozanaku soro, does not
belong to the forbidden sect of Christians.
JASKU ジャスク 鳗足 (hebi no ashi) Lit. like
feet to a serpent; i.e., something superfluous,
unnecessary, or needless: — no ben.
JASOI ジャソイ 蕭推 n. Suspicion, envy;
— wo maezash, to be suspicious, to think evil
of others; — bukai hito, a person given to
suspicion of others.
JATA ジャタイ 蜥蜴 (hebi no karada) n. A
snake-like body, serpent’s form: ano onna wa
shito no tame ni — wo ukata, that woman
through jealousy became like a serpent.
JATTA ジャッタ neg. pret. coll. suff. of Nagasaki
dialect, —nanda; as, yomimasenjatta, — yomi-
masunenda, have not read.
JAT ジャト Of Nagasaki dialect. See xe.
Ji ジ と (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 hikku,
to look for a word in a dictionary.
Ji ジ 師 (tera) n. A Buddhist monastery or
temple,—used only in the names of bud-
tist temples.
Ji ジ 地 (michi) n. A road, way, journey;
kaeri ji wo utagashu, to prepare to return;
mikaji, a journey of three days; yamaaji,
mountain road.
Ji ジ 普 n. A general term for diseases of the
anus.
Ji ジ 地 (tsuchi) n. The ground, earth, place,
region; texture, material; the ground color
on which figures are painted; natural habit,
usual custom: tsunamaradari koto wo in no ga
ano hito no ji da, he is in the habit of saying
foolish things; women no ji, the texture of
happiness; akiyaji, a red ground.

Ji ジ 柄 (kotosei) — suru, to decline, refuse;
to excuse one’s self from; okuri mono wo —,
to decline to receive a present.
Ji ジ 普 (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, ITASU, OSAMERU.
Ji ジ が A fut. neg. ending of verbs, — masu-
mai of the colloquial; kitarnai, will not
come; you ni oyobai, will not come up to
me; hito ni mirarena, that he might not be
seen by others; kikai, will not hear.
Ji ジ 時 (toki) n. Time, hour, season: shi-ji,
the four seasons; hiru roku ji, the six hours
of the day; ji-ni ji, 12 o’clock; iku ji, or
nan ji, what o’clock? ji-ji, hourly.
Ji ジ 毛 (kobi) n. An affair, matter, act,
transaction (only used in composition) as,
bu-ji, dai-ji.
Ji ジ 画 n. The bridge over which the strings
of a harp pass.

Syn. KOMA.
Ji ジ 画 n. A drawn game, where neither
side wins: kono go wa — ni naru, this game
of checkers is a drawn game.
Ji-ai ジーイ 自愛 (mizukara aisuru) Self-love;
care for one’s own person, happiness or
health: — suru.
Ji-ai ジーイ 異合 n. Texture; material: tan-
mono wo —, the texture of cloth; — ga
warni; — ga yol.
Ji-bachi ジバチ 島坪 n. A wasp.
Ji-ban ジバン (coll. for juban) n. A shirt.
Ji-biki ジビキ 字引 n. A dictionary, lexicon.
Ji-biki ジビキ n. Fishing with a seine: —
ami, a seine.
Jibita, or Jibeta ジビタ n. Surface of the
earth; the ground.
Jino ジーノ 字母 n. The five vowel sounds of
a, i, u, e, o.
Jino ジィン 署模 n. Type for printing: — ga
chisai sugiru, the types are too small.
Jinshi ジンシ 自慢自誇 n. Throwing
one’s self away; to be careless or indifferent
about one’s self: — shite yasunsuru.
Jinboshi ジンボシ 自慢自誇 n. Fishing
self destruction; self ruin, — which is the natural
fruit of one’s evil ways.
Jinso ジンソ 地線 Fine in texture: — no
momon, cotton cloth of fine texture.
Jinshu ジンシュ 信仏 n. Self; one’s self: — de
kaita, wrote it myself; omae go — de oide
nasare, come by yourself; — gatte no hito da,
a person who consults his own convenience;
— nakamai, to board one’s self.

Syn. JISHIN, MIIZUKARA, ONORE.
Jinshu ジンシュ 番分 n. The time, proper time:
— ga kito, the time has come; — torai suru,
id; — ga itatta, id; — wo nakaigi, to watch
for a proper time; — wo hazurenaru, to miss
the right time; ikusan no —, time of war;
tsu jibun, at what time? hiru jibun, noon;
yatsu jibun, 8 o’clock.

Syn. JIBETSU, KOKUGEN, JIKOU, TOKI.
One's self-importance

The Board of Rites, that department in the Imperial government that formerly managed the affairs relating to the pedigree of families, inheritance, marriage rites, funeral rites, omens and prognostics, music, theatrical and operatic exhibitions, imperial cemeteries, ballads, songs, Buddhist priests and nuns, and the visits and entertainment of foreigners.

Jinutu 地太 Coarse in texture: no more.

Jinutsu 髪佛持佛 The idol which one especially worship: butsu-do.

Jinutsu 髪物 (koto wono) Things; actions and things: no ri wo kheran, to investigate the laws which govern things and actions.

Jinyo 髪矛病病 A disease with which one is often sick; a constitutional complaint.

Jichi 自治 Self-government; local government: no seido wo mikeru.

Jichu 髪童自重 (mizukara omodesu) Self-esteem; self-importance; also self-respect.

Jichu 髪童寺長 n. The head of a monastery; an abbot.

Jida 蓋代 Age; period of time: Nobunaga no, in the time of Nobunaga; mono, an antique thing.

Jida 蓋代 n. Ground-rent: wo harau, to pay ground-rent.

Jidan 蓋短 言 - suru, to confer and arrange a matter privately, without going to law about it; to compromise.

Jidanda 蓋短領足 n. (coll.) Stamping with the feet, as in anger: wo funde ikaru, to stamp the feet in rage; wo funde naku, to stamp the feet and cry, as a child.

Syu. Ashizuri.

Jidaraku 蓋ラ客自堕落 adv. Slovenly; wanting in neatness and order; careless in manner: na hito, a sloven; na fi, a slovenly appearance; ni shite oku, to leave things disordered.

Jido 蓋童子童 n. A child under 15 years; a youth.


Jido 蓋童侍童 n. A page, or young attendant of a noble.

Jido 蓋童自動 (mizukara ugoku) Moving by its own power, or of itself; self-acting: automatic: shi, an intransitive verb.

Jidokku 蓋童侍童 n. A private teacher to the Emperor or a noble.

Jidori 蓋童地場 n. Wrestling in sport, or in training: wo suru, to wrestle.

Jidoni 蓋童地場 n. Laying out a plot of ground, as for a garden or for a house: wo suru.

Jifu 蓋父 n. A kind or affectionate father; father.

Jiru 蓋自負 n. Thinking highly of one's self; vain-glory; self-praise: une ga shina ni ware ni masaru mono arai to - suru, he thought that there was nobody in the world that could excel him.

Syu. Jisin, Unubori, Koden.

Jiruku 蓋風時服 n. Clothes suitable to the season.

Jirun 蓋扇自期 (mizukara kubi kiru) Decapitating one's self.

Jirubachi 蓋バチ似我殺 n. A wasp.

Jirai 蓋栄自害 (mizukara sokonai) Suicide: - suru, to commit suicide.

Jirami 蓋明地蓋 n. Fan-paper.

Jiraku 蓋漏地金 n. The baser or ground metal upon which the gilt or plating is spread; bullion; one's true character, real sentiments: ga areaweru, the ground metal is exposed; (met.) to reveal one's true character.

Jiru 蓋地 n. (tsuchi no shita) - no mono, those who had to stand on the ground and were not privileged to ascend the steps of the Emperor's palace.

Jiru 蓋瞬間 n. Divine manifestation, or revelation from a divine being: botoke no - wo komoru, to have a revelation from botoke.

Jiru 蓋許宜 n. (coll.) A bow; declining; excusing one's self: o fiji wo suru, to bow, salute by bowing; - nashi, without making any excuse, or without ceremony.

Syu. Asatsu, Eshaku.

Jiru 蓋許宜 n. Times; season; also事宜; case; circumstances: ni shitegau, to comply with the times, to accommodate one's self to circumstances; - ni kananokata, not to suit the times; - ni yotte kawaru, to change with the times; - shidai de, as the case may be.

Jiru 蓋自語 n. One's own words: - eki, self-contradiction.

Jiru 蓋持者 n. A drawn game.

Jiru 蓋耳語 (sasayaku) Whispering.

Jiru 蓋頑後 adv. After this; henceforth; hereafter.


Jiru 蓋於寺號 n. The name of a temple: kono jiru no - wa nan to moshinamu, what is the name of this temple?

Jiru 蓋hoff 自業 One's own works or actions, according to which reward or punishment is allotted in a future state; (Bud.) fijro fiteku, to receive according to one's deeds, what a man soweth that shall he also reap.

Jiro 蓋坊地障 n. One's natural tone of voice.

Jiro 蓋根地競 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; - no sato wane shidai (prov.).

Jiro 蓋坊地口 n. A humorous or witty sentence; a comic verse: - no ru, to make a pun.
JUIWA ジウワ 自動 (mizukara egaku) Drawn, or sketched by one's self: — no eras, a picture of one's self; drawn by one's self.

JIIWAHOKKEN ジウワホッケン 治外法權 n. Extra-territoriality: — no, extra-territorial (also pronounced chigaihokken).

JIIYO ジヨ 事業 n. Work; deed; achievement; enterprise: dai — wo okoru, to commence a great work.

JIIYO ジヨ ティシュינ 地形 n. The ground-plot on which a house is built: — wo narasu, to level the ground for a house; — wo motasu, to prepare the ground, etc.

JIIHATSU ジハツ 自発 Spontaneity: ban motau — rou, the doctrine of the spontaneous generation of all things.

JIMI ジミ 懐恋 n. Pity; compassion; paternal love; mercy; benevolence; kindness: — wo hadokou, to show pity, bestow love; — wo kara-tama, to have pity, — in supplicating a superior, to find mercy; — wo kou, to ask for mercy; — wo ukeru, of great mercy.

Syn. TEEKUSHI, NASEKKE, MEIGUMI, AWAREMI.

JIIHI ジヒ 自負 n. At one's own expense.

JIIYU ジユ ティマキ (itoma-bumi) n. A letter of resignation: — wo tatametaru, to send in.

JI ジー 亀親 n. Grandfather: o jii san, used in addressing a grandfather, or any old man.

JI-1 ジー-1 字彙 n. A dictionary, lexicon.

JI-IN ジーイン 寺院 n. A monastery, abbey.

JIIKU ジク 優雅 adv. Calm; self-possessed; composed: — to shite oru, to be calm; — to shite kawaru koto nashi, to be calm and unmoved.

Syn. OCHITSUKU.

JIIJ ジイ 言事 (toki no koto) n. Affairs of the times; current affairs; current events: — wo ronzuru, to discuss; — Shimpō, Times newspaper.

JIIJ ジイ 言時 (toki-doki) adv. Every hour; hourly; often; frequently.

Syn. oriri.

JIIJ ジイ 言事 (koto goto) adv. Every affair; every matter or business.

JI ジー 老翁 n. An old man.

JIIMUSAI-KI-KU ジイムサイキ サイ adj. (coll.) Dirty; — koto, — wa konda.

Syn. BUSHI.

JII-JIN ジーイン 老人 n. An eunuch, chamberlain.

Syn. EN-JIN.

JI ジー 畔神 (tsuchi no kami) n. Gods that protect the soil; the earthly gods of Japanese fable, of whom there were five dynasties.

JI ジー 自害 n. Self-murder; suicide.

JI ジー 事件 n. The truth of the matter, the facts; the reality: — wo tadau, to examine into the facts of the case; — wo atsume shiraeru.

JI ジー 言日 (toki hi) n. An hour or day: — wo utusaezu, without waiting a moment, without delay.

JIIJO ジョ 自縁 or 自解 n. Autobiography.

JIIJO ジョ 兄女 n. A little girl.

JIIJO ジョ 妻女 n. A maid, female attendant.

JIIJO ジョ 自助 (mizukara tasukeru) Self-help; self-reliance.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 n. State; condition; affairs; reasons; circumstances.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 治定 Fixed, settled, determined: — suru.

Syn. SADAMARE, KESURU.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 自解 n. Multiplying by itself: — suru, to multiply a number by itself, to square: — sā, the square of the number.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 自解 n. (mat.) Involvement; multiplying a number by itself.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 自解 n. An attendant in the Mikado's palace, chamberlain.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 時価 (sōda) n. Market price; current rate.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 自解 n. (mizukara) One's self: — tōchaku, self-contradiction.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 時間 n. Interval or space of time; duration; time: hataraku — , space of time to labor.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 直 adv. Immediately; directly; personally; without the intervention of a second person or thing; namely: hito ni — hanasu, to speak to one personally; hatsunō wo — tenkeru, to apply a blister next the skin, without anything intervening; hito no mi ga — sekai, the human body is a microcosm.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 地借 n. A tenant; a renter of land.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 地借 n. The land.

Syn. RIKU, OKA.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 直 adv. Directly; in person.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 家 n. A house situated upon ground belonging to a Bud. temple.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 二頃 n. Two acres of land: — no den wo taguyasu, to farm two acres of land; (fig.) to lead a retired life from official duty.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 n. Matter; subject; thing; affair; case.

JIIJO-HYO ジョハイヨ 事件表 n. (leg.) List of causes; docket.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 書 n. Anything that erases a letter; eraser; chalk used for erasing.

JIIJO ジョ 事件 n. The favorable time, right moment, chance, opportunity: — ni okureru, to lose the chance.

JIIJO ジョ 直 adv. Immediately; instantly; quickly; immediately; close; next; without any thing or person intervening: — hashi no sōba, next to the bridge; ima — ni yuku, I
will go soon; hito ni — ni iu, to speak personally to another; — ni kaeru, to return quickly.

Syn. SUGU NI, HAYAKU, SUMIYAKA-NI.

JIKI ジキ 合 n. A meal food: — ni komaru, in want of food; chu — wo ka, to eat dinner; hi ni ni — suru, to eat twice a day.

Syn. TAMENOMO, KUMONOKI, SHOKU.

JIKI 合 同 Same as shiki, a numeral used in counting matsu, as: tatami ni mai — no heyta, a room of the size of two mats.

JIKI 二 氣氣 Magnetic power; magnetism.

JIKIDAN 二 日 直講 n. Direct or personal conversation; without the intervention of another: — suru.

JIKIDEN 二 日 直 傳 Received directly from another; transmitted without intervention of others.

JIKITEN 二 日 直 筆 n. The very hand-writing, authentic autograph: nukashi no hito no —, the very hand-writing of an ancient person.

JIKIN ジキ 你 懷箱 A box for carrying food in; a lunch-box.

JIKISHI ジキ 事 直書 n. A letter, writing (used only of an honorable person).

JIKISHOBAKO ジキ 事 事 本箱 n. A writing-desk.

JIKISO 二 日 直 記 n. A complaint made to an official in person, without the intervention of another: — suru.

JIKITEN 二 日 直 椅 n. A coat worn by a Bud. priest.

JIKITSUKU ジキ 事 事 本 祭 n. Done in person, or without the intervention of another: — ni, personally; i.q. jikazuke.

JIKI ジキ 信 箱装 (moto no ie) n. One's real home; i.e. his father's house.

JIKI ジキ 信 賀賀 (makoto no atai) n. The true or real price.

JIKU ジキ 十界 n. The ten places of existence according to the Buddhists, viz.: jigozuki, gakii, chikusho, shura, ningen, tenjro, shemoto, engaku, bosatsu, butsu.

JIKAI ジキ 十 戒 (tto no imashime) n. The ten commandments.

JIKAN ジキ ト合十 彩 n. The ten calendar signs or characters used in designating hours, days, months, years, and points of compass, viz.: , ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;.

JIKAI ジキ クイ 質景 A real picture or sketch, — not one of fancy.

JIKEN ジキ ケ合 質验 or 殿 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; — hoo, experimental method.

JIKIN ジキ キ 住近 n. Intimate attendant on a noble: — suru, to be intimate or familiar with. Syn. OSORA, KINU.

JIKKÓ ジッコ 実効 (makoto no shirushi) n. True signs, or real proof; genuine or real effect (as medicine): hono kusuri wa — ga na; kui-aratake no — wo arasearu.

JIKKÔ ジッコ 實行 n. Carrying into practice (as a law or doctrine).

JIKKURI ジックリ 熟 adv. Maturely; fully; thoroughly; wholly; perfectly; — kangaeru, to consider well; — aimashita, fit tightly; it is a perfect fit.

Syn. TOKKURI.

JIKKÔ ジッコ 実変 (makoto no arisame) n. Real condition; true state: nogyo no — wo shiruberu.

JIKO ジコ 自已 pron. One's self.

Syn. ONORE, MIZUKARA.

JIKO ジコ 事転 (koto no wake) By reason of or on account of business: byoki sono ta no — ni yori, by reason of sickness or any other account.

JIKÔ ジコ 時候 n. The weather, or temperature of the season, climate: natsu no — wa atsuni, the weather is hot in summer; fuju no — wa souni; — sio no natta, the weather is seasonable; — wa fu souda, the weather is unseasonable; — no se, influence of the climate or weather; — nareta, to be acclimated.

Syn. YOKI, KIKÔ.

JIKÔ ジコ 侍講 n. A private lecturer to the Emperor or a noble.

JIKOKU ジコ 国刻 n. The hour and moment, time: — ga utsuru, time passes; — torai suru, the time or hour has come; nera — ga kita, the time for going to bed has come; kuru — wa itsutsu doki de gozaimasu, the hour for coming is eight o'clock; — hyo, time table.

Syn. KOKUEN.

JIKOKU ジコ 国自 (onore no kuni) n. One's own country, native land.

Syn. KOKYO, WAGAKUHI, FURUSATO.

JIKON ジコン 自合 (ina-kara) adv. Henceforth; after this; hereafter: — i go, id.

JIKU ジク The Tokyô pronunciation of juku, which see.

JIKU ジク 新 n. A private school, same as juku.

JIKU ジク 軸 n. The stick, stem, stalk, axis: fude no —, the stick of a penel; kuruma no —, the axle-tree or shaft of a wheel; hakemono no —, the stick on which a picture is rolled; tachi, — one roll.

JIKIDAN ジキ 丹 質恬 n. i.q. juku-dan.

JIKU ジク 信 印 (hajitari) ashamed; affected by shame: — taru katachi, looking ashamed.

JIKU-JIKU ジクジク adv. (coll.) Wet; moist; damp: — shite iro, to be moist.

JIKUN ジク云 (futari no kimii) Two masters; a second master: chishin wa — ni tsubakae, a faithful servant will not become the servant of another master.

JIKUN ジク羅 輸 (tomo he) n. The stem and stern of a ship: — aitsu, many ships following each other.
Jikokusho (kyō wo motuō) n.
Carrying a sacred book and constantly reciting it: — shō, a religiousist.

Jiki jisshu
Holding out long (hoping to wear out the enemy): — no kei wo naru.

Jimae maigai n.
One's own; belonging to one's self: — no mine, one's own shop; — de kasegū, to work for one's self; — no onna, a woman whose earnings are her own.

Jimbō ni — ni, according to one's desire or convenience; willfully; having one's way.

Jiman
Gaijin ni mairi (Syn. KIMAMA) — ni
Given to vaunting or boasting, so as to be odious to others.

Jiman
A celebration on building a house in order to propitiate the gods of the soil.

Jima kairo n.
A kind of coat without sleeves worn over armor; a military cloak.

Jimin
A kind of sea-weed.

Jiminka
A sign or wonder wrought by divine power; a prodigy; a strange event, wonderful phenomenon: — wo genzuru, to display a miraculous sign.

Jimō
The esteem of men, popularity: — wo eru, to be popular; — wo ushinu, to lose one's popularity; — no naki hito, an unpopular man; — no aru hito, a popular man.

Jimō
Dying in battle: — suru.

Jimōtu
As jimbō.

Jimokura
An order or notice issued to an army, army proclamation.

Jimotsu
Kind or quality of a person; the character or kind of person; person, personage: — ga yo, an excellent man; — ni ni-awaru koto wo suru, to do something improper for a man to do; — no e wo kaku, to draw pictures of different kinds of men; — ano — wa yudan ga narau, must be suspicious of that kind of person.

Jimin
A register of people's names; a directory.

Jimmin
People.

Jimmin no
c. 宝

Jimmin
A proper way, ordinary or moderate manner: — ni aruku, to walk properly; — no saikō de wo terein, it will not be got by moderate urging.

Jimmon
A sign.

Jimoku
Shiraga majiri.
Hair of two colors; white and black, gray hairs: — wo toriko ni zureru.

Jimoku
Mimi, me.
Ears and eyes: hito no wo odorokasu, to surprise everybody's ears and eyes.

Jimoku
The character or grade of land; the classification of land employed by assessors in estimating its taxable value.

Jimoku
Ichioku iq. Jimoku.

Jimon
The figure or design in cloth.

Jimon
Stating a question to one's self for solution: — jīto suru, to state a question and answer it one's self.

Jimri
A wonderful secret, incomprehensible mystery: — de naka naka oshiereraren.

Jimpin
Hitoze (hitogara) n.
The kind, quality, or style of man: — no yoi hito, a fine man in looks.

Jimpu
Benevolent custom:
—tani ni ame

Jimu
Affairs; business: mura no —, affairs of a town; — ga tate tate mai -rimasen, did not come on account of a press of business.

Jimusho
A committee for transacting business; a business committee.

Jimusho
A meeting for the transaction of business; a business-meeting.
ジムクワン 事務官 n. Government officials.
ジムキョリュウ ジムキョリュウ 事務局 (yaku-sho) n. The place where government business is transacted; a bureau, office.
ジムソリュウ ジムソリュウ 事務総裁 n. Superintendent or director of government business.
ジン ジン人 (hitoko) n. A man, person, human: shin, the human heart; tai, human form; jin shin men no gotoshi, men's hearts are like their faces, i.q. various.
ジンソウージンソウ 東京な COMPASSION に谓し JIN 父の普通 JIN と JIN の Love; benevolence; humanity; philanthropy; — wa hainun wo ainuru no nichi; — wa watukussho gokoro naki wo itu.
ジンテケンジンテケン 境界 (chiri, horoki) n. Dust; dirt; (met.) the business and cares of the world: shuten jin, leaving the world and entering on a religious life (Budd.).
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 事務局 (jinkyo sho) n. An army, troops arranged in ranks; a camp, encampment: — wo kamaeru, or — wo kamaeru, to arrange troops in 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.
ジニッジニッ 勇者 n. The knights: — no rō, id.
ジニッジニッ 仁義 n. Benevolence, love, kindness, humanity.
ジナミジナミ 世男 n. The second son.
ジナミジナミ 世男 n. The second son.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 冒険 n. The twitting sound of birds; to chirrup; (fig.) of close and familiar talking of friends: — suru.
ジニリジニリ 地鳴 n. The noise, or rumbling of the ground in an earthquake.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 地形 n. The shape or configuration of ground, land or country.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
ジンソウジンソウ ジンソウジンソウ 笑よ種花 n. The Daphne odora.
JINMON 造訪 n. — suru, to interrogate or examine judicially.

JIN-ON 造訪 仁恩 n. Benevolence and favor; grace, clemency.

JINROI 地乗 Horsemanship; learning to ride: — wo suru, to practice horsemanship.

JINRETSU 陣列 n. Battle array; order of battle.

JINRIKI 神力 (kami no chikara) n. Divine power; supernatural power.

JINRIXI チンリキキ神力 チンリキキ神力 n. A small two-wheeled cart drawn by a man.

JINRIN 陣人 人倫 n. The five human relations, viz., parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers, and friends.

JINROKU 陣側 某 n. (coll.) A stupid fellow; a dunce, dolt (originally a man's name).

JINRUI ジンルイ 人類 (ningen) n. The human species; mankind: — gaku, anthropology.

JINRYOKU 陣力 決力 (chikara wo tusshun) n. Exertion; effort; endeavor: gakkō wo tatsuwo ni — suru, to endeavor to get up a school.

JINRYUKO ジンリョク 神力 (chikara wo tusshun) n. Human power, strength or might: — wo koko ni itarazu, is not done by human strength.

JINSAI ジンサイ 人造 (kashikoki hito) n. A man of ability; a capable man: — wo toyo suru, to employ men of ability.

JINSAN ジンザン 人作 Made by man; human production.

JINSUKU ジンスカ 神楽 A wonderful stratagem or plan.

JINSEI ジンセイ 仁政 n. A humane government, or administration.

JINSEI ジンセイ 人道 n. This world (opp. to the next world): — na tanoshimi koko ni kiwamaru, there is no greater pleasure in this world than this.

JINSEI ジンセイ 人道 (hito no inochi) n. The life of man; human life; yume no surugashi, the life of man is like a dream.

JINSEN ジンセン 隈 n. A fan with iron stays formerly used by an officer in war.

JINSHA ジンシャ 仁者 n. A humane or benevolent man; a philanthropist.

JINSHIN ジンシン 人生 (hito no karada) n. The human body: — seiiri, human physiology.

JINSHIN ジンシン 人生 (hito no kokoro) n. The human mind: — onaji kara zaru wa omote no gotoshi.

JINSHIN ジンシン 仁心 n. Humane heart; humanity; benevolence; kindness: — no atsukii hito, a humane person.

JINSHU ジンシュ 人種 Races of men: — gaku, ethnology.

JINSHU ジンシュ 達速 Quick; fast; in haste.

SYN. HATAI, TOKI, SUMITAMA.

JINSUI ジンスイ 離水 n. The semen.

SYN. INSUI, SEI.

JINSUKU ジンスケ n. (coll.) Jealousy: — wo okonu, 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, HITOGORAI.

JINTOKU ジントク 仁徳 n. Kindness; humanity; benevolence.

JINSUI ジンスイ 地主 n. A landlord; the owner or proprietor of land.

JINZA ジンザ 隈屋 n. An encampment, military camp.

JINKAKU ジンザク 廚藥 n. Medicines used to strengthen the virile power; aphrodisiacs.

JINNEI ジンエイ 陣営 n. Encampment; camp.

JIN-REN ジンレン 人烟 (hito no sumi) Human habitations; dwelling houses: — chiimitsu.

JINYO ジンヨ 神僊 (mi-koshi) n. The car in which the kami is carried out in processions, and festivals.

JINKOKU ジンコク 人慾 n. Human appetites, or lusts.

JINZEN ジンゼン 華實 adv. Passing gradually; (as time): — tenki hi wo okurite ima ni itarazu.

JINZO ジンゾウ 人造 n. Made by man; artificial (opp. to ten-jo).

JINZU ジンゾウ 人造 n. Divine knowledge of past, present and future events; divine and supernatural power (Bud.): sen-nin wa — wo motsu, the senmin possess divine intelligence.

JIPPI ジップピ 宵夜 True or untrue, true or false: — wo tadasun, to ascertain whether it is true or not.

JIPPU ジッププ 寧父 n. Real father; not an adopted or step-father.

JRAI ジライ 前来 adv. Henceforth; after this.

SYN. KONO-NOGI, I-RAI, ROO.

JIRAI-KWA ジライクワ 城略火 n. A mine of powder: — wo shi-kakeru, to lay a mine.

JIRASHI-RI ジラシ 時土 t.v. (coll.) To chase; to provoke, vex, irritate, tease, annoy: hito wo jirushii nukaru wa, must not tease others.

SYN. MODARESU, KI WO MOMARERU.

JIPE ジペ n. (coll.) Bad-humor; irritation; crossness: — ga kita, began to fret.

JIPE-RI ジペリ i.v. (coll.) To be fretful, irritable, impatient, vexed, annoyed; ki ga jiruru, to be in a bad humor; jirete naku, to cry from vexation.

SYN. MODARERU, UMIREU.

JIPE ジペ 斎令 n. An order; command: — wo aitaru, to give an order.

JIRETTAI-RI ジレッタイ adj. (wom.) Provoking, vexatious, causing bad-humor or impatience: — koto du, nani wo shite itarum, it is provoking, what are you about? — nei, hayaku shite okure, be quick, don't keep me waiting.
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 ronzuru.

JIRI-JIRI ミリミリ adv. By degrees, gradually, little by little: ki no me — to okiku nattte ha ni
naru, the bud gradually enlarges and becomes
a leaf; — to atoshizari suru, to fall back gradually (as an army).

JIRI-JIRI to ミリミリ adv. The sound of
water beginning to boil, or of anything heavy
scraping over a floor; cross, fretful.

JIRI シリ自力 (mitukara no chikara)
One's own strength, or natural power; self-
reliance: tak ابو sea — ni oyobasu, jiriki wo
tanomu bekhi, in dangerous sickness the natural
powers are not sufficient, we must implore the
gods.

JIRITSU or JIRI ミリ自立 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. HITOMI-DACHI, DOKURYU.

JIRI ミリ病患 n. Fistula in ano.

JIKU-JIKU to ミリシット adv. (coll.) In a fixed, staring manner: — miru, to look fixedly at,
stare at, gaze at.

JIRIKOTO ミリシット adv. (coll.) Staringly.

JIRI ミリ診療 n. The treatment or cure of
disease. Syn. RYUJ

JIRI ミリ医法寺領 (tera chi) n. Land
belonging to a Bud. temple, glebe, parish.

JIRAI ミリカル地域 n. Boundary lines of
land, or country.

JIRAI ミリ亜作 (mitukara tsukuru) Made
by one's self: — no uta, a song composed by
one's self; — no hote, gods made by one's self.

JIBE ミリ自筆 (mitukara homeru) Self-
praise; poetry, or a song written in one's own
praise.

Syn. JIMAN.

JIBE ミリ自亦 (mochi maiuru) To carry,
or bring: — itashimashō, I will take it or bring
it.

JIBAN ミリ彩筆 (tsubakura)持金 n. The money
brought by the wife to the husband on mar-
rriage; dower, dowry.

JIBATSU ミリ自殺 (jibun ni shinuru) n. Suicide; killing one's self.

Syn. JIGAI.

JISEI シセイ辞世 n. Leaving the world; poetry
composed by a person about to die: — no uta
wo yomu; — wo nokosu.

JISEI シセイ自生 (mitukara umaru) Spon-
taneous generation.

JISEI シセイ治世 (osamareru yo) A time of
peace; tranquil and peaceful age.

JISEI シセイ時勢 (toki no ikki) n. The
exigencies of the times; the spirit of the
times, spirit of the age: — wa otoroets, the
times have deteriorated; — ni makaneru, to
comply with the spirit of the times; — no
soku ni shiga ga kunshi no michi nar, it is the
duty of a gentleman to comply with the
current customs of the times.
JITSU 真实 (makoto) Actual; true; genuine not false; sincere; kind; the multiple and 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; unkind.

JITSU-BO 真物 n. Real or true mother, —not an adopted mother.

JITSU-NAKI 真物 (honto no mono) n. The real thing; — ni atatte mita koto wa nai, I have never seen the real thing (only its picture, etc.).

JITSU-gō 真言 n. Sense of right; sincerity; kindness; — no aru hito, kind person.

JITSU-jō 真事 (makoto no koto) n. A true and real affair, —not fancy; a fact.

JITSUō 真相 實物 (makoto no koko) Sincere; honest; true feelings; real character; real circumstances of an affair.

JITSUKI 真記 n. A book-mark, or pointer.

Syn. shibori.

JITSUKI-KE 真記地図 n. Pounding the ground to render it compact before building: — wo suru.

JITSUKI-KU 真記地図 i.v. To be a permanent resident, or fixed to a place by owning house or land: Yokohama ni jitsukita mono de wa nai, he is not a fixed resident of Yokohama.

Syn. itsukuri.

JITSUKI-shi 真記市 n. A noun, substantive.

Syn. meishi.

JITSUYO 真実 n. Real or true name.

JITSU-NA 真実 adv. Really, truly, indeed.

Syn. makoto-NA, hon-NA.

JITSURASHI,-KI-KU 真如震 n. Having an appearance of truth, sincerity, reality, or honesty; plausible: — hanashi, a plausible story, that has the semblance of truth.

JITSU-nOKU 真物録 n. Genuine writings; authentic records.

JITTAI 真態 n. Substance, as distinguished from properties or phenomena; the real essence of anything, real person.

Syn. hontai.

JITEI 真実 場 n. A metal mace formerly carried by policemen: — wo furu, to brandish a mace.

JITEI 真実 場 (coll.) Honest, upright, sincere: — na hito.

JITTO 真実 adv. (coll.) Fixedly, firmly, steadily, without motion: — shite ire, hold still; — miru, to look steadfastly at anything; — te wo shimeru, to squeeze the hand hard.

JITOKU 真実 直腸 n. A kind of coat worn by priests and old men; same as jikitotetsu.
JYAKU シャヤく 薬 NK 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.

JYO シャヨ 自余 Besides, other: — no koto, another thing: — no hito-bito, other people.

Syn. BETSU.

JYÔ シャヨ 薬養 (yashinai) adj. Nutritious: — butsu, nutritious food.

JYÔ-KWATA シャヨクワタ 薬養過多 n. (med.) Hypertrophy.

JYÔ シャヨ 自余 n. Freedom; liberty; free, at one's own pleasure; without constraint; voluntarily: — 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; — shinshô ga — de nai, to be hampered in one's circumstances; — ni yugoku, to move freely without obstruction; — no kuni, a free country; — to, the liberal party.

JYÔ-BOEKI シュウバウエキ 自由貿易 n. Free trade.

Jiza シダ 借座 — suru, to sit by the side, as an attendant.

Jizai シダ 借在 Free; easy; at one's own pleasure; without obstruction: — ni, freely.

Jizai-kai シダカイ 借在鈎 n. A hook used for hanging pots over a fire, which can be raised or lowered to suit the occasion.

Jizai-ke シダケ 自在鈎 n. A velocipede; also called hitori gurumia, and jitensha.

Jizake シザケ 酒卸 n. Home-made sake.

Jizaki シザキ 借茶 n. Land-tax.

Jizen シツ DEN 慈善 n. Benevolence; kindness: — kai, benevolent society; — ka, a benevolent person. Syn. JIIN, ZENGON.

Jizô シツス 慈聡 n. The name of a bosatsu, the guardian of children: — no kano mo san do made (provs.).

Jizoku シツク 竇者 n. Present customs, or fashions.

Jizuru シツル 自喰 n. (coll.) Shaving one's self; being one's own barber: — wo suru.


Jo ジョ 随 n. (mat.) Division.

Jo ジョ 女 (onsa) n. A woman, female: ake jo kagami wo utomu (provs.), an ugly woman shuns the looking-glass; bijo, a beautiful woman. Syn. NTO.

Jo ジョ 邑 (omai-yori) n. — suru, to treat others as one would like to be treated; to excuse, bear patiently.

Jo ジョ 朝 n. — suru, to appoint to a particular rank; to confer a title upon.

Syn. SAIZUKERU, TAMAI.

Jo ジョ 喜 (kakarou) n. Emotion; passion; feeling; obstinacy: shichichi-jo, the seven passions, viz., joy, anger, sorrow, pleasure, love, hatred, desire; — wo haru, to be stubborn, obstinate; — jo kai, not to show, not to know; — jo kowai mono, an obstinate or hard-hearted person; — ga nai, no feeling of kindness or pity; — wo kowaku sezu, not to be obstinate.

Jo ジョ 城 (shiro) n. A castle; the residence of a daimyô surrounded by a wall: — shu, the lord of a castle; — chu, inside of a castle; — nai, id.; — gwa, outside of a castle; — shi, a messenger from the Shôgun to a daimyô.

Jo ジョ 勝 n. A lock: — to kagi, lock and key; — wo ororu, to lock; — wo akuru, to unlock.

Jo ジョ 上 (ue) Superior; best; to go up, ascend: — chu-ge, three qualities of superior, middling, and inferior; — kin, superior quality; — goku-jo, the very best; miyako ye jûge suru, to go and return from Miyako.

Syn. KAMI, ARAI, HONBO.

Jo ジョ デ夫 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-jô, one quire of paper.

Jo ジョ 代 n. Article; item; particular: san jô no okite, a law consisting of three articles; mûnô-jô sôinaku soro, no mistake in what I said, just as I said; — miyi no jô-jo, the above items.

Syn. KAOJÔ.

Jo ショ 酉 (fumi) n. A letter: — wo yaru, to send a letter.

Syn. TEKAMI.

Jo ショ 乗 n. An old man,— only used in the drama; also anciently a high assistant official: — to uba, old man and old woman.

Jo ジョ 長 n. A respectful title for an old man: Kikujirô yô ye yaru, give it to Mr. Kikujirô.

Jo ジョ 娘 Used in calling, or respectfully addressing young ladies: — jô san.

Jo ショ 琵 n. Used in counting mats: tatami ichi-jô, one mat; tatami nîjô, two mats; jô jî no koi, a room of 10 mats.

Jo ジョ 冊 (take) n. A measure of ten feet in length; a pole (=96.115 cm in. Eng.); iisukô to wa ichi-jô, ten feet make one pole; tamono no — ga mijitak, this piece of cloth is short in measure.

Jo ジョ 乗 n. Riding; that which is ridden; (met.) a horse; carriage: — suru, to ride.

Jo-ai ジョバイ 情合 n. (coll.) The feelings, disposition, kindly emotion, affection: — fu-ju wo — ga utsururu, there is no love between husband and wife; — no nai hito da, he is an unkind person.

Jo ショ バ 马 (nori uma) n. A saddle-horse; a horse for riding; riding on horse-back.

Jo nak ショ バ の 箱箱 n. A letter-box; a portfolio.

Jo ショ バ 柱 (tori uma) n. A permanent watch or guard placed to protect a place.

Jo ショ バ 舷 箱 (tori-ataku) n. — suru, to manage, conduct, administer.

Jo ジョ バ 常備 (toru sono eu) Always ready, or prepared: tashin wo — shite oku, to keep funds always on hand.

Jo ジョ バ 军 (toru sumu) A standing army.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>立候</td>
<td>Standing or regular army. Syn. 立営.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菅田</td>
<td>Superior, excellent, or fine in quality; — hito, an excellent man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立久</td>
<td>The blackened line used by carpenters for making a straight line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>東馬の胞虫 (coll.)</td>
<td>Strong, firm, solid; hale, in good health; courageous; safe, secure: — na hito, a robust man; — na hashira, a strong pillar; — de gozarimasu, he is well. Syn. 柘崎, 清.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立久の胞虫</td>
<td>A letter envelope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立冒</td>
<td>立いの胞虫 (kami no kiku) The hearing or the ears of a superior; — ni tassuru, to be reported to a superior; to be heard by a lord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立事</td>
<td>立候 (hito), to enter paradise or Nirvana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立水</td>
<td>立水 (amari no chi) n. Surplus land; land not taken into account in collecting tax, or measuring distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立水の女中</td>
<td>Women; also female servants; — gata, ladies; — shi, ladies; — shi, maid-servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立水の胞虫</td>
<td>A tapeworm. Syn. サンア ヒマチ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立冒の胞虫</td>
<td>A raised floor in temples or houses; upper row, or grade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立悍</td>
<td>The pure or holy land, the paradise of the Buddhists, supposed to be on some continent in the west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢</td>
<td>成道 (tsune no michi) Universal rule or duty: tenka no —.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>An auxiliary verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>A prince who resides all the time at the capital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Grass cloth of the finest quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>A strong man, manly person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Common clothes, such as are usually worn. Syn. ユダヤ, ユダヤ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>A girl's school, female seminary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>立賢</td>
<td>The 15th day of the 1st month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>A ruler for drawing lines; a rule, example, standard: kore wo — ni wa dekimasu; yoni wo — ni shite ri wo asarasu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>立賢の胞虫 (nanae) n. Friendship: — ni menite yurusu, to forgive for the sake of (old) friendship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>A sort, drunkard (opp. of geko).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>A funnel; a cork: — wo suru, to cork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Fixed fate, doom or retribution decreed for deeds done in a previous state (Bud.): — ni shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Prompting or assisting another by speaking, dictating: shibugoto ni — wo suru, to koto nakare, don't prompt one in playing games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Superior; the great; the upper class of people: — wo gelai wo awarumun, the great feel compassion for the lower classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>A mirror in Hades, which reflects the good or evil deeds which those that look into it have done while in this world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Storehouses in which rice was laid up as a provision against famine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Useless expenses or outlay: — wo habuku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Fine or superior quality; a superior article: — wo onna, a genteel woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Same as jokō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>(met.) Rules of division; division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Fixed rules; stipulated articles of a treaty; laws, regulations, enactments; a formula: — ni tōri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>The rules of multiplication; multiplication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Presenting a memorial to the Emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Confering rank: — wo okonai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>— suru, to abdicate the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>The mind, or wish of a lord or superior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>白衣 (shiroki koron), White robe, or holy garment (worn by priests).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>suru, to expel the barbarians, i.e., foreigners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Insect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>The upper house (of parliament).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>Exceeding the required number; supernumerary: — wo sata suru, to dismiss all supernumeraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立賢の胞虫</td>
<td>An expressive word, or word used for the sake of euphony.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 立賢の胞虫 | (koto wo noboru) n. A
description or account of things seen: — ni
* tachumi naru hito, a person skillful in describing
* things.
Jōjō, Jōjiru シャウブズ語 (maneke) t.v. To
* invite; to ask.
Jōjō, Jōjiru ショウブズ 乗 To mount, ride;
* to embrace (met.) to avail one's self of an
* opportunity; to take advantage of; to multiply,
* as one number by another: uma ni
* jōjiru, to ride a horse; hien ni jōjite ikusa
* wo okoru, took advantage of the event to
* declare war; ei ni —, to be influenced by wine;
* shio ni —, to take advantage of the tide; go
* ni go —, to multiply five by five.
Syn. noru, tsuker-komu.

Jōjiru どこン 除日 n. The last day of
* the year; i.e., G-misōka.
Jōjiru シャウブズ 狀対 (makoto no koto-
* gara) The truth; real facts: — wo kiite
* mireba nikku wo ma ni.
Jōjiru シャウブズ 常日 Usual, ordinary,
* common, daily, habitually. Syn. heizai.
Jōjō シャウブズ 情報 n. The truth, the
* facts, or circumstances of a matter.
Jōjō シャウブズ 定日 (sadamareru hi)
* Fixed day; set day for doing any thing: sam-
* pacchi wo kenjutsu no jōjitu, the fixed days for
* fencing are the days of the month which have
* a 3 and 8 in them.
Jōjo ショジョ 徐徐 (onomuro ni) adv. Slowly;
* gently; leisurely: — to aiyumu; — to koto
* wo okonau.
Jōjō シャウブズ 常常 (tsune-zu) adv.
* (coll.) Frequently; from time to time; com-
* monly; generally: — kuru, to come often.
Jōjō シャウブズ 性質 (kotogara) n.
* the circumstances, or facts of the case: sone
* — wo kuni-iwakeru.
Jōjō シャウブズ 上好 Best; highest in
* quality; supreme: goku —, the very best;
* — kichi, very lucky.
Jōjō シャウブズ 性質 n. The circum-
* stances in which an act is committed; the
* attending circumstances: — wo shakuryō shite
* tsuni wo penzeru.
Syn. kotogara, arisama.

Jōjiru デオワムザ 女丈夫 n. A masculine
* woman.
Jōjō シャウブズ 成就 Completed; finished;
* done; perfected: ie no fushin ga — itahita,
* have finished building the house; mada
* — sen, not yet completed; negai ga — shita,
* my petition has been granted, or I have
* obtained my wish.
Syn. togeru, deki-agaru.

Jōjun シャウブズ尚 皇上 n. The first ten
* days of the month; first decade.
Jōka シャウブズ下 n. A town or city which
* has a castle in it.
Jōkai シャウブズ上界 n. The upper world,
* paradise (Bud.)
Jōkaku シャウブズ上格 n. The established
* rule, fixed rule.
Jōkai シャウブズ 上級 (arisama) n. State;
JOSHI トシヒヤ 巫者 (toshibi) An old man (who walks with a cane).

JOSHAKU トシnga 巫爵 (kurai wo ataru) Conferring rank: — wo okonau.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 女子 (n. A daughter, girl.

Syn. NOWN.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 史女 (n. A female scholar or writer; a literary woman.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 情死 (n. Dying together (spoken of two lovers who commit suicide in order to live together in the next world): — suru.

Syn. SHINU.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上絹 (arusa ni noboru) — suru, to cut on blocks.

Syn. 4OKU.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上使 (n. A high officer sent from the Shogun to the Daimyō: — uke, the reception of —.

JOSHI フジヒナ 医子 (n. Surgical forceps; tweezers.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 情史 (n. A kind of novel or love story, also a writer of love stories.

Syn. NINJOSON.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 定式 (n. Established rule; or custom; customarily; always.

JOSTO ヨシヒナ 剃子 (n. A smoothing plane, such as is used for the finest kind of work, or for finishing.

JOSHIN ヨシヒナ 上申 (moshi-agenu) — suru, to report or state to a superior officer.

JOSHIN ヨシヒナ 上進 (nobori susumu) — suru, to advance, make progress.

JOSHIJIN ヨシヒナ 情進 (coll.) Perpetual abstinence from fish or flesh of any kind.

JOSHIKU ヨシヒナ 女色 (n. Venery; lust: — ni mayo, addicted to venery.

Syn. INO.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上新 (n. (leg.) Appeal to a higher court.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上付 (n. A memorial or statement made to the Emperor.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上常 (n. adamareru kazu) N. Destiny; doom; fate: manukare-gatai —.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上端 (n. (coll.) A beautiful woman.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 情態 (n. arisama) N. The state, condition: — ni kuni no, — hanahada aishi.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 助炭 (n. A screen, or fender placed over a brazier.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上達 (n. suru, to improve, advance, become skillful; to make progress.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 助女 (n. Younger sister.

Syn. IMOTO.

JOSHI ヨシヒナ 上聽 (n. The hearing of the Emperor: — ni tasseuru, to come to the 4ars of the Emperor.
Jōtsu デウソ 钋't n. Bar-iron.
Jōto シユウト 五等 n. First class.
Jōto シュウト 上等 n. A lamp that burns the whole night.
Jōto シュウト 下等 (kine age) n. Completing the erection of the timbers of a roof: — shiki wo okonu.
Jōjo シュウ周 常寝 (o kimari) n. A trite subject; common; not new or uncommon: kore wa — ni shite mezusahikara.
Jōka シュウ察 情話 n. Love talk; affectionate talk (as between two lovers): — wo huki-nosoru.
Jōka デュウ察 筋時 n. The last night of the old year; new year's eve.
Snd. NISHIKA NO YO.
Jōkyu デュウ察 定約 n. A covenant, agreement, contract, treaty: — wo musubu, to make a treaty, or contract.
Snd. YOKOMUKU.
Jōye シュウ衣 浮衣 n. Holy garments or official robes worn by Buddhist priests.
Jōyo シュウ髪新 (yama no imo) n. A long edible root growing wild.
Jōyo シュウ察 脇乗 (Mikado no norimono) The cart, palanquin or carriage in which the Emperor rides.
Jōya シュウ察 糖欲 n. The passions, desires, lusts.
Jōza シュウ察 上手 An upper, or high seat; a word affixed to the name of a deceased person by the Buddhists, signifying his rank.
Jōzu シュウ察 上手 n. A good hand; skillful, expert, dexterous. adept: — na hito, a skillful person; — ni dekita, skillfully done; — ka heta ka shiren, don't know whether he is skillful or not; — no te ka mizu ga moru (prov.) — even an expert will sometimes fail.
Snd. TAKUMI.
Jū デュ 川 n. The bridge over which the strings of the harp are stretched; — ni nikawa suru (prov.).
Jū ショウ 聚 (coll. nigoroni chi) The whole, all: sekai-ju, the whole world; kunij, the whole country.
Jū シュウ 反 Secondary in rank; as: jüichi i, second of the third rank.
Jū シュウ 多 (tō) Ten: — bu ichi, one-tenth; — nin nami, an average kind of person; — nen, ten years; — gatsu, tenth month; — jīka getsu, ten months.
Jū シュウ重 (kase, omoi) Double; the numeral for things placed one above another, as, boxes, stories of a tower, folds of cloth; the same also, jako-bako: go jō no to, a five-storied pagoda; jako-tans듯a, bicarbonate of soda.
Jū デュ 住 — suru, to reside, dwell, live.
Snd. SUMU, ON.
Jū シュウ 武 (kōtsu) n. A musket, rifle: — wo nutu.
Jūka シュウカ 矢弾 n. The ten sins of the Buddhists, viz.: sesshō, killing anything that has life; shiitō, stealing; ton'oku,
JUKY KUCHI 熟熟 (yoku shiru) — suru, to talk over fully or thoroughly; — suru.

JUKYOKU 熟術 (yokuyomu) — suru, to read carefully, or attentively.

JUKURI 熟皮 (yoku hakaru) — suru, to maturely consider about.

JUKUSHI 熟皮 (yoku hakaru) — suru, Leather.

JUKUSUI 熟字 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely.

JUKUWAN 熟学 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, Skillful from use; accustomed to and skillful in; experienced in.

JUKURO 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKUSUI 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to investigate or examine thoroughly.

JUKUSHI 熟熟 (yoku miru) — suru, to look at attentively.

JUKUAN 熟学 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, A sound or deep sleep.

JUKUDAN 熟談 (yoku omon) — suru, to think maturely or thoroughly.

JUKYO 熟居 (sumai) n. Residing; dwelling; — suru, to reside, dwell.

JUKYO 熟居 (sumai) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKSU 熟熟 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to be engaged in; to do; to pursue; to work at; honyaku ni — suru, to be engaged in translating.

JUKUOI 柔順 (yoku miru) — suru, to be engaged.

JUKURO 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKUSUI 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKSU 熟熟 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to be engaged in; to do; to pursue; to work at; honyaku ni — suru, to be engaged in translating.

JUKUOI 柔順 (yoku miru) — suru, to be engaged.

JUKURO 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKUSUI 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKSU 熟熟 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to be engaged in; to do; to pursue; to work at; honyaku ni — suru, to be engaged in translating.

JUKUOI 柔順 (yoku miru) — suru, to be engaged.

JUKURO 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKUSUI 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKSU 熟熟 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to be engaged in; to do; to pursue; to work at; honyaku ni — suru, to be engaged in translating.

JUKUOI 柔順 (yoku miru) — suru, to be engaged.

JUKURO 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKUSUI 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKSU 熟熟 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to be engaged in; to do; to pursue; to work at; honyaku ni — suru, to be engaged in translating.

JUKUOI 柔順 (yoku miru) — suru, to be engaged.

JUKURO 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKUSUI 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKSU 熟熟 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to be engaged in; to do; to pursue; to work at; honyaku ni — suru, to be engaged in translating.

JUKUOI 柔順 (yoku miru) — suru, to be engaged.

JUKURO 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKUSUI 熟儒 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to consider maturely; to ponder or think about carefully.

JUKSU 熟熟 (yoku kangaeru) — suru, to be engaged in; to do; to pursue; to work at; honyaku ni — suru, to be engaged in translating.

JUKUOI 柔順 (yoku miru) — suru, to be engaged.
JUMP ジャンプ 順風 n. A favorable or propitious wind.

JUNYŌ ジュンヨ 寿命 n. Life: nagai —, long life; — ga nobiri, life is lengthened out; — ga mizikai, his life is short; kagiri naki —, eternal life.

Syn. inochi.

JUN ジュン 殺し, impure.

JUNSHITSU ジュンシツ 向 右 (urudoshi) Soft; gentle; amiable.

JUNSHOJIN ジュンショウジン 准大臣 n. The name of an officer in the Mikado's court next in rank below naidaijin (obs.).

JUNZASHI ジュンザシ 順舌 — suru, to pass or communicate from one to another in order: o-fure wo —, to pass around a government order.

JUNZU ジュンツ 順道 n. The proper road, right way.

JUNETSU ジュンエツ 決門 (uruzuki) n. Intercalary month.

JUNEI ジュニエ 禍患 (coll.) Regular order or turn, one after the other: — ni hito wo tsukau, to employ men in regular turn.

JUNAKU ジュナク 順落 Fair and foul; favorable and unfavorable; forwards and backwards; right and left; direct and reverse: kuruma wo — ni mada suru, turn a wheel in a direct and reverse way.

JUNI ジュニ 十二 adj. Twelve: — guwatsu, the twelfth month; — ka geteu, twelve months.

JUNI-BUN ジュニブン 十二分 More than enough; superabundant: — ni you, to be dead drunk; — ni azamuku.

JUNI-SHI ジュニシ・ 十二支 The twelve horary characters, viz., ne, ushi, tora, u, tatsu, mi, uma, hitsuji, suru, tori, inu, f.

JUNI-RU ジュニル 欠 t.v. or i.v. To do according to; to compare with: ano koto wa kore ni junite shiru beshi, that may be known by comparing it with this.

Syn. nazoro, kuraburi, yosoe, terasu.

JUNITSU ジュニツ 向日 (toka) A period of ten days; a decade.

JUN ジュン 順順 n. Regular or proper order; natural method or order of succession, or procedure: — wo ou —; — wo fureru.

Syn. shurei, tesuzuki.

JUN ジュン四 条律 n. A line and level; (met.) the laws.

JUNEN-NI ジュンエンイ 順順 adv. In order, regular turn, regular succession, by turns; consecutively.

JUNKEN ジュンケン 檜検 (meguri miru) — suru, to go about on a tour of inspection, as an official.

JUNKO ジュンコ 巡行 (meguri-aruku) — suru, to go around, or about from place to place; sho-sho wo —, to go about every place.

JUNKIN ジュンキン 巡観 (meguri mawaru) Going around for inspection.

JUNKAN ジュンカン 観環 n. Revolution; circulation: — suru, to revolve, circulate, go around; tsuki no —, the revolution of the moon; chi no —, circulation of the blood.

JUNKO ジュンコ 駄敷 (oshie wo tame ni shinmu) Dying for one's religion: — sha, a martyr.

JUN-NAN ジュンナン 逆難 n. Dying for one's country: — sha, a patriot who dies for his country.

JUNSHO ジュンショ 潤年 (urudoshi) n. Leap year.

JUNOH ジュノウ 火矢 n. A fire shoveln.

JUNO ジュノ 受納 To receive: okuri mono wo — tsukamotawari soro, have received the present; go — kudasaru beku soro, please receive it.

Syn. ekeio, osamoteru.

JUNSA ジュンサ 巡査 (meguri mamoru) A patrol, policeman: — suru, to go around to watch or guard; to patrol; — kan, a patrolling ship of war.

JUNSAI ジュンサイ 巡査 (meguri saizu) Going about to look at anything, traveling: — sho-sho wo — suru, to travel about.

JUNKAI ジュンケイ 巡報 (meguri ogamu) Going about from temple to temple to worship, a pilgrim: — suru; — junja bukkaku wo — suru.

JUNKO ジュンコ 循吏 n. An honest or up-right officer.

JUNKO ジュンこ 順路 n. The right way, or road: ten ko no —, the right way to heaven.

JUNRO ジュンル リ 目ceed (sunado) Gentle; amiable; mild: — naru seishitsu.

JUNSA ジュンサ 巡官 n. A policeman.

JUNSAI ジュン sai 看護 n. A kind of water plant, the Limnanthemum patulum.

Syn. innaw.

JUNSHI ジュンシ 善死 or 善死 Dying for another (spoken of servants who commit suicide on the death of a master): chu-shin wo shite seshimu oshimu-beki kana.

JUNSHI ジュンシ 巡視 — suru, to go about inspecting or viewing.

JUNSHIKU ジュンシク 御色 — suru, to embellish, to ornament, as a lit. composition.

Syn. kazaru.

JUNSHI ジュンシ 善死 Pure, unadulterated, unmixed, simple: ju —, pure.

JUNSHI ジュンシ 善善 Pure, unadulterated, unmixed, simple: ju —, pure.

JUNSHI ジュンシ 善善 Pure, unadulterated, unmixed, simple: ju —, pure.

JUNSHI ジュンシ 善善 Pure, unadulterated, unmixed, simple: ju —, pure.

JUNSHI ジュンシ 善善 Pure, unadulterated, unmixed, simple: ju —, pure.
JUO 235

Jüzô じゅうしゅう 十九 n. The ten kings of Hades.

Jôoku じょうおく 佐屋 (ie) A house, dwelling.

Jûrai ジュライ 入来 To come, visit: go — kudasaru beku sôrô, please make me a visit.

Jûn じゅん 吹笛 (fumi nijiru) — suru, to grind, or crush with the foot; to trample upon; to treat with contempt.

Jûsö ジュソ 松木 おうきの一 (roya ni ituru) Imprisonment: — suru, to send to jail; zainin wo — suru; — mōshi-tsukeru, to condemn to imprisonment.

Jû Genshu じゅう ゲンシュ 十六 adj. Sixteen.

Jûhô ジュウホ 三八 まで (jûhô sanbatsu) — suru, to receive: kwan-roku wo — suru, to receive a salary from government; — shô, a receipt.

Jûkô ジュウコ ヨウコ 迂良 (hiki-komu) n. Abandoning public life and taking a husband (said of a geisha or fûro): — suru.

Jûsan ジュース 三十 Three.

Jûshin ジュシン 偽生 Same as jusha.

Jûsen ジュセン 偽洗 — suru, to receive baptism.

Jûsha ジューシャ 偽者 n. A Confucianist; one who teaches and explains the writings of Confucius.

Jûsha ジューシャ 偽者 n. Attendant, follower: — no inzu sono bunjen ni sugu bekaraazu, must not have a larger number of attendants than comports with his station.

Syn. tomo.

Jûshi ジュシシ 十四 adj. Fourteen.

Jûshin ジュシン 偽死 (shitaigai shinu) — suru, to follow one's master and die with him (as in battle).

Jûshin ジュシン 偽信 — suru, to receive a message.

Jûshichi ジュウチ 十七 adj. Seventeen.

Jûshin ジュシン 住所 n. A dwelling place, residence.

Syn. sumika.

Jûshin ジュシン 銃傷 n. A gun-shot wound.

Jûshin ジュシン 銃手 The superior or rector of a Bud. temple.

Syn. jûji.

Jûshin ジュシン 鏡手 n. A Musketeer, rifleman.

Jûshin ジュシン 鏡傷 (ikusa no yosei) n. Military dress, or equipment: — iro nasu.

Jûshin ジュシン 鏡物 n. A spear-shaped bayonet.

Jûshin ジュシン 丸骑 (michi fusagaru) — suru, to obstruct, block, or fill up a way: jadô seijin no michi wo — suru.

Jûshin ジュシン 透騎 (tedate) n. A scheme, device, stratagem.

Jûshin ジュシン 入水 n. Drowning oneself.

Jûtai ジュータイ 住陰 n. A company of musketeers or riflemen.

Jûta ジュータ 住宅 (sumika) n. A dwelling, residence.

Syn. jûko.

Jûtan ジュタン 住蕃 n. A carpet.

Jûtêki ジュテキ 樋枝 (ebisu) n. Foreign barbarians.

Jûtô ジュト 住所 (munagi made mitsuru) Full to the roof, or ceiling; abundant; very many: sono shojaiku kanyû jûtô.

Jûtô ジュト 行術 n. 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 ochiru, to fall into a trap laid by the enemy; — nashi.

Jûtsunai-ki-ku ジュワンアイ-ク ゴンナイ adj. (coll.) Painful: — me ni atta.

Jûzen ジュセン 偽重 n. Doubly related by marriage.

Juyo ジュヨ 入城 (koshi ire, lit. to enter a norimon) Going to the bridegroom's house (used only of the Emperor): musume dairi ni — shimashita.

Jûyu ジュユ 探索 (sazuke ataru) — suru, to give, bestow.

Jûzô ジュゾ 住容 See 394.

Jûyu ジュユ 長流 (shitaigai asobu) — suru, to follow or accompany another in traveling.

Jûzai ジュザイ 重罪 (omoi tsumi) Grave offenses or crimes: — wâ, a felo.

Jûzai-bai-ban-sho ジュザイバイバンショ 重罪裁判所 n. The court for the trial of heinous crimes.

Jûzen ジュゼン 住人 From adj. Previous; former; (adv.) as heretofore, as before: — no kwan-katsu, former government.

Jûzen ジュゼン 長者 n. That which is created; the creature.

Jûzu ジュズ 数珠 n. A rosary: — wo tsunaguru, to tell the rosary: — dama, the beads of a rosary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KA</th>
<th>KAB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>カ a m. A mosquito: — ga sasu, the mosquito bites; — wo ibasu, to smoke out mosquitoes; — ni kuwarea, bitten by mosquitoes.</td>
<td>カ a (cont. of shika) n. A stag, deer: — no waka teino.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ a m. Smell; odor; scent; perfume: — wo kagu, to smell a perfume; — ii ka, a delightful smell; kono chawan no sake no ka ga aru, this teacup smells of sake; — wo tomaru, to perfume, scent; — ka ga kikoeru, to perceive an odor; mitsu-bachi — wo shitau, the bee scents the perfume.</td>
<td>カ a-i (t. v. To love, to be fond of: — seki wo — , to love the world; same as kawaigaru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ a (i) n. A load for a man: miizu ikka, a load of water; sumi-jikka, fifty loads of charcoal.</td>
<td>カ a-i a-i (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: nivatori kono o kowabu, the hen protects her chickens; daikon wo tsuchii ni kubatte oku, to put radishes in the ground to preserve them; kimono wo kubatte michi wo aruku, to take care of one's clothes in walking; nokogiri wo kubatte tsukau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ a (i) m. A classifier for periods of time, and countries: ika tsuki, one month; ni ka tsuki, two months; san ga koku, three provinces; san ga sho, three places.</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ m. A family; — mei, family name, name of the house.</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ p. (1) An interrogative particle, — to the interrogation mark (?) : atta ka, have you found it? omae Tokyo ye oide nasaru ka, are you going to Tokyō with a negative it expresses a strong affirmative: yoi hito ja nai ka, what a fine man he is? ammari k pakigina yume ja nai ka, what an exceedingly strange dream.</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A particle expressing doubt: if, whether, or: dan na kana 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 wo shirena, perhaps there are; there may be: itsu ka watakushii no toko ye kita hito da, a person who came to my house some time ago; don na yume da ka hanashi na kikase-na, tell me what kind of a dream it was.</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) A particle of admiration = !</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ a Proper; good; right: ka fu ka, good or bad; right or wrong: tkani shite naran, what should we better do?</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ ry n. (mat.) Addition: — hō, the rules of addition. カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ n. Place; used only in comp. words, as, sumi-ka, ari-ka, oku-ka.</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カ yoki (yoki) Good; beautiful; fine; nice; excellent; (only in comp. words).</td>
<td>カ a-ba (2) a-i a-i (t. v. To be as, to be alike, to be similar, to be similar to; same as shi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glossary:

- **Ka**: A mosquito.
- **Kab**: A stag, deer.
- **Kai**: A classifier for periods of time, and countries.
- **Kan**: A family.
- **Ko**: Proper; good; right.
- **Ry**: Addition.
- **Yu**: Place; used only in comp. words.
- **Yoki**: Good; beautiful; fine; nice; excellent; (only in comp. words).

補足：

- **Ka** (cont. of shika): A stag, deer.
- **Kai**: A classifier for periods of time, and countries.
- **Kan**: A family.
- **Ko**: Proper; good; right.
- **Ry**: Addition.
- **Yu**: Place; used only in comp. words.
- **Yoki**: Good; beautiful; fine; nice; excellent; (only in comp. words).
KABE

Public domain.
足ぶし カブツ N. Anything eaten with sake; i.e. sakana.
†足ぶしうち カブツチ 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.
かけたよい The guard who walks in front of a noble when going out.
かけへ On foot, walking: — de yuku, to go on foot; — samurai, the guards who walked on each side of the corridor of the shogun; kachi-metsuke, a kind of censor or spy; — de kawa wo wataru, to ford a river on foot.
†かけた 布 n. A kind of cloth.
かけた The paper mulberry, —kōsetsu, kazu.
かけた N. A grey color.
かけた N. A victory, advantage, superiority; — wo toru, to gain a victory; — kata, the victorious party.
Syn. shōri.
かけたへつむし カブツへ t.v. To conquer, win, defeat, overcome, gain the victory; to triumph, to control, to excel: hito ni katu, to defeat another; onore ni, to conquer self, deny one's self; ri ni hatte hi ni ochiru, to have the right on one's side, yet succumb to another; kachi ni noru, to be triumphant; — kata, the victorious party.
†かけた歩き カブツへに歩 n. A pedestrian.
かけた勇者 コドキ 勇者 n. The shout of victory: — wo ageru, to raise a shout of victory.
かけた勇士 カブツへり 握果 n. Dried chestnut kernels.
かけたはだ フタハダシ フタ踏 n. Without horse and barefoot: — ni narari, to be horseless and barefoot.
かけたへつむし カブツへ t.v. To be triumphant.
†かけたへつむし カブツへに歩 n. Foot-soldiers, infantry.
かけたの カチナ踏 歩歩 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. kōtsu, kōki.
かけたなり カチナ踏 adv. The sound of hard things striking together; clacking, clacking, clicking.
かけた気々 カチナ踏 N. A spirit of rivalry, or ambition to be the best.
かけた家禽 カチナ家禽 n. Domestic animals.
かけためざし カチナ踏負 n. Lose and win; victory and defeat: — wo arasou, to dispute about who is the winner; to contend for victory.
かけためざし カチナ踏 adv. A kind of sea-weed.
かけためざし カチナ踏負 n. A kind of sea-weed.
かけためざし カチナ踏負 n. A foot soldier; infantry.
かけた飯 カチナ踏飯 n. Bread or cakes made of pounded rice, same as mochi (wom.).
かけたvio カチナ踏飯 n. Having won to run away, as a gambler.
†かけたはだ カチナ踏皮 i.v. To be puffed up by victory or success.
かけたの カチナ踏手 n. The victor.
かけたへつむし カチナ踏へつむし t.v. Wading across; crossing on foot: — wo suru.
かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 N. A kind of quiver.
†かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 N. Shooting the bow on foot.
かけた蚊帳 カチナ踏帳 n. Mosquito net.
Syn. kōtsu.
かけた蚊帳 家長 n. The head of a house or family.
†かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 N. A grey color.
かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 n. An Intelligence; cleverness; shrewdness; peculiarity; fault: — aru hito.
かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 n. Rules of poetry
かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 N. Door-posts.
Syn. kabushira.
†かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 n. The gate-keeper of the palace.
かけた護Samples カチナ踏境 N. A fire kindled at the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kanji</th>
<th>furigana</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>かえ</td>
<td>kae</td>
<td>to change the clothes; sugata wo —, to change one's appearance; kane wo —, 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; io wo —, to clean a well; se ni hara wo kaeraren (prov.), the belly cannot be exchanged for the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けん</td>
<td>ken</td>
<td>Another or different name; a false name, alias: jin wo waga homashin no — nari, humanity is only another name for the natural heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かい</td>
<td>kai</td>
<td>A kind of sweet sake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かえじ</td>
<td>kaiji</td>
<td>Return, going back; turns; the barb of a hook; a balance of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かいじ</td>
<td>kaiji</td>
<td>A gate-keeper, porter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かど</td>
<td>kodō</td>
<td>A gate-keeper, porter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かども</td>
<td>kodomo</td>
<td>The pike branch planted before the door on new year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどろ</td>
<td>kodoro</td>
<td>A species of poplar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどすず</td>
<td>kodosuzu</td>
<td>Cool one's self in the door in warm weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどや</td>
<td>kodoya</td>
<td>Rice-fields near the house: — no inaba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどう</td>
<td>kodou</td>
<td>A constable or chief of police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどがや</td>
<td>kodogaya</td>
<td>A person who goes about from house to house playing on the guitar and singing; a minstrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどかし</td>
<td>kodokashi</td>
<td>Kidnap; abduction; a kidnapper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどかし - す</td>
<td>kodokashi-su</td>
<td>To kidnap, abduct: kodomo wo kodokasharui, to kidnap a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かどや</td>
<td>kodoya</td>
<td>A house by the gate, gate-house; the corner house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かし</td>
<td>kashi</td>
<td>The oak or yew tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かしゅ</td>
<td>kashu</td>
<td>Exchanging one thing for another: one ni wa, in exchange for that, or instead of that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かす</td>
<td>kusu</td>
<td>To exchange; to change, alter; to substitute: kimono wo —.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KADÔ (KADÔ)**

- To be rough, testy, cross in one's treatment of others.
- To be stubborn, thick-skinned.
- To be hard, rough, testy, imposing, dignified.
- To be obstinate, inflexible.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be obdurate, slow to change one's mind.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be unyielding, thick-skinned.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be obdurate, slow to change one's mind.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard, rough, testy, imposing, dignified.
- To be obstinate, inflexible.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncouth.
- To be inflexible, stingy.
- To be thick-skinned, slow to anger.
- To be close-mouthed, tight-lipped.
- To be hard-boiled, uncoughth.
regard with kindness, to care for: onore wo —, to examine one's self; ashiro wo —, to look back, reflect on one's conduct; kaeirimizu, not to regard.

KAREI-KOYA カレイコヤ n. Returning to the country to return thanks to the kani for favors received: — wo suru.

KAREI-MOBI カレイモビ n. Returning thanks to the kani.

KAREI-MOBI-SU カレイモビス湖 n. Returning thanks to the kani.

†KAREINARI-RU カレイナル i.v. To be re-instated to rank or office.

KAREISHITA カレイシタ — ni, adv. While or when returning.

KAREISHINA カレイシナ — ni, adv. While returning; when returning: — tachi-yoru.

Syin. KAREIAKE.

KARITE カリテ adv. i.q. kaette.

†KARI-UCHI カリウチ n. Killing the avenger of one previously slain by the same person; having some evil intended for another; rather than return to one's self: kataki wo utō to omote — ni aitō.

KARU カル n. A frog.

Syin. KAWAKU, GAMA.

KARU-GAERU カルガエル adv. Again and again; repeatedly.

KARUKA カルカ n. The return; the act of returning: — ni, on returning.

†KAREA カレア adv. i.q. karensha.

KASAI-RU カサール adv. To do over; do again; to repeat: — tawane, inquire again.

KASAIMOBI, RU カサアイモビ反分 i.v. To return an answer or report to the Emperor.

KASAI-SU カサール進 i.v. To send back, return, restore, require, repay, recompense, revenge; to hoe up; to vomit up: kanze wo —, to repay money; ada wo —, to revenge, take vengeance; on wo —, to require a kindness; kotoba wo —, to answer back, to retort; kon wo kaerite kudasare, please return the book; karate mono wo kaere, return what you have borrowed; ta wo —, to hoe up the rice fields; kui-mono wo —, to throw up what one has eaten.

Syin. NOKUBU, MOBOSU.

KASE-RI カセール adv. To hatch eggs: tsunagu wo —.

KASEI, SU カセール adv. To form a syllable by syncope from the first and last sounds of two others, as in Chinese; to spell: moji wo —.

†KASEIMONO カセンモノ n. The same as kaerigoe.

KASHI-UTA カシウタ退歌 n. A stanza of poetry sent in reply to another; in the Manyōshū, a single stanza giving the spirit or general meaning of a long poem.

KASU カス — suru, to look into or examine one's self; mi ni —.

KASU-GAESU カスガース adv. Again and again; over and over again; repeatedly: — wo men wo irenu, to apply the mind to a matter over and over again.

Syin. KURE-GURE, KASANEQETTE カレット adj adv. On the contrary; on the other hand; vice versa; rather; better: — sen yori ururui, on the contrary, it is worse than it was; — toki da, it is rather an advantage.

Syin. KAKU.

KAU カウ — suru, to give, grant; to present, from government.

KAU カウ家伝 n. A family record; the chronicles of a family.

KAU カウ家風 (ie no narawashi) The customs or rules of a family.

Syin. KAREI.

KA-FU-GYU カフギュ過不及 ( sugi-yobazaru Excess or deficiency; too much or too little; going beyond or not coming up to.

KA-FU-KA カフカ可不可 adj. Should or should not; can or cannot; right or wrong; good or bad.

Syin. YOSHI ASHI, ZE-HI.

KA-GA カガ n. Bagan.,—boro: — wo hirao, to pick up —.

KA-GACHI, OR KAGAMISO カガチ n. i.q. hōshū.

†KAGAI カガイ n. Alternate singing, or responding to a stanza of poetry by extemporising another.

†KAGAI-AU カガイア i.v. To sing alternately in response to one another.

KAGAMARI-RU カガマール 出百 To be bent, crooked, curved; toshiyotte koshi ga kagamaru-ta, the back is bent with age; yubi ga kagamare-ta, the finger is stiff.

Syin. MAGARU.

†KAGAME-RU カガメル 出百 To bend, to crook, to stoop, bow: koshi wo —, to bend the back; yubi wo —, to crook the finger, to count with the fingers; ba wo —, to bend a pole; kagame mon wo kuguru, to stoop and pass through a gate.

Syin. MAGERU, YUGAMERU.

†KAGAMEKI-KU カガメキイク 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 kumotta, the mirror is dim; — ni kage wo utsuru, to reflect the image of anything in a mirror; — no saya, the case of a mirror; — no dai, stand for a mirror; taru wo — wo nuku, to take out the head of a barrel; hito no — to naru, to be an example to others; kagami-do, a shining door, clean and bright door; kagami-ita, a clean, bright board; — wo togu, to polish a mirror.

†KAGAMI-MU カガミム爾 adv. To bend, to crook, to stoop, to bow: koshi ga kaganda, back is bent; kusa wo aida ni kagande ori, hiding amongst the grass; yubi ga kagande nobimasen, the finger is bent and cannot be extended.

KAGAMIDAI カガミダイ n. The dory. Zeus nebimba.

KAGAMI-GUSA カガミグサ n. A kind of plant.

KAGAMI-ITA カガミイタ n. A panel, as of a door.
KAGAMI-TAKE カガミケケ n. A mirror stand,= kyūdai.
KAGAMI-MOCHI カガミモチ 鏡餅 n. A cake of rice bread, large and round like a mirror.
KAGAMI-SHI カガミシ 鏡師 n. A maker of mirrors.
†KAGANAI-BU カガナベ t.v. i.q. kakanabe.
†KAGANAKI-KU カガナタ t.v. To cry, as a bird.
KAGARI カガ里 飄 n. A kind of iron brazier for holding torches; torch-light.
KAGARI-RU カガリア t.v. 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 ball; ko wo —, to lace the edges of a sail together.
KAGABIRE カガリビ 曳火 n. A torch-light, a watch-fire.
KAGASHI カガシ 笥山子 n. A scarecrow made in the shape of a man.
KAGASHI-SU カガシ t.v. To growl, snari: ina ga hito wo —.
KAGAYAKI カガヤキ 晴 n. Lustre, brilliancy, glory, effulgence, brightness, splendor: hi, tsuki, hoshi nado no —, the glister of the sun, moon, or stars.
Syn. HIKARI.
KAGAYAKI-KU カガヤキ t.v. To be bright, glisten, glitter, sparkle, shine, gleam; to be brilliant, effulgent: hi ga kagayaku, the sun is bright; asa hi ni kagayaku tsurugi no inazuma, the lightning of their swords flashing in the morning sun.
Syn. HIKARI, TERU.
KAGAYAKI-WATORI カガヤキツキ t.v. To shine all around; to shine across, gleam across.
†KAGAYOI-OU カガヨフ t.v. i.q. kagayaku.
KAGI カギ 猿毛 (shika no ke) Deer color, chestnut color: — no uma, a horse of the color of a deer.
KAGE カゲ 影 n. Shade; shadow; reflection; light; (met.) secret or unseen influence; power; beneficence; help: hi, tsuki, hoshi, tomoshibi nado no —, the light of the sun, moon, stars, lamp, etc.; yama, ki, ie, 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 emasculated; to be a protection; — wo utsuru, 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 uma, his shadow is thin, i.e. looks as if he would die.
KAGE カゲ 飲 n. The gills of a fish.
Syn. OBA, ERA.
†KAGE カゲ (cont. of shika no ko) n. A fawn.
KAGE-BORI カゲボリ 陰刻 n. Dried in the shade.
KAGEBOSHII カゲボシ刑 影師 n. The shadow of a person.

KAGEMOTO カゲモト 隠人 n. Talking in secret, or of one behind his back: hito no — wo in, to talk of any one in secret, to backbite.
KAGE-HINATA カゲヒナタ 隠日向 n. Shade and sunlight; (met.) double-faced, hypocritical, duplicity: — wo suru hito, a hypocritical person, one whose secret actions do not correspond with his open professions.
KAGIRO カギロ n. Pawn color.
KAGEMA カゲマ 男厳 n. A boy used by sodomists, or harlots.
†KAGEMI カゲミ n. One’s person.
KAGEN カゲン 男成 (mashi herashi) n. (coll.) Increasing or diminishing, adding to or taking away, the proportion of the ingredients in any compound; the seasoning, flavoring, taste; the feelings or condition of body: — wo suru, to flavor to season; doing or acting properly, not erring on either hand: o-isha sama na — no o-kusuri, the carefully prepared medicine of the doctor; o-kusuri wo — shite tsukawasu, to send medicine that has been carefully compounded so as to suit the patient’s condition; donna sama wa — ga warukute fusetu oru, master, not feeling well, is lying down; konu meshi wa misu — ga warui, there is too little or too much water in this rice; ii — ni shiro, do it just right, or properly.
Syn. AMBAL, SASHI-HIKI.
KAGEN カゲン 嘘言 (yoki kotoba) Good words; happy saying: hito no — senkō wo atsumeru.
†KAGENABIKU-HOSHI カゲナビホシ n. i.q. Nan-dai-jin.
†KAGENO-MAI カゲノマイ n. Dancing in the dark, only used fig. for labor or services rendered that are not appreciated, or that are not known,= (coll.) en no shita no chikamochi.
KAGERI カゲリ 隠 i.v. To be overshadowed, obscured, shaded: hi ga kumo de kageta, the sun is obscured by a cloud; hi ga kageru, to become shady.
KAGERO カゲロ 陽婚 n. The waving or flickering appearance of the air rising from a hot surface in the summer.
KAGERO カゲロ 陽婚 n. A kind of insect, said to begin to live in the morning and to die at night; an ephemera.
†KAGERO カゲロ n. i.q. kagero.
†KAGERO カゲロ n. i.q. kagero.
†KAGERO カゲロ i.v. To be obscured, shaded.
†KAGETOMO カゲトモ n. Facing the south, as a mountain.
KAGETU カゲト取 n. Facing the south, as a mountain.
KAGEZEN カゲゼン 陰厳 n. An officer who formerly audited the accounts of a retiring governor of a province.
KAGEZEN カゲゼン 陰厳 n. Food or table set for an absent one: — wo suru, to put food away for one who is absent.
KAGENSHIRI カゲシリン 隠論 n. Secret slander; backbiting; speaking evil of one who is absent.
Syn. KAGEGOTO.
KAGI カギ 鎖 n. A key: — de jō wo akeru, to open a lock with a key; — ana, key-hole.
KAGI カギ 間 n. A hook; ago wo — ye kakeru to hang the chin on a hook, i.e. to neglect business, lead a dissolute life, and come to poverty; — no te, hooked.
KAGI-TO カギ鉈 t.v. To smell, to scent: hana wo, to smell a flower; hana de, to smell with the nose.
KAGIBANA カギバナ 薔薇 n. (coll) Smelling, scenting: inu ga — wo shite oru, the dog is scenting something.
KAGI-DASHI-RO カギ差し-前 n. To scent, to find out by smelling: inu ga kitsune wo kagidashtia, the dog scented out the fox.
KAGI-GUSARI カギスラ 類 n. Famigund medicines; eriline.
Syn. IBUSHI-GUSURI, KANYAKU.
KAGI-KAKKO カギ鉤鉄 銅.val. Brackets, in printing.
KAGI-NARU-RO カギナレル t.v. Accustomed to the smell or scent of anything.
KAGIRI カギリ 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; kazun — wa nai, innumerable; shindai no —, bankrupt; inochi no —, the end of life or until death; kimi no chikara ni — wa nai, there is no limit to the power of God; kokoro —; — naki hito, a noble person; — no koto, mass said for the dead.
Syn. SAIGEN, KIWA, HATESHI.
KAGI-TABAKO カギタバコ n. Smelling tobacco, snuff.
KAGI-TOKE-RO カギ付鉄 橋 t.v. To fix; to limit, restrict, bound; to be limited, ended, bounded, confined, restricted; until the end of, only: sukae wo —, to fix the boundary; hi wo —, to fix a day; hi wo kagite suru, to do by a certain day; inochi wo kagiru ni tatakau, to fight till death; kore ni kagite, this only, this alone; ano hito ni kagite wo iwanai, that man only will not lie; iki wo kagiri ni hashiru, to run out until breath; omae ni —, you alone; kumo ga hi wo kagite kumoru.
Syn. SADAMARU, KIMARU, KIMERU.
KAGI-Tabako カギタバコ n. Smelling tobacco, snuff.
KAGI-TOKE-RO カギ付鉄 橋 t.v. (coll) To fix 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 カギヤリ n. A kind of halberd or hooked spear.
KAGI-ZAKI カギザキ n. Torn on a nail, torn or ripped by catching on anything, — of clothes; — wo shite kita.
Kago カゴ 置物 n. A sedan chair, palanquin; a basket made of bamboo for riding in; — ni noru, to ride in a sedan-chair; — wo katsuyu, or — wo kaku, to carry a sedan chair; — wo yasutoru, to hire a sedan chair. The various kinds of kago are: nagu-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 カゴ 簾 n. A basket, a cage: tori no —, a bird cage.
Kago カゴ 折 n. Care, providence, protection of the gods: kami no — de tasakaru.
Syn. MAMORI, NAGAKU.
†Kago カゴ n. A clasp.
Syn. KOHAKU.
KAGORI カゴリ 竪鈴 n. A character, or word written in outline.
KAGO カゴ n. A character or word written in outline.
KAGOKU カゴク 女将 n. Chair-bearers.
†KAGOMI カゴミ n. Fragrance: — ni fuku kaze, a wind loaded with fragrance.
Kagoto カゴト 假言 n. A pretext, excuse, same as kotsutsuke, grumbling.
†Kagoto カゴト n. An oath.
Syn. CHIKAI.
†Kagoto-bakari カゴトパカリ adv. So little; such a little.
Kagoto-gamashiku カゴトガマシク adv. In an offended, or grieved manner; in a grumbling way.
Kagoya カゴヤ 節箱屋 n. A place where kago are kept for hire.
Kagoyaka カゴヤカ — naru, lonely; solitary; excluded.
Kagu カグ 携具 n. Household furniture.
Kagu カグ 携具 (mottomo oroko naru mono) n. The most stupid kind of people: kono hito wa — no sei nite utetoru bekaru.
†Kagounomi カグノモノ n. A thing to be used: kagounomi i.q. tachibana.
Kagura カグラ 祭り (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; kido nami — wo mawasu.
†Kagouriki-ku カゴリキ adj. Black; dark; i.q. Kuroku.
†Kagoushiki カゴウシキ adj. Fragrant; sweet-smelling.
Syn. KOBASHIKI.
Kago カゴ 家業 n. Business, occupation or calling of a family.
Syn. SHIBAI, SHOKURIN, SUGIWA, TOSEI.
†Kaharu カハル 河泊 n. The god of rivers.
Kahan カハン 割裂 — suru, to fix one’s seal to a paper as security, or as a witness; to endorse.
Kahan-nin カハンニン 割裂人 n. An endorser, security. Syn. UKENIN.
Ka-ki カキ 可 Good or bad; good or not; should or not, ayes and noes: — wo tsunde, itoika ni senu, whether it is good or not is not fully known; — wo kessei, to decide by a vote.
Syn. ZEHI, YOSHI-AISHI, ZEN-AKU.
KAHI カヒ 下姫 n. A servant girl, maid.

Syn. GEJO.

KAHIN カヒン 伏品 (goki shina) n. A good thing, good article.

KAHIN カヒン 下品 n. An inferior kind or quality; lower class.

KAHITSU カヒツ 加築 (fude wo kuwaeru) adding the penell—to correct or improve a manuscript; — wo yugen.

KAHOKA カホーカ 厝法 (mugoi okite) n. Cruel or tyrannical laws.

KAHO カホ法 (ie no narawashi) n. The customs or rules of a house; a secret medicine or medical prescription.

Syn. KAFU.

KAHO カホ法 (mat.) The rules of addition.

KAHODO カホド 斓程 (kore hodo) This much; so much; so much as this.

Syn. KABAKARI.

KAI カイ 甲斐甲斐 (yuki keke) Profit, advantage, use, benefit; — ga nai, no advantage; kawari monta — ga nai, no benefit from having taken the medicine; shimbo shita — ga aru, I've enjoyed now the benefit of patience; ita — ga nai, there was no use in going.

Syn. EKI.

KAI カイ 排 n. An oar, paddle; — wo tsukau, to work an oar.

KAI カイ (coll. for kaiy) Gruel.

KAI カイ 白鱼 n. A clam; any shell-fish.

KAI カイ 数 The numeral used in counting hats: kusa ikkai, nikai, sanai.

KAI カイ 数 The numeral used in counting the stories of a house: ni-kai, two stories, or second story; sangai-zukuri no iie, a three-storied house.

KAI カイ 戒 (imashime) n. Prohibitions, commandments: go kai wo tamotsu, to keep the five Buddhist commandments; hakai no sō, a priest who breaks the commandments; kaiyō su, to practice the commandments; — wo yuburu, to break 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 (aratameru) To change, alter; to reform, correct, amend.

KAI カイ 船 (toku) — suru, to explain, make plain, comment on.

KAI カイ n. In the place of, instead of, — kawari; — 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 峡 n. Between; depression (as between mountains): yama no —, between the mountains.

KAI カイ n. A spoon.

KAI カイ 購 t.v. To buy, purchase; katte kai, go and buy; kai hito ga nai, nobody will buy it; sakana wo kai ni itta, has gone to buy fish; omea uru nara kaimashō, if you will sell I shall buy it; kaimasen, I will not buy; yasuku katta, bought it cheap.

KAI-AU カイ・オ 吐 t.v. To keep or tend animals: ushi, uma, inu, neko, niwratori nado wo; — ano hito wo uma sambikī katte uru, that man keeps three horses; kore wa omea no kake oku inu ka, is this your dog? tora wo katte urei wo nokosu (prov.), if you keep a tiger you will have nothing but trouble.

KAI-AU カイ・オ 鳥 t.v. (coll.) To put anything under, against, or between something else in order to support, brace, prop, level, or stay it; — ni shimbari wo kau, to put a brace against a door to keep it shut.

KAI-AN カイアン 鳥安 (osamarite yazushi) Tranquil; quiet; peaceful; kokka —.

KAIAWASE カイアハセ 関具 n. A kind of game played with shells.

KAIDA カイダ 海馬 n. The sea-horse, walrus, or horse.

KAIDA カイダ 贴葉 n Horse feed; fodder.

†KAIDAMI.-MU カイダム i.v. i.q. kaimami.

KAIDō カイデ 神格 n. Anatomical dissection; hito no kara da wo suru, to dissect the human body, in order to study its anatomy; — gaku, anatomy.

KAIDō カイド 海防 n. The sea-coast defences; — wo genju ni suru, to strengthen the sea-coast defences.

†KAIBU カイブ 演部 Belonging or relating to the sea; marine.

KA-IBUSHI カイブシ 蟲禁 n. A smoke to keep off mosquitoes; — wo suru.

KAIBYAKU カイバク 閣倉 n. The opening or development of the visible universe, supposed to be spontaneous; the creation; ten chi kaibyaku i-rai, from the creation of heaven and earth; — kono kata, since the beginning of the world.

KAICHI カイチ 演帳 (tobari wo hiraku) Opening the shrine in which the idol is kept, for the public to see and worship; a festival: kon-nichi kara — de gozaimasu.

KAICHI カイチ 海中 (umi no naka) In the sea or ocean; — ni aru mono, the things that are in the sea.

KAIDAI カイダイ 海内 (umi no uchi) n. All within the four seas; the whole empire of Japan.

KAIDAN カイダン 戒壇 n. The seat upon which Bud. idols are placed; also the seat from which diplomas are given to Bud. priests when ordained.

KAIDARU.-KI-RU カイダルル adj. (coll.) Torpid; dull; dead; heavy; languid; sluggish; kaidarukute nobi wo suru, to feel sluggish and stretch one's self.

Syn. DARU.

KAIDASHI.-SU カイダシュス 購出 t.v. To buy up goods or produce from the producer or manufacturer.

KAIDASHI.-SU カイダシュス 購出 t.v. To dip out; to bale out; to empty out with a dipper; — fure no aka wo —, to bale a boat.

KAIDATE カイデート 橋楼 n. A parapet or breast-work made by joining large wooden shields together.

KAIDE カイデ 柿 n. A kind of maple.
かい サイダ  漏済 n. The Pyrus speci-  
tabilis.

かい サイダ 海道 n. A road near the  
sea coast; the course of a ship.

かい サイダ 街道 n. A highway.

かい サイダ 瑞雲 n. A cloak or long outside  
garment worn by women.

かい サイド 開鉄 n. Opening a seal;  
opening a letter.

かいはし-けい 美しさびし 甲斐甲斐数  
adj. Spoken in admiration or praise of some-  
thing bold, heroic or useful; active, prompt;  
faithful.

かいざ カヒガ カリ 買掛 n. Buying on  
credit: — no: shakuzai ga tamatte akihito ni  
semeravenu.

かいざ カイガケ 皆掛 n. (coll.) The gross  
weight, including the box or wrappings in  
which an article is contained.

かいざ カイガケ 紫縋 (unite) n. Sea-coast;  
sea-shore: — dori, the bund.

かいざ カイガレ 腋骨 n. The shoulder  
blade, scapula.

かいざ カイガレ n. The mountains in the  
province of Kaj.

かいざ カイガラ カゲ 稀缺 n. Empty shells  
of clams or other shellfish.

かいざ カイガボン カゲラボニ n. The should-  
er-blade.

かい カイゲ n. A dipper.

かい カイゲン 改元 Altering the name of the  
year or era: — suru.

かい カイゲン 開眼 (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.

かい カイゲ n. Harness (of horses).

かい カイガ サイダ 海満 (umi no sumi) n. The  
remotest corner of the sea.

かい カイガ キヲ 買食 n. Buying something to  
eat—spoken of candy fruit, etc.: — wo  
suru.

かい カイゲン 海軍 n. Navy; naval: —  
byōin, naval hospital; — shō, navy depart-  
ment; — tai-shō, an admiral; — chūjō,  
vice-admiral; — shō-shō, rear admiral.

かい カイゲ ケル ケル 捕撃 t.v. To haul in  
hand over-hand; taku wo —, to haul in a  
kite; ikari wo —, to haul in an anchor;  
tsuma kaigai, hauling tight the reins.

かれ タウ カイワ サイダ 海外 (umi no soto) Be-  
yond the sea; foreign lands.

かい サイダ サイダ 戦役 (imashime wo okonai)  
Practising or observing the command-  
ments.

かい サイダ 開業 n. Setting up or  
commencing business; opening shop.

かい サイダ 海戦 n. A species of whale;  
Minatus australis.

かい サイダ サイダ サイダ 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.

かい サイダン サイタン刊版 To cut on blocks;  
to publish by cutting on blocks: shomatsu wo —  
suru.

かい サイダン サイダン関板 (ho wo hiraku) — suru,  
to set sail.

かい サイダン サイダン関板 (ho wo hiraku) — suru,  
to open (as a door).

かい サイダン サイダン関板 n. Evolution;  
development.

かい サイダイ 開平 n. (mat.) Extraction  
of the square-root.

かい サイダイ 海洋 (umi no horoti) n.  
Near the sea; bordering on the sea-coast.

かい サイダイ 関板 (tobira wo hiraku) — suru,  
to open the shrine of any idol on festival  
days (Budd.). Syn. kaičō.

かい サイダイ 関板 n. i.q. kaičō.

かい サイダイ 関板 (tobira wo hiraku) — suru,  
to play on the harp or any stringed instrument.

かい サイダイ 海洋 (umi no hama) n. The  
sea beach.

かい サイホー サイホー i.v. To be  
stern, dignified in treatment.

かい サイハウ サイハウ 介抱 (tatsuke 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.

かれ タウ カイホー サイホー n. Manumission;  
liberation.

かい サイハフ 関法 n. (mat.) Involvement.

かい サイハウン 介抱人 n. A nurse;  
one who attends on a sick person; an atten-  
dant, assistant.

かい サイホー サイホー t.v. To embrace.

かれ タウ カイスホ サイホー n. To take  
in the arms, embrace.

かい サイホー サイホー 介入 t.v. To buy up  
and lay in goods for use, or for sale.

かい サイホー サイホー 海島 (umi no hebi) n. Sea-  
seer.

かい サイホー サイホー 海島 A triumphant army.

かい サイホー サイホー 海島 (umi no hebi) n. By  
sea; on the ocean: — anzen, safe voyage;  
— hoken, marine insurance.

かれ タウ サイホー サイホー n. To counteract or neutralize (as a poison): doku  
wo — suru.

かい サイホー サイホー n. The opening  
ceremony.
| KAIKA 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.)
| KAI-KABURI,-RU カイカブル 魅被 t.v. (coll.) | To buy at an extravagant price; to be taken in the purchase of any thing. Syn. KAHABURU.
| KAIKAI カイガイ 貫透 n. | A rake or drag used in taking oysters or clams.
| イカパ藻 (aratanere) n. Alteration, change, reform: - 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 海創 n. | A promontory.
| *KAIKA カイカ =gozo. About: - nani hodo, about how much.
| *KAIHASHIKOMARI,-RU カイ九コマシモ i.q. kasahikomari.
| KAIKI カイキ 開基 (moto wo hira ku) n. The founder, originator, of a temple or sect: - suru, to found or endow; kono tera no - wa nan to in ka, what priest founded this temple?
| KAIKAI カイキ 海帳 稲 A kind of glossy silk, lustring.
| KAIKIMA カイキマ 皆食 n. Total eclipse of the sun.
| KAIKO カイコ 蠲 n. A silk-worm.
| Syn. KUWAKO.
| KAIKOKI カイ科 侵関 - suru, to meet by accident.
| KAIKO カイコ 開境 (kōi wo hira ku) - suru, to commence preaching; to make the opening discourse or sermon.
| KAIKO カイコ 透関 - suru, to meet by accident.
| KAIKO カイコ 開店 (minato wo hira ku) Opening a port to trade: - suru, to open a port; - chi, open ports.
| KAIKOBIA カイコビア 開場 n. An open port; a place open to trade.
| KAIKOKU カイコク 開国 (kuni wo hira ku) n. Opening a country. becoming a nation; opening a country to foreign intercourse: - no hajime yori, since the foundation of the empire.
| KAI-KOMI,-MU カイコミ 符込 t.v. To put into with a dipper or bucket; to dip in, bale in.
| KAI-KOMI,-MU カイコミ 買込 t.v. To buy up and lay in goods for sale.
| KAI-KOMI,-MU カイコミ 招込 t.v. To hold the spear close to the side, in position for charging; yari wo kowak ni - , to hold the spear close to the side in charging.
| KAIKON カイコン 開晩 - suru, to clear or prepare new land for cultivation.
| KAIKON-KI カイコン親 関連地 n. Newly cultivated land.
| KAIKON-MI カイコン米 t.v. i.q. kaki-kou.
| KAIKU カイク 海狗 (ottosei) n. The seal.
| KAIKU カイク 師街 (machi) n. A town, street.
| KAIKUE カイク adv. (coll.) Wholly; altogether, entirely: - me ga mie-nakunatta, his sight was entirely gone; - wakaranu, don't understand the least.
| KAIKWA カイクワ 開化 (hirake kawaru) | Civilization; development: - suru, to be reformed, to become civilized; - shi, history of civilization.
| KAIKYO カイキヨ 海峡 n. (geogr.) Straits.
| KAIKYU カイキュ 階級 n. Grade, rank, class. Syn. KERAI.
| KAIKAI カイマキ 拾巻 n. A thick wadded wrapper or gown used for sleeping in.
| Syn. NEMAKI.
| *KAIKAKU,-RU カイマクル i.q. kaimakuri.
| KAIKAMAI カイママ 近閑 n. Looking through a crack; peeping: - wo suru.
| KAIKAMI,-RU カイマミ 近関 t.v. To look or peep through a crack: kaimamite yōsu wo ukagau.
| KAIMAN カイマン n. An alligator.
| KAIYI カイイ 改名 (ya wo kaeru) Changing the name: - suru.
| KAIMEN カイメン 水面 (umi no omote) n. The surface of the sea.
| KAIMEN カイメン 水線 (umi-sei) n. Sponge.
| KAIYMO カイモ adv. (coll.) Entirely; wholly; utterly; thoroughly: - kata-nashi da, it is entirely useless, or ruined.
| KAIYUKI カイユキ 改革 n. (p.aki) i.q. botamochi.
| KAI-MODOHU,-SU カイモデす 买卖 t.v. To buy back, redeem.
| KAIMOKU カイモク 旧目 adv. (coll.) All, entirely, wholly, (with a negative): - yakuni-tatamu, wholly useless.
| Syn. MIA.
| KAIMOTO カイモト n. One who assists in entertaining guests at an entertainment: - aruji, i.d. Syn. SHOBIKAN-NIN.
| KAIMOTOME,-RU カイモトメメタメ t.v. To get or hold by purchase, to buy.
| KAIMU カイム 恵顧 (mina nashi) Not the least; not any; wholly; entirely: - ko-toshi wa ine ga kaimu de komaru, in trouble because this year the rice has failed; - hanashi ga wakaranai, I cannot understand anything he says.
| KAIYU カイユ ヤミヤ 職名 n. The name given by the Buddhists to a deceased person; posthumous name.
| KAI-NU カインド院 n. The lower house—of parliament.
| KAI-NU カイン 佳音 (yoki otozure) Good news; glad tidings.
| KAINA カイナ 腰 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 t.v. i.q. kaki-naderu. KAINAI,-KI-KU カイナイ 甲斐 n. Adj. Of no use; unprofitable; useless: - inochi.
| KAINEN カイテン 改年 (arata-matta toshi) n. The new year.
| KAINERI カイネリ n. Red silk clothing of women.
| KAI-NO HAYAHA カイノハヤハ 貝柱 n. The ligament of shell-fish, cut up and used as food.
KAISHA カイシャ 解散 n. Dissolution of partnership: — suru, to dissolve partnership.

KAISHAKU カイシュク 姫切 n. An assistant, a guardian; the person who cuts off the head of one in the act of committing hara-kiri: — nin, id.; — suru, to assist in doing —.

KAISHI カイシ n. Paper or a leaf spread under fish, fruit, or a dish, for ornament or neatness. Syn. shikigami.

KAISHITA カイシタ n. Paper, sinapism.

KAISHIREI カイシレイ n. A mustard plaster.

KAISHITAI カイシタイ チの泥 n. A mustabar plaster, sinapism.

KAISHITAI カイシツイ代式 adv. (coll.) All, every one, wholly, entirely: — muda na mono.

KAISHITAI カイシツールиг n. Paper, sinapism.

KAISHISHO カイシショウ 解釈 (arataresu) — suru, to change the name of title, etc.; as company.

KAISHI カイシ n. A frog (same as kaero).

KAISHI カイシ n. Paper, sinapism.

KAISHI カイシ n. Paper, sinapism.

KAISHI カイシ n. A frog (same as kaero).

KAISHI カイシ n. Paper, sinapism.

KAISHI カイシ n. A frog (same as kaero).

KAISHI カイシュ n. A frog (same as kaero).

KAISHI カイシュ n. A frog (same as kaero).

KAISHI カイシ n. Paper, sinapism.
キアツ カイタク 開拓 — suru, opening, improving, or developing waste land, or the resources of a country: — shi, the colonization department of government.

キヤケ -キマヒキ キヤケ ハキ adj. Weary, tired; benumbed,=kattariu.

キョ カイノ n. The cry of a stag or deer.

キテ カテ The pres. part. of kaku.

キメ 買人 n. A buyer, customer: kono mise wo — ga ēi, this shop has many customers.

キテイ カイテイ 海程 (umi no michi no ri) n. Distance by sea: — ni yū ri.

キテイ カイテイ 底底 (umi no soko) n. Bottom of the sea or ocean: — densen, marine cable: — ni shizumu.

キテイ カイテイ 解体 (tome wo yoku) — suru, to release from prohibition, as a newspaper has been suspended: — no me wo wakaru.

キテン カイテン 開店 (mise-biraki) n. Opening or setting up a store or shop.

キト カイト i.q. kaki no soto, outside of the fence.

キト カイトう 解裁 (azakeri wo yoku) n. An apology or defense of one's self against calumny.

キトモシ カイトモシ n. A light; a light kept burning all night.

キトモシ カイトモシ-tv. To trim a light.

キトト カイトト (cont. of kagi-torii) n. One who has charge of the keys.

キトツ カイツ オン (hiraki tōsu), — suru, to open a road, or communication.

キトブリ カイブリ 鳥鶴 n. A species of grebe, genus Podiceps.

キツキイ, -・キム カイツキイ 接手 t.v. To seize or snatch hold of; to catch up in the hand, to scramble and catch.

キツキイ, -・キウ カイツキイ-tv. To lay hold of, seize.

キツキイ, -・キウ カイツキイ-tv. To arrange the clothes; to pick and adjust the feathers, as a bird.

キツキイ, -・キウ カイツキイ-tv. To look like one crying; to have a sad countenance.

キツキイ, -・キウ カイツキイ-tv. To pick out, take a pinch; to make extracts; to select passages from a book; to epitomize, abridge.

キツキイ, -・キウ カイツキイ タチ i.v. Together, in company,=tomonai.

カウン カイウン 接通 (un wo hiraku) A change of fortune for the better; a change from bad luck to good.

カウイ カウイ n. (coll.) Vicinity; neighborhood.

シン キエン.

カイ カイ n. A bay, gulf.

カイ カイ 割制 n. The plumes which first open when a pea or bean comes up.

カイエ カイエ 改易 (aratake kaeru) n. Change, alteration: — suru, to change.

カイヨ カイヨ 海容 (lit. large as the ocean) Exceeding great magnanimity; liberality: — kudasai kurashi.

カイザ カイザ 平津 (mına 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.

カイユ カイユ ケ 介助 n. An assistant, attendant; a bridesmaid.

カイツ カイツ 海賊 n. A pirate.

カジ 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: — zuka, tiller.

カジ カジ 捕 n. The paper mulberry=kōzu.

カジ カジ 鑄治 n. A smith, blacksmith: katana-kaji, a swordsmith.

カジ カジ 家事 n. Religious rites and prayers performed by a Bud. priest: — wo suru.

カジ カジ 家事 n. Household matters, family affairs.

カジカ カジカ 川鹿 n. A species of frog.

カジカ カジカ n. The tiller or helm of a boat.

カジキ, -・ル カジキ, -・ル 濃冷 i.v. To be cold, benumbed; to be haggard and thin: — te gasikaju, kō ga —.

カジキ カジキ n. i.q. kanjiki.

カジキ, -・ガ カジキ ガタ n. Food of various materials mixed together; coarse food.

カジキ, -・マ カジキ ガマ n. A sword fish.

シン カジキオシ.

カジメ カジメ 海帶 n. Kind of seaweed.

シン サガラメ.

カジン カジン 人 (uta yomi) n. A poet: — sea-i-nagara meisho wo shiru (prov.).

カジン カジン 人 n. A handsome woman.

カジン カジン n. Invoking, evil upon; imprecation.

カジン, -・ル カジン 誠 To gnaw, or bite anything hard; to nibble: —nezumi ga ki wo —.

カジン, -・ル カジン 誠 To cling fast to.

カジン カジン 誠 n. A helmsman, steersman.

カジトシ カジトシ n. The sword fish.

カジツ カジツ 夏日 (natsu no hi) n. A summer day.

カジツ カジツ 人 n. A good day; a happy or joyful day.

カジツ カジツ 昼日 (itōmo no hi) A holiday, or day of leisure.

カジヤ カジヤ 研治 n. A blacksmith, smith.

カジ カジ 小器 n. An item, article, particular: — ga 0, the items are many; 00 — no yōkaku, a treaty having three articles; kono — niyotte tsumi wo moshi tsukeru, to condemn a criminal on this count; — wo kiseru, to blame.

カジ カジ 朝日 (yoki shirushi) n. A lucky sign, favorable omen.
KAKI カキ 瑪瑙 (shimo no arisama) n. The condition of the people.
KAKO カコ 家紋 (keizu) n. Family record, or pedigree.
KAKA カカ n. (coll.) Mother (used by children), also wife: kochi no — sau, my mother.
KAKARU カカラ i.v. To emit a fragrant odor; to perfume: ume no hana ga —.
Syn. nyou.
KAKARE-RU カカラへ 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; hana wo kakase warou, to laugh holding one's sides; kozukai ichi nin kakare-mashita, have employed one servant; kakkōin wo —, to engage a servant.
KAKARE-IRE-RU カカラへ抱入 i.v. To gain over to one's party; to enlist: aite no hito wo —.
KAKAFO カカフ n. Rags.
Syn.boro, yareginu.
KAKAGE-RU カカゲ 折 (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, suso nado wo —, to hoist a flag, blind, curtain, shade, the skirts, etc.
KAKARE-DASHI-RU カカラへ摺出 t.v. To hang out; to set forth, produce, bring forth, record: kamban wo —, to hang out a report.
KAKAGE-MUSHI-RO カカゲムシホ n. A toilet-box = tebako.
KAKAGURI-RU カカゲル 折 t.v. To catch at.
KAKAHAYUKI-RU カカハユキ adj. Dazzling, brilliant.
KAKAI カカイ 骨 n. Promotion in rank.
KAKAKU カカク 僕 n. Value: — wo sadameru, to value, estimate the value.
KAKARE-RU カカラへ 折 i.v. To count with the fingers
KAKANOMI-RU カカノミ t.v. To drink, swallow.
KAKARAN カカラito (cont. of kaki aran) It will be so.
KAKARE カカレ (cont. of kaku are) — let it be so, be it so.
KAKARE-RU カカレる pass. of kaki.
KAKAREBA カカラべ (cont. of kaku areba) Because, or since it is so.
KAKARI カカリ n. A fence, hedge.
KAKARI カカリ罠 n. The cost, expense; duty; department of business, or labor; station, house, or place of business: — ga tsuyoi, the cost is great; omae no — wa nani, what is the duty assigned to you?
KAKARI-RU カカリ入 i.v. To be suspended, hung up, hooked to, fixed on, or laid over something; 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 no ni mi kakatte koto de wa nai, it is nothing that concerns me; na wa nii —, 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 kakarimas kita, how much did it cost? ame ni kakatte kita, came in the rain; misu ga kakaruru, it is getting wet; taein 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; teki ni —, to attack the enemy; tsuyi ge —, to hold a cane; hito no kuchi ni —, to be a subject of talk; tori-kakatte, happening to pass; shi ni kakatte oru, to be dying, about to die; kiri-kakaru, about to cut, or attack with the sword; ii-kakaru koe, 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.
KAKARI-KOTO カカリ斯 in (comp. of kaki, thus, and aru, is.) Like this, this kind, so, thus, such, this manner,—of something said before: kakaru ni, this being so, in spite of this; kakariti hodo ni, hereupon, then, so then,—in continuing a narrative; kakaru asamashiki mono, such a mean person.
Syn. kaiy, kurukogotoku.
KAKARI-AKU カカリ属 混合 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.
KAKARI-BITO カカリビト食客 n. A dependant, a hanger on; one who depends on another for support.
Syn. shokkaku, kakarudo, isobo.
KAKARI-DOKO カカリ場 n. The place to which anything is fixed, attached, or depends on: fuso no —, anchorage; tsuyu no —, the place where dew falls.
KAKARU カカリ n. An heir, successor to the family name and estate.
KAKARUHA カカリへ n. i.q. kakari dokoro.
KAKARI-MAKE カカリメケ 息負 n. Expenses that exceed the profits: — ga suru.
KAKARI-MONO カカリモノ n. A thing that is on or attached to something else; me no —, something in or on the eye; kimono no — ga shiru, there is something on the clothes.
KAKARUHA カカリへ Same as kakaribito.
KAKARUDO カカリ道 n. To make, or let another carry a sedan chair; watakushi ni kaka sete okure, let me carry; hito ni kago wo —, to make one carry a chair.
KAKARE-RU カカリる 送 (caust. of kakari) To let, or cause another to write: watakushi ni kaka sete kudasare, let me write; tegami wo —, to cause another to write a letter.
KAKARE-UBU カカリ入る i.v. To tie.
KAKATO カカト n. The heel.

KAKAWAZU カカワズ (neg. of kakawaru, used adverbially) Without regard to; irrespective of; no matter what; making no difference between; no odds which; whether; both: nani ni — sakana wa kû 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.

KAKAWARU-RU カカワール Neg. of kakawaru. 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; ie ni —, to endanger one's family; inochi ni —, at the risk of, life, or fatal, shinsifô 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.

Syn. KAMAC, AZUKARU.

†KAKAYAKASHI-KU カカヤカシキ adv. Ashamed, bashful, = hazushishi: kakayakashi-go naru sama.

KAKAYAKU, KANAKU, OR KANAKAI カカユ The neg. of kaki.

†KAKAZUJU-RU カカツラフ Neg. of kakazuru. To relate to; to concern, affect; to be interfered with, meddle with.

Syn. KAWARU.

†KAKE カケ n. A cook.

Syn. ONODORI.

KAKE カケ n. The weight; a measure of weight by which firewood is sold in some places, equal to 21 kwamme or about 163 lbs. avar.

KAKE カケ n. A debt, or money owed for goods bought on credit; a bet, wager: — wo toru, to collect a debt; — wo sumaru, to discharge a debt; — wo hataru, to dun for a debt; — de kau, to buy on credit; — de suru, to bet.

†KAKE カケ n. A load for a man to carry.

KAKE-RU カケル i.v. To run: ie yake kake kuru, came running home; kake kake mukai ni deru, to run out to meet.

Syn. HASHIRU.

KAKE-RU カケル (pot. of kaku) To be written; can write: tehon no tôri migoto ni kakeru yô ni te ni naru, he learns so as to write as beautiful as the copy.

KAKE-RU カケル i.v. To be flawed, nicked, broken; defective, missing, wanting, deficient, lacking, omitted. to wane: katama wa ha ga kaketa, the edge of the sword is nicked; tanki ga kaketa, the moon has begun to wane; go ni no kyôdai ga hitori kaketa, one of the five brothers is missing; meai no hô ga kaketa, the first part is wanting; tenshi wa kakuro wo ogimai nato mit suru wo kaku ga shibai nari.

KAKE-RU カケル or 櫛 i.v. To hang up, or on; to hook on; to lay over; to place across, to place, or put on; to bet, wager; to invest; to weigh: yoku wo —, to hang up a picture; kimono 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 wo —, the spider weaves its net (lit. hangs its nest); koyashi wo —, to manure; misu wo —, to water; hi wo —, to set on fire; shiwa wo —, to salt; sôtô wo —, to sugar; ho wo —, to hoist a sail; mekata wo —, to weigh; nasake wo —, to do kindness to one, to feel kindly to; hô wo koko no ni —, to be filial; inochi wo —, to risk life; kane wo —, to spend or make money, to bet; tanonon wo —, to make a request; kho wo —, to call, accost; horu wo kake kete deru, to go expecting to be absent until in the spring; kokoro no —, to fix in the mind, bear in mind; me ni —, to show, tovotobi wo —, to speak; ki ni —, to brood over; kurô wo —, to give trouble; shiro ni hi wo —, to set fire to a castle; kane wo kake koshiraeta, to expend a great deal of money in making; ichi ryô wo kake kete muketa, bet a ryô and lost it; hyaku ryô wo dembata ni —, to invest a hundred ryô in land; hito 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 asonde iro, having commenced his work he left it to go a-pleasuring; mikan no kui-kake, an orange which one began to eat and has left.

KAKE-AGARI-RU カケアガール 胴上 i.v. To run up: yama ni —, to run up a hill.

KAKE-AI カケアビ 悪習 n. A single combat or duel between men on horseback.

KAKE-AI カケアビ 悪習 n. Conference, parley, treating with another on some business, consultation: — de utau, to sing in concert.

KAKE-AI-RU カケアール 腹合 i.v. To consult together, to talk over, to confer with; to attack, or combat against each other; to be matched, or equal, = as antagonists.

Syn. DANEÔ, SÔDAN, HANASHI-AI.

KAKE-AI-NI カケアビニ 悪習 adv. Alternately: — kataru, to recite alternately, as in a drama; — teppô wo utsu.

KAKE-AWASE-RU カケアワセル 腹合 i.v. To ride to encounter each other, to charge on each other.

KAKEBURI カケブリ 當道 or n. Deficiency in weight: — ga tatsu, there is a deficiency in weight; — ga ikura, what is the deficiency in weight.

KAKE-DASHI-RU カケダシル 腹合 i.v. (coll.) To run out (待つ) 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-DOJINMONO カケドジモノ n. One who comes from the country to a city to find employment; an inexperienced countryman; a clown.

KAKEDOKKE カケドキ 掛時計 n. A hanging clock; a clock that is hung up.
KAKEGE N  250  KAK

Kakegai  カケガエ 唱替 n. Anything which takes the place of something lost; a substitute: — no nat oya, a parent whose loss cannot be replaced; — no haki inochi.

Kakegane  カケガ子 鎖 n. A ring and staple for fastening a door.

Kakego  カケゴ 薬子 n. A small box that fits into a larger; a nest of boxes.

Kake-go  カケゴ 掛子 n. The sound made by persons straining at their work, as coolies when pushing a cart, chopping wood, or pulling a rope.

Syn. eiya.

Kakegoto  カケギト 嘆事 n. Betting, staking money, gambling: — wo suru, to bet, gamble by betting.

Kakehanare,-ru  カケハナレル 悪隔 i.v. To be far apart, widely separated; to be as different as possible: kakehanareta tokoro.

Kakehashi  カケハシ 橋道 n. A bridge over a mountain gorge, or along the side of a precipice; a ladder: kumo ni —, a ladder to the clouds (prov).

Kakehi  カケヒ 笛 n. A pipe for conducting water.

Syn. toi.

Kake-miki  カケミキ 駄引 n. Advance and retreat; adventuring, or holding back in any transaction: — ga jōzu, said of a merchant who is clever in knowing when, and when not, to buy.

Kakei  カケイ 暮れ (te no suji) n. Family line, pedigree, family record, and genealogy.

Syn. chisui, kizui, kafu.

Kakei  カケイ 暮れ (yoki yorokobi) Happiness; congratulation; felicitations: kainen no —, mizos oso soro.

Kakei  カケイ 佳景 (yoki keshiki) A fine or beautiful landcape.

Kake-ji  カケジ 懐地 n. A hanging picture or writing.

Syn. kakemono.

†Kakeji  カケジ n. A stony road.

†Kake-michi  カケミシ  a narrow street.

†Kakejikara  カケジカラ n. The first-fruits of rice offered to the kami.

†Kakeakeshiki,-ku  カケケシキキ adj. Anxious, concerned, troubled.

Kakekura  カケクラ n. A running match, race.

Kakeko  カケコ 掛香 n. A bag of perfume worn about the person.

†Kakekomu,-ru  カケコメル i.v. To shut, lock (as a door).

Kakekomemono  カケコメモノ 増益 used in reference to the kami or Mikado, = kotoba ni kakeyu wa; = kashikoshiti; = katajikenshi.

Kakekumari,-ru  カケコマリ 増産 i.v. To run about, or around.

Kakeke  カケケ サwipe目 n. The weight: — wa numi hado, how much does it weigh?

Syn. mokata.

Kakeke  カケケ n. Blemish, defect, flaw.

†Kakekeme  カケケメ n. A mistress, concubine.

Syn. mokake.

Kakerochi  カケロチ 増場 (kental) n. Carrying on business at two different places: — ni suru.

Kakemono  カケモノ 掛物 n. Hanging pictures.

Kakemono  カケモノ 肖 n. Anything laid as a bet or wager.

Kakemono  カケモノ a kind of confectionery, consisting of nuts, beans, etc., sprinkled with sugar.

Kakemukai  カケムカaudit向 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.

Kakemaya  カケマヤ n. A rope smeared with bird-lime used for catching birds.

Kakene  カケネ 掬宿 n. Asking more than the true price; two prices: genkin — nashi, no credit and but one price.

Kakenuke,-ru  カケヌケル 駄抜 i.v. To ride through, to run past, or slip away.

Kake-ke  カケケ n. The strings of a hat, cap, or crown.

Kakeo  カケオ n. Suspenders, braces, gallowse.

Kake-ochi  カケオチ 速答 n. Running away by stealth; absconding, deserting, escaping: — wo suru.

Syn. shuppy, chikutten, nise, yonoe.

†Kakero  カケロ n. (onom.) The crowing of a cock: miratori wa — to naku.

Kakeroku  カケロカ 嘀赌 n. (coll) Speculating in trade, buying on a venture, adventure; de katte miyō, I will buy it on a venture; shōbu, gambling or staking money on a venture.

Kakezen  カケゼン 掬院 n. (coll) Money staked on a bet, in a lottery, or in gambling; also instalments of money paid.


Kakete  カケテ adv. Even a little; with a neg., not the least; — siranu kao, not appearing to know anything of it.

†Kaketomari,-ru  カケトマリル i.v. i.q. todomaru.

Kaketo  カケト サ割拿 n. A collector of debts, of merchants bills, or of things sold on credit.

Kaketsu  カケツ 可决, (yoi to sadamuri) — suru, to pass, as a motion; to approve: — yoi suru.

Kake-eri  カケエリ 割資 n. Selling on credit.

Kakeya  カケヤ 嘀場 n. A large wooden mallet.

Kake-ori,-ru  カケオリ駄宿 i.v. To ride up to; to run near or close to.

Kakezan  カケザン 掛算 n. Multiplication.

Kakezao  カケサヲ n. A pole upon which anything is hung.

†Kakezukasa  カケズカサ n. An office performed besides the office which primarily belongs to one.

Kakezukuri  カケズクリ 堆作 n. Building on piles on a slope, as a house.
kakuzume カクズメ n. The spur of a cock.

kakuzuru カクズル (cont. of kake-izuru) To run out.

kaki カキ n.: The persimmon — no ki, a persimmon tree.

kaki カキ 片 n. An oyster — no kara, oyster shells.

kaki カキ 造 n. A fence, hedge, boundary.

kaki カキ Used in comp. with verbs to give intensity to the meaning, or merely as an expletive as, kaki-komenu, kaki-kurasu.

kakizuki カキ 結 t.v. To write; to sketch; to draw; to scribble: hon, ji, tegami nado wo kaku; ye wo —, to sketch a picture; jude de kaita hon, a book written with a pen; kaitte shimatta, have finished writing.

kakizuki カキ 拾 t.v. To scratch; to rake; to bind strips of anything together in rows; to splice; to contract, as disease: atama wo —, to scratch the head, (fig.) to feel ashamed; kuyui tokoru wo —, to scratch an itchy place; kari wo —, to be put to shame, to be disgraced; shitsu wo —, to get the itch; kusa wo —, to contract syphilis; itaki wo —, to snore; namida wo —, to wipe off tears; kubi wo —, to cut off the head by seizing hold with one hand and drawing the knife towards one; sunoko wo —, to make a floor of split bamboo by tying them together; komai wo —, to tie laether together—for plastering; kumo ga su wo —, the spider weaves its web.

kakizuki カキ 切 t.v. To carry on the shoulders: kago wo —, to carry a chair.

kakizuki カキ 削 t.v. To nick, to make a flake in; to break off a small piece, and thus to damage, or injure; to omit; to be in want of, in need of: katana no ka wo —, to nick the edge of a sword; sara wo —, to nick a plate; koto wo —, to be short-handed, or deficient in something; ishi wo —, to knock a piece off a stone; utagawashiki wo kaku, to omit that which is doubtful; kima wo —, to waste time; shokku wo —, to neglect one's duty; hito no ha wo tataite —, to knock out a person's teeth.

kakizuki カキ ア n. Earth thrown up as a breastwork, or rampart.

kakizuki カキ 阿ラハ n. To publish in writing.

kakizuki カキ 阿ラハ 書 t.s. To collect and write down; also 擬 t.v. To rake or scrape together.

kakizuki カキ 削 t.v. To adjust, trim, or put in order, as one's garments; to make accord, or be in unison.

kakizuki カキ 削 t.v. To make a mistake or commit an error in writing.

kakibei カキベ n. = mimizu, q.v.

kakidashi カキダシ 書 t.n. (coll.) A bill — wo kubaru, to distribute bills, or an account of things bought on credit.

kakidashi カキダシ 書 t.v. To copy out of a book, or ledger; to extract from a book; to begin to write; to rake or scratch out.

kakidashi カキダシ タク t.v. To put to sleep in the arms.

kakigane カキガネ n. i.q. kakageane.

kakigara カキガラ n. Oyster-shells.

kakigashi カキガシ n. Crossing a hedge or fence — ni fuki kuru haze.

kakihan カキハン 花押 n. A seal made with a pen.

kakihan カキハン 書 t.v. To hold under the arm.

kakire カキレ n. Any thing given in mortgage, or as a pledge, or security — ni suru, to mortgage; — jomon, a mortgage.

kakire カキレ 書 t.v. In writing, 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.

kakitai カキダイ n. A writing board, black-board.

kakikake カキケ n. To write over again; to alter what is written; to rewrite.

kakikeshi カキケシ 書 t.v. To scratch, or rub out, erase, obliterate: kakikesu gotoku use ni keri, to disappear as if rubbed out.

kakikiri カキキリ 書 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 —.

kakikome カキヒメ i.v. To be enveloped in haze.

kakikomi カキコモ i.v. To be confined in, shut up in.

kakikomi カキコモ 書 t.v. To bring across the shoulder to the front (as the hair).

kakikomi カキコモ 書 t.v. To be clouded over, darkened: sara ga —.

kakikone カキコネ 書 t.v. To be clouded over become dark.

kakikure カキクリ 書 t.v. To darken, obscure: kakikurashu furuyuki.

kakikure カキクリ 書 t.v. To break down, tear down, scratch down: to abbreviate a writing.

kakikure カキクリ 書 t.v. To push or roll up (as the sleeves).

kakikure カキクリ 書 t.v. To mix together, stir and mix together.

kakikure カキクリ 書 t.v. To mix, jumble together, confuse, derange.

kakime カキメ n. (cont. of kaki no omote) n. The surface of a fence or hedge.

kakimura カキムラ 書 t.v. To omit in writing, forget to write.

kakimurasu カキムラ 書 t.v. To scratch and tear off, strip off.
KAK

KAKI, カキ 枝垂 n. Shame, dishonor, disgrace, blemish: *ie no —, disgrace to a family.
Syn. kizu.
KAKI-NADE, -RU カキナデ 擦拭 t.v. To smooth or caress with the hand; to twang, as the string of a harp.
KAKI-NASHI, -SU カキナッシュ 書直 t.v. To write and correct; to write over again.
KAKI-NAHAKI, -SU カキナハキ 擦掌 t.v. To scrape and level; also 擦鴨 to twang,—as the string of a guitar.
KAKI-NAKE, -RU カキナケ 書習 t.v. To learn to write, to become used to writing.
KAKINE カキネ 壁株 n. A fence, hedge.
Syn. hei, kaki.
KAKI-NIKUTI, -KI-KU-SHI カキニクトイ 慎書 adj. Bad for writing; hard to write with; hard or difficult to write.
KAKI-NODORI, -RU カキノドリ 擦登 t.v. To climb up, scramble up.
KAKI-NOKE, -RU カキノケ 擦除 t.v. To push to one side so as to pass through, as a crowd.
KAKI-NOSE, -RU カキノセ 書勢 t.v. To record, to write or note down, register.
KAKI-OKI, カキオキ 譜書 n. A will, or a writing left by a person going away or dying.
KAKI-ÔSE, -RU カキオセ 書果 t.v. To finish writing, to do up a large amount of writing.
KAKI-OTOSHII, -SU カキオシイ 擦落 t.v. To cut off by holding any thing in one hand, and cutting towards one's self with the other; to scratch off: also 書落 to omit, or forget to write.
KAKI-OWARII, -RU カキオワリ 書跡 t.v. To finish writing.
KAKI-SAGASHII, -SU カキサガシ 擦搜 t.v. To search for, to scratch and search for,—as a fowl.
KAKI-SAKI, -RU カキサキ 擦落 t.v. To scratch and tear.
KAKI-SHIRUSHII, -SU カキシルシ 書記 t.v. To write or note down, record, make a memorandum of.
KAKI-SHIJITAME, -SU カキシジタメ 書置 t.v. To write, compose and write, to engross.
KAKISO カキソ 染紫 n. A light brown color: kakisō-iro.
†KAKIWA カキワ n. i.q. kariyasu.
†KAKIWAHI, -SU カキワヒ 書箋 t.v. To write in a rapid or fluent manner.
†KAKINASHI, -SU カキナシ 書指示 t.v. To write on the back.
†KAKI-NO-TAMII カキノタミ n. =My people, spoken by the teshi.
KAKI-OI, -OU カキオイ t.v. To carry on the back.
KAKI-SAGURI, -RU カキサグル t.v. To feel or search for with the fingers; to scratch and look for.
KAKI-SORII, -RU カキソリール 書添 t.v. To add to a writing; to write a postscript.

KAKI-SOKONAI, -AU カキソcona 書損 t.v. To write wrong, mistake in writing; to spoil in writing.
KAKI-SOME カキソメ n. The first writing on the new year.
KAKI-SURE, -RU カキスル 書居 t.v. To set down a sedan chair when carrying it.
†KAKI-SURAMII, -SU カキスラム 書辱 t.v. To do with a sense of enjoyment or pleasurable excitement (as writing, or playing the flute, etc.).
KAKI-SURERE, -RU カキスレル t.v. To write and leave behind.
KAKI-TAE, -RU カキタール t.v. To completely cease; to be broken off (as friendship).
KAKI-TASHI, -SU カキタ什 書足 t.v. To write a note, or a writing necessary in order to complete; to write and fill up.
KAKI-TATE, -RU カキタール t.v. To cloud over; to render obscure or dark, as rain or snow falling.
KAKI-TENGE, -SU カキテンゲ 書便 t.v. To write, or to make, what is necessary in order to complete; to write and fill up.
KAKI-TORE, -RU カキトール 書取 t.v. To copy, transcribe.
KAKI-TSUKE, -RU カキツケ 書附 n. A writing, note, memorandum.
KAKI-TSUKE, -SU カキツケ 書房 t.v. To note down; to make a memorandum of.
KAKI-TSUKEHI, -SU カキツケヒ 書付 t.v. To exhaust a subject by writing; to finish writing; to use up in writing, as paper.
KAKI-TSUMORI, -RU カキツモリ i.v. i.q. tsumori.
KAKI-TSUZETE, -SU カキツゼテ 書接 t.v. To write and hand down or transmit to others.
KAKI-TSUZUKI, -RU カキツツキ 書経 t.v. To write down in succession; to connect by writing; to continue to write.
KAKI-UTSUHI, -SU カキウツヒ 書時 t.v. To copy, transcribe.
KAKI-WAKE, -RU カキワケ t.v. To open a way by pushing to each side (as bushes or clouds).
KAKI-WASHIHI, -SU カキワシ t.v. To run the fingers across (as in playing the harp).
KAKI-YABURI, -RU カキヤブリ 書経 t.v. To scratch and tear or deface.
KAKI-YAKU, -RU カキヤク t.v. To rake away from one; to push away, as with a scraping motion, with the ends of the fingers; to comb.
KAKI-YOSE, -RU カキヨセ 書際 t.v. To rake, or scratch anything towards one's self; 引等 to bring near in a normiron.
KAKI-ZOME カキゾメ 書初 n. i.q. kakisome.
As a mistress: ie wo itabed de —, to inclose a house with a fence; imo wo —, to preserve potatoes in the ground; mikan wo —, to preserve oranges.

Kakomi カコミ 女士 n. A mistress, or concubine kept in private.

Kakimono カキモノ n. Same as kakoiine.

Kakoku カコク 苦酷 Cruel, severe, tyrannical, hard, oppressive, vexations: - waru sei, a cruel government; — na danna, a hard master.

Syn. mugor.

Kakomare,-ru カコマレ 衛畫 (pass. of kakomaru) To be inclosed, surrounded, besieged, invested.

Kakomi カコミ 屏 n. An inclosure; that which surrounds or shuts in; a siege, blockade, circumsallation: — wo tsutig kake-nukeru, to pass through a besieging army and escape; — wo toki, to raise a siege.

Kakomi,-mu カコミ 目 t.v. To surround, inclose, confine on all sides, encompass, lay siege to, invest; teki wo —, to surround the enemy; shiro wo kakonde semeru.

Syn. tomimake.

Kakosutsu カコツ（mil）Farriers.

Kakotsuke カコツケ 願 n. Pretense, pretense, excuse: nan-ni wo — ga nai, no pretense whatever; go-yō wo — ni suru, to make public service a pretext.

Kakotsuke,-ru カコツケル 請 t.v. To make as a pretext, pretense, excuse; make believe: sankei wo kakotsukete asobi ni yaku, under the pretense of going to the temple he went a-pleasuring.

Syn. dashi ni suru, iousa ni suru, koto-yosoru.

Kaku カク 各 (ono-one) Each, every, all; various: kaku-koku 各國, each or every country; kakkyoku 各縣, all the offices or departments of state; kakku 各科, every department or task or exercise; kakji 各目, each one, every one; kakka 各節, each article or thing kaku-cho 各地, each place, every place; kaku-kan 各藩, each or all the daimioites.

Kaku カク 角 n. A rifle target.

Kaku カク 角 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 kohi, make after this pattern; — ni hazureru to deviate from a rule, to be abnormal; — wo hazuu, to dispense with a rule, or custom.

Syn. kubai, hinaoata.

Kaku カク 客 (marōto) n. A guest, visitor, stranger, sojourner.

Syn. kyakari.

Kaku カク 角 (marōto) n. Corner, angle, a horn, square: shi-kaku, square; sun-kaku, three-cornered; kaku-bashira, a square post; kaku no bon, a square tray; — ni kiu, to cut anything square; — na moji, the square form of the Chinese characters; — wo fuku, to blow a horn.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>カク</th>
<th>254</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KAKU カク n. A blow with both heels given to a horse while riding: hito - wo utsu, or kaku wo ireru, to put the spurs to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKU カク adv. This, thus, so: - no toiri, this way, this manner: nanji ga — suru wa ikanaru koro zo ya, what was your intention in doing so? kaku no hitogara, this kind of a person; — tu, to tell this, say so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. カオ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKU カク n. A disease of stomach characterized by vomiting that has just been eaten.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKU カク 患 n. A gland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. カイ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKU カケ馬 n. The bishop in the game of chess.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKU, or KAKURU: カ庫 i.v. See kakeru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUBAKARI カクバカリ 斯計 adv. Thus, so, this much.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUBAN カクバン 隔番 Alternate watches, watch and watch: — ni tsutomeru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. カウバン-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUBETSU カクべつ 修別 adj. Different from the rule or what is usual, exceptional, special, particular, extraordinary: — kawatta koto no gozainbensen, there is no particular change; — tanaimusen, it is not particularly painful; kore wa — ni yoroshii, this is particularly good; — no yamai de wa nai, it is not a serious sickness; — na koto, an exception.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. TORI-WAKE, BETSU DAN, TOKU BETSU, KAKU DAN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUDÔ カクビヤ病 n. A disease of the legs or feet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUCHI カクチ各地 Each or every place: — yori no shirase mina onaji.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUCHI カクチ 異地 (hedatarituru tokoro) Far off region, remote country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUDAN カクデン 隔段 Different from ordinary; particular, special, important: — no chigai wa nai, no especial difference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. BETSU DAN, KAKU BETSU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUDO カクど角度 n. The angle, number of degrees of an angle: mentai no —, the facial angle; suishin no —, angle of a crystal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUDO カクど 修然 — suru, to be angry (said of Heaven or of the Emperor).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUDÔ カクど間道 n. Corridor, gallery, or covered way in a second story.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUDEKI カクデキ角度計 n. An instrument for measuring angles, a goniometer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKEGEN カケゲン 摘言 n. A maxim, adage, wise-saying, aphorism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUGETSU カクゲツ 類月 n. Alternate months, month about, every other month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. ICHI-GETSU-OKI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUGETSU カクゲツ 空月 (ato no tsukit) Last month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>カクゴ</th>
<th>255</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KAKUGO カクゴ 考詰 n. Preparation, readiness, anticipation, making up one's mind to anything, understanding; ame no furu — de amaguro wo mottekita, concluding that it was going to rain I brought my rain clothes; nururu — de kita, I came expecting to get wet; onow koto ga kanasearu toki wa shinō 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? shinuru — se yoru, prepare to die; — no oc, well prepared.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†KAKU-GON, or KAKU-DO カクゴ 殖勤 n. Diligent public service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUGOH カクゴ無 (tabigadori) n. Lodging place; place of sojourn: — wo tō, to inquire for a lodging place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUGUWAI カクグワイ 異外 Contrary to the rule; an exception; particular, special, extraordinary: — no iriyō, extraordinary expenses; onna wa — ni suru, women are an exception; — ni yasutai, extraordinarily cheap.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUBAN カクハン 各般 (iro-iro) Every kind, various.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKURAI カクヘイ 兵 n. Foreign troops, mercenaries troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKURITSU カクヒつ 構築 (fude wo oku) — suru, to lay down the pen, cease writing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUKOH カクホウ 場報 (tashika no shirase) n. A sure report or communication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUKI カクイ 共意 (hedate gokoro) Separation of heart, unfriendliness, estrangement, alienation: — naku.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. KYUKUSHIN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUI カクウ 各自 Each one, each person, each for himself: — bentō tazasuru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUNI カクニ 各人 (ono-ono no hito). Each or every person, all persons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUJITSU カクジツ 隔日 n. Alternate days, day about, every other day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. ICHI-NICHI-OKI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUJITSU カクジツ 景観 (tashika) Sure, certain, positive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUJÔ カクジョ 畏容 (tobi gokoro) n. A lonely feeling like that of a stranger; a solitary, desolate feeling: — sozore ni kanashi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUKO カクコ 郵便 adv. So, thus, such and such, this and that way: — no shidai, in such various ways.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKU-RUKA カクカ 郵便 adv. Bright, shining, resplendent, glittering: ryō gan — to shite nichirin no norabi ideitaru gotoshi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. KAGAYAKU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUKA-KO-TO カクカドト n. i.q. misago.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUMAI-ARU カクママ有る i.v. To conceal, hide, shelter, harbor: toyogurin wo kumomāke tashitureru, to save a criminal by concealing him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. KAKUSU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUMA カクマ 郵票 n. (med.) The cornea; 膜膜 the diaphragm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKUMEI カクメイ 革命 n. Revolution in state, or radical change in government: — tō, revolutionary party.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†KAKUMI カクミ n. i.q. kakomi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†KAKUMI カクミ adv. i.q. kaku no gotoku.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KAKUN カクン 家庭 (ie no oshie) n. Home education, family instruction; the teaching on morals of the head of a family to his children.

Syn. TEIKIN.

†KAKUNAWA カクナハ adv. Confusedly.

KAKUNEN カクセン 隔年 n. Alternate years, year about, every other year.

Syn. ICHI-NEN-OKI.

KAKUNSEN カクセン 孤年 (ato no toshi) Last year for

KAKU-GO-TOKU-KU-SHI カクノトギョウシ adj. Thus, in this way, so, such—referring to something said before.

Syn. KONÔ-TO, KÔNÔ-TÔ, KA YÔ.

KAKUNOMAYAI カクノマヤイ 癢疾 n. Cancer of stomach.

KAKURAN カクラン See kwakuran.

KAKURE カクレ 隱蔽 i.v. To be hid, concealed, to hide one's self, to be secret; to die: teki ga kumo ni kakureta, the moon is hid by the cloud; ie no kage ni —, hid in the shade of the house; kakuretawari yori arawaretawari wa nashi, there is nothing more manifest than what is concealed.

Syn. HISOMU.

KAKUREKOA カクレコア 隱蔽家 n. A secluded or retired house; a hiding place, house of refuge.

KAKURE-GASA カクレガサ a hat which when put on renders one invisible.

KAKUREMBO カクレモノ n. The game of blind-man's buff.

KAKUREMI カクレミ 隐藏 n. One living in seclusion, or concealment.

KAKURE-MICHIE カクレミチ n. A secret way.

Syn. KANDÔ.

KAKURE-MIKO カクレミコ a coat which when worn renders one invisible.

†KAKURE-MU カクレム a hidden swamp.

†KAKUREZUMA, or KAKUSHIZUMA カクレツマ a sweetheart, paramount.

KAKURÔ カクロ 隐蔽老 n. The prime minister in the times of the Shôgun.

†KAKURÔ-KU, カクロ科 i.q. kahure.

†KAKURÔKI-KU, カクロ科 adj. Black.

KAKURÔN カクロン 隐蔽论 n. An evident proposition, an axiom.

KAKUSAI カクサイ 容疑 (ato no toshi) Last year.

KAKUSATSU カクサツ 踏殺 — suru, to frighten; to scare, intimidate.

KAKUSEI カクセイ 客星 n. A new, or strange star.

KAKU-SEN-SEKI カクセンセキ 角閃石 n. (min.) Hornblende.

KAKUSHI カクシ 客舎 n. Hotel, inn, lodging place for travelers.

Syn. YADÔYA.

KAKUSHI カクシ n. A pocket in a garment.

KAKUSHI カクシ 客死 n. Dying in a strange country.

KAKUSHI, RU カクス 譲 i.v. To hide, conceal; to secrete; mi wo —, to hide one's self, or live in seclusion; toeganin wo —, to conceal a criminal; chie wo —, to hide one's talents:

nezumi wo toru neko wa tsume wo —, the cat which catches rats hides her claws (prov.); kakushi-otoko, a paramour.

KAKUSHI-HAI カクシバイ私女 n. A secret prostitute, one who does not live in the prescribed place.

KAKUSHI-DAI カクシダイ 隐例 n. The subject of a stanza of poetry concealed in the words.

Syn. KURAI, BUNGEN, BÔSHI, RISHI.

KAKUSHI カクシ 隐心 n. Estranged, distant, cool, unfriendly.

Syn. KAKU I.

KAKUSHI カクシ 隐心 The heart or feelings of a stranger: — wo itamashimuru, to excite a feeling of homesickness.

KAKUSHI-MU カクシム 隐詰 (kakaku toru) Obstinate and contending together; a quarrel.

KAKUSHO カクショ 整処 (ono-ono no tokoro) Every place, each place, all places.

KAKUSHI カクシ 隐示 (toshikaru naru shuko) Indubitable evidence, conclusive proof, infallible proof.

KAKUSHI-KO カクシショ 隐職 (tsutome wo aratameru) — suru, to degrade from a higher to a lower office.

KAKUSHI カクシ Various (iro-iro) Every kind, all kinds, various.

KAKUTE カクテ 詞面 adv. Then, after this, and, so then. Syn. SÔSHITE, SHIKASUITE.

KAKUTEN カクテ 妣定 (shikato sadamaru) Settled, decided, fixed, conclusive: — sai-bun, irrevocable decision or judgment.

KAKUTEN カクテn 客店 n. Travellers' inn.

KAKUTO カクト 客舟 (ato no fuyu) Last winter.

KAKU-UCHI カクムチ 角打 n. Target-shooting.

KAKUYA カクヤ 問夜 n. Alternate nights, night every other night.

KAKURAI カクライ 目替明亮, shining, glittering: — fumi kimyô.

KAKUYEN カクイエン 孤凝 (hedatarî tsô) —, no, widely separated, far distant, remote.

KAKUHOI, カクヨフ i.q. kagayaku.

KAKUZAMA カクザマ n. This kind or manner, such, — kaku no gotoku.

KAKUZETSU カクゼツ 孤凝 (hedatarî taeru) — suru, to be widely separated: senri — suru.

KAKWAI カクワイ 客願 (yoki atsumari) n. A good or delightful meeting, or assembly.

KAKWAI カクワイ 嘉会 (yoki deai) n. A fortunate meeting.

KAKYAKU カクヤク 假物 n. Artificial leg.

KAKYO カクヨ 佳境 (yoki tokoro) A good place, delightful spot.

KAKYOKU カクヨク 歌曲 n. Song, sonnet, ballad. Syn. UTA.

KAMA カマ n. (coll.) An artifice or trick used to make a suspected person confess the truth: — wo kaette nukato wo iwau, to get one to tell the truth by pretending to know all about it.

Syn. HATTARI.
KAMA カマ adj. A sickle: — de ine wo kuru, to cut rice with a sickle.
KAMA カマ 炉 n. A furnace, kiln.
KAMA カマ 筒 n. An iron pot, a boiler.
KAMABASHI, -KI-KU カマバシスひ カマブシス 筒 adj. Tu-
multuous, noisy, boisterous.
SYN. SAWAGASHI, YAKAMASHI.
KAMAIRO カマリョ 漏銭 n. A kind of food
made of fish cut up fine, rolled into a ball, and
baked; hashed fish.
KAMABATA カマバタ 筒 n. A pot lid.
KAMACHI カマチ 長 n. The frame of a door,
or window; the lower jaw.
KAMADO カマド 窯 n. A furnace, kitchen-
range; a kiln: — wo tsuku, to build a —.
KAMAE カマエ 形 n. The external arrange-
ment, form, and appearance of a building;
maner, attitude, posture, position; an en-
closure: kono ie no — wa ii, the structure and
arrangement of this house is fine; migamae
wo suru, to put one's self in a defensive pos-
ture, to prepare for the future; yumiga-
mae wo suru, to put one's self in the proper
attitude for shooting the bow.
KAMARE, -RU カマレ 形 t.v. To enclose, to
prepare; to assume an attitude, posture, or
position; to build, frame, construct; to con-
cocct, devise; to plot against: shiro wo —, to
construct a castle; uma ni noron to —, to be
in the attitude of mounting a horse; tezate wo —,
to devise a plan; chizen wo —, to prepare a
sumptuous feast; gakko wo —, to expel from
school; shishi wo —, to excommunicate; ie
wo —, to own a house.
SYN. SONAERU.
KAMARETE カマレテ 形 adv. Positively, certainly,
must: — nukararo yoi ni shi-tamae, be care-
ful to make no blunder.
KAMAI, -RU カマイ 形 t.v. (coll.) To meddle
with, interfere; to be concerned about, to mind,
care for; o kamai nasuru no, don't trouble your
self; watakushi no kamū tokoro de wa nai, it
is an affair in which I have no business to
meddle; dare ga omae wo kamatta, who hurt
you? dōdemon kamaimasen, it doesn't matter
how; sonna koto ni kamatte wa irarenou, I
can't be bothered with such a matter as that;
kamau koto wa nai, it is not worth caring for;
kamai kore naku, not guilty, no cause of action.
KAMA-TACHI カマタチ 群 n. An invisible
being supposed to inflict wounds on people;
thus if a person should fall, and without any
apparent cause receive a cut, they say he is,
kama tachi ni kirareta.
*Kama-kamashiki, -RU カマカマシキ 形 adj. i.q.
kamabatishiki.
KAMARE, -RU カマレ 形 t.v. (coll.) To be intent
upon, occupied with, taken up with, absorbed
in: kodomo ni kumakete mono ga dekinu; setai
ni —, absorbed in household affairs; temai ni
kumakete gosabu ni narimashita.
KAMARISI カマリシ 群 n. A mantis.
SYN. TÖRO, TOHIREI.
KAMAKURI カマクリ 群 n. (lit. sickle neck) Goose-
neck: hebi ga — wo tateru.
KAMARE, -RU カマレ 形 (pass. or pot of
kami) To be bitten, can bite: inu ni kamareru,
bitten by a dog; han ashi de kamarenai, he
has no teeth and therefore cannot bite.
*Kamari カマリ n. Ambush.
KAMASE, -RU カマセル 形 (caust. of kamu) To
cause another to bite, to let or get one to
bite; to put into the mouth: inu ni hito wo
kamaeru koto nakare, don't eat the dog on
people; uma ni kutsuwa wo —, to put a bit in
a horse's mouth.
*KAMASHI カマシ 形 n. i.q. kamoshika.
KAMASHU カマシ ウ子 n. A straw bag.
KAMASHU カマシ 焼魚 n. A kind of fish, a
species of shark, Spilosura obtusata.
*KAMATSUKA カマツカ n. Hologa n. Imula
japonica; i.q. oguruma, sunflower.
*KAMATSUKA カマタカ n. Name of a plant
anciently used for dyeing blue.
KAMIAWARE, -RU カマハレル (pass. of kamai) To
be interfered or meddled with; to be excluded
from, shut out from.
KAMIAWAZU, KAMAWANG, OR KAMANAI カマバツ
neg. of kamai.
KAMBA カンバ 駿馬 (ara-uma) n. A spirited
horse, a vicious horse.
KAMBA カンバ 蟹 (ara-yako) n. A cook
born by a servant, having the master's coat-of-arms
on the back.
KAMBA カンバ 眼版 n. A sign-board: —
wo kakere, to hang up a sign.
KAMBAKASE カンバ塞 頭 n. The face, coun-
tenance.
SYN. KAO, TSURA.
*KAMBE カンベ n. The parishioners of a Shinto
temple.
KAMBEN カンベン 姓綱 Consideration,
thought, reflection, judgment; patience; for-
bearance; forgiveness: — suru. to consider,
think over, reflect, deliberate on; to weigh in
the mind; to pardon. — shite kudasare, have
patience with me, or pardon me; yoku — shite
nimashita, I will consider well about it; —
naramu, unpardonable.
SYN. KANGARE, KYÖKEN, KANKIN, YURUSHI.
KAMBA カンバ 简便 (tegara) — na, handy,
convenient; simple, easy; — no shiki, a
simple or easy method.
KAMBA カンバ 咲ecute (kaze hiki) Catching
cold; a cold, influenza.
KAMBA カンバ (cont. of kawa-bō) n. A
leather dressers, yeta, a pariah.
KAMBA カンバ 鍋 (tade sumi) n. Pen
and ink, literature: — no hayashi ni aso.
KAMBA カンバ 漢文 n. Chinese writing or
composition.
KAMBA カンバ 漏帠 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).
KAMBA カンバ 素物 n. Vegetables
dried for food: — ya, a grocer.
KAMBA カンバ 病 n. Nursing, or attend-
ing on the sick: — in, a sick-nurse.
SYN. KAIHŌ.
A tortoise: — no kô, the shell of a tortoise; ichi gun no — uki kii ni au (prov.); — no masura, divination by the shell of a tortoise (obs.); — no kagami, an example.

KAME カメ n. A tortoise.

KAMETSUBU カメツブ n. A kind of diamond-shaped figure wood in cloth.

KAMEBARA カメバラ n. A kind of disease of the abdomen, tapenitis.

KAMEGATA カメガタ n. A box turned out of wood.

KAMER カメ n. Sitting like a tortoise with the feet spread out behind.

KAMEMUSHI カメムシ n. A kind of locust.

KAMEN カメ n. A mask; i.q. men.

KAMEN-KO カメノコ n. (coll.) A tortoise.

KAMENO-O カメノオ n. The coccyx.

KAMENOTE カメオテ n. A species of molluscs, such as Pollicipes hiraisan.

KAMENOTSU カメオドチ n. A kind of sweet liquor.

KAMENYAMA カメヤマ n. The tortoise mountain, i.q. hōosaic.

KAMI カミ n. The deities of the Shintō religion, of whom there are said to be yo-yosoroi, 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, one tsuchi no moro-moro no kami tachi wo hajimete, so wo matsureru miya ni imasu mi-tama wo mo moshī; mata hito wa sara ni mo nozao, kiti kedo mono ki kusa no tagui, unni yama nado, sono hana ni maru, yo no tsune narazu, sugureru koto no arite kashikoshi no mono koi wo wa ikeharu.

KAMI カミ n. A title of rank, a ruler.

KAMI カミ (ur) Superior; high in rank or place; government; wife; previously: — ni tatsu hito, superiors; kawa-kami, up the river; — ye noboru, to go up a river, or to the capital; kami tokka, the first ten days of a month; ni tenu, 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 紙 n. Paper: — wo sukû, to make paper; — ichi mai, one sheet of —.

KAMI カミ 帽 n. The hair of the head; — wo yū, to dress the hair; — wo kaku, to comb the hair; — wo mushiru, to tear the hair; — wo toru, to cut the hair; — wo sukû, to scrape the dandruff off with a fine comb; — wo hayas, to let the hair grow long; — wo orosu, to shave the head and enter the priesthood.

KAMI カミ 添加 Adding or combining medicines in extemporaneous prescriptions: — suru.

*KAMI-HU カミ t.v. To brew; i.q. kamou.

KAMI-SU カミ t.v. To bite, chew, gnaw: kanade fukanen, to chew the food and feed it to the young; to nourish and rear up with care; to instruct carefully: — inu ga —, the dog bites.

KAMISUSU カミスス t.v. To tie up the hair: — wo suru.

KAMI-AL-AU カミアフ t.合. To bite each other; to fight, as dogs: — inu ga —.

KAMI-ASOH カミアツ t. 和. A play performed by the kami, sport of the gods.

KAMI-GAKARI カミガカリ 神楽 — suru, to be possessed by a kami.

KAMI-GAKI カミガキ n. The hedge around a miya; a shrine.

KAMI-GAKURI カミガクリ n. Death; spoken only of a god, or of the Tenashi.

KAMI-GAKUSHI カミガクシ n. Said of one who has disappeared, and supposed to have taken away by a tengū.

KAMI-GATA カミガタ 上方 n. The countries in Western parts of Japan.

KAMI-GIWA カミギワ i.q. haegiwa.

KAMI-IKUSA カミイクサ n. A war amongst the kami.

KAMI-IHE カミイヘ 紙入 A wallet for holding paper; a pocket-book.

KAMI-KARETE カミカケテ adv. Sweating, with an oath: — inu; — negau.

KAMI-KARI カミカリ n. A hairbrush, or comb.

KAMI-KIRI カミキリ 矢切 n. Cutting hair; a widow who cuts and wears her hair short after her husband's death.


KAMI-KIRI カミキリ天牛 n. A beetle.

KAMI-KITEN カミキテ 皆断 t.v. To bite off, to cut off with the teeth.

KAMI-KO カミコ n. Clothes made of paper: — wo kiru.

KAMI-KONASHI-SU カミコンナシス 升化 t.v. To masticate; to chew fine.

KAMI-KUDAKI-KU カミクダクタ 升断 t.v. To break or crush with the teeth; to crumble, to bite and break.


KAMI-MU カミム t.v. Waste paper.

Syn. NOGO

KAMIMUKI カミムキー 向 (coll.) n. One's superiors; used also in speaking of a prince, or of the government.

KAMIN カミン 下氏 (shimo no tami) n. The common people. Syn. REIMIN.

*KAMINA カミナ n. i.q. gôna.

KAMINAGA カミナガ n. (lit. long hair) Used ironically by the priests of the temple of Ise, in speaking of a Buddhist priest, who is considered by them unclean; an Ama is called Himekami-naga.

KAMINAGARU カミナガラ i.q. kannagara.

KAMINARI カミナリ 雷 n. Thunder: — ga gororo goro to warai, the thunder rolls; — ga ochiru, the lightning strikes; — yoke, a charm against lightning, a lightning rod.

Syn. RAI, IKUZU, KARI-KAMI.
KAMINAZURI カミナツリ 十月（jū-gatsu）The tenth month.

KAMIKOJIRI カミツリ 壁植 n. The ceremony on the occasion of first letting a child's hair grow, when he arrives at about three years of age.

KAMI-OBISHI カミオブシ 坂神 n. Bringing down the gods, as is supposed to be done by a Miko or Ichiko, when holding communication with them.

†KAMIBOOST カミボスト j gods.

†KAMISASHI-RU カミサシビル i.v. Exciting feelings of awe or reverence, as anything old and great; venerable.

KAMISAE-MUSHI カミサエムシ n. A maggot, generated in dung.

KAMISAKAYAKI カミサカヤキ 髪月代 n. Dressing the hair in the former Japanese style: — wo suru.

KAMIMI 風神 n. A wind god.

KAMISIMI-RU カミシミる 着想 t.v. To gnash the teeth; to close the teeth tightly; to chew and taste.

†KAMISIMO カミシモ 上下 Above and below, superiors and inferiors; also, a peculiar dress worn on occasions of ceremony, or on dress occasions.

KAMISOKI カミソキ n. A razor.

KAMITSU カミツシ n. Hair, thread of hair: — wo yorureru tsuna, a rope made of hair.

KAMISUKI カミスキ紙漿 n. A paper-maker.

KAMISUJI カミスジ n. A paper mill, paper manufactury.

†KAMITARE カミタレ n. Shaving the head of an infant on the sixth day after birth.

KAMI-TSUKI-RU カミツクる 着想 t.v. To bite, lay hold of with the teeth.

KAMITSURE カミトレ 密列 n. Chamomile, Anthemis nobilis.

KAMI-UHA カミウハ 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.

KAMIYASHI カミヤシ n. Emery paper.

KAMIYA カミヤ n. A picture or paper.

KAMIYO カミヨ神代 n. The age or time in which the Kami alone existed, of which the Japanese reckon seven generations; to this succeeded five generations of the kami, chishin, or earthly gods, the last of whom, Iwami and Isunomi, were the progenitors of the human race.

KAMIVI カミビ髪結 n. A barber, hairdresser.

†KAMIZUKASA カミズカサ n. i.q. jin-gi-keen, also kanushi.

KAMMEI カンメイ感敷（arigataki）n. Gratitude, thanks: — no itari, exceedingly grateful.

†KAMIMIZO カミミズ n. Clothes worn by the kami.

†KAMON カモン勅文 n. A written memorial sent to the Tsuji.

KAMPUMU カンプム冠 n. A kind of black cap worn by nobles on the crown of the head; also rank: ri-ka ni — wo tadasazu (prov.), don't adjust your cap when passing under a pear-tree;— avoid the appearance of evil; — wo tadasazu, to have rank conferred upon one.

KAMUZEN カムレン Same as kaburi.

KAMO カモ加茂 n. A kind of operatic performance of dancing and music.

Syn. nō.

KAMO カモ鴨 n. A wild duck: — ahi, bandy-legged.

†KAMO カモ n. A carpet.

†KAMO カモ Exclam. i.q. kana.

KAMU カム井 鳥居 n. The upper beam in the groove of which a door or screen slides, a lintel; the lower is called shikishi.

KAMU カム孤 n. False hair worn by women, toupet.

KAMU カム母 (Mother only used by women in writing to their mothers) = kaka sama.

KAMOME カモメ n. A sea-gull.

KAMON カモノ 家門 n. The whole family, house, or clan.

KAMOKU カモノ 下同 Same as kaban.

KAMON カモノ n. The keeper of the grounds about the palace.

KAMO-NO-HASHI カモノハシ 鴨橋 n. An animal called the duckbill, Platypus.

KAMOSHI-RU カモシール t.v. To brew, concoct: sake wo —, to brew sake; nemuri wo —, to compose one's self to sleep; urami wo —, to stir up hatred; hakki ga mitsu wo —.

KAMOSHITA カモシタ 鴨狩り n. A kind of wild stag, antelope.

KAMO-URI カモウリ n. A kind of melon, Lagenaria dasistemum.

KAMPA カンパ 管爆 (mi-yaburu) — suru, to discover, understand; to see into, or perceive something that does not lie on the surface.

KAMPAI カンパイ 感佩 — suru, to bear in mind, remember with gratitude.

KAMPAN カンパン印版 n. The deck of a ship.

KAMPÔ カンポ薬囊 (kara no ho) n. Chinese system of medicine.

KAMPU カンプ 麹 (maotoko) A paramour, adulterer; 森婦 an adulterous woman.

Syn. impc.

KAMŠU カム束 悪俗 (takedakeshi honna) n. A vicious, wicked woman; a virago, vixen.

KAMPÔ カンポ風 (sumui kaze) n. A cold wind.

KAMPEKU カンペク感効 n. Admiration, commendation, approval: — suru.

Syn. kanshin.

KAMPÔ カンポ風 風 (takedakeshi kaze) n. A kind of gourd cut in strips and dried, Lagenaria vulgaris.

KAMPATSU カンポ茶 茶 n. A drought, want of rain.

Syn. hideiri.

KAMUKAI カムケ n. Rice offered to the kami.

KAN カン n. Rice. The Tokyō pronunciation for Chinese words, which are more correctly pronounced and written kei.

KAN カン欠 n. (coll.) Deficiency in weight or number; loss, waste, tare: — ga taten, there is a deficiency.

Syn. heri; hani.
KANADARAI カナダライ 鋳鍊 n. A copper or metal basin.
KANADE-RO カナデル 鋼 n. To play on a stringed instrument of music.
KANADOKU カナドク 鍋 n. A copper pipe.
KANAE カナエ 銀 n. A three-legged kettle, used in ancient times:  no keijū wo tou, to seize the government.
KANAKO カナコ for t. To make; to accord, agree or suit: miigi wa jijyō wo kauneru kata nari, the right side is the most convenient.
KANAGI カナギ n. Lead or tin foil.
KANAGI カナギ 鎖 n. A metal spoon made in the shape of a shell.
KANAGISHIRA カナギシラ 糧 n. A kind of fish, genus Peristethus.
SYN. hōō.
KANAGI カナギ 金木 n. A twig, small branch; a chain: iyashiki - me wo tsuku (prov.), the twig which was despised has put his eye out.
KANAGU カナギ金具 n. The hardware or metal work of bureaus, boxes, etc.
SYN. KANAMONO.
KANAGURI-RO カナグル 錆 t.v. To coil, as a rope; to wrench off, to scratch: nawa wo - , to coil a rope; yajiri wo - , to wrench off an arrow-head; - suteru, to pull out and throw away.
SYN. TAGURU.
KANAGUSU カナグサ 錆鉄 n. Iron shoes, a horse-shoe: - shi, a farrier.
KANAHAKARI カナハカリ n. A measuring rod, - ken-zao.
KANAIHIBI カナハイヒ n. A species of lizard.
KANAIHIBASHI カナハイハシ 稲結等 n. Iron tongs, or two iron rods for taking up coals.
KANAIHIKI-RO カナハイキ t.v. To draw out, elic: hito wo koko wo -
KANAIHODASHI カナホダシ n. Iron fitters.
KANAI カナイ n. Family, house, household, wife: go - no ninzu wa iku tari, how many persons are there in your family? go - sama, your wife; - jū, the whole family.
KANAI-RO カナイロ i.v. To agree with, to suit, to fit; to accord; to be in harmony with; to correspond, to be consistent with, to comport with; to be compatible, to tally with; kokoro, or ki ni - to like, to suit one's mind; uichi ni - to be reasonable; negai ga - to obtain a wish; kanawazaru wa nashi, nothing I may not do.
SYN. ĖZURO, AU, TERRIT."
KANASHI カナシ男 n. A shrill, piercing voice.
KANAKU カンアク 病症 (yokoshima) n. Wicked, evil, impious; -nari yo, a wicked generation.
KANAKUGI カナクギ 煉鉄 n. An iron nail.
KANAKUSU カナクス 銅鉄 n. Metal cinders, slag.
†KANAKUTSUBE カナクツメ n. Metal ore.
†KANAMARI カナマリ n. A metal pitcher, or bowl.
KANAME カナメ 妻 n. The rivet or pin of a fan; the important, or essential principle, the cardinal point.

Syn. KIKIME, KANYO.

KANAMONO カナモノ 金物 n. Hardware; things made of metal.

KANAMONOTA カナモノタ n. An ironmonger, dealer in hardware.

KANAMURO カナムラ n. A species of hop, Humulus lupulus.

KANANGURU カナ諾ル Blood-stone.

KANARAZU カナラズ adv. Positively, certainly, necessarily, must; -na, you must not feel troubled; -ka, you must not speak of it; -nya, you must not manifest it.

Afterwards misfortune will certainly befall you; -shimo, il.

Syn. KESSHITE, ZEI, KITTO, KIWAMETE.

KANARI カナリ n. A canary bird.

KANASHISAI カナシサイ -nari, adj. Lamentable; sorrowful; sad; -na, you much not feel troubled.

KANASHI, KI-KU カナシ, キ・キ n. 悲哀, adj. SAD.

KANASHI, KI, KU n. 悲, sorrowful, afflicted, mournful: lovely, dear, darling, beloved.

Syn. NAGEKAWASHI.

KANASHIKI カナシキ 鎮 n. An anvil.

KANASHIMI カナシミ 悲 n. Sorrow, sadness, grief.

†KANASHI-MU カナシム悲 i.v. To grieve, to lament, to mourn; to sorrow: -oya no shinda koto wo, to mourn the death of a parent.

KANASHIBA カナシバ 悲 n. Sorrow, sadness: -na kaku, to conceal one's sorrow.

KANATA カナタ 彼方 (cont. of kano kata) There, that place: -kotai, here and there, that person, place to place, all about; -kotai to mi wo kawan, to move here and there.

Syn. ANATA, ANOHIO, ACHINA, ASUKO.

†KANATAKUMI カナタクミ n. A smith, blacksmith.

KANATEKO カナテコ 銚鈴 n. An iron crowbar, or lever.

KANATO カナト n. An iron door; strong door.

KANATOKO カナトコ 銚鈴 n. An anvil.

†KANATSUKU カナツク n. A smith; worker in metals.

KANATSUKO カナツコ 金鈴 n. (coll.) A person stone deaf.

†KANATSUAI カナツアイ n. i.q. hanetsuru,}
KANE 爺 n. An adulteress, i.e. kampa.
KANGA カンガ 關雅 (miyabiyaka) Tasteful, refined, elegant, genteel.
KANGA 根島 考 n. Thought, idea, conception, consideration, reflection: — ga tsuku to form an opinion; — ga tsukanu, I can't make it out, have no idea.
KANGA-RE カンガヘル 検 i.v. 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 wo wakaranu, think over it as I may, I can't understand it.
KANGA-MI カンガミル 鐮 (kangami-miru) t.v. To look at, as in a mirror; to regard as an example for imitation, or warning; to judge of: midzui — , to look into water, as in a mirror; inishie —, to look upon the ancients as examples; mi wo mochite hito no koto wo kengamu beshi, we should judge of others by ourselves.
KANGA-KI カンガイ 陰道 (otoshi-ieru) — suru, to implicate or involve others, as in crime.
KAKAHI カカヒ 隠蔽 (takusen, noriki)
KAN
KAN 262 KAN

Kangi カンギ 警議 (isamenu) A remonstrance, advice: - tajju, an officer at the Chinese court whose duty it was to advise or remonstrate with the Emperor.

Kango カンゴ 警護 n. Chinese words: — amari aku tsukou.

Kango カンゴ 警護 n. Attending or nursing the sick: — nin, nurse.

Syn. kanryō.

Kango カンゴ 監護 n. (leg.) Safe keeping; strict confinement.

Kangokesho カンゴクセイ監護院 n. A penitentiary, prison.

Kanochi カノキ 休暇 n. Bathing in cold water in extreme cold weather—a meritorious austerity.

Kangyō カンジョ ヤ日本人 n. Religious austerities performed during extreme cold weather.

Kangyu カンジュ 有行 (ashi ni asu suru, lit. making oxen sweat) Very heavy; very many; abundant.

†Kanbakari カバハカリ n. A consultation of the kami.

†Kanhatori カハトトリ n. Clothes worn by the kami.—kam-miso.

†Kanhoi カホギ n. — no kotoba, words spoken in praise of the kami.

Kani カニ n. A crab: — no hasami, a crab's claws.

Kani カニ 簡易 Short, easy, simple, plain, uncomplicated: — no ho, the simple way.

Syn. koto sukena.

†Kan カ n. i.q. kani-baba.

Kan-i カンイ 漢資 n. Chinese physician; one who practices medicine according to the Chinese system.

Kan-ba カンバ or Kani-kuso カニクロ 膀胱 n. The meconium.

Kaniga カニガ n. A pustular eruption, Impetigo (?)

Kankaku カニカク adv. Variously, this and that, this way and that way: — mono wa omowazu.

Syn. tonikaku.

†Kanmor カニモリ n. An attendant in the Kanmori palace of the Emperor.—kamon.

Kanmush カニムシ n. A small insect of the genus Chelifera.

Kan-in カニ印 奐姫 n. Adultery: — suru, to commit adultery.

Syn. kantsu.

†Kantori カントリ n. The diaper or clout of a new-born infant, =hukuji.

Kanja カンヤ 閃者 n. A spy: — wo irete teki no kyo-jittsu wo saguru, to send a spy and find out the affairs of the enemy.

Syn. sambaku, shtnob, kanchō.

Kanja カンヤ 悪邪 n. Sickness from severe cold weather: — ni itaru.

Kanja カンヤ 奸邪 (yokoshima) Unprincipled; villainous; depraved; nefarious.

Kanji カンジ 漢字 n. Chinese written characters, Chinese letters.

Kanji カンジ 管事 n. Manager; director; superintendent.

Kanji カンジ 冷 n. The cold: — ga tsuyoi, it is very cold.

Kanji カンジ 柄子 n. Kind of orange; i.q. kōji.

Kanji カンジ 努事 — suru, to punish, as a child or servant.

Kanju カンジュ 閃事 i.v. To admire; to approve of; to regard with approbation, esteem, or admiration; to be moved, affected: kanjite rakurui suru, to be affected to tears; kaze ni, —, affected by the wind.

Syn. kanshin suru.

Kanjyo カンジュヨ 閃 adj. (samuku naru) i.v. To be cold: hidoku kanzuru, to be extremely cold.

Kanji カンジ 滑 n. Snow-shoes.

Syn. suigotsubo.

Kanjin カンジン 奸人 n. A villain, traitor; a depraved, unprincipled man.

Kanji カンジン 残胃 (lit. liver and kidneys) n. Important; essential; principal part: — no yō wo waeureta, have forgotten the most important business.

Syn. kanyō, kaname, taisetsu, benichū.

Kanjin カンジン 漢人 n. A Chinaman, Chinese.

Kanjin-yori カンジンヨリ i.q. kansen-yori.

Kanjin-yosu-ki-ku-shi カンジンユスキキシュ adj. Easily affected; susceptible.

Kanjyo カンジュョ 陥所 n. A privy.

Syn. settsuin, chōzuba.

Kanjö カンジョ 閖向 n. A letter of praise or approbation for meritorious services.

Kanjou カンジュョ 纉常 n. An account, reckoning, calculation; a bill; the amount: — suru, to count up, to reckon, number; to make up an account: — wo shimeru, to find the sum; — wo awasenu, to add an account; — chigai, the account is wrong; — no shime, the sum of an account; — fusankō, careless of accounts; — wo ikura, what is my bill, or what is the amount? — wo garui, your reckoning is not right; chōdo sono — da, you are right, or it is just as you make it; — chō, an account book; — hōgyō, a balance sheet.

Syn. santo, santo.

Kanjō カンジョ 千城 n. A stronghold, defender, protector.

Kanjō カンジョ 槍感 n. Mental emotion; admiration.

Kanjō-kan カンジョ カン n. A bill, written account.

Kanjō-kan カンジョ カン n. An accountant, treasurer.

Kanka カンカ 感吐 (arigatashi) n. Gratitude.

Kanka カンカ 槍戦 n. Leisure, freedom from business.

Syn. hima, itoma.

Kanka カンカ 漢家 n. One who practices medicine on the Chinese system: — iska, id.

Syn. kani.

Kankaku カンカク 槍隔 (aida no hedatari) n. Distance, space between, separation: kankaku wo oku, to separate
KANKI カンギ 誇張 n. Nefarious plan, or scheme; a conspiracy.

KANKU カンク サンスト n. A spectator, beholder; subscriber to a paper.

KANKO カンコ 升行 Publishing: — suru, to publish.

KANKU カンク サン解 To consider, think about, reflect on.

KANKOHI カンコヒ 冷子鳥 n. A kind of bird.

KANKOHI カンコヒ 膨張 n. Knavery, dishonesty, trickery.

KANKU カンク 甘若 (amasa nigosu) n. The sweet and the bitter of life; prosperity and adversity: — wo nameru, to taste.

KANKU カンク 女寄 Hard and bitter circumstances, difficult and painful condition, affliction: — wo nimeru.

KANKU カンク 低戈 (tate hoko) Shield and spear: — wo yokasau, to excite war.

KANKU カンク 黒感 Conversion, influence: — suru, to convert, influence.

KANKU カンク 透写 (ki-te) n. A spectator, reader, or subscriber to a newspaper.

KANKYO カンキョ 居居 Living retired from business; being at leisure: — suru.

KANTAI カンタイ 汗浴 n. Dried ginger.

KANMAI カンマイ 宅居 n. A devotee who in cold weather for 30 days performs religious austerities, and prays to the kami.

KANN カン sanitad n. The divine court; the temple of Dai-jinmyo was so called.

KANNA カンナ 鈴 n. A carpenter's plane: — no dai, the wooden part of a plane; — kunu, shavings; ita wo — de kezuru, to plane boards.

KANNAI カンナイ 鈴鍋 n. A pot for warming sake.

KANNAKU カンカク 琳慣 n. Sensibility; feeling; perception; sensation: — wo ushinai, to be insensible; iya na — wo okosu, to feel badly.

KANRU カンル 勉強 n. Teaching or exhortation to induce people to contribute; contributions to Buddhist temples.

SYN. hōga.

KANNKAI カンケイ 犬計 n. Nefarious plan, or scheme; a conspiracy.

SYN. wakairai

KAN-KETSU-NETSU カンケツネツ 間歌蕉 n. Intermittent fever.

SYN. okei.

KANKU カンク 暑気 n. The cold; — wo shinogu, to brave or endure the cold.

KANKU カンク 嘘気 n. Displeasure, anger: the discharge of a servant for some offense: kimi no — wo kumaru, to incur the displeasure of a master.

SYN. shikujiri, kanō.

KANKIN カンキン 間禁 n. (leg.) Confinement; imprisonment.

KANKIN カンキン 偽经 n. Reading the scriptures and saying prayers; devotions: — suru, to pray, morning devotions.

KANKO カンコ 千年 Publishing: — suru, to publish.

SYN. shōshū, enkō.

KANKUKAI カンクカイ 考考 To consider, think about, reflect on.

KANKODORI カンコドリ 寒子鳥 n. A kind of bird.

KANKOZU カンコツ 輸品 n. Knavery, dishonesty, trickery.

KANKU カンク 甘若 (amasa nigosu) n. The sweet and the bitter of life; prosperity and adversity: — wo nameru, to taste.

KANKU カンク 轟音 Hard and bitter circumstances, difficult and painful condition, affliction: — wo nimeru.

SYN. kannan.

KANKWA カンクワ 千戈 (tate hoko) Shield and spear: — wo yokasau, to excite war.

KANKWA カンクワ 感化 Conversion, influence: — suru, to convert, influence.

KANKWAN カンクワン 看過 (mi-te) n. A spectator, reader, or subscriber to a newspaper.

KANKYO カンキョ 隠居 Living retired from business; being at leisure: — suru.

KANKYŌ カンキョ 汗浴 n. Dried ginger.

KANMATSU カンマス 護替 n. A devotee who in cold weather for 30 days performs religious austerities, and prays to the kami.

KANMIKADO カンミカド n. The divine court; the temple of Dai-jinmyo was so called.

KANNA カンナ n. i.q. kana.

KANNAHE カンナヘ 鍋鍋 n. A pot for warming sake.

KANNAKU カンカク n. According to divine arrangement: — koto-age senmu, regarding things as arranged by the gods without speculating or disputing.

KANNU カンヌ 女舞 n. A female dancer in a kagura, who pretends to hold communication with the gods; an enchantress.

SYN. miko.

KANNMAI カンマイ n. — matsuri, a festival held in the 9th month (o.c.) to return thanks for the harvest—Shinjō-sai.

KANNA カンナ 慘難 n. Trouble, adversity, calamity, affliction.

SYN. nangi, kannu, kurobō.

KANNARI カンナリ i.q. kanni.

KANNZUKI カンツキ i.q. kominazuki.

KANNEI カンナエ 女舞 Subtle, cunning, treacherous, crafty, artful.

KANNIN カンニン 堪忍 (koroe shinobu) n. Patience, forbearance, self-restraint: — suru, to be patient, to restrain one's self, to bear patiently; — shite o kun-nasu, please be patient with me, pardon me; nuru — wo dore no suru, nuranu — suru ga kannin (prov.).

KANNÔ カンノウ 慘忍 n. An approving response; a favorable answer to prayer; good effect, as of medicine: — gu aru.

KANNÔ カンノウ 姊能 Skillful, expert.

KANNÔ カンノウ 胳膊 n. Liver and brains: — chi ni namiru, his liver and brains belabed the ground.

KANNO-RIOI カンノリオ i.q. kannori.

KANNÔ-KYOKU カンノウキョク 勤農局 n. The bureau for encouragement of agriculture.

KANNÔ-KUNO カンノオシ n. The clothes of the Daji-ten-nō.

KANNUKI カンヌキ n. A bar for fastening a door.

KANNSHI カンヌシ 神主 n. A Shintō priest.

SYN. negi.

KANO カノ 彼 pron. That: — hito, that man; — tokoro, that place.

SYN. an, sono.

KANÔ カノ 干 n. (med.) Dry vomiting; i.q. karazuki.

KAN-KISHI カンキシ i.q. kana.

KANO-KISHI カノキシ n. (lit. that shore) Paradise; (Bud.)=higan: Mida wa hito no tamashii wo nori-no-june (yu-nei) ni nusete kono-kishi yori kano-kishi ni icatsu.

KANOKO カノコ 鹿子 n. A young deer, a fawn; spotted like a fawn: — yuri, spotted lily, Lilium speciosum.

KANOKODORI カノコドリ n. A species of king-fisher.

KANOMI-MU カノミ-i.q. kai

KAN-ON カンオン 染着 n. The name of the Chinese characters used by the literati of Japan, as opp. to the Go-on, used mostly by Buddhists.

KANNO-OKUSA カノノウサ n. Ginseg.

KANOKO-BA カノオバ n. (the mosquito's aunt) A kind of gnat, genus Tipula.

KANOSHIKISHI カノシキシ n. A deer, stag; venison.

KANOSMAGUSA カノスマグサ n. i.q. hagi.
KAN

KANRaku カンラク 乾酪 n. Cheese: — chū, the cheese-mite, Acarus siro.

KANRAN カンラン 根菜 n. The olive: — yu, olive oil.

KANRE カンレ 冷冷 (samoku hiyayaka) Cold and chilly.

KANREISHA カンレイシア 冷冷参 n. A kind of thin muslin; gauze, lawn.

KANRI カンリ 竜吏 n. A wicked officer; a dishonest or perfidious officer.

KANRO カンロ 竜吏 n. A tidewriter, or examiner of goods at the Custom House.

KANROBAI カンロバイ 甘露梅 n. A confectionery of dried plums coated with sugar.

KANRU カンル 甘露 n. Tears of joy, admiration, or sympathy: — wo nagaasu, to weep for joy.

KAN-RIYAKU カンリヤク 節用 Economy; to be economical, saving, frugal: — wa juka nitemo dati tekii ni akonau beki koto, economy should be observed even in wealthy families.

Syn. KENTAKU, TSUKUMATARA.

KANSAI-FU カンサフ i.v. i.q. מןושאorted.

KANSAKAN カンザカン 楽歌 (kimu) Leisure, quiet; away from business and care: — mi wo — no chi ni oku.

KANSAKAN カンザカン 甘酸 (amae susa) n. The sweet and sour of life; the good and the bad; the ups and the downs: — wo nameru, to taste.

Syn. KANKU.

KANSAI-BU カンサブ i.v. To die (spoken only of the Tenshi, or of a god).

KANSATSU カンサツ 調査 n. A ticket, or pass; government licence.

KANSAKE カンサク 眼察 Watching the words or conduct of others; spying, espionage, inspection, surveying: — shu, an inspector.

KANSEI カンセイ 収斂 n. A pitfall.

KANSEI カンセイ 客生 n. A poor student.

KANSEKI カンセキ 業務 n. Chinese books.

KANSETSU カンセツ 間接 Mediate; not direct: — ni, indirectly.

KANSHA カンシャ 甘糖 n. Sugar-cane.

Syn. SATO-KIN.

KANSHA カンシャ 向糖 n. Gratitude; thanks: — suru, to thank, give thanks; — sai, a thank-offering.

KANSHAKU カンシャク 簡略 n. (coll.) Quick temper; passion; petulance; anger: — wo okashu, to break up anger.

Syn. TANKAI.

KANSHAKU-DAMA カンシャクダマ n. Fire crackers.

KANSHI カンシ 環死 (iame-te shimu) — suru, to remonstrate with one's lord and commit suicide.

KANSHIKI カンシキ 黴識 (kangami shiru) n. Examining and knowing; distinguishing one thing from another; discriminating; diagnosis.

KANSHIN カンシン 忍心 n. Admiration; wonder; approval: — suru, to be affected to admiration; — na hito, an admirable man.

KANSHIN カンシン 傷心 — suru, to be horrified; to shudder.

KANSHIN カンシン 甘心 (kokoro ni amansuru) — shite, willingly, cheerfully.

KANSHIN カンシン 好意 (ashiki 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 徘徊 n. A letter of remonstrance, expostulation or advice to a superior.

KANSHO カンショ 優書 n. Chinese books.

KANSHO カンショ 好尚 (arai aki) n. A dishonest merchant; a crafty merchant who cheats his customers.

KANSHO カンショ 好尚 賞及 Admiration and praise: — suru.

KANSHO カンショ 好尚 松 n. A kind of fragrant wood (lit. sweet pine); spikenard.

KANSHO カンショ 好尚 顔 n. (med.) Marasmus; (coll.), eccentricity; particular about one's personal cleanliness: — no aru hito.

KANSHO カンショ 好尚 千代 (kakawaru) — suru, to interfere, intermeddle; bōeki ni —, interfere with trade.

KANSHOKU カンショク 肝食 (osoku kū) — suru, to be late in taking food, on account of diligence in official business.


KANSHU カンシュ 守寺 (mamoru mono) n. A jailer, guard of prisoners: — to tsuki wo ukagatte nigeru, to watch his chance and escape from the jailer.

KANSO カンソ 好尚 n. Unprincipled and intriguing; crafty.

KANSO カンソ 好尚 n. (med.) A syphilitic chancre.


KANSO カンソ 好尚 (isame arasu) — suru, to remonstrate or expostulate with one's lord.

KANSO カンソ 好尚 (aerate arasu) — suru, to take the risk and boldly remonstrate with one's lord.

KANSO カンソ 好尚 (inakamura) A country village; rude, rustic: — hekichi ni umare-tarō rev wo shirazu.

KANSON カンソン 藤尊 (hideri no son) n. Loss on account of drought.

KANSHI カンソニ 監司 n. The purveying priest of a Buddhist monastery of the Fuke sect; an over-seer.

KANSHI カンソニ 官水石 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 感嘆 — 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; kantau wo kudaku, (fig.) to do with great pains, with great care and anxiety.
KANTAN カンタン 簡短 (te mitika) n. Brevity, shortness, concreteness.
KANTAN カンタン 簡單 Simple, not complex.
KANTEI カンテイ 罰定 Inspecting and judging of the qualities of works of art: — chigai, mistaken in judgment; — sha, a connoisseur, critic, judge, expert.
Syn. merirt.
KANTEI カンテイ 演廷 n. Chinese court.
KANTEN カンテン 院子 n. A kind of isinglass made of sea-weed.
KANTEN カンテン 寒天 n. Cold weather.
KANTETSU カンテツ 肝蛭 n. A species of worm inhabiting the liver.
KANTOKU カントック 鞘餌 n. A depraved heart; licentious, dissolute.
KANTOKU カントック 感得 Receiving from Heaven as a token of approval or prayer.
KANTOKU カントック 監督 n. The office of censor, inspector, overseer, bishop.
KANTÔSHI カントオシ 関投詞 (gram.) n. Interjection.
KANTÔ カントウ 臨修 (itazura) Adultery; fornication; illicit intercourse.
†KANTÔSÔTE カントケドエ n. Assembling the gods; calling them together.
†KANTÔCHI カントチ n. — A smith; one-eyed person (coll.).
KA-NWA カンワ 閑話 n. Leisure talk, table talk.
†KANARÔDI カマラドリ n. i.q. hachimamana.
†KANYAKA カンヤカび n. — ni kanyaka, to expel.
KANTETSU カンテツ 感悦 n. Admiration and joy.
KANYO カ Yö 千條 (azukara) — suru, to take part in, participate in, be concerned in: seiji ni — suru, to take part in the government.
KANTÔ カント ムヲ 容 n. — suru, to endure; be patient under; to bear.
KANTÔ カントウ 談要 n. Importance: — naru, important, essential, fundamental: kuni no — naru tokoro, the important places of a country; — na mono, an important thing or matter.
KANTÔ カントウ 肝油 n. Cod-liver oil.
KAN-Ê カンケ カウ加入 (kucawari-iri) — 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.
KANKAZAKU カンザクラ 腴酒 (coll.) Warm sake, hot toddy.
KANZASHI カンザシ 短簪 n. The ornamental hairpins worn by women.
KANZASHI カンザシ 短 n. i.q. kami-tsuki, the mode of dressing the hair.
KAP 266  KAR

KAPPA カッパ 合羽 (derived from the Spanish capa) n. A rain-coat.
KAPPA カッパ 河戸 n. A fabulous animal something like a monkey, said to inhabit rivers.
KAPPAMUSHI カッパムシ n. A kind of waterbug, Belostoma.
KAPPAN カッパ活板 n. Printed with movable types: — ni suru.
KAPPA TO カッパ adv. The sound of falling, or of throwing one's self down; as: — jun; — taoseru.
KAPPATSU カッパツ — na. Adj. Nimble, active; i.e. kwappatsu.
KAPPO カッポ活法 Facilitating or saving labor: — no kitai, labor-saving machine.
KAPPO カッポ制茶 n. Cooking, preparing and dressing food: — suru, to cook; — ka, a restaurant; — ten, id.
KAPPE カッペ n. (coll.) A kind of vulgar dance: — odori, id.
KAPPU カッブ n. The shape or proportions: — ga yoi hito, a man of fine proportions.
KAPPU カッブ制假 (kara wo kiru) To commit suicide by cutting the abdomen.
KARA カラ adj. Empty, void, vacant: — ni waru, to become empty; kara-bako, an empty box; kara to, a dry well; kara hori, a dry canal; kara seki, a dry cough; kara naki, crying without tears; karaippō, an unloaded gun; hako wo — ni suru, to empty a box.
KARA カラ adv. (coll.) A strong asseveration, entirely, altogether: — ikenai, altogether bad or useless.
KARA カラ 空 An empty shell: kuri no — , a chestnut shell; kaigara, clam-shells; nigarara, empty shell; (fig.) a lifeless body; tamago no — , an egg-shell; seni no — , the cast-off shell of a cicada.
KARA カラ n. A dead body, carcass.
KARA カラ post-pos. and adv. (1) 自 or て; From, since, by: Tokyō — kita, came from Tokyo; higashi — nishi made, from east to west; doko — , from whence? itsu kara, when? from what time? ima — , from now, henceforth; ne — , from above; shita — , from below; sakuen — , since last year; uchi — , from within; sotto — , from without; kore — , then, after this; kochira kara tazume-te mairimusō, I will come to inquire of you.
(2) 故 Because, since, as; riku da kara shironai, as I was absent I don't know; kaze ga fuku kara yukimasen, since the wind does not blow I will not go.
(3) Compared with, than: ano hon kara miru to kono hon wo okey, this book looks larger than that; kore kara mireba ano wo wa rippa da, that is more splendid than this.
SYN. YORI.
KARA-AMI カラアミ n. Empty.

KARAI-RI カラアリ n. The sunflower, i.q. himawari.
KARA-AYA カラアヤ 温絹 n. A kind of silk stuff.
KARAKI-RI カラキリ 褐枯, i.v. To be dried, arid, parched: karabiteru koe, a hoarse voice.
SYN. KAWAKU, HIKARARI.
KARABETO カラベト n. A Chinaman.
KARABITSU カラビツ 様模 n. A leather trunk.
KARADA カラダ 姿 n. The body.
SYN. TAI, SHINTAI.
KARAZUKI カラヅキ 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-GARA カラガラ 幹鼻 adv. In great danger; hardly; with difficulty; barely: inochi — yugete kuren, barely escaped with his life.
KARAGE, -RU カラゲル t.v. To tie up; to bind with a cord, as a bundle: ni wo karageru, to tie up goods; nane da — , to bind with a rope; shiri wo — , to gird up the skirt of the dress—gird up the loins.
SYN. SHIBA, KUKERU.
KARAHASU カラハサウ n. A species of hop, i.q. kanamugura.
KARAHITSU カラヒツ n. A kind of box standing on four legs.
KARAHORI カラホリ n. A dry-ditch; a trench or moat without water.
KARAI, -KI, -RU カライ 幹 adv. Acid; 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 ni me atta, met with harsh treatment or trouble; karaka shite hi wo shizumeta, with difficulty subdued the fire.
KARAI-DO カラド n. A dry well.
KARAIKISHI カライキシー n. The base on which the posts of a gate rest.
KARAKAI, -AU カラカイ ぴ t.v. (coll.) To tease, vex, chafe; to banter or jeer: imu wo — , to tease a dog; amari karakau to kuitsukareru, if you tease him much you will be bitten; kodomo ni — , to tease a child; karakai-zara wo suru, to make faces, or tease.
SYN. NABURU.
KARAKAI, -AU カラカイ ぴ t.v. To contend, struggle with, debate with: kaze ni — ; kokoro ni — .
KARAKAMI カラカミ 窃意 n. Wall-paper: — wo haru, to paper a wall.
KARAKANE カラカネ 窍 n. Bronze.
KARAKARA カラカラ adv. (coll.) Dry; empty: suruzi ga — shite iru, the ink-stand is dry.
KARAKARA TO カラカラ 告か adv. The sound of laughter, of rattling: — uchi warau, burst out laughing.
KARAKASA カラカサ 傘 n. An umbrella.
KARIKASHIWA or KARARI カラシハ 草席 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-ogi" カラオギ n. Dried ogi, used anciently in the kagura.
"Karaoki" カラオキ n. i.q. kagura.
"Kaiuchi" カイウチ n. Dried mustard (coll.) Empty; dry: — ni natta.
"Karisu to カリス都 語 adv. Clearly: free from shade; bright; not gloomy; light: — yo ga aketa, the morning has fully dawned; also, completely, entirely, wholly: — wa mireta.
"Karasa カラサ 幹 n. Acrility, pungency, sharpness.
"Karasari カラサリ n. A small sword.
"Karasao カラサオ 連物 n. A flail.

Syn. kuruki.

"Karaishi カラシホ子 n. Mustard, Sinapis oleracea.
"Karasii カラシ 幹 adv. Acid, pungent (see karai).

"Karasu-su カラス す t.v. To make or let wither; to dry, as grass: kusa wa kitte karasu, to cut grass and let it dry.

"Karasu-ire カラシイレ n. A mustard-pot.
"Karasuna カラジナ 弐 n. The mustard plant, Sinapis oleracea.

"Karasu カラス 鳥 n. A crow, raven.
"Karasuba カラスバ n. The wings of a crow.
"Karasuga カラスガヘリ n. Cramp of the bands or legs.
"Karasugane カラスガネ n. (coll.) Money borrowed on interest and repaid by daily installments.

Syn. hinashigane.

"Karasushibi カラスヘビ 島蛇 n. A black snake.

Syn. sekkitan, arasumi.
"Karasuki カラスキ 碧 n. A plough.
"Karasumi カラスミ 鳴鶏 n. Dried salmon’s toe.
"Karasumugari カラスムガリ n. A species of oats, Avea fatua: naguraunagi, the common oat.

"Karasuenari カラシュナリ n. Cramp in the legs.
Syn. komuhaenari.

"Karasu-6gi カラスアギ n. Pardanthus sinensis.
"Karasu-uki カラスウキ 天瓜 n. A kind of melon, the Trichosanthes cucumerina.

"Katakuri カタクリ n. A kind of thorny bush, ウグイスリアリ.

Syn. kikoku.

"Karat カラト Empty, handed: — de kita.
Syn. tecura, sude, munashide.

"Karat カラト n. The foot-print of a wild animal.

"Karat カラト n. A kind of box for holding rice.

"Kara-ush カラウス 研 n. A mortar for cleaning rice, in which the pestle is worked by the feet.

"Kara-uta カラウタ n. Chinese poetry or song.

"Kara カラ n. The style in which a boy’s hair was anciently dressed.

"Karatama カラタマ n. A mountain, the grass on which is withered.
Kari カリ n. Dried leaves; the water is dried up.

Kari-ban カリバン n. The stubble, or stalks left after rushes or bushes have been cut down.

Kari-busi カリブシ n. The husk of the wild goose; the cry of the wild goose.

Kari-butsu カリブツ n. A kind of wild goose.

Kari-sa カリサ n. A kind of reed, i.e. sugi.

Kari-ko カリコ n. A temporary hut or shed.

Kari-ke カリケ n. A hunting dog, hound.

Kari-ke カリケ n. A rented house; a house for rent.

Kari-ke カリケ n. Harvest; gathering in the crop. Syn. sheng.
KARU-ki 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.

KARUISHI カリッシュ浮石 n. Pumice stone.

SYN. FUSEKI.

KARUKA カルカ抜 n. A ramrod.

KARUKO カルコ軽篭 n. A basket carried by coolies; a coolie, porter.

SYN. NINSOKU.

KARUKU カルク軽 adv. Light (see karui).

KARUKUCHI カルクチ軽口 n. Fluent in talking, voluble, flippant, witty, talkative.

KARUME-RU カルメ軽 t.v. To make light, to lighten: karumete yaro, I will lighten it for you.

†KARUMO カルモ n. Dry grass; dry sea-weed: weo kaku, to gather dry grass.

†KAREMONO カルモノ n. Light clothes, i.e. silk clothes.

KARUKAYA カラカヤ n. The Anthestera barbata.

KARUNI カルニ軽屏 n. Ballast.

SYN. FUKASHI, SOKONI.

KARUSA カルサ軽 n. Lightness.

†KARUSAN カルサン n. A kind of short Borgers (a foreign word).

KARUSHI カルシ軽 adv. Is light, not heavy; low in social position (see karui).

KARUTA カルタ軽篭 n. Playing cards (see karita): weo hiku, to play cards.

SYN. KOPP.

KARUWAZA カルワザ軽様 n. Acrobatic feats: shi, an acrobat.

KARUYAKI カルヤキ n. A kind of confectionery or light rice cake.

KARYOBINGA カリョビンガ遊児類 n. An immortal b-wli, having a fine voice, and human face, in a Buddhist paradise.

KARYU カリウド類 (shinno 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 nikunu, the superior man dislikes to be in a low position (where evil and filth collect about him).

KASA カサ帯 n. A broad-rimmed hat, or shade for the head, generally made of split bamboo: weo kaburu, to put on a hat; kasa-tkai, one hat; waga mono to omoeba karoshi — no yuki.

KASA カサ帯 n. An eruption on the skin, but now mostly used of syphilis: weo kaku, to get syphilis.

KASA カサ帯 n. An umbrella: weo hirogeru, to open an umbrella; weo subomeru, to shut an umbrella; no hajiki gane, the spring of an umbrella; no hune, the stays of an umbrella; no rokuro, the ring into which the stays are fastened; weo haru, to make an umbrella.

KASA カサ帯 n. The lid of a cup, or bowl.

SYN. FURA.

KASA カサ帯 n. The ring around the sun or moon in hazy weather: tsuki ga — wo kabutara ane ga furu de aru, when the moon has a ring around it, it will rain.

KASA カサ帯 n. A heap, pile, bulk, or quantity of anything: wa dozoredo hara, how large is this pile? misu no —, the heap of waters; no nai mono, things of small bulk.

KASA カサ帯 n. The hull of some kinds of nuts.

KASABARI カサバリ煤塗り i.v. To be large and bulky: karukute wo kasa-batte inu kara semai nichii wa torenare, they are light, but being bulky they cannot be carried through a narrow way; kasabara nimotsu wo funazumi ni komaru, bulky goods are troublesome to stow in a ship.

KASABUKURO カサブクロ傘袋 n. An umbrella-case.

KASABUTA カサバタ帯 n. The scab formed over an eruption or sore.

KASADAKA カサダカ帯 n. Bulky; occupying a large space; making a large pile: ni naru, to be bulky; mekata wazuka 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.

KASAGO カサゴ団子 n. A kind of fish, genus Sebastes.

KASAIJICHIG カサヒチ核子 n. Tinea capitis.

KASAIHI カサハリ帯 n. An umbrella maker, hat-maker, hatter.

†KASAIJIRUSHI カサジリシュ n. A crest or sign attached to the helmet or shoulder of a soldier, by which it was known to what corps he belonged.

KASAKARE カサカレ n. A target, i.q. mato.

KASAKARI カサカリ悪性人 n. A person who has the syphilis.

KASAKE カサケ n. Syphilitis infection.

KASAKU カサク家作 n. The structure of a house, or building: weo suru, to build a house.

KASANE カサネ n. Syphilitis ophthalmia.

KASAMU カサンム i.v. To become large, accumulate; to increase, augment: shakkin ga nen-nen ni —, his debts increased year by year; unchin ga —, the freight increases.

KASAN カサン家畜 (shindai) n. The family property or estate.

KASANARI カサンナリ n. A pile, layer, strata; a suit of clothes.

KASANARI-RU カサンナルTween t.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 kasaneatte futonu, it grows larger day by day; ochiba ga —, the falling leaves are piled on one another.

KASANE カサンネ n. A pile; a layer; a strata; a suit (as of clothing): kosode hito —, a suit of silk garments.

KASANE-RU カサンール t.v. To pile or lay one thing on another; to repent, or do again and again: te wo —, to lay one hand on another; hon wo —, to pile up books or lay
KASHAKU カシャク 口賛 (shikari semen) Punishment; torture; torment (Budd.); zainin wo — suru, to punish a criminal: jigoku wo —.

KASHI カシ 茶 n. The oak: — no mi, an acorn.

KASHI カシ 川 n. River, bank; or, shore; a market place: — ye itte kai-daeru, 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 mi wo tutsushimi, oya go ni kōkō shittame kashi, be watchful of yourself, and be obedient to your parents; shīn no shoku wa, kōkō wo sei ni ire, watakushi naku, chūgi dai ichi ni tsutomaru koto zo kashi.

KASHI カシ 調 n. A loan, anything lent.

KASHI カシ家賃 (shindai) n. Family property.

KASHI カシク カッスル 茶 i.v. To be thirsty.

KASHI,-su カシず 茶 t.v. To lend; to rent; ka-siite okure, lend me; kane wo kashte — wo toru, to lend money on interest; te wo —, to rent a house; chotto mimi wo kashte kudose, please listen to me a moment.

Syn. yodaere.

KASHI,-su カシず 茶 t.v. To soak in water, or to wash before boiling, as rice: kome wo kashte oku.

Syn. hitasu.

KASHI-DATA カシバタ 川岸端 n. River-bank.

KASHIDORI カシドリ n. A species of, of genus Garrulus.

KASHIGA, -ki カシガ 茶 i.v. To incline, slant.

KASHI, -gu カシギ 茶 (coll.) To incline, slant, lean to one side; to careen: fune ga —, the boat careens over.

Syn. katamuku.

KASHIKASHI, -ki カシカシ 茶 adj. Loud and noisy, denuding, stunning, or roaring: tuki no wo ato wa mimi ni kashikamashī todoroki-hibiki.

Syn. kamabishii, yakamashii.

KASHIKA カシカ 赤方 n. The lender, creditor.

Syn. kashinushii, kasihite.

KASHIKI, -ku カシキ 柿 t.v. To cook rice: mashi wo —.

Syn. taku.

KASHIKI-DOKO カシキドコ 赤 n. The kitchen of the palace or Miya.

KASHIKIN カシキイン 赤金 n. Money lent; a loan: — suru, to lend money; — wo suikoku suru, to dun for a debt.

KASHIKO カシコ 彼處 adv. There; yonder; that place: koko kashiko, here and there.

Syn. anata, asuko, achiha.

KASHIKODOKO カシコドコ 赤所 n. A chapel or temple near the palace for ancestral worship.

KASHIKOKI, -ki カシコ 委 委 adj. Inspiring awe, dread, or fear; intelligent, clever, sagacious, wise, pleasant, agreeable, delightful: kashikoku wo mo shō idashita, have said it wisely; kashikoki hito, a wise man.

Syn. hikō, hathumei, utama Deshi, osoru Deshi.
KASHIKOMARI カシコマリ n. Reprimand; punishment; apology, excuse; thanks.

KASHIKOMI-KU カシクモミ ズ adj. 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 soro omomuki kashikomari tatematsuru soro, I will most respectfully obey your instructions—soore-iro.

KASHIKOMI カシコミ n. Fear, reverence, awe, dread, or profound veneration: kashikomi kashikomi wo haruka ni ogami tatematsu ru, worship afar off with awe.

KASHIKOMI-KU カシコミ ズ adj. To regard with awe, veneration; to revere.

KASHIKOMA カシコマ n. Wisdom; majesty; dignity; thankfulness.

KASHI カシ The closing word of a letter written by a female, respectfully.

KASHIKWAN カシクワン 下士官 (mil.) Inferior or non-commissioned officers.

KASHIMADACHI カシマダチ n. -sru, to start on a journey—kadoe.

KASHIMASHITI カシマシト an adj. Loud and noisy; boisterous; tumultuous.

SYN. YAKAMASHITI.

KASHE カシエ The servant, or retainer of a noble.

KASHI カシ The genus Emberiza.

KASHEHIMASHITA カシエマシト n. The headman, creditor.

KASHIRI カシリ The head; the chief: - wa hito, the headman; uma no - , the head of a horse; - kakushite shiri kakusazu (prov.); - wo sageru, to hold down the head; - wo oroshi, shaving the head.

SYN. ATAMA.

KASHIRADAKA カシラダカ n. A species of bunting, of the genus Emberiza.

KASHIRAKUZU カシラクズ ズ n. -ru, to comb the hair—kushi-kazu.

KASHIRAZUSUMI カシラサズミ n. A buran.

KASHIKAGE カシカゲ グ adj. To lend, as the government to the people; to grant a loan.

KASHITE カシテ n. The lender, creditor.

KASHITSUKU カシトス ズ n. to lend; to rent, lease: kane wo —, to lend money; dembata wo —, to lease a farm.

KASHIYAMA カシヤマ n. A horse kept for hire.

KASHIWA カシワ n. A species of oak, Quercus dentata: - ni nru, to sleep with the under quilt folded over for a covering.

KASHIWA カシハ n. A brown color: - mendori, a brown hen.

KASHIWA-BASAMНа カシハバサマ n. The cap of a noble man made of plain unvarnished wood.

KASHIWADA カシハダ n. Clapping the hands together when praying: - wo utte ogamun.

KASHIWADEN カシハデ n. The officer who recently had charge of the Emperor's food.

KASHIWADO カシハド n. The Emperor's kitchen.

KASHIWADOKI カシハドキ n. A kind of rice food wrapped and steamed in the leaves of the kashiwa, and eaten in the 5th month (o.e.).

KASHIYA カシヤ n. A house to let; a house for rent.

KASHIYONE カシヨン n. Rice washed and prepared for boiling.

KASHIZASHI カシザシ n. An assignation house; a prostitute house.

KASHIUKU カシウク ズ n. -ru カシウク ズ t.v. To cause to wait or attend upon.

KASHIUKI カシウキ n. A nurse, waiting maid, attendant; a servant: - ra, the attendants.

KASHIUKI カシウク ズ n. To attend wait on; to take care of; to nurse; to bring up; to treat respectfully.

SYN. MORI WO SURU.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. The family business, occupation or calling,—which in Japan descends from generation to generation.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. SYN. KASHIUKU.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. Sowing and harvesting; the toil of the husbandman: - no kamin the afflictions of the farmer.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. The good taste; refined or elegant style—esthetic.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. The form, or position of a house, in respect of its being lucky or unlucky.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. Encore; crying out "encore": - no koe do ni mitsu.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. A battle: - suru, to fight a battle: kasehma, the place where a battle is fought. SYN. SENSE.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. A col. Dry; deficient in water, as a river, paddye-field, etc.: - de fane ya ga agaremase, as the water is low the boat cannot go up (the river).

KASHIUKU カシウク n. See kashi.

KASHIUKU カシウク n. Dregs; sediment; grounds; lees; settings; residuum.

KASCHE カシェ n. The ray fish, or skate.

KASCHE カシェ n. Raia renoei.

KASCHIUKU カスチウク n. An iron clamp.

KASCHE カシェ n. An iron-grey color especially of a horse.

KASCHE カシェ n. Unstrained sake.

KASCHE カシェ n. Kasumi water (kase mizu) n. River water.

KASCHE カシェ n. A horse.

KASCHE カシェ n. Slightly, faintly, indistinctly, dimly: fane no ne ga kasu ni ki kikaeru, the sound of the flute was faintly heard: - mieru, dimly seen.

KASCHE カシェ n. Obscure; indistinct; dim.

KASCHE カシェ n. To make dim, or dull, or obscure.

KASCHE カシェ n. To rob, to defraud, take by fraud, or violence; to seize
カタ ノキ n. A mould, matrice; 形, pattern; form; figure; shape; copy; model; rule: イモノ no —, the mould for castings; サモノ no —, the pattern of any dyed article; ウヲテウク、to adorn with figures; クノ — ウヲトッテウキホウルウ、make it after this pattern; ウォトッテウキホウルウ、no gotoku, in the usual way.

カタ ノキ n. One of a pair; single (used mostly in compound words).

カタ ノキ n. A pledge, pawn: — ニアクエーク, to give as a pledge.

カタ ジョ ノキ n. A shoulder-pad.

カタ ジョ ノキ n. Track; foot-print.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. Uncultivated field; fallow ground.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. One leg: — デタソ、to stand on one leg.

カタ ジョ ノキ n. A shoulder-pad.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. Track; foot-print.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. A roof formed of only one slope; a shed.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. Same as kata-muke.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. Same as katamuke.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. A handsome person.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. Same as katabingi.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. A single-leaved door.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. A single-leaved door.

カタ リョウ ノキ n. To flank; to border upon on one side for defense, or support; to rest against: サモノ ウヲタドドテ ジフウ ウォトゥルウ、to pitch a camp with the flank resting on a hill. 

カナミ, ニルウ, ナラウ.

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. To flank; to border upon on one side for defense, or support; to rest against: サモノ ウヲタドドテ ジフウ ウォトゥルウ, to pitch a camp with the flank resting on a hill. 

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. Same as kata-muke.

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. Same as katamuke.

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. A handsome person.

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. Same as katabingi.

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. A single-leaved door.

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. A single-leaved door.

カタドウ リョウ ノキ n. To flank; to border upon on one side for defense, or support; to rest against: サモノ ウヲタドドテ ジフウ ウォトゥルウ, to pitch a camp with the flank resting on a hill. 

カナミ, ニルウ, ナラウ.
KATAGI カタギ n. Hard or part of the branches of a tree.

KATAYA カタヤ n. Side: michi no, the side of the road; — ni oru hito, the person at one's side; — no hito, a bystander.

Syn. KATARA.

KATAFUGAHI カタフガナ n. An obstructed or unlucky quarter or direction.

KATAGATANU カタガタナー i.v. To break off intimacy or friendship.

KATAKI カタキ n. One side; while; at the same time; both; moreover; besides: saineki katagata Kamakura ye yuku, whilst going to the temple to worship to take the opportunity of visiting Kamakura; kaimono katayata yuka, going out both to make some purchases and to take a walk; — ni, katayoruna wo chū to ii.

KATAKI カタキ n. (plur. of kata) Persons variously: hanayakunaru on kata-ga.

KATAKANTANU カタカタンナー i.v. To lay, or carry on the shoulder. (cfi) To incline, turn on the side, careen: chawan wo katagerena mizu ga koboreru, if you incline the cup the water will spill; ni wo, to carry a burden on the shoulder.

Syn. KATSUGO, KATAMUKERU.

KATAI カタイ n. Hard wood, especially oak; also the block on which books are printed; (mit.) a moral or virtuous person.


KATAIGUNU カタギヌ n. A dress of ceremony worn on the shoulders.

KATAKANR カタカンナー 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.

KATAISHI カタイシ n. One bank of a stream or river.

KATAKOKORO カタココロ n. Good intention; good will: — wo tsukusu.

KATAKURUMA カタクルマ n. Riding upon the shoulders of another: — ni notte kawa wo wataru.

KATAKUMI カタクミ n. (lit. one wing) Awkward; disagreeable; unbecoming.

KATAHADA カタハダ n. One shoulder bare.

KATAKABA カタカバ n. Used mostly in the phrase: — itai, sad, pitiable, regretful; laughable; — itakumonou, to pity, commiserate; to feel like laughing at; — kore, a rib; — kurushik, to be troubled about.

KATAHASHI カタハシ n. End. One or single edge, side: michi no — ye yotte aruku, to walk along one side of a road; — yori totte nageru, to fling one after another successively.

KATAHE カタヘ n. One side, — katappō.

KATAHI カタヒ n. One elbow.

KATAHIKI カタヒキ i.v. To be partial to, regard with favor, inclined toward.

KATAHIZA カタヒザ n. One knee: — wo tsuku, to kneel on one knee.

KATAHO カタホ n. A sail braced up to the wind.

KATAHO カタホ n. One cheek; one side of the face; the form, shape: — ni yemi wo fahamu, to smile.

KATAHON カタホ n. Shoulder-blade.

KATAKARI カタカリ adj. Hard, solid, compact, firm, tight, close; strict, moral, severe: (町) hard to do, difficult: kataki ki, hard wood; iishi wa, a stone is hard: — hito, a moral man; deki-gatai, hard to do: katai koto, a difficult thing; fisshi-gatai, hard to cure.

KATAKARA カタカラ n. A beggar; a leper

Syn. HI-NJIN, KOJI.

KATAKURA カタクラ n. Hard, solid, compact, firm, tight, close; strict, moral, severe: (町) hard to do, difficult: kataki ki, hard wood; iishi wa, a stone is hard: — hito, a moral man; deki-gatai, hard to do: katai koto, a difficult thing; fisshi-gatai, hard to cure.

KATAKASHI カタカシ 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.

KATAKASHI カタカシ 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.

KATAKASU カタカス n. I.q. katakana.

KATAKASHI カタカシ n. Adj. Obstinate; stubborn; tough.

KATAKASHI カタカシ n. Hard or dry boiled rice.

KATAKOTA カタコタ n. (coll.) One of a pair, one side: zori — nakamata, have lost one of my sandals; — ni katayoru, to lean to one side.
KATAMASHII.-KI-KU カタマシイ 滅 adj. Depraved, abandoned, unprincipled.

Syn. YOKOSHIMA, KANA.

KATAMAYOK カタマヨ nik. Torn (as clothes): no hara ga — suru, the fields lose their verdure and become withered.

KATAME カタメ 約 n Promise, agreement, word of honor, pledge, engagement: fu-ju no —.

Syn. YAKUSOKU, KITAKU, CHIBI.

KATAME カタメ 拳 One eye, single eye: — de teppō wo tameru, to sight a gun with one eye; — de miru, to look with one eye.

KATAME カタメ 眉 n. A guard, fortification.

Syn. KEI-DO.

KATAME-NO カタメ白 鸚 t.V. To harden, to make solid, strong, firm, or secure; to strengthen, to fortify, to guard, to garrison; to congeal, solidify: manne no go wo katamete toju ni suru; shiro wo —, to fortify a castle with troops.

KATAMI カタミ 隈 n. A basket. Syn. KAGO.

KATAMI カタミ 素念 n. A memento or present made to a friend; souvenir, memorial, remembrance, keepsake; legacy: — wo yaru; — wo oku; — wo nikoru.

Syn. YUMOTSU, YUZURI-MONO.

KATAMI カタミ 前身 n. One side of the body, half of the body: — ga shibiferu, one side is paralyzed.

KATAMI カタミ 頚身 n. Shoulders and body, (fig.) of one's bearing, carriage, as: — ga semai, to appear abashed, sheepish; — ga hiroi, to be bold, manly.

KATAMI カタミ n. (katachi wo miru koto) Looking at one's self (as in water or a mirror): — no mizu wo namida nari.

KATAMICHI カタミ道 n. One way, of either going or returning: — kachi de yuki — fune de kayeru, to go on foot and return by ship.

KATAMIMI カタミ目 n. One ear: — ni kiku, to hear something (but only a little) of what is said.

KATAMI NI カタミ二 揃 adv. Each, together, mutually: — sode wo shiborite, whilst they both were wringing their sleeves (wet with tears).

Syn. TAIJIN-NI, AITOMO-NI.

KATAMI-NO-IRO カタミノイ 食 n. i.q. iro, KATAMI-NO-KOBOMO mourning clothes.

KATAMURE-NO カタムル白 鸚 t.V. To incline, to bend to one side, to make lean over, to tilt, to overthrow, subvert: kuni wo —, to ruin a country; sake wo —, to drink wine; koko wo —, to feel inclined to.

KATAMURI-KE カタムリ殻 n. 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; aku 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 カタナ 拳 To take part with, to side with, to confederate with, to join, help: karera ni katan itasu beki suji wa gozunaku soro.

Syn. SATAN.
KATANA カタナ n. A sword, knife: ko-gata-na, a small knife, penknife; — wo sau, to wear a sword; — wo nuku, to draw a sword; — wo saya ni omu, to put a sword into the scabbard; — wo uten, to forge a sword; — wo togu, to sharpen a sword; — wo koshirae, 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 kisaki, 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 n. Half or part of a name: — wo hito ni kurenu.

KATA-NAKIKI, -KU カタナキ t.v. To bend to one side (as grain by the wind).

KATA-DAKAMA カタダマ n. Sleight-of-hand tricks with swords.

KATA-KAI カタカイ n. A sword-cutter.

KATA-KAKE カタカケ刀架 n. A rack for holding a sword, a sword-rack.

KATA-KIZU カタキズ刀絻 n. A sword-cut, or wound made by a sword.

KATANARI カタナリ n. Half-grown; not ripe; immature.

KATANASHI カタナシ n. A government office, archives.

KATANASHI カタナシ adv. (coll.) Useless; kai mo kata-nashi; — ni kowaraeta.

KATA-TOGI カタトギ刀研 n. A sword sharpener.

KATANE カタネ n. A tumor, wen; a boil.

KATANE カタネ n. Sleeping upon the side without changing the position: — wo shite ude ga shibiremu.

KATANE, -RU カタネ t.v. To tie.

KATANEKURI カタネクリ n. Dosing, half asleep: toshiyori wo — wo suru.

KATA-NO-GOTOKI, -KU-SHI カタノクトキ形 adv. According to the pattern, example, or usage. Syn. rei, no, tōri.

KATANORI カタノリ n. Riding on one side, (as on a boat, or a horse).

KATANOURI, -GU カタノリ祖 n. To bear or uncover the shoulder.

Syn. hanaeroguc.

KATA-OCHI カタオチ偏体 n. One-sided, partial, falling on one side; partiality, bias: — ni suru; — ni suru; — no nuki mono.

KATAKOI カタコイ n. Half-grown; a young girl: = kata-nari.

KATA-MOCHI カタモチ片思 n. One-sided attachment; love on one side and not reciprocated: iso no awabi no —.

Syn. katoro.

KATA-MOCHI カタモチ单面 (hammer) n. One face, or surface of any thing that has two; half the face, a single face.

KATA-ON カタオン n. A repetition of a word or sentence in music, a repeat.

KATA-OROSHI カタオロシ n. Baring the shoulders; a kind of dance.

KATATOSHI カタトシ n. Partiality, bias: — no saiban, partial judgment.

KATA-OTA カタオタ片親 n. One parent (the other being dead), single parent.

KATAPPURA カタプラ片面 n. (coll.) One side, surface, or page.

KATARAI カタライ語合 n. Conversation, consultation, conference: fusô no —, promise of marriage.

KATARAI, -AU カタライ語合 t.v. To converse familiarly together, consult together; to talk with and to gain over, persuade; to dupe, cheat.

Syn. dankō suru, sódō suru, hanashirau.

KATARAI-AWASHI, -SU カタラアイハス t.v. To consult together, confer together.

KATARAI-BITO カタラビト n. A suitor; a companion to talk to.

KATARAI-TSUBI, -KU カタラビット t.v. To request aid.

KATARAI-YORI, -RU カタラビルト t.v. To court.

KATARAKA カタラカ adj. Hard, secure; immediately.

KATARI カタリ n. False representation or pretense; imposition, fraud, extortion; an impostor: — wo suru; — ni au.

KATARI, -RU カタル語 t.v. To talk, tell, speak, say; to sing in a recitative manner; to chant: matsurashi wo —, to talk about old times; fōrui wo —, to sing an operatic song.

Syn. hanasa, danzuru.

KATARAKA カタラカ語 t.v. To be hard, difficult.

KATARAI, -RU カタル語 t.v. To impose on by false representations; to dupe, to exhaust money by trickery, to defraud: kito wo katasite kane wo toru, to impose upon a person and get his money; hito no namae wo —, to make a fraudulent use of the name of another.

Syn. itsuware, danasu, azamuku.

KATARIGUSA カタリガサ n. A subject for talk.

KATARIMONO カタリモノ共者 n. An impostor, pretender, swindler, knave, sharper.

Syn. mogari.

KATARI カター (Eng.) n. Catarrh; chu —, catarrh of the bowels.

KATASAGARI カタサガリ偏俯 n. The slope of one side of a hill; hanging down on one side.

KATASAKE カタサケ n. Strong or turbulent sake, merizake.

KATASAKI, -KU カタサキ片 t.v. To bloom in part, or on one side (as a flower).

KATASAMA カタサマ n. Direction in which any thing is; towards; condition, state.

KATASARI, -RU カタサル t.v. To put away or remove a little to the side; to dread, be backward.

KATASHI カタシ變譎 n. (kata and ashii) One leg, one foot.

KATASHIKI, -KU カタシキ片装 t.v. To spread out on one side— as a garment or sleeve; bend over.

Syn. katasu, katasu sho, katasu monomi, katasu ashi, katasu shite, katasu kara, katasu mite, katasu nite, katasu noru.
KATASHIME-ru カタシメ-ル 参加 (cast, of kachi) To make or cause another to conquer.
KATASHIHI カタシヒ n. Hard or rock-salt.
KATASHIRO カタシロ / n. An effigy, image, or likeness: — wo koshirae, to make an effigy.
Syn. HITOGATA

†KATASHIWA カタシワ 壁撃 n. A hard rock.
†KATA カタ n. The side: yama no —.
†KATASORA カタソラ n. One side, the edge: ise no — ni yasumu.
†KATASOGI カタソギ n. Cut obliquely on one side.
†KATASUMI カタスミ 偏陰 n. One corner, or angle: — ye yoru, gathered into one corner.
†KATATAGAE カタタがへ n. Altering the entrance to a house from a superstitious notion of the real entrance being unlucky: — wo shiru.
†KATATAGAI カタタがい adj. Uneven, unequal, not uniform
†KATATE カタテ 雑手 n. One hand, a single hand: — ni motte, to carry in one hand.
†KATATE カタテ (cont. of kata-ite) n. A partner.
†KATATE カタテ adv. Reversely.
†KATATOKI カタトキ 壁時 (hen shi) A short time, little while: — wo wasurenai, did not forget it even for a little while.
†KATASUKI ユ カタスキ i.v. To be fixed to, or close to the side (as of a mountain): yama ni — te ie wo tateru.
†KATASHIMU ユ カタシム n. i.q. katatsu.
†KATASHIKU カタシク カタスキ i.v. To incline to one side; biased, prejudiced, partial, warped, to be rustic
†KATASHIKU, -ru カタスキ カタスキ i.v. (of a mountain) to incline to one side; biased, prejudiced, partial, warped, to be rustic.
†KATSUKI, -ru カタスキ カタスキ i.v. Lop-sided; heavier on one side than the other: nimotte ga katawade katayki-nikui.

KATCHU カッチュ 甲實 (yoroi kabuto) n. Helmet and coat of mail; armor, panoply.
Syn. GUSOKU

KATE カテ 粮 n. Provision, food: — wo tsumu, to store up provisions; — ni tsunaru, straitened for provisions.
Syn. SHOKURYO

KATE-ru カテ-ル (pot. mood of kachi) Can conquer, can overcome: katenu, cannot overcome.

KATE-ru カテ-ル i.v. To pound, chop fine and mix; pulverize (as hash); to hash.

KATETE-KUWAETE カテテ-クワエテ adv. Generally with a negative = quite impossible, by no manner of means, out of the question; kesshite also; moreover, besides, in addition, =shika nomi moraru.

KATO カト 佛 (shimo no touchi) n. The earth below: ten-tei — ni shōrin suru, the heavenly ruler looks down upon the earth.

†KATÔ カト 鳴 (uta no kashira) n. The leader of a choir: chorister.

KATÔ カト 烏 (uta no kashira) n. Lower class or third class (in railway), inferior class (of men).

KATÔ カト サメ same as katu. See kai.

KADO カトゥド 寝人 (kai no kashira) n. One of the same side or party; second; abettor; confederate; partisan.

Syn. KATAN-NIN

KA-TOKU カトク 宿督 n. Inheritance, heritage,—including the family name, business, and estate: — no shisoku, the heir of an estate; — suru, to inherit; succeed to inheritance; — wo tsubu, to cede or transfer the headship of a family to the heir and retire into privacy; — nin, an heir.

KA-TORI カトリ n. A kind of thick silk stuff.
KATOKU カトク 鹿角 (Eng.) Catholic: — kyō, Roman Catholic religion.
Katsu カツ 搾 see kachi and kate.
Katsu カツ 搾 n. A basket, or pestle for pounding rice in a large wooden mortar.
Syn. KINE.
Katsu カツ adj. Thirst: — wo oboeru, to feel thirsty; — ni semaru, tortured with thirst; — ni nozonde i do wo horu (prov.), digging a well when one is thirsty.
Syn. KAWARI.
Katsu カツ adv. Moreover, besides, furthermore, again: katsu tatakai katsu shirizoku, now fighting, then retreating; katsu odoroki katsu kanzuru, one while alarmed and then wondering; katsu wa yorokobi soro, besides I am rejoiced.
Syn. mato, sono-ue.
Katsu-ai カツアイ 副愛 (omoi kiru) n. Parting with something highly prized, or a person dearly loved: — ni shinobizu.
Katsubo カトプot 謙望 (fukuku nozomu) n. Earnest desire; thirsting after.
Katsu-datsu カツダツ 衝突 Of quick discernment, prompt and decided in action, straightforward, frank, shrewd: — na hito.
Katsu-ru カツエル 決斷 i.v. To be hungry, to starve; to be famished; to suffer for want of food or water: mizu ni — , to perish with thirst; tabemono ni — , starving for want of food; katsujin, starved to death; onna ni — , hungry after women.
Syn. uke ru, hara ga heru.
Katsugare, -ru カツガレ (pass. of katsugu) To be carried on the shoulder; to be made a fool of, hoaxed.
Katsugase, -ru カツガセ (caust. of katsugu) To make or let carry on the shoulder; to put on the shoulder of another.
Katsu-gatu カツガツ adv. In such a manner; so much; gradually; by degrees; obsequiously; indistinctly; (a word of uncertain meaning).
Katsugi カツギ n. (an abbreviation of gohei katsugi) A superstitious person.
Katsu-gi カツギ n. A hawk or pedler of wares about the streets.
Katsu カツ n. A bonnet or veil worn by women.
Katsu-go カツゴ 持 t.v. To carry on the shoulder; to shoulder; to befool, hoax; to be superstitious; to veil; to put on or cover the head: nimotsu wo — , to carry goods on the shoulder; kito wo katsuide yatta, to hoax a person.
Syn. NIHOKU.
Katsugō カツゴ 携仰 n. — suru, to wait impatiently for.
Katsu-iro カツイロ 色紅 n. A grey color; i.e. kachin.
Katsumata カツマタ 黒又 adv. Again, besides, moreover, also.
Katsume カツメ 搭命 (ne jinji) n. (coll.) Death from thirst, or starvation: — ni oyobu.
Katsumi カツミ n. The sweet flag, or calamus.
Katsu カツ 魚 n. A kind of fish, the bonito (?).
Katsuo-bushi カツブシ 瀬節 n. The fish of the bonito dried and smoked.
Katsuo-oi カツオイ 魜魚 n. The wooden frame placed on the top of a Shintō temple.
Katsunoussi カツノシ 水馬 n. A kind of insect, genus Cicindela (?).
Katsura カツラ 植 n. The olea fragrans: — no hana, the light of the moon.
Katsura カツラ n. Cassia or cinnamon; i.e. nikkéi.
Katsura カツラ n. A kind of maple.
Katsurakake カツラカケ n. (Kyōto dialect) A hoop.
Katsurame カツラメ n. A bride’s-maid.
Katsura-ou カツラオ or Katsura-otoko カツラオトコ 植男 n. The man in the moon.
Katsurei カツレイ 剔癬 n. Circumcision: — , uncircumcision.
Katsute カツテ 削 adv. Before, previously, formerly; once: — kyo no omoi-dashi mashi-soro, I thought so before; katsute nushi, never, never before; — shiranu koto, a thing before unknown.
Syn. kantetsu, mardo, moto.
Katsuyakashi,-ru カツヤカシ(す) カツヤカス (caust. of katsu-eru) To starve, or cause another to hunger.
Katta カッタ pret. of kachi, 脱 or of kai, 脱.
Katte カテイ 堕病 n. The leprosy.
Syn. raihyō.
Kattan カッタן 煙炭 n. Lignite; brown coal.
Kattaru,-ku カタラル adj. Tired; weary; i.q. daru; to ashi nado — natta.
Katte カッタ n. (coll.) Convenience, agreeable mode, way, or manner: jibun ni — shidai, at your own convenience; — no ityo ni nasere, do whatever will suit you best; go — ga yoi, you have everything very convenient; i.e. no — ga yoi, the plan of the house is good; tsukai — , way of using; — no warai, inconvenient.
Syn. benhi, tsugō.
Katte カッテ adv. Same as katute.
Katte カッテ 植 hand n. A kitchen: — guchi, kitchen door.
Syn. daidokoro.
Katte-kata カッテカタ 植手 n. Convenience, means; a cook; one who prepares food.
Katemaki カテマキ 植吹手 n. Property, funds, means; convenience: — ga yoi, convenient; — ga warai, inconvenient.
Kau カウ 買 See kai.
Kaw カワ n. Side row: michi no yō kawa, both sides of a road; migi kawa, right side; kita-gawa, north side, as of a street; tsuwamono futa kawa ni naruba, soldiers arranged in two rows. Syn. kata.
Kawa カワ 魚 n. Skin, peel, bark; leather, hide, furs: ki no — , the bark of a tree; tsura no — no atsu yata, an impudent fellow; mikan no — , orange peel; — wo muku, to skin, to peel.
KAWA カワ 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 kotoiri, banks of a river.

KAWA カワ (cont. of kau wa) Thus, so this way: — kanashimi haberu beki, why should I grieve so.

KAWA カワ (ka of interrog. and wa) The same as yawa, q.v.

†KAWA カワ (cont. of kare wa) pron. He.

KAWA-AIBA カワアイバ n. The junction of two rivers.

KAWA-AISHA カワアイシャ n. A loon, genus Mergus.

†KAWA-AMI カワアミ n. Bathing in a river.

†KAWA-ARASHI カワアラシ n. A violent wind blowing along a river.

KAWA-BAKAMA カワバカマ 草鞋 n. Breeches made of leather or furs.

KAWA-BORI カワボリ 草羽織 n. Leather or fur coat.


KAWA-BE カワべ 川邇 n. River-bank or vicinity of a river.

KAWA-BIRAKI カワbiraki 川開 n. "Opening of a river," a festival observed on the night of the 20th July.

KAWA-BO カワボ 皮帷 n. A leather dresser, yeta.

KAWA-BUKURO カワブクロ 草鞋 n. A leather bag.

†KAWACHI カワチ n. The lower jaw, or lower part of the face; the jaw-bone.

KAWA-DACHI カワダチ n. A skillful swimmer: — wo kawa de hateru (prov.).

KAWA-FUNE カワフune 川船 n. A river-boat.

KAWAGANASU カワガナス n. A kind of wild-duck, the dipper, genus Cinculus.

KAWAGASHI カワガシ 川枝 n. Fishing in a river; (河 鳥) a wild goose.

KAWAGINU カワギヌ n. Clothes made of skins or leather.

KAWAGIHI カワギヒ 川魚 n. A fog or mist rising from a river.

KAWAGISHI カワギシ 川岸 n. The bank of a river.

KAWAGO カワゴ 草鞋 n. A box, or trunk made of bamboo, or of leather.

KAWAGOFUJOU カワゴフジウ カワゴフジウ n. The Trunk-fish, Ostracion immaculatus.

†KAWAGUMO カワグモ カワムシ n. A mat made of bark, or of skins.

KAWAGONO カワゴノ 草髪袋 n. A fur or leather robe; fur clothes.

KAWAGUCHI カワグチ 川口 n. The mouth of a river.

KAWAGUMA カワグマ 川曲 n. An eddy in a current.

KAWAGUTSU カワグツ 草鞋 n. Leather shoes.

KAWAGUSIGI カワグシギ n. A species of File-fish, Monacanthus.

†KAWAMIRA カワミラ n. A butterfly, =chô.

KAWAHONE カワホネ n. The Water-lily, Nuphar japonica.

†KAWAIHORI カワホリ n. A bat; a fan.

KAWA,—KI-KU カワきく diy. Lovable, darling, dear; pretty, beautiful, sad, pitiful; (coll.) little, small; kawakite kawani, exceedingly dear; kore wa ichi ban kawasu ko da, this is the most beautiful child; — taba, a small bundle.

KAWAKARI,—SU カワカラス t.v. To love, to feel kindly towards: yoa ga ko wo —, the parent loves his child.

KAWA-SEKISHI,—KI カワセキシキ adj. Darling, lovely, pretty, beautiful; — kodomo, a pretty or darling child.

KAWAI カワイ y. Beautiful, lovely, darling; exceedingly beautiful; — da, dear; — ii, to love, to feel kindly towards; — kawaii, to be dear; — ii, to love, to feel kindly towards.

†KAWAMOTO カワモト n. An earthen vessel.

KAWAKUBU カワクブ 可暮 n. Phimosis.

KAWAKAMI カワカマ 川上 n. Up the river; upper part of the river: — ni noboru, to go up the river.

KAWAKASHI,—SU カワカシキ t.v. To dry; to exsiccate, desiccate: kimonoi wo —, to dry clothes.

KAWAI カワイ n. Thirst: — wo tomern, to quench thirst; — wo yamern, id.

KAWA,—SU カワ t.v. To be dry, arid; — ii, thirsty: kawite mizu wo nomitagaru, thirsty and wishing to drink.

KAWAMATA カワマタ 川畑 n. The forks of a river.

KAWAMUKI カワムキ n. An instrument used for peeling melons.

†KAWANA カワナ n. Parsley.

KAWA—OROSHI カワオロシ n. Descending a river.

†KAWA—OSA カワオサ n. A waterman, boatman.

KAWA—ORO カワオロ n. Roofed with tiles; — no ic, without tiles.

KAWARAGAMA カワラガマ 川原 n. A tile kiln.

KAWARASHI カワラシ n. A gray horse.

KAWARASHI カワラシ n. A water-pipe made of earthenware.

KAWARASHIWA カワラシワ n. A kind of bird, the Finch.

†KAWARA カワラ adj. Dry, not giving milk; good-looking; genteel.

KAWARAKE カワラケ土器 n. Unglazed earthenware; an oil cup, wine cup.

KAWARAMONO カワラモノ n. A play-actor.

KAWARASHI,—SU カワラセシ t. To change; to put one in the place of another; to exchange; to substitute:
bannin wo —, to change a guard; fune wo —, to turn a boat so as to place the stern to the land.

Kawasashuntera ハラシ 二郎 n. A maker, or manufacturer of tiles.

Kawarasuzume ハラスズメ n. The name of an insect, of the genus Cieindela.

Kawatada ハラダ 由 n. A shop where tiles are sold; a house roofed with tiles.

Kawaraya ハラヤ テマ首页 n. A tile roof.

†Kawarayoo ハラヤモヨ n. The Chrysanthemum; i.e. kiku, also a species of celery.

Kawari ハラリ 代 n. A substitute; in the place of, instead of; difference: hito wo — ni tatu, to stand as a substitute for another; — no hito, a substitute; sake no — ni cha wo nomu, to drink tea instead of wine; — naki, no difference.

Synt. dai.

Kawari-bu ハラル 代或或adv. i.v. To be changed, exchanged, substituted; put in the place of another; to be different, unlike, altered, transformed into something else; new, strange: iro ga —, the color is changed; ban ga —, the watch is changed; Tōkyō ni kawatta koto ga arimasu ka, is there anything new in Tōkyō? ko ga chi- chi ni kawatta tsumi serareru, the son was executed in the place of the father; kaze ga kawatta, the wind has changed; koko- gorawari suru, to change one's mind.

Kawarida ハラリ や子 n. Infant teeth; temporary, or milk teeth.

Kawari-ban-te ハラリパン台 n. (coll.) An alternative: — ni, alternately.

Kawaragawari ハララガリ adv. Alternately, by turns.

Kawaragawaru ハララガル更更 adv. By turns, alternately: — ban wo suru, to watch turn about.

Synt. kogen-gomo, tagai-ni.

Kawase ハセ 勝赤 n. Exchange; exchange-office or bank: — tegata, a bill of exchange; — kata, a banker, exchanger; — wosuru, to draw a bill of exchange; — wosumai, id.

Kawase ハセ 川原 n. The rapids of a river; a swift current; also, the shallows.

Kawase-bu ハセル 使財 (caus. of kau) To cause, order, or let another buy.

Kawasemi ハセミ 蜜蠶 n. A king-fisher.

Synt. hishi, soni.

Kawaserya ハサレヤ エダ n. Two branches united and growing together, renri no yeda.

Kawasuri ハサス 交替 l.v. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally; to shift or change one's place: kobata wo —, to exchange words, to promise; mi wo —, to turn one's self, to dodge, turn away.

Kawashimo ハサミモ 川方向 n. Down the river, the lower part of the river towards its mouth.

Kawashiri ハサリリ 川尻 n. The lower part or mouth of a river.

Kawa-sho-yo ハセウエウ 川道途 (kawa asobi) n. An excursion on the river.

Kawasoi ハソシ n. Along the bank of a river: — yunugi, the willow trees growing along the river-bank.

Kawasumi ハサズミ 川筋 n. The course of a river.

Kawata ハタ 唐児 n. A tanner, leather-dresser.

Synt. eta, kawarō, kawata.

Kawata ハタデ嶺 n. A species of bamboo. Arundinaria japonica; (met.) a harlot: mi wo — ni shizumu, to become a harlot.

†Kawata-bore-shi ハタボレシ n. The morning star, Venus.

†Kawata-bore-doki ハタボレドキ (lit. who-is-that-time) n. Dawn, daybreak, morning, twilight; when people are not easily distinguished.

Kawataro ハタラ タ河堂 n. Same as kappa.

†Kawato ハト n. The rapids of a river.

Kawatoko ハタコ n. The bed of a river.

Kawatsurumi ハッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッッ้
KAY

KAYAKI カヤキ 桐實 n. The stuff of which mosquito nets are made.

KAYAKU カヤク adv. i.q. gayagaya.

KAYAKU カヤク n. That fellow, that rascal.

KAYAKU カヤク adv. Peacefully, = yasurakuni.

KAYAKU カヤク n. A house roofed with kaya.

KAYAKU カヤク n. A pass-book; passing to and fro; intercommunication, circulation: = no gin, the account in a pass-book; kono toyu wa koto no — ga wuri, the water does not flow through this pipe; = ga teta, the communication is stopped: chi no — ga tomaru, the circulation of blood is stopped.

SYN. YUKI, ORAI, TÔRI.

KAYOKOU カヨコ 紙袋 i.v. To go and come; to pass to and fro; to pass along or through; to circulate; to frequent; to resemble; to be familiar with: miichi wo — , to go and come by a road; sakaya ni — , to frequent the drama-shop; tori no koyowamu niichi, a road through which even a bird does not pass.

SYN. TÔRI, ORAI, SHÔRÔ.

KAYOITSU カヨ入通箱 n. A box used for sending things to and fro.


KAYOICHU カヨイチュ通箱 n. The chair-bearers of an honorable person.

KAYODOKORO カヨドコール n. A place which one frequents.

KAYOICHU カヨイチュ通箱 n. A door for passing in and out.

KAYO-I カヨイ n. The road, way, or passage (poet.).

KAYÔKI カヨキ i.v. i.q. yoru.

KAYÔKI-AI カヨキア i.v. i.q. yori-ai

KAYÔKU カヨク i.v. adv. = kanikaku ni.

KAYÔWAI カヨワ i.v. To transmit; to send backwards and forwards; to inter-change, exchange, reciprocate: tegami wo — , to communicate with each other by letter; yoshimi wo — , reciprocate friendship.

SYN. TÔZUREN.

KAYU カユ 米 n. Rice gruel; congee: = no hashira, anything cooked with rice gruel.

KAYUGARI カユガリ i.v. Itching; puritus; purigo.

KAYUGARI カユガリ n. Itching; to be always scratching.

KAZA, KAZA-AN カザナ風車 n. Air-hole; vent.

KAZA-DEKKO カザデッコ (cont. of kazari tachij i n. An ornamental sword worn on state occasions.

KAZA-GURUMI カザグルミ 風礁 n. A toy made of a paper wheel turned by the wind; a windmill.

KAZA-GUSURI カザグスリ風礁 n. Medicine for a cold.

KAZA-HAYA カザハハ adj. Windy; exposed to strong winds.

KAZA-HOROSHI カザホロシ n. A kind of eruption on the skin; scarlatina (?)

KAZAI カザ家 n. Household furniture; family effects or property.

KAZAKAMI カザカミ風上 n. Windward; the quarter from which the wind blows.

KAZAKI カザキ 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.

KAZAMI カザミ扇見 n. Anything to tell the direction of the wind; a wind vane.

KAZANAMI カザナミ風汛 n. The state of the wind: = taka ika, how is the wind? = ga yoi, the wind is fair.

KAZAKI カザキ n. Causing the wind to blow: = wo suru.

KAZAKI カザキ n. A kind of cap, or kakeoboshi, which folded over on one side.

KAZABASE-RO カザベース (cast. of kazaru) To cause another to adorn or ornament.

KAZARI カザリ飾 n. An ornament, decoration, embellishment: = wo oron, to shave the head (spoken only of the Mikado).

KAZARI-RO カザリ祓 t.v. To ornament, embellish, adorn, deck, decorate; to gloss, palliate, or varnish over: kodoguchi 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. YOJOGU.

KAZARU カザル t.v. (coll.) To strike the hand against anything in passing: = ga hito no yode ye kazatta.

KAZASHI カザシ冠飾 n. A jeweler.

KAZASHI カザシ冠飾 n. A jeweler's shop; a jeweler.

KAZASHI カザシ冠飾 n. Anything worn in the hair for ornament: = hana wo — ni suru; = no utena, the stand on which the head-dress was laid.
KAZU-No-KAMI カズヘノカミ 主計頭 n. An officer formerly in the Midako's court whose duty it was to superintend the public revenue.

KAZUKE-RU カズケル 被 t.v. To lay over the head of another; to lay to the charge of another; to impute, blame; to present: wagato goto wā hito ni —, to lay one's crimes to the charge of another; koromo wā —, to spread a coat over the head of another.

Syn. KABUSERU, OWASERU.

KAZUKE-MONO カズケモノ n. A reward, or present in acknowledgment of merit: — wā tamau.

Syn. HÖRÌ, SHIMMOTSU, HANA.

KAZUKI カズキ n. A veil, or covering to conceal the face.

KAZUKI-KU カズキヘル i.v. To dive: ama ga misu ni —.

Syn. MUGURU, SHIZUMU.

KAZUKIME カズキメ n. A woman who KAZUKIHIME follows the business of diving for shell-fish or sea-weed; a diver.

KAZUKI-RU カズケル i.v. To count, number.

Syn. KAZORERU.

KAZUNOKO カズノコ n. The toe of herring, generally dried and used for food

KAZURA カズラ 根 n. A vine: — hige, a thick, bushy beard.

KAZU かつら n. A wig: — wā kaburu, to wear a wig; — no o, the strings of a harp (obs.).

KAZURA カウラ 裏 n. A coronal or ornamental chaplet worn by a Bud. idol.

KAZUSASHI カズサシ n. The same as kAZUTORI.

KAZUTORI カズトリ n. A stick, piece of metal, or anything used in counting; a counter.

KÉ 前 n. A line, ruled line: — wā hiku, to rule or draw a line; i.e. kī: gōbaru —

KÉ-MO 弔 n. Hair; fur; the small feathers of a bird; a classifier for horses and animals (obs.): umu hitotoku ke, one horse; kami no —, the hair of the head; — wo suite kuzu wā motomuru, (prov.) to blow the hair away and find a wound.

KÉ-SHI 知 n. Same as kī, 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.

KÉ SHIBORI 熟 n. Food; meal: asa-ke, breakfast; hiru-ke, yū-ke, mō-ke.

KÉ-KE 節 n. Rice growing in the field; produce or things growing out of the ground; herbage, trees.

KÉ 船 n. A vessel for holding food; hairdressing implements.

KÉ 転 (root of a defec. verb) To melt away, fade away, dissolve, —kīru: ke-nōru ke-nanā, if possible will dissolve (like the dew).
bring disgrace on the name of one's ancestors; 
kinen wo kegari, to take more pay than is right; 
home wo kegari, to draw more rice than is due; 
kaumi wo kegari, to blaspheme God. 

Syn. kitanaku suru, yogensu.

KEIAI うやまう — suru, to reverence, honor; to treat politely; kishin wo kei shite kore wo tsukurun wo chi to in beki, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them may be called wisdom (Confucian); hito wo kei shite tsukuru, treat one politely but have nothing to do with him.

KEI 眉アイ 愛愛 うyamai — suru, to reverence, honor; to treat politely; kishin wo kei shite kore wo tsukurun wo chi to in beki, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them may be called wisdom (Confucian); hito wo kei shite tsukuru, treat one politely but have nothing to do with him.

KEI-AN ネイアン うyamai — suru, to reverence, honor; to treat politely; kishin wo kei shite kore wo tsukurun wo chi to in beki, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them may be called wisdom (Confucian); hito wo kei shite tsukuru, treat one politely but have nothing to do with him.

KEIBAI 眉アイ うyamai — suru, to reverence, honor; to treat politely; kishin wo kei shite kore wo tsukurun wo chi to in beki, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them may be called wisdom (Confucian); hito wo kei shite tsukuru, treat one politely but have nothing to do with him.

KEIBAI 眉アイ うyamai — suru, to reverence, honor; to treat politely; kishin wo kei shite kore wo tsukurun wo chi to in beki, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them may be called wisdom (Confucian); hito wo kei shite tsukuru, treat one politely but have nothing to do with him.

KEIBAI 眉アイ うyamai — suru, to reverence, honor; to treat politely; kishin wo kei shite kore wo tsukurun wo chi to in beki, while respecting spiritual beings, to keep aloof from them may be called wisdom (Confucian); hito wo kei shite tsukuru, treat one politely but have nothing to do with him.

KAI ケイ 驚駭 (odoroki) — suru, to be startled, alarmed, surprised, frightened: おひ — suru.

KAI サクタ シュウ 驚駭 (odoroku) — suru, to be thunderstruck, startled, dumbfounded, amazed.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (tani) n. A valley; a deep chasm, gulf, abyss; a receptacle where useless things are cast: — おゆく, insatiable desire; ひろ うす — to suru ひしし ゆ, to guard the roads; — おし, to accompany with a guard; to escort.

KAI サクタ シュウ 驚駭 (tukyo ように tsubagyou) Bound in prison, imprisoned: — おび うなれば せん うなはし.

KAI サクタ シュウ 驚駭 (hemeguri) traveling about.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (ake tate) Opening and shutting: もむ お — つ すくさだる.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (niku) n. The regular or ordinary expenditure.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (tenku ゆう ん) Stilling the people when the tenku passes: お く — お よう.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (tsumi も お く) n. Criminal laws; penal code: うこく.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (tate yoko) The lines which run lengthwise and across; the warp and woof; latitude and longitude; classical and unclassical.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (uyama ゆうま は か) n. Respect: おめぐる, to show respect.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (keisyu) n. The Board of Punishment in the Imperial government.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (kai 職) n. Bureau of criminal cases.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 = 刑事裁判所 n. Criminal court.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (mushi אגר) — suru, to inform, advise, communicate, used after or in commencing a letter the same: へいと — すつめうち ゆうめうし ゆうも, I beg, or I have the honor to advise you.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 (katachi) n. Form; figure; appearance; look.

KAI サクタ シュウ 形 = 刑史 (kai 衛) n. Plan, scheme, project: おし, to plan, scheme; てつどう も しゅう ゆう, to suru, to plan, to lay the foundation of a railway.
条件、state.

キセイ形態 (ato katachi) n. Sign, circumstances, or appearances; conduct or demeanor; うたがうはし、Appearances are against him, or are suspicious.

キセイ形態石 (silex, flint, quartz)

キセイ発射 n. Notification; public notice: じよ, the place where notifications are posted.

キセイ家司 n. A steward.

キセイ靴下 n. A shoe with a wooden sole: ぐつ, id.

キセイ槍心 n. Cassia buds.

キセイ次官 (kami wo osoru) n. The fear of God: あいこく, piety and patriotism.

キセイ次席 n. A second wife.

キセイノキ形質 (narikatachi) n. Form and substance; property; quality; nature.

キセイユ形書 n. The Chinese classics.

キセイブ風格 (katachi suguretaru) Strong, excellent in form or natural form, of country, persons, etc.

キセイブ形相 (katachi) n. Form, figure, shape, image, likeness: たつえ, picture writing, hieroglyph.


キセイブ競艇 (migaru no idetecti) Light or uneconomous clothes.—as of one engaged in active work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEI</th>
<th>KEK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEITAI</strong> ケイタイ 勇大 (omo-yaku) High officials.</td>
<td><strong>KEKU</strong> ケク 鬼 (goku) Spirit, devil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEITAI ケイタイ 兄弟 (kyōdai) n. Older and younger brothers; brethren; also sisters.</td>
<td>KEKU ケク 鬼 (goku) Spirit, devil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEI ケイエイ 警衛 An escort, guard; to guard, to escort.</td>
<td>KEI ケイ ヘイ (heikō) 細密</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Universal love; loving others as one loves himself (opp. to betsu-ai, making a distinction in love).

KENAMI-KI-KU ケナマイ ケナマイ adj. (coll.) Enviable; that which one would like to be, or he like; kenari-garasa, to excite the envy or desire of others; to tantalize.

Syll. URAYASHI.

KENASHI-NU ケナッシ t.v. To speak lightly or contemptuously of; to deride; to depreciate; shina wo kenashite yasuka kou, to cry down the price of anything and buy cheaply; hito wo —, to run down a person.

Syll. KUSAKU, SORMI.

KENCHI ケンチ 植地 n. Measuring, or surveying land: ta no — wo utu, to survey rice land; — yoku, a government surveyor; — cho, a book in which surveys are registered.

KENCHI ケンチ 無治 n. The government of a prefecture: — no moyo wo moshi-ageru.

KENCHIKU ケンチ 建築 n. — su, to build, erect: kwaido wo —, to build a church; — gaku, architecture.

KENCHO ケンチョ 県舎 n. The office of the business of a ken is managed; prefecture.

KENCHO ケンチョ 緋糸 n. A kind of silk stuff, pongee.

KENDAI ケンダイ 見立 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 ケンドウ 剣道 n. The art of fencing.

KENDO ケンドゥ 堂舎 n. Dedication of a temple, hall or church; — shiki, the ceremony of dedication.

KENDO ケンダウ 竜舞 n. (kari no tedate) n. Expedient, temporary means, irregular means to gain an end: — no okonai teku wo suku.

Syll. KEMI, KEMO.

KENDON ケンドン 驢食 Close; stingy; miserly; covetous; cruel; inhuman; hard-hearted; rough: — naru hito; — ni mono wo itu, to speak roughly.

Syll. MURABORI, NASARENAI, ARAKI.

KENDON ケンドン (coll.) n. A closet, wardrobe.

Syll. TODANA.

KENEN ケンエ イ態念 (kokoro ni kakeru) To be concerned or anxious about, have on the mind: — suru.

KENGA ケンガ 犬歯 (lit. dog's teeth) Irregular, like a dog's teeth.

KENJAKU ケンジャク 学学 Learned in two or more subjects.

KENJAKEN ケンジャケン 懸河之聘 Fluency in speaking; eloquence.

KENOKI ケンギ 剣武 (touni koko) Sword and hawked: — wo woeki, to stir up war.

KENOEN ケンオ恩 造言 n. A petition or memorial addressed to government.

Syll. KEMPAI.
KEN

KENKI ケンギ 建議 n. Stating one's opinion or views upon some subject in dispute or under debate to a superior: — wo suru.

KENG ケンジ 猛威 n. Suspicion: — wo konuru, to be suspected.

KENKAI ケンカ 勇気 n. Expedient, temporary device.

KENGO ケンゴ 鍔固 (kutai-kataki) — na, strong; firm; secure; safe; well-fortified; strict; rigid; severe; correct; firm in principle: — ni suru, to fortify.

Syn. KINSHI.

KEN-GU ケング 頑愚 (kashikoi orokka) Clever or stupid; wise or foolish.

KENI ケンイ 撫養 n. Formerly an official title; afterward the name of the highest monk in the guild of blind shoemakers.

KENGYO ケンヨ 騎牛 n. The Herdboy—the name of a star in Aquila near the milky way: — shakuyo no kawaigi, the meeting of the herdboy and weaver; a festival on the 7th of the 7th month (O.C.).

Syn. TANABATA.

KENGAKWA ケンガクワ 拈牛花 n. The morning-glory.

Syn. ASAGAO.

KEN-I ケンイ 構成 n. Power; authority; dignity: — no ikoi, force of authority.

KENI ケンイ 横居 adv. Lovely; desirable; not polite; uncivil; i.q. kokonikuki.

KENIN ケニン 機印 Official seal or stamp after inspection.

KENJI ケンジ 檢事 n. Government prosecutor.

KENJU ケンジュ 檢査 To present, offer, or give to a superior.

Syn. TRI SURU, MOKU, SHINJU SURU.

KENJUCHI ケンチュチ 檢事長 n. Attorney General in criminal cases.

KENJIN ケンジン 賢人 (kashikoi hito) n. A wise man, learned man.

KENJIN ケンジン 堅人 (tashiki shiro) n. A wise man, learned man.

KENJO ケンジョ 拘下 — suru, to present to a superior: — mono, a present to a superior.

KENJO ケンジョ 拘謙 (yuzuri yuzuru) Humility or yielding to another: — suru, humbly declining, excusing one's self and giving way to another.

KENJO ケンジョ 鎮城 (kataki shiro) n. A strong castle: — teppeki wo mono wo kazu kare.

KENJUTSU ケンジュツ 劍術 n. The art of fencing; sword-exercise: — wo tsukau, to fence.

KENKA ケンカ 勇敢 n. Belonging to a ken; under the jurisdiction of a ken: — no tami; — no sanbatu.

KENKAI ケンカ 勇気 n. View; opinion; judgment: — wo koto ni suru, to differ in opinion.

Syn. MIKOMI.

KENKAKU ケンカク 勇気 (kake-hedataru) Separated; far apart; far removed: tenchi — no chigai, as different as heaven and earth.
KENETSU クエンエ 検( FileName: Examination;—suru, to inspect, examine;—shi, an inspector.
KENO クエノ 検覧 n. The beginning, origin, or first discovery of anything.
SYN. HAJIMARI.
KENO クエンカラ 用用 n. Using anything for two purposes or between two persons; using anything in addition to something else.
KENO クエンカラ 検用 n. Authority and usefulness:—no chi ni tatsu, to occupy a position of power and usefulness.
KENO クエンカラ 慣用 n. (med.) A boil on the perineum.
KENYOKEN クエンイケン 兼用言 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.
KENYOSU クエンイユス 慣用語 n. The i.v.; i.e. nodono-hiko.
KENZAKU クエンツガク 章数見 See kenji.
KE-ORI クエン毛髪 n. Hair-cloth, woven with hair.
KESAN クエサン 計 n.s. To be thrown into the background by the surpassing excellence of something else; to be thrown into the shade.
KESARI クエサ里 漬 n. A cricket.
KESARI クエサ里 n. The eaves of a house.
SYN. HOKI.
KESAI クエサイ 家来 n. A vassal of a noble; servant, retainer.
KESAI クエサイ 楽楽 n. Happiness, joy, pleasure: tenjō no—, celestial happiness.
SYN. KOKOBOYO, TANSHI.
†KESARI クエサ里 A pre. suff. to verbs: it-keraku, he said.
†KERSHI クエシ i.q. keri, pret. suff. to verbs.
KEREBA クエベ A conjunctive word formed from keri, and affixed to the roots of verbs or adjectives, as, since, if, when; na-kereba, or if, there is not; hori-kereba, when I dug; yomi-kereba, when I read; samu-kereba, as you are cold; kuro-kereba, as it is black.
KETEROMO クレドモ formed from keri and domo, conj. Although, but, still, notwithstanding.
SYN. TESOMO.
KETE クテイ (Ger. Gelee) n. Jelly.
KETI クエリ n. A species of leaping, vanelius.
KETU クェル 一 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. kere; conj. kereba and keredomo; fut. ken.
KETU-RU ケル受る t.v. To kick, to strike with the foot: uma ga hito wo ketta, the horse kicked the man.
KETYA ケテヤ coll. for kereba, it: yokeriya, if it be good; waru-kertya, if it be bad.
KESA ケサ今朝 adv. This morning.
SYN. KONCHO.
KESU ケス n. A scarf worn across the shoulder by Buddhist priests.
†KESU ケサガ to, adv. Plainly, clearly.
SYN. SASAYA.
KESAN ケサン 計算 n. A paper-weight; i.q. kisan.
KESABA ケサバ n. Strange, marvelous.
†KESAYAGI ケサヤギ i.v. To be clear, plain, handsome, splendid.
†KESAYA ケサヤ adj. Clear, plain, handsome:—maru motenashi, handsome treatment;—maru koko, frank, sincere.
KESHI ケシ 鉢果 n. The poppy.
KESHI-SU ケス 曲 t.v. To extinguish, efface, put out, erase, counteract: hi wo—, to extinguish a fire; ji wo—, to erase a word; doku wo—, to counterfeit poison.
KESHI-BOU ケシンバウ 茶子坊主 n. (coll.) Who has the hair all shaved except a circular patch behind, like children or Chinamen.
KESHI-KARE ケシンカレ t.v. To set on, incite, instigate, abet: imu wo keshikakete kami-awaseru, to set dogs to fight.
SYN. ODATERU.
KESHIKARU ケシカリ adj. (coll.) Improper, extraordinary, unbecoming; strange, outrageous, flagrant, infamous:—sama, strange appearance;—ō ome da, a very heavy rain.
KESHIKI ケシキ景色 n. Landscape, scenery, view; appearance, show, sign, expression of face:—ga yoi, the scenery is fine; makaru—mo nai, no sign of defeat; yorokobu—mo nai, no appearance of joy;—wo toru, to please, to flatter;—bakuri no miyage, a small present.
SYN. KEISHIKU, YOBU, INO.
KESHIKI-RU ケシキ adj. Strange, queer, singular, odd: keshi wo aren.
SYN. AYASHIKI, TSUNEKARU.
KESHIKIRI-MU ケシキリム i.v. To show by one's looks; to begin to look pretty; to begin to bloom (as flowers).
KESHIKIDORI-RU ケシキドール i.v. To put on airs; to assume a consequential appearance; to act in a jealous manner.
KESHIKIZUKI-KU ケシキズク i.v. To begin to appear pretty; niiwa ga —.

Keshin ケシーン 形化 (kawareru mi) n. Incarnation (Bud.); kami no —, an incarnation of a god; mida no —, an incarnation of umida.

Keshin-no-nyo ケシーンノジガ 予子人形 n. Very small figures of men, used as toys.

Keshitori ケシトリ n. (coll.) Appearance, sign, indication, symptom: mo nai, no indication.

Syn. kizashi.

Keshitsudo ケシツド n. A vessel in which live coals are put to be extinguished in order to be used again.

Keshizumi ケシズミ 焼炭 n. The unburnt cinders of wood.

Keshi ケシ 形化 n. Adorning the face with white powder and rouge; toilet: — su; keshōeya, a dressing-room; — dachi, a sudden springing up of wrestlers, made only as a feeler.

Keshi-no-mon ケシノモノ カシヤノモノ 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. Henge, bakemono.

Kesō ケッソ 慰懐 (omoi wo kakeru) — suru, to love; to take a fancy to; onna ni —, to fall in love with a woman.

Syn. horeru.

Kesō ケッソ 慰懐 n. Adornment of the face or person; toilet; i.q. keshō.

Kesō-sumi ケッソスミ 慰懐黴 n. A love-letter.

Syn. inobumi.

Keshoku ケッショク 身著 n. Ornamental legs (as to a table); offerings to a Bud. idol (only used by the Montoshū).

Keshōkai ケッショかい 花末薬 n. A flower-stand in temples.

Keson ケッソ 家翁 (ie no kizu) n. A family blemish; a dishonor, disgrace, or reproach to a family.

Kesō ケッソ 慰懐 Abstaining from flesh or fish, in devotional purification: shōjin —, id.

Kesō ケッソ 慰懐 n. Admireable production (of literary matter).

Keshan ケッショ 决算 n. Balancing an account; settling an account.

Keshi ケッシ 開席 Failing to take one's seat in an assembly; absent from one's seat: — saiiban, judgment by default.

Keshi ケッシ 血石 n. (min.) Blood-stone, hematite.

Kessen ケッセん 決戦 n. Decisive battle.

Kessen ケッセん 決戦 n. A bloody battle; sanguinary war.

Keshi ケッシ 留士 Eminent or superior person.

Keshi ケッシ 除詞 n. Parting words.

Keshi-suru ケッシスル 設 To be constipated: do-ben ga kessuru, the bowels are constipated.

Keshin ケシーン 決心 (kokoro wo tori-bimuru) n. Decision of mind, determination, resolution: — suru, to be resolved, decided.

Keshin ケシーン 結婚 (kaw-in) — suru, to marry, contract a marriage.

Keshite ケシーン 即 adv. Positively. Certainly, decidedly: — so de wa nai, it is positively not so; — o kawaii nasaru na, you must not trouble yourself about it; never mind.

Syn. kiwame, kittō.

Kesho ケシュ関所 — suru, to confiscate, or seize the property of a person for crime committed.

Syn. moshi.

Kesho ケシュワ 結晶 Crystalization: — suru, to crystalize; — butsu, a crystal.

Keshoku ケシュクウ 真血 (chi wo iru) n. Color of the face; complexion: — ga warui; — ga yoi.

Keshoku ケシュクウ 真血 n. Feeding the Keshi 慰懐 spirits of one's ancestors; ancestral worship.

Kesurai-ku ケスライク adj. To intend, purpose.

Kesusamajiki-ku ケスサマジキ adj. Fearful, frightful.

Syn. susamajiki.

Keta ケタ 矢 n. The cross-beams of a roof or bridge; the reeds of an abacus: hogeta, the yards of a sail.

Keta ケタ adj. Square: — naru.

Syn. shikaku.

Keta ケタ 矢束 n. The yards of a sail.

Keta ケタ 矢束 n. A kind of plant.

Keta ケタ 矢束 n. i.q. kitai.

Keta ケタ 矢束 n. I.q. kesami, neg of keshi.

Ke-toashi-ku ケトアシ adj. To kick over, kick down anything standing.

Ke-toashi ケツャシ adj. From kechi past. To be extinguished, melted.

Ketamashiki-ku ケタマシキ adj. Suddenly alarmed or surprised.

Ketatamashiki-ku ケタマシキ adj. Rough, rude, boisterous.

Ke-tate-ku ケタテ adj. To kick up: hokori wo —, to kick up a dust.

Ke-tatsukku ケッテッキュ adj. To decide, fix, settle, determine; (adv.) positively: hyōgi ga ketchaku shita, the council has come to a decision.

Syn. toni-kimeki.

Ke-tobashi-ku ケトパス 驅殺 t. v. To cause to fly up by kicking: kemari wo —, to kick a foot-ball up into the air.

Ke-tō-jin ケトオジン 毛人 n. Hairy foreigners (used as a word of contempt).

Ketsu ケッス Page (of a book): ikketu, first page, or one page; niketu, the second page, or two pages.

Ketsurikku ケッスリク 訳別 (wakare) n. Parting from; taking leave of: saishi to — suru.

Ketsu ケッス n. The conclusion (of a discourse).
KETSUO ケッソウ 缺乏 (kake tobsoshi) n. Deficiency, want; that which is lacking; ryō-mai  wo tsugeru, to be deficient in provisions.

KETSUDAN ケツダン 决断 Decision, determination, final judgment; — suru, to decide, determine, judge; 決断 an asserion, positive declaration.

KETSUKE ケツケ 決定 n. Decision, resolution, (after deliberation, of an assembly).

KETSUGI ケツギ 結合 (musubi au) Union, combination.

KETSUGI ケツギ 関字 n. The space left blank in writing, before the names of the great and the venerated.

KETSUJO ケツジョ 関目 (kaku)  suru, to omit, leave out, pass by, or over: utagawashiki tokoro wa  suru, doubtful subjects were passed by.

KETSUKO ケツコ ケツク 決定 Fixed; settled; determined; suru: — suru.

KETSUKU ケツク 結果 (nawa wo musubi) n. Recording events by means of knots tied in a rope, like the quipu of the Peruvians.

KETSUKARI-KU ケツカル i.v. (vulg. coll. in expressing anger or contempt) To be, or, iro: oboete ketsukare, beware, look out for yourself.

KETSUKAI ケツカイ 結核 n. (med.) The conjunctiva.

KETSUKAI ケツカイ 結核 n. The conclusion, ending.

Syn. KETTOKAI.

KE-TSUZAKI, -KU ケツマグ i.v. To stumble, trip, or strike the foot against anything.

Syn. FUMI-ATERU.

KETSUZAKU ケツザク 結縛 (naka wo musubi) n. Blood vessels; pedigree; lineage; descent: — wo tazumuri.

KETSUKAN ケツカ管 血肉 n. Flesh and blood: — wo kyōdai.

KETSURETSU ケツレツ決裂 (sakeru) — suru, to break open; to be broken, or give way, as an embankment, or levee: kawa no tsutsumi ga  — suru.

KETSURIN ケツリン 血染 n. (med.) Hema-turia; bloody urine. Syn. NYŌ-KETSU.

KETSURU ケツルi 血流 (chi no namida) n. Tears of blood: — wo naka-su.

KETSU-UN ケツウン 血流 i.q. chi-burui.

KETSUYAKU ケツヤク練合 (yaku wo musubi) — suru, to make an agreement, make a contract, or covenant.

KETSUZOKU ケツゾク 血属 n. Blood relations.

KETSUZUKI ケツクイ 紅血 n. Blood tax; taking the lives (of the people) instead of tax; conscription: — wo kwa suru.

KETTEI ケッテイ 決断 n. A mule.

KETTEI ケッテイ 決定 n. Decision, determination, result: — suru, to decide.

KETTEI ケッテイ 関延 n. Not appearing in court.

KETTEN ケッテン 欠典 (kake) n. Defect: seifu no —, defect in the government.

KETTO ケット 决断 n. A duel.

KETTO ケット 血統 Family-line; lineage; natural descent; consanguinity.

KETTO ケット n. Rare; strange; wonderful; remarkable: — na koto, a strange affair.

Syn. HENNA, MYŌSA.

KEKU ケク 食 n. Food; a cook.

KEKURA ケクラ  — na, adj. Clean, neat, handsomely, clear.

Syn. KIYORACA.

KEKUKU ケクク 猿 n. adj. Lonely and producing fear or dread: — yama.

KEKUKI, -KU ケクキ adj. Cold, distant; not familiar, utomashiki.

KEWAI or KEHAI ケハ粒 — suru, to dress, adorn one's self, adjust one's dress; make one's toilet. Syn. YOSŌ, KESHI.

KEHAI ケ Hai n. Sound; sign; indication; appearance: hito no kita — ga suru, there is a sound of some one coming.

Syn. YOSO, KESHI.

KEHAI ケハ粒 粒所 n. A dressing-room.

Syn. KESHIGETYA.

KESHI, -KI ケ ハ粒 味 adj. Steep; precipitous; rugged; hasty; hurried; urgent; arduous; toilsome: yama-saka ga —; shi-goto ga —.

Syn. KENSO, SEWASHI, ISOGAWASHI.

KEYAKA ケヤカ — na, adj. Noble, elegant.

Syn. ATAYAKA.

KEYAKI, -KU ケヤキ adj. Strange, extraordinary, distinct, plain.

Syn. AYASHI.

KEYAKI ケヤキ 表 n. A kind of tree, Planes japonica.

KEYAKI ケヤキ 毛筆 n. Singeing the feathers of a fowl, or hair of a horse: — suru.

KEZAI ケザイ n. A miner, kane-hori.

KEZAYAKI, -OU ケザヤキ i.v. To be cheerful, lively; clear.

KEZAYAKA ケザヤカ adj. Cheerful, lively, buoyant, not melancholy; clear, bright.

KEZU ケズ 下司 n. An inferior officer.

KEZU ケズ 下司 n. An inferior officer.

KEZUKI ケズキ n. The color of the hair (of animals).

KEZUME ケズメ n. The small horned projection above a horse's hoof; the spur of a cook.

KEZUMA ケズマ n. A rope of hair.

KEZURI, -KU ケズル i.v. To shave, scrape, plane, comb; to cut off in thin slices; to erase: itsa wo kama de —, to plane a board; seki-hitsu wo —, to sharpen a slate-pencil; daimyō no chigiyō wo —, to curtail the estate of a daimyo; kami no ke wo —, to comb the hair.

KEZURINA ケズリナ 剃毛 n. Artificial flowers formed by shaving a stick of wood, or a stick shaved so that the shavings form an ornamental work.

KEZURIKU ケズリウ 刺水 n. Ice shavings, used for cooling water.

KEZURIKAKE ケズリカケ n. — no hana, i.q. kezuribana.
キ 木 n. A tree, wood: — no ha, leaf of a tree; — no ni, fruit of a tree; — no ne, root of a tree; — no miki, trunk of a tree; — no kaba, 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 koshiraeru, made of wood; — wo kiri, to cut wood.

キ 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 powers of observation, or opinions; — ga nuru, to be stupid; onaji kana no mo, 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 kubaru, to be on the watch, look-out; — wo yurusu, to be off one's guard; — wo shimeru, to be on one's guard; — ga seku, to be in a hurry; — ga tokou naru, to lose consciousness; to faint; — wo ushinou, id.; — ga migi, impatient, irritable; — no kiita hito, a sharp, quick-witted person; — ni kanu, to suit one's fancy; to be agreeable; — no nagai hito, deliberate person, slow or sluggish; — wo sansuru, to enliven the spirits, dispel vapors; — wo momu, to fret or feel anxious; — wo musuboren, to be gloomy, moody; — wo fusu, 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; — hit’ no, no ni, sakaaruaru, to offend a person; — ga tatsu, to be excited, or aroused; the vapor rises; — ga fureru, to be beside one's self; — ni sawaru, to offend; — ni kware, not to suit one's mind, not agreeable; — iro, to kudaku, to sigh, dishearten, discourage; — kichi, 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 nomoreru, to be frightened; — oya no wo, wo 2uru, to inherit the temper of his parent; — wo mae, to assume or infer beforehand.

キ 黄 n. Yellow: — no iro, id.

キ 奇 Odd number: — ki ga, odd and even; — su, odd numbers.

Syn. HAN.

キ 奇 Strange, wonderful, remarkable, uncommon, extraordinary: — kiri, strange, kore wa ki-na mono da, this is a strange thing; — hito wa tada ki no konomo mono nari; — do, a wonderful child.

Syn. MEZURASHIH, MYO-NA.

キ 突 n. Circumstances, opportunity: — ni osuru, to accommodate one's self to circumstances; — wo ushinou, to lose the opportunity; — wo nomare, to be dispirited; — no naru, to follow up a victory, take advantage of any occasion.

キ 記 n. A space of twelve years: ikki, one period of 12 years.

キ 騎 Numerical for horsemen: ikki, one horseman; — ikigake wo suru, to ride out alone; — ikki to-zen no tsuwamono, a daring soldier, who is not afraid alone to face ten thousand.

キ 騎 suru, to return, go back, revert, render; to belong to, to be the prerogative of, pertain to; to join; to be connected with.

キ 射 A contraction of keri, used as a pret. suffix to verbs, also to mark a pause or end of a sentence: katariki, said; iini, id.; kikink. have heard, the ni in these two last examples being used only for euphony; kaeriki, have returned.

キ 射 A measure used in measuring the height of horses; a hand, of about 5 Japanese inches or 6 in. English: kono uma wa yaki yori mo suke shi, this horse is a little more than eight hands high.

キ 季 n. A season; quarter of a year: — shi-ki, the four seasons; — nikki, the two seasons of spring and fall.

キ 期 n. A period of time; fixed or limited portion of time; set time:— man-ki, all time; — suru, to fix or limit the time.

キ 器 (utsuwa) n. A vessel, instrument, implement, tool, machine.

Syn. DOU, KIKAI.

キ 绣 (orimon) n. A kind of figured silk, used only in comp.; i.e. kira.

キ 餘 (tattoki) Honorable, used much as an honorific prefix, as kikoku, your honorable country; — your country; — kiden, kijo, kikun, kika.

キ † Naturai or pure state; uncooked: — no niku, raw flesh; — no mama nite kurau, to eat anything in its natural state without cooking; — sake, raw sake (unmixed with water); — ginu, raw silk cloth.

キ 纪 n. History, record, chronicle: — hon-ki, the history of Japan; — suru, to record, chronicle, take a note of.

†キ † n. A coffin, hitengi.

†キ † n. An inch, — sun: iku ki, how many inches.

†キ † n. i.q. kiba; — inoki.

†キ † n. An onion, as in negi.

†キ † n. A castle, a wall, — shiro, — wo tsukuru.

†キ † n. i.q. kine, a pestle.

†キ † n. The edge of a sword or knife.

†キ † 酒 n. Wine, — sake, as in niki, shiroki.

†キ † 御 n. The bridge of a harp (koto).

キ, KU, KURU, け i.v. To come: — kete oru, is come; monoki kita ka, what o'clock did you come? Tōkyō kara kita, came from
Tōkyō; koom, not come; imp. coll. koi, come; koko ni koi, come here; neg. imp. kuru-na, don't come; koko ni kura, don't come here; ame ga fuite kita, it has begun to rain; kaze ga fuite kita, the wind has begun to blow; kimi ni nasai, come and see; chu wo katte koi, go and buy some tea; chu wo katte kita, he has bought the tea; hazukashū natta kurin, begins to feel ashamed.

KI, KIRU きる t.v. To wear, put on clothes; to dress: kimono wo kuru, to put on one's clothes; on wo kiri, to receive favors; hara wo kete yoku, put on one's coat and go; neg. kiri, or kuru, not to wear.

SYN. CHAKYŪ.

KI-AI きあげ気合 n. (coll.) The spirits, feelings: — ga warui, to feel bad; — wo ugaru.

SYN. KOKORO-MOCHI, KIBUN.

KI-AKE きあげ キンカ n. End of mourning.

KI-AWAKE, -RU きあげ これから 合い i.v. Happen to come.

KINA きな n. A tusk; the canine teeth: — wo haru, or — wo arawasu, to show his teeth.

KINASHI きなり 黒ずう n. A horseman, trooper: kibamusha, id.

KIBACHI きばち 本 盆 n. A large wooden bowl.

KIRAMU, -RI きらめき 星 i.v. To become yellow; to turn yellow: kao ga kibande oru, his face is yellow; — ko ha ga —, the leaves are turned yellow.

KIBARASHI きばらし 気晴 n. Dispelling the vapors or gloom; pastime, amusement, recreation: — wo suru, to enliven the spirits.

KIBARYU, -RU きば ガル気ぼつ i.v. (coll.) To force or exert oneself to do anything; to strive; to be liberal.

KIRASAMI きらせ 本 盆子 n. Shears for pruning trees.

KIRASHI きばし 木直 n. The tree-creeper, Certhia familiaris.

KIRAYA, -KI, -SU, -RU きゃや 黒ずす 色 i.v. Exictable, easily roused, quick tempered, high spirited.

KIHE きへ n. The houses near the wall of a castle; a castle-gate.

KIN きん n. A kind of millet; sorghum; Panicum milaceum.

KIN きん 気味 Same as kimi.

KINDAI, -KI, -SU, -RU きん代 色ずす 色 i.v. Severe, strict, stringent, rigid, stern, rigorous: samu wa ga —, the cold is severe; oya no shitsuke ga —, the parent's precepts are strict; kibishiku katusu, to guard strictly; kibishiku tsusinu, severely reprimand.

SYN. GENSU, KATA.

KIBISHO きびしょ n. A small teapot, same as kiaen.

KIBISU きびす n. The heel.

SYN. KAKATO, KUBIRA.

†KIBI きび n. Childhood, youth.

KIBO きぼ n. i.q. boki.

KIBO きぼ 設幕 n. Example worthy of imitation; precedent; plan; pattern; renown; illustrious deed: — wa nukosu, to leave behind a good example; — wo sutaru, to set an example; matsu dai no —, a glorious example to the latest generations.

SYN. TENZON, KATA, HŌ, TSASAO.

KIN きん 機望 (kazosu) n. Desire, wish, hope: — suru, to desire, hope for.

KINBO きんぼ 善達 (kinnaru hakurigoto) n. A wonderful plan, or stratagem.

KINBO きんぼ 善達 (tateoki runi) Precious ink,—an honorable phrase used for a letter, = your letter, your favor.

†KINBOKE きんべ n. The lower jaw-bone.

KINCHOBOKI, -RU きん ちぼき オの氣骨 i.v. To be full of care, concern, or anxiety; usually written kibone wo oru.

SYN. SHINRIBU.

KINU, -KI, -SU, -SHI きぬ 創 adj. Sharp, strong, or harsh to the taste: sake ga kibui.

SYN. TSUTOI, SHIBUI.

KINKAI, -KI, -SU きんかい, きん き adj. Densely wooded; i.q. koukai.

KINKU きんぐ 善達 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.

†KIBIBI きび n. A yellow book; Bud. or Chinese classics.

KIBUN きぶん 色分 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, KIKA.

KIBUN きぶん 作役 n. The shape, trim or figure of a tree: = wo nasu, to improve the shape of a tree.

KIBURUSHI きぶるし 作す n. Old and worn out clothing; dama wo — wo moratte kuru, to wear master's old clothes.

KIBUSAI, -KI, -SHI きぶさい 色ずす 色 i.v. Solicitous, anxious, nervous; apprehensive, deficient, timorous.

SYN. UTSUSHI.

†KIBUSHI きぶん n. Strong vinegar; powdered gall-nuts (used in blacking the teeth).

KIBUSHI きぶし オの氣性 n. (coll.) Idle, indolent, lazy: = na yatsu.  

†KIBUSU きぶす 吟物 (mezurashii mono) n. A strange or wonderful thing; a curiosity or curio.

KIBUSU きぶす 基物 n. A vessel, utensil; furniture, implement.

SYN. UTSUWA, KIRA.

KICHARU きちゃる 餘着 Arriving or returning home; coming back.

KICHU きちゅ adj. Lucky, fortunate: = nichi, a lucky day; = su, a lucky sign; = ji, lucky affair, good luck.

SYN. TOR.

KICHI きち 騎手 (ude ni shiritaru) Already known: = sō, the known quantity; = ni soku suru.
Kiga 木奥 n. Tasting of wood; woody taste: kono sake wa — kuwa, this wine tastes of the cask.

Kigai 但迪 n. Starvation; want of food; extreme hunger: — ni semaru.

Kigak 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.

Kigai 着装 n. Mind; intellect.

Kigakari 着若 n. Anxiety; concern; care; solicitate.

Syn. kizukai.

Kigane 金子 n. Native metal; ore.

Kigankyo 禅眼鏡 n. (med.) Eye speculum.

Kigaru-Ki-Ku 金丸キ・ク adj. (coll.) Light-hearted; sprightly; cheerful; vivacious.

Kigen 金根 n. Feeling; spirits; temper; health: — ya warui, to feel unwell, out of temper: go — yoroshii, farewell, may you be in good health (in parting): go — yoroshii ka, how do you do? are you well? (in meeting): — wo sunjiru, to offend, hurt the feelings: — wo toru, to please, flatter; to humor; fu — , out of humor, ill-temper.

Kigen 金根紀元 (hajime wo ooboru) n. An era, period of time, date: seiyō — , the christian era: — zen, before the christian era, B.C.; — go, after the christian era, A.D.

Kigen 金根期間 n. A fixed period, term, era, stipulated time: hensai — wa rokugatsu.

Kigensei 金根世紀 n. The anniversary of Jimmu's accession to the throne.

Kigetsu 金月 n. The time of one month, = ikkaetsu.

Kigetsu 金月 (imi no tsuki) n. The month on which the anniversary of a death occurs.

Kigetsu 金月期 n. Period of time.

Kigetsu 略期 n. The fixed month; month set for any transaction.

Kigiku 金菊 n. A yellow chrysanthemum.

†Kigisu 金生 n. A pheasant: i.e. kiji.

Kigo 金語 (iro oru kotoba) Ornate language, fine words; (opp. of plain, simple), forbidden by the Buddhists: — wo tetsushimu.

Kigou 金刀 n. Name of a house, sign, symbol.

Kigou 金号 (hata no shirushi) n. The mark, emblem, or insignia of a flag.

Syn. kishou.

Kigou 金貨 n. A kind of wadded garment worn in winter under armor.

Kiga 金家 n. Wooden ware.

Kigato 金刀寄席 (kari yadori) Temporary store: Takumi ni — suru.

Kigou 金刀寄宿 Odd and even; gambling: — wo arasu, to gamble.
**KIKAN キカン 植艦 n.** A flag-ship.

**KIKAMAI キカマイ n.** Stout-hearted; strong-minded; firm; unyielding; inflexible: — ki no hito; naka-naka — joinfu da.

**KIKANZU キガンズ i.q.** kitkun to suru, would hear, wish to hear.

**KIKPURE-KU キクレル (pass. and pot. of kiku) To be inquired of, to be heard.**

**KIKASA キカサ a.** A loose, i.q. shirami.

**KIKASANE-KU キササネル着重 i.q.** To wear many clothes one over the other.

**KIKASE-KU キサセル等 (caust. of kiku) To cause to, or let hear; to inform, tell: o kikase nasare, tell me; hito ni kikasete wa warui, don't tell anybody.**

**SYN. HANASU.**

**KIKATSU キカツ 食渴 n.** Hunger and thirst: — ni kuremu.**

**KIKAWA キカワ b.** Orange-peel.

**KIKAYO キカヨ i.v.** To go and come; to visit each other frequently, as friends.

**SYN. YUKI-KATOU YUKURI.**

**KIKAI キガイ 陰計 Crafty scheme; cunning trick.** — wo megurasu.

**KIKEN キケン 危険 (ayauku kawashii) Dangerous, perilous: — wa shokugyō, a dangerous business or employment.**

**KIKENJO キケンヨウ 喜見城 n.** The name of a city in heaven (Bud.).

**KIKETSU キケツ 神血 n.** Vital spirits and blood.

**KIKETSU キケツ 己決 Already settled or decided.**

**KIKI キキ 恶訛 n.** Aversion; dislike; displeasure (only of kings and such like): kimi no — ni furete korosaru, incurring the displeasure of the king, he was slain.

**KIKI キキ 閣利 n. (coll.) The hearing, the effect, efficiency, influence, virtue, strength, cleverness: hito no — ga warui, I don't want others to hear it; inashime no — ga yoi, the reproof had a good effect; kusuri no — ga warui, the medicine has had a bad effect; kugui no — ga warui, the nail does not take hold; kono no wa — ga iti, this is a pretty name, or it sounds well.**

**KIKI-KU キキ閉 t.v. or i.v. To hear, listen; to inquire; to perceive; to grant, or permit; — (v) 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 no — , to listen to what is said; mono no nedon no — , to inquire the price of anything; danna ga kikitsuten, master will not grant it; hi ga kikun, the fire has no effect; kitte mimashō, I will inquire about it; kusuri no yoku kikita, the medicine has had a good effect; ikura shikatte mo kikitsuten, scold as much as I may it has no effect; inashime ga kikita, the reproof was efficacious; kugui ga kikun, the nail took no hold; te no kikita hito, a person handy or skillful at doing any-
KIKI-MAGAT.-AU
KIKI-RANB.-RO
KIKI-IDASHI.-SU
KIKIGOTO
KIKI-CHIOAI.-AU
KIKI-ATE.-RU

The hearing; the eaves to hear; hard to consent.

To continue to misuse what one hears or to be careless.

To have a mistaken notion; to be careless.

Same as.

Something of a little knowledge of anything; to have a mistaken notion.

To learn attentively; to finish learning.

KIKI-SUMASHI.-SU
KIKI-SHIRI.-RU
KIKI-OTOSHI.-SU
KIKI-OBOYE.-RD

KIKISAN-AZUMI
KIKISAN-OSUMI
KIKISAN-ASA
KIKISAN-ASA
KIKISAN-SUMASU, T.V.

KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.

KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.

KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.

KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.

KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KIKI-SAN - T.V.
KI KIK 301 KIK

KIKI-SUTE.-RU キキスウ特斯る t.v. To hear and take no notice of, or not to mind; to turn a deaf ear to.

KIKI-TADASHI,-SU キキタダシスル t.v. To hear and judge of; to inquire and find out the truth of anything, ascertain.

Syn. SENBAKU SURI, GIMM SURI.

KIKI-TAOAE,-RU キキタオオアスル t.v. To hear incorrectly, mistake what is heard.

KIKITAGAMI,-RU キキタガマスル i.v. To be desirous of hearing; to be inquisitive.

KIKI-TATIE,-RU キキタティスル t.v. To inquire about all the particulars, hear and determine the truth; to hear and find out.

KIKI-TODOKE,-RU キキトドケスル t.v. To permit, grant.

KIKI-TOGAMES,-RU キキトガメスル t.v. To hear and reprimand; to check one who is reading or speaking by way of reproof.

KIKI-TORIE,-RU キキトリスル t.v. To be charmed at hearing, as music, etc.

KIKI-TORI,-RU キキトリスル t.v. To understand or distinguish what is heard: yobu koe tókute kikitori.

KIKI-TSUGI,-OU キキツグスル t.v. To hear what one says and tell it to another; to hear or receive by tradition.

KIKI-TSURE,-RU キキツクルスル t.v. To hear accidentally; to happen to hear; accustomed to hear.

KIKI-TSUKEISHI,-SU キキツクイシスル t.v. To inquire about, or hear anything fully.

KIKI-TSUKE,-RU キキツクルスル t.v. To hear from others or by tradition.

KIKI-UDE キキウデスル n. The arm near the elbow.

KIKI-UKEARE,-RU キキウケアースル t.v. To commit to memory. Syn. SORANZUDU.

KIKI-WAKE,-RU キキワケスル t.v. To hear and understand; to understand what is said; to discern, discriminate.

KIKI-WATARIBI,-RU キキワタリビスル i.v. To be heard everywhere, for a long time: toshi-maneku kikiwatarareru hanashi.

KIKI-WAZURI,-AD キキワズルスル i.v. To be troubled about what one has heard.

KIKI-YOI,KI-KU-SHI キキヨイキクーシ ハル adj. Good; pleasant; agreeable or delightful to hear.

KIKIZURAI,-KO-SHI キキツラアイ ハル adj. Difficult to hear; unpleasant to hear.

キキツレンカアイ,-KO-SHI キキツレンカアイ ハル adj. Same as kikizurai.

KIKO キ科 客戸 n. A dependent; one who lives in the house of another.

Syn. SAKARIUDO.

†KIKO-DEIN キコーデン 客戸 n. i.q.

KIKOEN キコーハ聞る n. Name; celebrity; notoriety; publicity: — wo habakuraru, to clamor publicly; — ga yoi, of good reputation.

Syn. FUBIKI, HYORAN, TORISATA.

KIKOERU キコーハる t.v. To be heard, to be known; celebrated, famous, called: kikoeru koto wo inu, to say something senseless and absurd; kikota kito, a celebrated person. This word is used also as an honorific suffix -minou, or tatematsuuru.

KIKOERU キコーハル t.v. To state, tell, or report to a superior: — ageru, id.; — koueru, to answer; — uketamawaru, to state to a superior and receive his reply.

KIKOOGUCHI,-TSU キコーハゴウシスル t.v. To say, speak (used only of the Emperor).

KIKOKU キコーハ国 (kuni ye kaeru) Returning to one's country: — suru.

KIKOKU キコーハ国 n. The bark of the Citrus fusca, used as medicine (same as kijitsu).

KIKOKU キコーハ国 n. Your (honorable) country.

KIKOKAKU-MU キコーハ木 sasumi i.v. To crowd into, enter in crowds.

KIKOKAKU-MU キコーハ着篭 t.v. To wear inside, of an outer garment.

KIKON キコン気根 n. Energy, or vigor of mind, strength of mind; — ga tsuwoi, great mental energy; — shigoto, a work requiring a strong mind, ornamental labor; — ga tenkita, his energy is exhausted.

KIKONASHI,-SU キコーハナスル t.v. To dress with neatness or taste; to manage the dress or skirts properly.

†Kikonichi キコンチ歸己日 n. The day of death, anniversary of death.

KIKORI キコーリ樵夫 n. A wood-chopper, woodman; one who cuts timber in the forests: — michi, a woodman's path.

Syn. SAMARITO.

†Kikoshi,-SU キ科シスル i.v. To speak, say; to eat, to drink (used only of honorable persons).

Kikoshimeshi,-SU キコーハメスル 閃召 t.v. To hear (used only to superiors): to eat or drink: — gozen wo — eat; sake wo — , to drink with used as a colloquial word.

†Kikoshiotoshi,-SU キコーハテスル t.v. To hear; to govern; to eat, drink.

Kiku キク菊 n. The Chrysanthemum; the kiku and kiri are the coat-arms of the Mikado: — no miyu.

Kiku キク規矩 (bunomawashi to kanazashi) Compass and square; a rule; established custom to which anything is to be conformed, or by which it is to be regulated; the moment or proper time: — ga totanu, to be without rule or order; — ni hoz eru, contrary to rule; — wo hozuru, to break the rule.

Syn. SAIGO, HOSHIKI, TENDO, KAKU,
KIKU キク物 — suru, to hold up in the hollow of the hands, as: mizu wo — suru, to take up a double handful of water; mizu wo kiku sude te ni ari.

KIKU 危懼 (ayabumi osororui) Fear, timidity: — wo nen wo shiawaru, to feel very fearful.

KIKURA キクバラ 气配 n. Being on the watch or lookout.

KIKUGI キクギ木釘 n. A wooden nail; a peg.

KIKUMUSHI キクムシ木敷 n. A kind of insect that bores in wood; a borer.

KIKUTADAKI キクタダキ 棕糖 n. The golden-crowned ringlet; Regulus japonicus.

KIKUIN キクイオン 鬼屋 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 キクモ門 鬼門 n. Cross-examination, rigid inquiry.

KIKUN キク君 賢君 (lit. honorable sir) You (respectful).

KIKUNARAKU キクナラク 諏問 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.

KIKUTABIRE キクタビレ n. Same as kizukure.

KIKUTOJI キクトじ 天竺 n. An ornamental button, a frog.

KIKUZAKU キクザク n. Sake flavored with kiku flowers, and drunk on the 9th of 9th month (o.c.), supposed to lengthen life and keep off calamity.

KIKUZUKI キクツキ菊月 n. The month when the chrysanthemum is in bloom; the 9th month (o.c.).

KIKWA キクワ 鬼華 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.

KIKWA キクワ機 鬼華 機会 n. Opportunity; favorable time or circumstances; — wo hazuru, or — wo shihinai, to miss the opportunity; — ni fujite, to avail: chando yoi — ni de-atta, have just come at the right time.

KIKWA キクワ怪 覇德 Impudent; audacious; insolent; strange; mysterious: — na yatru.

Syn. futoi, furachi na.

KIKWA キクワ管気管 n. (med.) The trachea, wind-pipe.

KIKWA キクワ管蒸気 A steam boiler.

KIKWA キクワ機関 n. An engine, machine; — sha, a locomotive.

Syn. kikai, kakuruki.

KIKWA キクワ機関士 n. An engineer (of machinery).

KIKWA キクワ傀儡 (tsuru, kame) Crane and tortoise, emblems of long life: — no chi-giri wo musubu.

KIKYAKU キキヤク果却 (sute sageru) — suru, to reject, refuse.

KIKYO キキョ起居 (tachi-i) n. Standing or sitting; health: — itan, how is your health?

Syn. tachi-furoumai.

KIKYO キキョ帰郷 Returning to one's country.

Syn. furusato ya karu.

KIKYO キキョ機嫌 n. A kind of flower: Platycodon grandiflorus.

KIKYO キキョ帰向 — suru, to return to; to believe in; to be converted to, as Buddhism.

KIKYO キキョ帰京 (miyako ni kaeru) — suru, to return to the capital.

KIKYO キキョ危険 Danger; peril; hazard; crisis: — ni, dangerous, perilous; — ni nozon, to be in imminent peril; — no toki, critical time.

Syn. atai, kessen.

KIKYO キキョ气球 n. A balloon.

Syn. kibetsu.

KIMAMORI キマモリ 残果 n. Fruit left on a tree after the fruit is gathered.

KIMANENJO キマンエンジョ 期満免除 (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; yakujou no —, the settlement of a treaty; — suru, to be settled; — ga warui, to be confused, discomposed.

KIMARI- RU キマリ-ル i.v. To be fixed, settled, determined: disposed, adjusted, arranged; to be definite, sure, certain; defeated: neg. kimanarai, not sure, not fixed; yakujo ya kimatta, the treaty is settled; karada ga —, to be fixed in the proper posture; aite ga —, his antagonist was defeated.

Syn. sadamaru.


KIRBA キルバ n. coll. The tuak, i.q. kiba.

KIRMAN キルマン勤番 Engaged in the service of, or doing duty for, government: — suru; — mono.

KIRKEN キルケン勤務 (teutome hagemonu) — suru, to be diligent or industrious in the discharge of duty.

KIMBO キマボ鶴舞 (uyamai shitau) — suru, to greatly admire and esteem, as a great man.

KIRMA キルマ adj. The texture: kawa no —, the texture of the skin; — ga komakai, the texture is fine; — ga hosoi, id.; — ga arai, coarse in texture.

Syn. Ji-al, Hada.
**KIME**

**KIME** 超达 t.v. To fix, settle, establish, set, determine, to make sure; to regulate; to arrange; to defeat: *uden vo* —, to fix a price; *hitori vo* —, set a day.

**SYN.** SADAMERU

**KIME** 超達 t.v. (coll.) To reprimand, scold, censure, reproach: *hitō vo* —.

**SYN.** TOGAMERU, NONOSHIRU, SHIKARU.

**KIMI** 気味 映明 (imi no akeru koto) n. End of mourning: *no on rei ni demashita*.

**KIMI** 気味 向 n. Lord; prince; sovereign; gentleman; you (politely); master.

**SYN.** SHOSHIN, SHO, SHUCKEN.

**KIMI** 気味 木 n. Cowardly. The state of one's mind, or feelings: *kimi warukku mono wo ku*, eat anything with a feeling of being with a shudder; *warukku fuue wo noru*, to sail in a boat feeling alarm or dread; *ga yoi*, to feel easy, comfortable, or glad; *i* — *da*, it serves you right.

**SYN.** KOKOROMOCHI.

**KIMI** キミ n. The yolk of an egg.

**KIMI** キミ 杯 n. Same as *ki*.

**KIMI** キミ 鬼魅 n. A mountain elf, hobgoblin.

**KIMI** キミジカ 短足気 adj. Quick-tempered; irascible; easily provoked; impatient.

**SYN.** TANKI.

**KIMIKARÉSÔ** キミカレサウ n. The Lily of the valley.

**KIMI** キミザケサウ n. The long feathers on the wings of a bird.

**KIMITSU** キミツ 殿密 n. A secret, mystery: *wo moran*, to divulge a secret.

**SYN.** MITSUI.

**KIMMAGAI** キンマガイ n. Imitation of gold; pinchbeck.

**KIMME** キンメ 畑目 n. The weight in catties: *de ura*, to sell by the catty.

**KIMMITSU** キミツ 畑密 n. Fitting tightly to the body: *no muue-ate*.

**KIMMITSU** キミツ 菓物 n. Prohibited or interdicted things; contraband goods; things forbidden to be eaten, as in sickness.

**KIMMUKU** キムク 純金 n. Pure gold.

**KIMI** キミ 胰膜 n. Gall-bladder; liver; (met.) courage; bravery: *no futō no*; a man of courage; *no hō*; cowardly; *no tsuiben*, to be astonished, thunderstruck; *no higasu*, or *no kei*, id.; *tara no* — *no abura*, cold liver; *dama no oki hito*, a brave man.

**KIMI** キミ ニロリ 肝_fault 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.

**KINMÔ** キモノ 着物 n. The long robe worn by the Japanese; clothing.

**KINMOKARI** キモノカラ adj. Boyish, puerile, childish, cowardly.

**KINPAKE** キンパケ 金箔 n. Gold-leaf.

**KINPE** キンペ 金箔 (kin no go hei) n. Gold-leaf, or gilt paper hung in Shintō temples to represent the *kami*.

**KINPE** キンペ 金箔近遊 n. Neighborhood, vicinity: *kono* —, this neighborhood; *Tōkyō no* —, the vicinity of Tōkyō.

**SYN.** HOTONT, ATARI.

**KIMPO** キンポ 金箔近跡 n. Vicinity, neighborhood.

**KINPUN** キンブン 金箔粉 n. Gold powder.

**KINUSAI, KI-KU** キヌサイ 再碍 adj. Disagreeable; offensive; stinking; foul; having a close or unventilated smell.

**KIMURUMUKI** キムラ深女 n. A virgin.

**SYN.** OTOME.

**KINMUSHASHI** キンムサシ adj. Hard to please, of an uncertain temper; fastidious.

**KIMYÔ** キメ谷 奇妙 Marvelous; wonderful; strange; admirable; remarkable; curious: *na mono*, a marvelous thing; *ni*, wonderfully.

**SYN.** MEZURASHI, FUSHIO, ATASHI.

**KIN** キン n. Gold; the queen in chess: *de koshiru*, made of gold; *no*, golden.

**SYN.** KOGANE.

**KIN** キン柄 n. A catty of 160 momme, -½ lb. avoirdupois.

**KIN** キン柄 (koto) n. A harp, or lyre; *se tanzuru*, to play on the lyre; *kin*, *ki, shō*, *kwa*, the harp, checkers, writing, and drawing.

**KIN** キン 墓地 n. The scrotum, the testicles.

**SYN.** INNO, KINTAMA.

**KIN** キン柄 n. A kind of gong or timbrel used in Bud. temples.

**SYN.** KISU.

**KIN** キン柄 n. Quinine.

**KINBAI, KI-KU** キンバイ 性慢 adj. Slow or deliberate in doing anything; not hasty.

**KINAI OR GO-KINAI** キナ相内 The five provinces of Yamashiro, Yamato, Kawachi, Izumi, Settsu, being the Imperial domain: *hein*, the region of Miyako.

**KINAI** キナ相内 n. Half a zeni.

**KINAI-KINA** キナキナ adj. (coll.) Brooding, or thinking gloomily over: *omou*, to brood over.

**KINAI** キナ相内 n. A flour made of beans.

**KINAIKURAI** キナクサイ 相内 adj. Smelling of burnt clothing or paper.

**KINAI** キナ相内 adj. Danger, peril, jeopardy: *ni*, to be in jeopardy.

**SYN.** AYAI, KENNON.

**KINAIKURAI** キナクサイ 相内 n. To break in a dress so as to make it feel comfortable and easy.

**KINAI, KI-KU** キナけ相内着物 i.v. Used to, or accustomed to wearing; *goromo*, a garment which one has been used to wearing.

**KINAI, KI-KU** キナけ相内着物 i.v. Used to, or accustomed to coming; in the habit of coming.
キナリ キナリ Natural, simple, unadorned.
キナリ-ズマ キナリグイズマ n. (lit. yellow spring) Pigeon; place of the dead: — no hito to naru, to die.

シンKIN KIN KIN

キナサキ キナサキ To wear, to put on, as clothing: to dress: kimono wo yabii ni —, to dress genteelly.

キナチャキ キナチャキ A cut-purse, a pickpocket.

シンKIN KIN KIN

キナキナ キナキナ A prince; the son of a daimyo.

キナディ キナディ 近代 n. Recent or modern times.

キナサ キナサ 鎌倉 n. Firm or unchanging promise: — wo tairu.

キナタン キナタン 禁断 n. Prohibition; interdict: — suru, to prohibit.

キナデ キナデ 家底 n. A kind of gilt paint; gold dust used for ornamenting.

キネ キネ 枝 n. The wooden mallet used in pounding rice; a pestle.

キネ キネ Old, not of this year; as, kine-mai, old rice; — cha, old tea.

キネ キネ 木根 n. The root of a tree.

キネ キネ 木根 n. Same as kannagi.

キネ キネ ハバユギ (sato-gaeri) — suru, to return home on a visit—as a bride to her parents: fubo ni — suru.

キネ キネ 記念 n. Prayer; supplication; petition: — wo kakeru, to offer up a prayer.

シンKIN KIN KIN

キネ キネ 記念 n. Remembrance, commemoration: — suru; — hi, a monument in commemoration of.

キネヌ キネン キネン キネン キネン キネン キネン キネン

キネイ キネイ 新年 n. Prayers or a festival celebrated in order to have a fruitful harvest.

キヌズミ キヌズミ n. (lit. tree rat) A squirrel.


キヌ キヌ ギャン n. A silk curtain; i.e., kunugaki.

シンKIN KIN KIN

キヌガ キヌガ 動学 (teutome Station) — suru, to study; to learn diligently.

キヌガ キヌガ 金額 n. The sum, amount, price, charge: — wa ikura.

キヌガ キヌガ 年賀状 (hina) n. Variance, eminence; discord; ill-will: futuro ni naka ni — wo shizuru.

シンKIN KIN KIN

キヌガ キヌガ 語源 (tutsushinde mō) Respectfully said (only used at the close of a letter)—respectfully yours, etc.

キヌガ キヌガ 金言 n. Golden saying; an aphorism; a wise maxim or precept: — wo inu; — mimi ni sakaran (prov.).

キナジ キナジ 近親 (chikaki kuni) n. Neighboring states or provinces.

キナジ キナジ 近親 (chikaki sato) n. Neighboring village.

キナジ キナジ 近親 (chikaki kuni) n. Neighboring states or provinces.

キナリ キナリ 黄金 (tattoki hito) Honorable person; a person of high rank; nobility.

キナリ キナリ 言語 n. Person; same as nanji.

キナリ キナリ 近侍 n. Near attendant of a prince or Emperor; a chamberlain.

キナリ キナリ 近藤 n. To prohibit, forbid, interdict: bakueki wo —, to prohibit gambling. Syn. todomeru.

キナリ キナリ 禁色 n. Forbidden colors, — not allowed to the people to wear.

キナリ キナリ 近所 (chikaki higoto) n. Neighbourhood; vicinity.

キナリ キナリ 手荷物 (tōtō) n. Goods; provisions; — (tōtō) dama, goods; — (tōtō) omote, goods; — (tōtō) shita, goods.

キナリ キナリ 金獅子 n. A golden lion; a sacred increase; a symbol of good fortune; a legend.

キナリ キナリ 金命 n. A golden life, a long life.

キナリ キナリ 金像 n. A golden statue, a sacred image.

キナリ キナリ 金玉 n. Gold and silver money.

キナリ キナリ 金銭 n. Gold and silver money.

キナリ キナリ 金子 n. Gold and silver money.

キナリ キナリ 金子 n. Gold and silver money.

キナリ キナリ 金子 n. Gold and silver money.

キナリ キナリ 金子 n. Gold and silver money.
KIN \begin{tabular}{ll}
KIN KIN 寄近 adv. Soon; in a short 
KINKO キャン科 金鼓 n. Gong and drum. 
KINKO 金鏡 n. Beech de Mer. 
KINKO 禁固 n. Imprisonment of a 
person for crime: tsunibito wo — suru. 
KINKO 金鏡 n. Money and grain; 
— wo takuwae. 
KINKO 金鏡 n. (med.) A tendon. 
KINKO 金鏡 n. Bone and muscle: 
— kogyoka. 
KINKO 金鏡 n. A sarcasm, satire; 
anything said which is offensive, insulting, or 
wounding to the feelings: — wo iu wa, don’t 
say satirical or sarcastic things. 
KINKEN-SHOKU 金本ソシと 环食 n. 
Annual eclipse of the sun. 
KINKA-TO 金型 copper. 
KINKO 金鏡 n. Sugar candy. 
KINKO 金鏡 n. Present state or condition.
KINESSI 金尾 n. A rich man, 
moneyed man, millionaire. 
KINESI 金尾 n. Few years past; 
late years; recent time. 
KINESI 金尾 n. Faithful in serving 
the king or emperor. 
KINESI 金尾 n. (kane de osameru) 
Pay taxes in money: — ni suru. 
KINESI 金尾 n. Yesterday. 
SIN. SAKUSITSU. 
KINESI 金尾 n. (hyakushō ni kaeru) — suru, to become a farmer—as the disarmed 
samurai; to return to farming again. 
KINESI 金尾 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; — nagura o tanomi-nōshimaru, I am 
sorry to trouble you, but I have a request 
to make. 
KINESI 金尾 n. Consumption of lungs; 
phthisis. 
KINESI 金尾 n. A mushroom, fungus. 
KINESI 金尾 n. 陰毛 adj. Con- 
fined; close; unventilated: kinokonouru tokoro, 
close place. 
KINESI 金尾 n. The bud of a tree, 
used specially of the buds of the sakahō. 
KINESI 金尾 n. The fruit of a tree. 
KINESI 金尾 n. The fungus growing 
from the body of a tree. 
KINESI 金尾 n. Of late; recently; 
latterly. 
SIN. CHIKAGORO, KONOGORO. 
KINESI 金尾 n. A kind of gold 
bread. 
KINESI 金尾 n. Gold and orchis, only 
used fig: — no mojiru, a friendship that 
may be enduring and pleasant. 
KINESI 金尾 n. Prohibition; in- 
terdict: — wo tenka ni shiku. 
\end{tabular}

KINRI キンリ禁令 n. The forbidden ground, 
— the palace of the Mikado: kinaruma, the 
Mikado. 
SIN. SAIERTU. 
KINRI キンリ禁令 n. Neighbourhood; vicinity. 
SIN. TONARI. 
KINRI キンリ禁令 n. (tsutome isoshimu) — suru, to be diligent in the discharge of one's 
duty, industrious, faithful: — kō ni — suru; 
sono — hito kōta naru. 
KINRICYO 金リョク金力 (kane no chikara) 
The power or influence of wealth: gaku-ryoku 
yori — (prov.). 
KINSAKU キンサク金策 n. Plan for raising 
money; getting a loan: — wo suru; — ga 
dekinu; — ni yuku; — ni kale-mawaru. 
KINSAKU キンサク金策 n. recent literary 
composition: — no shi, a recently composed 
poem: — wo haiken tsukamatsuritai, I 
wish to see your last piece of poetry. 
KINSAKU キンサク金策 n. A prohibitory 
edict, interdict—written on a board. 
KINSAKU キンサク金策 n. Paper money. 
KINESI キンセイ金世 n. The planet Venus. 
KINESI キンセイ金制 See kinssei. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 (kane ishi) n. 
Minerals: — gaku, mineralogy. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 (kin to zeni) Gold and 
copper coin; money: cash: — de-iri chō, a 
cash-book. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 (yorokobi urayamun — suru, to esteem and desire to be like. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 (med.) Muscular fibre. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. Marigold, 
Calendula officinalis. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. Gold dust; also 
find gold thread. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. Gold-thread. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. Duty, official em- 
ployment, service: — suru, to serve in one's 
oficial duty. 
SIN. TSUTOME. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. Prohibition, stopping, 
forbidding, interdicting: — suru, to prohibit. 
SIN. SINDAN, KINSEI. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. Near-sighted; myopia. 
SIN. CHIKAME. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. (obazukai) n. Near 
attendant on a noble. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. Prudence; circumspection; carefulness; re- 
spectful behavior and exclusion of one's self 
in repenting of an offense against a superior: 
— shite ora. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. The harp and 
harpsicord: — no magiicari, intimate friend- 
ship. 
KINESI キンセイ金砂 n. (med.) Infam- 
mation: — suru, to be inflamed; hai no —, 
inflammation of lungs; — wo osoku, to 
excite —.
KINSHO キンセー 稽少 (izuka) A few.
KIN-HOKU キンショウ 金色 n. Golden color.
KINSHU キンシュ 金主 n. The owner of the money; the person who supplies the capital in any business; a capitalist.
KINSHO キンセー 稽客 n. Leaving off the use of ardent spirits; prohibiting the use of ardent spirits: — suru; — nui, a teetotaller; — kei, temperance society.
KINSA キンサ キンサ 萩 n. An incised wound.
SYN. KIRIKUTSU.

KINSOKU キンソク 禁足 (ashi wo tomaru) Forbidden to leave the house, confined to the house as a punishment: — wo moshiki-tekeru, to forbid to leave the house.
KINSON キンソン 近村 (chikaki nura) A neighboring town or village.
KINSU キンス 子 n. Money, price, coin.
KINSUNAGI キンスナギ 名砂子 n. A kind of wall-paper spotted with gold.
KINTAMA キントマ 憲丸 n. Testicles.
SYN. INO.

KINTARODAI キンタルイデイ n. A species of tai, Pircaeusius.
KINTEI キントイ 禁庭 n. The Mikado's palace.

KINTO キントウ 均等 (coll.) Used only in the phrase, go-kinu, in complimenting another for promptness, or exactness in paying money, or returning a borrowed thing.

KINTON キントン 肌儛 n. A kind of confectionery made of beans and sugar.

KINU キヌ 不着 (meg. of ki) Not to wear.
KINU キヌ 糸 n. Silk-goods; silk clothing.

KINU キヌ 絹 n. Silk; silk clothing.

KINU キヌ 絹 n. Silk goods; silk clothing.

KINOKAMA キノカマ 羅敷 n. A fine sieved made of silk.

KINUCHI キヌチ 緋絵 n. A kind of silk stuff, silk gauze.

KINUGASA キヌガサ n. A silk umbrella, or a silk cap.

KINGEN キングイデイ n. Parting of two lovers: — no wakare, id.

KINUTA キニタ n. Same as kinuta.

KINUKABURI キニカルブリ n. Same as kinukatsugi.

KINUKAZUKI キニカズキ n. Covering the head with a veil, as was done anciently by ladies in going out; female attendant on the Emperor; the young shoots of the saito-imo.

KINUKO キヌノ 柔夾 (Idiotic; foolish; weak-minded; silly; fatuous: kinu no hito, a weak-minded person; — ga shita.

KINUTA キヌタ 柔 n. A mallet or block used in fulling cloth: — no dai, the block used in fulling cloth.

KINUTA-UCHI キヌタウチ n. A fuller; one who whitens cloth by beating.

KINUTA キヌタ n. A silken tent; a silk-shop.

KINZEN キンゼン 金間 n. Money, coin.
KINZOKU キンズク 聚要 (kaname) Important.

SYN. TAISETSU, KANJIN.

KINZOKU キンソク 金雀 n. The metals.

KINZUKURI キンツクリ 金器 n. Gold mounted; wrought of gold— as a seabbard.

KINZU キンツ 金づ See kinji.

KI-OCHI キィチ 奇劫 n. Despondency; loss of hope or courage; depression: — ga suru, to despond; to be dispirited.

KIOU キョウ 君委 d.V. To strive to excel; to compete; to emulate; to rival.

SYN. KISO, HASEMU, ARASOU.

KIOU キョウ 記憶 n. Memory; remembrance: — no yoi hito, a person of good memory; — suru, to commit to memory.

SYN. OBOSE.

KI-OKE キオケ キオケ 三狭後 n. Courageous; losing courage; faint-heartedness: bikkuri shite ga shita, to be alarmed and lose courage.

KIPPA キッパ n. The sharp edge of a sword; = kiri-ha.

KIPPAN キッパン 金飯 (meshi wo kū) — suru, to eat food.

KIPPARI キッパリ adv. (coll.) Clearly; distinctly; well-defined; punctilious: giron ga — shite iru.

KIPPO キッポ 切符 n. A ticket.

KIRA キラ 紅潮 n. Gorgeous; splendid; brilliantly: — wo kazaru, to adorn with gorgeous clothing; — wo migaku, to.

KIRA キラ 粉 n. A shining or colored scum like oil which is seen sometimes on stagnant water; miuzi ni — ga uku.

KIRAIYAKA キラヤカ 美麗 adj. Gorgeous; splendid: — ni ifuku wo oratametu.

KIRAI キラ 紅 t.v. To dislike; to regard with aversion, disrelish, or disgust; to hate, abhor, abominate: tabiko wo —, to dislike tobacco; kai ko wa kemuri wo —, smoke is disagreeable to silk-worms; saka wa kirei de gozarimau, I do not like ardent spirits.

SYN. IMU.

KIRAKIN キラキ キラキ 犬adv. Glitteringly, sparkingly, brilliantly: hoshi ga — hikaru, the stars sparkle.

SYN. KAGAYAKU, HIKARU.

KIRAKISHI-KI キラキシ 色 adj. Glittering; sparkling; brilliant; beautiful.

KIRAKU キラク 紅 adj. Ease; freedom from care: — ni shi nusare, do just as you like; be at your ease; — na hito, one who takes things easy, is not troubled when things are adverse.
Kirakusu キラクス Returning to Miyako.
Kirakusu キラクス 喜婉 (yorokobi tanashimi) n. Joy; gladness; delight; felicity.
Kirameki-Ru キラメキ-ル 明鏡 i.v. To glitter, sparkle, shine; flash: inabikari ga kirameki wataru, the lightning flashed across the sky.
Syn. Hikuru, Teru, Koyakaru, ga ga —, the Kirara キララ 火 n. Tale; misc; the scum that floats on the top of the solution of water or ink.
Kirara-Gami キララガミ 雲母紙 n. A kind of paper.
Kisokaka キソカカ adj. Bright; splendid; glittering; sparkling.
Kisokaku キソカク 美光被着 (pass. or pot. of kiru) To wear; to be worn, can wear, or can be worn; kirarenu, cannot wear.
Kisokaku-Ru キソカク-ル 美光 被着 (pass. or pot. of kiru) To be cut by another; can cut: kisokaku-renu, cannot be cut.
Kiratsuku キラツク 明鏡 i.v. To glitter, shine; sparkle; to be brilliant.
Kisokaku-Ru キソカク-ル 美光被着 (pass. of kira) To be disliked, hated or shunned by others, or abhorred, abominable.
Kisokakusen キソカク・セン 明鏡切 adj. Disagreeable; unpleasant; odious; disgusting; abominable; hateful.
Syn. Iyaryashi.
Kizaru キザル 燕花葉 n. The refuse of beans left in making tofu.
Kizaru, Kiranu, or Kiranai キラザ不切 (neg. of Kiru) Not cut.
Kire キレ n. Cloth; a piece, bit, scrap, as of cloth, paper, or wood: — de tsekutta, made of cloth; momen, kamii nodo no kire.
Kire-Ru キレ-ル 切 i.v. To be broken, severed, stopped, spent, frayed, parted; can cut: ito ga kireru, the yarn, or thread is broken; orime ga kireru, the edge of the fold is frayed; nae ga —, the rope has parted; en ga —, the relationship is broken off; kono katana wo yoku —, this sword is sharp; sono katana de ki ga kiseru ka, can you cut wood with that knife? khi ga kiseru, to have difficulty in breathing; kawa no mizu ga kireta, the river is dry; hito-dori ga kireta, people have ceased passing along; abura ga kirete hi ga kieru, the lamp has gone out for want of oil.
Syn. Yaberesu, Taeru.
Kire-Gire キレギレ 断切 n. Pieces; scraps.
Kire-i キレイ 美麗 adj. (coll.) Clean; clear; pure; beautiful; neat: kirei ni mizu, clean water; kirei na kimono, clean, or beautiful clothes; kirei na hana, a beautiful flower; kirei ni ashi wo suru, sweep it clean.
Kirei キレイ 美麗 Lit. tortoise life, i.e. long life, longevity; — wo tamotu.
Kirei-Komi キレイ・コメ 這目切 n. Indented (as a saw).
Kiremeki キレメキ 切目 n. The indentations in the edge of a leaf, saw, file, etc.: — wa no —; nichigen 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 切物パン n. (coll.) A piece, bit, scrap, as of paper cloth, board, etc.: ningen no —, only a piece of a man (in contempt).
Kirite キライト n. Liberal; not parsimonious.
Kiryu キリュウ 竿 n. A gintel; an awl; a drill; — wo monoto, to turn a gintel.
Kiru キル A fog, mist: — ga furu, it is foggy; — ga tatsu, it is fogged; — ga tanabiku, a fog spreads over.
Kiri キリ n. The circles in a target: ichi no —, the centre ring of a target.
Kiri キリ切 (coll.) A stop, period, end, only; a while; a short time: — ga nui, unlimited, endless; kore kiri, this is all I have, or only this and no more; hon ni — wo tsukeru, to make punctuations or stops in a book; tanou kiri no hito, a person whose whole time is taken up in some service; nen-kiri hoko, a fixed period of service; sore-giri yame ni shita, he stopped after that; shibai wo hito kiri suru, look at a play for a short time.
Syn. Kagire.
Kiri キリ 樹 n. A kind of tree,—the Paulownia imperialis.
Kiri-Ru キリ-ル 切切 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 kire, to cut off the head; katana de —, to cut with a sword; kono hon wo yomi-kittu, 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 キリアイアウ 切合切合 i.v. To fight together with swords; to cut each other.
Kiri-Ake-Ru キライケア-ル 切関切関 t.v. To cut open.
Kiri-Ame キライメ 雲雨 n. A mist, fine rain, dripping rain, —kiri-anme.
Kiri-Awase-Ru キライアワセ-ル 切合切合 t.v. To cut and fit together; to fight together with swords.
Kirihon キリバン n. A cutting block.
Kirihi 裏バラン n. Repairing paper screens: — suru, to repair the torn places in paper screens.
Kirihi キリヒ n. Fire got by rubbing two sticks together, or from steel and flint (fresh and clean fire).
Kirihi 材木 n. The price paid the merchant for changing money; brokerage.
Kirihi 材木-比 n. 材木 hurasas 切散 t.v. To cut and scatter.
Kirihi 材木 n. A kind of gouge or tool used in carving.
Kirihi キリヒ 切 n. A small one-leaved gate, as in a garden or yard.
キリドリ 切捕 n. Killing and robbery; — suru, to kill and rob; — goto wa bushi no narai (prov.); murdering and robbing are what military men practise.

キリドボン 切通 n. A deep road cut through a mountain.

キリ ブラック及びwhit spots. Black and white spots.

シン. マダラ.

キリフェース,t. 切伏 t. To cut down.

キリゴリツ素 n. A cricket.

キリギシ素 n. A precipice.

キリハ n. The sharp edge of a knife or sword.

キリハメ,t. 切伏 t. To cut and fit one thing in another: kirihaeme-zaiku, mozaic work in wood.

キリハナシ,t. 切伏 t. To cut apart, separate by cutting.

キリハライ,t. 切伏 t. To cut and clear away, as an obstruction.

キリヒキ 切火 n. Fire struck out by a flint and steel.

キリヒラク,t. 切開 t. To cut open; to cut off by cutting down—as trees, etc.

キリヒリ,t. 切入 t. To cut and enter; to cut a way into: teki no naku ni —.

キリミシ素 切石 n. Cut stone; hewn stone.

キリカブ n. The stump of a tree.

キリケ,t. 切 swapping t. To change, exchange.

キリハゲダツモノ素 n. A screen to prevent people from looking into a house.

キリカネ素 切排 i.v. To begin to cut; to be about to cut; to commence to fight.

キリケ素 n. A board fence.

キリカ米素 切紙 n. A summons or written order to appear before a magistrate: — wo matte yobu.

シン. ベシゴメ, メイヤガカ.

キリカミ n. Wearing the hair cut; also a short letter.

キリカタ素 一本 n. A mark made by cutting.

キリキリ素 切切 adv. (coll.) Quickly; speedily; in a cutting manner: — itte koi, go quickly; — tate, clear out quickly; — itamari, to pain or smart; kona ga — man, the top spins round.

キリキリ キリキリ adv. A croaking sound, as of a bow when drawn to its utmost: yumii wo — hiki-shiboru.

キリキシ素 崖延 n. A steep bank.

キリキザキ,t. 切刻 t. To cut or shave fine.

キリクツ素 井戸 n. An incised wound; a cut.

キリコ素 切直 n. A figure with the corners squared; cut glass.

キリコボ素 釜舞の n. A wooden club formerly carried by the watchmen of the palace.

キリコウジヤ素 切上 n. A formal or precise way of speaking, as by an actor on the stage: — de mono wo tu.

キリコサキ,t. キリコサダ t. To cut into small pieces.

キリコム,t. キリコム 切小 t. To cut into; to cut and fit, as timber for building.

キリコウシ,t. キリコウス 切野 t. To slay; to kill by cutting.

キリチュ素 キリチュ 切口 n. The mouth of a wound; the place where anything is cut.

キリチュダ,t. キリチュダ 切片 t. To cut something hard into fine pieces; chop fine: kokoro wo —, to cogitate anxiously about.

キリチュダツ素 キリチュダツ n. An official letter.

キリクギ素 n. A nail without a head.

キリクブツ素 キリクブツ 切前 t. To cut off her head; to cut and destroy, or defeat: teki wo —.

キリマイ素 切公 n. Rice-rations paid to inferior officers or soldiers.

シン. フジカ.

キリマケ,t. キリマケ素 t. To cut about furiously; to slash.

キリメ素 切目 n. A cut; the mark of a cut; a notch.

キリメシ素 キリメシ n. Copper ore, native copper.

キリモ素 n. Laurel (?).

キリモミ素 雉囲 n. Boring with a gimlet, or drill: — wo suru, to bore with a gimlet.

キリモノ素 n. A person of ability, clever, — kiriya.

キリモリ素 n. Cooking and dressing food; management, as of a house.

キリモギ素 キリモギ n. Vermicelli, or macaroni.

キリン素 色禽 n. A fabulous animal, said not to tramp on live insects or to eat live grass; the unicorn: — wo oi-nureba doba ni otoru (prov.).

キリナブキ,t. キリナブキ素 新露 t. To bring into subjection with the sword; to defeat, rout.

キリンケツ素 キリンケツ素 色血 n. Dragon's blood: — kasa no myoikaku (prov.).

キリソケ,t. キリソケ素 切退 t. To cut off a part.

キリンツ,su キリツ素 切落 t. To cut down, cut off, top off: teki wo unna yori —.

キリサキ,t. キリサ素 開削 t. To rip or cut open, as the abdomen.

キリサメ素 キリサメ n. A drizzling rain.

キリシマ素 キリシマ n. A species of red azalea.

シン. サツガ.

キリシタン素 二郎えん n. Christian: — shibon, christianity (obs.).

キリソギ,t. キリソギ素 切鉤 t. To cut; to shave, or whittle; to cut across obliquely.
キラギ キサガ n. A worker in ivory.
キサギ キサガ木理 n. The grain of wood.
キサ キサガ木理 n. The grain of wood.  Syn. mokume.
キサイ キサイ寄才 n. Extraordinary ability; wonderful talents: — wa hito, a man of uncommon talents.
キサイ キサイ醋庚 n. A year of famine.
キサイ キサイ記栽 (kaki noseru) — suru, to write, record, describe, make a note of: — kata ga warui.
キサイ キサ キサ i.q. kisaki, empress, queen: — no miya, id.
キサ キサ 金 n. The Empress, Queen.
キサ キサ雪 松 has (coll.) Ardor, zeal, earnestness, generosity, enthusiasm, spirit: — wo oru, to damp the ardor in the pursuit of anything; — wo kujiku, id.; — no yoi uma, a spirited horse; ano hito no — ni wa teki-shigata nai, nothing can damp the enthusiasm of that man.
キサギクガネ キサギクガネ n. A woman who is betrothed to the Emperor.
キサギ キサギ adv. (coll.) — na, cheerful, obliging, courteous.
キサ キサ 鈴賀 (takamihana) You in addressing an inferior.
キサガ キサガ 鵯 (haise hajimeru) — suru, to begin to count or reckon: tsuizachi yori — su, to begin to reckon from the first day of the month.
キサジ キサジ 絹敷事 n. Dispelling vapors, or gloom; recreation, diversion, amusement.
キサジ キサジ 割essel n. Scissors.
キサジ キサジ 割essel (kazoe hito) — suru, to cut, to divide: kane ni kiseru, to divide money.
キサ キサ 鍾 (meji) — suru, to ring the bell: hito ni kiseru, to ring the bell on someone: hito wo —, to ring a bell in someone's ear; hito ni kiseru, to ring a bell on someone.
キサ キサ 鍾 (meji) — suru, to ring the bell: hito ni kiseru, to ring a bell on someone.
キサ キサ 鍾 (meji) — suru, to ring the bell: hito ni kiseru, to ring a bell on someone.
キサ キサ 鍾 (meji) — suru, to ring the bell: hito ni kiseru, to ring a bell on someone.
キサ キサ 鍾 (meji) — suru, to ring the bell: hito ni kiseru, to ring a bell on someone.
キセン 高麗 (tatoki, iyashiki) High and low; noble and plebian; honorable and mean.
キセン 高麗篇 n. A steamboat, steamer.
キセンナガ 高麗ナガ n. A kind of coat worn by the military in ancient times.
キzendomari 高森多良本 鯨泊 n. An inferior kind of inn, where travelers were charged only the price of the wood used in cooking their food.
Syn. Kichinyado.
キセル 高演篇 n. A tobacco pipe: — no haru, to make pipe; — no gankobi, the bowl of a tobacco-pipe; — no rao, the bamboo tube of a tobacco-pipe.
キシロウダイ 高羅犬 n. A species of snail, Clausilia.
キシワタ 高瓜タ n. Cotton used to cover the chrysanthemum flowers at night to protect them from the frost.
キシゅ 高慶 (yorokobi suteru) — suru, cheerfully to give or contribute, mass money, etc., to assist others.
キシャ 高雅 n. An editor, writer, author.
キシィ 高岸 n. A bank; a wall; a cliff: — no kense, the edge of a bank; kano — ni itaru, to reach the opposite shore (of paradise) (Budd.); — nukki no kisui (pro).
キシィブン 高陽昇 星子母神 (the mother of demons) A Buddhist female divinity, Harite of the Hindoos, a devourer of infants, but who was converted by Shaka, to whom pomegranates are offered in sacrifice.
キシィカタ 高卡他 n. The past: — to yuku, the past and the future.
Syn. Koshikata.
キシキ キキただし — suru, to lodge, sojourn, board, or dwell for a short time: — paku, a boarding-school; — jo, a boarding-house.
キシィケンニン 高朋亭 間人 n. A lodger, boarder, sojourner.
キシィミ キシ美 i.v. To stick or rub in moving; not to move or work easily or freely; to move with much friction; to croak: to ga kishimu, the door sticks; kikidashi ga kishindze kairanu, the drawer sticks and will not go in; abura wo tsukereba kishimunai, if you lubricate it with oil it will not stick.
キシィミチ 高似米 n. The road which one has passed: — ni mata kaeru.
キシィムカイ 高スカイ 岸對 n. The opposite bank of river: — no kawaji.
キシィン 高深 間遺 n. Contributions, or offerings to temples: — suru; — no ese, one who makes an offering.
Syn. Kiyu, nọs.
キシィン 高深 建針 — suru, to apply leeches.
キシィン 高深 女神 n. Gods, divinities; spirits or manes of the dead: — rou.
キシィリ 泰 高麗 i.v. To content, disagree; to be in opposition; to clash, jar; to quarrel: yome to shțote ga teune ni kishirau.
キシィリャウ 高麗 t.v. i.q. kishiru.
キシィラス 高麗 t.v. To make a grating or clicking noise; to drive: karuma wo — te kuru.
キシィリュ 高麗 (i.v. and t.v. To rub; or grate against; to croak; to move with a clicking noise; to grind; funabuta wo —, to grate against each other, as two ships lying alongside and moved with the waves; to ga —, the door grates; mugi wo —, to grind corn.
キシィリュキ 高麗 腹質 n. Natural temperaments, disposition, temper, mind: — no warui, a bad-tempered man; — no kuse, the turn of mind.
Syn. Umaketsuki, Tachil.
キシィ 粉家 蒲所 = your house; also you: — sawa, you (to equals).
キシィョ 高麗 氣質 n. Temper, spirit, disposition, energy, mind: oni demo matsu, kii-sō na — da.
キシィョ 高麗 起請 n. A vow, oath, ordeal: yugishō, hot water ordeal; higishō, fire ordeal.
キシィョ 高麗 祭前 (hata no shirushi) n. The insignia, figure, or marks of a flag.
キシィィョ-デイ 高麗ウダイ 気質現 n. Meteorological observatory.
キシィィョ-オク リ キシ屋ガク 気質学 n. Meteorology.
キシィィョハジメ 高麗号 音吉 始編 n. The first writing in the new year.
キシィィョク 高麗気色 n. (coll.) The state of one's feelings, spirits, health: — ga waruri, to feel unwell, or in a bad humour; — ga yoi, to be cheerful.
Syn. Ambai, Kokoronochi.
キシィィョク キショ高麗 肌色 (netaru iro) n. A starred, farnished countenance or appearance.
キシィィョム 高麗ウモノ 音起文 n. An in- denture; a written contract, bond; a written oath or vow.
Syn. Seshin.
キシィィョウ 粉家 気質 n. (med.) Emphysema.
キシィィョウ 粉家 鳴 (tahi no urei) n. The lonesome and solitary feeling of a stranger.
キソ 高索基盤 n. Foundation; basis: — wo kataku shite hajimeru.
キソ 粉製 — suru, to commence suit.
キソ 粉製 — suru, to send as a present; to present.
キソ-ハジメ 高索ハジメ n. The first wearing of official dress at the new year.
キソト 高索 n. Competition; emulation.
キソト 競争 n. Competition; emulation; a race.
キソト-オウ 競争競争 n. To emulate, compete, strive to excel, contend for mastery: tagai-ni bunrei wo —.
キソト-ガリ 高索ヲガリ n. Hunting for divers- sion (either animals or plants).
キソト-ガリ 高索ヲガリ n. A boat race.
キソク 高索 規制 n. A rule, law: — wo tateru, to make a rule; — dori, according to rule; fukisoku, irregular; abnormal.
キソク 高索 足置 n. i.q. kezuri-bana.
KITANABIRE, -RU キタナビレル i.v. (coll.) To be dirty, foul, mean, base, or low.

KITANAGE キタナゲ - naru, dirty; filthy; unclean.

KITANAI, -KI-KU-SHI キタナイ 略 adj. Dirty, foul, filthy; mean, base, despisable; kitanai kimono, dirty clothes; kitanakunaru, to become dirty; kitanakute kirarenai, it is so dirty I cannot wear it; kitanō gozorimasu, it is dirty; kitanakara, it is not dirty.

KITANAMI, -MU キタナム t.v. To consider or regard as filthy or unclean; to fear that a thing may be dirty: doro wo kitanume hadashi ni narazū.

KITANAKU キタナク adj. Northern quarter or directions; also the wife of a noble.

KITANAKU-MANDOKORO キタナマンドコロ 北政所 n. The wife of a sekke, or kwamakuro.

KITASHIRASHI, or KITASHI, -SU キタサラス (caust. of kitari) To cause to, or let come; to attract, draw, or bring: tore hito wo —, to cause people to come from afar.

KITARU, -RU キタル来 i.v. To come: kitaru toshi, the coming year, next year; kitaru fū no, the coming fifteenth day of the month.

KITCHI キッチ n. Salt.

KITCHIJO キッチョ n. Plain, unfigured paper: — no komi.

KITAI キタイ n. North; kitai na hō, north side or region; kitai kaze, north wind; kitai ga fukur, it blows from the north.

KITAI, -RO キタイ 鋳 t.v. To harden or temper by pounding, as iron; to forge; to admonish, scold: kodomo wo kitaete yaru.

KITAGOCHI キタゴチ 北風風 n. North-east wind.

KITAI キタイ adj. (yo ni mare na) Strange; rare; uncommon; wonderful: kitai na koto, a strange thing.

Kita キタ n. North, to north.

KittEN キテン adj. Clever; quick-witted: — no kiitu hito, a quick-witted person; — no ti; — no wari.

Kito キトー adv. i.q. kitto, positively; certainly; soon; unexpectedly; hastily.

Kito キト adv. i.q. kito, to plot, plan.

Kito キト n. Prayer; supplication to the kami: — wo suru, to pray.

Kito キタ n. (med.) The glans penis.

Kitow の キトウ n. A fox; i.q. kiten; wari, — ni hame nan, I wish a fox would eat that cock.

Kito キト n. A fox; i.q. kiten; wari, — ni hame nan, I wish a fox would eat that cock.

Kisho キショ n. Salt.

Kita キタ n. North, to north.

Kita キター adj. Strange; severe; intense; harsh; sturdy; stout-hearted; manly.
kit

K kitsuke キツケ切付 n. Anything which cheers or enlivens the spirits; a cordial: — no kuwcidatte, a cordial medicine.

Kitsunekoji キツネこじょうび n. A saddle-cloth.

Kitsune キツネ n. A fox.

Kitsune-bai キツネ白 The Bidens parviflora.

Kitsuneki キツネ背狐火 n. Jack with a lantern.

Kitsuneno-chaibukuro キツネノチャブクロ a large kind of mosquito.

Kitsunenuki キツネヌキ n. A person possessed by a fox.

Kitsune-ya キツネ屋 n. An arrow which makes no noise when shot.

Kitsusuki キツスキ n. A wood-pecker, i.q. takubokuchō.

Kittachi-te キタチテ立 i.v. (coll.) To be precipitous, steep, abrupt: kono yama wa kitatte iru, this mountain is steep.

Kissan キサン n. A fete day, holiday.

Kitten キテン詰申る n. Stations, ranks, or positions in life.

Kittate キタテ n. A precipice: — ni noboru.

Kittte キッテ切手 n. A passport; a pass; a ticket; a certificate; a postage stamp, bank note.

Kittgata キッテ達 adv. (coll.) Certainly; positively; without fail; attentively; fixedly: — kaishimau, will certainly return it; — sō ka, is it positively so? — oboete tya, mind and don't forget it; — mieru, to look attentively at; — shikan suru, to attentively consider.

Kittsui キッスイ adv. (coll.) Certain; positively; without fail; attentively; fixedly: — kaishimau, will certainly return it; — sō ka, is it positively so? — oboete tya, mind and don't forget it; — mieru, to look attentively at; — shikan suru, to attentively consider.

Kittsu キッス adv. (coll.) Certain; positively; without fail; attentively; fixedly: — kaishimau, will certainly return it; — sō ka, is it positively so? — oboete tya, mind and don't forget it; — mieru, to look attentively at; — shikan suru, to attentively consider.

Kiwa キワ 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; shiki-giwa ni watta, to be at the point of death; sono — ni natte nunjū suru, when that time comes you will have trouble; tachi-giwa, point of starting; — ga tatsu, to be separate, or distinct; to be rough (in speaking); yagotonotaki —, high rank.

Kiwaide キワイ待待待い n. A kind of bark used in dyeing yellow, and as a medicine, Evdodia glauca.

Kiwaichi-te キワイチい立 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: mizu 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 no to.

Kiwarda キワダ adj. Well defined; distinct; conspicuous.

Kiwardaki-ku キワダ駅 adj. Same as kiwaichi-te.

Kiwaikichi-ku キハキチ駅 adj. Formal; ceremonious; punctilious; clear; plain; conspicuous: — ku toritetsukau.

Kiwarmari-ku キハマル駅 i.v. To be defined, determined, settled, fixed, limited, finished, ended; come to the last extremity, utmost point: toki ga —, the time is fixed; nai ni —, it is settled that there is none; tō-ka ni —, it is fixed on the tenth day; hito no inochi wa kisamari ari, the length of a man's life is fixed.

Kiwadari キワダ込adj. Certain; positively; without fail; attentively; fixedly: — kaishimau, will certainly return it; — sō ka, is it positively so? — oboete tya, mind and don't forget it; — mieru, to look attentively at; — shikan suru, to attentively consider.

Kiwa kimono キハ着物 n. Act of deciding anything: katana no — wo tekuferu, to fix the date when a sword was made, also to decide on the maker.

Kiwa-te キハ待待待い t.v. To define, determine, decide, fix, establish, settle; to end, finish, exhaust; to carry to the utmost; to investigate thoroughly; nichigen wo kiwameru, to fix a day; hō wo —, to establish a rule; nided wo —, to fix the price; kotoba wo kisameti yoku, to exhaust language in explaining.

Kiwadari キワダ込 adj. Definitely; positively; assuredly; must; exceedingly.

Kiwa, or Kiwame キハ込 n. The limit, border, boundary, confines: inochi no —, the limit of life; umi no —.

Kiwami キハ込 n. The limit, border, boundary, confines: inochi no —, the limit of life; umi no —.
KIYORAKU きよろる adv. To carve
KIZAMISHI きざみし n. A kind of persimmon that ripens on the tree.
KIZAMISHI きざみし n. Stairs; steps; i.q. kizashishi.
KIZARASHI きざらし n. A kind of persimmon that ripens on the tree.
KIZARASHI きざらし n. Same as kizashishi.
KIZASHI きざし n. A kind of persimmon that ripens on the tree.
KIZASHI きざし n. Stairs; steps; i.q. kizashishi.
KIZASHI きざし n. A kind of persimmon that ripens on the tree.
KIZASHI きざし n. Stairs; steps; i.q. kizashishi.
KIZASHI きざし n. A kind of persimmon that ripens on the tree.
KIZASHI きざし n. Stairs; steps; i.q. kizashishi.
KIZASHI きざし n. A kind of persimmon that ripens on the tree.
KIZASHI きざし n. Stairs; steps; i.q. kizashishi.
KIZOatem. A kind of owl.

KIZOZ neg. of kizu, not wear.

KIZU キズ木鬼 n. Nobleman; nobility.

KIZME キズメ n. Dyed a yellow color.

KIZME キズメ n. The first wearing of new clothes.

KIZU キズ h.n. A wound, hurt, sore; (th) a blemish, defect: — wo ukeru, to be wounded, hurt. Syn. kuga.

KIZUI キズ井気酒 (coll.) Selfish; seeking one's own pleasure or convenience; self-willed: — na hito; — ni mono wo suru.

KIZUKAI キズカイ気遣 n. Concern; care; solicitude; anxiety; apprehension: — wo suru, to feel anxious; — wa nai, to have no concern.

KIZUKARE キズカ栖美生表紙 n. A kind of unglazed paper.

KIZUKASHI, -KI-KU キズカ漢イ adj. Causing anxiety, concern, care, or solicitude.

KIZUKU, -RU キズク t.v. To call attention to, put in mind.

KIZUKU, -RU キズク袋 t.v. To build or construct with stones or earth, as a wall, castle, fort, or embankment: daitas wo — , to construct a battery; date wo —.

KIZUGAMI キズガミ生漆無色 n. A kind of unglazed paper.

KIZUMARU, -RU キズマ録勇 i.v. To be under restraint; uncomfortable; to feel solicitous or not free and easy.

KIZUMI, -RU キズム i.v. Same as kizumu.

KIZUNA キズナ縫 n. Bond; cord (mostly used figuratively) as: on ai no — ni hakaruru, to be drawn by the cords of kindness and love.

KIZUTA キズタ n. Evergreen ivy.

KIZUTSUKI, -KU キズツキ t.v. or i.v. To wound, hurt, injure: hito ni —, to wound a person.

KIZUTSUKI, -KI-KU-SHI キズツキ気死 adj. Resolute; stout-hearted; of great fortitude, nerve or endurance; heartless; unfeeling.

Ko コ子 n. A child; the young of anything: — wo harinu, to be pregnant; — wo una, to bring forth a child; — wo orow, to produce abortion; — wo nakeru, to beget a child; — wo ageru, id.; — wo nagasu, to miscarry; — wo motte shiru oya no on, (prov.) when you have a child yourself you will know the love of a parent.

Ko コ子 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 コ子 A particle prefixed to words to give them a diminutive sense, as: koyumi, a little bow; kobune, a small boat; ko-nusubito, a
terfer; ko-ushi, a small cow or calf. Sometimes it enhances the meaning, as: ko-gitama, very dirty; ko-gire ni onna, a pretty woman; kobayaka, very fast.

Ko コ粉 n. Fine powder of anything: mugino-ko, flour; soba-ko, buckwheat meal; konen-ko, rice flour; ko ni suru, to pulverize; kome wo ko ni hiku, to grind rice.

Ko コ子 (coll. cont. of kaiho) n. A silk-worm: — wo ki, to feed silk-worms; oka sama.

Ko コ木 n. A tree: ko no shita kage, the shade of a tree; ko no moto, at the foot of a tree; ko wo ma, 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. mukashi, antic.

Ko コ子 (mukashiho) n. An orphan, solitary, alone: toku ko waruzu kawaruzu towaru ari, virtue is not solitary, it must have neighbors.

Ko コ此 or コ此 (cont. of kore) pron. This: — wo kare, i.e. kore wo.

Ko コ故 (saki no) The late, the deceased: ko Saigo, the late Saigo; ko udaijin, the late minister.

Kō コ久 n. A period of five days, of which there are three in one ki, and seventy-two in a year.

Kō コ更 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.: shiki, the first watch, until eight o'clock; ni-kō, san-kō, shi-kō, go-kō; kō ga takeru, it is growing late.

Kō コ父 n. The back; used also to designate the first in quality or order: kame 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 shita no wa kō-otsu nashi, these goods are all of one quality; kō-otsu wo tsukeru, to designate the good and the bad, or the qualities of things.

Kō コ久 n. Metallic ores, minerals: — wo hori-datsu, to mine, dig out ores; kōzan, mine of ore, mineral region; kō-fu, miner; kōzan-goku, mineralogy or art of mining; kōzan no sambutsu, products of mines, minerals, ores.

Kō コ女 (kimi) n. Lord; master; Mr.; a title of nobility, = duke; public: — sai, public debt; Mito =, Prince Mito; Ōkubo =, Mr. Ōkubo.

Kō コ女 n. Filial piety, obedience to parents: oya ni kō wo tsukuru, to obey one's parents in all things, and to the utmost of one's power; fu-kō, disobedient; kō wa ban-zen ko chō de okonai no moto, filial piety is the chief of all virtues and the spring of all right conduct; kōshi, obedient son; — jo, obedient daughter.

Kō コ女 n. Actions of merit, worth, or excellence; actions worthy of praise; talent, ability, virtue: kō wo nanu, to perform
meritorious actions: — wo tateru (id.); kō wo teimu, to multiply worthy deeds, to become more skillful, to improve; kō no nai hito, one that has never done anything worthy of praise; rō shite kō nashi, much labor for nothing; yabo ni mo — no mono (prov.), even a dunce has something in which he is skillful.

Syn. Tebara, Isao, Hatataki.

Kō わ n. Incense, fragrant or aromatic substances, perfume: — wo tuku, to burn incense, to perfume, to fumigate; — wo tomeru, to keep perfumery about one's person; — wo kuyuran, to fumigate with an aromatic.

Kō わ 鶴 n. A stork, i.e. kōzuru.

Kō わ (cont. of kahu) adv. So, thus, in this manner: kō seyo, or kō shi naware, do it so; kō shite, thus, by so doing, kō shite kō surya kō maru koto to shiritsu kō shite kō natta, while I knew that by so doing such would be the case, by so doing have come to it; kō de, in this way, thus.

Kō わ 女 (yokki) adj. Good, fine, handsome, beautiful: — danishi, a handsome man; — jimbonten, a fine man.

Kō わ 高 高 adj. High, advanced, exalted, eminent; excellent: — ne, old age; — ku, high price; — i, high rank; — kowan, high office; — sai, eminent talents; go —, your excellent judgment.

Kō わ 講 (nakuma) n. A society, club, fraternity; a feast, celebration; iisshinō.

Kō わ 講 (negawakura) I pray, request, beseech, please (see kō); — ware ni miseyo, please let me see it; — wa ga tame ni kore wo nase, please do this for me.

Kō わ 上 (kami) The chief head (of a department): kō no kimi; — no toko.

Kō わ 候 n. 2nd order of nobility —marquis.

Kō わ 武 n. 2nd order of nobility —marquis.

Kō わ 武 n. 2nd order of nobility —marquis.

Kō わ 武 n. 2nd order of nobility —marquis.

Kō わ 武 n. 2nd order of nobility —marquis.

Kō わ 武 n. 2nd order of nobility —marquis.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. The name of an ancient gold coin, — four ichibun, or one ryo.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. Elliptical in shape, like a koban.

Koban カブラン n. Slightly offended; slight degree of resentment: — ga tatsu, to feel offended, miffed.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. The name of an ancient gold coin, — four ichibun, or one ryo.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. Elliptical in shape, like a koban.

Koban カブラン n. Slightly offended; slight degree of resentment: — ga tatsu, to feel offended, miffed.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. The name of an ancient gold coin, — four ichibun, or one ryo.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. Elliptical in shape, like a koban.

Koban カブラン n. Slightly offended; slight degree of resentment: — ga tatsu, to feel offended, miffed.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban カブラン n. A kind of waterfowl, Gallinula.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. The name of an ancient gold coin, — four ichibun, or one ryo.

Koban ニキ カブラン n. Elliptical in shape, like a koban.

Koban カブラン n. Slightly offended; slight degree of resentment: — ga tatsu, to feel offended, miffed.
KOBURU コブル i.v. To spill, to run over, overflows; to shed, as tears; to drop from being too full: mizu ga koboreru, the water spills out; fude no sumi ga —, the ink drops from the pen; namida ga —.

Syn. 入る.

KOBORAI-ZAIBAI コブライザバイ Ducks (gyō ko) n. The turning out to be fortunate of what at first appeared only a misfortune; unexpected good fortune; a good chance; a fortunate coincidence: — to waru.

KOBOSHI コボシ n. A slop-basin.

KOBOSHI-su コボシす t.v. To spill, shed; to make run over; to pour out; to complain; to grumble: mizu wo —, to spill, or pour out water; namida wo —, to shed tears; sumi wo kobosu na, don’t spill the ink; sonna ni kobosu na, don’t grumble so much.

KON コン n. A wen, fleshy tumor, excretion lump: — ga debita, has a wen; ki no —, an excretion growing on a tree.

KON コン i.q. kombu.

KON コン鼓舞 (odateru) — suru, to stir up, instigate, incite.

KON コン荒廃 (are heteru) n. Desolation; destruction: — suru, to destroy.

KOBUTE ボン n. A kind of snare or trap for catching small birds, or small animals.

KOBUTSU ボン数 n. The college of engineering.

KOBUKAI, -KI-KU コブカイ 染深 adj. Densely wooded and shady; — kibukai.

KOBURO コブロー子宮 n. The womb.

Syn. 入る, 酔う, SHIKYU.

KOBUN コブン古文 (furui furumi) Ancient writings; ancient form of Chinese characters.

KOBUN コブン子分 n. (coll.) The part or place of a child; an apprentice, protégé; a person belonging to a laborer’s guild, the chief of which is called oya-pan, or oya-kata.

KOBUN コブン公文 n. An official document.

KOBUN コブン告文 (tenge-bumi) n. A letter sent by the Emperor to the god of miya, with directions as to the performance of his duties.

KOBURA コブラ i.q. komura.

KOBUKI コブキ 松鼠 n. Small size; kono tōkuri yori kobuki no ga yoi, a bottle of a smaller size than this is better; kore wa — da.

KOBUKI コブキ小雀 n. A little shower of rain, or fall of snow: ame ga — ni nattu.

KOBUSHI コブシ卵 n. The fist: — de butsud, to strike with the fist; — wo nigiru, to make a fist.

KOBUSHI コブシ本節 n. A knot in wood, board, or tree; matsu —, a pine-knot.

KOBUSHI コブシ小節 n. A small lump or piece of dried bonito.

KOBUSHI コブシ幸災 n. The name of a flowering tree.

KOBUSHI コブシ香附子 n. The name of a medicine.

KOBUSHI コブシ小曹将校 n. Formerly the title of hatamoto, who had an income from 100 to 2,000 koku of rice, and who rendered no service to government; kobushkin-kin was the tax paid by this class of persons to government, amounting to one ryo for each 100 koku of rice.

KOBUSHI カブシ 諸司武所 n. The name of the military school formerly in Tokyō.

KOBUSHO カブショ 秀部省 n. Board of Public Works; also called Kubsusho (abolished in 1885).

KOBUTSU カブツ古物 (furuki mono) n. An ancient thing, antique: — ka, an antiquarian; — gaku, archaeology.

KOBUTSU カブツ労物 (coll. konomu mono) A thing one is fond of; dainties: watakushi wa mikon ga dai kobutsu de gozaru, I am exceedingly fond of oranges.

KOBUTSU カブツ礦物 n. Minerals: — gaku, mineralogy; — gakusha, a mineralogist.

KOKYO コウヨ 小倭 n. A small bag, of grain, sand, etc.

KOKO コチョ 古茶 n. Old tea; last year’s tea (same as hine-chu).

KOKO コチョ粉茶 n. Broken tea-leaves; tea-dust.

KOCHI コチ or KORI コチ 北 (kono ho) 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 コチ鰓 n. The ot-tail fish.

KOCHI コチ風 (higashi kaze) n. East wind: — kaze.

KOCHIRA コチラ (same as kochi) Here; this place; I, me.

KOCHITAI-KU コチタク 言痛 adj. Tedium; tiresome from slowness or length in speaking; prolix, prosy: — made ni, until it becomes tiring; kochitai iu, to talk until one is tired of it.

Syn. 楽重, むさし, 楽楽.

KOCHITAI 言憂 (kochityai) adv. Of or relating to the manner of planting, or standing; a grove: — ga yoi, the trees are planted in beautiful order; — no hima, the space between trees: — no kage, the shade of trees.

KOCHI コチ刀 n. A small sword.

KOCHI カンチ 矢刀 n. A road.

KOCHI カンチ 矢刀 n. A road.

KOCHI カン齐 坐制 n. The locust, — unsu.

KOCHI コチ刀 n. Trees (in relation to the manner of planting, or standing); a grove: — ga yoi, the trees are planted in beautiful order; — no hima, the space between trees; — no kage, the shade of trees.

KOCHI MARU 古代 (furuki yo) Ancient times.

KOCHI MARU 古代 n. The dish of an incense cup.
Kōdai クッダマイ 幅大 adv. Great, vast, extensive, bountiful: — no go on arigataku zouji soro, I thank you for your great kindness; — muhen, vast and boundless; — naru megumi.

Kōdai コダマイ 後代 (uochi no yor) Future generations: — no imashine ni naru, to become a warning to —. Syn. Kōsēki.

Kodama コダマ 音霊 n. (lit. the spirit of trees) An echo: — ni hibiku, there is an echo.

Kodama-gin コダマギン 小玉録 n. A round or bullet-shaped coin.

Kodami コダミ Same as kona tabi.


Kōdan コダマン 星chant n. An altar for burning incense.

Kodate コダ太 木箱 n. Making a shield of a tree; screening one's self by getting behind a tree: kate, no matsu wo — ni toru, he screened himself behind a pine tree.

Kodatsu コダツリ 造 n. Verbal message: — suru, to give or send a verbal message.

Kodawari, -bu コダワール i.v. To hinder, prevent; to obstruct; to hold or persist in one's opinion; to object: toyu no naka ni kodawaru mono ga aru, there is something obstructing the pipe: — te shōchū senru. Syn. Kōban, JAMO WO SURU, SAMATAGERU, NIHARU, ITRUNORU.

Kōdei コデイ 物況 (kakawari nazumu) — suru, obstinately adhering to, as: monji ni — white ini wo ushianu, by obstinately adhering to the words to miss the meaning.

Kodenmari コデマリ n. The Spirea japonica.

Kōden コデン 香薫 n. Presents made to the friends of a deceased person: — wo yaru.

Kōdō コドウ 孝道 n. Filial piety, love and obedience to parents: — wo tsukuru; — ni omuku.


Kōdō コドウ 講堂 n. A house or temple for preaching, or discoursing in; a church, lecture-room.

Kōdō コドウ黄道 n. The apparent path or orbit of the sun; the ecliptic.

Kodoku コドク 孤獨 n. An orphan.

Syn. Minashigo.

Kodomo コドモ 子供 n. A child; children: kodomora, children; — shu, id.

Syn. Waramibe.

Kodomorashii, -ki-ku コドモライ adj. Like a child; in the manner of a child; childish.

Kōro コロ See kore.

Kōrei コレイ See kōyekii.

Kōru コロ 交付 (watashii) — suru, to deliver, give, hand over.

Kōru コル 公布 n. Public proclamation, declaration; public notice: — suru.

Kōru コル 古風 (mukashi no fi) n. Ancient custom, old fashions, antiquated, old-fashioned, antique: — na ie; — na hito.

Kōfu クウフ 幸福 (saiwai) n. Happiness; good fortune.

Kōfu クウフ 降伏 — suru, to submit, yield, surrender.

Syn. Kōsan.

Kōfunaku クフンマク 興奨薬 n. (med.) Stimulant medicines.

Kōge, -bu クガヘル i.v. To consider, reflect; i.q. kangaeru.

Kogai コガイ n. Feeding or taking care of silk-worms.

Kogai クガイ 等 n. An ornament made of shell, worn by women in the hair; also, two iron rods carried in the scabbard of the short sword, used as chopsticks.

Kogai コガイ 子飾 n. An indented servant (boy or girl); the condition of one brought up in the master's house.

Kogai クガイ 酔侶 n. Public-spirited.

Kogame クガメ n. A servant girl who takes care of silk-worms.

Kogaku クガク 造塯 (gakumon no keiko) n. — Lesson; recitation; exercise: yakusho —, exercises in translating; ci-sho —, exercises in reading English books.


Kogaku クガク 造塯 n. Future instruction, warning; a pupil, learner: — n. tame ni shinsho, to chastise, as a lesson for time to come.

Kogaku, -ru クガクル i.v. To be shaded or hidden by trees: kogakuretaru iwa-shimizu, a rocky fountain of clear water hidden amongst the trees.

Kogakuryo コガクリョウ 学寨 n. Polytechnic school.

Kogamo コガモ n. The teal, Querquedula creecca.

Kogano コガノ 顔顔 n. Ruddy or rosy-faced: — nobishōen, a ruddy and beautiful youth.

Kogan コガウ 顔顔 (atsu kao) Brazen-faced; shameless; impudent.

Kogane コガネ 金 (kin) n. (lit. yellow metal) Gold.

Koganenushi コガネヌシ n. A kind of beetle of a shining green color.

Kogarashi コガラシ n. An early winter wind.

Kogane, -ru コガレュ i.v. To be charred, scorched, burnt, blackened with fire; to long, or pine for; to love ardently: meshi ga kogareta, the rice is burnt; ko ga haka ni —, the child pine after its mother; onna ni —.

Kogare, -ku クガレキ i.v. Having the smell of being burnt, charred and stinking.

Kogare, -ku クガレク i.v. To make of charcoal and stick to the pot, or pan; to be scorched, charred.

Kogashi コガシ n. A kind of food made of parched meal.

Kogashi, -bu クガス 菓 n. To char, sear, burn, or blacken with fire; to inflame, or excite with passion: kuro kemuri ten wo ko-
KOGI-TORI, -RU コギトリー t.v. To pluck up by the roots.
KOGI-WATARI, -RU コギワタリ 潜渡 i.v. To scull or row across.
KOGO コゴ 古語 (fururi kotoba) n. An ancient or obsolete word; ancient language; ancient saying.
KOGO ウガウ行伍 (sono) n. The ranks, order (of soldiers): - wo tadasu kiuru.
KOGO ウガウ 香花 n. A box for holding incense, - kōbuke.
KOGO ウガウ 星后 n. The Wife of the Mikado, also called kisaki, chūgū, Empress.
KOGO ウガウ 交合 (majicerari) n. Sexual intercourse or commerce; cotton: - nan yo no ー.

Syn. Kōsetsu.

KOGO ウガウ 契合 n. Fornication.
KOGO, -RU コゴル 燃 i.v. Benumbed; chilled; stiff with cold; frozen: - te ga kogoeta, hands are numb with cold; - kōki shino ni ー.

KOGO-JIN ゴゴエジ 凍死 n. Frozen to death: - suru.

KOGOME コゴメ 小米 n. Broken rice: - ishi, fine pebbles.

KOGOME, -RU コゴメ 潜 i.v. To bow, bend the head: - kōmanu.

KOGOMI コゴミ i.v. Pregnant, with young (of animals).

KOGOMI, -RU コゴミ 潜 i.v. (coll.) To congeal, conglutinate, curdle.

Syn. Katamaru.

KOGOSHI コゴシ 小脻 n. A slight bow to a superior: - wo kogumnu, to stand in a bowing posture.

KOGOSHI コガシ 小格子 n. A low prostitute house.

KOGOUSHIKI, -RU-SHI カガシキッジ adj. Dreadful, awful, sublime, inspiring awe.

KOGO コゴ 小山 n. Grumbling; fault-finding; scolding: - wo kī, to get a scolding; - wo itu, to find fault, to scold; - wo ize, without complaining.

KOGOYAKASHI, -SU コゴヤカス令状 (caust. of kagoeru) To cause to be chilled or benumbed; to freeze.

KOH カウ 香木 n. Utensils used in burning incense, or in fumigating with aromatics.

KOGO ウガウ 皇后 i.q. kōno, the Empress.

KOGO ウガウ 虎口 (tora no kuchi) Tiger's mouth; the entrance to a camp; the warmest part of a battle.

KOGO ウガウ 九口 (kyū no kuchi) A mouth: - de mono wo kū, to eat in a delicate, affected manner.

KOGO ウガウ 虎口 (tora no kuchi) Tiger's mouth; the entrance to a camp; the warmest part of a battle.

Syn. KOGI, -RU コギ, -RU コギ 窪 (coll.) To charge, haggle, or haggle in buying; to beat down the price: - ne wo ー.

Syn. Negiri.
KōgōWERI カフチェリ n. A cord made of twisted paper.
Kōn 蛟翁 n. Candidate for office: — sō, id.
Kōnō 蛟介公著 Public law; criminal law; bunikoku —, international law; law of nations; — gokusha, a publicist.
Kōnō 蛟介公著 n. A report or information issued by a department or bureau to the public, as consular reports, etc.
Kōhō 柯偉川 adj.: A kind of waterlily, Nuphar japonica; i.e. kawahone.
Kōhō 柯偉川 n. A tool used in carving the shell of the tortoise.
Kōnō 蛟介公著 n. The judgment or opinion of the public: — ni nukuseru, to submit anything to the judgment of the public.
Kōi 祝 <= a river fish, the carp, Cyprinus haematopterus.
Kōi 祝 n. Manure; same as koyashi.
Kōi 祝 n. Love, generally that between the sexes: — no shi-kusuru, to make love; — wo suru, to love; — no uta, a love song; — ni jōge hedate nashi.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōtō 柯湳 n. worksheet: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. The practical: — suru, to openly or publicly.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
Kōi 祝 n. New. Work; employment; industries: — wo okonu, to encourage all kinds of work.
Kōi 祝 n. Encouraging: industries or enterprise: — giukō, industrial bank; — shōhon, capital used for encouraging industrial works.
Kōi 祝 n. An entertaining performance or amusement: shibai wo kōyō suru, to get up theatrical performances: — ba.
KOI-MANERI-KU コヒマチ子屠招 t.v. To call, invite, bid.
Syn. SHOBAI SURU.
KOIMAROBI-RU コイマロ部 i.v. To toss about in bed, as unable to sleep through anxiety.
KOI-MOTOZE-RU コヒモトレ求乞 i.v. To ask for, implore, beseech, entreat.
KON カウイ恩物 (torae hito) — suru, to arrest, seize, apprehend for crime; — serareta, to be arrested; — jo, an order for arrest.
KON コウイ後胤 n. Descendant; posterity. Syn. SHINSON.
KON カウイ呈尾 n. Posternity of the Mikado.
KON カウイ光陰 n. (lit. light and shade) Time: — ya no gotoku; — wo tawarayu, to waste time; tatsuura ni — wo okuru, to spend time uselessly.
Syn. TOKI.
KON コウイ後裔 (nachi no taiyori) n. Future opportunity (in writing); at another time: — nai — wo goishi soro, I will write you again.
KON-NEGAI-AU コヒガガ求 ei t.v. To beg for, earnestly request or desire; to pray for.
KON-NEGAIKUWA コヒガガハ求 adv. I earnestly pray that: — I pray you; please.
KON-INU コイ犬 n. A young dog, pup.
KON-OTOKO コヒオトコ男愛 n. A lover.
KOTSU コイサ n. The thickness, density, consistence.
KON-ISHI コイ石 n. Small stone; pebble.
KONISHI-KO/RU コヒ方言 s.i. To long for; to desire earnestly to see, think fondly of; — koyu wo —, to be homesick.
Syn. SHITAI.
KOISHI-KI-KU コヒイ恋 adj. That which is absent and thought of with love, desire, longing, or fondness: yoa ga —; — wo tawari, to long to see one's parents; furusato ga —, thinking fondly of one's native place; koishiki nukashi wo omot-samu, to think fondly of old times; koishiku omowaru, do not fondly think of, or feel any regard for.
Syn. NATSEKASHI, YUKISHI, SHITASHI.
KOISHIKA コイシ茶 n. The longing, desire or love felt for an absent one.
KOISHI-KAI-AU コヒタ方言 s.i. To long after, pine for, or desire to see: — wo —, to pine for a child.
KOISHI-KO Rokuro 肥豚 n. (coll.) A person who collects manure.
Syn. KOJIYA.
KOISHI-KO リツ this This fellow; this one; this thing.
Syn. KOYATSU.
KOISHI OR KO-TO カウイ此云 dem. pron. This; this kind; this way; this manner: — mono, this kind of a thing; — tori, this way.
Syn. KONOYONSHI.
KOISHI-KU コオケル 賴受 t.v. To ask and get; to obtain by request: muraume wo yuihira ni koi-ikeru.
KOISHI-WAZURAI コヒヲヲラ 暮煩 n. Love-sickness.
KOISHI-WAZURAI-AU コヒヲヲヲラ 暮煩 i.v. To be love-sick; to pine for: onna wo omote koi-wazuran.
KOISHI-KO 故事 (furukoto) n. Ancient customs and things; antiquities: — wo shiru hito, an antiquarian.
KOISHI-KO 居士 A lay Buddhist; a retired scholar; also an honorable title given by Buddhists to deceased believers.
KOISHI-KO 親鉢 (katakoto jitsu suru) — suru, firmly to decline; refuse stoutly.
KOISHI-KO 故事 (yoki koto) n. A good or virtuous act: — wa mon wo idezu aku-ji wa sensui wo hashiru (prov.).
KOISHI-KO 現工事 n. A work; that which is being done; construction: — tetsudou no —, the work of constructing a railway.
KOISHI-KO 素子子 n. A kind of orange.
KOISHI-KO 小路 n. A small or narrow side-street.
KOISHI-KO 野 n. Barm or yeast, made by the fermentation of rice or barley in the process of making sake or soy.
KOISHI-KO 武具 — suru, to punish, as a child or servant.
KOISHI-KO 純風 国 i.v. To be troubled, tired.
KOISHI-KO 純風 世 t.v. To pray, as with a lever; to gouge; to root up: kawa de ishi wo —, to pry up a stone with a hoe; — ano wo —, to gouge out a hole.
KOISHI-KO 純風 世 i.v. (coll.) To increase, grow more severe; to be more confirmed; to be more addicted to: yamai ga —, the disease grows worse and worse; sake ga —, to become more and more fond of sake.
Syn. TSUNOBE, ZICHU SURU.
KOISHI-KO, OR-ZURU カウスザ 難 n. To die (used only of persons of high rank).
KOISHI-KO, OR-ZURU カウスザ 難 i.v. To die (used only of persons of high rank).
KOISHI-KO, OR-ZURU カウスザ 難 t.v. To pray up; to lift with a lever.
KOISHI-KO, OR-ZURU カウスザ 難 t.v. To pray open.
KOISHI-KO, OR-ZURU カウスザ 難 n. A shallow box for holding barm.
KOISHI-KO, OR-ZURU カウスザ 難 i.v. To pray apart.
KOISHI-KO, OR-ZURU カウスザ 難 n. One that begs for food; a beggar.
Syn. OROMO, MONO-MORAI.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 難 n. High price.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 難 n. An ancient; a man of ancient times; (fam) a deceased person; — the late.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 行人 n. Envoy; ambassador; traveler.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 行人 n. Workman.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 荒神 n. The god of the kitchen.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 難 i. To be slow, tedious.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 難 t.v. To be slow, tedious.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 難 adj. (coll.) Tendious; tiresome from slowness; proxim: haanashi ga —; koi-jirettaku mono wo inu hito.
KOISHI-KO コウスザ 難 n. The metal or horn tip on the end of a scabbard.
コオロゴ "coke n. (coll.) Fool; dunce: — na hito, foolish person: — ni suru, to make a fool of: — ni saretu, to be made a fool of; koke-koke shita.

KOKAI コウカリ 赤海 (akai umi) n. The Red sea.

KOKAI カウカリ 赤海 (umi wo wataru) Crossing the ocean; navigation: — jutsu, the science of navigation.

KOKAN カウカリ 赤海 (umidari) n. A fine fellow.

KOKASHI, SU コカス t.v. To throw down, throw off, or away: kunе wo osobi no hi yе —, to throw away money in useless pleasures.

Koke コケ n. Scales of a fish or serpent; — wo hiku, to scale.

Syn. urokо.

Koke コケ n. (coll.) Fool; dunce: — na hito, foolish person: — ni suru, to make a fool of: — ni saretu, to be made a fool of; koke-koke shita.

KOKUTAI コカタイ 図形体 Solid; hard: — narу mono, solid bodies.

KOKUSHI, SU コクシ i.v. To be moss-covered, overgrown with moss: kokemushitaru haka; kokemushitaru yane.

KOKU コクン 沖 n. A deed of sale or purchase of land: — jо, id.

KOKU コクン 沖見 (usuhorи) n. One who looks after; a guardian: — suru, to act as guardian to a child; — ni naru.

Koken コケン 改転 (kikime) n. Virtue; efficacy.

KOKERA コケラ n. (coll.) The scales of fish, same as koke.

KOKERABUKI コケラブキ 様々 n. A kind of roofing with shingles, where the shingles are several layers deep.

KOKETSU コケツ 固結 (kотamari mushaboru) Combination, union, coagulation, banding together: tsuyu ga — shitе nikogori ni narу.

KOKETSU-MAROBITSU コケツマロビップ adv. Fall- ing and rolling over: — koke-kitarу.

Kök コロキ 霧気 n. Way or manner of speaking; kind of language, in a bad sense: — hageshiku mono wo yу.

Kokki コキ 高貴 (takaku tatтоshi) High and noble: — na hitо, a person of high rank and noble family.

Kokki コキ 高木 n. (coll.) A kind of red wood.

KOKI コキ 香気 n. Fragrance; perfume: odor; aroma.

Syn. kaori.

KOKI コキ 香る See kai.

KOKI-KU コキ t.v. Same as koku, to mix, blend together: — chirasu, to mix and scatter; — maseru, to mix together; — yoseru, to scrape together, to gather,
KOKO コウコ 江湖 (yo no naka) n. The world, the public: — ni tsugaru, to inform the public; — no kunshi; — no shokun.
Koko コウコ 虎口 (tora no kuchi) n. The tiger's mouth, a place or condition of extreme danger: — no nan wo nogareru.
Ko-ko コウコ カウク (cont. of kaku-kaku) adv. So and so; thus and thus; — iu hanashi.
Kokō コウコ クウガ クウラ (cont. of kokora mokochi) n. The feelings, sensations, spirits: — ga warui, to feel unwell; — okureru, to feel cowardly; — yuge ni mieru, appeared to be pleased.

Syn. KIBUN, KISHOKU, KI-ΑI, AMARAI.
Kokoda, or Kokodaku ココダ 許多 Many: — no tsumi, many sins: — amata.
Kokōu コウクウ クウウ クウモンクウ 皇后宫 n. The mother of the Emperor; queen dowager.
Kokoro コウコロ クウルクウ 皇帝 n. A country governed by a king; kingdom, monarchy.
Kokoro コウコロ コモト 此云 This place, here; — ko-
Kokon ココン 古今 (mukashi to ima) n. Ancient and modern times: — ni maraneru hito; — shi, a collection of ancient and modern poetry.
Kokon ココン タウコン 昔々 n. Twilight.

Syn. TASOGARE.
Kokonoka ココンカ 九日 adv. Ninth day of the month, or nine days.
Kokonokase ココンカサテ n. Same as kokonye.
Kokonosu ココンソ Ninety.
Kokotoshi ココンソ テジし n. Nine: — deki, nine o'clock; anciently, twelve o'clock, M.
Kokoven ココンソ 丸重 n. The Mikado's palace; so called from his nine inclosures.
Kokora ココーラ adv. Hereabouts; about this place: — ni de ga attake, there used to be a house about here.
Kokora ココーラ 許多 Many: — no toshi, many years: — amata.
Kokoro ココロ 心 n. The heart; the mind, will, thought, affection, reason, meaning, significance: — suru, to be mindful, careful: — ni kakaru, to be anxious, concerned: — ni kakeru, to bear in mind, charge the mind with: — wo tekusuhite, with the whole heart; — ni kanu, to suit one's mind: — no nai hito, one without natural affection; a careless, thoughtless person; — jo —, the meaning of a character; — nan no — de ikatta ka wakaranai, I don't know why he became angry; — ni makasu, 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
Kokoro-ki  ココロキ 尽 念 n. Intention; purpose; mind; desire; inclination.
Kokorojiru  ココロジル 胸 n. Care; caution; attention.
Kokorokara  ココロックラ 胸 n. Brought on one's own.
Kokoroogara  ココロオガラ 自 (self of some evil).
Kokoro-kubari  ココロクバリ 心配 n. Vigilance; watchfulness; circumspecion.
Kokoro-madoi  ココロマドオ 心配 n. Perplexity; bewilderment; indecision.
Kokoro-makase-ni  ココロマカセ ニ 随意 (zui-i) adv. As one pleases, just as one likes, to his own mind.
Kokoro-miru  ココロミル 視 t.v. To try; prove; test; examine. Syn. tametsu.
Kokoro-mochi  ココロモチ 心志 n. The feelings, spirits; also in com. coll. slightly, little; — ga warui, to feel bad, or unwell; — da, it is pleasant.
Kokoro-ruke  ココロルケ n. Preparing the mind in expectation or in waiting for something; ina hyaku ga kuru kara — wo suru.
Kokoro-moto-nai-ki-ku  ココロモトナイ ク ヌ心元 adj. Feeling uneasy about, anxious, apprehensive; yo no ma no kaze ga —, am apprehensive the wind may blow to-night; kokoro motonaku omou, to feel concerned about.
Kokoronaiki-ku-shi  ココロナキ ク 什 adj. Without thought; indifferent; careless; without compassion.
Kokoro-narazu  ココロナラズ 不成心 n. Contrary to one's will, or desire; without wishing; — dete kaeru, contrary to his wishes he returned. Syn. hori-naku, futon-i.
Kokoro-ne  ココロネ 心根 n. Heart; disposition; temper.
Kokoro-nikui  ココロニクイ 心地 n. Lovely, desirable; — ku omou, to desire, love.
Kokoro-no-koma  ココロノコマ 心病 n. The thoughts, fancy, imagination; ni tazura yurusu nai, don't give the reins to your fancy.
Kokoro-o-ki  ココロオキ 尽心 adv. Without backwardness; without fear, or hesitation; without concealment, or reserve.
Kokoro-o-ki-naku  ココロオキナク 無尽心 adv. Without backwardness; without fear, or hesitation; without concealment, or reserve.
Kokoro-oki-naku  ココロオキナク adj. Reserved, reticent, backward.
Kokoro-o-ki-shi  ココロウキシ 来人心 n. Infanticide.
Kokoro-oki-ga  ココロオキガ 心時 n. Mistaken notion; misconception; insanity.
Kokoro-oki-i  ココロオキイ 心第 n. To be sad, troubled.
Kokoro-warui-ki-ru  ココロワルイキ ル adj. Feeling pained, unhappy, or uncomfortable.
Kokoro-yasui-ki-ku  ココロヤスイキ 心安 adj. Easy, not difficult; intimate; friendly; easy, free from care; kokoro-yasui hito, an intimate friend; — ku omou, to feel at ease.

KOKORO-ZASHI コッコロザッシ志 n. t.v. To purpose, intend, design; to aim at; to desire: Osaka ye kokorozashite yoku, to purpose going to Osaka.

KOKORO-ZASHI 心付 n. The purpose, intention, design, aim, motive, reason, desire, hope, ambition: — wo togeru, to succeed in one's aim; — no ōki hito, a person of great aims, an ambitious man; — aru hito, a person of good intentions; — wo hagemasu.; — wo hatasu.

KOKORO-ZUKAI コッコロツカイ 心附 n. Trouble of mind, solicitude, anxiety, perplexity, care: — wo suru, to be troubled about.

KOKORO-ZUKAI,NU コッコロツケ志 adv. Advice; counsel; putting in mind.

KOKORO-ZUKAI,NI 心付 n.i.v. To suddenly recollect or think of; to strike one's mind or attention; kokorozukai sagasu, suddenly recollecting to search for anything.

KOKORO-ZUMO 心腹 n. Thinking over; planning, reckoning, or estimating in the mind: — wo suru.

KOKORO-ZUROKYU 心うち adj. Unfeeling; hard-hearted; courageous; bold: — ku omou, to feel safe.

KOKORO-ZUNKU 心付 n. Advice; counsel; putting in mind.

KOKORO-ZUNI 心付 n. Syn. KOKORO-ZUMO, KOKORO-ZUKAI.

KOKORO-ZUNDEN 心腹 n. The whole state; — ni fure-teatsu, to proclaim through the whole state.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 n. Syn. SHIYAKU, KIN. 1. National advantage; the benefit of the country: — no tame ni yu-nyū sei wo mani. 2. Customs or manners of a country; national customs.

KOKUSAKU コッコサク国語 n. National literature, opp. to kangaiku; — sha, one learned in the literature of his own country — wagakusa.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 n. 1. The Brent goose. 2. The fixed time, appointed time; the time, hour: — dōri ni kuru, to come punctually to the time; — wo kimeru, to set a time.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国語 n. The language of a country; national language.

KOKUSHUKU コッコシュく国語 n. Cruelty; inhumanity: — wo kitakomaeru; — no, cruel; inhuman.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 n. Syn. SHIYAKU, KIN. 1. Kingdom, state, country, nation; ikkō, one state.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 n. Syn. KOKUSAI, KOKUSAI. 1. Kingdom, state, country, nation; ikkō, one state.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 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).

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 adv. Black: — byaku, black and white; (met.) right and wrong; — shoku, a black color; — jin, a black man; — ye, black clothes.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 n. The fourth of a Japanese hour, — half an hour English.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 adv. Black: — byaku, black and white; (met.) right and wrong; — shoku, a black color; — jin, a black man; — ye, black clothes.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 adv. Black: — byaku, black and white; (met.) right and wrong; — shoku, a black color; — jin, a black man; — ye, black clothes.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 adv. Black: — byaku, black and white; (met.) right and wrong; — shoku, a black color; — jin, a black man; — ye, black clothes.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 adv. Black: — byaku, black and white; (met.) right and wrong; — shoku, a black color; — jin, a black man; — ye, black clothes.

KOKUSAI コッコツイ国 adv. Black: — byaku, black and white; (met.) right and wrong; — shoku, a black color; — jin, a black man; — ye, black clothes.
KOKUSAI コクサイ 国外 n. The Japanese letters or kanji: — kai, translated into the kanji.

KOKUSAN コクサン 黒人 (kuroi hito) n. A black man, negro: — shu, the black race; the negro.

KOKUSAI コクサイ 国際 Disgrace or dishonor to one's country; national dishonor: — wo maneku; — ni waru.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Black leprosy; melas.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. The people of the country; the nation: — gun, the militia.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Grain, cereals.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Red skirts, used by dancing girls, or young women; girls: — katawara ni jishite sake wo suru, the ladies sat near serving out the wine.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. A kind of stuff used for staining wood black.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. National institutions or constitution; honor of one's country: — wo kagasu, to bring dishonor upon —.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Ebony.

KOKUSAI コクサイ 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 tsutomuru; — wo danu.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. A black robe.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Expenses of a state; expenditures of a government.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. The principle of a nation's government; national policy: Eikoku wa shogyo wo motte — to suru.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Weevil (in grain); curculio.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. The governor of a province.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Marking the time on a letter or circular when it was received and transmitted, to insure despatch: — wo shite tegami wo yaru.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Public meeting; general assembly; convention.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Sorrow or regret for something done; repentance, remorse, compunction: — suru, to repent; — saki ni tatazu, repentance comes too late (prov.).

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. A future trouble, evil or injury.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Government permission or license: — wo ureru, to get a license.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Government permission or license: — wo ukeru, to get a license.

KOKUSAI コクサイ n. Expiration and inspiration; breathing: — ga kuru, the breathing is deranged; ikkokyū, one inspiration.
KÖKU カウッ ク行宮 (kari miya) n. The temporary lodging place of the Emperor.
KÖKU カウッ 講究 (manabi) n. Investigation; study.
KÖKU カウッ 購求 (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 拙馬 n. Chessmen: — wo sazu, to move a chessman.
KOMA ワマ 駒 n. A colt: kokoro no —, the thoughts, the fancy, imagination.
KOMA コマ 小間 n. A small room.
KOMA コマ 楽 n. The bridge of a guitar.
KOMA コマ 木間 (ki no aida) n. The space between trees: — yori micetasu.
KOMADORI コマドリ 駒馬 n. A small bird, a robin.
KOMAI コマイ 小前 n. The lower class of people, such as tenants or renters of houses: — sute-zue.
KOMAI コマイ 壁骨 n. The bamboo strips used as lathing for plastered walls: — wo kaku, to lath.
†KOMAGAEI-KU コマゲヘル i.v. To become young again. Syn. WAGAKARI.
†KOMAI コマイ n. Parapet; the battlement on the wall of a shiro.
KOMAI-GOMA コマゴマ 石 adj. Minutely, particularly: — iu; — kaku. Syn. KUWASHIKU, NENGORO NT.
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.
KOMAI コマイ 古米 (furugome) n. Old rice.
KOMAI コマイ 公費 n. Public sale of one's chattels to pay taxes due to government: — shobun wo uketeru.
KOMAI による コマイ 駒駒 n. The stone image of a dog or lion before Shinto temples.
KOMAI-KI-KU-SHI コマキ 轟 adj. Small, fine, minute.
KOMAKA コマカ 南 adj. Fine, small, minute, stingy. Syn. HOSOT, CHISAI.
KOMAKA NT コマカ 認 adj. Minutely, particularly, fine, small: — kaku, to write particularly; — kiru, to cut fine.
KOMAKU, or KOSHITSU コマク 鼓賛 n. The tympanum.
KOMAKU コマク 勝戦 n. (med.) The sclerotic coat of the eye.
KOMAKURA コマグラ 撃撃 n. A small pad or cushion fixed on a wooden pillow to make it softer.
KOMASHI コマハシ n. Toy-spinner.
KOMA-MONO コマモノ 小間物 n. Small or fine wares, such as toilet articles, mirror, comb, rouge, tooth-brush, powder, etc.; fancy goods: komamomaya, a shop where ladies' toilet articles are sold.

KOMANAKA コマンナ小間中 n. The quarter of a mat.
†KOMANDOKO コマンドコ小政所 n. The wife of a datjin.
KOMANAI-KU コマンク 小招 t.v. (coll.) To beckon with the hand.
KOMARU-KU コマラク 招 t.v. To fold the hands: — wo komanaiate tetsu, to stand with folded hands.
KOMARUSE-RU コマラセル 合今 (caus. of komaru, coll.) To trouble, afflict, vex, annoy, molest, distress: — wo, to cause trouble to others.
KOMARI-RU コマリ 因 iv. (coll.) To be troubled, annoyed, vexed, afflicted, distressed: kanfe ga nakutte 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 crotch between the legs; short steps: — ni aruku, to walk with short steps; — wo suku, to trip another up, to over-reach; — wo toru, play a trick on.
KOMATCHAKURE-RU コマチチャクレル i.v. To be vain, pompous, or affected, — used in speaking of children who affect the speech and manner of older persons; precious: komatchakurete koto wo i da.
KOMAWARI コマワリ n. Assessing taxes according to the number of houses.
KOMAYA コマヤ 轰 adj. Fine; small; minute; delicate; intimate (same as komakai): — na manyaku, small pills; — ni kiru, to listen attentively.
KOMAYO コマヨ 駒客 n. A low picket fence, palisade.
KOMAZUKAI コマズカ小間使 n. A young attendant.
KOMAN コマン 合晚 adv. To night, this evening. Syn. KONYA.
KOMBU コンブ 昆布 n. A kind of edible seaweed, — the Laminaria japonica.
KOMIE コミエ n. Cleaned rice: — no ko, rice flour; — hito tsuhi, a grain of rice.
KOMINE-RU コムスル i.v. To put into; to shut in, to confine; to include, inclose: teppn ni tama wo —, to load a gun with a ball; kokoro wo komete hou 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. MUTSU.
KOMERU コメリ 梅飯 n. A rice-box for keeping unboiled rice in.
コメブキーロメンバツ或米袋も。A rice-bag
or sack.
コメブキヒメメブリメシト。A rice seive.
コメダワラコメダハラ米砕も。A straw
rice-bag.
コメグラコメグラ米砕も。A store-house
for rice, rice granary.
コメイ高名(nadakai)白。High
name, fame, celebrity, great reputation,
renown.
コメイ公明(Just; upright; im-
partial; fair: — no saiban).
コメキ-クメメクメメク米虫も。The temple or
side of the forehead.
コメキ-クメメクメメクメメクメメク米虫も。Child-like;
childish.
コメメシオメメシシ米虫も。The rice weevil.
コメシド小面倒(adj.) Troubleous, meddling: — na yatsu; — na
koto.
コメオキ-クメオタ粒置t.v. To place in;
confine, enclose; to garrison.
コメルコメラ小女郎も。A young female
(a contemptuous word).
コメツキコメツキ米搗も。A person who
cleans rice by pounding it in a mortar.
コメツキムシコメツキムシ米搗も。A kind of
beetle, Melanotus.
コメヤコメヤ米屋も。A rice-store, grain
merchant.
コミリ穂味(yoki ajisai)も。Good
flavor; sweet or pleasant taste.
Syn. UMAI.
コミリ小。The iron part of a sword which
is inclosed in the handle: katana no —
コミリ도。The odds given to a poor
hand at draughts; in the lump; several
things of different kinds or values at once:
komii ni kau, to buy in the lump or gross;
komii de ikura, how much for the lot? or in
the lump?
コミリ-クメリRAP.T. To put into;
to crowd into, mostly used allixed to the roots of
verbs, with the meaning of, into, or in: teppū ni
nana wo —, to put a ball into a gun; nagae-
komii, to throw into.
コミ-クメリRAP.t. v. To retch, heave, or strain in vomiting:
tabeta
mono wo koniageru, to retch and vomit what
has been eaten.
コミ-クメリRAP.t. To be crowded
gether; to throng.
コミ-クメリRAP.t. To enter
pell-mell; to be confused or complicated:
teki shiro ni komi-itta.
コミン細末微細も。(coll.) Fine
pieces: — ni kudaku, to break into powder.
コミツヤヤ姫枝も。A ramrod.
Syn. KARUKA.
コミツヤヤRAP.t. (coll.) To cheat
in making up an account; to squeeze, or
defraud; to take in.
コミツザ—na, adj. Small and trivial,
little, unimportant: — na koto wo su, to
speak of little and unimportant matters.
| KOMORI GASA | A European umbrella. |
| KOMORI N AGAMI | A marsh hidden by trees. |
| KOMORI GOGAMI | A rivulet hidden by overhanging trees. |
| KOMORI AGAMI | A sweethearts. |
| KOMO | A person of the samurai class guilty of some political offense or other crime, who took refuge in a temple and lived by begging; when he went out begging, he dressed in white, wore a basket over his head and face, and played on a flute. |
| KOMPAKU | The spirit of the dead; the soul. |
| KOMPAK | An compass, pair of compasses. |
| KOMPETU | A kind of candy. |
| KOMPA | The origin, beginning, source; the place or cause from which anything originates. |
| KOMUKI | Wheat, no; wheat flour. |
| KOMURA | A grave of trees. |
| KOMURA | The call of the leg. |
| KOMURAGARI | Cramp. |
| KOMURO | A crown. |
| KOMURERU | Caused by infection. To cause to receive or get; to send upon. |
| KOMUKI | To receive from a superior; to receive permission or pardon from government; to receive kindness from superiors. |
| KOMUKI | To receive from a superior; to receive permission or pardon from government; to receive kindness from superiors. |
| KONDO | The crawling insects. |
| KONOTARI | A kind of bread; soft bread. |
| KONOKO | Rice. |
| KONO | The small roots of a tree or plant. |
| KONORU | To knead; to work or mix together; to knead bread; to work mortar. |
| KONOBACHI | A kneading-trough. |
| KONEN | Future year; years to come. |
| KONETSU | The month, sore-month. |
| KONGI | Marriage contract; matrimony; to tori, marubu, to contract a marriage. |
KONKÔ コンゴウ 混合 — suru, to mix, amalgamate, alloy: — butsu, amalgam, alloy.

KONKÔ コンゴウ 金剛 n. The diamond (Bud.).

KONÔRISHI コンガリキシ 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, ni-ô, the two kings.

KONÔSEKI コンゴッセキ 金剛石 n. The diamond; adamant.

KONÔSHA コンガシュヤ 金剛沙 n. Emery.

KONÔZE コンガズエ 金剛枝 n. The diamond sceptre—a staff with metal rings on the top, carried by yama-bushi.

KONÔZOKU コンゴツク 悲歌 (hitasura no nagai) Earnest request, or supplication: — hokai, to desire earnestly.

KON-I コイ 懇意 (nengoro no kokoro) Friendship: amity; intimate; familiar; friendly: — no hito, an intimate friend.

KONIDA コニダ 小事節 n. The provisions of an army: — uma, a pack-horse.

KONIN コウニン 降人 n. One who surrenders, or lays down his arms.


KONIRE コニレ コン相 n. Coriander; i.e. ineaki.

KONJAKU コンヤク 今昔 (ima makushi) Ancient and modern: — monogatari.

KONJIN コンジン 金神 n. The god of bad luck.

KONÔ コンツロ 洋顏 n. Prussian-blue.

KONÔ コンツロ 生い (ima no itochi) This life: — no itoma goi wo suru, to take leave of life, or of friends, when about to die.

KONÔ コンツロ 根性 n. (coll.) Natural disposition, temper, character, spirit, turn of mind: — no warai, ill-natured; yatobi-bô, the heart or mind of a day laborer, of one who earns only for his wages and not for his master's interests; a mercenary spirit; hokô-nin: — id.

Syn. KOKODATE.

KONKA コンカ 嫂家 n. The house or family into which one is married.

KONKI コンキ 根氣 n. Natural vigor, nervous power, energy, stamina.

KONKON コンコン 惨嘆 (nengoro ni) In a kind or friendly way: — to satou, to kindly advise or instruct.

KONKU コンク 困苦 n. Distress and hardship, tribulation, misery.

KONKURARE コンクラレ 残根 n. Striving which can hold out the longest; comparing the power of endurance.

KONKÔ コンゴウ 今朝 (adv). Early this morning, to-day's dawn.

Syn. KESA NO ASAKE.

KONKÔ コンゴウ 困窮 n. Poverty, want, adversity, misery.

Syn. IMIBÔ.

KONÔ コンナ 懇望 (nengoro ni nazorori): — suru, to desire earnestly.

KONNA コンナ 差別 (cont. of konoyôna, coll.) This way, this manner, so, thus, such: konna koto wa nai, there never was anything like this; kono koto wa dô shite konna koto wo i darô, why does this child talk in this way? konna musume, such a daughter as this.

KONNAN コンナン 困難 n. Suffering, distress, misery, anguish, affliction: — ni au.

KONENN コンエン 来年 (ima no toshi) This year.

Syn. KÔ-TOSHI, TÔNEN.

KONNICHI コンニチ 今日 To-day, this day: — kon-nichi wa, a salutation: = good day.

Syn. KÔDO, TÔITSU.

KONNYAKU コンニャク 紅鬱 n. A kind of edible root, Conophallus konnsgak.

KONÔ コノ (comp. of ko, this, and gen. part. no) pron. This: kono hito, this man; kono hon, this book; yorokobi kono wo wa 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 modâ aru ka, have you any besides this? — nochi, after this, hereafter, henceforth; — tabi, this time, now: — uru, beyond this, more than this, above this; — goro, soon, in a few days; — hô, this side, this one, I, me; — hô ga yoi, this one is the best: — mamo, this state, this condition: — hodo, lately, recently: — o-kata, this gentleman or lady; — go, after this, henceforth, hereafter; — kurai, so much, this quantity.

KONÔ コウソウ 功能 n. Virtue, efficacy, power, influence (mostly of medicine): kono kusuri wa konô ga nai, this medicine has no virtue.

Syn. KIRIME.

KONÔ-ÂDA コノアダ 此間 adv. Lately, recently, within a few days part.

Syn. SEN-JITSU, ITZHOTÔ, SENDATTE.

KONÔ-BUN コノブン 此分 n. (coll.) This way, this manner, this condition, this rate: — ni shite sumasu ka, shall I let it stop here? or end in this manner?

Syn. KONO-MAMA, KONO-NARI.

KONÔ-HEI コノエイ 近衛兵 n. Imperial body-guard.

KONÔ-GAKI コウソウガキ 功能書 n. A paper containing an account of the virtues of a medicine.

KONÔGORÔ コノゴール adv. Lately; of late; latterly; recently.

Syn. CHIKAIGORÔ, KINRAI.

KÔNÔKURO コノクロ 緑 The shade of a tree.

KO-NO-HA コノハ 桐 n. A leaf of a tree, = ki no ha.
KONOHAZUKU コノハズグ n. A species of owl, Scoops.
KONOKAMI コノカミ 兄 n. Elder brother.
SYN. ANI.
KONOKATA 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 ye itte kara kono-kata waszurate ita, he has been sick ever since he went to Tōkyō.
SYN. ima-made, i-rai.
KONOKI コノキ n. (poet.) Bamboo.
KONOMASHI-RI-KU コノマシイ好敷 adj. Anything which one likes or is fond of; agreeable, pleasant, desirable.
KONOMI コノミ 木枡 n. Bud of a tree = kio no me.
KONOMI-MU コノミム t.v. To like, be fond of; to relish, to be pleased with, to desire: mikan wo —, like oranges; tabako wo konomirimu, do not like tobacco; Tōkyō wo konomimasen, don’t like Tōkyō; hon wo konomu, fond of books.
SYN. sukuru, nozomu, negaaru.
†KONOMO-KANOMO コノモノモノ 此面彼面 Here and there; this place and that place.
KONOSO コノソ 寄物 n. Radishes picked in salt and bran (very offensive to the smell).
KONONI コノ尼 (pres. p. of kononi, used adverbially) Voluntarily; of one’s own accord.
KONORI コノリ 鳥 n. A small kind of hawk.
KONORISHO コノリシ鶏 n. A kind of herring full of bones, Chatoeius.
KONOTE-GASHIA コノテガシハ偏崎 n. Arborvite, Thuja orientalis.
KONOYAMA コノヤマ 海参 n. Beche de Mer.
SYN. KINKO.
KONRAN コンラン 混乱 Confused, mixed, blended together in a disturbance; — suru.
SYN. mucha-mucha.
KONREI コンレイ 婚禮 A wedding; marriage ceremonies; — wo suru, to celebrate a wedding.
KONREI-ZAI コンレイサイ 金輪際 (lit. the lowest portion of the earth; Bud.) adv. With a neg. = by no means, not at all.
KONRO コンロ 炉燗 n. An earthenware furnace.
KONRYU コンリ 露建立 — suru, to build or erect a temple by contribution or subscription.
SYN. TATERU.
KONSEI コンセイ 慈悲 (nengora-na nasake) Kindness, friendship, benevolence.
KONSEI コンセイ 今昔 i.q. konjaku.
KONSEI コンセイ 今夕 This evening.
SYN. KOMAN.
KONSEI-CO コンセイ寄り n. Friendship, amity, friendliness.
SYN. KONT.
KONSHI コンシ 慈々 (nengora naru koko-rosshi) Kindness, good-will, benevolence.
SYN. SHINSEI.
KONSHI コンシ 慈子 — suru, friendly; social; fraternal: — kuni, social meeting.
KONSU コンスイ 昏睡 n. (med.) coma; lethargy.
KONTAN コンタン 醒醒 n. A secret plan or affair; carefully contriving: — banashi wo suru, to talk of one’s secrets; — shite koshiraeru, to make with much thought.
KONTENI コンテンイ 激眩 n. A celestial globe, or orery of the solar system.
KONTU コントウ 昏倒 Falling from dizziness or faintness; — suru.
KONTUKU コントク 慈篤 (ngoro no atsui) Courteous; kind; friendly: — naru tegami; — naru tori-atukai.
KONTU コントウ 游池 Chaos; the condition of the earth before it was reduced to form and order.
KONU コヌ 不来 (neg. of kui, kuru) Not come: mada konu, not yet come; ano hito no konu ma e yuki-nassure, go before he comes.
KONUKA コヌカ 鳥 n. Rice-bran.
KONUKA-AME コヌカアメ n. A fine, drizzling rain.
SYN. KIRI-AME, KOBAME.
KONURE コヌレ n. The small branches of a tree.
†KONSHI コンシ i.q. kannushi.
KONYA コンヤ 今夜 To-night, this night.
KONTA コンタ 鳥屋 n. A dye-house, dyer.
KONYA コンヤ 鳥屋 n. The next world; the world to come: — ni mo haya nariman, O that the next world would quickly come.
SYN. BAIKAI.
KONZATSU コンツダ 混雑 n. Confusion, disorder; mixed, or jumbled together: — suru.
SYN. TORI-KOMI.
KONZU, OR KOMIZU コンガ 温和 n. Sweetened water.
KONZURU コンズル 混四, See konji.
KO-OKO コオクオコル古往今来 adv. In the past or in the future: — koku wo gotoki koto ari-naji, such a thing has never been nor never shall be.
†KO-OKU コオクオク甲齢 n. Bravery or cowardice: — wakatsu, to separate the brave and cowardly.
KÖ-ON コオヒ恩厚 (atsui megumi) n. Great kindness; favor; benevolence: — ni azukaru.
KO-ONOSHI コオノシ n. An abortionist; producing abortion.
KÖ-OTSU コウオツ甲乙 These and those persons; good or bad; superior or inferior: — nashi, all alike, no difference; — wo tsukureru, to say which is best.
KOPPA コッパ 木片 n. (coll.) A chip or block of wood or stone; koppayarō, a blockhead.
KOPPA コップ子根 n. Back of the head, occiput.
KOPPI コッピ骨牌 n. A playing card, a domino.
SYN. KARUTA.
KOPPFI コッフスイ adj. (vul. coll.) Same as konshi.
KOPPO コッパ骨法 (hore gumi) n. The frame of the body: te no —, the knuckles.
KOP 391

KORIE カウレイ 信頼 n. Husband and wife, (the well-matched pair).

KORERA コレラ 虚列拉 n. Asiatic cholera.

KORERA コレラ 此等 (plural of kore) These, such as this.

KORESHI コレシ此報紙 (coll.) This kind, such—used only of trifling or mean things: — no koto; — no hito.

Syn. KORIE KORI.

KORI コリ 烦難 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

KORI カカリ 高利 n. High rate of interest, usury: — wa toru; — kashi, lending on usury.

KORI カカリ 綱 n. A bale, package—generally of 100 catties: to hito kori, one bale of silk.

KORI カカリ 液 n. Ice: — ga haru, the ice forms, it freezes; — ni suberu, to slide on the ice; — suberi, sliding or skating; — go tereru, the ice thaws; — mizu, iced water; — bako, an ice-box; — wa mizu yori idete mizu yori samushi (prov.).

KORI, RU コール絨 i.v. To freeze, congeal: samusa nite mizu ga kotta, it is so cold the water has frozen.

KORI コロ類 n. The largest subdivision of a kuni or ken; a county.

KORI カロリ 行李 n. Baggage, luggage; a trunk or box made of cane; a hamper.

KORI コロリ箱 n. The hold of a ship where goods are stored.

KORI, RU コル絨 i.v. To make into a bale, or bundle: mata wo —, to bale cotton.

KORI, RU コル絨 i.v. Warned, or admonished by some past occurrence; to receive a lesson from a past misconduct; to be punished, corrected, warned: korite sake wo yamureru, to feel the baneful effects of wine and to leave it off; yakezura ni ko kori (prov.), a burnt face will not shun the fire; utsukushiki mono ni kori yo tōgarashi (prov.), beware of a beautiful woman, she is red pepper.

KORI, RU コル絨 i.v. To freeze, congeal, crystalize; 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; kempeki kata ga —, to have a swelling of the shoulders.

Syn. KATAMARI.

KORI, RU コル絨 i.v. To cut timber: ki wo —.

KORIHAKO コリハコ n. An ice-box.

KORI-KATAMARI, RU コリタマラ感囲 i.v. To be engrossed in, absorbed, taken up with, wholly given up to; to be bigoted.

KO-NIKO コリノウ利口 (coll.) Adroit, smart, clever: — na hito; — ni tachimawaru, to manage or do cleverly.

KORI-KONI コリコリ敏懐 adv. The same as koriru: tabi-tabi son wo shite wo — shita, have suffered less so often I have been taught a good lesson.

KOPFF カップ 洋錫 (Dutch) n. A wine glass.

KORA コラ n. Plural of ko, children; an endearing term for women (poet.): — ga te wo ware mukite, pilowed upon a woman's arm.

KORA コラ a The shell of a tortoise.

KORAE-KANE, RU コラエカネ 堪能 i.v. Impossible to bear, or hard to bear.

KORAE-KANE, RU コラエカネ Pass. or poten. mood of korae, can bear; korareru, neg., cannot be borne or endured.

KORAI カライ高麗 n. Corea.

KORAI カライ 古米 (mukashi yori) From ancient times.

KORAI カライ 後来 adv. Henceforth, in future, hereafter.

KORAI カライ 光来 =oid. Your coming, used in letters only, as: go korai kudasare sōraedo o me ni kakarazu.

KORAI GASU カライガス n. A magpie.

KORAN カラシ 木樫 n. A balustrade around the top of a building.

Syn. IRIKAN.

KORARU, RU コラレ得来 Poten. mood of ki, kuru, can come. Neg., korareru, cannot come. Neg. conj., korarezuma, if he cannot come: ashita korareru ka, can you come to-morrow?

KORARU, RU コラレ液 今暴 (caust. of kuru) To cause to freeze: mizu wo —, to freeze water.

KORASU, RU コラス 慷 t.v. To correct, punish, chastise, or reprove for one's good; to chasten, to warn; to threaten, to caution: aku wo —, to punish wickedness.

Syn. SEKKEI, SUBERU.

KORASHI, RU コラシ 懾 t.v. To give one's whole mind to, or concentrate one's thoughts upon anything: kokoro wo korashite gakun mono wo suru, to give one's self up to study; yosooi wo —, to adorn one's self to the utmost.

KORASHIME コラシメ感 n. Reproof, punishment, chastisement, correction: — no tame ni kondō wo suru, to punish a son by disobeying him.

Syn. IASASHIME.

KORASHIME, RU コラシメ液 t.v. To correct, reprove; to punish, chastise: mi wo —, to discipline or harden one's body.

KORE コレ or is or pron. This; here: kore kara, or kore yori, after this, henceforth; kore giri, this is all; kore nomi, this only; kore hodo, so much; kore bakari, only this; kore ni yotte, on this account; kore wa nani, what is this? — ye oide, come here!

KORE コレ Exclam. (coll.) In ordering or commanding an inferior, as: kore sa, koko ye konai ka, are you not coming here?

KOREI カレイ別領 (suzui) n. The leading dōr principal points; scope of an argument; SCOIRE.
KORIMAMEN  カリメマン n. A confectionery made of parched beans coated with sugar.

KORIMASHI  カリメシ n. Boiled rice carried in a section of bamboo for lunch: — koshi ni takeru.

KORIN カリリン 光臨 (hikari nozomi)=your coming (used in epistles): — go — no hodo michitatemate suru no, I shall await your coming.

KORIN カリリン 归臨 (kudari nozomi) Coming from above: — Kiristo no —, the coming of Christ.

KORITAKI カリタキ n. A word used by Shinto priests to designate a Buddhist temple (an imikotobu).

KORITOKU-SU カリトク adv. To freeze shut (as a stream).

KORITSUBU カリトスブ adv. To stand solitary and alone; to be without friends or allies.

KORITSUMI カリツミ n. Established by government: — gakko, public schools.

KORITSUMI-MU カリツミ t.v. To cut and gather firewood: takigi we —.

KORIYA カリヤ adj. Coll. corruption of kore wo.

KORIZATO カリザト n. (coll.) A cylindrical wooden roller used in moving heavy bodies.

KORO カロ n. The elders, old people.

KORO カロ n. Syn. KORO.

KORO カロ 虎狼 (tora okami) Tiger and wolf, i.e. savage, cruel: — no kokoro.

KORO カロ 原狼 (kakupon) naru, stubborn, bigoted, narrow-minded.

KORO カロ諾行 n. A road, journey.

KORO カロ 喩香 n. A censor for burning incense.

KORO カロ諾高樓 n. (taka nikai) The second or third story of a house.

KOROBA カロバ n. A scolding, reprimand: — wo ukuru.

KOROBASHI-SU カロバ橋 adv. To cause to fall down; to tumble down; to roll: ishi wo —, to roll a stone.

KOROBA カロバ n. (coll.) To roll about, roll over and over.

KOROGASHI-SU カロガシ (coll. for korobashi) To cause to roll.

KOROGE-SU カロゲ t.v. To roll, wallow.

KOROGO カロゴ n. A cricket.

KORO-KORO TO カロコト adv. The sound, or appearance of anything rolling: — korobu, to tumble and roll over.

KOROKU カロク 高給 n. High salary: — wo tenn, to receive high wages.

KOROKWAN カロクワン 冒険館 n. A hall in which foreign guests were formerly entertained.

KOROMO カロモ 衣 n. The outside robe worn by Buddhist priests; clothing.

KOROMODE カロメデ n. The sleeve, the arm in the sleeve.

KOROMOGAE カロモがへ 更衣 n. Changing the clothes from the washed clothes of winter to the lighter clothes of summer, on the 2nd day of the 4th month (o.e.): — wo suru, to change the clothes.

KORON コロン n. (Eng.) A colon, punctuation mark.

KORON コロンノ論 n. Quarrel, angry contention, brawl, dispute: — wo suru, to quarrel, wrangle, squabble.

KORO カロ n. Syn. AROBI, HAKAI.

KORO カロノ公論 n. A public dispute, public opinion: an axiom.

KORO-OI コロオイ n. Time, period of time: itsu no —, at what time? mo, kaeru —, at what time? ite mo, it is time to return.

KOORI コロ adv. To fall 9. In a rolling manner, or suddenly: — shiruru, to die suddenly, to fall over and die; — oshiru.

KOROSHI-SU コロスし adv. To kill, slay, murder; com. coll. — to have one die: hito wo —, to kill a man; koroshikata nai mon da, I should be sorry to have him die.

KOORIBU シリブ n. Syn. OASIBU, SHISIRE.

KOROSUKU-KU コロツク霞付 adv. (coll.) To roll about.

KOROZAME コロツメ n. A species of shark.

KORUYA コリヤ (coll.) Exclaim. in scolding or abuse; look here! look out!

KORUYA コリヤ 頃夜 (kaerimii omomokukuru) — suru, to be anxious, concerned about; alarmed: — suru takorosashi.

KORUYA コリヤ 香料 n. Spices, spices.

KORUYA コリヤ公領 n. Territory formerly belonging to the Shōgun; government or public land.

KORUYA-GO シリヤ五 n. Syn. TENRYO, GOKYU.

KORUYA カリヤ (coll.) Benefac- tions; alms; charitable donations; contributions; help; assistance to the poor: — wo suru, to make charitable donations: — ni azukaru, to receive aid: go — wo tanomimashu, I ask your assistance.

KORUYA カリヤ n. Syn. MEJUKU, YAMERU, JOSER.

KORUYA カリヤ興隆 (sakan naru koto) n. Prosperity, welfare: kuni no — wo hakaru.

KORUYA カリヤ 暫留 (tome oki) n. Confine-
ment in a police lock-up, as for a mis-
demeanor: — suru, to arrest and confine,
detain.
Kōshi 政治 n. The thickness, consistence.
Kōshi 政治 (yōke no sabaki) Judicial decision: — wo yōgu, to appeal to the
judgment of a court.
Kōshi 政治 n. Public debt: — shō-
sho, public debts. Government bonds; — wo teitō nara, to guarantee —
Kōshi 政治 n. Eloquence, or fluent and able in talking, or in argument: — aru
hito.
Kōshō 政治ハ法 交際法 The art or rules of an envoy; diplomacy.
Kōsho 政治 n. A diplomatist.
Kōsho 政治 巨細 adv. Minutely, parti-
cularly: — n, to tell particularly.
Syn. KOMATAKI N, KUWASAIKU, TSUBUSA-NI.
Kōshu コシュ小作 n. A tenant of land: —
nin, id.
†Kōshū 末 Morocco — no bun, the
programme of official duties for each month,
shown to the Tenshi.
Kōshū 末作 n. Cultivation of the land, farming: — suru, to farm.
Kōshū 末作 n. A drizzling rain.
Kōsatsu コサ故杀 n. 故殺 (kotosa ni korosu) n. Intentional murder.
Kōsan コサン 古参 (furuko mairu) n. Oldest
come; longest come; as: kosan no deshi, a pupil who has been in the school the
longest, a senior.
Kōsan 庭参 n. （kudari mairu） Submission, surrender, capitulation: — suru,
to surrender, capitulate; — wo kō, to offer to surrender. Syn. KUDARU, KÔFUKU.
Kōsai, Kō 庭卒 (caust. of kōsai) To cause
or let another cross over: hito ni kawa wo —,
to make a person cross over the river.
Kōsai, Kō 庭卒 (caust. of kōsai) To make
or let another come: kare wo koko ni kosasu
beshi.
Kōshi 政治 n. The board contain-
ing the Imperial edicts, hung up under a
shed for public instruction.
Kōshi, or Kosei 政治 n. An erup-
tion on the skin; the itch (?).
Kōshi 政治 n. Fixed stars = i.q.
gōsei, tesei.
Kōshi 政治 n. A moving star, a
planet = yūgōsei.
Kōshi 政治 n. (nochi no yo) n. Future
generation, future times. Syn. MATSUJI.
Kōshikake コシケケ 軍服 n. A raised seat, a chair; anything raised to sit on.
Kōshikari コシカリ 腰掛 n. The bearers of the koshi.
Kōshikata コシカタ 方 n. The past, the time past of one's life, old times: — yukunye no kodotomo monogatari itsutse, while talking over the past and the future.

Syn. IZEN, KWAPO.
Kōshikire コシケレ 布 f. Fluor-albus.
Kōshiki コシキ 御 n. A vessel for steaming food in; (of) the hub of a wheel.
Kōshi-kwan コシキワン 公使館 n. The residence or office of a foreign envoy or minister; a legation.
Kōshimakie コシマキ 腰縫 n. A kind of waist-cloth or skirt worn by women.

Syn. YUMOJO, YUMAKI.
Kōshimino コシミノ 腰裳 n. A kind of covering made of grass, tied around the waist, to protect the hips and thighs from rain, worn by fishermen.
Kōshimontsude 女 n. A maid-servant, a chamber-maid.
Kōshi コシニ 功臣 n. A meritorious officer or minister of state.
Kōshi コシニ 役進 (ato yori susumu) n. Those who come after into the world and are less advanced in knowledge; pupils (opp. senshin).
Kōshin カシン 職業 n. A club, society: — suru, to club together.
Kōshinuko コシンヌケ 腰掛 n. One broken in the loins; a cripple; a coward: — bushi, a cowardly soldier.
Kōshirone コシレヨネ 腰革 n. Poetry or song, mostly used in speaking of one's own composition: — uta.
Kōshirae, -ru コシラヘル 援 n. To make, form, fashion, fabricate, compose, build, construct, prepare, make ready; ie wo —, to build a house: fade wo —, to make a pen; kane wo —, to raise money; yochi wo —, to make a feast; uma wo —, to make ready a horse, to saddle; harness; kimono wo —, make clothes; nai koto wo koshirae hanasu, to tell a story which one has made up of himself.

Syn. TSUKURI, SENYU.
Kōshirae-goto コシレゲト 洗事 n. A fiction, made-up story.

Syn. TSUKURI-goto.
Kōshirae-kata コシレハカタ n. The make, form, fashion; way of making.
Kōshirae-yo コシレハユ n. The way of making; form, make, fashion.
Kōshigake コシガケ 腰掛 n. Articles worn suspended from the belt, such as the tobacco pipe and pouch, inkstand and seal.
Kōshitsu コシツ 腰室 n. An inveterate or chronic disease.
Kōshitsu コシツ 腰宿 n. A widow (only used of nobles).

Syn. GOKE.
Kōsinitu カウシツ 膜漬 (nikawa yurushiri) Glue and lacquer: — wo naijiwari, indissoluble friendship.

Kōsho コシュロ 公書 n. A public document.

Kōtō コトオ 柿椒 n. Black pepper.

Kōshō コショウ 故障 n. Objection; adverse reason or circumstances: — wo, to object; — ga ara, there are objections.

Syn. SAWARI, JAMA.

Kōtō コショウ 小姓 n. A boy-servant who awaits upon a noble, or the head priest of a Buddhist temple; a page, attendant.

Kōsho コショウ ホン (kuchi yaku) n. A written declaration: — ni teite im wo suru, to seal a deposition with the mark of the nail; — wo toru, to take down a confession.

Kōsō コショウ 綾匠 (daiku) n. A carpenter.

Kōsō コショウ 綾商 n. Mechanical and merchant.

Kōshō コショウ 高尚 n. High, elevated, lofty or noble, sublime, exalted: — naru koso korosashī; — no kobogura.

Kōsō-re コショウレ 柿椒箱 n. A pepper-box.

Kōshoku コショウク商 (iro wo kononu) Lewd, lecherous, lascivious: — na hito, a lewd person.

Kosu コシュ 主 n. The master, or head of a house.

Kosu コシュ 公主 (himeniyā) n. A princess, emperor’s daughter.

Kosu コシュ 公民 n. The public.

Kosu コシュ 講習 (nara) — suru, to learn, study, instruct: — jo, places where instruction is given.

Syn. KENYU.

Koso コソ A particle which serves to particularize or give emphasis to the word or phrase preceding; as, watakushi yori mo anata koso jōzu da, you—you—especially—are more skillful than me; kono yue ni koso kunishi wa moto wo tsutemuru mono nareru, it is for this reason that the good man attends to the fundamental duties.

Koso コソ 高僧 n. A famous Bud. priest.

Koso コソ 行節 (tabi jitsu) n. An outfit for a journey: — wa totoundarē.

Koso コソ 撰述 n. An appeal to the superior courts: — saibanshu, appellate court.

Syn. UTAYAK.

Koso コソ 公訴 n. A criminal action or suit at law.

Kosu コシュ 高興 n. The founder of a dynasty or sect.

Kosu コシュ 豪賭 — naru, magnificent, splendid: — naru ie.

Kosobagari, -ru コソバガル 醜漬 (kuroga) i.v. (coll.) To be ticklish: te wo sae daeru kosobagaru, he feels ticklish if even a finger is pointed at him.

Kosobai コソバイ 醜漬 (coll. of kosobayui) Having the sensation of tickling: karada ga, the body tickles, to be ticklish.

Kosobaka コソバカ n. Ticklishness.

Kosobayui, -ki-ku-shi コソバイイ酸漬 adj. Having the sensation of tickling.

Syn. KUSAGUTAI.

Kosode コソデ 小袖 n. A wadded silk garment.

Kosoge, -ru コソケル 刮去 t.v. To scrape: kutsu no dorō wo kosoge-otosu, to scrape the mud off the shoes; urushi wo kosogeru, to scrape the lacquer off of anything.

Kosogeri, -ru コソケル 搔指 t.v. (coll.) To tickle: hito wo —.

Kosoko コソコ adv. (coll.) Secretly, clandestinely, stealthily: — to hanasu, to talk secretly; — to nigeru, to run away clandestinely; — dorobō, a petty thief, picker.

Syn. NAINAI, HISOKA NI.

Kosoku コソク 姐息 Temporizing, procrastinating, easy and complying: — no hakarigoto, a temporary scheme.

Syn. ENNIN, OZU-OZU, INJUN.

Kosoku コソク 拭去 — suru, to hamper, hinder, obstruct, restrain: kisoku ni — serarete chie wo noburu koto da dekina.

Kossu コソ ニ adv. (coll.) Artfully, cunningly, craftily, kuvaluishly, insidiously.

Kosokki, ga コソッキ adv. (coll.) Secretly, clandestinely, stealthily.

Koson コソウル朗 着相論 n. Phrenology.

Kosu コソ 小節 n. A hanging shade or screen made of bambō.

Kosui コスヰ 湖水 n. A lake.

Syn. MIZU-UMI.

Kosul-ku, ku コスイ adj. (coll.) Cunning, crafty, avaricious: kosu mono, a cunning fellow; kosuku tachi-mawaru, to deal in a crafty manner.

Kosui クソウスヰ 潟水 n. Mineral water, water from mineral springs.

Kosui クソウスヰ 香水 n. Perfumed water, as cologne water, etc.

Kosui, -ru コスル 携 t.v. To rub; to use friction to anything: me wo —, to rub the eyes.

Syn. SURU.

Kosumi-komi, -ru コスミコム 搊入 t.v. To rub into: kosumi wo kara ni —, to rub medicine in the skin.

Kosumi-otoshi コスミオトス 搊落 t.v. To rub out, erase: ji wo —, to rub out a word.

Kosumi-tsukeru コスミツケル 搊付 t.v. To rub on.

Kosumari コスウスリ戸数論 n. The method of assessing taxes according to the number of houses.

Kotahi コタビ n. (cont. of konotabi) This time, now.

Kotachi コタチ 兄等 n. Children. Same as kodomo-ra, kodomotachi.

Kotake, -ru コタケル 答 t.v. To answer, to reply, to respond; to feel, to penetrate, or reach to, as pain; to suffer, endure, bear; kotake irakuen, replying said; to ni kotaeru, reply to a question; hone ni ni —, to feel in
the flesh and bones, as pain, shame, cold; stami ga kotaerenu, the pain cannot be endured.

Syn. henji suru, tessuru, koraeru, hen-to suru.

Kōtai カタを交 代: Alternation: — suru, take the place of another; daimyō ga Yedo ye — suru, the daimyō resided in Yedo alternately.

Syn. iri-kawari.

Kōtaikō クロイクスラフシク クロオナラフ: the Empress dowager.

Kōta-yori クロイクスラフ: exchange; The title of a certain class of hatamato, who formerly, in the manner of the daimyō, lived alternately in Yedo and on their estates.

Kōtage カタを香菌 n. A kind of fragrant mushroom.

Kotaku カタを古宅 (suri ie) n. The old house, former residence.


Kōtan カタを降誕 (kadatte umaeraru) n. Birth, descent: Shaka Nyorai shi gatsu yokka ni — arasetsunau, Shaka was born on the 6th day of the 4th month (o.e.): — no ni, birthday.

Kotatsu カタを火間 A hearth or fire-place covered with a quilt, under which people warm themselves.

Kotatsu カタを公違 n. Public notice.

Kotchō カッチョウ n. (coll.) The utmost or highest degree, — used generally in low conversation: suru no —, the chief of knives; omashiro no —, the most agreeable.

Kōte カテ小手 n. Defensive armor for the arm and hand; a bracelet.

Kōte カテ带 n. A towel, a smoothing iron.

Kōtei カテ行程 (michi-nori) n. A journey; the road, way, length of the way.

Kōtei カテ孝弟 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.

Kōtei カテイ高弟 (taka hiku) High and low, elevation and depression.

Kotaita カオイ鉄板 n. A paddle used by masons and plasterers.

Kōtekkō カテッククロ黄鉄鉢 n. (min.) Iron pyrites.

Kōtekkō カテック adv. (coll.) Much, abundantly, a good deal: mashi no — moru, to heap up the rice in the bowl.

Syn. tappuri, tanto, donto.

Kōten カテン後天 After one birth; a posteriori (in logic).

Kōtesu カテツイ黄鉄 Yellow iron, i.e. copper.

Kōtsuzukan カウツカング甲鉄艦 n. An iron-clad ship.

Koto カト琴 n. A harp, or lyre: — no o, the strings of a harp: — no tsuime, 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 カト琴,言 n. Affair, event, transaction, occurrence, fact, business, concern, circumstance, thing, matter, word: koto to no sezu, made nothing of it, did not mind; — ga okoru, trouble will come of it; koto no nai yōru, 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.; yō kana koto —, how good it is!

Kotō カト異: Different, strange, another; tsuue ni 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.

Kotō カトウを 呼頭 — suru, to bow low in humble acknowledging one’s error, or in submission.

Kotō カトウを 皇頭 n. Imperial line: — remmen to shite taezu.

Kotō カトウを荒唐 False; groundless; untrustworthy: — setsu, an unfounded report.

Kōto カト (coll.) Dignified: — umaretoki, a person naturally dignified; — kimon, plain, but neat clothing.

Kōto カト 倫: Anciently an official title, now the name of the second rank of the blind.

Kōto カトうを 呼頭 (med.) The larynx: — kinsoku, inflammation of: — yen, id.; — kyo, laringoscope.

Kotōkō カトアゲ n. Speculating upon the reason of things, speaking: — sezu, without speaking, silently.

Kotobara カトバ言 n. A word, language, speech: — wo kawaru, to make a verbal promise, to speak to each other, to salute; Nippō no —, the Japanese language; — kegara shina sukunashi (prov.).

Kotobara-jichi カトバジチ言賓 n. A promise, the pledge of one’s word or veracity: — wo toru, to take a promise.

Kotobara-tsubon カトババソウ言響 n. A word for word, verbatim: — suru, to tell, or report word for word.

Kotobara-zukai カトババソウ言連 n. Use of words, way of talking, manner of pronouncing, diction: — ga yoi hitting, one who uses good language, or speaks fluently.

Kotobuki カトブキ歌姫 n. Congratulation; complimentary language; a toast in honor or in praise; — matsur, length of life: — wo nasu, to congratulate; — wo nobe.

Kotobuki-ku カトブキ t.v. Same as kotobogu.

Kotodama カトダマ言魂 n. The god of language; spiritual, divine, or wonderful language; Yamato no kuni wo — wo sakuseki kuni, Japan is a country blessed with a wonderful language.

Kotofuru カトフレ言者 n. A strolling fortune-teller of the weather, crops, or sickness.

Kotooara カトオラ言者 n. Kind, or nature of affair; case, circumstances, as: — wo kaihake, does not discriminate different cases; — ni yotte, according to the merits of the case.
Kotogoro コトゴロ n. Other or different matter or subject; — wa itadji, I will not speak of anything else.
Kotogokoro コトゴコロ n. Alienated or estranged in heart; — aru gotoku ni mituru.
Kotogokuro コトゴクル adv. In all respects, wholly, entirely, altogether.
Syn. Mina, nokoraku, subete.

Kotogoro ni コトゴロニ 名事 adv. Everything, every matter or circumstance: Kōshi tai-biyu ni irite — tō, when Confucius entered the great temple he inquired about everything.

Kotokara コトハラ 异腹 Born of a different mother. = haragawari.
Kotohogi, -go コトホギ 謝 t.v. To celebrate, commemorate; to felicitate: genbu ku wo —; shichijū-shichigatsu no yu wo —. Syn. iwas, kotowari.

Kotokawa, -ru コトカワ 事 持 i.v. To be different, to be dissimilar, distinct, unlike: ima wa nakashi ni —, the present is unlike former times.

Kotokawari, -ru コトカワリ 事替 i.v. To be different, to be dissimilar, distinct, unlike: ima wa nakashi ni —, the present is unlike former times.

Kotokure, -ru コトクレ 事切 i.v. To end, conclude, finish, to die.
Kotokomayaka ni コトコマヤカニ 名事 adv. Minuteiy, particularly.

Kotokusa コトクサ 言種 n. A motto, a phrase which one is in the habit of repeating; a subject or topic of conversation.

Kotokuraba コトクラバ = if it be possible, i.q. kanawaba.
Kotokurai, -ru コトクラリ 異 i.v. To be different, unlike, unusual, strange: tsune ni —, extraordinary, unlike what is common.

Syn. chigau, tagau.

Kotokuri コトクリ 小舎人 n. Inferior servants attached to the palace of the Mikado.

Koto ni コト 末 adv. Especially, particularly.

Syn. Desshite, kakebetsu ni.

Kotokohoko コトコホホコ 学外 adv. (coll.) Unusually, extraordinarily, uncommonly, exceedingly, beyond measure: — samuku natza; mutuu kahshii koto.

Syn. Nakanaka.


Kotokohi コトゴヒ 小鳥 n. A small bird.
Kotosaegu コトサエグ A makura kotoba, or epithet applied anciently to China or any country whose language was strange.

Kotosabameki, -ku コトサブメキ 干. To appear to be intentional, to seem as if done on purpose.

Kotosariani コトサリア 異更 adv. Particularly, in an especially manner; as purposely, intentionally.

Syn. Desshite.

Kotoshī コトシ 今琴 n. Harp or lyre-maker.
Kotoshi コトシ 今年 (koun) n. This year.

Syn. Tōnen.

Kotoshiba, -ku コトシバ 事 番 adj. Busy, hurried, or over-run with business; thronged.

Syn. Isogashi, sewashi, koto-ō.

Kotosuka コトスカ カン (kai-i) Easy, short; not difficult; not busy; slack.

Kototai, -ru コトダイ 事足 To answer the purpose, will do; to be fully provided for; to be sufficient, having enough: seifuku naredomo kototai bashi, although the clothes are coarse they will do; hinkyō naredomo kototai nari, I am poor, but have sufficient.

Kotototoku, -ru コトトツク 干. To inquire, ask about, — koto wo tou.

Kototukenu コトツケ ケ n. Reply, answer, — kotae: — we suru, to reply.

Kototukure コトツケ ユ n. Explanation, apology.

Kototurori コトツリ 理 n. Reason, principle, cause, nature; excuse, plea, meaning: — ni tagaeru, explanation, refusal, declining; — wo iru, to plead an excuse; kototurana no —, the meaning of a proverb.

Syn. Dōn.

Kototurori, -ru コトツリ 異 (coll.) To refuse, decline, forbid; to state, mention, explain, give the reason, give notice: kaen wo kasu koto wo kotowaru, to refuse to lend money; waomotte kotosante oka, to mention beforehand; kotojara nashi ni uchi de hayarito koto wa naranu, entering the house without asking (or without permission) is forbidden; o kototurai mōsū, I decline, or please excuse me.

Kototurawa コトツワ 諦観 n. An attitude, common saying, proverb: — ni ittōri, according to the proverb.

Kototō nari コトツノラ異 n. Poli
cular, uncommon, unusual.

Kototoshashi, -ru コトトシハシ 任事 n. To commit anything to another, to give an order or command, — koto wo makasu.

Kototose, -ru コトトセ セ n. To make a pretext of, to pretend, to do as an excuse; to allure, or hint at: shuyen ni kotojoseitō koto wo koraru, under the pretext of making a wine party to plan the murder of a man.

Syn. Karkotukera, dashi ni tsukai.

Kototoyosugoto コトトヨシゴト n. A fable, fiction.

Kototozame, -ru コトツメ 謝 n. To despise, contempt.

Kototzekurari コトツゼカル 奥 n. To be entrusted with a message or commission to another.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>種</th>
<th>澤</th>
<th>種</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kotozuke</td>
<td>コトブケ</td>
<td>Kotozuke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotozuke-Ru</td>
<td>コトブケョ</td>
<td>倘若</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotozeme</td>
<td>コトメ</td>
<td>人工手指</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu</td>
<td>コツ</td>
<td>骨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Su</td>
<td>コツ多</td>
<td>十二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Ko</td>
<td>コツ口</td>
<td>交通</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-San</td>
<td>コツ官</td>
<td>公用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Bame</td>
<td>コツバメ</td>
<td>小燕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Boku</td>
<td>コツボク</td>
<td>子宮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Gai</td>
<td>コツガイ</td>
<td>胎壊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Ji</td>
<td>コツキ</td>
<td>胎児</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Ji-Ko</td>
<td>コツキこ</td>
<td>胎児骨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Niko</td>
<td>コツニコ</td>
<td>腹肉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Ru</td>
<td>コツル</td>
<td>骨壊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Zen</td>
<td>コツゼン</td>
<td>急然</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Kei</td>
<td>コツケイ</td>
<td>簡竈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsu-Zumi</td>
<td>コツズミ</td>
<td>小鼓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotta</td>
<td>コッタ</td>
<td>傘張</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottsu</td>
<td>コッス</td>
<td>羅吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottshi</td>
<td>コッシ</td>
<td>亀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottō</td>
<td>コット</td>
<td>帯道具</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kō-Uri</td>
<td>コウリ</td>
<td>小亀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kō-Ushi</td>
<td>コウ牛</td>
<td>小牛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kō-Uta</td>
<td>コウタ</td>
<td>小歌</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>種</th>
<th>澤</th>
<th>種</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ko-Wa</td>
<td>コウハ</td>
<td>異（cont. of kore wa）This; also an exclamation of surprise, as: kowa 1 ikuni shite yorau. O! what shall we do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko-Wa</td>
<td>コウハ</td>
<td>和</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.** Naka-Nagari.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>種</th>
<th>澤</th>
<th>種</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kowadori</td>
<td>コウダリ</td>
<td>声</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowada</td>
<td>コウダ</td>
<td>懶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowadara</td>
<td>コワダラ</td>
<td>高</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.** Osorohi.

**Syn.** Osorohiti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>種</th>
<th>澤</th>
<th>種</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kowado</td>
<td>コウダ</td>
<td>組</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowadoni</td>
<td>コウドーニ</td>
<td>悠長</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowai</td>
<td>コウヘイ</td>
<td>異</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowayorga</td>
<td>コウヘヨラ</td>
<td>悪劣</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.** Katakai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>種</th>
<th>澤</th>
<th>種</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kowaken</td>
<td>コウイケン</td>
<td>异見</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.** Katakai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>種</th>
<th>澤</th>
<th>種</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kowairo</td>
<td>コウイロ</td>
<td>悪音</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowakai</td>
<td>コウハい</td>
<td>悪語</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowabane</td>
<td>コワランベ</td>
<td>子童</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.** Katakai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>種</th>
<th>澤</th>
<th>種</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koware</td>
<td>コワレ</td>
<td>破</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.** Yabureku, Kudakeru, Wakeru.
KOWAIKU, -RU コワライ硬 i.v. (coll.) To be hard, become hard.

KOWASA コハナ關 n. Stiffness, hardness, rigidity; 恐, fearfulness, dreadfulness. See kowai.

KOWASARE, -RU コハサレ枝破 (pass. of kowasashite) To get broken.

KOWASHI, -SU コハシ枝 t.v. (coll.) To break: ishi wo —, to break a stone; te uo —, to tear down a house; kowashite wa warui, you must not break it; shinsko wo—, to destroy one's property. Syn. yaburu.

KOWATSUBI コワツキ n. The tone of voice.

KOWAZAMA コワザマ m. The tone of voice: — ga arai.

KOWAUKAI コワウカリ n. Manner or way of speaking; language, pronunciation: — no warui hito, a person who uses bad or unbecoming language.

KOWAZUKURI, or KOWAUKURORI コワツクリ枝 n. Clearing the throat, to hem in preparing to speak: — wo suru, to hem, to clear the throat.

Syn. sekitobari, shiwasuki.

KOTO コト n. A small house, hut, pen; koyagoya, a beggar's hut; — no mono, a beggar; butagoya, a pig-sty.

KOTE コテ m. A building where silkworms are kept.

KOKI コキ n. A dye-house, dyer.

Syn. konya, somemonoya.

KOKI コキ n. A desert, wilderness.

KOKAMASHI, -RI-KU コカマシライ小粊 (coll.) Adj. Noisy, making a disturbance, fault finding, captious.

KOKUYU コクユ n. A medical plaster, ointment, cerate: — wo noberu, to spread a plaster; — wo haru, to apply a plaster.

KOKUMAKI コクマキ n. The Umbrella pine, Skiadophytopis verticillata.

KOKASHI コサシ葉 n. Manure: — wo kakeru, to manure; — wo suru, id.

Syn. kote.

KOKASHI, -SU コサシ葉 t.v. To fertilize, to enrich: to make fat; to nourish; to manure: tsuchi wo —, to manure the ground; hara —.

KOKASHI-TSURE コサシツレ葉壷 n. A large jar used for holding manure.

KOKASHI-GAI コサシガイ子安貝 n. A species of cowry.

KOKATSU コカツ多恠 (cont. of kono yatsu) Same as koiitsu, this follow.

KOKU コク n. The voice: takai koye, a loud voice; kiru —, id.; hikui —, a low voice; chisai —, id.; — ga kureru, the voice is hoarse; — wo ageru, to cry; — wo hassuru, to utter a sound; toki no —, wo ageru, to give a shout (of many persons at once); — ga katasu, the voice has changed, as at puberty; — wo kakeru, to call out

KOKU コク n. Manure (same as koyashi): — wo ireru, or — wo kakeru, to manure; — wo shite mo ikizu.

Koye, -RU コエル肥 i.v. To grow fat, plump, or fleshy; to be fertile, rich, productive: ushi ga koye, the ox is fat; koyeta hito, a corpulent man: ta katake ga koye, the fields are fertile; — me ga—, to be sharp-sighted.

Syn. futoru.

Koye, -RU コエル越 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; toshi wo —, to pass the year; mitu ga hiza wo —, the water is above his knees.

Koyeda コエダ小枝 n. A twig, small branch, shoot.

Koye-Futori, -RU コエフトル肥太 i.v. To grow fat and large.

Koye-Gawari コエガわり n. The change of voice at puberty.

Koike カウキ交易 n. Barter, exchange of commodities, trade, commerce.

Syn. koike.

Koiken コウケ恩後園 n. A back-garden.

Koiken コウケ恩後接 (uhiro tauke) n. Reinforcement: sen nin — to shite kitaru.


Koimenko コーエンコロ胡若 n. (Eng.) Coriander seed.

Koyesune コエスネ子 n. Eliaphantiasis, i.e. zibashi.

Koyetsu カウエ校阅 (shiraberu) Revision: — suru, to revise.

Koyō コウヨ公用 n. Public service, government business.

Syn. oooyō.

Koyō コウヨ 赤紫 (monjiibara) n. The change of the leaf in autumn to red: koyō shita, the leaves have changed to red.

Koyō コウヨ労功用 (hataraki) n. Function, office, use: — no —, function of the stomach; kikou no —, the use of a machine; me no —, wa mono wo miru ni ari.

Syn. hatarake, moguri.

Koyō コウヨ (cont. of kono yō) adv. This way, this manner, such, thus: — no ori, at such a time.

Koyo コヨ学会 adv. This evening.

Syn. komban.

Koyomi コヨミ関 n. Almanac, calendar: hakase, almanac-maker.

Syn. keki.

Koyonaki コヨナキ無上 (cont. of kono ne nakii) adj. Nothing above this, highest, greatest, very: — sairai, greatest good fortune; — ku aisuru, to love dearly.

Koyori コヨリ鉛筆 n. Paper rolled or twisted into a string: — wo yoru, to twist paper.

Koyō カイウコ油 n. Perfumed oil; hair-oil; pomatum.

Koyō コヨ直有 (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. tempic, honzhen.

Koyu カユ 椿 n. Fertile, rich; productive: — no chi, fertile land.

Koyuri コヨリ 小指 n. The little finger.

Koyukai コヨウケイ 猫様 n. An under garment worn by women from the waist to the knee.

Syn. yumozu.

Koyuru コユル See koye.

Koyusa コユサ n. Same as koisa.

Koza コサ 星座 n. A high seat; a rostrum, or high platform from which speakers address an audience; a pulpit.

Kosai コサ 責罪 n. Punishment by strangulation or hanging.

Kokashii, -ki-ku コサカリ等 星等 adj. Having a shallow smartness, or low cunning; adroit.

†Kozai カザ 高座 n. A lecture, discours, preaching.

Kozekai カゼケイ 講設 n. A mine from which ore is dug.

Kozeki カゼケキ 講設 n. A lecture, discourse, preaching.

Kozenn カゼン公然 adv. Publicly; openly; above-board.

Syn. omotomuki.

Kozen カゼン亮家 n. Skirmish.

Kozu コツ去年 (kyo nen) Last year.

Kozu コツ小僧 n. (coll.) A young Buddhist priest, a small servant or errand boy.

Kozokozu コそコズウ 外服 n. Exelam. The sound made in calling a dog or cat.

Kozoku クスオク皇族 n. Royal or Imperial family.

Kozonarase コソナラセ n. A kind of weed.

Kozonbu コソノブル t.v. To assemble, gather together, come together; semaki tokoro ye —, to assemble in a small place.

Syn. atsumarui.

Kozoriatsumari,-ru コソリアツマール 結集 t.v. To be assembled together.

Kozotte コソッテ adv. Including every one, all: fune — odoroku, all in the ship were alarmed; yo — mina nigeri ware hitori sumeri, the whole world is uncLean, I alone am pure.

Kozu コツ木 n. The paper mulberry, Broussonetia papyrifera.

Kozu, or Kozuru コツルル 織 n. i.v. To die (used only of persons of high rank).

Kozu コツ木 n. The small branches of a tree, a twig. Syn. koyeda.

Kozu コツ木 洪水 n. An inundation, flood; — ga deru.

Kozuka コツカ小屋 n. A person fond of collecting curios.

Kozukka コツクカ小書 n. The knife or dirk carried in the scabbard of the small sword.

Kozukai コツクケイ 小使 n. (coll.) A servant.

Kozukai コツクケイ小使 n. (coll.) Cash, money spent in daily expenses, pocket money.
## KUB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KUB</th>
<th>841</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubo クボ n.</td>
<td>A hollow place, low sunken place: <em>tani no</em> —, a sunken valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubo クボ 公方 n.</td>
<td>The Shōgun, who formerly resided at Yedo, and was called by foreigners Taikun. This office was abolished in the revolution of 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubo クボ 博之 (toboshiki naru)</td>
<td>Empty, scarce, nothing left: <em>shokoryū</em> —, <em>naru</em>, the provisions have given out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubochi クボチ n.</td>
<td>Low ground; a hollow; low land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubo-ki-ku-ku ムブキ キュー adj.</td>
<td>Concave, depressed, hollowed, indented, sunken: <em>kubo tokoro ni misu</em> ga tamaru, the water settles in hollow places; <em>kuboku suru</em>, to hollow out; <em>kuboku naru</em>, to become hollowed, or concave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubome クボメ n.</td>
<td>To hollow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubomi クボミ n.</td>
<td>A concavity, a hollow place, a depression, indention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubomi クボミ 利潤 (urou) n.</td>
<td>Gain, profit, <em>kuruma</em> advantage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Syn. n.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syn.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TESHI-YURI</td>
<td>A kind of cravat, tied around the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBIKASHI</td>
<td>The collar of a coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBIKASHI</td>
<td>A collar, <em>kubikashira</em> n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOKIBI</td>
<td>A collar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBIKASHI</td>
<td>A collar, <em>kubikashira</em> n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBIKASHI</td>
<td>A collar, <em>kubikashira</em> n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBIKASHI</td>
<td>A collar, <em>kubikashira</em> n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBIKASHI</td>
<td>A collar, <em>kubikashira</em> n.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## KUC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KUC</th>
<th>841</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KUBI クビ n.</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI クビ</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI クビ</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI クビ</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI クビ</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI クビ</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Syn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syn.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KUBI</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBI</td>
<td><strong>KUBI</strong> クビ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:** The text appears to be a mix of Japanese words and phrases, possibly extracted from a dictionary or a text on Japanese language morphology. The table format and the entries suggest it is a part of a larger document, possibly a dictionary, where the entries are cross-referenced and explained with related terms and definitions. However, the specific context or the full document is not provided, which limits the ability to provide a comprehensive translation or analysis of the content.
—ni to wa taterarenu (prov.), no door can be made for a man's mouth, i.e. cannot be shut;  —ni kikō, obedient to the mouth, i.e. fond of eating; —wo soroete ite, to say unannimously.

Kuchi クチ 嘴 (kake haseru) — suru, to gallop or run —on horseback.

Kō-chi クチ 空地 n. Vacant ground, waste land.

Kuchi クチ 朽 n. Decayed, rotten, putrid.

Kuchi-,tsu or -ru クチツル i.v. To decay, to rot, decompose; to be putrid: ki, niku nado gu kuchiru. Syn. KUSAKU, AZABEU.

Kuchi-ake クチ アケ 嘔門 n. Opening of a sale, commencement of sale: mada kyō wa —ga vai, have made no sales yet to-day.

Kuchiba クチバ 打落 n. Decayed leaves.


Kuchidashi クチ ダシ 齒 n. The bill, or beak of a bird.

Kuchidashi-,ru クチダシール 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.

Kuchin クチ ニ n. A fagot.

Kuchin クチニ n. The lips: —yaburete ka samushi (prov.), when the lips are broken away the teeth are cold.

Kuchir クチリ Whistling: —wo fuku, to whistle.

Syn. TSOFUKI.

Kuchidome クチドメ n. Hushing or stopping another from speaking or telling anything: kuchidome wo shite oku, to bribe one to secrecy; —ni gochi-so suru, to give one a feast in order to secure secrecy; —kin, hush-money.

Kuchigaki クチ ニ日 書 (kisho) n. A de- position, written confession: —wo toru.

Kuchigao クチガオ n. Witty.

Kuchigire クチギレ adj. Witty.

Kuchigire クチギレな人, (coll.) An innocent person (of one who is criminal): koko wo itu.

Kuchigintan-ki クチギントン-キ adj. Fool-mouthed; speaking like a miser, fond of eating.

Kuchigom クチグオム n. A muzzle-loader (gun).

Kuchigomori-ru クチゴモリル i.v. To stutter, stammer; to stumble or to speak in- distinctly: henji ga kuchi-gomorru, his reply was indistinct.

Kuchigosh クチグオシ n. A person clever at talking, smart at repartee: —na hito.

Kuchigor クチギョク n. A muzzle-loader (gun) adv. At every entrance; by every mouth; for every kind: kari ga —aru, indebted to many dif ferent persons, or received many different loans of money; —in, said by several persons one after the other, or to speak unanimously.

Kuchiguru クチグルル n. Pair speech, pleasant words: —ni noseru, to take another in by fair speeches.

Kuchigusiri クチグスリ 舌端 n. Powder used for priming a gun.

Kuchihate-ru クチハテる 打架 i.v. Completely decayed or rotten.

Kuchihito クチヒト n. Cracking of the lips, as in cold weather: —ga deriu.

Kuchihite クチヒテ n. An intelligence office, where servants may be hired, also the business, or the person who keeps the office: hikō ni nii kuchihite dokoro, a place where servants may be obtained.

Syn. KRIAN, KRIWAN.

Kuchiku クチク 手本 n. A decayed tree, rotten wood.

Kuchikiki クチキキ 舌利 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 舌竹 n. A kind of bamboo.

Syn. MADAKE, NIGADAKE.

Kuchiku クチク 唱歌 (base on) —suru, to gallop, or run after on horseback, as game.

Kuchikuse クチクセ 舌類 n. A by-word, something which one is in the habit of saying: —cant word: sate to ita koto ga ano hito no —da, sate is a cant word with him.

Kuchikata クチカタ ワ唇 n. Rice extracted from a bag as a sample, which becomes the perquisite of the inspector.

Kuchimase クチマゼ 舌实 n. —na, talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

Kuchimase クチマゼ わ言 (coll.) Repeating what another says, mimicking another's way of talking, mocking: —hitono —wo suru.

Kuchimorisai クチモリサライ i.v. Depending on others for support or food.

Kuchimoto クチモト 無本 n. The mouth or near the mouth; near the door.

Kuchinagusami クチナガサミ 愛 n. Talking for amusement, or pastime.

Kuchinamae クチナメ n. Licking the mouth, or chops, as a dog after eating.

Kuchinashi クチナシ 恨子 n. The Cape jasmine, Gardenia floribunda.

Kuchinawa クチナワ 舌蛇 n. A venomous snake.

Syn. HEKI, KUCHIBAMI.

Kuchioshi クチオシ わ言 (coll.) A thing to be regretted or sorry for, or which excites disappointment: kuchioshi ku oni, to feel regret; kuchioshi koto wo shita, I have done something which I much regret.

Syn. KUTASHI, MUNEN, ZANNEN.

Kuchikirō クチキロ 舌行 adj. (coll.) Clever at talking: —na onna.

Kuchikiru クチキル See kuchi.

Kuchi-sagana クチサガナ adj. Not restraining the tongue; talkative, babbling.

Kuchi-sagana クチサガナ adj. Plausible, specious in talking.

Kuchi-saxi クチサキ n. (coll.) The lips, in distinction from the heart: —de ita, to say only with the lips.
KUCHISOSOGI クチソソギ n. Cleansing the mouth, gargling; te-arai kuchisogosi shite kuni wo hai-suru, having washed the hands and cleansed the mouth to worship the kami.

Syn. goai.

KUCHISOSOGI-GU クチソソギ t.v. To cleanse the mouth; to gargle.

KUCHISORI クチソリ n. (coll.) A living, livelihood, means of getting food; — no tame ni koko suru, to go out to service in order to get the means of living.

Syn. KURASHI, KWAKKEL, KOKO.

KUCHISU, -SU クチス 捷 接 n. i.v. To kiss: ku-chiuite aiase wo suru, to salute by kissing.

KUCHISURASI クチスサビ i.q. kuchizusami.

KUCHITON クチトン n. A horse-boy, hostler.

KUCHITOTI クチトリ 捷 n. A dessert of confectionery taken after meals; a side dish.

KUCHITUSKE クチヌケ n. Kiss; — suru, to kiss.

KUCHITUSUMI クチヌズミ n. A clicking sound made with the tongue: — wo narasu.

KUCHI-WAKE クチノケ n. Assorting goods according to the quality, or brand; — wo suru, to assort goods.

KUCHITAKAMASHI クチタマかし, KU-KU クチヤマカシ adj. (coll.) Noisy, or troublesomely from much talking; fault-finding, captious.

KUCHITOKI クチトキ n. A necromancer, witch, conjurer.

Syn. ichiko.

KUCHIZUKARA クチズカカラ adv. With one’s own mouth: — waga gei wo hokoru, boasting of one’s acquirements with his own mouth.

KUCHIZUSAMI クチズサミ ヴョ n. Humming or singing to one’s self.

KUCHO クチヲ 紀調 n. Unison, harmony, or agreement with another saying; tone of voice: — ni what; — ni yoki hito.

KUCHO クチヲ Kuala 郷長 n. The chief officer of a ku or town.

KUCHU クチウ 円中 n. The air, empty space: — ni agaru.

KUCHIZA クチザ 駆虫剤 n. (med.) Anthelmintic medicine.

KUDA クダ 體 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 體 n. A cock; the time of cock-crowing; day-break: — no madaki ni okite.

KUDAKE, -RU クダケ 體 i.v. Broken into pieces, shivered, crushed, or crumbled to pieces: nami ga tana ni attate kudakeru, the waves are broken against the rocks; ki wo —, to dishearten; ikioi wo —, id.

Syn. kowareri.

KUDAKAI, -KI クダカイ 體 n. To break to pieces, shiver, crush, smash: kan-ton wo kudaku, to do with great care and diligence; mi-jinii —, to break into pieces, smash to atoms; koko wo —.

Syn. kowasu.
KUDOKARE-ru クドカラ 朗. pass. of kudoki. To be importuned, persuaded, solicited, courted.

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.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The condition or degree of being tedious, prolix, or verbose.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Contrivance, plan, scheme, invention: — suru, to devise, contrive, plan; — yori — da, it is a fine contrivance; — wo megurearu, to devise, to turn over in the mind.

KURO クロ 失。n. Hunger, empty stomach: — ni naru, to become hungry.

KUGUSE クゲ ォウ。n. (med.) A carminative.

KUGA クガ 陸。n. Land, as distinct from water: — de yuku, to go by land.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. A pot of boiling water, used in the hot-water ordeal.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The hot-water ordeal.

KUGAI 興。n. (kurushiki tokoro) Bitter, disagreeable: — no tsuion, disagreeable service — of a harlot; — ni ni wo shizumureru, to become a harlot.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Land route, land journey: — wo yuku, to go by land.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The name of the ancient nobility of Japan, residing at Kyōto, and attached to the court of the Mikado.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Pain, distress, affliction, hardship, misery.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Empty, vain, or false words: — a lie.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. A nail: — wo utu, to drive a nail; also, to make a nail.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. An ornamental covering for concealing the head of a nail.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Nail extractors, pincers.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Marks of punctuation; (fig.) end of an affair, period: — wo tsukeru, to punctuate.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The food of the Mikado.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Same as kuchi-gomori.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The swan.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Bent in the back, with age or disease; to stoop, to be humpbacked. i.e. kunamuru.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. To be confined or enclosed and in a state of chaos; to be without form and void: — ane tsuchi imada wakarezarashi toki kuyumore kisashi wo fukumieru, the heavens and the earth before they were separated, were blended together in a confused mass, and contained a germ like an egg.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The voice or sound made with the mouth closed.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. A small kind of rope made of straw.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. A small low door in a gate: — de, ida.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. To stop and pass under or through; to creep through; to worm through; to dive: — konom wo —, to pass through a low gate; — mu wo —, to dive under the water: — saki wo —, to anticipate, or forestall another, in buying or selling; — kake wo —.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Humpback.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. A puppet, puppet-player, — kwaairaishi, dekunobō.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. A bag made of hemp, straw or matting.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Waiting girls at an inn; a harlot.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The highest civil officers in the state, as datjin.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Painful or ascetic practices; asceticism.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. An empty gun or a gun not loaded with shot: — wo hananieru, to fire a gun not loaded with ball.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. A pile, stake, post: — wo ustu, to drive a pile.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. To eat, to bite; used in com. coll. often in the sense of receive, get, catch; as, kogoto wo kutta, to get a scolding; meshi wo kutte oru, is eating his food; onna ga waga kō mono wo kawazu ni itte ko ni kawasu, a parent will deny himself of his own food and give it to his child; tori ga ki ni su — wo —, the bird builds its nest in the tree.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. The oriel, taberu.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. To regret, feel sorry for, deplore, repent of, feel remorse: — ayamachi wo kuyuru.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. To eat and injure or spoil, as insects.

KUGAI クガ 失。n. Sorrow for sin and change of heart; repentance.
KUI

KUI-ARATADE-RU クイアラタデル 修改 i.v. To sorrow for sin and change one's ways; to repent.

KUI-AWAKE-RU クイアワケル 醒合 i.v. To mix together and eat, to eat two things at the same time; to fit together (as dovetailed work).

KUI-CHIGAI-AU クイチガイアル 靜協 i.v. To cross, to pass each other, not to agree, or fit; to be contrary, contradictory; to be thwarted in one's hopes, to be disappointed: isuwa no hashi to —, to cross like the bill of the crossbill.

KUI-HAGEMI-NI クイハゲミイ 食管 i.v. To clinch the teeth in anger.

KUI-INI-RU クイイヌ諸入 i.v. To eat into, to eat its way into, to corrode: mushi ga iina —, the insects eat into the board.

KUI-FUKU クイフク 区域 (sekai) n. Limit; boundary; province, especially of science.

KUI-KASE-NI クイカセイ 音寄り i.v. To bite off, to cut off with the teeth, = kamikiru.

KUI-MONO クイモノ 食物 n. Food, eatables, provisions.

Syn. Shoku-motsu.

KUIKA クイカラ 独難 n. A kind of snake, or water-rail.

KUI-NOKI クイノキ 食造 n. To eat and run away without paying.

KUI-SHIBA-NI クイシバノ谷 結縛 i.v. To clinch the teeth: ha wo —, id.

KUI-SHIME-NI クイシメノ谷 結満 i.v. To crush, or hold fast in the teeth.

KUI-SHIMESHI-NI クイシメシス谷 結損 i.v. To wet or moisten with the mouth.

KUISOMERU クイソメ 吐腺 n. The first feeding of a child.

KUITAI-NI クイトタイ谷 adj. Wish or desire to eat: kuitai wo nai, do not eat; kuitai mono wo kuwazu, would not eat things which he desired to eat.

KUITOMERU クイトモリ谷 結毒 i.v. To frustrate, thwart, oppose, hold in check, to stop: teki wo —.

Syn. Termerv.

KUI-TSUKI-NI クイツキ谷 吞着谷 結毒 i.v. To bite, to seize with the teeth.

KUI-TSUNE-NI クイツネ谷 赤表谷 i.v. Straitened for food, to be obliged to flee from a place: Tokyō no — mono, one who can't live in Tokyō on account of some crime.

KUI-TSUMI クイツミ 食管 n. A small stand on which nuts, oranges, rice, and a pine-branch are arranged on new year's day: — wo koshitsurō.

KUI-WAKE-NI クイワケ谷 吞分谷 i.v. To discard by chewing, to taste.

KUIZE クイゼ n. Stump of a tree.

Syn. Kage.

KIJUKU クイユク 孔雀 n. A peafowl, Pavo cristatus: —ishi, malachite.

KIJU-SOKI クイユクセキ 孔雀 糠石 n. Malachite.

KUI クイ n. The lot: — wo toru, to draw lots; — wo hiku, id.

KUK

KUI クイ n. Confucius, according to the Go-on.

KUI クイ公事 (iyake gato) n. (orig. government business; public ceremony) An action at law; a suit, prosecution, dispute: — wo suru, to bring suit, enter a complaint; — wo sabaku, to judge a law-suit.

Syn. Soshō, utaе, deshi.

KUI クイ九字 n. A diagram of nine letters, used as a charm against evil spirits: — wo kitte akuma wo harau.

KUI, RU クイズル 共 i.v. To sacrifice; to offer to the gods: kūji-mono, an offering, sacrifice.

KUDIBA クジバ 諏庭 n. A court-room; a bar.

Syn. Sainansho, hôtel.

KUDINOMI クジドリ瞑取 n. Drawing lots: — wo suru, to draw lots.

KUIJKA クジカ谷 n. A kind of stag.

KUIJIRASE, RU クジイラセ (caust. of kujiku) To discourage, dishhearten.

KUIKKE-RU クイケル 楽 i.v. To be broken, crushed; to be weakened, impaired or destroyed; to be discouraged, dishheartened.

KUIKKE, RU クイケ谷 楽 i.v. To break, impair, or weaken, dislocate, sprain: te wo kujittta, have sprained the hand; ikitori wo —, to break the power, to cool the courage, dishhearten; gunzei wo —, to rout an army; ki wo —, to discourage, dishhearten.

KUKHA クックハ 魉 n. A whale.

KUKHA-JAKU, OR KUKHARASHI クックハャキ谷 魉尺 n. A cloth measure, equal to 1 foot, 2½ inches of the kanazashi, or 15 inches English.

KUKIH クキリ谷 n. A small curved knife; a gouge.

KUKI, RU クキ谷 楽 i.v. To pick, bore, or gouge: hana, mimi nado wo —, to pick the nose, or ear; me wo kujitte toru, to gouge out the eye.

KUKISHI クキシ谷 公事師 n. One who buys out the interest of a party in a law-suit and appears before the court to advocate it; a lawyer, petitfogger.

KUKIYADO クキヤド谷 公事宿 n. An inn where only persons who have law-suits lodge.

KUKO クコ谷 Ninety. Ninety.

KUKU クク谷 瓢 (kuchizukara sazukeru) — suru, to give by the mouth, oral: — wo iu, to complain; — wo narashu, id.

KUKU クク谷 Ninety. Ninety.

KUKU クク谷 瓢 (kuchizukara sazukeru) — suru, to give by the mouth, oral: — wo iu, to complain; — wo narashu, id.

KUKU クク谷 Ninety. Ninety.

KUKU クク谷 瓢 (kuchizukara sazukeru) — suru, to give by the mouth, oral: — wo iu, to complain; — wo narashu, id.

KUKU クク谷 Ninety. Ninety.

KUKU クク谷 瓢 (kuchizukara sazukeru) — suru, to give by the mouth, oral: — wo iu, to complain; — wo narashu, id.
KUKETSU カケツ ヘ n. Secret or oral instruction; occult doctrine which can only be taught by the mouth.

SYN. KUDEN.

KUKI クキ or クキ n. A mountain gorge, glen: a mountain peak.

KUKI クキ or クキ n. A stem, stalk: hana ha nodo no —, the stem of a flower, leaf, or feather.

†KUKI クキ adv. Soy; sauce.

SYN. shoyu

KURU クル空気 n. The atmosphere, air.

†KURU, KU クル t.v. Toshipfrombetweenor away from, i.q. kuguri: tanamata yori kuki sho, the child who slipped from between my fingers; — izuru, to oze or flow out from between, as the fingers.

KURIKASHI, SU クリス adv. To grow up into a hard stem, or stalk: na no shin ga —.

KUKIYAKA クキヤカ — na, adj. Clear; bright; fresh and unarnished in color: iro — Go, ni miyuri.

KUKUKE ククリ adv. (coll.) Clear; bright; fair, or fresh in color: — to shita onna, a woman of a fair or beautiful countenance.

KUKKYO クキョ空気 adv. Finally; after all; in the end; ultimately: — no ri, a final or ultimate principle.

SYN. hekyo.

KUKYOU クキョ摇動 (tayoki) Strong; powerful; excellent; eminent: — no waka-mono, strong young men; — uma, a powerful horse; — sejara, illustrious family.

KUKKOKU ククク柄曲 (maguru) Bent; carved; flexed; crooked: shikuyi —, dexion of womb.

KUKO クコ枸杞 n. A species of barberry, Lycium chinensis.

KU-KU クー九九 Nine times nine; the multiplication table: — no san, multiplication.

KUKUME, RU ククメル t.v. To feed; to put into the mouth of another—as a bird in feeding its young.

SYN. FUKUMERU.

KUKUMI ククミ n. The bit of a bridle, i.q. kutsuwa.

KUKUMI, -RU ククミ t.v. To hold in one's mouth: miyo wo —.

SYN. FUKUMU.

KUKUNARI ククナキ n. The clucking of a hen.

KUKURI ククリ n. A tie, binding, knot: — wo toku, to unite a knot.

KUKURI ククリ adv. Bound; limit; proper restraint; sum total; amount: mono ni taitei — wo tskureru, to set proper bounds in our use of everything.

SYN. SHIMARI, KIRU.

KUKURI, RU ククリ t.v. To bind, tie: nusa de —, to bind with a rope; kubi wo —, to hang by the neck; kagyo wo —, to collect into one sum.

SYN. SHIBARU.

KUKURI-HAKAMA ククリハカマ 拝郎 n. A kind of trousers, gathered and tied at the knee.

KUKURI-MAKURA ククリマクラ 拝枕 n. A pillow made of cloth stuffed and tied at the ends.

KUKURI-ZOME ククリソメ n. Dyed in the skin with portions so confined as not to take the color.

SYN. MAKIZOME.

KUKUSHI, -SU ククシ t.v. To bind, tie.

SYN. SHIBARU.

KUKUSHI-MONO ククシモノ n. i.q. kukurizome, or makizome.

†KUKUTACHI ククタチ n. Stem, stalk, i.q. kuki.

KUKYO クキョ空虚 Empty; vacant; void; a vacuum: — ni nuru, to become empty.

SYN. KARA.

KUMA クマ 熊 n. A bear: — no, bear's gall, ginseng.

KUMA クマ 獅 n. Border, edge, the shading of a picture, a dark spot, blur, blemish: ami no —, sea shore; yama no —, edge or foot of a mountain; tsuki ni — naki, the moon has no spots in it; kokoro ni — naki.

SYN. HOTOHORI, KIWA.

KUMABACHI クマバチ 熊蜂 n. A large kind of bee.

KUMAI クマイ供米 n. Rice offered in sacrifice to the kami.

†KUMAI クマイ n. A branch road, — edo-michi.

KUMASHI クマシ n. A kind of manure made of rotten vegetable matter.

KUMASHI-SU クマシ令 汲 (caus. of kumi) To cause or let draw, as water: miyo wo kumashite okure, alome to draw some water.

KUMASHI-SU クマシ 令 汲 (caus. of kumi) To cause or let join, braid or plait: ito wo kumashite kudasare, letme braid the thread.

KUMATAKA クマタカ 鎖 n. A kind of falcon, or black eagle.

KUMATAKUAN クマタクアン 狡良 魚 n. The galangal root, allied to ginger.

KUMEN クメイ供品 n. (coll.) Pecuniary ability; means; affording or raising money: — ga yoi, to be well off, rich; — ga warui, to be bad off, without means; — wa dekini, cannot raise the money; — wa dekini ka, can't you raise the money? — shite kudasai, try and afford it; ashita made ni — shite oku, I will raise the money to-morrow.

SYN. SANDAN, SAERU.

KUMI クミ 綱 n. A company, band, partnership, league, firm, club: — wo tateru, to form a company; gomin-gumi, a company of five persons or families, into which the Japanese wards are subdivided.

SYN. NAKAMA, SHACHU.
KUMI-MU クミ細 t.v. To braid, plait, weave, twist, or knit together; to interface, intertwine; to lay hold of, or grasp, as a wrestler; (i.v.) to unite or join together in company; to club or league together; ito wo kumu, to braid thread; hiza wo —, to sit tailor fashion; te wo —, to fold the arms; san nin kunde akinarai wo suru, three men went partners in trade.

KUMI-MU クミ流 t.v. To draw or dip up, as water; to lade; teurude 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. shakur.

KUMI-MI-AD クミ入組合 i.v. Joined together in one company, band, or firm; to have hold of or grasp each other, as wrestlers; knit together, linked together, interlaced.

KUMI-AWA-SU クミアハセ t.v. To join together; to knit, link together; to interface.

†KUMIDO クミド n. A bed chamber, —neya.

KUMI-FUSE-RU クミフセ細 t.v. To throw in wrestling.

KUMIGAMI クミガミ n. Braided hair.

KUMI-OASHI クミオサしゃ t.v. To drink wine together; to pass the cup from one to another.

KUMIKO クミコ組子 n. The members of a company or club; a policeman.

KUMI-SHIKI-KU クミシク組 t.v. To throw or hold down another in wrestling.

KUMI-TATE-RU クミタル組立 t.v. To construct; to fit together and erect, as a house; to frame; to plan.

KUMI-TORI-RU クミトク組取 t.v. To draw or dip up; guess, conjecture, divine; hito no kokoro wo —, to conjecture what the mind of another is.

Syn. sciryo suru, oshi-hakaru, shin-shakur suru.

KUMI-TSUKI-KU クミ付き組附 i.v. To seize hold of each other, as wrestlers; hito ni —.

KUMI-UCHI クミうち n. Laying hold of each other, as wrestlers.

KUMMEI クンメイ命 n. The commands of the lord, or master.

KUMO クモ雲 n. A cloud: — ga dera, it is clouding over; kumo ga haretara, the clouds are cleared away; — no ashi, the appearance of rain falling in the distance; — no kakehoshi, a high tower for scaling walls in warfare; — no ne, the Mikado's palace; — no uribito, an epithet applied to the kuge; — tusuk bakari, almost reaching the clouds, i.e. very tall.

KUMO クモ蜘蛛 n. A spider: — no su, a spider's web; fukuro-gumo, the tarantula.

KUMOZOE クモオズえ手 n. Winding or zig-zag.

KUMOZOKU クモオズク n. Concealed in or covered by the clouds, applied also to the death of the Teushi, or of any honorable person; — ni shi yowa no suki.

KUMO-GIRE クモギレ n. Broken-clouds; the clouds breaking away, as after a storm: — ga aru; — ga suru.

KUMO-GIWA クモギワ雲際 n. Horizon.

KUNAI クナイ雲居 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.

KUMOKE クモ木公文 n. An official document, or order.

KUMORASE-RU クモラセ令 t.v. (caust. of kumori) To cause it to become cloudy; to make dim, husky or hoarse.

KUMORI-RU クモリ陰 t.v. To be cloudy, dim, dusky: kumotome no furimase, it is cloudy, but it will not rain; kagani wa —, the mirror is clouded, or dim; me ga —, eyes are dim.

KUMOSURE クモスケ雲輪 n. A low kind of chair-bearer, who frequents the great highways.

KUMOSURI クモス雲陰 t.v. Projected against the clouds, or horizon; also, between the clouds: fune ga — ni miuru, the ship is visible in the horizon.

KUMOTOSI クモツ供物 n. Things offered to idols, such as rice, fruits, cakes: — dai, the altar on which offerings are placed.

KUMU クム 昆父 (ki mi chik) n. Lord and father: — no ada to wa tomo ni ten wo itadakazu.

KUN クン (yomi) The signification of a Chinese character, or its equivalent in Japanese.

KUN クン君 (ki mi) Lord; master; prince; also a respectful title, — Mister, gentlemen.

KUN クン勤 (isoshi, tegura) Merit (of which there are eight classes): — itto; — nito.

†KUNA クナ勿来 (imp. neg. of kuru) Don't come, — kuru wa.

KUNADO-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. n. Dwelling together in harmony, as husband and wife.

†KUNAGI-OU クナガ t.v. To live in harmony— as husband and wife.

KUNAL-KYO クナイキョ n. Chief minister of the Mikado's household, chamberlain.

KUNASHIRO クナシロ宮司 n. The Department that has charge of the Mikado's household.

KUNAN クナン痛 n. Pain; trouble; hardship; affliction; tribulation: — wo ukeru, to suffer affliction. Syn. navami

†KUNATAHEKI-RU クナタナレル i.v. To be obstinate and foolish.
Kurdish トルコ 訓導 (oshie michibiku) A teacher: — suru, to teach.
Kurdu トルコ 訓語 (yomu) — suru, to read by translating the Chinese characters into Japanese; to explain.
Kune タ子 n. A wattleted bamboo fence.
Kungunshu-ti, ki-ku タ子グシ シ adj. (colloq.) Spiteful; jealous; crooked; perverse.
Kunomado タニガク 香 梨 n. A kind of large, thick-skinned orange.
Kunore タ子木 i.v. To be crooked, bent; to be spiteful, jealous; to hate: kuneri nami-da, tears of spite; matsu no ki ga kurrete iru.
Kuni クニ 県 (koku) n. Country, state, province, nation: — no miyatsuko, governor of a province (obs.); — no tami, state.
Kuni-ezu クニエズ緑 廃地 図 n. A map or chart of a country.
†Kunagura, or Kuneno クヌガ n. Land, i.q. kuga.
Kunikotarota クニコトバ 翹語 n. Brogue, dialect: — no hito, one with a brogue.
Kuniku タニタ 竜肉 Causing a quarrel among confederates: — no hakarigotos.
Kunikuzushi クニクズシ 靖 剔 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.
Kuntsubaki クニブキ 国 壁 n. Earthborn gods, or gods who live on the earth.
†Kunisumono クニズモノ n. The productions of a country.
Kuni-zakai クニザク モ国界 n. Boundary of a state.
Kunizume クニズメ 高締 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-re, or -ze クンジ 質 種 i.v. and t.v. To send forth a perfume; to perfume, scent: kunji-naturu, to perfume all about.
Sym. Kaoru.
Kunjire クンジリ 種子 t.v. See kunzuru.
Kuntu クンジュ 疫 染 — suru, to crowd together; to flock together, assemble.
Sym. Atsumaru.
Kunku クンクト 勳勲 (isashin) n. Merit, meritorious deed: — wo tateru.
Kunin to クンイン 訓権 adv. (coll.) Sending forth a small, or perfume: — niygo.
Kuno クニウ 疾 焦 (kurushimi nayamu) Affliction, suffering, trouble, grief: — wo suki, to relieve the afflictions or pain of another.
Kunoyako クノオガ 熱香香 n. A perfume used to scent the garments.
Kunpa クンパ 熱香 n. Merit.
Kunshi クンシ 君子 n. The superior man, the good man; a gentleman: — wa ayauki ni chikayorozu, the good man does not expose himself to danger, or does not expose himself to temptation.

Kurashite クラシテ 訓示 n. Official instruction or explanation, as from the head of a department to the under officials.
Kushin クシシ 君臣 (kimi to kerai) Lord and minister, master and servant.
Kunishio クニシハ 勤賞 n. Reward of merit, medal; insignia.
Kurus クルス 装子 n. A garment worn by priests around the loins.
Kunen クニテン 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 tsukureru.
Kuntou クントウ 蒲陶 — suru, to educate, train up.
Sym. Shikomu, Shitsukeru.
Kunugi クヌギ adj. A species of oak, Quercus serrata.
Kurom クロム n. A person who acts as a go-between, or introduces another, or acts as agent or broker.
Sym. Kuchi-ire.
Kunzen クンゼン 蒲薰 — suru, to be educated, trained up.
Sym. Somaru.
Kunzuru クンズル 種子 t.v. To give the Japanese equivalent of Chinese characters.
Kunzuru クンズル 種子 See kunji.
Kyu クュ n. A hollow place, a hollow; i.q. kubo.
Kuppe クッペ 主服 — suru, to submit, yield, succumb: ri ni —, to submit to reason.
Sym. Fuku suru.
Kura クラ 酪 n. A fire-proof store-house, warehouse, treasury.
Sym. Dozo.
Kura クラ 酪 n. A saddle: uma ni — wo oku, to saddle a horse: — ga arai uma, a rough horse.
†Kura クラ 酪 n. A seat, a stand: takamikura, the throne.
Kurabe クラベ 評 t.v. To compare, to measure anything with something else: chikara wo —, to measure strength; nagawa wo —, to compare length.
Sym. Hikari-suru, Takurabere.
†Kurabe-uma クラベウマ ラ パウマ n. A horse-race.
Kurabone クラボネ 牀端 n. A saddle-tree.
Kuragari クラガリ 篱 (coll.) A dark place, darkness.
Sym. Kurayami, 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 kurai, this kind, this way; dono kurai, how much? in what way, how far? san ryō gurari, about three ryō; Tókyó ye dono —, how far is it to Tókyó?
Sym. Kakushi, Hodo.
Kurogome クロゴメ 取米 n. Uncleaned rice. Syn. GEMMAI.
Kuroi, -kui, -kuni クロイ 黑 adj. Black: to ga kuroi, the color is black; kuroi kumo, a black cloud; kuroku suru, to become black; kuroku suru, to blacken; kuroku to minikku, black and ugly; kuroku-nai, or kurokurazu, it is not black; kurogo gozaraimasu, it is black.
Kuroi クロイ n. The black Bunting; a species of Emberiza.

Kurokami クロカミ n. Black hair: wo orosu, to shave the head and become a bōsu.
Kurokuwa クロツワ 黒銀 n. (coll.) A common laborer.
Kuromada クロマダ 黒班 n. Spotted with black; piebald; black spots. Syn. BUCHI.
Kuromaki, -ki クロマツキ That which should not be eaten, should not eat.
Kuromashi, -su クロマツメ令 t.v. To blacken.
Kurotsu クロツス 黒松 n. Black-pine, the Pinus massoniana.
Kurobō クロボ 黑人 n. (coll.) A black person; a negro.
Kurome クロメ n. The iris and pupil of the eye; kurotama.

Kurobō クロボ 黑色 or tinge; a black part of anything: taka no, the black fluid discharged by the cuttle-fish.
Kuroru, -mu クロルイ i.v. To become black: ano hito no kao wa ni yuku kuroru, his face is sunburnt and blackened.
Kuroku クロク n. Black color or tinge; a black part of anything: taka no, the black fluid discharged by the cuttle-fish.
Kurokome クロコメ n. The iris and pupil of the eye; kurotama.
Kurokasa クロカサ 黒松 n. Black silk gauze.

Kuroshō クロショ 黒糖 n. Brown sugar.
Kuru クル See ki, or kuri.
Kureishi クリシュ n. The ankle bone, malleolus; uchi —, internal malleolus; soto —, external malleolus.
Kurui クリイ 壷 n. Bent, warped, crooked; derangement: konohashira wa ga deta, this pillar is warped.
Kuru クル i.v. To be wild, frenzied,
mad, disordered in mind; to act irregularly; twisted, turned, or warped from the true direction; to change, vary: ano hito wa chiôshô ga kuritte iru, that man is not in his right mind. kururu ideru, to rush madly out; onna ni —, mad after women; kanjô ga —, the account is not right; doru no tsuka wa asa-ban ni —, the price of the dollar varies morning and evening.

Kuru-kuru to クルルルット 船楼 adv. Round and round; around: maewaru, to go round and round; sudare wa — maki-ageru, to roll up a window shade; koma ga — maewaru, the ship's round.

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 shiôgi, axle-tree of a wagon; no koshiki, the hub of a wheel; no nagae, the shaft of a wagon; no hiku, to draw a wagon; ni noru, to ride in a wagon; chin, carriage hire; zo, 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 端黒 adv. A screw-press.

Kurumaya クルマヤ n. A coolie who pulls a wagon; one who makes or sells wells.

Kurumayose クルマユセ n. The platform or step for entering a carriage.

Kurumaza クルマザ 囲見 n. Sitting in a circle: ni natte sake wo nomu, to sit in a circle and drink sake.

Kurumaaki クルマアキ 重裂 n. The punishment of being broken on the wheel.

Kurume クルメ t.v. To gather into a bundle; to bundle together: nani mo ka mo hitotou —, to bundle up everything.

Kurumeki クルメキ n. Diseasiness, vertigo.

Kurumeku クルメク 端前裂 i.v. To become dizzy: me ga kurumeite tuoretu, becoming dizzy, he fell down.

Syn. KENNEN, TACHIGURAMI.

Kurumi クルミ 胡桃 n. A walnut, Juglans regia.

Kuruki クルキ 駐物 (kara so) n. A flail.

Kuruki to クルキト 船楼 adv. (coll.) Around: maewaru, to turn around, revolve.

Kuriku クルク n. The pivot on which a door turns or hinges: — do.

Kurushiki クルシキ 幕裂 i.v. Adj. Painful, distressing, difficult; causing concern or anxiety; toilsome, bitter: kurushikimu karu, to become painful; kurushikuran, not painful, not difficult, not objectionable.

Kurushim-e クルシメ 合物 t.v. To afflict, trouble, torment, persecute, grieve, worry, vex.

Syn. HIDOMEKI N AIWAEBU, IJUMERU, KOMARUKERU, SHIETAGERU.

Kurushimi クルシミ 乗 n. Suffering, affliction, distress, pain, toil, hard labor: — no mageru, to avoid trouble.

Syn. KUSU, NAVANI.

Kurushimi-mu クルシミム i.v. To suffer pain, affliction, distress, torment; to grieve, worry; to toil, labor: byôki de —, afflicted with sickness. Syn. ITAME.

Kurushita クルシタ 乗 n. The state or degree of suffering, pain, or distress.

Kurutsu クルトス adj. The coming, next, — akuru: — hi, next day; — toshi, next year.

Kurwa クルワ 桃 n. An inclosure, area separated by an inclosure; prostitute quarters.

Kurwase クルワセ 令 表 t.v. (const. of kurui) To cause frenzy or madness.

Kurwashi クルワシ t.v. To derange the mind, infatuate, fascinate.

Kuryo クリョ 含 n. Same as kushin.

Kusa クサ 錫 n. A cutaneous eruption.

Kusa クサ 種 n. Grass, a plant: — wo karu, to cut grass.

Kusa クサ種 n. Kind; sort; matter; subject; topic: futa —, two kinds; warai-gusa, a subject or matter for laughter; kokochi-gusa, a matter for complaint.

Kusa-awase クサアワセ n. Comparing flowers, to see who has the most and finest, as in a picnic.

Kusada クサダ 森葉 n. Leaf of grass: — no kage, the grave.

Kusakiri クサキリ n. A grass-cutter; the founding of a city or town; the founder: ano hito wa kono mura wo — da.

Kusabana クサバナ n. A flowering plant.

Kusabasam クサバサマ n. Flower scissors.

Kusai クサイ 琵 n. A wedge driven in to tighten a joint; a linchpin: — gata, wedge shaped.

Kusahira クサヒラ 銃 n. A mushroom, toadstool.

Syn. TAKE, KINORO.

Kusabure クサブレ n. A flute.

Kusakure クサクレ n. Hiding in the grass: — no i, a kind of magic by which one could become invisible.

Kusagi クサギ 草 n. Grass cutting, weeding.

Kusakiri クサキリ n. Flying or diving beneath the grass—as the Butcher-bird.

Kusagusa クサガサ種種 Many different kinds, various subjects.

Syn. SHIJO, HIO-IKO, SHINAJINA.

Kusai クサバ n. Matter, subject; various things: kokoro wo ugorasu —.

Kusai, ku-shii クサイ臭 adj. Stinking, offensive to the smell, fetid, rancid, putrid. Used in comp. in the same sense as, rashii;— mannei, appearance, as: jinai-kusai, furu-kusai, inaka-kusai; niyo ga kutsu, the smell is offensive; niku ga —, the meat is putrid; kusai karu, to become putrid.

Kusai クサジ n. The figure of a stag made of grass, and used as a target.

Kusame クサメ 猫 n. Sneeze: — wo suru, to sneeze, i.e. kushomi.

Kusami クサミ 臭 n. A stinking smell, offensive smell: kono niku wa — ga aru, this meat has an offensive smell.
KUSAMOCHI クサモチ 草餅 n. A kind of rice-bread made by mixing boiled yomogi with the rice.

KUSAMURA クサムラ 草場 n. A grassy place, grass-plat, thicket.

KUSAMUSURI クサムスリ 草毛 n. Tying spears of grass together, to mark a way; (fig.) the commencement of any work; a betrothal.

KUSARAKASHI クサラカシ 鉄砕 n. Caustic; escharotic, or corrosive medicine.

KUSAWARA クサワラ 草原 n. (caust. of kusaru, coll.) To cause to putrify; to corrode; to make to slough; to cauterize.

KUSARASHI-i クサラシ t.v. To make or let anything become putrid, rotten, foul, etc.

KUSARASE クサラ酢 n. A chain: tetsu no —, an iron chain.

KUSASUMI クサスミ 草睡 n. To putrify, rot; to be fetid; to stink: niku ga kusatta, the meat is putrid.

KUSATA-KATASHI クサタカタシ 草箒杖 n. A shirt of mail made of rings interlaced.

KUSASA クササ 草薪 n. The stink, putridity, feter, rottenness.

KUSASHI-i クサシ t.v. (coll.) To speak evil of, depreciate, run down, detract, calumniate, decry: shiku wo kusshite yasuku kau, to depreciate an article and buy it cheap; hito wo kusshite wa warui, it is wrong to speak evil of others. Syn. kenasu, soshibu.

KUSAWAKE クサウケ n. Founding a town or city.

KUSAWARA クサハラ 草原 n. A moor, prairie, meadow.

KUSAYA クサヤ 草屋 n. A thatched house.

KUSAZOSHII クサザシ 昇竜記 n. Story books, the name of a kind of light, fictitious literature; a novel, pamphlet.

KUSAZUKI クサズキ 柄袈裟 n. The skirt of a coat of mail.

KUSE クセ n. Habit, peculiarity of manner, or of like or dislike; eccentricity, propensity, inclination, fondness for: Ose wa unu no kuse arī, Ose had a fondness for horse; Kōrochoku kō no — Ari, Kōrochoku was fond of perfumery; ano kazukai wa teku sune ga warui, that servant has a bad habit of pilfering; nana ga kuchii kuse ni narui, 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; dekuse ga tsuku, has a propensity to be out of the house; — wo naosu, to correct a bad habit; hito ni hito kuse, everyone has some peculiar habit; kodomo wa ama-yakaru to — ni naru, if a child is petted he will be spoilt.

KUSE-GORO クセゴロ 偶数 (kyokujii) n. Of loose, mischievous, hypocrisy, perjury: kono okite wo okasu ni hitte wa — tareneshi, the transgression of this law is a misdemeanor.

KUSEMONO クセモノ 偶数者 n. A suspicious-looking person; an impostor, deceiver, hypocrite: a thief.

KUSEN クセ恒 古戦 (kurushii tatakai) A severe battle, hard fought battle.

KUSHADAMA クサダマ 假物 adv. (coll.) In a confused state, in disorder, gloomy: mō — shita, I am very gloomy.

KUSHAI クシャい 假面 n. Suréeze: — wo suru, to suréeze.

KUSHATAKU-KU クシャツク 假附 i.v. To be confused, disordered; to be gloomy.

KUSHI クシ 槍 n. A comb: — no ha, the teeth of a comb; — wo hiku, to make a comb; — de kami wa toku, to comb the hair with a comb; chiisshin — no ha wo hiku ga goteshi, reports come incessantly.

KUSHI クシ 菊 n. A skewer on which fish or fruit are strung to dry; a spit.

KUSHIDAKO クシダコ 草笛 n. A comb-box.

KUSHIBI クシビ 假面 Wonderful, miraculous, supernatural.

Syn. atashiki.

KUSHIDOGU クシドウグ 假道具 n. Toilet articles; articles used in dressing the hair.

KUSHIDAI クシダイ 假神 n. Persimmons and dried on a stick.

KUSHIKON クシコン 假盒 n. A box in which a comb is kept, toilet-box.

KUSHIHARA クシハラ 刷子 n. A brush for cleaning a comb.

KUSHIHIKI クシキ 假引 n. A comb-maker.

KUSHIKI, KU-SHI クシキ 奇 adj. Strange; wonderful; supernatural; i.q. kushii.

KUSHIKO クシコ 暗鼠 n. Beche de Mer stung on a stick and dried.

KUSHI クシ 奇 n. Hard labor, toil.

Syn. kuro, kan-nan, tsuruba.

KUSHI クシ 奇 n. (koko kurushimeru koto) n. Anxiety, care, mental pain or trouble, worry.

KUSHIHIRO クシヒロ 仮顔 n. A bracelet.

Syn. ueda.

KUSHIZASHI クシザシ 假植 n. Sticking a stake with the name written on it into the ground of an other and thus laying claim to it; exposing the head of an executed criminal; executing a criminal by emplacement.

KUSO クソ 肥 n. Feces, dung, excrements: me —, a discharge from the eyes: hana —, nose; mimi —, ear wax; ka —, tartar or sordes on the teeth.

Syn. fun.

KUSO クソ (same as kuaku) Stinking, fetid, putrid.

KUSOBA クソバ 青蜥 n. A greenbottle fly.

KUSOBUKURO クソブクロ 大蜥 n. The large intestine.

KUSOZU クソウ n. (lit. stinking water) Impure petroleum.

KUSOZU クソウ 肥 (kubi wo kapameru) Bending the fingers; counting on the fingers: hito no kazu — subeshi, the number of persons could be counted on the fingers; — no gakashu, one among the most famous scholars.

KUSUI, KUSUHIN クスウ クスール t.v. To bend, to yield, submit, to succumb, to give up, to be
discouraged: shibaraku kusshite jisetsu wo matsu, to yield for a while and wait for a propitious time; yubi wo —, to count with the fingers; sukoshi wo kusuru keshiki nak, did not show the least sign of yielding; ki wo kusrezu, did not feel discouraged.

Syn. kusuberu.

KUSBINE, -RU クサビネ 種 n. A bridle-bit, or the rings on each side of a bit.

KUTABIRE, -RU クタビレ 剃肚 i.v. To be tired, fatigued; to become weary: shigoto de kutasibire, fatigued with work.

Syn. tusukakurumu.

KUTASHI, -RU クタシ 種 v.t. Same as kusatru.

KUTEN クテン 剃點 n. (gram.) Punctuation. Kutasu クタス 剃點 n. Punctuation: — wo kuru, to point or punctuate sentences.

Kutsushita クツシシ もの n. A teacher of the sounds of Chinese characters.

Syn. shisuisu.

Kutsu クツ n. A shoe: — wo katana, a last; — wo hokusu, to wear a shoe; uta no —, the lower ends of the lines of a verse; uta no — sorowari ga yoshi; — wo sororen; — atarashisu to idono kumuru ni sezu (prov.), a shoe though new will not do for a cap.

Kutsu クツ 紙簿 n. Extreme pain, either of mind or body: anguish, agony, distress: — de nayama; — wo shinobu.

Syn. kusunshim.

Kutsusake クタサケ n. Shoe-brush.

Kutsuwa クツワ 帽 n. The bit of a bridle, —kutsuwa.

Kutsuwa クツワ n. Paper; raw, capsize, overturned; subverted, overturned: — kutsuwa, the boat is capsized.

Syn. nikurikaeru.

Kutsu-gase クツガセ 帽 t.v. To upset, capsize, overturn, overthrow.

Syn. nikurikaiseru.

Kutsu-gusa クツガサ n. An ox muzzle: — kutsu-gusa, to muzzle an ox.

Kutsusame クツサメ n. The horn used in putting on a tight shoe, shoe-horn.

Kutsu クツ 痛忌 n. Hating; — hataraku, to hate; — shikata, to tolerate.

Syn. kutsukuru.

Kutsukumari クツクマリ n. A kind of aerostat.

Kutsu-gsu クツクス タコ n. A knife and block used in cutting medicinal substances.

Kutsu-ke クツケ n. Medicine, drug; gunpowder; the material used in glazing porcelain, enamels: — wo kono, the virtues of medicine; — ga yoku kikimashita, the medicine has been very efficacious; — ga kikimasen, the medicine has had no effect; — wo fuku sugu, to administrate medicine; — wo mochiru, to use medicine; — wo nomu, to take medicine; — toppu no —, gunpowder.

Kutsu-bako クツバコ 箱箱 n. A medicine chest.

Kutsu-rizami クツリザミ 槍刀 n. A knife and block used in cutting medicinal substances.

Kutsu-nade クツナデ 槍刀箱 n. A box for making medicinal decoctions.

Kutsu クツ n. Medicine; drug; gunpowder; the material used in glazing porcelain, enamels: — wo kono, the virtues of medicine; — ga yoku kikimashita, the medicine has been very efficacious; — ga kikimasen, the medicine has had no effect; — wo fuku sugu, to administrate medicine; — wo mochiru, to use medicine; — wo nomu, to take medicine; — toppu no —, gunpowder.

Kutsu クツ n. Medicine; drug; gunpowder; the material used in glazing porcelain, enamels: — wo kono, the virtues of medicine; — ga yoku kikimashita, the medicine has been very efficacious; — ga kikimasen, the medicine has had no effect; — wo fuku sugu, to administrate medicine; — wo mochiru, to use medicine; — wo nomu, to take medicine; — toppu no —, gunpowder.

Kutsu クツ n. Medicine; drug; gunpowder; the material used in glazing porcelain, enamels: — wo kono, the virtues of medicine; — ga yoku kikimashita, the medicine has been very efficacious; — ga kikimasen, the medicine has had no effect; — wo fuku sugu, to administrate medicine; — wo mochiru, to use medicine; — wo nomu, to take medicine; — toppu no —, gunpowder.

Kutsu クツ n. Medicine; drug; gunpowder; the material used in glazing porcelain, enamels: — wo kono, the virtues of medicine; — ga yoku kikimashita, the medicine has been very efficacious; — ga kikimasen, the medicine has had no effect; — wo fuku sugu, to administrate medicine; — wo mochiru, to use medicine; — wo nomu, to take medicine; — toppu no —, gunpowder.

Kutsuen クツサイ 紙箱 n. The box where shoes are taken off on entering a house; an entrance.

Kutsuen クツサイ 紙箱 n. A boot-jack.

Kutsuroku, -RU クツロク 放寬 t.v. To slacken, loosen, free from tightness; to relax; to ease: koiguchi wo kutusoure, to loosen the sword, — to be ready for use; tsuchi wo —, to loosen the earth,—by digging; hiza wo —, to sit at ease by unbending the knees.

Syn. yurunyu.

Kutsurogi, -RU クツロギ 放寛 i.v. To be loose, slack; to relax, remit effort or attention; to be at ease, free from anxiety: — ku —; — ku —.

Syn. yurunyu.

Kutsuchika クツシチカ — waru, slovenly, untidy.

Kutsuzan クツサ bande. See kutsane.

Kutsuwawa クツスバ n. Same as kusame.

Kutsuwawa クツスバ n. Same as kusame.
Kutsuwa クツワ n. (coll.) A prostitute
house.
Kutsuwashishi クツワシシ 锦繍娘 n. A
kind of cricket.
Kutsuzakura クツザクラ 女 n. (coll.) The
rein of a bridle. Syn. tazuna.
Kutsuya クツヤ n. A shoemaker.
Kutsuzumi クツズミ n. Shoeblocking.
Kutsuzure クツズレ n. Foot-sore,—from wear-
ing a tight shoe.
Kuttaku クタッタ 無託 (coll.) Care, trouble, dis- tress: — suru, to be anxious and troubled,
to be careworn, or worn out with anxiety or sadness; — na yōsu, sad and troubled appearance.
Kutsueki-kii クツツク i.v. To stick, adhere; to be united.
Kuwa クハ 紹 n. A hoe, mattock.
Kuwa クワ 銀 n. The mulberry, on which
tsilk-worms feed: — ko, silk-worm.
Kuwabara クワバラ n. Mulberry plantation;
a word repeated as a spell to defend one
from lightning: — to yobu.
Kuwadate クワダテ 金 n. A plot, plan,
device, scheme: wakon no —, plotting an
insurrection.
Kuwadate-ku クワダテ t.v. To plot; to
devise; to scheme; to plan, contrive, con-
coct; to conspire: kanemōke wo —, to con-
trive how to make money.
Syn. motossu, harakuri, mōkeru.
Kuwadatsukuri クワダツクリ Same as kuwadateru.
Kuwai クワヘ 事 n. To bite; to hold
in the mouth, or between the teeth: kiseru
wo —, to hold the pipe in the mouth; fude
wo —, to hold a pen in the hand.
Kuwai クワヘ t.v. To add one thing
to another; to join, unite, combine, augment:
chikara wo —, to help, assist; gunsei wo —,
to join or increase an army; fude wo —,
to make corrections with the pen.
Kuwa クワ 日 n. Name of a vegetable,
Sagittaria sagittata.
Kuwase クワセ 合吹 (caust. of kufi) To
cause or let another eat; to feed; to take in,
deceive: kuwaseru koto ga dekii, cannot get
anything for them to eat, cannot support
them: ipai —, to take in, deceive.
Kuwase クワセ n. To look fixedly
Kuwasu クワス at, stare, to wink or make signs
with the eye.
Kuwasemono クワセモノ n. A take in, de-
ception, fraud.
Kuwash クワシ adj. Handsome, fine, beauti-
ful, pretty: — me, a pretty woman; — uma,
a fine horse.
Kuwashisi クワシ t.v. To give to eat, to
feed: kuwashite kudasare, give me, or let me
eat: gochī no kuwashite moran, let me par-
take of the feast.
Kuwashishin クワシシ 林 n. Kuwashishin,
am not well acquainted with;
Buppō ni kuwashii, well acquainted with
Buddhism. Syn. komayaka.
Kuwashikari クワシカリ 精 i.v. To be
minute, particular; to be expert, or skilled in.
Kuwashiru クワシル t.v. To be added,
to joined to, united with.
Kuwaku クワク 公役 n. Public service; labor
exacted by the government from farmers for
which no pay was given: — ya ataru, to be
pressed into government service.
Syn. goyō.
Kuyami クヤミ 懺 n. Regret; repentance;
remorse; compunction; condensation; sorrow:
— wo inu, to condole with; — ni yoku, to go
to condole with a person.
Kuyami クヤミ t.v. To repent, regret,
deplore; to be sorry for, feel compunctions
for: — to yoku, to feel sorry for one’s crime or sin; kuyants no karen, repentance
will be of no avail.
Syn. kōkurai, zannen.
Kuyashisu クヤシシ t.v. To cause to slide or
roll down, as earth, rocks, etc., from a moun-
tain: iwa wo —.
Kuyashigari クヤシガリ 煙 n. To feel
regret, sorrow, penitence, or remorse; to be
disappointed; to repine.
Kuyashishiti クヤシシ t.v. Producing
regret, repentance, sorrow, or remorse; re-
gettatable; irritating: kuyashiti koto, a thing
exciting regret, or irritation; kuyashitu
omou, to feel regret, or resentment.
Syn. mūnen.
Kuyashita クヤシタ 懺 n. The state or degree
of repentance, regret, remorse, sorrow, or
compunction.
Kuyatsu クヤツ n. Same as koyatsu.
Kute クテ 滾 n. A slide of earth or rock
down a mountain, land-slide: iwa-kuye;
Iwa-kuye.
Kute クテ t.v. To slide or roll
down, as earth or rocks down a mountain:
Iwa kuyete otooru.
Kutér クテ 異 n. (oi-tsukau) —, suru,
to drive or compel to work.
Kutensan クテサン 焱酸酸 n. Citrie acid.
Kyo クヨ 日, 良好具, or 良好具品, Offers of food to the
gods, to the spirits of the dead, to the
priests, or to parents.
Kukuro ククロ 深意 n. Camomile flowers.
Kuyo-kyou クヨ−キョ adv. Having the mind
anxiously brooding over anything, thinking
long and anxiously about: — omou.
Kuyarakashi クヤラカシ t.v. Same as
kuyurasi.
Kuyurasu クヤラス ス t.v. To burn slowly
and emit smoke; to smoke: kō wo —, to
burn incense; tabako wo —, to smoke
tobacco. Syn. musu.
Kuyuri クユリ スス t.v. To burn slowly
without blaze; to smoulder; to smoke: kō
kuyuro gotoku, like the burning of incense.
Syn. iburu, shitatebu.
Kuyueru クュエル 僅 See kui.
Kwaiko クワイコ 回顧 (kaerimaru) — suru, to look back upon, to take a retrospect; to consider the past.
Kwaikoku クワイコク 回国 (kuni wo meguru) — Traveling or going round the different provinces of the empire; a tour; — suru.
Kwaikai クワイカイ 再来 (oi naru) Extensive; great; tenmubow—so ni shite morasanu, heaven's net is great, its meshes are coarse, but there is no escape from it.
Kwaikawari クワイカワリ 仮活 (kakochi yoshi) Cheerful; light-hearted; lively; gay.
Kwaiken クワイケン 思い (furuki wo omou) Thinking upon old times, remembering past events.
Kwaikun クワイクン 懐疑 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
Kwaikun クワイクン 假活 (furuki wo omou) Saying, fancy, fancy; — suru, to believe.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 回転 n. Revolution: — suru, to revolve.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 回天 (ten wo negurasa) n. Completely reforming the empire: — no kokoro reishi, to aim at a complete reformation of the country or world.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 捕鉄 n. Pig-iron.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 回答 (kotae) An answer, reply.
Syn. HENJII.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 会議 n. The chairman or presiding officer of an assembly.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 会話 (hanashi-ai) n. Conversation; talking together.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 会議 n. Wine party; a convivial meeting: — suru, to make an entertainment.
Syn. SHUTEN.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 回縁 n. A distant relation.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 演繹 (n.med.) Carries: kotae —, carries of a bone.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 快然 Pleasant; cheerful; joyful: — no keshiki, cheerful manner.
Syn. KOKOYOTO.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火事 n. A fire, conflagration: — shizoku, a fireman's uniform: — ga aru, there is a fire.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 既字 n. An erroneous character of word.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 墓人 Used by rulers as a personal pron. for we, I.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火定 n. Burying one's self alive in the fire, as done by some fanatics.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 構花 (hana no shitii) Under the flowers, or flowering trees: — ni sakumori suru.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 動輸 n. Prostitute quarter.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 花間 (hana no aida) Amongst the flowers: — no haitai suru.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火炭布 (hinezumi no kawa-goromo) n. Asbestos cloth.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火気 n. Flame; heat; caloric.
Syn. HONOKU, HINOKI.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 活計 n. Livelihood; way or expedients used for getting a living: — wo tateuru, to make a living: — ga tsuta
nai, inexpert at making a living.
Syn. KUCHIUSUI, KURASHIKATA, NARIWAI, KU
RASHI.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 括弧 n. Parenthesis, brackets.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 香香 n. A kind of medicinal plant.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 香香 n. The previous state of existence (Bud.); the past; the past tense in grammar.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 桑儿 n. The mulberry's child, i.e. the silkworm.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 桑香 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.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火花石灰花 剛石 n. Granite, i.q. migakie-ishi.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火光 The strokes of a character: koko ji wa jasan — de goraimasu, this character has 13 strokes; iku —, how many strokes? — suru, to divide.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 箱 n. The box or hearse in which a coffin is placed.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧言 (katai kotoba) n. Firm, certain, or sure saying; axiom.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧乱 n. Cholera.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧ロック 羽 (sukoyaka) Robust; vigorous; strong: — taru okina, a vigorous old man.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 鶴鳴 n. Name of a scrofulous disease of the joints.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 豊穣 n. Ill-will, spite, enmity, malice: — no machigai yori — ni nari.
Syn. URAMI, MOMP, ARASO.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 義收 (tsukashi ni uketorni) Receiving payment of money: — suru, to receive payment.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 義場 (n. of battle, in shape like a crane, with wings extended.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 認理 n. Certain. Surely, really, indeed, truly.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 管事 n. A fuse, for firing a gun or blowing.
Syn. KUCHI.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 火戒 (o isogi) Great haste; urgent, or pressing: — no yoji.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 完備 (mattaku sonawari) Perfect, complete.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 碧花羽 火木 n. Shrub; bush; small trees.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火門 The festival of the 8th day of the 4th month (o.c.); being the birthday of Shaka.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 火門 (yuru-yuru) Slow; dilatory; procrastinating; tedious.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 貓目 n. One thousand monme = to 10 lbs. Troy, or a little over 8½ lbs. Av.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 猫類官 氏 Government and people.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 猫門 (seki no to) n. A gate on a public road, near a police station, where persons and goods were inspected, passports demanded, etc.
Syn. SKEISHO.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 猫門 (yaku no na) n. Official title, name of an office.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 猫類 (china) n. Kinds; sorts; classes: — gakunyo no —, the different kinds of learning.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 猫類 (shu) n. An officer who formerly acted as the Prime Minister or regent of the Mikado.
KWAITE
ten クワイトテン 猫類 (shu) n. The Imperial troops of army.
Kwamei クワンベイ 官邸 — sha, a miya to which the priest is appointed and which receives its support from the government.

Kwamei クワンベイ 神兵 n. Review of troops: — shiki wo okusun, to hold a review.

Kwamei クワンベイ 官費 At government expense: — de gakumon suru; — seito.

Kampa クンポ 慢歩 — suru, to walk slowly.


Kwamunu クンブマ 官府 n. The government, court.

Kwamuku クンブマ 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 飲 n. A ring, a drawer handle. Syn. wa.

Kwan クワン 館 (yakata) n. A large house, hotel: shi-gakumon, a merchant's house.

Kwan クワン 館 n. A string of iron cash containing ten hundred; applied also to weight: ikkwan-mon, one thousand cash; ikkwan-ne, one thousand momme in weight, = 10 lbs. Troy, or about 8 3/4 lbs. Av.; nikwan, two thousand.

Kwan クワン 静 n. A tin can: shake wo — ni tanning, to can salmon.

Kwan クワン 闇 n. A gate at a frontier pass: — nai, inside of gate; — guai, outside: — suru, to belong to, relate to, be connected with.

Kwan クワン 光 n. Calamity or misfortune caused by a fire.

Kwan クワン 鏡 wakamon (med.) An enema, clyster: — suru, to give an enema; — ki, a syringe; — zai, enema.

Kwan クワン チョ 現在 (suumae kora-shime) n. Exhortation and correction: — no achi.

Kwan クワン チョ 滅頂 n. (Bud.) The rite of applying oil or water to the forehead, Bud. baptism.

Kwan クワン チョ 勝 (michibiku) — suru, to lead, persuade, influence.

Kwan クワン Photon 官軍 n. The Imperial army.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 Returning (only said of the Emperor).

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. The return of the Emperor or family.

Kwan クワン ショ 勤務 Encouraging industry.

Kwan クワン 官位 n. Office and rank.


Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. A sick person, patient.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 Liberal; beneficent; lenient; clement; merciful: — taido, lenient and magnanimous.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Paper twisted into a cord.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 adv. Smiling: — shite uchikawari, to smile.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Female attendants in the Emperor's household.

Kwanzo クワンゾ 官女 n. Under the jurisdiction or government.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 (suume toki) n. Setting differences without appealing to the court: — suru, — chō, the office where differences are settled.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Jurisdiction, government, rule, administration: — chō.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Exhorting to reformation; contributions for a temple or religious purpose: — suru, to make a contribution; — wo tanomu, to solicit contributions.

Syn. 本家.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Concern; participation; connection; relation; result; consequence; meddling with; participating in; relating; appertaining to: ayani koto ni — senn ga yoi, it is better to have nothing to do with a dangerous business; watakushi wa — wa, I will have nothing to do with it.

Syn. karai-ai.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. A narrow or contracted view of a subject: — wo idaku.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Government authority: — ronsha, the persons who support the government; — to, the government party.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Return (spoken only of the Mikado).

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. An exhibition for the encouragement of industry; industrial exhibition.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Government permission; license: — wo ete kusuri wo suru.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Within the jurisdiction or government.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Within the jurisdiction or government.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Affliction; distress; calamity.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. Liberal; beneficent; lenient; clement; merciful: — taido, lenient and magnanimous.

Kwan クワン か ショ 還復 n. An official, government officer.
Kwan-ko クワノキ 板本 n. A bar or bolt for fastening a gate.
Kwan-ko クワノキ 開農 Encouraging agriculture: — kwa, the bureau of agriculture.
Kwan-on クワノン 縦征等 The goddess of mercy, who regards the prayers of the world, represented sometimes as having eleven faces and a thousand hands; also called Kwan-ze-on.
Kwan-kyo クワノキ教 敬愛 n. Joy and happiness; pleasure: — kwa kieinmuru, to enjoy the highest degree of happiness.
Kwanrei クワノレイ 官令 n. A government order; official order.
Kwanrei クワノレイ 管領 (tsukasa) n. The ruler, governor.
Kwanrei クワノレイ 職選 A cycle or revolution of the 12 signs and 10 stems—60 years.
Kwan クワノ管理 (tsukasadori osamuru) n. Rule; government; administration: gakkō no —, rules of a school.
Kwan クワノ官吏 n. An official, government officer.
Kwan クワノ立 n. Established.
Kwan クワノy by government: — gakkō, government school.
Kwan クワノ官職 n. Official salary, or income of nobles and officials.
Syn. taka, roku.
Kwan クワノ思 n. A drink offering, libation.
Kwan クワノ観 n. Observation; contemplation: — suru, to observe, consider, contemplate.
Kwan クワノ選官 Chosen by the government; opp. of minzen.
Kwan クワノ思官府 (tsukasa kurai) Office and rank, i.e. kwaani.
Kwan クワノ辞 n. (gram.) The article: jō —, definite; — fujō —, indefinite article.
Kwan クワノ病態 n. A diseased place; a plague spot.
Kwan クワノ病態官職 n. Government office.
Syn. yakume.
Kwan クワノ病態 n. The chief priest or highest in the Bud. priesthood.
Kwan クワノ真想 or kwan クワノ想 n. suru, to look on or contemplate; to regard.
Kwan クワノ想測 n. Calculation; reckoning.
Kwan クワノagine n. An iron teakettle.
Kwan クワノ益 n. Slow; dilatory; procrastinating.
Kwan クワノ耐持 (atsuki motenashi) suru, to treat hospitably.
Kwan クワノ枢院 (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 宽楽 n. Clemency; beneficence; mercy,—mostly of the government.
Kwant クワント官途 (miyazukai) n. Government office, or employment: — kwa nozomu, to desire; — ni kokoro-zasu.
Kwan クワント 鬼度 The eight departments east of Hakone—Masashi, Awa, Kazusa, Shimōsa, Kōzuke, Shimotsuke, Hitachi, and Sagami.
Kwant クワント貫 (tsuranuki toru) — suru, to pass through; go through.
Kwan クワント 宽容 n. Forbearance; patience; indulgence.
Kwan クワント暗（susume sasu） — suru, to exhort, encourage; tanu wo — shite gakumon kowateru.
Kwan クワント 全（mattaki） Perfect, complete, whole.
Kwan クワント句 n. A string made of two strands of twisted paper.
Kwan クワント 魚藻 (wasure gusa) The day lily, Hemerocallis.
Kwan クワント花舞 n. The jurisdiction to which one belongs: fu no —, those who belong to one of the fu cities; ken no —, those who belong to ken; — no hito.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. Canned articles; food put up in tin cans.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. To contemplate, look at, regard, observe.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. Printed with type; type-printing.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. na, active, lively, prompt, energetic.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. See kappō.
Kwan クワント 目 adv. (coll.) Fully, thoroughly, clearly, plainly: yo ga — to aketa, it is broad daylight.
Syn. kwatsuzen, hankiri.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. Beautiful, splendid, magnificent.
Syn. utukushiki, hanakara.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. The quince, Pirus chinensis.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. A heavy, weighty, starchy grain: omi sugoshi n. Hasty in judgment, or in making false inferences; too suspicious: — suru, judging too hastily.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. An offering made by fire.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. Calamity or loss from fire.
Syn. kwanan.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. The fire star,—the planet Mars.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. Transformation or change of form: kaka ga chō ni — shita, the silk-worm is changed into a moth.
Kwan クワント 花舞 n. Changed to stone, petrifaction, a fossil: hama-guri no —, a petrified clam.
Kwasha クワシャ 花嫁 n. A woman servant in a prostitute house.
Syn. YARITE.
Kwashi クワシ 池子 n. Confectionery, sweetmeats, fruit: mizu — fruit.
Kwashi-bon クワシポン 池子盆 n. A small tray, used for holding fruit or sweetmeats.
Kwashin クワシン 潮心 (komuku kokoro) n. A treacherous or rebellious mind: わお tidaku.
Kwashitsu クワシツ 失念 n. Error, mistake.
Kwashita クワシタ 池子敷 n. A confectionery shop, a confectioner.
Kwashi クワシ 火酒 n. Alcohol.
Syn. shocho.
Kwashi クワシ 割主 n. The keeper of a secret prostitute house, or of a den of robbers.
Kwassu クワッサ 火砲 n. Cremation: サる, to burn the bodies of the dead.
Syn. DAI.
Kwasski クワッスキ 滑石 n. (min.) Tale; soap-stone.
Kwassu クワッサ 晃水 (ikeru mizu) Living water; i.e. running water.
Kwatsu クワッサ 過多 (isaeiru) Too many; too much.
Kwazai クワサイ 過喫 n. Punishment inflicted for a breach of law or neglect of duty; a penalty: — to shite machi no soji mushi- toukeru, to condemn to sweep the streets as a punishment.
Kwazu クワツ花 n. The calyx of a flower.
Syn. UTENA, HANABAKAMA.
Kwato クワッタ 過華 Beyond one's desert, above what one's position entitles him to: — も used, to be far to be my desert.
Syn. KWARUN.
Kwatsu クワッサ 活 n. The art of bringing to life one apparently dead by sleight of hand: も iveru, to resuscitate, as a person apparently dead.
Kwatsu-butsu クワッサブス 活物 (ikimono) n. Living things, things having life, real thing, actual thing.
Kwatsu-datsu クワッサダス 過度 adj. Of quick discernment, of clear judgment, of great penetration: — もる hito.
Kwatsu-shu クワッサッシュ 活動 n. Vital movement, vitality, activity: — suru, to move like a thing of life; to be active, lively.
Kwatsu-dogun クワッサッダ急活 (iki ka me) Quick of discernment; perspicacious: — もうなや matsu ni-muku.
Kwatsui クワッサ活字 n. A movable type: — ban, printed by movable type; — わう eruru, to set type.
Kwatsuuin クワッサ活神 (ikeru kami) n. The living God; also when said of men, — like a god in the person of a man.

Kwatsu-moku クワッマク活目 (me wo kawaru) — suru, to rub the eyes in order to see clearly: — shite ukayau.
Kwatsuno クワッマク活要 (shime kawaru) — suru, to include, comprehend, contain; to understand.
Kwatsu-ko クワッコ活路 n. Livelihood; way of making a living: — む kurashimun.
Kwatsu-yoku クワッコ活力 (ikiru chikara) Vital power.
Kwatsu-yaku クワッコ活用 (iku usable) (med.) A shpincher.
Kwatsu クワッコ活用 — suru (gram.), to use as a verb, conjugate; to use, make useful, utilize.
Kwatsuen クワッコ活用 adv. In a flash, clearly, luminously: me ga — hiraku, eyes suddenly opened wide.
Kwatto クワッコ活 adv. (coll.) In a sudden flash or blaze: — moyetatu, to blaze up suddenly; — sekimen suru, to grow suddenly red in the face.
Syn. TACHIMACHI.
Kwatu クワッタ火债 n. Fire medicine, i.e. gunpowder: — seizoba, a powder-mill.
Syn. ENSHO.
Kwatu クワッタ火砲 n. A powder magazine.
Kwan クワタン 火炎 n. A flame, blaze.
Syn. HONG.
Kwayu クワユウ 火曜 n. Tuesday.
Kwazai クワサイ資産 n. Riches, wealth.
Kwazu クワサイ資産 n. Crime; transgression.
Syn. TSUMI, TOGA.
Kwaya クワヤ火山 n. A volcano.
Kwaya クワヤ鉄製 n. Imposing duty on goods; levying tax: — suru, to levy tax.
Kawazu クワツ火族 n. A noble; the nobility.
Kway クワヤ腳布 n. (coll.) A cloth worn by women around the loins.
Syn. YUMARI, PUTANO, KOSHIKAI.
Kawai クワヤ脚鉾 n. Leggings.
Kawaii クワヤVirginia the sanke n. The Sanskrit characters written at the top of a sutota.
Ku クヤ客 n. A guest, visitor; a passenger, custom: kyakujin, id.
Ku-bun クヤブン客分 n. The part of a guest, the same as a guest or visitor: — もう shite oku, to treat one as if he were a guest or visitor.
Kyu クヤ客殿 n. A parlor, guest or drawing room, of a noble.
Kyu クヤ客殿 n. (kyaku ga kitoru) The coming of visitors or guests: konichi wa — ga aru, the guests are coming to-day.
Kyu クヤ客殿 n. A small brazier for warming the feet, foot-stove.
KYADAKI キヨダマキ 鏡盒 n. A mirror or toilet stand.

KYADAI キヨダマキ 許諾 n. suyu-to, to assent, consent.

KYADARA キヨダマキ 同意：& (fig.) mind; heart.

KYADOBUN キヨダマキ 虚僞 (yusuri no tantte) A lie, falsehood; a fiction, story.

KYADO キョドウ 行動 (furumai) n. Actions, behaviour, conduct, deportment.

KYADOKU キョドウ 禁制 n. to suyu, to be afraid.

KYADOMI キョドウ 境界 n. Condition; circumstances; state: ishō no, life-long condition; anaku no, happy state.

KYADOMI キョドウ 境界 n. Condition; circumstances; state: ishō no, life-long condition; anaku no, happy state.

KYADO キャドウ 乳母 (ishone michibiku) Moral instruction: suyu, to teach; shoku, teachers of morals; dan, an inferior military school.

KYADEN キョドウ 教諭 n. A false report, or rumor; a false account: sono koto watattu — ni arazu, the report is quite true.

KYADEN キヨデン 敬虔 (shuken no nade) A teacher of the Mosaic law, or Old Testament scriptures.

KYADEN キヨデン 懲戒 n. A sort of salutation.

KYADEN キヨデン 敬虔 (shuken no nade) A teacher of the Mosaic law, or Old Testament scriptures.

KYADEN キヨデン 懲戒 n. A sort of salutation.
incoherent language: a play, drama, theatrical performance: — wo haku; shibai de — wo suru.
Kyogetsu キョゲツ月 n. Last month.
Syn. atogetsu.
Kyoigiri キョギリ adj. Motion.
Syn. dōgi.
Kyoigiri キョギリ Consultation; — suru, to consult; — hi, district rates or taxes.
Kyoigi キョギ 教義 n. Doctrine, teaching, dogma, tenet.
Syn. oshiie.
Kyojō キョジョ 校合 Correcting a writing; correcting a proof or book: — suru; — zuri, the proof.
Syn. santei, hikō.
Kyojō キョジョ 語言 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.
Kyonaku キョンハク 大嘘 n. The thumb; head, leader.
Kyonaku キョンハク 強迫 — suru, to compel, force, oblige: hito wo — shite kanne wo dasateru.
Kyonō キョンノ 教法 n. Religion.
Kyokai キョウガイ 教育 (oshibi sodateru) Instruction, education: — suru, to educate, to instruct and bring up.
Kyokaku キョウハク 巨黙 n. The thumb; head, leader.
Kyokō キョウコ 教会 n. The church; society; organization; religion; faith, belief.
Syn. yowa, hyowa.
Kyokakō キョウカ大 貧弱 n. Strength or weakness; (adj.) strong and weak.
Kyozai キョツツ 貧字 n. A particle, or Chinese character without meaning, or that need not be read in translating into Japanese.
Kyozi キョツツ 奴事 n. Unlucky affair, especially death.
Kyozi キョツツ 綱師 n. A paper hanger; one who papers, or mounts pictures, or screens.
Kyozi キョツツ 换持 (wakidachi) — no bosatsu, the idols which stand at the sides of the principal Bud. idol.
Kyozi-bi キョツツビル i.v. To be delighted, pleased, diverted by anything: shibai wo kyōjite miru, to be diverted in looking at a play.
Syn. omoshirōgaru.
Kyojin キョジン 狂人 n. A madman, lunatic.
Syn. kichigai.
Kyojin キョジン 無人 n. A Chinese graduate of the 2nd degree.
Kyojin キョジン 居人 n. A resident, dweller, inhabitant: te ni — nashi, no one residing in the house.
Kyojitsu キョジツン 虚質 n. True or false; the real condition: — wo tadaru, to ascertain the truth or falsity of any thing; kuni no —, the real condition of a country.
Kyojita キョジツナ 軽師匠 n. A pasteur of wall-paper, paper-hangings, screens, etc.; a paper-hanger.

Kyojō キョジョ 居城 (iru shiro) n. The castle in which one resides.
Kyojō キョジョ 居常 (tsuno ni) adv. Always; commonly; usually: — saka ni fukeren.
Kyojō キョジョ 居常 剛船 n. The sentence, judgment, or judicial decision passed on a criminal: — ga sadanwaru.
Kyojō キョジョ 居常 治癒 (oshieru tokoro) n. The place where instruction is given; a lecture room.
Kyojō キョジョ 居 - suru, to dwell, reside.
Syn. sumai.
Kyojō キョジョ 教授 (oshibi sazukeru) n. Teaching, instruction, education; also one who teaches; teacher, professor: deshi ni — suru, to teach a scholar; — riyō, the price paid for instruction, tuition.
Kyokukata キョウクカタ 教授方 n. A teacher, instructor, preceptor, professor.
Kyokun キョウクウン 慈順 (uyamai shitagau) n. Respectful and submissive, submission: — no sugata.
Kyoaka キョウカ 許可 n. Permission; license; sanction: — suru, permit, allow, grant, license.
Kyoaka キョウカ 悪雄 (tawamure uta) n. Comic poetry, comic song.
Kyoaka キョウカ 勝負 (mune) n. The breast, the chest: — ga hiraku.
Kyoaka キョウカ 失席 (odoshi) — suru, to threaten, make afraid: hito wo — shite kanne womu.
Kyoaka キョウカ 仏祖 (otoke-date) n. A chivalrous person.
Kyo-kataibira キョウカタビリ 袷幅 n. Grave clothes, a shroud, winding-sheet.
Kyoakutsu キョウカツス 失戦 (kara o doshi) n. A false alarm, or threat: — wo kuwareru, to make a false alarm.
Kyokey キョウキ 敷役 (uyayashiku yuyaman) Great respect, reverence, awe, veneration.
Kyokey キョウキ 無狂 (jikun) — suru, to vehemently or urgently demonstrate with a superior.
Kyokey キョウキ 無狂刑 n. Extreme or capital punishment.
Kyokey キョウキ 向虎 (kono no) adv. Henceforth, after this, hereafter.
Syn. 100.
Kyokey キョウキ 無狂刑 恐懼 (osororu) Respectfully,—used only at the close of a letter: — kingen, respectfully state; — tonshu—respectfully your obedient servant.
Kyokey キョウキ 無狂刑 背骨 (coll.) Rough; rude; strange; odd; ridiculous: — na hito, a boisterous man.
Kyokey キョウキ 歌 (magari) n. That which is crooked, bent, distorted, wrong; entertaining performances or diversions, such as circus-riding, rope-dancing, top-spinning, theatric exhi- bitions, music, dancing, etc.: — wo suru, to
perform entertaining feats: uta ikkyoku, one song; koma no —, top-spinning; uma nori no —, circus-riding; — choku, wrong or right.

KYOKU キョウ ク n. The utmost point, the extreme, highest degree, acme, summit.

KYOKU キョウ ク句 (tsubone) n. A game of checkers; a bureau or department of government; an office.

KYOKU キョウ ク恐懼 (osore) n. Fear; terror; dread: — suru, to be afraid; — no itari.

KYOKU キョウ ク胸腺 (med.) The thorax.

KYOKUBA キョウ バ n. Equestrian feats; circus-riding: — wo suru.

KYOKU-CHOKU キョウチュク 巧直 (magari to naoki) Crooked or straight; good or bad; right or wrong: — wo tadasu.

KYOKUDO キョウドウ 極度 n. Extreme degree; highest degree.

KYOKUSU キョウスウ 決断 — suru, to urgently remonstrate with a superior.

KYOKUGAI-CHIRITSU キョウガイチリツ虚偽立 n. Neutrality.

KYOKU キョウ ク事 (teki) n. A misdemeanor; an offence which does not amount to crime: — mishii-tekeru, to pronounce guilty of a misdemeanor; — taru beki mono.

KYOKUMOCHI キョウモチ 巧持 (coll.) Feats of strength or dexterity: acrobatic performances: — wo suru, to perform feats of strength or dexterity, as of lifting weights, etc.

KYOKEN キョケン 教訓 n. Instruction; teaching of the principles of morality and religion; education; advice; counsel: — suru, to instruct in morals, behaviour, social and religious duties.

KYOKUNORI キョクノリ 巧駿 (coll.) Equestrian feats.

KYOKURI-RU キョクリュ t.v. (coll.) To deceive, cheat, delude, impose on.

SYN. damasu, azukuru.

KYOKUKO キョクコ 巧供 n. A large chair used by priests in temples; an arm-rest; a stool.

SYN. oshibi.

KYOKUSETSU キョクセツ 虚切 (ori magaru) — suru, to turn off from a straight line, bend; michi — shite minami ni iru, the road bends toward the south.

KYOKUTAN キョクトン 極端 n. The extreme, utmost limit: — ni hashiru, to run to the other extreme.

KYOKUTEN, OR KYOKU-SU-MO-TEN キョクテン 曖昧 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.


KYOKUI キョケイ 虚魅 n. Ringleader; head of a chief; a party of.

KYOKUI キョウキ 神集 n. A religious assembly; church: — seij, church government; rekishii, church history.

KYOKU キョウ ク未, — suru, to instruct, teach.

KYOKU キョウ ク練習 (sakubi sakubu) Lamentation and wailing: — suru, to lament and wail; — tai, to loudly crying and wailing; kyū-kwan-jigoku, one of the eight Buddhist hells.

KYOKU キョウ ク供給 (sawadatsu) adv. Greatly excited, or alarmed: jinshin — tari.

KYOKUNE キョウウン ク去年 adv. Year before last.

KYOKU キョウ ク富 (sugai) —, demand and supply.

KYOKUSA キョウザ 腹部 n. (med.) The Plurura.

SYN. raku-makoto.

KYOKU キョウ ク强慢 n. Pride; arrogance: — suru, to be arrogant.

SYN. jiman, Köman, takaburu.

KYOMIN キョミン 居民 n. The inhabitants, residents.

KYOMO キョモ ク無 (enso) False; untrue; erroneous; spurious; counterfeited: — no setsu; — no kō.

KYOMO キョモ ク無 (enso munashiki) False, untrue: — no oschie.

SYN. itsuwari.

KYORO キョロ ク狂安 n. Madness; wildness of passion.

KYOKU キョクウ 速文 n. The sacred or canonical books of the Buddhists.

KRYOKUTSU キョクツ 居数 n. Nihilist.

KRON キョクゼン 去年 n. Last year.

SYN. sakunen.

KRON キョクゼン 四年 n. A bad, unlucky, or unfruitful year.

KRON キョクツ 高尼 n. High fever.

KRON キョクツ 虚無 (san sei) n. The kernel of an apricot or peach stone.

KYOKO キョウコ 音響 Entertainment: — suru, to treat, entertain guests; to feast.

SYN. motensu, torimotsu.

KYOKO キョウコ 疾乱 Crazy; deranged; mad; insane.

SYN. oshibi.

KYOKAI キョウカイ 教理 n. Doctrine, principle, tenet.

SYN. oshibi.

KORI キョリ 距離 n. Distance.

KORI キョリ 疊障 (med.) Atrophy.

KORYO キョリウス 疆界 Ungovernable, intractable.

KORYOKU キョリョク 協力 (chikura wo anasu) — suru, to unite strength in doing; to cooperate: dōshin —.

KORYO-CHI, OR KORYU-CHI キョリウス 境地 n. The ground appropriated to foreign residents: — matsuri, the policemen of the foreign settlement.

KORYO キョロ 升喚 (odate) Stirring up, instigation: — suru, to instigate, stir up, incite.

SYN. seniiro.

KORYO キョロ 香 (2.t.) Heave offering.

KORYO キョロ ク香作 n. Bad crops.

KORYO キョロ ク香作 n. (med.) Stricture: — niyō —, structure of the urethra.
キョウサカ
暴殺 (hitogoroshi) n.
Muder, slaughter.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A false show of power or strength; — no haru, to make a show of power.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A lie, falsehood, myth, fiction; a story, false report.

キョウセイ
暴行 (tadashi suki) —
shou, to rectify, redress, reform; tenka wo — shou, to rectify the disorders of the empire.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Religious (usobanashi) nen
The whole world; — kare wo osono.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A false show of power or strength; — wo haru, to make a show of power.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A piece in the game of chess which has a straight forward move to any distance.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Doctrine, teaching.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A teacher; a priest, clergyman, missionary.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
An exhibition for mutual improvement or advance ment in art, competitive exhibition.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A dwelling house.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A dwelling place, place of residence.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
(mer.) Marasmus, atrophy.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
False show; ostentation; dissimulation; affectation.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
The founder of a religion.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Exposing the head of a decapitated person.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Religious sect, or denomination; — kai-kaku, the reformation.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Conduct, actions, behavior.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Strong, robust, stout; shintai — no hito.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A boat race, regatta.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Competition, rivalry, struggle; seison — struggle, for existence.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
A kind of padded stool for leaning against in sitting; an arm rest.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Tonic medicines.

キョウセイ
虚偽 (usobanashi) n.
Hydrophobia.
KYU

- seki 舊跡, old ruins, the remains of an ancient place, former house; -toku 老德, an old kindness or assistance.

KYU キュ 容 (mauzushiki) n. Poverty, want: - suru, to be poor, to be in want. 

KYUBA キュバ弓場 n. A place for practising archery. 

KYUBA キュバ急場 n. A sudden emergency, the place of danger, juncture, crisis. 

KYUBAKU キュバczą 久後 n. The former Tokugawa Shogunate. 

KYUBI キュビ獲尾 n. The pit of the stomach, epigastrium. 

Syn. Mizucochi. 

KYUBIN キュビン 便 (isogi no tokyori) n. Quick communication, despatch, express message.

KYUBUN キュブ恩 給分 n. Wages, same as kyūkin. 

KYUBYŌ キュビョ 便急 n. Sudden attack of sickness, dangerous disease. 

KYUCHO キュチュョ 休禄 (yoki shirushi) n. A good omen; a sign, prolog. 

KYUCHÔ キュチュョ士禄 九重 (kokone) Nine-fold; the Mikado's palace, so called from its nine enclosures: Mikado — no uchi mishi-masu. 

KYUCHÔ キュチュョ宮中 n. The Emperor's palace.

KYUCHÔ-KOMORI-KWAN キュチュョ孔もり宮中 頃潤宮 n. A member of the court council or Advisers of the Emperor in matters of etiquette or ceremony. 

KYUDAI キュデイ及第 n. Graduation, receiving a degree (in college). 

KYUDEN キュデン 宮殿 n. The Emperor's palace. 

KYUDORI キュドリ 九流 or キュドリ 渓流 or 孟 (mizu kumumichi) Supply of water, way of obtaining water: - wo tatsu, to cut off. 

KYUGEN キュゲン 九原 (cho no soko) The lowest depth of the earth: - ni uzenmaru. 

KYUGIN キュギン 給銀 n. Wages, i.e. kyūkin. 

KYUGO キュゴ 九五, - Imperial: - no kurai, Imperial throne. 

KYUGO キュゴ夫 千合 - suru, to call together; to assemble, summon: sho kō wo suru, - to assemble all the lords. 

KYUGO キュゴ福休業 n. Resting from labor or work; holiday, vacation. 

KYUGO キュゴ休九 (kokonetsu no ushi) - no itsu mō, one hair out of nine oxen, an exceedingly small part. 

KYUIHAI キュハイ九拜 n. Bowing nine times. 

KYUIHAKU キュ hakku 遠迫 (komari-ke) Distressed, troubled, suffering discomforts, annoyance: - na mi; - suru. 

KYUIHAKU キュハ酷休治 (yasumi tomari) Stopping and resting: - jo, a resting-place (for travelers). 

KYUKEI キュケイ 貧窮 (furuki ashiki nara-washi) Old and bad manners, customs, or ways: - wo arai-suru; - na hito, old-fashioned, or conservative; an old fogey; - oyaji, id.; - wo iu, to talk old-fashioned nonsense; - jimita, obstinately adhering to old customs. 

KYUSHEN キュシェン 急変 n. A sudden event or calamity. 

KYUCHÔ キュチュョ 急報 (isogi no shirase) Urgent message; message dispatched with special speed; dispatch. 

KYUJI キュイ休業 (kokoro yasumuru) n. Freedom from care, easy in mind, happy. 

Syn. ANSHIN. 

KYUKUJO キュクジョ 教所 n. Alms-house; a house where the poor are supported by government, and made to work, for which they receive wages; work-house. 

KYUIBI キュイビ 妓女 n. Waiting, or serving at table; also, a waiter, table servant: - wo suru, to wait at table. Syn. JIISHA. 

KYUKUJU キュクジュ 奏治 Applying the moxa: - suru. 

KYUKUJU キュクジュ 古時 (furuki toki) Old times, former times: - no arisama. 

KYUKUTSU キュクツ休日 (yasumi-bi) n. Day of rest, holiday. 

KYUKUJO キュクョ宮女 n. Female servants or officials connected with the Mikado's court. 

KYUKUJO キュクョ教衆 (tsukeru) - suru, to assist, help, aid, - the poor, etc.: - hō, laws relating to paupers. 

KYUKUJO キュクョ賛情 (moto no koko) Former feelings of affection or friendship: - wo mattō suru; - wo seasurete tōku naru. 

KYUKUJO キュクユ弓術 n. Archery: - wo manabu. 

KYUKUTSU キュクツ救護 (awaremi sukū) suru, to aid, assist, or help from a feeling of pity; to relieve. 

KYUKA キュカ休暇 (yasumi) n. Holiday, vacation. 

KYUKA キュカ九夏 n. Summer season, time: - no atsua. 

KYUKAN キュカ恩慈 n. A parrot. 

Syn. ŌMU. 

KYUKI キュケイ宮刑 n. Punishment by castration. 

KYUKI キュケイ求刑 (tsumi sen to motomuru) suru, to request that a criminal be punished. 

KYUKI キュケイ 球形 (marugata) Round in form, spherical, globular. 

KYUKEN キュケン 宮庭 (miya no urami) n. Murmuring or discontent in the harem. 

KYUKETSU キュケツ消火 n. The places for applying the moxa. 

KYUKETSU キュケツ火消 n. The nine holes of the body, - the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, urinary and fecal passages. 

KYUKETSU キュケツ宮端 n. Emperor's palace. 

KYUKI キュキ窮鬼 n. The god of poverty, the god that causes poverty: kyonen kara ni toritsukamera. 

KYUKIN キュキ(infile) 賃金 (atsayuru kane) n. Wages, hire, salary: - wo masu, to increase the wages.
K yokai 奇妖怪行 (isogi yuku) — suru, to go or travel with haste; — ressha, express train.
K yokō 奇怪動 駆駆 n. Providing against famine; assisting during famine; — jōrei, the laws relating to —.
K yōkō キョウカ 革交 (furuki majiwarai) Old friendship, or acquaintance; — wo tsugu, to renew an old friendship.
K yūku キュウク 隠蔽 n. Abject poverty; — ni semaru.
K yūkutsu キュウク透 窒息 adj. Constraint, uncomfortable, hampered, contracted, narrow, restriction, confined; — de komaru, distressed by restraint; — no me ni au, to be in painful restraint.
K yūwan キュウワン 藤案 (moto no nie) n. Original appearance, as of a building; — ni fukusuru, to restore to its original appearance.
K yūko キュョク急使 (nisekaku) — no, sudden, all at once, quick; — hantei, sudden prosperity.
K yūkō キュク急 郵送 (furuki oeshie) n. The ancient church, Roman catholic.
K yūku キュク急 郵送 (koma rui tami) n. Poor people.
K yūmon キュム急門 - suru, to examine or interrogate a prisoner, to cross-examine: — tsunibito wo — suru; — kata, a judge or one who cross-examines.
K yūmu キュム急務 (isogi to tsutome) Urgent business; important work.
K yūmin キュミ急 駆送人 n. An officer in a noble's court.
K yūkoku キュク急 駆家 n. An old or ancient house.
K yūrai キュライ急変 from (moto kara) From old times, heretofore, former: — no memboku wo aratam eru, to improve upon its former condition; to make better than heretofore.
K yūrei キュレ急 駆場 n. The old calender, or mode of reckoning the year.
K yūri キュリ急 駆里 (furusato) Native village; native place.
Syn. koryū.
K yūrī キュリ急 駆理 n. Natural philosophy: — guku, id.
K yūrō キュロ急 駆若 n. Last winter, or the twelfth month of last year = kyūrō.
K yūrō キュロ急 駆若 n. Wages, hire, payment for labor.

K yūsei キュセイ 急性 (med.) Acute form of disease.
K yūseishū キュセイ瞬 救世主 n. The Saviour of the world.
Syn. sukui-nushi.
K yūseki キュセキ 殉秒 n. Good; benefit; interest; advantage: sho nin wo — ni kwan-suru jigyō, a work which relates to the good of the people.
Syn. rōjū.
K yūsen キュセン 弓箭 (yumi ya) Bow and arrow.
K yūsen キュセン休戦 n. An armistice, truce; a temporary cessation of hostilities.
K yūsen キュセン 匍匐 (yomu) Hades: — no nito ni kodaru.
K yūshi キュシ急 聖者 (sukuite) n. A saviour, deliverer, preserver.
K yūshī キュシ急死 (tachimachi shinuru) Sudden death.
K yūshin キュシン急使 (isogi no tsukai) Express messenger.
K yūshū キュシュ急視 (kataki to miru) — suru, to regard as an enemy; kono futari wa ai kyūshi suru.
K yūshiki キュシ急 聖移 (furuki shiri-ai) An old acquaintance: — no nanekki atsumeru.
K yūshin キュシン急思 秀然 Ardently progressive: — to, the radical party.
K yūshin-ryoku キュシン功力 号力 n. Contrite force or attraction.
K yūsou キュシュ急使 ソウ n. Or KUN-SHOKO キシュ急使 n. A vital or dangerous place, used only of the body.
K yūshu キュシュ救主 n. The Saviour.
K yūshū キュシュ敬主 (furuki nari) Old habits, bad manners, or customs: — wo arata-
K yūshū キュシュ敬主 (ada kataki) n. Enemy, adversary.
K yūshū キュシュ敬主 (ada)着急 n. Or KYU-SHOKO キュシュ敬使 n. The arch or vault of the sky.
K yūshū キュシュ敬主 (yasumu) Rest, ceasing from labor or traveling; vacation: — suru, to rest.
Syn. ikō, yasumi, kyūka.
K yūshū キュシュ敬主 (yasumu) A small teapot.
Syn. kibisho.
K yūtan キュタン敬宅 n. A former house, the old house (in which one has lived).
K yūtsu キュツ敬setWidth n. Adversity and prosperity, failure and success: — wa ten no shikarasu shinuru tokoro.
K yūten キュテン敬軔 (ada kataki) n. Enemy, adversary.
K yūten キュテン敬軔 (ada)彰 n. The mark made with ink to show where the moza should be applied: — wo oron, to make the above mark.
K yūto キュト急冬 n. Last winter, last year.
K yū-u キュウ幻雨 (niwaka-ame) n. Sudden rain, a shower.
M.

Ma a. A room; interval of time or space; leisure, opportunity: tungi wo ma, the next room; — nashi, ere long; no time; no leisure; — mo nuku, but a short time; in a little while; yori ma ga attaraba 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 warui, feeling backward, or to hesitate in doing; ma woushima, to miss the opportunity; ma-ma kore ari, occasionally there are such; sometimes it is so.

Syn. AIDA, HEYA, HIMA, ZASHIKI.

Maa v. The eye only used in compound words, as: manajiri. mabuyu, etc.

Maa魔 A demon evil spirit, devil: akuma, id.; — wo nasu, to practice devilish arts.

Maa ま Just; true; perfectly: ma ni ukeru, to take to be true; to believe; massoukasa nasu, exactly upside down, exactly reversed; ma-omuketarite, face turned exactly upward; ma-higashi, exactly, or due east.

Maa 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. Mō ima.

Maa a. (coll.) Exclam. of entreaty, satisfaction, surprise or wonder: ma wa wakashii no, tu koto wo kiki nasare; ma wa yoroshii, well; that will do; ma wa tôbin kishite okishii, well, I’ll let it be so for the present; ma wa utskushii hana de wa nai ka, is it not a beautiful flower? ma wa komaru ja nai ka, how troublesome it is!

Maa ま a. (coll.) Time; opportunity: — ga yori, fortunate, lucky; — ga warui, unfortunate, unlucky.

Maa ま a. Between the eyes.

Maaあ a. A fish, a species of mackerel, or CATFISH.

Maaana ま a. The Conger eel.

Marabu ま a. Dotted; scattered about, sparsely; not close together; without order: — ni waru, to become separated, one here and one there; — ni suru, to place apart, or scatter about; une ga — ni suru, the rain fell in scattered drops. Syn. ARAKU.

Mabatake ま a. i.q. n., mabataki.

Mabuyu, mabu-ju 虚 UNDER t. Dazzled, overpowered by too strong a light: mabuyukute mirarenu, so dazzled I cannot see.

Syn. MABSHI.

Mabu ま a. (aids no hi) n. Intervening, or intercurrent day: akori no, the well day of an intermittent fever.

Mabiki, mabiki-ju 短 UNDER t. (coll.) To thin out, to make less close, as plants or trees: ma wo mabikari, to thin the reaped plant, when too close together; ku wo, to commit infanticide.

Mabisashi ま a. ま-1 眼鹿 n. An eye-shade, the frontlet of a helmet: te de — wo suru, to shade the eyes with the hand.

Mairyoshi ま a. ま a. ま-1 眼鹿 n. (coll.) Time, or measure in music: — ga yoku.

Maboroshi ま a. ま a. ま-1 眼鹿 n. A phantasm, optical illusion, unreal or shadowy appearance, a vision, trance: yume maboroshi no yo no naka, this dreamy and unreal world.

Maboshi, maboshi-ju adj. i.q. mabushii.

Mabotsu ま a. ま a. ま-1 眼鹿 n. Horse dung; a kind of mushroom or fungus, puff-ball, called also kitsune no chabukuro.

Maru ま a. A mine from which ore is dug.

Maru ま a. 私 ま-1 眼鹿 n. (coll.) A paramour, lover.

Maruchi ま a. ま a. ま-1 眼鹿 n. The edges of the eye-lids.


Maruki ま a. ま a. ま-1 眼鹿 n. Refined copper.

Marure, marure-ju 矢 UNDER t.v. Smeared or daubed with anything, sprinkled: hai-marure, covered with ashes; chit-marure, smeared with blood; doroi ni marure, smeared with mud.

Syn. DABAKKE, MAMIGA, MHIBORU.

Maruri-ju 矢 UNDER t.v. To sprinkle over, to smear, daub: dango ni suru wo maruru, to sprinkle the outside of a dumpling with sugar; sumi wo —, to daub with ink.

Syn. NABURU.
MABUSHI マブシ n. The cover which conceals the hunter in shooting game.

MABUSHI-SU マブシ塗 t.v. To sprinkle over, to smear, daub: ganyuku ni udonku wo —, to cover pills with flour.

MABUSHI-KEI-KU マブシケイ adj. Dazzled, overpowered by the light: mabushikute me wo akerarenu, my eyes are so dazzled I cannot open them.

Syn. MABAYUI.

MABUTA マブダ洋 n. The upper eyelid.

MACHI マチ町 n. A street, a town, a ward: — no hozure, end of a street.

Syn. chō.

MACHI-KEI マチケイ adj. Poverty, —mazushiki.

MACHI-TSU マチ待 t.v. To wait, to stay, to expect, look for: mate, (impu) wait; o muchi miiare, or matte kudasare, id.; hishakatto matta, have waited long; metebe yoroshiki, you had better wait, mataneba nanaru, must wait; matō ka, or machimushō ka, shall I wait? mappa gaa yoi, ha I better wait? matana hō gaa yoi, it is better not to wait; matazu ni yukimashita, he went without waiting; muttaba matte mo yoi, if you wait, very well; matte-iru, is waiting.

MACHI-AI マチア伊 n. A waiting house; public-houses in which persons wait for, or meet, each with other by appointment; a waiting room.

MACHI-AI, -AU マチア待会 i.v. To wait for each other, to wait by appointment, or for the coming of another.

MACHI-AKASHI, -SU マチア駕使待明 t.v. To wait the whole night, to wait until morning.

MACHI-AKE, -RU マチア果待 t.v. To wait for another by appointment.

†MACHI-BUGYÔ マチブギョ町奉行 n. Mayor of a city.

MACHIBUSE マチブセ待伏 n. Lying in wait, or in ambush: monokage ni — wo suru, to lie in ambush in a concealed place.

MACHIDÔR, -KI-KU マチドリ待達 adj. Long in coming, long delayed, seeming long deferred, waiting impatiently: yo no akero no ga machidō, the day seems so long in breaking; omae no kuru no ga machidōkatta, was impatient for you to come.

MACHI-GAI, -SU マチガイ待顧 t.v. (coll.) To mistake, miss: michi wo —, to mistake the road; hito wo —, to mistake a person.

MACHI-GAI マチガイ 阿見 n. (coll.) Mistake, error, fault, blunder, miss: — ga dekita, have made a mistake: — ga nai, there is no mistake; — wo sarenu, to rectify a mistake.

MACHI-GAI, -AU マチガイ阿見 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.

MACHI-KEI マチケー ni, waiting impatiently.

MACHI-MI マチミ Same as mächigimi.

MACHIGOWAI-ShO マチグワイショ町倉所 n. A town hall or office where public business is transacted.

MACHI-KAKE, -RU マチカケ待掛 t.v. To lie in wait for; to watch for.

MACHI-KANE, -RU マチカケ待兼 t.v. To wait impatiently for, hard to wait for: hana no sakku wo —,

MACHI-KURASHI, -SU マチクラ待業 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, -RU マチマケ待設 t.v. To get ready in expectation of; to be prepared for and wait: go-chisho wo shite kyaku wo —, to make ready a feast and wait for the guests.

MACHI-MASU マチマス馬銃 n. Nux-vomica.

MACHI-TEKKE, -RU マチテkke待替 t.v. (coll.) To lie in wait for, watch for.

MACHITTO マチット待合 adv. Just a little; but a little: — machinasare, wait but a moment.

MACHI-UKE, -RU マチウケ待受 t.v. To wait and receive; to wait for the coming of any one, as guests; to await; to expect.

MACHI-WAI, -RU マチワ待在 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.

Syn. chō-ka.

MACHI-ZAKKE マチザケ n. Wine prepared for one who is expected.

MADARA マダ拉未 adv. Still; yet: yada konu, not yet come; mada kaeranai, not yet returned; mada hayai, yet early, too early; mada yoshiba, it will still do or no need of at present, or not in want of.

MADARA マダラ真竹 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 the day; wa ga na wa — tachi ni keri, my name is already abroad; — ni itu, to speak of the future: — yori, beforehand; before it has happened.

Syn. AKEHOTO, TO-AKE, AKATSUKI.

MADARA マダラ斑 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 マダリ.flush.目低 adj. (coll.) Tardy; slow; dilatory; taking time; tedious.

Syn. HIMADORU, TEMU GA IRU.

MADASHIKI マダシキ adj. Cruel, immature.

MADASHIMO マダシモ Still, yet, rather, better, or preferable: dorobō yori wa — bakuchi wo hō gosumi ga karui, the crime of gambling is lighter than that of robbery; dōgo wo naku
MADOBUTA 魔道壁 n. A window-shutter: — wo suru, to close the window-shutters.

MADOI 魔道 n. A long distance, far off: — ni, afar off.

MADOI-MADOI 魔道魔道 n. Delusion, error, illusion, deception, superstition: — wo tupi, set free from error, undeceive.

MADOI-MO 魔道縛 n. i.v. To be led astray, to wander from the right way, to be dwelled, misled, beguiled, bewildered, perplexed; onna ni mado-te michi ni somoku, beguiled by women he forsook the right way.

MADOKA 魔道 adj. Round, circular: — wa tuki, the round moon. Syn. MARU.

MADOKEHAKU 魔道帳 n. Window curtain

MADOIKU-KU-SHIH マドキュー十五 n. The arrangement of rooms in a house, plan of a house: ie no ga warui, the house is badly arranged.

MADOKO-KE-KE マドコケ adj. (coll.) Slow, tardy, procrastinating, dilatory, tedious.

MAE 前 n. (zen) Before, front, former, previous: ie no mae, the front of the house; mae no go, previous state of existence; — no 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: chasen ju ni mae, ten cups for ten men; meshi go ni mae, rice for five men; ichi ni mae kome go, five measures of rice to one man; ni ni mae ichibu zuto, one ichibu to every two persons; ikken mae kin go ryu zuto i-dora, jikken de go-ju ryu, if each house gives five ryu apiece, ten houses will give fifty ryu; i chi ni mae no shigoto, the work of one man.

(3) An honorable title given to ladies of high rank; as, tamamono-no-mae, tokiwa-no-mae.

MABE マベ前 n. The front or incisor teeth, a fore-tooth.

MABEHI マベ前 n. Paying an account before it is due.

MABEI マベ前 n. Day before, previous day.

SYN. ZEN-JITSU.

MABERU マベる n. Former adj. (coll.) Beforehand, previously.

SYN. MAE-MOTTE.

MADARE マダレ前 n. An apron.

SYN. MAEKAKI.

MADATE マダテ n. The two horns on the frontlet of a helmet.

MADOMI マドミ n. The forelock of hair.

SYN. ZENSHAKU.

MADOEN マドゼ n. (coll.) Drawing money before it is fully due: kyuu-kin wo — ni shite nigeta, he drew his wages beforehand and ran away.

SYN. ZENSHAKU.

MAEKAKI マエ前 n. A kind of hoe.

MAEKATA マエカタ n. Forme adj. (coll.) Former, or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

MAEKASHI マエカシ n. An apron.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. Former or previous thing or time: — no negai, a former request.

SYN. MAEKASHI.

MAEKASHI マエカシ adj. F
the hair gathered and tied into a bunch, as is done by the women:  wo yū, to dress the hair.

**Syn. wage, motodori.**

MAGE-RU マゲル 雑杖 t.v. To bend, to crook, curve; to wrest, distort; to force one's self to do, to condescend, or stoop to do: yubi wo mageru, to bend the finger; ri wo hi ni maget wo watakushi wo negai wo kite kudasare, I pray you most earnestly to grant my request, let the consequences be what they may; ga wo, force or turn your carriage this way (used in polite and pressing invitation to make a visit).

**Syn. kagameru, tamakeru.**

MAEMONO マエモノ 曲物 n. Round boxes, such as pill-boxes, made by bending wood.

MAGETE マゲテ 社 (pp. of mageru) adv. Though reluctant, or unwilling, yet please to do by condescending to, stooping to, or relinquishing one's own will: magete hito no kokoro ni shitangan, condescendingly to submit to the will of another.

**Syn. magiri, heru t.v. To seek, try to find; to get, obtain: tsuna magi-kanete, being unable to find a wife.**

**Syn. motomoku.**

MAE-KASHI-SU マエカシ -su マエカシ 季 by: kagameru, t.v. To cause to be undistinguishable or indiscernable; to obscure, hide; to conceal, mystify, disguise: uta wo utatte shimpai wo, to sing a song in order to forget one's troubles; okina koe wo shite hito no hanashi wo, to make a loud noise in order to prevent one from hearing what others are saying.

**MAGIRASHI-SU マギラシス 速 by: kagameru, t.v. Same as magirakashi.**

MAGIRASKASHI-SU マギラスカシス -su マギラスカシス 緩敏 by: kagameru, t.v. To be undistinguishable, 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: yo ni magirete tachi-noku, to escape under cover of the night; teki no guzai ni magirete shinobi oru, confounded with the army of the enemy he remained concealed; hanashi ni magirete yo no fukura wo shira suru.

**MAGINE-KOMI-MU マギネコミ -mu マギネコミ 紫 by: kagameru, t.v. Mingled, concealed, or disguised with other things so as to be undistinguishable.**

MAGINE-MONO マギネモノ 紫物 n. A thing made in imitation of a genuine article, counterfeited; a spy. **Syn. magai-mono.**

MAGIRI-RU マギリ 闘 by: kagameru, t.v. To tack or beat, as a ship sailing against the wind: kaer ga...
warui yue magitte hashiru, as the wind was bad we sailed by tacking; kazakami ni —, to beat to windward.

Magiri-gawara マギリガワラ 龍骨 n. The keel of a ship.

Magusa マギサ 階階 n. The point of time when one is about to do anything; the time near or bordering on any event: shittateu no — ni, just on the point of starting.

Magyo マギョ 孫子 n. Grandson, grandchild: — musume, grand-daughter.

Magyō マギョ 馬子 n. One who leads or attends on a pack-horse; — uma-kata.

Magochi マゴチ n. An east wind.

Magoshissi マゴシッシ n. The caves of a house which are overlapped by the roof.

Magunobor マゴノボ ニ唇真 n. The heart true, sincere, without deception or hypocrisy.

Maguro マグロ adv. (coll.) Moving about in a confused, perplexed or perplexed manner; not knowing what to do.

Syn. AWAERU.

Magoshii,ku マゴシキッ i.v. (coll.) To move about in a confused, uncertain, bewildered or perplexed manner; not knowing what to do.

Syn. AWATERU.

Magoshii-ku マゴシキッ adj. Beautiful; handsome; pretty.

Magochi マゴチ 関口 n. The front dimensions of a house: — wa jikken, oku-yuki wa fage ken, the front is 60 feet, depth 90 feet.

Magochi-wari マゴチワリ n. Assessing taxes according to the frontage of a house.

Magure,ku マグレ i.v. Perplexed, bewildered; to be deranged, confused; to happen by chance: ki ga magureta, to be perplexed in mind, to become desperate or careless from misfortune.

Magure-atari マグレアタリ ショウ n. Hit at random, hit by a chance shot; a chance guess.

Magure-komi, -mu マグレコメ i.v. To be greatly perplexed, or bewildered; to stray into.

Magure-michi マグレミチ n. A winding or intricate road, labyrinth.

Syn. SAIZAIĐO.

Magurezaiwai マグレサイヘウ n. An unexpected luck or good fortune.

Syn. OYOKO, MORE NO SAIZAIĐO.

Maguro マグロ 腹 n. The funny-fish.

Magura マグラ 鬨 n. Grass, such as is fed to horses; provender, horse-feed: — kari, a grass-cutter.

Maguro マグロ 馬鈴 n. Horse dung, = bafun.

Maguro-dake マグロダケ n. The Kestrel.

Magewa マゲハ 马把 n. A harrow.

Magewa or Maguwar マゲハ — 合口 n. Coition.

Maga マガ n. A species of File-fish, Monacanthus setifer.

Maga マガ 麻姑 (shibireru) Paralysis: — suru, to be numb, paralyzed, devoid of feeling or sensation.

Mankik マンキ印 n. The eyelid; winking or Maneki making signs with the eyes: kimi no — ni shitaqaitse iru.

Manuru マルル 正直 n. Noon, midday.

Maho マホ 鼻根 n. A sail squared to the wind: = kake hashiru.

Maho マホ 鼻根 n. Sorcery, magic arts, conjuration: — tsukai, a conjurer, sorcerer, magician; — wo tsukau, to practise sorcery or enchantment.

Maho マホ 異向 n. Straight before; directly in front; straight.

Manora マロラ n. Centre; middle.

Syn. MONANA.

Manori-kuro マロリクル n. Same as mururu.

Manorobu マロロブ n. The feathers on the breast of a bird.

Manoshii,ki-ke マノシイ adj. Desirous of; an affix to verbal roots, compounded of ma, the same as mu, or n, future, and hoshi, to wish, desire; thus: kika-mahoshii, = kikau to hossuru, wish to hear; mi-mahoshii, = min to hossuru, wish to see.

Mai マイ 毎 n. Every, each: mai ni, every day: mai chou, every morning; mai ban, every evening; mai ji, every business; mainen; mai getsu; mai sha. Syn. GOTO-RI.

Mai マイ n. A black ox.

Mai マイ (coll. for mayu) A cocoon.


Syn. TARI-RI.

Mai マイ n. A present: = nashi, without a present.

Mai-ai マイ 舞 i.v. or t.v. To dance or move the body to music, in the manner of the Japanese.

Syn. ODORU.

Mair マ鬼 ヌ a. A reel.

Mairito マエイト 動人 n. A dancer.

Mairizusu マエギス モ er. to be buried under, over-welmed: yama kuzue ni yotte te ga oku — shitto.

Mairichido マエチド 今一度 (coll.) Just once more, again.

Mairidama マエリダマ n. A branch of a tree which are suspended small balls of rice shaped like a cocoon, toys, etc., at the beginning of the new year.

Mai マイ 舞度 adv. Often, frequently, every time.

Syn. TARI-RI.
Makewaza マケワザ n. An entertainment given by one who has lost a bet, or been defeated in a game.

Maki マキ 様 n. Firewood.

Syn. takogi.

Makies マキ 映 n. A species of fir-tree, Podocarpus macrophyllus.

Makke マッケ 卷 n. The numeral for volumes of a book, or of rolls; jo chu ge no maki, the first, middle, and last volume of a book.

Syn. kwan, satsu.

Makke マキ 扳 (cont. of uma, and oki) n. Pasture ground for horses, park, game-preserve, pasture-land, = maki ba.

Maki,-ku マキ 橋 t.v. To sow, to sprinkle, scatter: tane wo maku, to sow seed; mizu wo —, to sprinkle water; suna wo —, to sprinkle sand; makanu tane wo akenu (prov.), a seed that is not sown will not sprout.

Makiki,-ku マキス 植 t.v. To wind around, to turn round some fixed object; to bind, to roll up, to curl; to lacquer with gold or silver: ho wo maku, to hoist a sail; ito wo —, to wind thread on a spool; ikari wo —, to heave up an anchor.

Makke マキ 槌 t.v. To make a pillow of, lay one's head upon, as a pillow: ino ga te wo ware maku, I pillowed my head upon my beloved's arm.

Makke マキ 椙 n. Gold or silver lacquer: — no tane, gold-lacquered cabinet; — shi, a person who paints gold lacquer.

Makke マキ 弁 n. A pencil having the hair secured to the handle with thread.

Makke マキ 織り n. Paper used for letters, kept in long rolls.

Makke マキ 染 n. Hunting by surrounding a large district, and gradually driving the animals to the centre.

Makke マキ 蛤 n. The same as maikada.

Makke マキ 姫 n. The round stick on which pictures are rolled.

Makke マキ 拳 t.v. To roll or wind in an opposite direction, or by reversed turns; to unroll.

Makke マキ おん t.v. To roll or wind one thing within another.

Makke マキ 巾 t.v. Same as mokkaishi.

Makke マキ 個 n. A bandage.

Makke マキ 周り n. Pictures or writing that are kept rolled up, — not hung up; roll of silk.

Makke マキ 前 n. A bandage.

Makke マキ 速ら n. A capstan, windlass, pulley.

Marites マリタセ バコ 燃弾 n. A cigar, cigarette.
Maku マク 慕 n. (med.) A membrane.
Maku-ai マクアイ 慕間 n. Between the acts of a play.
Makubari, -ru マクバル t.v. To pitch a tent, encamp.
Makadari マクダリ n. Pouring down the mountain, as water.
Makata マクラシア n. The dry beach after the tide is down.
Makumo マクモ n. An ancient musical instrument.
Makura マクラ a pillow; a fulcrum: — wo suru, to lay the head on a pillow; — wo shite neru; shiwo wo — ni uchi-jini 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-tsuyo マクラビヤウム 投群風 n. A small screen placed near the pillow.
Makuradachi マクラメチ a long sword placed near the pillow.
Makuragami マクラバミ 投枕上Near the pillow; pillow paper used for covering the pillow; 投枕 a god who appears to one in one's dreams.
Makuragatan マクラガタナ 投刀刀 A sword placed near the pillow.
Makuragoto マクラゴト n. The daily work of eating, sleeping and dressing; also the topic of the conversation.
Makura-kotoba マクラコトバ 投詞 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.
Makuragashii マクラサギ n. Stealing things placed under the pillow, also the thief.
Makuryari マクラヤ n. A javelin placed near the pillow.
Makuro マクラエ 慕畫 n. Obscene pictures.
Makuri マクリ 検箋 t.v. To roll up: — de ardori, — to roll up the sleeve; — sudare wo —, to roll up a shade; — suzo wo —, to tuck up the skirts.
Makuride マクリデ n. The arm with the sleeve rolled up, bare arm: — de aruku.
Makura マクラ 枝 n. Grass cut and fed to horses; fodder.
Makuwu-umi マクウツリ 龜爪 n. Musk-melon.
Makuya マクヤ 幽居 n. A tent.
Mama ママ 婦 n. State; condition; manner; way: koko mama ni shite oku, let it be just as it is; sono mama ni wa sute okarenusai, it cannot be left in that state; miru mama ni utsuwu, to copy anything just as one sees it; kiku mama ni kiku, 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 naranu uki-ya, a world full of disappointments, — where people have not everything to their mind; — ni naranu, not as one likes.
Mama ママ 間間 adv. Intervals of time; leisure moments; sometimes; occasionally; from time to time: mama kore aru soro, this occasionally happens.
Mamana ママ気 n. (coll.) Boiled rice: o mamma.
Mama ママ 酔 n. A weis-nurse.
Mamako ママ子 n. Related by marriage; step-father or step-mother.
Mamamichi ママチチ 殿父 n. Step-father; foster-father; — keiiku.
Mamagoto ママゴト n. Children's tea-party, played with wooden cups and saucers.
Mamahaha ママハハ 撫子 n. Step-mother; foster-mother; — keiko.
Mamako ママ子 n. Step-child.
Mambo マンボ 田畑 (nichi amanehsi) Evenly; uniformly; equally; everywhere; all over: — ni satō wo tsukuru, sprinkle sugar all over it; hi ga — ni terasu, the sun shines everywhere; kami no chikara wa — ni oyo-bosu, the power of God extends to every place; — maku, all over, everywhere.
Mamikiki マミキキ 落引 n. (coll.) A shop-lifter, pilferer, thief: — yo-jin, beware of thieves.
Mamoi マモウ 毛皮 n. The short sunfish, Orthogonius mola.
Mambo マンボ 懐曲 (anadori) n. Contempt; rudeness.
Mame マメ 豆 n. A bean, pea: — no saya, bean-pod; — no ko, bean-flour.
Mame マメ 肉特 n. A young maid in a prostitute house: — don.
Mamidachi, -tsu マミダメ t.v. To be truthful, sincere, faithful.
Mamefu マメフ豆生 n. A bean-patch, field where beans are grown.
Mamegara マメガ良豆場 n. The shells or stalks of beans, or peas.
Mameigiku マメギク n. Camomile.
Mamemaki マメマキ 豆摘 n. The ceremony of scattering parched beans about to drive out evil spirits on the last evening of the old year.
MAMEMAME マメマメ adv. Faithful; honest; sincere.

MAMEMAMESHIKI,-KU マメマメシキ adj. Faithful; honest; sincere.

Syn. TOKUTSUKU, RICHIU.

MAMETSU マメ motivo — sasu, defaced, marred; obliterated, worn away: — shite ji ga yonu, the letters are defaced and cannot be read; han ga — shita.

MAME-CHI マメチ n. Same as mamenaki.

MAMEYAKA マメヤカ adj. Honest; faithful; true; sincere: — ni, faithfully.

MAMEZō マメゾ n. A comic-speaker.

↓MAMI 驛 n. A badger.

MAMIRU マミル n. The sight, power of seeing.

MAMIGE マミゲ眉毛 n. The eyebrow.

Syn. MUYU.

MAMIRE,-RU マミレルi.v. Smear; daub; besmeared with blood: doro-mamire, daubed with mud.

Syn. MARURE.

MAMIYÈ マミエ n. An interview, meeting or audience with a person of high rank.

MAMIYÈ,-YUKURU マミユル見 To go to see, have an audience with, to meet or visit (only used of persons of high rank): onna wa ryō du ni mamitezu, a woman should not be married a second time. Syn. EUSURE.

MAMITSESIME,-RU マミセリメル余見 (caust. of mamite) To cause to see, visit; to introduce.

MAMAKI ママキ n. The name of a poisonous snake, a viper.

Man 曼 Ten thousand, a myriad; all, every: — ni hitotobi, ten thousand to one; if, peradventure.

MANA マナ n. Fish prepared for eating.

MANA マナ (Heb.) Manna, of the Israelites.

MANA マナ正字 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.

MANABASHI マナバ橋生等 n. The shopsticks used in dressing fish.

MANARE マナレ n. Eating between meals.

MANABU マナブ t.v. 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.

MANABU マナブ n. The eyelids; i.e. MABU.

↓MANAGAI マナガイ n. Between the eyes; the centre of the forehead.

MANAGATSUWO マナガツホ对照 n. A species of Dory Stromateus punctetissimus.

↓MANAO マナオ n. A beloved or pet child.

MANAHAFME マナハフメ n. Feeding a child with fish for the first time.

MAI,−KU−SHI マイ第人 Without interval, constantly, incessantly, uninteruptedly.

MANAITA マナイタ生板 n. A board for cutting or cleaning fish on, a chopping block.

MANAJIRI マナジリ外血 n. The external canthus of the eye.

MANARA マナラ n. The centre; i.e. MANKAKA.

MANAKAKU マナクラ n. The upper eyelid.

MANAKO マナコ瞳 n. The eye: — wo ikarashu, to look angrily.

Syn. IBARA.

↓MANAMESHE マナメズメ A pet daughter.

↓MANANEKO マナンコ n. A pet cat.

MANASASHI マナサシ n. The look of the eye: — surudoshi a sharp or piercing eye.
Manazuru マナズル n. An ash-colored crane, Grus antiquoge.

Manchaku マンチャク 聲着 — suru, to deceive, impose upon, hoax.
Syu. azamuku.

Mancho マンチョ 満朝 n. The whole court: — no shokushin, all the officers of the court.

Mandara マンダラ 極唐麗 n. A picture of Buddhist deities.

Mandarage マンダラゲ 花陀孔雀花 n. A species of thorn-apple, Datura alba, or according to others, Erythrina fulgens.

†Mandoko マンドコ 枝所 n. The office for transacting government business in feudal times: kita no mandakoro, the wife of the most noble of the kuge.

Manke,ru マンケル 真似 t.v. To do like, to imitate, mimic, mock, copy after, to ape, personate: seiyo no fû wo —, to imitate European customs; hito no koe wo —, to imitate the voice of another.
Syu. niseru.

Manke マンケ 真似 n. Imitation, mimicry, copying after, personation: hito na me wo suru, to imitate others, do to others as do; u no — wo suru karaasu, (prov.), like the crow who imitated the cormorant.

Manke,ru マンケル 真似 t.v. To imitate, mimic; to learn, study.

Manke,ku マンケル 招 t.v. To beckon, to call, invite: te de maneku, to beckon with the hand; tegami wo motte maneku, to invite by means of a letter.
Syu. yorobu.

Maneki マンエキ 招け t.v. Beckoning, invitation: konnichi wa on — kudasare kutajikenaka zouji sore, (epist.) am obliged to you for your invitation to-day.

Maneki マンエキ 招け n. The lever by which the reeds of a loom are raised and lowered.

Maneki-atsume,ru マンエキアツメル 招集 t.v. To call together, to invite to assemble.

Maneki マンエキ 目招 (coll.) Wanting all that one sees, greedily and selfishly, wanting to take all regardless of others: — ni ubai-toru.

Mangon マンゴン 満倉 n. Manganese.

Mangen マンゲン 満根 Proud, arrogant language, insolent language.

Mangoku マングク 満月 n. The full-moon; the 10th month, or full-time of utero-gestation.

Syu. mohizukuri, ringetsu.

Mangô マンゴ 酔著 (Bud.) Ten thousand ages; eternity: — matsudai.

Mangusa マングサ n. A harrow; com. col. for magusa: — no ko, the iron spikes of a harrow.

Mangusa マングサ 満霞 n. The last day of the time set apart for making a vow or prayer: konnichi wa — de gozairamau.

Manritsu マニリツ 肉合 t.v. (coll.) To suit, to do, to answer the purpose, to be in time, to hit the opportunity: osokute manirawan, to be late and miss the opportunity; myônichi made ni manirau ka, will it do if I wait until to-morrow?

Mania マニア 合合 n. A kind of plain wall-paper.

Maniawase,ru マニアハセル 合合 t.v. To cause to suit, to make do, or answer the purpose: kore de maniawasete oku, I will make this do: myônichi made ni maniawasmashô, I will make it do until to-morrow.

Manichi マニチ 阿合 adv. Ten thousand to one; if, possibly, peradventure, providing that, supposing, should there be: — iken no toki tea.

Syu. moshii, hyotto.

Manju マンジュ 摩尼寶珠 n. (Sans.-crit) A round pearl or jewel held in the hand of Buddhist idols,—it is a symbol of Buddha.

Man Mani マンマニ 陠意 adv. At one's will or pleasure, according as, just as.

Manitsu マンヒツ 満月 (michi ni fureru) — suru, to overflow, to be full and running over: yorokobi ga — suru.

Manji マンジ 子字 n. The name of a figure, or diagram of this shape 行, the symbol of Buddhist deities, (San. Svastika).

Manju マンジュ 鎖頭 n. A kind of round cake or bread made of wheat flour and cooked by steaming; a dumpling: — ishi, a nodule of stone.

Manki マンキ 満期 n. The full period of time: chôyeki — ni naru, the convict has served his full time.

Manki マンキ 満気 n. Arrogance, pride, haughtiness: — suru, to be arrogant, proud.

Syu. mankiin, jiman.

Mankintan マンキタン 鎖金丹 n. The name of an anodyne pill, much used by the Japanese.

Mankyôfu マンキョウフ 能楽風 n. A chronic convulsive disease of children.

Manknaka マンクナカ 鎖中 n. The centre, middle: mato no — ni ateru, to hit the centre of a target.

Syu. tadanaka.

Manazai マナサイ マンサジ n. A species of Cicada.

Mannejami マンネジマ マンネジマ 漢年紙 n. A thick kind of paper varnished and used as a slate.

Manozari マノオザリ 眼前 (ganzen) adv. Before one's eyes, in one's presence: — mita koto, a thing seen with my own eyes.

Manofuri マノフリ n. The manners of a lover.

Manhikiri マンヒキリ 萬力 n. A windlass, capstan.

Syu. makihiko.

Manriten マンリテイ 陶磁器 n. A shop where eels are served up.

Syu. ukiyoiya.

Manrou マンロウ 天羅 misc. Miscellaneous writings.

Manrou マンロウ 陠正 (coll.) Level, even, horizontal: — na tokoro, a level place; — ni oku, to place horizontally.

Syu. tairai.

Mannaka マンナカ 阿古 n. Full crop, abundant crop.

Syu. hosen.
マンセイ 慢性病 (med.) Chronic: —
キッショ, 慢性炎症
マンシン 混身 The whole body: —
ニデクモノガスル, the whole body is covered with sores.
マンシン 慢心 n. Arrogance, pride,

豪信性。

Syn. 曼々, シュド, タケモリ。ー
マンサッ 息仲 (ツツスマ) n. A vine,

一種, a climbing plant.

マンソク マンソクウツ n. (med.). Adhesive

plaster.

マンゲ 淹水 n. Inundation: Tone-

ゲラ — トウトキ。

マンテン マンテン満天 (そむ じ) The whole

heavens: — ヒョシ, — トウミヨガナガオ。

マンテツ マンテツ n. (derived from mantle)

A frock coat, made after the foreign style.

マンテーヌー、ラ マンテーフェスト v. To escape,

avoid, evade; to be pardoned: トウミヨガフト, to

escape the punishment of one's crimes.

Syn. ノアゲオ、フェササゴー。

マンケ マンケ閉間 n. (coll.) Blundering,

missing the time'and occasion: — メ, stupid fellow,

dunce. Syn. トシヘル、バカ。

マンキ マンキ間接 v. To take any-

thing from between others where there are too

many, or too close together; to thin out: ケウ

マナクク, to thin out trees.

Syn. アルネジ、マフキ。

マンマル、キマルシャ マンマルイ 湿間 adj.

Slow, dilatory, idle: マンマルキドクテガネガ マニカルヌ、

money cannot be earned by dilatory-

ness. — Syn. マドナノ。

マンテン マンテン花時 (ハビキトヒロガリ)

Spreading over; diffusion; extension: — サラ,

to spread all over: カタリグヨガガ サラ。

マンテマ マンテマ幸福 n. Full of joy, perfect

happiness: — ニゾヒタメタメタール。

マンサ マンサ満願 n. Whole assembly: —

ンオウミテトユケウ, to promise before the whole

assembly; — ケウミテトコンジョリウ, the whole

assembly clapped their hands in admiration.

マンザ マンザ满願 n. Ten thousand years (used in congratulating

others); also, strolling ballet singers and
dancers, who go about at the beginning of the

new year: ヒヤク — ニョウジ。

マンザラック マンザラク满願楽 n. Ten

thousand years of happiness, used in con-
gratulating, or to defend one from an earth-

quake.

マンザラ マンザラ真異 adv. (coll.) Not

wholly, not entirely,—always used with a

negative: — サワラクノモナイ、not as bad as

might be; — デモノナイ、id.; — ヨクモノナイ、not

so very good.

マンザリ マンザリ n. (coll.) Eyes open (said

マンジロ of one who is not asleep): ケウモ

マンザリシテطور、his eyes are wide open, i.e. not

asleep.

マンゾク マンゾク満足 (ミチタリ) Fully or

completely satisfied, complete, perfect: — ニ

モウ、to feel satisfied; — サマ、not sufficient,

not satisfied; — シベク、satisfactory, sufficient.

マンゾク マンゾク麻婆 n. A kind of flax from which

grass cloth is made.

マトコ マトコ密夫 n. A paramour, a

lover. Syn. メッツ。

マトバカ マトバカ急縛 Stark-naked.

マトハ マトハ真面目 adv. (coll.) Earnestly,

importantly (used only in apologizing): —

ゴメン サダサレ、earnestly beg you to excite

me.

Syn. ヒサタニ。

マトダ マトダ阴茎 n. The membrum virile.

Syn. イキヨ。

マトジン マトジン馬来人 n. A Malay.

マトゥド マトウド n. I. q. マド。

マト マト 罪 Rare, strange, uncommon;

scarce, extraordinary: — マークモノ、a rare thing,

a rarity; マークメディアテガ、an uncommon

exploit.

Syn. ミマサハシ、フサカ、キタノ。

マトハーマトオーヨ マトハーマト adv. A friend

who seldom comes.

マトハーマー マトハーマー稀 adv. Seldom, rarely,

not often, infrequently: — ニアリ。

Syn. ワマナ。

マトニ マトニ adv. Seldom, rarely: — ヨンナ

ガトガア、such a thing is rare.

マト マト稀 n. A ball, football: テマリ、

ハンド・ボール: — テオセツク、to strike a ball; —

アリハ、to kick a ball; — ウソウ。

マト マト稀 n. A bowl, cup.

マト マト 稀 Same as アワリ、more than,

above, and ニノマリイツウサ、thirty and five.

マトスン マトスン n. Hitting the ball; ball-

playing, especially as anciently played from

horseback.

マト マト稀 pers. pro. I, used by the

Mikado or キユ、when speaking of themselves.

マトバサ、ス マトバサ稀 adv. To turn,

change.

マト、ス マト、ス 輪 adv. To fall and roll

over; to fall down.

Syn. コロト、コケリ。

マトバシ マトバシ稀 n. Sleeping in one's

clothes.

マトガ、ス マトガ稀 adv. To be round.

マト、キ、ケ、シマ マトメ稀 adv. Round; the

ancient and obsolete form of マリ。

マトバシ、ス マトバシ稀 adv. A round ball;

テテウロ、a ball of iron.

マトバシ、ス マトバシ稀 adv. To make round,

to round: カシルウロ、to make the head

bold.

マト、ス マト、ス 輪稀 adv. To make round.

Syn. マトバシ、ス。

マトバシ マトバシ稀 n. A guest, visitor.

Syn. ケケ。

マトバシ マトバシ稀 adv. A round ball;

テテウロ、a ball of iron.
Maru マル丸 n. A circle; a whole; the name given to the different divisions of a castle; as, hommaru, nino maru, sau no maru. Used also as a title, or name for ships; as, shinsoku maru; or for swords, as, hige-kiri maru; or the Japanese flag, as, hi no maru: wo kaku, to draw a circle; ichi ne, a whole year.

Maru-bachi マルバチ丸壁 n. A kind of bee.

Marubakuro マルバクロ丸黒 n. A species of yam, Dioscorea sativa.

Maru-bon マルボン丸版 n. A round tray.

Maru-de マルデ丸 adv. (coll.) Wholly, entirely, altogether: chigau, entirely different; nomu, to swallow it whole.

Maru-goshi マルゴシ丸匙 n. Without one's sword, unarmed.

San. muta.

Maru-go-to マルゴト丸付 adv. (coll.) Wholly, totally, entirely; gwanyaku wo — nomu, swallow the pill whole; wasureta, have wholly forgotten.

Maru-Hadaka マルハダカ赤裸 n. Stark-naked.

Syn. mappara.

Maru-ki-ku-shi マルキキュishi丸形 or丸形 adj. Round; circular; globular: sekiwa maru mono, the earth is round; maruku suru, to make round; maruka maru, become round; osamaru, to be harmonious.

Maru-khi マルキ丸木 n. A round log.

Maru-kinashiki マルキナシキ丸肌nasikin misoshiki n. A bridge made with a round log.

Maru-kibune, or Maru-ta-bune マルキブン丸舟船 n. A boat made out of a single tree; a canoe.

Maru-kin マルキ丸 adv. Wholly, completely, entirely.

Marumegu マルメグ丸 the mode in which the hair is worn by married women.

Maru-me, -ru マルメる丸 t.v. To make round: gwanyaku wo —, to make a pill round.

Maru-meno マルメノ無螺 n. The quince, Cydonia vulgaris.

Marumoku マルムク丸木 Stark-naked: — ni shite.

Marune マルネ丸 n. Sleeping in one's clothes: — wo suru.

Maru-no-gori マルノコリ丸谷 n. A round saw, circular saw.

Maru-nomi マルノミ丸柄 n. A round chisel, or gouge.


Maru-sa マルサ丸 n. The degree of roundness.

Maruta マルタ丸太 n. (coll.) A round log.

Marutoshi マルトシ丸頭 A whole year: maru ichi nen, id.

Mas マス JE n. The straight grain of wood: migu no; — kiri no —.

Masago マサゴ真砂 n. Sand.

Syn. suka, isago.

Masagochi マサゴチ丸 an axe.

Syn. ono.

Masaguri, -ru マサグリ丸 t.v. To handle; to play with or toy with the fingers: hanu wo masagurite aruku.

Syn. motoseburi.

Masagu-ri-mono マサグリモノ n. A playing, a toy.

Masaka マサカ正歌 adv. Just at the time when anything is about to take place, as: masaka kasse ni maru to okubyōgan ga tsuku, just as the battle was about to commence he was seized with cowardice; masuku sono ba ni maru to so mo maranai, when it was pointed out I could not do it; masuku no toki, the critical time, juncture, time of need.

(2) With a negative verb, = not likely, improbable: masuku sono yo na koto wa shimasu mai, it is not probable that he did such a thing; masuka no sono ararumai, I think it is very unlikely.

Syn. yomoya.

Masakari マサカリ丸 Full bloom.

Masakari マサカリ丸 n. A broad-axe, halberd.

Syn. yoki.

Masakazura マサカズラ丸 Same as masaki.

Masaki マサキ丸. The first or beginning.

Masaki マサキ牡羊 n. The spindle-tree, the Euonymus japonicus: — waga, id.; — no kazura, id.

Masakiku マサキク丸幸 Safe; in peace; fortunate; free from accident: masakiku araba matu kaeri min, if nothing prevents I shall again return to see you.

Syn. azzen, buji.

Masame マサメ鬱豆丸 n. A kind of small green bean.

Syn. tenari.

Masame マサメ正理 n. The straight grain of wood.

Syn. itame.

Masame マサメ正眼 n. One's own eyes: — ni miru, to be an eye-witness.

Masanagoto マサンゴト丸 A thing unbecoming one's station; puerile; childish.

Masanai, -ki-ku-shi マサンアイ無形 adj. Improper; wrong; unbecoming: masanaku mokate ni nishiro wo misetamot kan, how unbecoming it is to show your back to the enemy.

Syn. tsuramaru.

Masa マサ丸 or将丸 adv. Near in time or action; just; almost; about; exactly: — ima, just now; — yoshi, just right; — ochi to suru, just about to fall; — yukan to suru, just ready to go; — tsutou biki no kyū tari, the most important of that which should be attended to.

Masshi, -ru マッシ丸 i.v. To excel, surpass, outdo; to be superior, more excellent, better; to increase, become greater: ake ga shita ni wase ni masatu mono arai, no one under the heavens better than myself; kono ni mii izure ko masaritoru ni ya, which of these two persons is the best? oure ni masaru koto wo imu, to dislike to be excelled by others; kore ni masatta tomoshini wa nai, there is no greater happiness than this; moto ki ni masaru wa ki nashi (prov.).

Syn. suchiru, kate, masu.
MASASHI,-KI-KU マシ（正）数 adj. True; real; certain; sure: masashiki shoko, certain main. Syn. TASHIKA.

MASATSU マサツ 摩梯 n. Friction; attribution: nagare kawa no inui wa — ni yotte maruku naru. Syn. Sure. KOSURE.

MASATSUCHI マサツチ 正土 n. Soil that has not been worked; virgin soil; subsoil. Syn. TOKOTSUCHI.

MASAYUME マサユメ 正夢 n. A true dream; a dream which comes to pass.

MASAzAMA マサザマ adv. Without altering; without fail or error; — inu, tell it without altering a word.

MA(s)KE メケ n. A hedge, or wattled bamboo fence. hurdle.

MA(s)KE,-SU メケ,ス v. i. To be wise above one's years, precocious: masetaruru koto wo inu mono; toshi yori masete.

MA(s)KE メケ n. The bar used in confining a horse to the stall.

MA(s)KEGI メケギ 笠箱 n. A fence made of bamboo placed upright.

MASHIKU マシク 幕尺 n. (coll.) Proportion; measure; — ni awanu, does not agree with the measure.

MASHI マシ пр pron. You; same as imashi.

MASHI A conditional suffix to verbs = would as; mimashi, I would see; chikakaraba yukite no mimashi, if you were near I would go to see you; sono toki ni shire-aruba kimi ni mo ipamashi mono wo, if I had known it at that time I would have told it to you.

MASHI SU マシス A respectful colloquial suffix to the roots of verbs. It does not affect the meaning of the verb to which it is joined, and passes through all the moods and tenses. Thus ni, to see, becomes, mimasu; pret. mimashita; fut. mimasho; neg. mimasen; conj. mimaseneba; neg. fut. mimasenai; neg. per. mimasenanda.

MASHI,-SU マシス v. and v. To increase, to augment; to add to, make greater; to put in more of anything; to surpass, excel; to be better than, preferable to; mizu wo —, to add more water; kyukin wo —, to increase the wages; kasa ga —, the bulk enlarges, or the quantity increases; kore ni masu mono nashi, there is nothing better than this; shiranu ga masu da, it is better not to know; shiwa hō ga masu de aru. Syn. KUWAERU, KUREU.

MASHI,-SU マシス v. To dwell, reside (said of the kami, or honorable persons): ame ni masu komi, the god who dwells in heaven.

MASHI, OR MASHIRA マシ マシ猿 n. A monkey.

Syn. SARU, YAYEN.

MASHIRA マシラ Except. Kodo; i.q. shiba.

MASHIMASHI,-SU マシマシ in サ v. To dwell, to sit, — used only of the Mikado and Kami: Kami wa ten ni mishimashu, God dwells in heaven. Syn. IMASHI.

MASHIMIZU マシミズ真清水 n. Pure water, spring water.

Syn. MIASHIKA.

MASHI-NARAME マシンラメ Better, preferable, — =masu-naran.

MASHIRO マシロ 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 they! mashi-te ya, or mashiite iwan ya, how much more! Syn. NAO.

MASHIKU マシク (coll.) i.q. mashaku.

MASHIO マシオ poet. for sode a sleeve.

MASHIKAGAMI マシカガミ n. Same as masu-kagami.

MASHIKASHA マシカサマ真験 adv. Upside-down, headlong: — ni ochiru, to fall head foremost.

MASHIKU マシク adv. The very first, the foremost: — ni susumu, to take the lead.


MASE マセ n. (suy no yo) Past times, or ages (Bud.): — ni itareba hito no inochi ga mijikai wa, in the last ages the life of man will become short.

MASHA マシャ末社 n. The small temples near a niya; a meddler.

MASHIKURA マシクラ明治 adv. Impetuously, furiously: — kakete yuku; — kitte kakeru.

MASHIRO マシロ正白 Completely or perfectly white: kaminoke ga — ni waru.

MASHI-HO MEN マシヨメン正門 (coll.) Directly in front: — ni.

MASHIGU マシグ良直 adj. (coll.) Perfectly straight, not crooked, direct: — na michi, a straight road; — ni kuru, to cut straight; — ni yoku to atarimasu, 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: teki-go masu, go-go masu, to-masu; — de hakaru, to measure.

MASU マス 沙 n. Salmon-trout.

MASUGATA マスガタ升形 n. The space between the outer and inner gates of a castle.

MASUGU コマキ Straight: direct; — ni (adv.).

MASUCHO マスホ n. A red or ripe head of grass, or ear of corn.

MASU マスイ 善睡 Anodyne, narcotic, anaesthetic: — suru, to be narcotized, or in a state of anesthesia.

MASU-RAI マスライ睡癖 n. Narcotic medicine. Syn. MAYAKU.

MASUKAKAMI マスカカミ正腫 n. A mirror.

MASUKAMI マスカキ腫格 n. A stick used in leveling the top of a measure.

MASUMASU マスマス斑 adv. More and more, still more, increasingly; Yokohama — hanjittashimasu, Yokohama is growing more and more flourishing.

Syn. ITO-IITO.

MASEME マメ升目 n. Measure: — de uru, to sell by the measure.
astern; also directly towards one, or in front: hase ga — de fune ga hayai, the wind being directly aft the ship sails fast; tori ga — ni tomde kuru.

Matsubara, -ru マツバレ 種類 (pass. of matsuri) Twined around, encircled, as by a vine.

Matsubara, -ru マツバレ 種 i.v. Twined around, wound around, encircled, coiled around: teuru ga ki ni —, the vine is twined around the tree.

Matsuya マツヤ adj. Circular, round: — naru tsuki, the full moon.

Matsu マツ 松 n. Pine; a torch: — no ki, a pine tree; — no mi, a pine cone; — no yani, pitch; — no kurai, the third rank.

Matsus 末 n. Pine powder; also last, final, future (only in comp.): kusuri wo — ni suru, to reduce a medicine to powder.

Syn. Kona, saematsu, ko.

Matsuda-botan マツダボタン n. The Portulaca grandiflora.

Matsubara, -ru マツバレ (coll.) i.q. matowari.

Matsubokori マツボキり n. The cone of a pine-tree.

Matsushichi マツチ 墓土 n. Loam, good soil.

Matsudai マツダイ 第 n. Future ages, latest generations: hito wa ichi dai, na wa matsudai, man lives one generation, but a name to distant ages.

Syn. Kōdai.

Matsuguaku マツガク 末学 n. A pupil; unimportant study or learning.

Matsuganekō マツガネカク 松金香 n. A kind of pomatum used for the hair.

Matsugasa マツガサ n. The cone of a pine-tree.

Matsuge マツゲ 眉毛 n. Eye-lash: sakamatsu-nye, entropium.

Matsur マツル 松匠 (tsumaruno woza) n. Trimming of unimportant accomplishment.

Matsugoro マツゴロ 末期 n. The end of the life, the time just before death: — no yuigen, the last words, or verbal will of a dying person: — no mizu, the water put into the lips of a dying man.

Syn. Ima wa no kiwa.

Matsuhodo マツホド 桜谷 n. Pachima.

Syn. Bokuryū.

Matsushi マツシ 松石 n. A kind of asbestos.

Matsui マツוי 墓寺 n. A branch temple; a temple which is an offshoot from a honji, or main temple.

Matsukai マツカ伊 n. While waiting: — no namiida.

Matsukasa マツカサ 松球 n. The same as matsunaga.

Matsukari マツカリ 松 apparels. The decorations of pine and bamboo in front of a house on the beginning of the new year.

Matsumakai, -ru マツマル (coll.) Same as matome.

Matsumo マツモ n. A kind of seaweed.

Matsu-mushi マツムシ 松虫 n. A kind of cricket.

Matsuna マツナ 鹽釜 n. Saltwort; Salasia asparagoides.

Matsurai, -ru マツライ i.v. To wear; to put on, as clothes; to clothe: ifuku wo mi ni —.

Matsuri, -ru マツリ祭 i.v. To offer sacrifices; to worship; to celebrate religious services or a festival: shin-butus wo —, to worship the gods; ko hana wo tamukete senso wo matsuru, to worship one’s ancestors by offering incense and flowers; inari sama wo —, to erect a temple or celebrate a festival to the god of rice.

Matsuri マツリ祭 n. A religious festival, or celebration; a fête.

Syn. Saikai.

Matsuriguchi, -ru マツリ口 i.v. To reign, rule, administer the government.

Matsurigoto マツリ言政事 n. Administration of public affairs, government, rule, dominion; — wo suru, to govern, to administer public affairs; — wo motte tami wo michibiku, by good government to guide the people.

Syn. Sekai.

Matsurita マツリ念 n. A house of worship, a temple.

Matsurō, -ru マツロ 鳴順 i.v. To submit, become subject, yield to authority: matsuro-wo, neg.

Matsuriten マツリ念流 n. Descendants, or followers.


Matsutake マツタケ 松茸 n. A kind of edible mushroom.

Matsuwake, -ru マツハル 繭 i.v. (coll.) Same as matowari.

Matsuyani マツヤニ 松脂 n. Pitch, turpentine.

Syn. Shōshin, Chan.

Matsuyou マツヨ 等待 n. The 14th night of the 8th month (o.c.).

Matsuzaka マツサカ 松崎 n. Same as Batsuza.

Matsuda-naka マツダ中 n. 松中 a n. The centre: nato wo — wo i-nuku, to pierce the centre of a target.

Syn. Manaka, Chu-o.

Matsui, -ku, -shi マツ堂全 adj. Whole, complete, entire, perfect; sound; gentle: kono hon issatte n iku hifuku gozaimasu, this book is complete in one volume; hifuku shirimasen, I am entirely ignorant of it; hifuku suru, to complete, make perfect: — uma, a sound horse.

Matsu もと Same as matsu.

Mau マウ adj. See mai.

Mau マウ n. A guest, i.q. marido.

Makka マッカ n. True, sincere; i.q. magokoro.

Matscho マッチョ n. The centre, = manaka.

Ma-tsumuki マツムク具塞 Face directly downward: — ni taoren, to fall with the face to the earth.

Mawari, -ru マワル 絲 i.v. To go round, to turn, to revolve, circulate, rotate, spin round, whirl; to become sour or unfit to eat: kuruma ga —, the wheel turns round; tsuki wa chi-kyū wo —, the moon revolves around the earth; yoku be
MAW 838  MAZ

ga —, to be active, smart, expeditious; kono sakana ga nawatta yō da, this fish is a little turned; kui han nawatta, it is half past nine o’clock; yoku shita ga —, to be good at talking.

Syn. MEASURE.

Mawari 丸回り 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.

Syn. JUMBOARD.

Mawari-Awase 丸わり合わせ n. Luck, fortune; ga yokute mokutta, my luck was good and I made money.

Mawari-Ban 丸帰り腕番 n. A watch, in which each one takes his turn; — wo suru, to keep watch by turns.

Syn. JUMBOARD.

Mawari-Dō —, ki-Ku-Shi 丸とり道近世 adj. Round about, circuitous, not direct, prolix, lengthy, tedious, dilatory, slow.

Syn. UTEN, RACT-T-OKA-KE-ANU, NORI.

Mawari-Dōrō 丸とりドロウ 影燭 n. A lantern with a revolving shade.

Mawari-Ga-Shi 丸わり表什 n. (coll.) A meeting, or party which meets at different places in turn.

By turns: — ban wo suru, to keep watch by turns.

Syn. JUNJUN N1.

Mawari-Michi 丸わり道 n. A round-about or circuitous road.

Mawase —, Ru 丸させて舞 (caust. of ma) To make dance; suru wo —, to make a monkey dance; ningyō wo —, to make puppets dance.

Syn. ODO-ASHI.

Mawashiru —, Su 丸返し t.v. To turn; to turn round; to wheel, whirl, spin; to circulate: kusuma wo —, to turn a wheel; koma wo —, to spin a top; te wo mawasu, to turn the hand to this and that work; masume wo mawashite miru, to find out the average measure; me wo mawasu, to swoon, or faint; kane wo —, to keep money going at interest; sakazuki wo —, to circulate the wine-cup.

Syn. ME-QUASHI.

Mawashimono 丸洗モノ 関雑 (kanchō) n. A spy.

Mawata マワタ 髪綴 n. Floss silk.

Mawashita マワシタ 袖帯 n. The cross strips on which lathes are tied for plastering.

Mawata マワタ 髪綴 n. The house or main building as distinguished from the side buildings or out-houses.

Mawatachi マワタチ 髪等 n. The mother of Shuka Nigorai, and wife of Jōban, the king of Magadha, now Bahar of Central Asia.

Mawatachi —, Su マワタチ 衣 t.v. (coll.) To cheat, swindle, deceive; to hoax, to gull.

Syn. TABURAKASHI, AZAMUKU, DAMASHI.

Mawatachi マワタチ 衣人 n. (coll.) One who obtains money by cheating, or trickery; a knave, juggler, cheat, swindler: — mono, a cheat, or fraud.

Syn. KATARI.

Mayake マ雅客 麻薬 (shibiregusuri) n. Narcotic medicines, anesthetics.

Syn. MASUZAI.

Mayashi マ雅志 Cheating, swindling; a cheat, swindler.

Mayo, -ou マヨ 速 i.v. To go astray, to err, wander from the right way; to be bewildered, confused, perplexed, infatuated, lost, given up to: nichi ni mayou, to miss, or lose the way; onna ni —, infatuated by women; kokoro ga —, his mind is confused.

Syn. MADO.

Mayo マヨ 速 n. Error, wandering, delusion, deception, perplexity, bewildermend, maze, superstition, fanaticism, infatuation: — wo toku; — go, a lost child; — wo harasu, to undeceive.

Matsuko マツuko 魔怪 n. Anything that will keep off evil spirits: — no manjiri wo ni kakeru, to wear a charm to keep off evil spirits.

Mayoni マヨ尼 吼 n. The hard mucus which collects about sore eyes.

Syn. ME-YANI.

Mayori マヨ里 眠夜 n. Midnight.

Syn. YONARA, MAYONAKA, SAYONAKA.

Mayowashiru —, Su マヨハス速 t.v. To delude, mislead, beguile; to lead astray, to charm, fascinate; bijin ga hito wo —.

Syn. MADOHASHI, AZAMUKU.

Mayu マユ 眉 n. The eyebrows: — wo suru, to shave the eyebrows. Syn. MAMIGE.

Mayu マユ 髻 n. Silkworm’s cocoon.

Mayu-ai マユア めん n. The space between the eyebrows. Syn. MIKEN.

Mayugashira マユガシラ 髓頭 n. The end of the eyebrows near the nose.

Mayuge マユゲ 髻毛 n. The hairs of the eyebrows, —mamige.

Mayuommori マユオムリ n. The chrysalis life of the silkworm.

Mayuke マユケ 剃刷 n. A brush used in powdering the face.

Mayuke マユケ 剃刷 n. A brush used in powdering the face.

Mayuchi マユチ 剃髪 n. Painting the eyebrows.

Mayuni マユニ 衛牙 n. A kind of tree, the Evoyumus thumbergianus.

Mayuni マユニ n. The eyebrows: — kaki, scratching the brows.

Mayushiri マユシリ 衛尾 n. The outer end of the eyebrow.

Mayuzumi マユズミ 睫 n. Black eyebrows, eyewears.

Mazama マザマ adv. Certainly, surely, truly, plainly, clearly—properly written mazama.

Mazama マザマ n. Painting the eyebrows.

Mazamashi マザマシキ adj. = mazashiki, true; certain.

Mazari, -Ru マザリ i.v. To be mixed, mingled, adulterated: kono sake ni wa mizu ga mazatte tru; abura ni mizu ga —.
Maze,-vu マゼ む n. (cont. of majieru)
To mix, mingle, blend, to adulterate: niizu wo sake ni —, to mix water with spirits; kuwari wo niizu ni mazete nu nuw, take the medicine in water.

Mazekashi,-su マゼカシ ス adv. t.v. To jeer, to confuse or bewilder by jeers.

Maze-koze マゼコクセ adv. (coll.) Mixed; confused; mingled together.

Maze-mono マゼモノ n. A compound, mixture.

Mazu マーズ ad. First; in the first place; however; still; on the whole; well: mazu sono ni w o osan n eba ie wa osamaranu, if a person does not first govern himself, he cannot govern his family; mazu yoroshii, well, I do not want it; mazu sono mon da, upon the whole it is about so. Syn. saki ni, maa.

Mazu,-ki-ku-shi マーズキクシ adj. (coll.) Disagreeable or unpleasant to the taste; nasty; not sweet: kono sako wa mazu, this wine is nasty.

Syn. umakuni.

Mazukai マズカナイ n. One who carries messages between two persons, especially between lovers.

Mazumotte マズモットエ て adv. First; in the first place.

Mazushii,-ki-ku-shi マズシキクシ ス adj. Poor; destitute; needy; — hito, a poor man; — ie, a poor family; mazushiku kurusu, to live in poverty.

Syn. bimba na, pinketu na, konkyu na.

Mazushisa マズシサ n. The degree, state or condition of poverty.

Me = 頭 n. The eye; vision: — no tama, the ball of the eye; — wo ishin no akari, the eye is the light of the body; — wo fuchi, the lower eyelid; — wo hiraku, to open the eye; — wo akuru id; — wo awaru, to shut the eye; — wo teji ru, id.; — wo fusu gu, id.; — wo samasu, to awake from sleep; — wo tatseru, to look at; — ni tsuku, to notice, to keep in one's eye; — ni kabaru, to lay eyes on, to see; — wo kakeru, to look at with kindness; — wo kuramushu, to cheat, deceive; — wo orodoshasu, to be surprised at something remarkable; — ni kado wo tsatu, to look angrily at; — wo kyujiru, to gonge out the eye; — wo sobameru, to look askance; onnemonji nite, when I see you (wom.); — wo nuku, to pluck out the eye; to do anything by stealth, to deceive; — wo mutsumu, id.; me ni monono misen, to let one see (as a threat); — wo yaru, to look at; kan e ni me wo kureru, to have an eye on, to covet; me ni tsukau, imperceptible; hon ni me wo saranu, to read much; — ni me wo seju, cannot be seen by the eye.

(2.) A tooth: nukigiri, oroshi, yasuri, nado no me, the teeth of a saw, grater, or file; hiki-nus no me, the burrows cut on a millstone.

(3.) A joint, a seam: awashi-me, tugime, 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.

(5.) The grain or veins of wood, moku-me.

(6.) The graduated marks on a weighing beam, hakari no me; on a thermometer, kan- dankei no me; the marks on dice, sai no me; the squares of a checker-board, goban no me; on a foot measure, mononosshi no me.

(7.) Used to specify or particularize; as, ichibi-han-me, the first one; nido-me, the second time; nikka-me, the third day; yodai-me, the fourth reign or generation; nam-NA-maime, what page? hyaku-NA-me, the one-hundredth page.

(8.) After contemptuous epithets; as, yutsu-me; nikui-yatsu-me; koitsume.

(9.) Affair, accident: hidoi-me ni atta, met with hard, or cruel treatment; me ni atta, met with an accident, or disaster; kurushih-me ni atta, met with a painful accident, or treatment.

(10.) Weight, hyakkuanme, a hundredweight.

Me × け n. A female, woman, wife: me wo metoru, to marry a wife; hito no me wo naru, to become a wife.

(2.) け, the female of animals; as, me-ushii, a cow; me inu, a bitch.

(3.) け, the female of birds, or insects, as, mendori, a female bird: me-cho, a female butterfly. Syn. mesu, onna.

Me × け n. A bud—of a leaf or flower: a sprout, or young shoot: me wo garu, to bud, sprout, germinate.

Me × け n. A kind of edible sea-weed.

Me-bu メブ n. An affix to the root form of adjectives forming a causative or transitive verb; as, hanyamaru, to cause to be fast, to quicken: kubomeru, to hollow out; kuromeru, to blacken; fukameru, to deepen; shironeru, to whiten, etc.

Meat メート n. Marriage; —kon-in.

Me-akashi メーカシ 聴覧 n. A spy, secret policeman.

Mesu メス n. Syn. mokuteru.

Me-sake メー attractive adj. 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 yōna koto wo suru, what induced you to do so? anoi koi ni — shite yuku, go, making a landmark of that tree. Syn. ate, mokuteru.

Me-awase,-nu メアワクセ ぬ v.t. To give in marriage: musume wo hito ni meawasu, to give a daughter in marriage.

Syn. yome ni yari, kase, totsugaseru.

Mebae メベイ 驢生 n. A sprout, a young shoot.

Mebari メバリ 騃張 n. Pasting paper over a check or ticket: — wo suru.


Mebayai,-ki-ku-shi メバヤイ ククシ ス adj. Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted.

Meboshi メボシ n. A white speck on the cornea.

Mebuki,-ku メブク クI v.t. To bud, sprout: yanagi ya mebuita, the willow has budded.
MEOUSHI, or MEDATASHII.-KI-KU メオウシ 目出度 n. Sprouting, germinating.

MEDITSU, or MEDATASHII.-KI-KU メディチ目出度 n. Attracting observation, or the eyes of others; showy, gay.

MEIO, MEIKU メイオ めいく i.v. or t.v. To love, admire, to be fond of, enamored with: tsuki hana wo medodan akobu no ya ne arazu, this is not a time to go about admiring the moon and flowers; onna ni —, to adore or love a woman; kin-gin ni —, to be fond of money; nanjira ga kagenenaru kokoro ni mede, I admire your courage.

MEDDTCKU, AICREGU, KONOMU メッドチク、アイケル、コンオウ n. A matter for congratulation; joyful, happy, fortunate, excellent, lovely: medetachi toki, a time for congratulation; o medeto gozarumasi, I wish you joy, I congratulate you; medetachi wai koto, an unlucky event.

MEIO n. Sticks used in divination.

MEDO メド adj. The eye (of a needle).

MEDOII メド二目通 n. Divining sticks.

MEDOII メド二目通 n. (coll.) Admission into the presence of, or interview with, a superior officer: o medodii wo negai mishimaru, I wish to see you.

MEO メオ n. A female deer, a doe.

MEOCKU, MEIKA メオック、メイカ n. An optician.

MEGARERU, or MEGAREREZU メガレツ目不動 Cannot keep the eyes off, or not to be separated from: — nagameru.

MEGAWARA メガワラ n. The under or lower tile, as in a Chinese roof.

MEGECUKU メグル目 i.v. (coll.) To break, crush; to be deeply affected by: chusen ga megutz, the cup is broken; samusa ni —, to feel the cold deeply. Syn. KOWARERU.
MEIKI-SEKIKI メイキセキキ n. Winking and pulling the sleeve.
MEI メイ名 Name, only used in comp. words, signifying: having a great name, famous, celebrated, renowned, eminent, illustrious: —i, 博著 an eminent physician.
MEI メイ命 n. Life, fate, destiny; command, order, decree: mei naru kana, alas! it is so ordained of heaven; shi sei mei ari, life and death are decreed (by God); mei no gotsu, as you commanded (of a superior); mei wo konuru, to receive a command; —eo ukuru, id.; teki mei wo kā, to beg for one's life.
Syn. 逆命, お志, 使取人。(akirakanarī wo tenpretense, >)
MEI メイ名佳 n. The name of the maker inscribed on a sword-blade, etc. —kiru, to inscribe the name.
MEI メイ飲 n. Tea: —wo nīru, to boil tea.
Syn. chā.
MEI メイ婆 n. A niece.
MEI-AN メイアン 明箱 (hikari to kurakii n). Light and darkness.
MEIBA メイバ 名馬 n. A celebrated horse.
MEINATSU メイナツ 笑罰 n. Divine punishment.
MEIN メイン蝋名望 (komare) n. Reputation and popularity: —aru kito, a famous and popular man.
MEIBUN メイブン 名分 n. Title. (2) 名間 n. Reputation.
MEI-BUTSU メイブツ 名物 n. A famous thing; the productions or manufactures for which a place is celebrated.
MEINDO メインド 笑譜 (nyamari) n. Error, mistake, fallacy: —wo toku, to undecide or disabuse one of a false opinion.
MEICHA メイチャ n. A pledge of lint, a tent (for a wound).
MEICH メイチ 明智 n. Intelligence, clear understanding: —no kimī.
MEIDO メイ道 笑途 Hades, the invisible world, region of the dead. (Budd.): —ni yuku, to die, to go to Hades; —no tabi ni yuku.
Syn. yonjū.
MEIDO メイド鷲勢 (nari yokotu) —suryu, 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 メイフダ 笑供 n. A label or ticket bearing the name of the article: —wo tekaru.
MEIFUKU メイフク 笑福 n. Good fortune or happiness sent from the unseen world: ten no — wo konuru; —wo osamaru, to say mass for the dead.
MEIGEN メイゲン 笑秧 (teuru wo narasu) Twangling a bow-string to keep off evil spirits: —wo okonau.
MEIGETSU メイゲツu 明月 (akira-karunaru tsuki) n. Clear or bright moon.
MEIKI メイキ 明当 (nadaikai geishu) n. A famous dancing girl.

MEIKI メイキ名譜 n. Name, nomenclature, appellation; pretense, reason, ground: —ga tatamii, the reason given is insufficient.
MEIKON メイコン 名言 n. A famous saying.
MEIWRA メイワ 名話 n. A famous painting.
MEIYAKU メイヤク 明 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 kito, an honest man; —ni arawasu, to confess frankly.
Syn. keppaku, shōjiki.
MEIKITSU メイキツ 名鼓 n. A famous drum.
MEIYI メイイ 名辞 n. A term, word, expression, (logic).
MEIYI-NO OR -ZURU メイイズ 名 t.v. To command, order, give instructions to a servant; to decree. Syn. itsukeru.
MEIYI-NO OR -ZURU メイイズ 名 To engrave, or inscribe: —ya no iken wo kimi ni mejiite wasurezu, to inscribe parental advice on one's liver (heart) and not forget it.
MEIYITSU メイイツ 名實 (na to jitsu) Name and reality: —aitakaru, is really what the name expresses; —aitakanezu, merely nominal, not what the name signifies.
MEIYITSU メイイツ 明日 (myō-nichi) adv. Tomorrow.
Syn. akuru-ri, ashi, ashiita.
MEIJI メイイジ 名帳 (nafuda) n. A visiting card.
MEIKA メイカ 名家 n. Famous, eminent or celebrated person or family.
MEIKAN メイカン 名看 (kimō ni shirimu) to pierce the liver, i.e. to be deeply thankful or grateful.
MEIKAN メイカン 明鑑 (akirakanarun kumagumi) n. The clear mirror, in which the actions of mei are truly reflected, just judgment: ten no — makoto ni osoru beshi.
MEIKAN メイカン名劍 n. A famous sword.
MEIKI メイキ 名器 n. A famous or celebrated utensil.
MEIKO メイコ 明空 (hikari) Brightlight, brillianee.
MEIKI メイキ 名句 n. A celebrated or fine stanza of poetry.
MEIKI メイキ 名句 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 sana, everyone of you.
Syn. osososo.
MEI-MEI メイ-メイ 笑笑 Dark, obscure: —tarn angya, a dark night; —fuku noh — no hichi yori tanan, heaven from the midst of darkness gives prosperity.
MEIYOKU メイヨク 明目 (me wo nemuru) —suru, to close the eyes, as in death.
MEISAN メイシアン 名門 n. Lit. door of life, i.e. the vital part, or part of the body on which life depends.
A niece's husband.

Next year.

The day of the month, or which a person's death is commemorated; an anniversary of a death: chichi haka no —.

A wise king.

A caterpillar; adopted child.

Command, order.

Minute: — ni, minutely, particularly.

A famous product of the soil, or of manufacture.

Masterpiece; — of any kind of workmanship.

Clear discernment, or judgment.

Clear, plain, perspicuous, lucid.

Fame, reputation: — homare. Takaishi.

An oculist.

A noun, or substantive; also called taigen, or jitsu meishi.

A visiting card.

To be superstitious.

A famous place.

Name, title, designation, appellation, term, nomenclature, terminology.

Clear proof.

The chief, leader, or head of confederates or allies.

The number of one's years or length of life; destiny, fate; tai-tei hito no — wa rokyu no nen, the length of man's life is about sixty years.

Intoxicated, drunk: sakaban hanahada — itashi-mushita, I was very drunk last night.

An arrow that hums in its flight.

Illustrous virtue.

Trouble, embarrassment, perplexity, quandary, annoyance; a delusion, illusion, superstition.

A celebrated mountain.

A dole.

A sign, mark, signal, beacon.

Same as mejiha.

(coll.) Sharpness of sight or perception: — yoko hito, a sharp-sighted person, or a person who has seeing another once, will, after a long time, recognize him again; — ni torareru, to be marked, singled out, or detected; — wo tsukeru, to detect or mark.

An open-worked basket.

A concubine, mistress.

Blindman's buff; a board-screen; the blinds of a bride.

Expression of the face or eye: — de shiraseru, to inform by a wink or motion of the face.

To be weary of looking at: hawa ni mekarenu, not tired of looking at the flowers.

A gatherer of sea-weed, or gathering sea-weed.

To make a foppish or dandyish appearance; to adorn one's self, to put on the appearance of, make a show of: ano hito wa mekashite iru hito da, he is a foppish person.

Weight: — wo hakuru, to find the weight; — shidai, according to the weight.

A verb affix, having the meaning of: like, appearance of, as: haru-meku, spring-like; tro-meku, showing signs of giving away; ho-meku, like fire, hot.

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.

A verb affix, meaning: to change the color in which a thing was dyed by looking at it.

Azt for a pregnant woman, who was supposed to change the color in which a thing was dyed by looking at it.

Azt for a one-eyed person; = katamekura,
MEKUBASE メクバセ 注目 n. Winking or making signs with the eyes: — wo suru.
MEKUBASE-RU メクバセル i.v. To wink, or make signs with the eyes.
MEKUOI メクギ目 21 釘 n. A rivet.
MEKURA メクラ 目 n. A blind person; — no kaki nozoki (prov.), like the peeping of a blind man through a hedge.
SYN. MÖJIN, MESHI.

MEKURAMASHI-SU メクラマス 目暗 t.v. To blind, hoodwink, to cheat, impose upon.
MEKURAMASHI メクラマシ 目暗人 n. A juggler; one who performs sleight of hand tricks.
SYN. HAYAWAZASHI.

MEKURA-UCHI メクラウチ 混打 n. Striking, or shooting at random; — myyami-uchi.
MEKURI メクリ 打む n. A kind of game played with cards; — wo suru, to play cards.
MEKURI-RU メクリル 刺 t.v. To peel off, strip off, tear off; to uncover; — yane no kawara wo —, to unroof a house.
MEKURIFUDA メクリフダ 蛲顔 n. Playing cards.
SYN. KURATA.

MEKURUMEKU-RI メクルメク 蛲顔 i.v. To be light-headed, dizzy, vertiginous, giddy.
SYN. MEMAI.

MEKUSA メクサ n. Blind person; one who performs sleight of hand tricks.
MEKUSO メクソ 郎 n. Gummy discharge from the eyes.
SYN. MATORI, MENTAI.

MEMACORE-RI メマコレ目眩 i.v. To have the sight confused, blurred, or indistinct, as by too strong a light.
MEMAGURUSHI-KI-RI メマグルシ目眩 adj. (coll.) Troublesome, annoying, as children by noise and running.
MEMAI メマイ 視障 n. Dizziness, vertigo, giddiness; — ga suru, to be dizzy.
SYN. KEN-NUN, TACHI-GURAMI.

MEMAKU メンバック 面薄 — suru, to bind one's self in token of surrender.
SYN. KÔSAN.

MEMBÔ メンボウ 面顰 n. The visor of a helmet.
MEMBO メンボウ 面顰 n. A woman's veil, or covering for the head and face.
MEMBO メンボウ 骨棱 n. A wooden rolling-pin.
MEMBO メンボウ 面貌 (kao katachi) n. The face and figure.
MEMBÔKU メンボク 面目 (fig.) Face, countenance; honor, character, reputation; — shi-dai no gozuraimassen; — ga nai, to be out of countenance, ashamed, crestfallen; — wo ushiwau, to lose face, to be humiliated, mortified, out of countenance, abashed; — wo hodokonai, to become famous; — nai, disgraceful; — wo arataneru, to improve the character or condition of a person.
SYN. MEMAI.

MEMBU メンブ 面布 n. The face.
MEMOJI メモノ adj. Woman-like, womanish, feminine, weak, timid.
MEMMA メマ 柱馬 n. A mare.
MEMMEN メメン 面面 adv. Each and every one, every one, each one.
SYN. MEKI-MI, ONO-ONO.

MEMMITSU メミット 紋密 Fine in texture; minutely, particularly; carefully; — ni shigoto wo suru, to do one's work carefully; — na hito; — no kinu; — no saiku; — ni shibarumai.
SYN. TEINEI.

MEMBOKU メンボク i.q. memboku.
MEMOHARU メモノハル adv. Appearing to be extended far and wide.
MEMOTO メモト 目本 Near round the eye; the expression of the eye; — ga kawara-shi, a pretty eye.
MEMPAI メンバイ 面拜 n. Meeting, seeing face to face; — no ne mōshige bekusoro, when I see you I will tell you.
SYN. HAIGAI, TAISEN.

MEMPI メンピ 面皮 (towa 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.

MEMPUKU メンプク 面布 n. Clothing made of cotton.

MEN メン 假面 n. A mask; — wo kaburu, to put on a mask.

MEN 假面 (wata) Cotton; — donsu, cotton damask; — menfranaru, cotton flannel; — ju-su, cotton satin.

MEN 假面 n. The face, surface; ichi —, the whole surface; — nin men ni shite jisshin no mimochi 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 iu, to say or speak to one openly, or to his face.

MEN 貢献 (nengu) n. Tax on the products of the farm; — wo ageru, to pay tax.

MENADA メナダ n. A species of mullet.
MENARE-BU メナレ-ブ  exporters. 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 メンチン 面積— 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; — nai koto, a troublesome affair; go — nagara, excuse me troubling you.

Syn. YUKUAI, MUZUKASHI, MODOKASHI.

MENDORI メンドリ 島鷲 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 面頬— suru, to meet or speak face to face; to have a personal interview.

Syn. MENDAN, MENKWAI.

MENJU-RU or -ZERU メンジュ-る免税 t.v. To allow, excuse, forgive, exempt; to remit, dispense with, abate, as punishment; remove from office: kao ni —, to do for the sake of.

Syn. YERUSU.

MENJU メンジュ 免税 n. A written permit, a license, diploma, commission.

Syn. YERUSHEI.

MENJO メンジョ 免除 Exemption from paying taxes: — suru, to remit taxes.

MENJU メンジュ 面接— suru, to assent to a superior, as a flatterer.

MENJUSU メンジュス 綿絨子 n. Cotton-satin.

MENKEN メンケン 隐藏 n. The immediate effect or influence of medicine; vertigo, salivation: kureri no tame ni — shita, to be affected by medicine.

Syn. MEKURUMEKI, MEMAI.

MENKOFUHAI メンカフフハイ 面向不背 Always turning or presenting the same face towards one: — no tama, a gem that turn it as you may always presents the same face to a person.

MENKWAI メンクワイ 面会— suru, to meet face to face.

Syn. AV.

MENKYO メンキョ 免許 n. Permission, sanction, certificate, license; a diploma given by a teacher to a pupil on completing his education: — suru, to permit, authorize; — wo ukeru, to receive permission.

Syn. YERUSHII, INKA.

MEN-MEN メンメン 隣 adv. In succession, continuously: koto — tari.

MEN-MEN メンメン 面面 pron. See memmen.

MENNACHI-DORI メンナチドリ n. A blindfold or covering for the eyes, as in playing blindman's buff.

MENGE メンゲ 玛瑙 n. Agate.

MENKO メンコ n. A girl.

MENKO-ZAN メンコザン 女子算 n. The way of reckoning used by those ignorant of the abacus, as counting on the fingers; mental arithmetic.

MENOTOU メノトウ 存母 n. A wet-nurse.

Syn. UBA.

MENOTO-GO メノトーグ 存母子 n. The child suckled by a wet-nurse.

MENOWARAWA メノワラハ n. A young girl.

MENREN メレン レンIENT 耕営 adv. In continuous succession, one after the other: gan ga — shite tobu; kettō — shite tazu.

Syn. TSUKURUKI.

MENRII メンリ 面観 n. Food made of wheat flour.

MENRAN サンメン メンラン n. (med.) A pledge of lint, a sheet.

Syn. MEISHI, MAYUMIEN.

MENSEN メンセン 綿絨 n. A cotton rug.

MENSETSU メンセット 面色— suru, to reprove a superior to his face.

MENSHOKU メンショク 面色 (kao-iro) The color of the face, complexion.

MENSHORU メンショル 免除 Dismissal from office, deposition: — ni suru, to be dismissed; — suru, to dismiss.

MENSE メンセ 免許 n. (leg.) Acquittal.

MENSE メンセ 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 kaete mono wo in, changing countenance to speak.

MENSTEI メンスイ 面體 n. The form or features of the face, looks.

MENTEN メテン 面天 n. Cotton velvet.

Syn. MEMBIHODO.

MENSHU メンシュ 驚奇 n. A wooden box carried by beggars, for keeping food in.

MENUKI メヌキ n. The covering or ornament on the hilt of a sword which conceals the rivets; an important point or place.

MENEKI メネキ 免役 Exemption from service: — suru, to exempt from service or military duty.

MENETSU メンエツ 面著 Meeting face to face: — no ne kusashihi mishii age soro, will tell you more particularly when I meet you; — suru, to meet.

Syn. HAITETSU, MENKWAI.

MENZOU メンゾウ 羔羊 n. A sheep.

MENYUSU メンユス メンズ n. (coll.) Strange, bewildering, astonishing, surprising.

MENYU メンユ 面役 (hetsumai) Flattering: — suru, to flatter; — no shin.

MENZAI メンザイ 免罪 (tsumi wo yuru) Forgiveness of sin, remission of sin; — no sata wo kōmu.

MENZEN メンゼン 面真 (kao no mae) Before the face, in the presence of.

MENZU メンツウ 眠蔵 n. (coll.) A bed-chamber in a Bud. temple.

Syn. NANDO, NEDOKORO.

MENZURU メンズル 排免 See menji.

MEO メオ 面男男 Male and female.

Syn. NAN-NTO.
Memory  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 recollection of seeing.

Entertainment  n.  The expenses of which are deferred by joint contribution.

The person who is blindfolded in blindman's buff.

Husband and wife.

Mother.

Eversion of the eyelid, ectropium.

Face, face, spoken of two persons talking together alone: — de hanashi wo suru.

Unreasonable, absurd, extravagant, outrageous: — na yatsu, a desperado; — kai na hanashi, an absurd story; — tukai, absurdly high in price.

Outrageous, preposterous, monstrous, absurd: — na: — ri.

Deficiency or loss in weight, or quantity: — ga tatsu, there is a deficiency; — ga deru, id.

are auxiliary verbal suffixes, same as nari, but having a dubitative sense, = beki, or colloquial. deraru.

To be deficient in weight, or quantity; to cave in, to indent.

Mousseline de laine.

Any knitwork; gloves; the name of a tune: — no tabi, knit stockings.

A contemptuous epithet for a woman.

To make a black mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To awake from sleep, to come to one's self, to have one's eyes opened.

To be called, sent for, ordered (used only of persons in high rank): kyū no go go yû
nite Kyoto yon memetsu, called to Kyōto on urgent business; ichi mei wo —, to be punished with death.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To be called, sent for, ordered (used only of persons in high rank): kyū no go go yû
nite Kyoto yon memetsu, called to Kyōto on urgent business; ichi mei wo —, to be punished with death.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.

To make a mark near the eye, as on the face of criminals.
メッシヤ 釈氏 n. An eating-house.
メッショー, -mu イミシェル 釈家 t.v. To summon or call together, to call near, -yobi-
メソラケ, -ku (or meso wo kaku) メッソカ i.v. (coll). To prepare to cry, to be on the point of
メッシ, -su メッスル 減亡 i.v. or t.v. To die, to finish, to perish, to destroy, exterminate.
シロメロ, エロソメル 釈消 (coll). Extravagant, extravagant, excessively: - na yatsu, an
extravagant fellow; - na nedan, extravagant man.
シルメソロ, エロソメロ 考観, エロソメロ, エロソメル 釈考察 (coll).
メーテ, メタ 釈右 (migi no te) n. The right
メーテア, メタア 釈目立 n. A saw-sharpening; a
メーテタ, メタタ 釈目立 n. A saw-sharpening; a
メーテチャ, メチャ 釈混乱 n. (coll). Confused,
disordered, jumbled together: - ni nate
メーテツ, メツ 釈右手 (migi no te) n. The right
メーテザキ, メザキ 釈縄手 n. A dagger worn
メーテツル, メツル 釈錐 t.v. To marry a wife: tenua wo
メーテツ博, メツ博 釈局 n. The orbit of the
メーテツ, メツ 釈消失 n. Destruction, ruin: mi, kuni, ie, nado wo.
メーテツボ, メツボ 釈乃 n. Anything thrown
メーテツウ, メツウ 釈目落 n. Anything thrown
メーテツツ, メツツ 釈目目 n. A class of government
メーテツケ, メツケ 釈目附 n. The name of a
class of government officers of different ranks in
the government of the shogun, whose duty
met to keep an eye on other officials and report
to government; a public censor, or
spy: kakashii, - a, spy.
メーテツキ, メツキ 釈目目 n. The expression of
the eye: - ga yoi.
メーテツモト, メツモト 釈目目 n. Eyes and face: - wo teku,
(kg) exceedingly busy.
メーテツム, メツム 釈目目 n. Disconnected, wanting unity: bunsho - white tsuiji-gatashi.
メタ 釈欠缺, indiscernible, heedless, thoughtless: metta na koto wo warenai,
a person should not speak heedlessly; metta yataara ni kiri-tateru, to cut about right and
left without aim; metta-mushō ni okokakete
yakku, to pursue, regardless of place or
obstacles; metta-banashi, reckless talk, talking at
random; metta-gaki, careless writing; metta-
uehi, random firing.
メッタニ メッタニ 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; - haite
wa warui, must not enter without permission;
- koncaremu, not easily broken.
シン. ミミリニ, ミヤミニ
メウツサリ メウツサリ n. Passing the eyes over
many things: - ga shite yoshi ashi ga wakara-
mu, I have seen so many things I don't know
which is good or which is bad.
メヤミ メヤミ 目病 n. Sore eyes, disease of
the eyes.
シン. オアマモノ.
メヤニ メヤニ 目 n. A gummy, or mucous
discharge from the eyes.
メヤサル メヤサル n. Divisor, also multiplier:
- wo oku; - ni tateru.
メヤサカーキ メヤサカーキ 目安箱 n. A box
previously placed before the gate of a court-
house into which petitions or complaints were
thrown.
メヤサカガニ メヤサガニ 目安書 n. A
summons or written citation to parties in
a suit to appear before the magistrate.
メヤサカガタ メヤサカタ 目安箱 n. The
magistrate or judge who tries a lawsuit.
シン. ワタキカタ.
メヤサカル メヤサカル i.q. miyasakaru.
メヤサキ, -ku-shi メヤサキ adj. Pleasant
to look at, handsome.
メヤサメ メヤサメ n. Awakening from sleep:
- tokei, an alarm clock.
メヤサミ メヤサミ, -ku-kn メヤサミ, -ku
adj. Awakening
the attention, wonderful, astonishing,
appalling; mezasashiki hito ikusa shite uchi
jini sen tode ide-tachi keri.
シン. ヒナダンヒライ.
メヤザメ メヤザメ n. Awakening from sleep:
mọ omeza ni mirunashita.
メヤサシ メヤサシ n. A young girl, damsel.
メヤサシ, -su メヤサシ i.v. To bud, sprout, shoot.
シン. イキサ, メイソウシ.
メヤサシ メヤサシ n. (coll). A kind of
small fish dried by stringing them on a stick
passed through the eyes.
メヤサシ, -su メヤサシ n. To fix the
eyes on, to aim for, to direct the attention
to: Nihonbashi wo mezasashite yuku, to set out
to go to the Nihonbashi.
シン. ハアラガーキ.
メヤザトウ, -ki-kn メヤザトウ 目散 adj. Easily
awakened, not sleeping soundly.
メヤザハ メヤザハ 目散 n. Anything in
the way of the eyes, obstructing the view,
offensive to sight: - ni noru ki wo kuru, to
cut down a tree that obstructs the view.
メツホ メツホ n. The eye of a needle: hari wo
- ye wo to o, to pass a thread through the
eye of a needle: i.q. medo, me.
メズバカ メズバカ Bare; strange; remark-
able: - ni miyari.
MIA

A beloved child = aishi.

MIZUHRASHI - ki-ku-shi ミズラシ - 矢枝 珍茄 adj.
Rare, unfrequent, unusual; singular, strange, extraordinary, remarkable, curious, odd: mizurashiki nise-mono, a rare show; - hanashi, a singular story; mizurashikara zu, it is not strange; to mizurashii, very unfrequent; mizurashiku nai, not strange.

Syn. mizare-uru, kimyōna, kitaina.

MIZUHRASHI ミズラシ 珍茄 n. Raresness, singularity, strangeness.

MIZUKO ミズコ n. See mede.

Mī し n. A kind of shallow basket used for cleaning rice: kome wo mī de hiru.

Mī 三 n. Fruit, seed, nut; anything produced from a tree, grass, etc.: ki no mī, the fruit of a tree; - wo musubu, to bear fruit: mī nae, no strength, no bite or body - as of wine or spirits.

Syn. kudamono.

Mī 五 n. The body; person, self; station or condition of life: ni amaru, unworthy, above one's desert; - wo sageru, to humble one's self; - ni nara zu, to be of no benefit to a person; - wo natu su, to regulate one's conduct; to own property; - wo ireru, to exert one's self; - no furumai, one's behaviour, conduct; - no hodo, one's station in life, position in society; - no we, one's condition, circumstances or fortune; - mī no mī suru, to do as one likes; mī no ke, the hair on the body; - no vari-yuki, the end of one's life; on mī ga nasa ke, your kindness; - wo tatsu, to get up in the world; - wo shiru ame, a rain that sympathizes with my sorrow; mī no, - himself.

Mī 七 n. The blade of a sword or knife: kōtāna no mī.

Mī 六 n. The body of a box or cup, in distinction from the lid: mī to juta, the box and lid.

Mī 五 n. Flesh, meat: sakana no mī, the flesh of fish.

Syn. niku.

Mī 三 n. Three, more frequently mitu.

Mī 二 n. Per. pron. (coll. cont. wega mī)
I. - only used by superiors in speaking to inferiors: mī-domo, wo; mī ga wasuki toki ni, when I was young; on mī, you, - in speaking to inferiors; - koto ni naru, to become two, i.e. to give birth to a child.

Syn. mī-are.

Mī 一 n. The snake, one of the twelve calendar or horary signs: mī no toki, 10 o'clock A.M.; mī no tsuki, the 4th month (o.c.).

Mī 九 n. A term of honor or respect prefixed to words relating to the Kami or Mikado, as mī-akashi, mikishi, mikijii, mikuruuma.

Syn. 九, on, go.

Mī 三 n. A prefix, meaning: deep, great; as, mīyama jii, a mountainous road; mīyuki, a deep snow.

Mī 一 n. A particle affixed to adjectives, in poetry or prose composition, equivalent to sa ni: mī, kaze hayai-mī, - kaze no hayai ni, on account of the swiftness of the wind; - wo natsukashi-mī, - nō watsukashi no, be cause of my fondness for the moors; yama takami, - yama no takasa ni, because of the height of the mountain.

Mī 一 A particle affixed to verbs in composition, equivalent to tari; as, naki-tari warai-mī = naki-tari warai-tari, crying and laughing; furu-mī, furasu-mī, - futari yandari, sometimes raining, sometimes not; hare-mi kumori-mī, - haretari kumottari, sometimes clear, sometimes cloudy.

Mī 一 A particle affixed to adjectives, equivalent to tokoro; as, takashi-takahike to koro, a high place; fukami, - fukushi to koro, a deep place; kubomi, a hollow place; hiro mi, a wide place, etc.

Mī 五 n. A badger; i.q. mami.

Mī 四 n. Taste; flavor; a numeral for medicine: bimi, pleasant taste; summi, sour; kusuri sumi-mi, three kinds of medicine; kono sake wa nigai-mi ga aru, this wine has a bitter taste; kono sato wa ana-mi ga un, this sugar has but little sweetness; ichi-mi no mono, a friend, one of the same mind or party.

Mī, ru 真 t.v. To see, look at, perceive; with other verbs has the meaning of trying, attempting, endeavor: me de miru, to see, to see with the eyes; miyo, or minasare, look, see; tabete midu kudasare, taste it; ishi ni mite morau, let a doctor see it; wakabu waru miru, to feel the pulse; aru ka nai ka kite miru, inquire whether there are any or not; nite mite no nare nai, he tried to see, but could not; ki ni nobote miru, to attempt to climb a tree, or to climb and see; shite miru, to attempt or try to do.

Mie ミーへ響 n. A feast, entertainment: ame no, - an entertainment given by the Emperor.

Mia 加る interj. Look out! beware! onore, - look out for yourself!

Mia 良ガ里身上 n. (coll.) - suru, to rise up.

Mia, ru 良ガル見合 t.v. To look up at: tenkei-ro, - to look up at the moon.

Mia ミuffle n. Meeting together to see and be seen, as a man and woman before marriage: - wo suru.

Mia-ke ミアケ音符 n. Lights set before the kami, or used at festivals.

Mia-ku ミアク音節 n. I.V. To be tired of looking at; to lose the sight of.

Miastrate ミアスト音節 n. Descendants, posterity.

Mia 屋カル殿 n. The palace.

Mia 屋アラ看當 n. Example, the aim, object; i.q. me-ate.

Mia-ko ミアハコ音節 n. I.V. 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 miawasete sumai wo suru, to look out a suitable place and live there; san nin kō wo - , the three men looked at each other; hi ori wo miawasete tru,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIA</th>
<th>MID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growing journey, full; dwelling hito The distance Going, n. To luniathi roads truth, MTD wa an</td>
<td>MICHIBATA ミチバタ 道傍 n. The side of a road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-AWASHI, SU ミアハ西 配偶 t.v. (coll.) To join together in marriage.</td>
<td>MICHIBI ミチビ n. Side of the road, the vicinity of a road. Syn. MICHIBATA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-TAYAMACHI, TSU ミタヤマ町 過客 t.v. To mistake in seeing, to mistake one thing for another, to see incorrectly.</td>
<td>MICHIBI ミチビ n. A train of powder—for blasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-MAZORO ミマ佐多 n. Making a good appearance ordiplay, looking well; kono yubire — ga nai, this ring makes no show.</td>
<td>MICHIKI, RU ミチキ 始 t.v. To lead, conduct, guide, show the way: hito wo zen-do ni —, to lead a person into the path of virtue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-NAKAZUKI ミナカヅキ n. (coll.) The looks, show, appearance: — ga yoi, it looks well, or makes a good show. Syn. MINDATE.</td>
<td>Mi-CHIGAE, RU ミチカゲ 職務 t.v. To see and mistake, or not know, not to recognize: ano musume wa michigaeru kodo utsukushikatu natta, that girl has become so pretty I did not recognize her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-PARA ミパ拉 n. Growing wild, as a plant, or growing from the seed—ingrafted.</td>
<td>Mi-CHIYUAKI, TSU ミチユヤキ 道路 t.v. Sporting or playing by the way, loitering: — wo kū, to play, or loiter on the way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-BAE ミバえ n. Selfishness, self-love: — wo suru, to be selfish, to seek only one’s own interest; — ni nagareru, to follow one’s own interest.</td>
<td>MICH-HI ミチヒ 満千 n. Ebb and flow of the tide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-BUN ミブン 身分 n. (coll.) Place, social position; condition, rank, or station in life: — sō, suitable to one’s social position; — yō hito, a respectable person.</td>
<td>MICHIKAI ミチカい 道交 n. The crossing of two roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-BURI ミブリ 身振 n. Carriage, departure, manner, action or motion of the body, gesture: okashii miburi wo suru hito, a person of queer carriage.</td>
<td>MICHICHI-KAKE ミチチカケ 道踏 n. The waxing and waning of the moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-BURI, RU ミブリ 身振 t.v. To imitate, assume the part of, as in a play; to gesticulate, to deport one’s self: suru ga hito wo, the monkey imitates a man.</td>
<td>MICHICHI-MICHITARI, RU ミチシヒチカリ 満満 Filling up, or occupying every place: gusui ga no yama ni michi-michitari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-BURU ミブル 騒怪 n. Shaking, trembling or shivering of the body: — wo suru, to tremble.</td>
<td>MICHICHI-NORE ミチシヒナ 單行 n. A journal or note-book kept while traveling; a road-book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHI ミチ 道 n. A road, way; (fig.) the right way or course of conduct; truth, principles, doctrine, teaching, duty, office, function, art: — no horoto, side of a road; — no hazure, end of a road; — wo kiru, to close a road; — wo tsunremu, to shorten a journey; — wo funi-hazure, to miss the way; — wo oshiteru, to show the way; — wo yuzuru, to give the way; — wo somoku, to act contrary to what is right; — ni hazureru, to err from the way: — ni kitte, ni toku (prov.); — wo uteru, to apostatize.</td>
<td>SYD. KIKO, TARI-NIKKI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHI 道 n. Length of a road, distance in miles; distance traveled; journey, march.</td>
<td>MICHINOUCHI ミチノオち 道行 n. A road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHIBA ミチシバ n. Grass growing in a road.</td>
<td>MICHISHI, RU ミチシイ 満潮 i.v. To be full, to fill: une no hana michishikitaru tokoro, a place filled with plum blossoms. Syn. MICH-WATARI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHIKI ミチシキ 満潮 n. Flood-tide.</td>
<td>MICHISHI-MIHITO ミチシヒマヒト 道過 n. A signboard, or stone to show the way; a guide, one that knows the way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHO ミチショ 満潮 n. A signboard, or stone to show the way; a guide, one that knows the way.</td>
<td>MICHISHUKA ミチシュカ 道中 adv. In the road, while on the way: — hanashi wo shite aruku, to talk while walking along the road. Syn. MICH-MICH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHIRIBE ミチシリベ 道標 n. A sign-board, or stone to show the way; a guide, one that knows the way.</td>
<td>MICHISHUUGA ミチシユガ 道中 adv. In the road, while on the way: — hanashi wo shite aruku, to talk while walking along the road. Syn. MICH-MICH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHI-RU ミチシリ プラ n. The line of a road, public ways: — wo jinka ga ni, dwelling houses are mostly found near roads.</td>
<td>MICHISHUUGAI ミチシユガイ 道中 adv. In the road, while on the way: — hanashi wo shite aruku, to talk while walking along the road. Syn. MICH-MICH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHI-RO ミチシリ ホル n. To fill every place, spread over, pervade.</td>
<td>MICHISHUUKA ミチシュウカ 道中 adv. In the road, while on the way: — hanashi wo shite aruku, to talk while walking along the road. Syn. MICH-MICH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHI-RO ミチシリ ホル n. Going along a road; eloping: — wo suru, to elope, as two lovers.</td>
<td>MICHISHURO ミチシュロ 道連 n. Fellow traveler, companion on a journey: — ni naru, to join a person on the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-CHISHIZUKA ミチシズカ n. The face or surface of a road.</td>
<td>MICHIZUKA ミチズカ 道連 n. Fellow traveler, companion on a journey: — ni naru, to join a person on the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-DAINOKOBA ミダイココバ 道場所 n. The wife of the Shōgun or Daizin.</td>
<td>MIDA ミダ 憲院 Cont. of Amida, Buddha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIDAIYAMA 母代山 n. The wife of the Shogun.

Midame シマメ 自然 (coll. cont. of mi no tame)
One's own interest, self-interest: — ni naranu koto wa sen no, doing nothing that will not be for one's own good or interest.

Midanuki ミダヌキ 槍 n. A kind of animal, the badger.

Midara ミダラ + adj. Acting disorderly, or contrary to propriety, order or rule; arbitrary, wanton: — onna, licentious, lewd, or adulterous woman.

Midare-ru ミダレ 動 i.v. Disturbed, disordered, thrown into confusion, excited to tumult, agitated: yo, kuni, te, kokoro nado go midareru; midare-gumi, disheveled hair; midare ikusa, an army thrown into confusion.

Midare ミダレ 動 n. Disturbance, excitement, disorder, confusion, tumult: — no hashi, the origin of a disturbance; — wo shizumeru, to quell a tumult.

Midare-iri-ru ミダレ イリ 動 i.v. To enter in confusion or tumultuously; to go in helter-skelter; to be thrown into confusion.

Midari NARU ミダリアル adj. i.q. midarana.

Midari ミダリ 動 n. The clue by which anything is found, an index.

Midashi-su ミダシ ス助 t.v. To derange, throw into disorder; to disturb the regular order, to break down, confuse; to deprave, corrupt: retsun wo, to derange the ranks.

Midashi-su ミダシ ス助 t.v. To find by looking for, to discover, desired.

Midate ミデート 動 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 ミドクロ 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 ショ助 per. pro. (coll.) I, me; spoken of one’s self to an inferior: — no yashiki, my house.

Midori ミドリー 緑 n. Green color: — no yashiki, a green forest; a highway robber.

Midoriko ミドリコ 動 n. An infant.

 SYN. Akambo, akago, midukro.

Midoro ミドロ 見助 Smear over with, as: chi-midoro, smeared with blood; ase-midoro, covered with sweat.

 SYN. Durare, manure.

Mire ミレ 近れ n. Doing anything for show or appearance only; display, ostentation, show, affectation: — ni suru, to do for appearance only; kyoudai no naka ni — wa tani koto, there is no need of putting on airs amongst brethren; — wo kazaru, to be ostentations.

Mire-ru ミレル (pass., or pot. of miru) Can see, to be seen, to be visible, appear: koko kara Tokyō ga mieru ka, can Tokyō be seen from this place; mekura wa me no mienu hito, a blind man is one who cannot see; miegatauki, invisible.

Miegakure ミエガクレ 隠見 Appearing for a while and then disappearing: — ni shujin no ato ni itsugayi yuku, one while appearing and then disappearing he followed his master.

Miegurushiki-ku-shi ミエグルシー 勝人 adj. Ashamed to be seen on account of being ugly, or not fit to be seen by others.

Mien-bō ミエベ物 仮室 n. An ancestral hall.

Mienzari ミエザリ 動 n. (coll.) Ostentation, display, show.

Mienkaba-ru ミエキタル 動 i.v. To come, to appear.

Mien-seki-ku ミエセキ 勝 i.v. To be negligent in visiting: nanigashi wa chikagoro o i —.

Mieshiroai-ku ミエシラガフ 勝 i.v. To be seen passing in quick succession or one after another: yama ni hata ga —.

Miesuki-ku ミエスカ見透 i.v. To be seen through, transparent: misesuki uzu, a transparent lie.

Mienzata-ru ミエツダラ 動 i.v. To be seen extended or spread out from a distance: matsu no hayashi ga haraku ni —.

Migai ミガイ n. A crown.

Migaki ミガキ 手 n. Polishing, burnishing.

Migak-ku ミガケ 窩 t.v. To make to shine, to polish, burnish, to rub up; to brighten; to refine, purify, make more elegant: — wa, to clean the teeth: gakumon wo, to improve one’s literary knowledge; kokoro wo, to purify the heart; kutu wo —, to black shoes; koga-mi wo —, to polish a metal mirror.

Migaki-ase-ru ミガキアゲ 動 t.v. To polish, to cultivate.

Migakero ミガケロ 部分 n. Polishing powder.

Migame ミガメ 身属 n. Posture, or position of the body, as in fencing; looking out for one’s self, or after one’s interest: — wo suru, to put one’s self into position, for attack, or defence.

Migara ミガラ 身着 n. (coll.) The kind or quality of person, either physically or socially: — ga yoi hito. SYN. Mibun.

Migata ミガタ 身着 n. (coll.) The kind or quality of person, either physically or socially: — ga yoi hito. SYN. Mibun.

Migatera ミガテラ 後見 (coll.) While looking at, or at the same time that one is looking at: shibai wo migatera mono wo kai ni yoku, to go out a-shopping, and at the same time to look in at the theatre.

Migatte ミガッテ 身着付 n. (coll.) One’s own convenience or pleasure, self-indulgence, selfishness: — wo suru, to seek one’s own convenience.

 SYN. Tenugatte, jiben-gatte.

Migawari ミガワリ 仮代 n. Taking the place of another; a substitute: shujin wo — ni kerai ga shiuru, the servant died in place of his master.
kudaku, to break into powder; — mo gozarimasen, there is not a mote, — mo nominasen, I did not drink a particle; — ni hiki-saku, tear to pieces.

Mijiruki ミジロキ n. Moving, shrinking, flinching.

Mijiruki-ku ミジロック 地 n. i.v. To move, to shrink back in fear, to draw back, to flinch, to start in alarm: mijiruki mo sezu kotea keru.

Syn. atoshibari.


Mō ミョウ n. Natural constitution, temperament, disposition; descent, extraction; conduct, behavior.

Syn. umaretoki, umare.

Miki ミキ n. An earthen jar.

Mikaba ミカバ n. Taking care of one's self; looking out for one's interests; selfishness.

Mikadoshi ミカドショ n. A large star.

Mikado ミカド 御門 n. The Emperor: — gomo, court costume.

Syn. kinti, tenshi, kōtei, heika.

Mikashen ミカヘン n. To regard again with favor something which one had rejected or disliked.


Mikagami ミカガミ 神鏡 n. The mirror placed in a miya.

Mikage ミカゲ 印影 n. Granite.

Mikagoshin ミカゴシン 銅鏡見附 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.

Syn. misutengen.

Mikagura ミカグラ See kagura.

Mikaguri ミカグリ n. A large kind of chestnut.

Mikai ミカイ 未間 (imada hirakezu) Uncivilized: — no kuni: — no tami.

Mikake ミカケ 見掲 n. Appearance, looks: — ni wa yorain mono, different from what he or it appears, or cannot be judged by the appearance; — yori unai mono, sweeter than it looks.

Syn. midate, miha.

Mikake-ni ミカケニ n. To turn away the face or head, to withdraw the face; to turn aside, to dodge; to hide oneself; to hide, to be hidden, to be invisible.

Mikake-ni ミカケニ n. To turn away the face or head, to withdraw the face; to turn aside, to dodge; to hide oneself; to hide, to be hidden, to be invisible.

Mikawa ミカワ 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 kuchiyose wo tanomu, to inquire of a miko.

Mikan ミカン 磺粉 n. An orange.

Mikanko ミカンコ n. Same as kannagi.

Mikashio ミカシオ 大潮 n. A big wave.

Mikata ミカタ 見方 n. Way of looking at, i.e. miyo.

Mikata ミカタ 身方 n. A friend; one of the same army, side, or party; our side: teki mikata, enemy and friend.

Mikawase ミカワセ 見交 t.v. To exchange glances, to look at each other: tagai ni — kao to kao, to look each other face to face; kho wo —, id.

Mikazuki ミカズキ 三日月 n. The moon as seen on the third day, new moon.

Mikie ミキエ n. The food of the Mikado, or kami: asa-nike, breakfast of the Mikado.

Mikiten ミキテン 目門 n. The space over the nose between the eyebrows.

Mikko ミッコ 眉毛三色柄 n. A cat of three colors.

Mikeshi ミケシ n. The clothes of a noble.

Miketsu ミケツ未処 (imada kiranaru) 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.

Mikid ミキド 神道 n. Sake offered to the kami.

Mikigara ミキガラ 車 n. The trunk of a tree.

Mikiki ミキキ 見間 n. Seeing and hearing: — shita koto wo kaki-tsukete oku, to write down that which one sees and hears.

Syn. kemun.

Mikigen ミキゲン 美麗不見切 (coll.) Cannot be wholly seen, too much for the eye to see at once: uni ga hirokute me ni mikirenu, the ocean is so wide it cannot be all seen at once, or to the opposite boundary.

Mikiten ミキテ見切 (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; — sono.

Syn. mikite, omote-kiri.

Mikina ミキナ見切 t.v. To search into, to see and certify to, take good aim at.

Mikka ミッカ 三日 The third day of the month, three days: — ni ban nenurimasen, have not slept for three days and three nights; nikke me ni, on the third day.

Mikkan ミッカン 密線 (hisokani isanen) — suru, to privately caution or reprimand, to remonstrate or plead with.

Mikke ミッケ 密符 (hisokani hakari-goto) A secret plot, conspiracy: — wo morasu, to divulge a conspiracy.

Syn. misaksu.

Mikkai ミッカイ 密密會 (hisokani au) A secret meeting, meeting in secret.

Miko ミコ子 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 kuchiyose wo tanomu, to inquire of a miko.
Miko .toJSON n. A prince or son of the Mikado, or kami: *hime miko, a princess.
  Syn. shinno, miya, oji, koshii.
Miko .toJSON n. Triplets.
Mi-kome,ru  toJSON i.v. 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 mikomaru.
Mikomori  toJSON n. Hidden beneath the water, under the water.
Mikonashi, su  toJSON 見破 t.v. (coll.) To run down, deprecate, disparage, detract: *yakoku kau tame ni shiro-mono wo —, to run down goods in order to buy them cheap.
  Syn. kenasu, kusasu.
Mikoshii  toJSON 神室 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, (met.) to sit for a long time.
Mikoshii, su  toJSON 見越 t.v. To look over anything intervening; to foresee, to perceive future events: *mikoshita koto wo itu, to forecast future events.
Mikoto  toJSON 寺 n. A respectful title affixed to the name of a kami; also * a command of a kami or of the Mikado.
Mikotomochi  toJSON 寺町 n. One who receives and executes an imperial command.
Mikoto-nori  toJSON 通り詣 t.n. An order, command, or words of the Mikado or kami; an edict, royal proclamation: *suru, to command.
  Syn. chokumishi, senji.
Mikotose  toJSON 仏子寄 n. Inquiring of anything: *wo suru.
Mikubiri, ru  toJSON 桶頭 t.v. (coll.) To despise, contempt.
  Syn. karonzeru, misageru, mikudari.
Mikudarihan  toJSON 宮参拝 三行列 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. ruyenjo.
Mikudashi, ru  toJSON 楔子 見 t.v. To look down; to despise, look down on, contempt.
  Syn. misageru.
Mikuzi  toJSON 神職 n. Divining sticks used in temples to learn the mind of the kamis, or hotoke.
Mikusa  toJSON 椿草 n. Sea-weed; any grass growing in water.
Mikusa  toJSON 椿水草 n. Rubbish floating in water.
Mimagari, au  toJSON 豊雛 見破 t.v. To mistake one thing for another, to confound different things: *nikata wo teki to mimigau, he mistook his friends for the enemy.
Mimagari, ru  toJSON 豊鶴 i.v. To die, i.e. mimakaru.
Mimahoshi, ki-ru  toJSON 夢鶴治見欲 adj. Desirous of seeing, wishing to see.
Mimai, au  toJSON 豊鶴 見舞 t.v. To condole with, to make a visit of sympathy to one in trouble: *yobon wo —, to condole with a sick person.
  Syn. tomurai.
Mimai  toJSON 豊鶴 見 t.v. A visit of friendship, condolences, 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; *ni ji, a letter of condolence, or friendly inquiry after another's health.
  Syn. tomurai.
Mimakari, ru  toJSON 豊鶴 死 i.v. To die.
  Syn. shinshiku.
Mimana  toJSON 豊那 n. One of the ancient states of Corea.
Miman  toJSON 豊滿 (lit. not full) Less than, not full time: *sanjisa — ni hitobito, people under thirty years of age.
Mimasari, ru  toJSON 豊楽 i.v. Improving the more anything is seen, improving on acquaintance: *meijin no e wa mimasari ga suru.
Mimasari  toJSON 豊楽 pron. Thy, thou, thee.
Mimasari  toJSON 豊楽見増 (coll.) Best-looking; the prettiest: *dochira ga — da, which is the best-looking, or the prettiest? *ni hō wo toru ga ii, better take the prettiest.
Mimasari, ru  toJSON 豊楽 i.v. To be, to exist, to dwell; i.e. *ima.
Mimawari, ru  toJSON 豊華 見舞 t.v. To go about looking, to go around on watch, to look over, to oversee.
Mimawari  toJSON 豊華 見 t.v. Looking around, going around as a watchman, overseeing: *ni yakumin; *ni yuku.
Mimawashi, su  toJSON 豊華 見 t.v. To look around: *atai wo —.
Mimbo  toJSON 豊豊氏望 (tami no nozomi) n. Wish of the people, public sentiment: *ni somoku, to act contrary to the desires of the people.
Mimbo  toJSON 豊豊氏望 (tami no noyumi) n. The sufferings or afflictions of the people: *wo sukū, to relieve the —.
Mimotobu  toJSON 豊豊 混流 (usecheru) — suru, to be overthrown, ruined, to perish.
Mimousho  toJSON 豊豊 混流氏唱 n. That department of the government which formerly superintended the census, boundary lines, taxes, harbors, buildings, repairs, rivers, bridges, and affairs relating to agriculture.
Mime  toJSON 美 n. Concubine of the Emperor.
Mime  toJSON 美眉 n. The countenance, face, beauty: *yoki onna, a woman of a beautiful countenance; mime-katauchi, personal appearance; *yoroi kokoro, (prov.) goodness of heart better than beauty of face.
  Syn. yōbō, kin'yō.
Mimochi ミモチ n. A small insect destructive to rice, called by some mimochi.

Mimono ミモノ 夢 or dream (obs.).

Mimiki ミミキ n. Dream, or dream of a person.

Mimokotou 萌芽元 n. The history, conduct, family, business or whatever relates to a person; one's antecedents: wo shiraberu, to inquire into a person's antecedents; wo kikitadaru.

Mimoto-kun ミモトくん 元金金 n. Money deposited as security or as a bond for good behavior.

Mimet ミメット氏例人 n. Soldiers from the common people; militia.

Mimó ミモ氏示 (tami no true) At the expense of the people.

Mimó-mikawa ミモミカワ氏氏法 n. Civil law, laws relating to property.

Mimuku ミムク氏見向 n. Looking towards: wo sezu, would not even look towards him.

Mimukokou ミムコグ i.v. and t.v. To look towards, turn to see.

Mimyō ミーミョ Exceeding small.

Mimyō-kun ミミヨくん 元金金 n. Money deposited as security or as a bond for good behavior.

Mina ミナ n. A kind of river-shell, Melania.

Mina ミナ adv. All, everything, the whole: sama, all of you.

Minkō ミンコ adv. All, every one.

Minaoshita ミナオシタ氏流 n. Letting anything pass without noticing, seeing but taking no notice of it: ni suru.

Minao ミナオ氏流 n. Drowning one's self: wo suru, to commit suicide by drowning.

Minagi ミナガ氏流 n. A kind of water plant.

Minagirai ミナギライ adv. To rise up in mist or spray: okaze nite umi ga i.

Minagiri ミナギリ adv. To rise and swell, or boil up, as waves; to surge: taka nami ten ni minagiru, the big waves rose to the heavens; minu wa waite ten ni — the water boiling rose to the sky, of the Buddhist hales.

Minakami ミナカミ n. Water's edge, i.q. miyiga.

Minakata ミナカタ氏流 n. Putting all to death; extermination: ni suru, to exterminate.

Minakari ミナカリ氏流 n. The head-waters, fountain-head, source, origin: kawa no — the head-waters of a river.

Minamoto ミナモト adv. In a jisaido, i.q. minamoto.
MINA ミナ氏家 n. The houses of the common people.
MINAKI ミナキ氏家 n. The houses of the common people.
MINAKU ミナク氏 n. Amongst the people: — ni sodatsu, grown up amongst the people.
MINAKO ミナコ氏家 n. People's rights: — ronsha, one who contends for the rights of the people.
MINOTO ミノト氏家 n. A rain-coat made of hemp, or straw.
MINO ミノ氏家 n. Not yet paid in, unpaid: — sei, unpaid taxes.
MINOSHI ミノシ氏家 n. Mojogafussee, + t.v. To see but let pass, as an offence; to overlook, to take no notice of, to see and let escape.
MINOKO ミノコ氏家 n. To remain over unseen, passed by unseen, overlooked.
MINOKOSHISHI ミノコ氏家 n. To leave unseen, to overlook.
MINOKU ミノク氏家 n. Same as minaka.
MINOMUSHI ミノムシ袋虫 n. A small kind of insect; (fig.) a mob or rising of the farmers against the government, so called from generally wearing mino.
MINOMUROI ミノムロ i.v. To bear fruit; to head, or ear, as grain; to ripen.
MINONI ミノニ氏家 n. The bearing of fruit, the hearing, earing of grain, the crop: kotoshi wa ine no — wa yori, the rice has headed well this year, or is of fine quality. Syn. mt. ini.
MINOYU ミノユ給付金 n. One's fortune, luck; one's circumstances: — banashi, one's history.
MINOWATA ミノワタ氏家 n. The three internal organs of the thorax and abdomen, viz. heart, stomach and bladder.
MINORI ミノリ氏家 n. Democracy, popular or democratic government.
MINSHI ミンシ氏家 n. The people, the masses.
MINU ミヌ氏家 n. — mono ki-yoshi (prov.) = ignorance is bliss.
MINUMA ミヌマ氏家 n. A marsh, swamp, i.e. nihon.
MINURA ミヌラ氏家 n. Paper hung up in a miya, same as gobei.
MIO ミオ氏家 n. A channel through which a boat or ship may pass.
MIKU ミク氏家 n. Graduated post planted in shallow water to show the height of the tide, or mark the channel.
MINA ミナ氏家 n. Sending rice-cake as a present to the family of a bride, on the third day after marriage.
MINAKU ミナク氏 n. The opening made for water to flow out of, as in the banks of rice-fields or ponds.
MINAMI ミナミ氏 n. The south: — no ko, the southern side; — kanta, id.
MINAMA ミナマ氏 n. All, every, the whole: — sama, all your family.
MINAMOTO ミナモト氏家 n. The fountain-head, the head or source of a river; source, origin; the name of an ancient, noble and powerful family, also called Genji or Geiuke.
MINAMI MIKASOKO ミナミミカソ氏家 n. The name of a river, or of an ancient, noble and powerful family.
MINASHIMO ミナシモ氏家 n. A boat pole.
MINASHI ミナシ氏家 n. The dress, clothing, deportment: — gu warui, to be slovenly, or ragged in dress: — wo kuzusanu, to be always fully and neatly dressed.
MINASHE ミナシェ氏家 n. An orphan.
MINASHI ミナシ氏家 n. The lower part of a river, i.q. kawashimo.
MINASHIRO ミナシロ氏家 n. A monument or anything by which one's name is handed down to posterity.
MINASOKO ミナソコ氏家 n. The bottom of water, of the sea, or river, i.q. misu-soko.
MINATO ミナト氏家 n. An arm of the sea, a narrow inlet.
MINATO ミナト氏家 n. Harbor, port, or mart where ships anchor and trade.
MINAWA ミナワ氏家 n. The foam of water.
MINAZUKI ミナザキ氏家 n. — miyoshi (coll.) Imp. of miru, = miyo, or minasai; look, see.
MINAZUKI ミナザキ氏家 n. (cont. misu nashi tsubaki) The sixth month (post.).
MINE ミネ氏家 n. A mountain peak, ridge of a mountain.
MINEBA ミネバ氏家 n. Neg. sub. of miru, if not see: — wakarimason, I don't know without seeing it.
MINUS ミヌ氏家 adj. Ugly, homely, hard or difficult to see, offensive to the sight.
MINU ミヌ氏家 n. (leg.) Civil cases; affairs of the people: — taibansho, court for trying civil cases.
MINUS ミヌ氏家 n. The condition of the people: — wo shinatsu suru, to investigate —.
Mii-omo 身  body  Pregnant, with child: — ni naru, to be with child;  身 高 in rank or authority.

Mii-oshini-su 見 启 t.v. To look down from a height: miyoshita keshiki, a landscape seen from a height.

Mii-osame 見 西 n. The last look: konjou no.

Miiossi 見 西 n. The bow of a ship.

Miiotomi 見 通 n. To deteriorate in one's esteem by being often seen, the more anything is seen the less it is admired: mi mote yuki ni miotomi sena mono wa mere nari.

Mii-oshin-su 見 西 t.v. To over-look, miss seeing; to reject or cast out of sight.

†Mii-otokushii 見 通事 Same as miyobu.

Mii-oyori-bu 見 西見及 i.v. To get to see, to attain to the seeing of, to see as far as.

Miiozakai 見 西開 n. Deepening a channel or harbor, dredging.


Miiippu 見 密 密 封 Tightly sealed, or sealed so as to be secret: — no tegami, a secret communication.

Miiirai 見 來  (ima da kuratazu) Not yet come, the future, the future state, future tense: — no yo, the world to come.

Miiware-bu 見 剃 被見 (pass. and pot. of mi) Hito mi mirawan, to be seen of men; mirarenu, cannot be seen.

Miiiren 見 類  (ima da nerazu) adj. Not yet inured, matured, hardened, or trained; un-disciplined, inexperienced; unpractised, not yet hardened into stoicism, indifference, or insensibility; raw, green; tender or effeminate; low-spirited, mean-spirited: sonna — na koto de wa bushi ni wa narenu, if you are so raw you will never make a soldier; — ga nokoru, to have some feeling of regret or melancholy having lost something prized.

Miiirenna-shi-bi 見 類 類 菜 番 近 adj. Tender-hearted, not hardened or stoical; like a green, inexperienced person: namida wo kobot shite wa mirennaishi.

Miiiren-shu 見 類 類 染 酒 n. A kind of sweet liquor made from rice.

Miiro 見 魄 coll. imp. of miru = miyo.

Miiokutusu 見 動細 弾彈佛 n. The last Buddha,—not yet come,—the expected Messiah of the Buddhists.

Miiu 見 見 See mi.

Miiu or Miiun 見 水 松 n. A kind of sea- weed, something like Iceland moss.

†Miiunbusa 見 水 ブサ n. (poet.) The hair of a young girl.

Miiuchia 見 チャ 水 松茶 n. A yellowish-green color.

Miiugai, or Miiukai 見 ガ見 西舌舌 n. A large kind of clam.

Miiuke, Koesu-bana 見 葫 葫 師 教黄花善部短 被部 童 (lit. seeing eyes, smelling nose) Two beings in the Buddhist Hadades who try the conduct of men, and witness against them.

Miiukuru 見 クル adv. While looking at, = mite oru uchi ni; — itcho yohi ni yake higoraru.

Miiusai 見 素 Same as mishibu.

Miiusame-bu 見 素t.m. To see and determine, to see and decide, to ascertain by seeing.

Miiusage-bu 見 素 t.v. To look down on, despise, contemn.

Syn. mikudasu.

Miiusago 見 萌 魔 n. A fish-hawk.

Miiusai 見 素 adj. Minute, particular: — ni, minutely, particularly.

Syn. komayaka.

Miiusai 見 素 未 洗 (imada sumazu) n. (coll.) Not yet paid, not yet finished: nengu no , unpaid taxes.

Syn. mino.

Miiusakai 見 素 剃 (coll.) Distinction, discrimination (used mostly with a neg. verb): oya ko no — ga nai, not discriminating between parents and children.

Miiusakai 見 素 — ni, in full bloom, or glory.

Miiusake-bu 見 素 案 t.v. To look at from a height or distance: amanohara wo — , to look at the horizon.

Miiusaki 見 素 剃 n. A cape, point of land extending into the sea, i.e. saki.

Miiusama, or Miiuzama 見 素 剃 n. Appearance, looks: hito no — no yoshi ashi.

Miiusama 見 素 被 n. Honor, chastity, virtue, fidelity of women: — wo mangoru, to preserve virtue; — wo kusuru, to fall from chastity.

Syn. sessou.

Miiusao 見 素 條 n. A boat-pole.

Miiusao 見 素 n. Mi in unconcerned or indifferent manner.

Miiusao 見 素 御 藥 n. The tomb of a Mikado.

Miiusato 見 素 薈 n. The capital, imperial city: — zukasa, the governor of —.

Miiusere 見 素 令 t.v. To make or let see, to show, exhibit, to expose, to cause to suffer: yorozu no kuru kami wo — , to make one suffer ten thousand pains; misete kudasare, please let me see it; kono kagami wo okiku misureru, this mirror magnifies.

Miiuse 見 素 店 n. A shop where anything is exposed for sale; a store, a prostitution-house: — wo horu, to arrange goods in order and expose them for sale; also spoken of harlots; — wo hiraku, to set up or open a shop; — wo dasu, id. Syn. tana.

Miiusubira 見 素 喜 藍店 n. Opening or setting up a store or shop.

Syn. kaiten.

Miiusubirakai-bu 見 素 喜 藍店 t.v. (coll.) To show, o make a display of anything in order to excite desire, or tease; to tantalize: miukan wo kodomo ni — , to tease a child by showing it an orange.

Miiusubukon 見 素 喜 藍見本 n. An example, specimen.

Miiusubirakai-bu 見 素 喜 藍 t.v. Same as missubirakai.
Misekake みせかけ n. Doing anything mainly for appearance or show; pretending, hypocrisy: — mono, a pretender, hypocrite.

Misekake-ru みせかぜ t.v. (coll.) To make to resemble; to imitate, simulate, counterfeit, or put on the appearance of, pretend to, feign, make a show of: suzu wo gin ni — , to make tin look like silver; momno nite gakusho to — , being an ignoramus, to assume the appearance of a learned man; akiu in ga zennin to misekake hito wo dasamu.

Misenuno みせのう 菊物 n. A show, anything exhibited for money: — wo dasu, to open an exhibition.

Missionshi-ru みせしめ合視 t.v. To cause or order to be shown to another, to make an example of.

Missionshi みせしめ n. (coll.) Warning, reproof, example: — ni suru.

Mishina-coke みしマココゼ n. A kind of fish, the Stargazer, Uranoscopus.

Mishin みしん (Eng.) n. A sewing machine: — de nü.

Mishin みしん未達 n. (coll.) Deficiency in the payment of taxes, unpaid taxes, arrears: nengu no — ga aru.

Syn. misai, toodoki.

Mishi-ru みし 見識 t.v. To know by sight, identify, to recognize.

Mishirizuki-ru みしりづき 身退 i.v. To retire, to withdraw, to quit a company or place.

Misho みしょ 星生 n. (coll.) Raised from the seed, — as a tree or plant: — de wa mi ga tekanu, if it is raised from the seed it will not bear fruit; — no matau.

Syn. midare.

Mishio みしお 笑笑 n. A smile.

Syn. nikoniko-warai.

Mishio みしお 未生 (imada wazaru) Not yet alive, not yet born: — izen, before birth.

Miso みそ 味噌 n. A kind of sauce made of beans, wheat and salt: — wo suru, to rub miso in a mortar.

†Miso みそ Thirty.

Misoji みそじ n. Purifying by washing the body in water, or by sprinkling: — no harai, a prayer for purification.

†Misko みそこ 三十 岁 Thirtieth year of age.


Miskoka みそこか 三十 人 n. The thirtieth or last day of the month.

Miskoka みそこか n. A lover, paramour.

Syn. maotoke, mifu.

Miskonay-ru みそくなめ 見誤 i.v. or t.v. To mistake in seeing, to see incorrectly, misjudge.

Mismore-ru みそめ 見前 t.v. To see for the first time and fall in love with, take a fancy to: onna wo misoruru, to see and be smitten with a woman.

Syn. houhou.

Misonai-ru みそなつ i.v. To see, look at, used only of the kami or Mikado.

Misonawashi-su みそなわし 行 徳 t.v. To see, used respectfully of the Mikado and Kami.

Misona みそな 空 n. The sky.

Misono-ru みそん 見及 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 misore moshimashita, pardon me, I cannot recall your name, or I do not recollect meeting you.

Misosazai みそざい 鳥鶴 n. A species of wren, Trogodytes.

Mishishu みしゅ 酢 n. Soup seasoned with miso.

Mishoaku みしゅう 酢 n. A cook.

Syn. makanai.

Mishon みそ詰 密策 n. A secret scheme or plan: — mikkei.

Mishetsu みそせつ 密接 — naru, close, intimate: — no kawakki, close relation.

Misshi みしせ 密以下 (hizoka wari mune) n. A secret order from the Emperor.

Missho みしそ 密書 n. Clandestine trade, smuggling.

Missho みしそ 密書 n. Same as mishoku.

Missho みしそ 密書 n. A secret letter.

Missho みしそ 密書 n. A secret or private report to the Emperor.

Missho みしつ 密書 n. A secret or private burial: — kusshi-donurai.

Misu みす 御霊 n. A shade made of fine strips of bamboo: — goshi ni mon no wo in, to talk to another through a shade.

Misubokashishi-ru みすばごらし 透 装 adj. Poor and dirty in appearance, ragged, shabby, seedy.

Misui みすい 活業 n. Business, employment, occupation, living.

Syn. yowatarai, kichisugi, toshi, nariwai.

Misugoshishi-su みすごし 見透 t.v. To glance at in passing, to think about the future: misugoshi gataku omou, hard to pass without stopping to look.

Misukashi-su みすかし 見透 t.v. To look through anything at something else, to see through, penetrate, discern, to foresee, foreknow: ko no wa yori tsuki wo — ; to look at the moon through the trees; giyaman de tsuki wo — ; to look at the moon through glass; mirai no koto wo — , to foresee future events.

Syn. mitoshi.

†Misu みす 足马 n. Stringing together, as beads: — toma no — , a string of beads.

Misu みす マス克見透 t.v. To mark, to notice, to see and make sure of: teki no make nio wo misunashite utte izuru, observing that the enemy were about to give way he went out to attack them.

Syn. ukagai, nerau.

Misumibe みすみ スみべ adv. (coll.) While looking at, before one's eyes: — koroshite shimau wo kawaii sō da, what a pity to see him die.

Syn. mitsubu, minaoba, misumuru.
MISURU ミスル n. Same as miseru.

MITAKARA ミタカラ n. A string of beads or gems.

Mitate, ru ミタテル t.v. To look at and let alone; to see and not mind, turn away from, to give over, abandon.

MITSUWU ミスズ 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?

Mitaichi ミタイチ n. Dwelling, mansion, palace.

MITAI, KI-KU ミタイキク n. wishing to see, desirous of looking at: mitaku wa nai ka, I have never seen it; mitai hito wa oku aru, many were desirous of seeing; mito gōzarimashu, I would like to see it.

MITAKARA ミタカラ 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 n. The soul, spirit: kami no — , the spirit of the kami; — no fuyu, the grace of kami.

Syn. reikon, tamashii.

MITARASHI ミタラシ n. 手洗 (o chōzubachi) A pool or trough where worshippers at a miya wash their hands before worshiping: — gasea, a river where worshippers wash their hands.

MITASHI, RU ミタシール t.v. To fill: mizu wo ike ni — , to fill the pond with water. Also used intrinsically, to be full: kokoro ni ikari wo — , his heart is full of wrath.

MITASHINE, RU ミタシーヌル t.v. To order or cause another to fill, to cause to abound: mizu wo ike ni mitashimeru, to order the pond to be filled with water.

MITATE, RU ミタテル 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; doremono ni itta shina we o mitate nasare, select anything you please; byōki wo — , to diagnosticate disease; mitate ga warui, the diagnosis is wrong.

MITCHOKU ミチョク n. 米子 (kakusu) n. To conceal, secrete: tojuin no — , to furtively conceal a criminal.

MITCHOKU ミチョク n. 米子 (hisoka naru nikotonori) n. A secret order from the Emperor.

MITTE ミテ pp. of miru.

MITE, RU ミテル t.v. To fill, to occupy the whole capacity: miteru wo sasaguru gotoshi, like carrying a full vessel.

MITOBU もとぶ n. The altar in a miya, on which the cut paper is placed.

MITOCHI モトチ n. 舞台 (tyo no ikuto) n. A curtain hung before the altar in a Buddha temple.

MITODOKERU モトドクル t.v. (coll.) To ascertain or find out, to certify by seeing, detect, discover, look after: dorobō wo — , to detect a thief.

MITOOUCHI モトオウチ n. The mouth of a river.

MITOMOE, RU ミトモエール t.v. To see and fix in the mind, to mark, ascertain, to admit, recognize, own, be conscious of, sensible of, persuaded of, acknowledge.

MITOMONAI, KI-KU ミトモノイキク n. Disagreeable to look at, unfit to be seen, ugly, unsightly, unseemly, indecent.

Syn. minikui, mokubushii.

MI-TORE, RU ミトーレール t.v. Enchanted, captivated, charmed with, or smitten by anything beautiful: hana ni —.

MITOKU ミトク t.v. To wait or attend on the sick, to nurse.

MITOSHI ミトシ n. To look through, to see through the future, foresee, anticipate: ima yori suye wo mitosu, to foresee the end from the present time.

Syn. mibukashi.

MITOSHIRO ミトシロ n. Land or glebe belonging to a Shintō temple.


MITSUWU ミツウ n. Honey: hachi no — , id.

MITSUWAI ミツウアイ n. Secret, hidden, mysterious, confined, close, tight: — na koto; — no ie, a tight house.

MITSUBASHI ミツバシ n. A water plant, Cryptotendipes canadensis.

MITSUBACHI ミツバチ n. A honey-bee.


Selling clandestinely: ahen wo — suru.

MITSUBAIKAI ミツバアイカイ n. Illicit trade, smuggling.

MITSUBAKI ミツバケーキ n. A species of maple, Acer buergerianum.

MITSUBE ミツベ n. A tripod, utensil used for burning incense.

MITSUBO ミツボ n. (hisoka naru hakarigoto) n. A secret plot, or conspiracy.

MITSUBUSA ミツブサ n. Honey-corn.

MITSUBUANA ミツブナ n. Selling clandestinely: ahen wo — suru.

MITSUBUAIKAI ミツバアイカイ n. Illicit trade, smuggling.

MITSUBE-MOMIJI ミツベモノミジ n. A species of maple, Acer buergerianum.

MITSEGANAI ミツガヘネン n. A tripod, utensil used for burning incense.

MITSUBO ミツボ n. (hisoka naru karatari) n. A secret consultation.

MITSUBO, OU ミツブウ n. To contribute money to assist a poor person, to support: kan no mitsuide yaru, to give money in order to aid another.

MITSUBO ミツボ n. Secret, practical.

MITSUBO もと もと n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITSUBO ミツボ n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITSUBO ミツボ n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITSUBO もと もと n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITUBU ミツブ n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITSUBO もと もと n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITSUBO もと もと n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITUBU ミツブ n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.

MITUBU ミツブ n. Tributary, tax: — no osameru, to pay tribute, or tax.
MITSU-KUCHI ミツクチ 錫箔 n. Harelip.
MI-TSUKUBO-OU ミツクブ見綴 t.v. Try and make do, or answer the purpose, to select proper things for making anything.
MITSUMATA ミツマタ 安象花 n. A kind of tree from which paper is made, the Edgeworthia papryrfera; also a three-pronged fork.
MITSUMI-MI ミツミミ 角股 t.v. To fix the eye, stare, gaze; me wo へ, to fix the eyes.
MITSU-MI ミツミ 腰角三日錦 n. A triangular-shaped drill.
MITSU-MITSU ミツミツ 密密 adv. (coll.) Secretly, privately.
SYN. NAI-NAI, HISOKA NI.
MITSU-NI ミツニ 蜂蜜 n. Bee's wax.
MITSURO ミツロ 蜂蜜蜜 To be full, abound with.
See michi.
MITSU-SHUNTU ミツシュントu 密密輸入 n. Smuggling imports.
MITSU-SHUTSU ミツシュトゥ 密輸出 n. Smuggling exports.
MITSU-U ミツウ 密雲 (atsuki kumo) n. A thick cloud.
MITSUA ミツア 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.
MITSUZÔ ミツウズ 密注 (hisoka ni tsukururu) — suru, to make in secret, manufacture clandestinely; aken we — suru.
MI-American ミミチ 密注通 n. Secret or illicit connection, fornication; — suru.
MI-TCHI ミチ ミチ亭内 n. Kindred, relations.
SYN. SHINRUI.
MICHII ミチチ 親身 n. The whole body: — ga itai, whole body is in pain.
MI-TOKO ミトコ 鬼形 n. Movement of body: — mo sezu, without moving the body.
MI-UE ミュウ 鬼賤 n. Buying or redeeming a person out of servitude,—used mostly for redeeming a harlot, and delivering her from her engagement to her employer. The teyata, a document certifying the redemption of one from whoredom; — gane, redemption money.
MI-WAKE ミワケ 見分 t.v. To discriminate, to discern, distinguish between: zen aku we — , to discern between right and wrong.
MI-WARE ミワレ 見分り t.v. To forget having seen, or how anything looked: nagaku o me ni kakarimasen de hata ni miusure-mashita, I have not seen you so long I forget how you looked.
MIWASARE ミワサレ 見分り t.v. To forget having seen, or how anything looked: nagaku o me ni kakarimasen de hata ni miusure-mashita, I have not seen you so long I forget how you looked.
MIWASHI ミワシ 見分り t.v. To look around, look over.
MIYA ミヤ 宫 n. A Shintô temple where the Kami is worshipped; the dwelling of the Mikado; the title of the children of the Mikado: kome no miya, a princess; ni no miya, the second son; san no miya, the third son; miya-same, in speaking of a child of the Mikado; ichi no —, the most famous miya of each province.
MIYAKI ミヤキ 鬱飾 n. Refined in taste, style, or manner; polite; polished; elegant; classical; genteel.
SYN. FUKYO.
MIBARITO ミヤビト 宮人 n. Persons who live near and attend upon the Mikado; people who live in the capital.
MIYABAYAKA ミヤバイカ 間接 adj. Gentle; refined; polite; polished; elegant: — naru.
MIYABU ミヤブ 間接 t.v. To see and lay open,—as something hidden; to explain, reveal, disclose.
MIYAKE ミヤケ 宮市 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 宮村 n. Timber for building a miya.
MIYAI ミヤイ 宮 n. A Shintô temple.
MIYAKE ミヤケ 宮 Government house erected in the different provinces; also a granary.
MIYAKO ミヤコ 宮 n. The place in which the Mikado resides, the Imperial city, capital.
MIYAKODORI ミヤクドリ 宮鳥 n. A kind of water-fowl, Oyster-catcher, Haematopus.
MIYAKU-HAKU ミヤクら 約隷 n. (med.) Vascular system, network of vessels: — maku, choroid membrane.
MIYAMAKA ミヤマ 日本 n. A mountainous region.
MIYAMAGARASU ミヤマガラス n. The Jay, Garrulus grallarit.
MIYAMANEZUMI ミヤマネズミ n. A species of dormouse, Myoxus.
MIYAMASHIKI ミヤマシキ n. The name of a tree, Skimmia japonica.
MIYAMORI ミヤモリ 宮市 n. The keeper of a miya.
MIYARI ミヤリ t.v. To look over, see far.
MIyasACIKO ミヤサドキ ミヤサドキ 御息所 n. The wife of the heir-apparent, or prince.
MIYASUKI ミヤスuki ミヤスuki n. The keeper of a miya.
MIYAZUKA ミヤザク 宮 n. A court officer who manages the affairs of the Empress.
MIYOSU ミヤソウ 視 n. The mode or way of looking for anything; way of looking at or considering a thing: — ga warui.
SYN. MIKATA.
MIYORI ミヨリ 宮崎 n. Relations.
SYN. SHINRUI, MICHII.
MIYOSHI ミヨシ 舟首 n. The bow of a ship, i.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 — mashimasu, the Emperor visited every province.
MIYUNO ミユノ ミユノ t.v. To see an affair but let it pass, or take no notice of it; to overlook.
MIYAZAKI ミヤザキ 宮崎 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.
MRZEN みせん 来然 (imada shikara) n.
That which has not yet come to pass, the future.
Syn. mirai.

MRSAO みぞう 来曾有 n. Extraordinary; not before known.

MRZEN みぞう 宴衣 n. The Emperor's clothes:
— kake, a clothes-stand.

MRZEN みぞう 溝 n. A ditch, furrow, groove, drain.

Syn. doro, hori.

MIZO みぞ 人中 n. The furrow on the upper lip under the nose.

Syn. ninnchō.

MIZO-OCHI みぞおち n. i.q. mizu-ochi.

MIZORE みぞれ 雷 n. Sleet: — furu.

MIZO-NRO みぞろ泥 n. Mud, i.q. doro.

MIZU-0 みず 進有 (imada kateate arazu)
Never was so before, never seen before: kokon
— never, was never so either in ancient or modern times.

MIZU みず 水 (used only in compounds) Good; lucky; beautiful; young: — ho, a fine ear of grain; — c, a young twig.
MIZU or Mizuru みず不消 跟, of mizu.
MIZU みず 水 n. Water: — wo kakeru, to sprinkle with water; — mo morasazu kuru, to cut so swiftly and keenly that the parts are not displaced; — wo maku, to sprinkle water; — wo waru, to mix with water; mizu mo morasazu naka, a very close intimacy.

MIZU-ARI みずあり 水浴 n. Bathing with or in cold water: — wo suru, ni yuku, to go a-bathing.

MIZU-ABURA みずあぶら 油水 n. The oil made from rape-seed.

MIZU-AE みずあい 水排 n. Unloading goods from a ship or boat, discharging cargo: — wo suru, to unload a ship.

MIZU-AL みずあ 作 n. The junction of two streams of water.

Syn. ochial.

MIZU-AME みずあめ 水鉢 n. A kind of syrup or jelly made of malt.

MIZU-ASAGI みずあがい 水深黄 n. A lightblue color.

MIZUBAKARl みずばかり n. An instrument for measuring or levelling ground: a water-level.

MIZUBANA みずばな 水初 n. The beginning of a flood of water.

MIZUBANA みずばな 清流 n. Mucous discharge from the nose, as in catarrh.

MIZUBARE みずばれ 水래 n. A watery swelling, drop-shaped swelling.

MIZUBUKI みずブキ 柏 n. The name of an aquatic plant, the Euryale ferox.

MIZUBUKURE みずブクレ 水腫 n. A water-blot, bleb, or vesicle.

MIZUKUKURO みずブククロ 胎 n. The air-bladder of fishes.

MIZUCUNE みずブクネ 水槽 n. A vat, trough, or box for holding water; a water-boat, or a boat which supplies ships with water.

MIZUCHI みずブキ 水槽 n. A large water-snake.

MIZUCHU みずブクマ 御関帳 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 みずだま n. The drops of water or spray, as when water is splashed about: taiki no —.

MIZU-DAMARI みずだまり n. A puddle of water: — ye fumi-komu, to step into a puddle.

MIZUDAME みずだま n. A cistern, reservoir.

MIZU-DENPO みずでっぺ 漂筒 n. (coll.) A squirt, syringe.

Syn. rōkoku.

MIZU-DORI みずどり 水鳥 n. A water-fowl.

MIZU-FUKI みずふき 噴壺 n. A utensil for watering plants, a watering-pot.

MIZU-GEKI みずげき 壁壺 n. A garden fence like that around a miya.

Syn. ika, tamagaki.

MIZU-OHKE みずおけ 水根 n. Quick-silver; mercury.

Syn. sugin.

MIZUGASA みずがさ n. A vesicular eruption, eczema (?).

MIZU-GIWA みずがわ 水位 n. Edge of the water.

MIZU-GOHI みずがき 水切 n. (mizu de ako wo toru) n. Cleansing the body with water, as in some religious ceremonies.

MIZUGOKE みずごけ n. Water-proof: — no yoi; — no warui mono, not water-proof.

MIZUGUKI みずぐき n. A pen; a writing.

MIZUGUMO みずぐも n. The water-spider.

MIZU-OVOA みずおうオ 水雑草 A water-wheel.

MIZUGUSA みずがす 水沼 n. Grass, or weeds growing in the water.

MIZUGWASHI みずがわし 水果子 n. (coll.) Fruit.

Syn. kudamono.

MIZUKIKI みずきき 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 みずいも 水痘 n. Chicken-pox.

MIZU-TRE みずとり 水騒 n. A vessel for holding the water used in rubbing a stick of ink.

MIZU-TRO みずとり 水窪 n. A light-blue color.

MIZUKAKU みずかく 水高 n. (coll.) A red, or line for measuring the depth of water, a log, a plummet, plum-line.

MIZUKAKE みずかげ 水納 n. Machinery moved by water.

MIZUKAMON みずかま門 水鏡 n. Water used as a mirror.

MIZUKASU みずかす 水彩 n. The shadow of anything in water, or reflection of water.

MIZUKAI, みずかけ 水載 t.v. To water animals: uma ni mizukau, to water a horse.

MIZUKAKE みずかげ 水納 n. A water-jar.

MIZUKARE-BON みずかけ図 立白論 n. (coll.) A quarrel or dispute in which each recklessly incriminates the other.
MIZU-SUSHI: ミツシラシ水鼠 水鼠. A kind of insect which moves about on the surface of water.
MIZU-UMI: ミツウミ水鼠 A lake.
MIZU-UMI: ミツウミ水鼠 水鼠. The pustules of small-pox.
MIZU: ミツツ水. A drain for draining off standing water.
MIZU-NUKI: ミツヌキ水抜 木抜. A drain for draining off standing water.
MIZU-OKI: ミツオキ地尾. The pit of the stomach.
MIZU-ONYA: ミツオヤ食道. The food passage of the sea.
Mō 摩 adv. (coll. for ima) More; yet: — nai, have no more; — chitto, or — sukoshi, a little more; — hitotsu, one more; — jī nen nī kakarimashō, it will take ten years yet; — tī ka, will that do? — shikmati, I have done; — yoroshii, that will do; — dō shiyā ga shirimasen, I don't know what I shall do.

Mō 摩 (coll.) The bending of a cow, mooing; a child's name for a cow.

Mō-akun 摩ッアクン 猛慾 Ferocity: — na, ferocious; savage; cruel.

Mōbo 摩ボ 羅母 n. The mother of Mencius, celebrated for her wisdom in bringing up her son: — no sen sen; — no takurin.


Mochi 摩チ 冬青 n. The wax tree, Ilex integra: — no ki, id.

Mochi or Mochii 摩チ 摩ヒ n. A kind of bread made of glutinous rice by beating it in a mortar: — konkomichi, a cake of rice-bread.

Mochi 摩チ 舌持 n. Bird-lime: — zao, the pole armed with bird-lime.

Mochi 摩チ n. The fifteenth day of the month (o.c.): — no ki, id.; — no yo, the night of the 15th day of the month; — zuki, the full moon.

Mochi-tsu 摩チ持 t.v. To hold in the hand, to carry, to have, own; possess, to last, endure: kane wo motte-oru hito, a person who has money; kono sakana wa myōnichi made mochimonasho ka, will this fish keep until to-morrow? kono hon wo mochi-nasare, please hold this book.

Mochi 摩チ n. (coll.) The property of lasting, durability: — ga yoi, durable; — ga warui, not durable, quickly wearing out or perishing.

Mochi-ageru, -ru 摩チエゲル, 摘べる t.v. To hold up, to lift up; to raise, to command.

Syn. Motageru, Sashi-ageteru.

Mochi-agumi, -nu 摩チアグミ 摘びづる 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-agunda iru, I am as tired of holding it, as the fly of carrying the candle wick (when fastened to it); akinoto ga urenai shiro-mono wo mochi-agunda iru, the merchant is tired of keeping goods that are unsalable.


Mochi-asobi, -ru 摩チアソブ t.v. Same as above.

Mochi-atsukai, -ku 摩チアツカイ 摘びく t.v. (coll.) To be embarrassed or encumbered by something which one owns or carries.

Mochi-awa 摩チアワ n. A kind of glutinous millet.

Mochi-awase, -ru 摩チアワセ t.v. To happen to have, to have on hand, to carry with one.

Syn. Ariai.

Mochina 摩チナ 柄持 n. The place one's duty requires him to keep or hold, station, place.

Mochinate 摩チナイ特 備 n. A shield carried on the arm, a buckler.

Mochigashi 摩チガシ 餅散子 n. A kind of cake or pastry.

Mochigomi 摩チゴミ n. A civil officer of high rank; — i, i.q. dajin.

Mochigome 摩チゴメ 餅 n. A kind of glutinous rice, of which rice bread is made.

Mochi-gusare 摩チガサレ n. (coll.) Putrefaction or corruption caused by long keeping: takara no —, chic no —.

Mochi-hakobi, -ru 摩チハコビ 柄運 t.v. To convey, to transport, to carry.

Mochi 摩チ 蜀 n. Same as mochi, rice-cake.

Mochi, -ru or -ru-yuru 摩チルユ ユル t.v. To use, employ; to follow, obey: — shi no mochi-tru daigo, an instrument used by physicians; kono kuni ni mochii-kata wa shirimasen, I don't know how this medicine is to be used; — ten no —, to follow advice; mochiiyru bekarazu, must not use; mochiiharaeru, (pass.) to be employed, to have most weight (in the government).

Mochi-itsuki, -ru 摩チイツキ t.v. To worship: kami wo —.

Mochi-ki 蜀キ n. A kind of millet or sorghum.

Mochi-ki-tari 蜀キタリ 柄来 (coll.) Any property which one has inherited or which has come down from his ancestors; heirloom: — senso yori —, no takara.

Mochi-ki-tari, -ru 摘び来持 柄来 t.v. To carry and come, to bring.

Mochi-komori, -nu 摘びコモリ 摘びぬ t.v. Portalage.

Mochi-koshii, -ru 摘びこうし 柄来 t.v. (coll.) To last over, to keep over, as from one year to another; to carry over: — kuni ni rai-nen ye —, to carry an account over to the next year.

Mochi-kotare, -ru 摘びコタレ 柄来 t.v. To last, endure, hold out.

Mochi-kuchi 摘び口 n. A place one has to superintend, keep, or defend; a post, station. Syn. Mochiba.

Mochi-kusare, -ru 摘びくすれ 柄来 (coll.) To let rot or decay by long keeping; to let go to ruin for want of use.

Mochi-kuzushi, -ru 摘びくずし 柄来 t.v. To run through with one's property or possessions: — shinksha wo —, to go to ruin, to run through property which one has inherited; — ni wo —, to be deprived.

Mochi-maru 摘びまる美色 n. The nature, the proper, peculiar, appropriate, or natural, constitution, or inherent quality; native character: — no shōbai, one's appropriate business; — wa atsu ni no ga —, da, it is natural for fire to be hot; — tobi wa sono mochimaha ni makasete toonde ni ni itari.

Syn. Hon-shoku.

Mochi-mono 摘びもん 柄物 n. Property, possession: kono fude wa watakushi no — da, this pencil belongs to me.

Syn. Shouji.
Mochi-nare,-ru モチナレル t.v. Accustomed to carry; used to possess.
Mochinawa モチナワ n. A rope smeared with bird-lime for catching birds.
Mochiron モチロン adj. adv. Without dispute; of course; not to mention, or speak of; indeed, but: — sore wa sō da, of course it is so.
Mochirōto モチレツ持 n. For one's own use; private use: — ni kau.
Mochishio モチシオ n. High tide; flood-tide.
Mochitoki モチトキ n. A bird caught with bird-lime.
Mochitsuki モチツキ n. Making rice cake by beating in a wooden mortar.
Mochitutaru,-ru モチタラヘル持傳 t.v. To inherit, receive by inheritance, to be hereditary.

Syn. yuzuri, ukeru.
Mochituru モチチュル See mochii.
Mochi-zao モチザウ n. A pole armed with bird-lime.
Mochi-zuri モチズリ Same as mojizuri.

↑ Mota モタ n. Silence, quietness: — oru, to be quiet, or pass the time in solitude.
Mota,-ru モタル返 t.v. To feel pain or sorrow, to suffer, to writhe in pain or anguish, to be in an agony.
Modashi,-su モダシ戻止 t.v. 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, mokenen.
Mōde モデ n. Going to or visiting a temple for worship: miya — no toki.
Mōde,-ru or -zuro モデル跡 or t.v. (cont. of mai-idoru) To go to a temple for worship; to come, or go.
Syn. mainu, saneki suru.
Mokino,ki-kushi モドカシキ adj. Disliking or厌恶 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 モコリ (coll.) Like, similar to, resembling: tiän modoki de iru, to be like a foreigner.
Mokori,-ku モクロ付 t.v. To oppose, resist, disobey, act contrary to: kimni no itsute ki modoku.
Syn. motoru.
Mokori,-ku モコリ削 t.v. To undo, reverse what has been done; to dislike, or have an aversion to: nawa wo, to untwist a rope; kujī wo, to try a lawsuit over again; saikan wo, to reverse a decision: haimono wo iku ni to kukete, to refresh dried things with water: yo modoku, dislike of the world.

Mogori モゴリ 1g. mondori.
Mogori,-ru モゴリ返 t.v. To undo, reverse: to return: Tōkyō kara, to return from Tōkyō.
Syn. karē.
Mogori モゴリ 逆釣 n. The barb of a hook: tsuribari no; yasu no, the barb of a harpoon.

Syn. ago, fukiri.

Modoshi,-su モドシ追 t.v. To return, restore, give or send back, to vomit: tabemono wo, to vomit one's food.
Syn. kaesu.
Modō,モドオ See moyo.
Modō モドオ猛風 (tsuyoi kaze) A violent wind, = taijū, okaze.
Mofuku モフク喪衣 n. Mourning clothes.
Syn. imberu, kifeku.
Moga, or Mogana モガ = areba ii, exclam. of desire, or hope; wish that, desire that, hope that, would that: arazu, 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; koko hogage suru mono ni, moga, I wish that I could exchange hearts with him.

Syn. Madore.
Mogari モガリ畳 n. Temporary burial or interment.

Mogari モガリ床 n. A fence or inclosure made around a place where a duel is to be fought, or for performing harakiri, or decapitating a criminal, etc.: — wo yū.
Mogari モガリ n. Strips of bamboo used by dyers for stretching cloth while drying, tenter-hooks.
Mogari モガリ n. A knave, sharper, swindler, trickster.
Syn. katari.
Mogasa モガサ無錐 n. Small-pox.
Syn. hōzō.
Moji モジ模擬 (maneru) — suru, to imitate: shite tsukuru, to make in imitation of.
↑ Mogi モジ英着 n. The ceremony of putting on the hakama for the first time by young ladies.
Mogi,-ou モギ To pluck off, pull off, pick off, (as fruit): kani no ashi wo mogu, to pull off the legs of a crab.

Syn. toru.
Moginō モギノ義道 (coll.) Cruel, inhuman.
Syn. mogo, hidō, muri.
↑ Mogi モギ系 n. A dead tree bare of branches.
Mogiri,-ru モギリ返 t.v. To break or pluck off, as a leaf, fruit, etc.: ki no ha wo mogiri-toru.
Mogitori モギトリ n. A bird caught by a falcon.
↑ Mogituchī モギトウキ n. The head of an enemy still wearing a helmet, brought for inspection after a battle.
Mōo マウ学語 n. Immoral, wild, incoherent language; a falsehood.
Mogura モグラ See mugura.
Moguramochi モグラモチ See muguramochi.
Moguri モグリ n. The grebe.
Moguri,-ru モグリ返 t.v. See muguri.
Mogura モグラ n. The leaves of a species of Arctemia used as a moxa.
†Mohara モハラ See moppara.

Mohara モハラ する. (coll.) Already; seen, in a little while, presently; with a neg. no more, no longer: — yo ga akemashita, the day has already dawned; — yo ga akemashō, the day will soon dawn; — konjō nite on me ni kakaru koto mo arumoji, it is not probable I shall ever see you again.

Syn. Mō.

†Moi モイ Water. (水) a pitcher for holding water.

Moi—Yuru モル ユル Same as moyeru.

Mōja モジャ 亡者 (shinda mono) A deceased person, a ghost: — ga dera.

Mōji モジ 文字. (cont. of monji) A character, word, a letter.

Mōji モジ n. A word without meaning, used by women only as a suffix to other words; as: genju-moji, osu-moji, on-me-moji, etc.

Mōji モイ 水, n. A kind of thin, light stuff; cotton gauze, or checkered muslin.

Mōjusari モジサリ 文字縫, n. A kind of poetry in which the first syllable of each clause is the same as the last of the previous one.

Mōjimōji モジモジ adv. Moving or twisting 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. MO-JO-GO-MOJO.

Mōjin モジン 恩人 (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.

Mōjin モジン 盲人, n. A blind man.

Syn. MEKURA.

Mōjiri モジリ 銅牙棒, n. An iron instrument formerly kept at police stations to seize offenders with.

Syn. SODEGARAMI.

Mōjīn—ru モジール 握る t.v. To twist; to knit in loops.

Syn. NEJIRU.

Mōjizuri モジズリ n. The orchid, Speranthes australis.

Mōko モゾウ 猛猴 (araki kemono) n. Ferocous animal; a wild beast.

Mōkakadunne モカサガブ子, n. A fishing-boat.

†Moke モケ n. Same as boke.

Mōke モケ利, n. (1) Gain; profit: akinai no —.

(2) 设 n. Preparation; making ready: gochisō no —.

(3) Setting n. Provisions; stores; articles laid up in store: hyōrō no —; — no kimi, heir-apparent to the throne.

Mōke—ru モケル 握る, t.v. To gain, earn; to acquire; to get, beget; to prepare; to make; to concoct, devise, organize, form, frame, establish: kanke wo —, to make money; ko wo —, to beget a child; shuyen wo —, to make, beget, exthe wo —, to construct a system of doctrine.

Syn. EBU, TSUKUBU, TATERU, TONÆRE, OKOSU.

†Mōki—ku モク i. v. To come, i. e. maiuru.

Mōki モク 目下 adv. At present, now.

Syn. IMI, MOKKEN, ŌJII.

Mōke—no—saiwai モクノサイハロー, adv. (coll.) Unexpected fortune; what at first seemed to be a calamity, or misfortune, but which turned out to be fortunate.

Syn. KOBONE—ZAIWAI, MAGURE—ZAIWAI.

Mōkkîn モクチン 本琴 n. A kind of musical instrument.

Mōkko モコo 筒 n. A kind of basket made of a network of rope, for carrying earth,—teuchi kago, Fugo.

Mōkō モコ burden. n. Putchuck.

Mōkero—fudoshî モコフンドシ n. (coll.) A breech-cloth, which is fastened to a string around the waist.

Mōkon モコン 目令 adv. Now; at present.

Syn. IMA, MOKRA, TÔKON.

Mōkkawai モクカワイ 狂戯 — suru, to have an intuitive perception, or knowledge; to quickly apprehend.


Syn. MŌSHU.

Mōkō モウ句 尤求 n. Corrosive sublimate.

Mōko モーク 猛虎 (takeki tora) A ferocious tiger.

Moko モコ 模様 n. Obscure, ambiguous, vague, indefinite: — no setsu, a vague statement.

Mōko モコ 蒲古 n. Mongolia.

†Mōkoro モクロ adv. Like to, same as, i. e. gotoku: kamo no —, like a wild-duck; — o, a person like one's self.

†Mokutoru—ou モク ヲフに t.v. To creep, as a snake.

Moku モク木 (ki) n. A tree, wood, wooden, i. e. boku.

Moku モク 黒— suru, to be silent.

Syn. DAMAE, MODASU.

Mokura モクウ木馬 n. A wooden horse.

Mokubutsu モクブツ木佛 n. A wooden image of Buddha.

Mokudai モクダイ 木代 (meshiro) n. The name of an officer in the times of Yoritomo; a commissioner, a representative.

Mokuse モクセ模倣花 n. The Althea,—much used for making hinges: michibata no — wo uma ni kuware keri (prov.), the althea on the road-side is nipped off by the horse; — Iq. mukuje.

Mokugeki モクゲキ模倣目撃 (me de miru) — suru, to see anything with one's own eyes, to have actual sight of, or occult proof.

Mokuyo モクショ木魚 n. A hollow wooden block, of the shape of a fish, which Bud. priests strike in praying.

Mokureki モクレキ模倣食 n. Eating the fruit of trees, only, as certain Buddhist priests, who retire to the hermits or secluded places; a hermit, anchostrate.
MOKUSEI

モクセイ 本理 n. The veins, or grain of wood.

MOKUSO

モクソ 黙然 adv. Silent: — ni juuru, to pass over in silence, to overlook.

MOKURO

モクロー 木録 n. An index, list, table of contents, bill, catalogue.

MOKURAI

モクライ 目蔭 n. The purple magnolias, Buraniga obovata.

MOKURAI-MU

モクライ目隠見 i.v. (coll.) To plan; to consider or turn over in the mind; to speculate; to devise, scheme.

MOKURAIJO


MOKUSAN

モクサ 見祭 (damatte hakaru) Mental arithmetic; cogitation: — suru, to calculate in the mind. to cogitate.

MOKUSAI

モクサイ 木星 n. The Oela fragrans.

MOKUSAIHI

モクサイ星 n. The planet Jupiter.

MOKUSAIHII

モクサイ海 n. The book of Revelation.

MOKUSAIHII-MU

モクサイ海目 (mi-okuru) — suru, to see a person off, to follow one with the eye.

MOKUSAIHII-MUAI

モクサイ海目的 (me-ate) Aim, object, design: ga hazureru.

MOKUSAIHII-MUAIHII

モクサイ海黙 n. Secret prayer: kami ni — suru.

MOKUSAIHII-MUAKU

モクサイ海buquerque (ki no ha) n. Leaf of a tree.

MOKUSAIHIIHII

モクサイ海星日 n. Thursday.

MOKUSAIHIIHII-E

モクサイ海浴 n. Bathing in hot or cold water: — suru.

MOKUSAIHII-EHII

モクサイ若鞭 n. Secret protection, or care: kami no — ni yotte kono nan wo nogatera.

MOKUSAIHII-HII

モクサイ若黙 n. Inspiration, leading or guidance of heaven, or of the spirit: ten no — wo konuru.

MOKUSAIHIIHII

モクサイ黙坐 n. Sitting in silence.

MOKUSAIHIIHII-MUAI

モクサイ黙目 (me no mae) Before one's eyes, in one's presence.

MOKUSAIHIIHIIHII

モクサイ木像 n. A wooden image, or idol.

MOKUSAIHIIHII-E

モクサイ木crap n. Rubbish, drift-wood, or sea-weed, floating in water: — b1, a fire made of drift-wood.

MOKUSAIHIIHII-HII

モクサイ木火 n. A raging fire.

MOMAII

モウマイ 膻味 Dark, unlightened, 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

モメセル 令様 (caust. of momu) To cause or let rub; to let another shampoo.

MOMAN

モンパン 門番 n. A porter, gate-keeper.

MOMATSU

モンパ 様門 n. Good family or pedigree, = iegara: — ka, id.

MOMI

モノビ 門将 n. The lintel of a gate.

MOMI-ME

モノメ 見 n. (coll.) Contention; quarrelling; dissension: ano i e iwa — ga aru.

MOMI-MU

モノム 見様 i.v. To be rumpled; to be mixed or crumpled; jumbled together; to quarrel; to be anxious, worried: minotu ga nometa, the goods are jumbled together; ki yu nomeru, to be anxious, troubled; uchiwa ga aru, the family is in a state of dissension.

MOMIO

モノメ見 n. Cotton cloth.

MOMI-MO

モノモ 見 n. A species of fir, Abies firma: — no ki, id.

MOMI-MU

モノム 見 Wan. To rub and roll between the hands, to shampoo; to struggle, or make violent efforts, as in a contest; to fret, worry: kiri yo momu, to turn a drill; kami wo —, to rub and soften paper; mi wo —, to rub and knead the body, as a shampooer; ki yu —, to fret or trouble one's self about anything; momi ni monde seneru, to contend, advancing with eagerness; momomeru, to be rubbed, or shampooded.

MOMI-ME

モノメ目 n. Rubbing the hands in a cringing, fawning manner: — wo shite chikakuzu.

MOMI-NU

モノヌ目目 n. To turn red, as the leaves in autumn; to put on the autumn dress.

MOMI-DOH

モノドリ日赤蝦 n. Poetical name for a stag or deer.

MOMI-ME

モノメ色 n. Red color; a kind of red silk.

MOMI-ME

モノ鬼 n. Unhulled rice: — ma, id.

MOMI-AL-AU

モノアフ揉合 i.v. To contend or struggle vigorously together, as wrestlers.

MOMI-NAKU

モノナツ揉種 n. Seed rice.

MOMI-DASHI-SU

モノダシ揉出 t.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 dashita shinsho, property which one has rubbed out of his hands.

MOMIOHARA

モノガラ揉殿 n. Rice-hulls; rice-bran.

MOMIGURA

モノガラ揉殿 n. A rice granary, or store-house for unhulled rice.

MOMI-HOGEN-SU

モノホゼ揉解 t.v. To loosen the texture; to fray or soften anything by rubbing in the hands.

MOMI-ME

モノメ孤 n. The red leaves of autumn; the maple tree: — suru, to turn red, as leaves in autumn; — garu, a pleasure excursion in the autumn.

MOMI-KESHI-SU

モノケツ揉切 t.v. To rub out, extinguish by rubbing, or kneading.
momoyaya

Unable to catechise no to the treatment.

Uneducated, not to be taught.

Unlearned "S" coat.

The Emperor's palace.

Not having a firm seat on horseback; an awkward rider.

To be abundant, bound: to be full: saitani no momotarou hito.

no tsukuye, a table on which many and various offerings to the kami were placed.

Cotton flannel.

Schism, a subdivision of a sect.

Clothes which have the family crest or coat of arms on them; livery.

A thick fog, or mist.

A gate, outside entrance to a house or enclosure; sect, school: no tobera, the door of a gateway.

Mon Coll. for mono.

Bond; coat of arms; crest: wo tenkeru.

The middle; midst of: a kind of cake: aki no —, the middle of autumn; -no tsuki, the harvest-moon.

Quarrel; dispute; contention.

Family rank, pedigree, family-line = tegara.

Figured crape.

A book in which the different coat of arms and crests are registered.

A problem, question, subject.

The composition or construction, as of a letter.

To question and answer; discussion; catechism: suru, to question and answer, discuss, catechise.

Badge; coat of arms; insignia; crest.

A basket for catching fish; a trap also for catching small animals.

A trap.

The officer of the Mikado's palace who had charge of the water, ice, etc.

Evil, impure or immoral thoughts; a depraved mind; the curse, or evil influence of one dead: - ga tortesuita, smitten by the curse of one dead.

The lintel and sill of a door.

A species of Filefish, Balistes.

The contents or words of a letter.
MONOWAI モノワイ 門外 (kado no soto) Outside of the gate.

MONZI モンジー 文字 n. Character, letter, word.

Monjin モンジェン 門人 n. A disciple, pupil, follower.

Monju モンジュ 東條 n. -suru, to question; to interrogate—a criminal.

Mono モノ物 n. Thing; article; matter; (coll.) person; individual used also in the formation of many compound words: kore wa nani to inu mono, what is this called? — wo ita, to speak; — no kazu to mo sezu, to make light of, to consider of no account; ame wo furase-taku nai mono, I hope it will not rain; komatta mono da, I am much troubled; kami ni tatsu mono, superior; kotaru mono, children; itashiki mono, vulgar fellow; watakushite wa Nippon koto wa noraitai mono da, I wish to learn the Japanese language; — ye makaru, to visit a temple.

Momokai モモカイ 門下 n. Inside of the gate, within the gate.

Mona 注文 n. Sickness caused by something eaten.

Monoaware モノアウェ n. — naru, pitiable, pitiful, sad, sorrowful: — naru kaotsuki.

Mō no, ku マウポル i.v. To come up.

Monodake モノデザ i.v. The seed, germ, embryo, original substance.

Monodo モノド n. A dying-squilled.

Monofuri モノフリ i.v. To take up an old or antique look.

Monogamashī, -ki-ku モノガマシイ 誠懇 adj. (coll.) Making much of a little, exaggerating: monogamashiku ita, to exaggerate.

Monogashira モノガシラ 領隊 n. The chief or captain of a company.

MONOGAI, -KI-KU モノガイ 誠懇 adv. Strict, temperate, exact in conduct, precise, careful.

MONO-GATAI, -KE モノガタイ 物語 t.v. To relate, narrate, tell.

MONO-GATAI モノガタイ 物語 n. History; story; narration: — ye, historical picture.

MONOKENAKI, -KI-SHI モノケナキ adj. Not worth speaking of, not worth mentioning.

MONO-GONOMI モノゴノミ 物好 n. Particular in taste, fond of good eating, fine clothes, or rare things: — wo suru.

MONOGOSHI モノゴシ 貴重 n. (coll.) Department; behaviour.

Syn. tachi-furumai.

MONO-GOSHI ni モノゴシ 니 物超 adv. Through or over something intervening, as: — kiku, to listen through a partition; — miru, to peer across a fence.

MONOGOTO モノゴト 物事 n. Things and affairs, everything.

MONO-GURU モノグル 退狂 n. Madness, lunacy.

Syn. KICHIGAI, RANSHIN.

MONO-GURUWASHI, -KI-KU モノグルワシイ 物狂 adj. Like a crazy or mad person, frenzied. MONO-GUSAI, -KI-KU モノガサイ 懐懐 adj. (coll.) Lazy, indolent, slovenly.

Syn. BUSHÔ, RANDA.

MONO-HAKANAKI, -KI モノハカナキ adj. Transient, visionary.

MONOHIMA モノハミ 膚 n. The crop or craw of a fowl.


MONOHI モノヒ物語 n. Language, style or way of speaking; talking, address; a dispute: — zama, way of speaking; — ga yoi, his language is good; — ga aru, to have a dispute; — goe, the sound of talking; — goto, a dispute, contention.

MONOHIGUSHI モノヒグシ n. (coll.) Way of speaking: — ga warui, rough or rude in speaking.

MONO-I モノイ物語 n. Abstinence from certain articles of food and all uncleanliness, for a certain time, in order to religious purification: — wo suru.

MONO-I モノイ 飲食 n. (coll.) Expense, outlay: — ga oi, expenses are great.

Syn. NYÔYO, HIREI.

MONO-IRAI モノイラ 飲食 n. Felicitation, a celebration of some happy event: — wo suru, to make a celebration.

MONO-KAKI モノカキ 物食 n. Secretary, clerk, writer.

Syn. YÔITSU, SHOKI, HIREI.

MONO-KARA モノカラ = to iedomo, or nagara (often mistaken for yuue) wasuren —, wasuren to iedomo.

MONO-KAWA モノカワ 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.

Monokazu モノカズ adj. Of some value, or importance: — to mo sezu, to make no account of.

Monokire モノキレ n. The edge of a sword, —katanu no ha.

Monokitacli-Ku-shi モノキタナキ adj. Mean, niggardly, miserly.

Monokui モノクイ物食 n. Eating, feeding:
— no warii uma, a horse that is a bad feeder;
— iraru, eating something.

Monokuriki モノマキり n. Going to a temple to worship, i.e. monomode.

Monomanabi モノマナビ adj. Learning, gaining instruction, study.

Monomane モノマネ 習似 n. Gesture, gesticulation: — wo suru, to make gestures.

Monomasu モノマサ n. The ceremony in which a near relative put on the clothes of the deceased to receive the friends who came to condole with the family.

Monomaye モノマヘ物前 n. (coll.) The few days before the end of the month or quarter, when debts and accounts are to be settled: binbu ni ni — ga kurō ni naru.

Monomi モノミ物見 n. Sight-seeing; a lookout place: — ni yuku, to go to see a show.

Monomi モノミ斥候 n. A spy, one who reconnoitres.

Syn. shinobi.

Monomi-dakai モノミダカイ n. Gathering in a crowd to look at anything.

Monomó モノモウ (mono, mō) An exclamation used by one calling at the gate and seeking admission; the answer by a person inside is: お, or dōre.

Monomochī モノモチ v. A rich person: — ga ii, neat or careful in using things.

Monomode モノモデル物語 n. Visiting a temple for worship, pilgrimage: — wo suru.

Monomonshī-Ki-shi モノモノシナイ物語 adj. Affecting undue importance; making much of one's self: mono-monoshiki teki no kōgen kana.

Monomora モノモラヒ物々 n. A beggar.

Syn. kōji, katai.

Monomora モノモラヒ物々 n. A sty on the eye lid: — ga dekita.

Mongarai モノガライ物附 n. iv. To learn, to study.

Mononari モノナリ物附 n. The income or revenue derived from the products of the soil or from taxes.


Syn. sonemi, shitto.

†Mononobe モノノべ n. The army, war department: uchi wa —, the imperial guard.

Mononofu モノヌフ武士 n. A soldier, warrior.

Mononogu モノノグ物具 n. Military arms, and armor.

Syn. suri.
MORAIHI モラヒ n. A fire caught or spread from another building.

MORAIHIYORI モラヒヨリ n. Living on that which is received by begging: — むしろ suru.

MORAIHINARI モラヒナイ n. Affected to tears by seeing others cry: — むしろ suru.

MORASHI-su モラシ explorer (家长の mori) To cause or let leak, to let escape, omit, or overlook; to make known, divulge; to vent, pour forth, emit: hitori no morasu wo, don’t let one person escape; mituji wo, to let a secret leak out; ikari wo, to vent anger.

MORAWARE-su モラハレ explorer (pass. or pot of morai) To be received, accepted; to be received in marriage, able to be received.

MORI-i モリ i.v. To leak, to leak out, escape; to be left out, omitted or overlooked: hakarigoto ga moreta, the scheme has leaked out; oschie ni moreru, not left uninstructed; morekikoren, to leak out and be heard; morenu yō ni fureru, promulgate it, so that every one shall hear.

MOREI モレイ dead n. The spirit of one dead, a ghost.

SYN. NAKI-TAMA.

MOKETSU モレツ fierce, violent, severe.

SYN. TAKKEI, HAGESHI.

MORI モリ n. A leak: — ga kakatta, got wet by water leaking on it; — wo umeru, to place a vessel to catch leaking water; — wo tomeru, to stop a leak in a ship.

MORI-su モリ t.v. To guard, watch, protect, i.q. manoru.

MORI モリ みる n. A mirage.

SYN. SHINKINNO.

MORI モリ みる n. A child’s nurse.

MORI モリ 猿 n. A grove, a copse, wood, forest.

MORI モリ 猿 n. A harpoon.

MORI モリ 猿 n. A guard, watch, keeper, guardian: niyamori, the keeper of a miya.

MORI-su モリ t.v. To leak: yane ga moru, the roof leaks; — ga moru, the ship leaks.

MORI-su 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; — wo, to pour water (into a cup); tsuchi wo, to fill in with earth.

SYN. TSUGU, YORO.

MORIAGE モリアゲ n. A heap, pile; raised or embossed work: i.q. tumiage.

MORIAGE-su モリアゲ盛る t.v. To fill up, pile up, heap up; to emboss: tsuchi wo, to heap up earth; — wo, — to heap up sand; — wo morugeru, to ornament the border with a vine in relief; maki wo, — to fill a cup with rice.

MORI-KOROSHI-su モリクロッシュ涅槃 t.v. To kill by poison, to poison (spoken only of men).

SYN. DOKUBATSU, BOKUHAI.

MORIMONO モリモノ供物 n. Food offered to idols, anything filled up in a cup, etc.

SYN. KUMOTSU.
Morisodate, ru モリソダテル 起立 t.v. To nurse and bring up (as a child); to act as guardian.
Moribusa モリスバ 砂砂 n. Small piles of Morizuna モリ津采 sand placed before houses in a road through which nobles or high officials passed, as a mark of honor; also on festival days.
Moritate, ru モリタテル 起立 t.v. To bring or rear up a child (as a nurse or guardian).
Moriyaku モリヤク 守御 n. (coll.) An officer who has the charge of the child of a noble, an attendant.
Morô モロ 疑問 Observe, dim: — to niere, to appear obscure.
Syn. bonyoh, orono.
Morô moto 起 drift Even, level, uniform; together; both, all: — ni ageru, to lift anything evenly; — ni motu, to carry anything level or evenly; — ni oku, to place level; — taore, falling both together; — chikara, exerting in unison; — kata no nugu, to bare both shoulders; — huda, both shoulders; — gokoro, same mind, like-minded; — goe ni homero, to praise with one voice, unanimously; — gami, all the various deities; — ya, two or both arrows; — oya, both parents.
Morô-ashi モロアシ 両足 n. Both feet or both legs.
Syn. ryô-ashi.
Morô-bito モロビト 詫者 (sho-nin) n. All men.
†Morogaezi モロガエツ 起立 n. A three-year-old falcon: kata —, a four-year-old falcon.
Moroginu モロギヌ 帯 n. A kind of twilled silk.
Morohara モロハ 路轅 n. Two edged: — no katana, a two-edged sword.
Morohakku モロハク 詫白 n. Pure wine or sake.
Morohiza モロヒザ 腕足 n. Both knees.
Moroi, -ki-ku-shi モロイ 筆 adj. Brittle, friable, fragile, frail, weak: moroi muro, a brittle thing; moroku nai, not brittle; moroku naru, to become brittle; namida moroi hito, a person who sheds tears on the least occasion.
Moroke, -ru モロケ 醜 i.v. To crumble, to be brittle.
Moroko モロコ n. A kind of small river fish.
Morokoshi モロコシ 肌土 n. China, broom-corn.
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 醴醸 n. A kind of sake, in which the rice-grounds are not separated from the liquid: — nigori-sake, dobroku.
Moronomo モロモノ 詫 All, every: — no hito, all men, everybody; — no kan, all the gods.
Morosa モロサ 醴 n. Brittleness, frailty.
Moroshiraga モロシラガ 働老 Both (husband and wife) growing gray together, = tomoshiraga.

Morotabune モロタブネ n. A boat with many oars.
Morotsu モロツ 雉手 n. Both hands.
Syn. ryôte.
Morotomo モロモト モロモト adv. All together, together with.
Moruhine モロヒネ n. (Eng.) Morphine.
Moruyama モロヤマ 隠魅 n. A water-spirit, a spirit of a ballad, undefined.
Morôyo モロユ音 隠魅 Hesitating, wavering, undecided, to be in a dilemma: — ni suru, to speak ambiguously.
Mosai モサイ 基内 n. Acting as a guide; a guide.
Syn. annashia.
Mosaic-kwan モウシクワン 毛管 n. (med.) A capillary vessel.
Mossaku モサク Same as mósu.
Moset 藻敷 Fierce and violent, powerful.
Mosen モセン 薬寛 n. A woolen rug, drugget.
Mosetsu モセツ 安説 n. An absurd saying, falsehood, fiction, fable.
Syn. tuo-banashi.
Mosha モシャ 傘 n. An umbrella: — ni suru, to copy, imitate a writing; — ni suru.
Mosho モショ adj. If, peradventure, supposing that, in case that, it may be, whether: mosho no koto ga areba, if any accident should happen; moshi no toki ni, in case such a time should happen.
Syn. hyottot, man-ichi.
Mosho モショ 詫絵, mosho 詫絵 Exclam. used in addressing or calling another (cont. of moshii, I say).
Mosho モショ 画子 n. Mencius, the Chinese sage.

Moshi, su モシス i.v. To speak, say, tell, call: rei no mosu, to salute; no wo Matsu to, his name is called Matsu; kore wa nani to moshimashu, what do you call this?
(2) The substantive verb, to be, to do; as: — tomo moshii-taku sonji soro, I would like to be your companion; or, would like to go with you; busuta moshita, I have been in misgiving, or sending to inquire about you; dekimõishi soro, have finished; itashi moshi soro, have done, or will do; o tanomi moshi 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 it, to speak, the scholar is referred to them; as: moshii-agaru = ii-agaru; moshii-bun = ii-bun, etc.
Neg. ninãzu: pass. mosharu.
Mosho, su モショ燃 t.v. To burn: moshi-takuru, to burn up.
Moshinbemi モシニメニ n. A petition or memorial to the Emperor.
Moshinoo モシニオ 新子 n. A child born in answer to prayer.
Moshikawa モシクハ梅 adv. Or, if, supposing that, if perchance, in case that.
Motoi モトイ n. A coll. cont. of motogui.
Moto トモ n. Foundation, basis, beginning, origin, cause.
Syn. dodai, isuzuke, kiso.
Motojime モトジメ 元締 n. (coll.) A manager, director, controller, steward: - wo suru.

Moto-kata モトカタ 元方 n. The first party, original owner; first seller, holder, or producer; the prototype, archetype, original: - ga takai kara mikarimase, 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.
Motoke,ru モトケル 絶 t.v. To search for, to seek, to ask for, inquire after; to get, acquire, to buy, to need, require, demand; soto hibi aimitome siraedono imada ni atari mono, although I have inquired for it all over, I have not yet found it; o tanomi moshita mono wo motomete kudasari-mashita ka, have you gotten the article I ordered?
†Motomo モトモ adv. Same as mottomo.
Moto-moto モトモモ adv. Originally, from the first, really: kore wa - sayo na yakujö de wa nai.
†Motona モトナ adj. Useless, vain, i.q. itazura: - wo no - ni wa zu.
Motone モトネ 元直 n. First or original cost: - de uru.
Syn. ogena.
Moto-o モトヲ 頭締 n. The cord by which a weighing beam or scales is suspended.
Motorakuri-su モトラクル 半共 (coll.), caust. of motoru) "To twist, wrench": hiji wo - , to twist the arm: = motorasu.
Motorashiki-su モトラシキ 半共 Caust. of motoru.
Motori,ru モトリル 網 i.v. To oppose, to act contrary to, to conflict with, to act against, to rebel against, resist.
Syn. sarakau, sumoku.
†Motoroke,ru モトラケル 網 t.v. To mark with figures, to print, tattoo: mi wo - , to tattoo the body.
†Motoroki,ru モトロクル 網 t.v. Same as motorokuru.
†Motoru モト鲁 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 紅結 n. The cord with which the cue is tied.
Motoruzuki,ru モトウズキ ユウ物附 i.v. To make as a basis or foundation, to be founded, take as a pattern: kono shibai wa nani ni mototsu tsukutta ka, on what is this play founded?
Motsu モツ特 See nochi.
Motsu モツ物 (mono) n. Thing: dammotsu, all things; same as butsu.
Motsune,ru モツネル 網 i.v. To be entangled; to be confused, intricate, involved, embarrased: - to ga mototsuresu, the thread is tangled.
Syn. musubore.

Motsuyaku モツヤク 浴煮 n. Myrrh.
Mottai モッタイ 物置 n. (coll.) Affectation of importance or state above one's station; airs, haughtiness: - wo tsukeru, to put on airs, to give one an air of importance to.
Mottainai,ki-kusshi モッタナイキ シス物 adj. Wrong, improper, unbecoming, indecent; gokoku wo tsuyiasu koto wo - , it is wrong to waste grain; mottai shigoku wo nai, exceedingly unbecoming.
Motte or Motte モッテ以 With, by, 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; hanahnada-motte; maiwomutte.
Syn. nite, de.
Motteki,ki-kusshi モッテキキ シス物 t.v. To bring: - akari wo motteki, to bring a light; - cha wo motte kita ka, have you brought the tea? mada mottekimase, have not yet brought it.
Motte-no-hoka モッテノホカ 以外 Unusual, extraordinary, beyond what was previously supposed or imagined: - no koto, a wrong, improper thing; - ni takai, uncommonly dear.
Syn. zonjinoha.
Motto モット adv. More, still more: - oki, larger; - yoi, better; - sukoshi, still less; - hayaku or aruki, walk faster.
Mottomo モトモ最 adv. Reasonable, just, right, proper.
(2) Used as a superlative: most, in the highest degree, very: - yoroshii, the best.
(3) However, but: - go motto de gora imasu, you are certainly right, or most reasonable in what you say.
Syn. nōri, (2) wakete.
Moya モヤ母家 n. The space under the roof occupied by the roof timbers, a loft.
Moya モヤ幕 n. Fog.
Syn. kōh.
Moya モヤ Exclam.=coll. maa.
†Moya モヤ狭房 n. A temporary house in which mourners dwelt during the period of mourning.
Moya モヤ母屋 n. The main building, i.q. onoya.
Moyai,ru モヤイ労 t.v. To lash boats, or ships together; to be associated as partners: - wo -
Moyaebune モヤイブネ 労船 n. Boats lashed together.
Moyainawa モヤイナワ 労縄 n. A rope for lashing boats together.
Moyai ni モヤイ尼持合 adv. (coll.) Together, in common, in partnership; as: sumi wo - ni tsukau, to use a stick of ink in common, = nakama de.
Moyakusa モヤクサ n. Trouble, grief, sorrow, perplexity.
Moyamoya モヤモヤ ン adv. Melancholy, gloomy and troubled: - mune ga - suru.
Syn. utsu-utsu.
Moyashi モヤシ 番芽 n. Malt: mugi no — , malt made of barley.
Moyashisu-ku モヤッス令萌 (caust. of moye) To cause to sproout or germinate, to malt: mugi no moyasu, to malt barley, or cause it to sprout.
Moye-ruエモユール i.v. To burn: hi ga moye-ru, the fire burns; mune ga — , to burn with jealousy; moye-ru ni takagi (prov.).
Syn. TAKEU.
Moye-ruエモユール i.v. To sproout, germinate: mugi ga — , the wheat sprouts.
Syn. HATKEU, KIZAUG.
Moye-agensi-ru エモアゲンザリ燃上 i.v. To burn up in a flame, to blaze up; shiro to burnt up.
Moyekio エモエギ n. A sprouting tree, a tree full of buds or sprouts.
Moyekio エモエギ萌芽 n. A light-green color.
Moyekio エモエギ焼 Bond n. A fire-brand, a charred fagot: — ni wa hi ga teki yasui (prov.), a charred stick is easily kindled.
Syn. Moyreshi.
Moyenka エモエンカ焼草草 n. Combustible matter, anything to burn: — ga nai kara moyemenasen, as there is no more combustible matter the fire will go out.
Moyekuzu エモクズ n. Embers, cinders.
Moyeshi エモエシ n. A firebrand, — moye-kii.
Moyerisai エモエライサリ n. A firebrand.
Moye-tachi-ku エモエタチク燃立 i.v. To blaze up, to burn up.
Moye-tsuchi エモエツチ燃落 i.v. To take or catch fire, to ignite: hi wa namamaki no moye-tsuchan, green wood does not easily ignite.
Moyo エモヨウ 火用 (midari no mochiyururu) Abuse, ill-use, improper use, using for wrong purposes: kenui wo — suru, to abuse one's authority.
Moyo エモヨウ 模样 n. (coll.) The figures dyed, embroidered, or woven in cloth; condition, state, circumstances: some-moyo — ; nui-moyo — ; no kimono — ; oridashi-moyo — ; byomin no moyo ga kaasaitu, the state of the patient is different; Tokyō no — , wa ikaga, how are matters at Tokyo? rō nai no — , the internal condition of the jails.
Moyojou エモヨジュ模様変 n. Changing the plan, or purpose.
Moyori エモヨリ 萌寄寄 n. (coll.) Vicinity, neighborhood: kono — ni sukaya wa nai ka, is there a grog-shop in this neighborhood? moyori-moyori no amanurai, the soldiers of the various places in the vicinity.
Syn. KIMPER.
Moyosai エモヨサイ催 t.v. To make, prepare, form, organize, make ready; to stir up, excite: shuyen wo — , to make an entertain-
Moyosai エモヨサイ催 n. Making ready, preparation, organization: ikusa no — , preparing for war; shuyen no — , preparing for a feast.
Moyura エモユラ 暴落 n. The tinkling of gems string together on a string.
Moye エモユル See moye.
Mozy エモツ木模數 (manete tsukuru) — suru, to make in imitation; to copy.
Mozy エモツ木想 n. Wicked, impure, or disorderly thoughts; lascivious desires: — wo mire — , to have nocturnal emissions.
Mozyu エモツすぐ n. A kind of sea-weed.
Mozoro-Mozoro エモロロモロロ adv. Slowly: — ni fune wo hiku, to drag a boat slowly.
Mozeru エモツ鷲 n. The Shrike or Butcher-bird: — no huyan, the prey which the Butcherbird haunts on a tree, supposed to be in return for food borrowed from the Cuckoo.
Mozyu エモツすぐ海界 n. A kind of sea-weed.
Mozyu エモツすぐ海界 See mozo.
Mu エム Contraction of nutsu, six.
Mu エム (nashi) No, not, without, nothing, naught; used as a negative prefix: — ni nuru, to be in vain; — ni kiru, come to nothing.
Mu エム Is frequently used in ancient composition at the end of a word for ン n, the future ending of verbs, thus: min is written minu; kiku, kikanu.
Mu エム Interj. of assent to a question: — to kotaeru.
Mu エム See as mi.
Mubai エムバイ t.v. Same as ubai.
Mubana エムバナ n. Same as ibara.
Mube エムべ See ube.
Mube-kazura エムベカズラ首子 n. The eunuch, Stauntonia hexaphyla.
Mubō エムボ無望 (omowaaru) Unexpected, accidental; without hope, hopeless.
Mubō エムボ無常 (hakurigoto nashi) Without consideration, rash, indiscreet, heedless: — no ikusa wo okoshite kuni wo horobou.
Munyō エムニョウ無病 (yamai-nashi) Not sick; well, healthy.
Mechakucha エメチャクチャ (coll.) Mixed, confused, jumbled together, topay-tury, pell-mell.
Mechi エメチ無智 (chiei-nashi) Unwise, foolish, stupid, ignorant: — no taishi.
Mechi エメチ腫 n. A whip: — wo utSU, to whip; — no himo, the cord on the handle of a whip to fasten it on the hand.
Syn. BEN.
Mechi-tachi-ku エメチタチク腫立 t.v. To whip, to flog, to lash: uma ni — , to whip a horse.
Syn. NUTSU.
Mechizuwak エメチズワク腫 n. A switch, rod.
Mecu エメチ木腫 (yume no uchi) In a dream, absent-minded, dreamy, visionary; fascinated, or absorbed in anything; insensi-
ble; — de iru, to be absent-minded, or insensible; — ni yo wo kurasu, to live in a dreamy state.

Syn. uchoten.

Muda うだ徒 Useless, vain, without advantage or profit, fruitless: nuda na koto, useless affair; nuda hote wo oru, to labor in vain; nuda bito, one who has nothing to do.

Syn. dame, muketsi, itazura.

Mudazunye うだぞ恥 徒費 n. (coll.) Useless expense, waste: — ga じ, much useless expense.

Mudouto うだて徒食 n. (coll.) One who eats but does not labor, a useless consumer, a drone; eating between meals.

Muda 吾々徒 adv. (coll.) Uselessly, vainly, unprofitably.

Syn. munashike, itazura ni.

MUFUMETSU うふんべ分無分別 Without judgment or discrimination, unintelligent.

Mugai うが伐 伐 (watakushi nashi, coll.) Unselfish, impartial, not seeking one's own interest; unintentional, simple, inexperienced.

Mugaku うが苦 練 (yakumon nashi) Ignorant, unlearned, illiterate.

Syn. muchi.

Mugori うが無 罪 Without polite accomplishments, ignorant, unlearned; knowing no business.

Mugen うが無限 (kagiri nashi) Boundless, illimitable, infinite, profound: — sekinin, unlimited obligation.

Mugen うが無限 (kagiri nashi) n. Eternity: — na, eternal, endless.

Muge 吾々無 下 (kore yori shimo nashi) adv. Nothing lower, very lowest; in a heedless, careless manner, without thought or consideration: — iyashiki hito ni wa araru, he is not the most vulgar of men; — itowa wo idasu.

Mugai うが彫 n. Barley, wheat: みぬぎ, barley; こむぎ, wheat; — no nogi, the beard of wheat.

Mugari うがき彫刻 n. The fourth month, or wheat harvest.

Mugai-dake うがき大麦島 n. A wheatfield.

Mugishichi うがしち食飯 (baku-han) n. Food made of boiled barley.

†Muginawa うが之哈 n. Vermicelli; i.e. somen.

†Mugiosuki うがいすき n. A rolling-pin; i.e. membo.

Mugisukuri うがいすくろ n. A bamboo or rattan strainer in the shape of a ladle.

Mugiwara うがわラ 窦得 n. Wheat straw; — saiku, articles made of straw.

Mugiwari-meshi うがわリ麺 麺飯 n. Food made of cracked barley mixed with rice and boiled, = hiki-wari-meshi.

Mugihiru うがひる n. An infusion of parched barley.

Mugoi うが居 无期 — ni, without ceasing, continually.

Syn. itsumado, MUGOJ, -ki-ku-shi うがイ adj. Unmerciful, without compassion or pity, barbarous, cruel: mugoi me ni ou, to meet with cruel treatment.

Syn. hidoi, tsubari, narakennai.

Mugomuoo うがもお adv. The motion of the mouth in eating or in speaking: kuchi wo — suru.

Mugon うがお 無言 (kotoba nashi) Silent, having nothing to say: — de iru.

Mugosa うがそ n. Cruelly, barbarity.

Mugotarashi-ki-0 うがたラシ adj. (coll.) Barbarous, cruel.

Mugura うが拉 産 n. The hop, Humulus japonicus; — じ, a hop garden.

Muguramocho うがラモチ土竃 n. A mole.

Mugurei-ku うがル 潮 t.v. To burrow, to dig under, to stoop and pass under, to evade the law and do by stealth: misu ni — , to dive in water.

Syn. kouru, shizukuru.

Mugurari うが利 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.

Mugyo うが義無徳 (katachi nashi) Without form or shape, inmaterial: kami wa — na mono.

Mumen うメ 无道 (kagiri nashi) Illimitable, infinite, bountless.

Syn. mugen.

Mukido うが道無道 無道 (kotonai nashi, coll.) Cruel, savage, brutal, destitute of humanity, barbarian: — na hito.

Mukitsu うメツ無筆 n. Unable to write: — no hito.

Mun うメ 無法 (nori nashi, coll.) Not conforming to rule; lawless, improper, rude.

Munron うメ隆 随 (takari somu) Rebellion, sedition, treason, conspiracy: — kou, to excite rebellion.

Muir うイ無賞 n. (Bud.) Doing nothing; a state of perfect rest or quietness, = Nirvana: — no hō, Buddhism.

Muri うリ無位 (kurai nashi) Without rank, entitled.

Muscumofu うメクモフ 無一物 Not one thing, nothing real; haurai, originally there was nothing in existence (Bud.).

Muiraka うイカ六日 n. The sixth day of the month; six days.

Muiraka うイカ六日 n. The sixth day of the month; six days.

Muiraka うイカ六日 n. The sixth day of the month; six days.

Muiraka うイカ六日 n. The sixth day of the month; six days.

Muiraka うイカ六日 n. The sixth day of the month; six days.

Muiraka うイカ六日 n. The sixth day of the month; six days.
MUKAI BUNE あかひべぐ幸雄 n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person.

MUKAI-IRE, RU あかひべぐ 初入 t.v. To go to meet and bring in, as an honored guest.

MUKAI-KAZE あかひべぐ 風 n. A head wind.

MUKAIKE あかひべく n. Nausa, sickness of stomach, = hakike.

MUKAI-MAI あかひべく 正貴 n. The true wife of the Emperor, the real queen.

MUKAI-SUBUTE あかひべぐ すぶて n. Throwing clods of earth at each other in sport, = as children.

MUKAIBI あかひべく 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.

MUKAIBUNE あかひべぐ幸雄 n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person.

MUKAIBUNE あかひべぐ 清雄 n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person.

MUKAI-IRE, RU あかひべぐ 初入 t.v. To go to meet and bring in, as an honored guest.

MUKAI-KAZE あかひべぐ 風 n. A head wind.

MUKAIKUKE あかひべく n. Nausa, sickness of stomach, = hakike.

MUKAIKE あかひべく n. Nausa, sickness of stomach, = hakike.

MUKAI-MAI あかひべく 正貴 n. The true wife of the Emperor, the real queen.

MUKAI-SUBUTE あかひべぐ すぶて n. Throwing clods of earth at each other in sport, = as children.

MUKAIBI あかひべく 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.

MUKAIBUNE あかひべぐ幸雄 n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person.

MUKAI-IRE, RU あかひべぐ 初入 t.v. To go to meet and bring in, as an honored guest.

MUKAI-KAZE あかひべぐ 風 n. A head wind.

MUKAIKE あかひべく n. Nausa, sickness of stomach, = hakike.

MUKAI-MAI あかひべく 正貴 n. The true wife of the Emperor, the real queen.

MUKAI-SUBUTE あかひべぐ すぶて n. Throwing clods of earth at each other in sport, = as children.

MUKAIBI あかひべく 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.

MUKAIBUNE あかひべぐ幸雄 n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person.

MUKAI-IRE, RU あかひべぐ 初入 t.v. To go to meet and bring in, as an honored guest.

MUKAI-KAZE あかひべぐ 風 n. A head wind.

MUKAIKE あかひべく n. Nausa, sickness of stomach, = hakike.

MUKAI-MAI あかひべく 正貴 n. The true wife of the Emperor, the real queen.

MUKAI-SUBUTE あかひべぐ すぶて n. Throwing clods of earth at each other in sport, = as children.

MUKAIBI あかひべく 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.

MUKAIBUNE あかひべぐ幸雄 n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person.

MUKAI-IRE, RU あかひべぐ 初入 t.v. To go to meet and bring in, as an honored guest.

MUKAI-KAZE あかひべぐ 風 n. A head wind.

MUKAIKE あかひべく n. Nausa, sickness of stomach, = hakike.

MUKAI-MAI あかひべく 正貴 n. The true wife of the Emperor, the real queen.

MUKAI-SUBUTE あかひべぐ すぶて n. Throwing clods of earth at each other in sport, = as children.

MUKAIBI あかひべく 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.
MUK

420

**MUK**

| Syll.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKÉRU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKÉI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKKÉI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKKÉKARE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKKEN-JOORU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKABARE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKI-AL-AU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKIDASHI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKDASHI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKIJUCHI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKU-KI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKURI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKO-DÓHSHI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKOGANE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKOGASHI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKOKAGE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKOJUNÉ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKÓ-KURO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKO-SUKE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKUSÔ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKUDON</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKUGE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKUYU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUKU-TO</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MUKI-MOCHI 毛イモチ 鳥飼 n. The Chinese myrtle.

MUKU-INU 毛イヌ 狗 n. A shaggy dog.

MUKUMEKU-KU 毛クメク 毛 i.v. To crawl as a worm; to move up and down like the crawling of a caterpillar.

Syn. GOOMEKU.

MUKUMI-NII 毛ミイ 鳥 n. To be bolted, swollen, puffed up; to be dropical: ne sugite kao ga mukunda, his face is bolted with too much sleep.

Syn. HAREKU.

MUKUMUKU 毛ミク 毛 - suru, to move as by something moving underneath, as a quill when a person sleeping under it moves.

MUKURE-NII 毛クレ 剁 i.v. (coll.) Peeled; skinned; bare: kawa ga mukureta, the skin is off; yogi ga mukurete haze wo hikinashita, the bed clothes got off and I caught a cold.

Syn. HAGERUKU, HAGU.

MUKURENII 毛レン 噛花子 The name of a tree, Soap-berry, same as mokuruyi.

MUKURU-NII 毛クル 剁 t.v. To strip off, take off a covering: futon wo —, to strip off a quilt.

Syn. MUKUKE, HAGU.

MUKURI 毛クリ 木 n. The ancient name for Mongolia, same as moko.

MUKURO 毛クロ 森 n. The body; a corpse.

Syn. SHIGAAT.

MUKUTSUKE 毛クツケ 貓 n. Beard, i.q. hige.

MUKUTSUKE-KU-KU-SHI 毛クツケ 猫 adj. (coll.)

Hairly and coarse, low, vulgar, and dirty: mukutsukeki otoko.

Syn. MUKOTSUKE NA.

MUKUTE 毛クテ 無垢衣 n. Pure white clothes, lined with the same material as the outside.

Syn. SHIRIOMUKU.

MUKUTURU = 毛クル See mukui.

MUKUWAN 毛ワン 末官 Without office.

MUKYO 毛キヨ 末霊 (kagiri nashi) Illimitable, boundless, eternal.

MUKYO 毛キヨ 無霊 (kiwami nashi) Endless, inexhaustible, eternal: kō mei wo — ni tutaeru; — waru koto tamaki no hashi naki ga gotoshi, eternal like a ring that has no end.

MUKYU 毛キュ 黒線 n. Without wages, without pay: — de tsutarum, to serve without receiving wages.

MAMA ママ 鳥 (more correctly written uma) n. A horse.

M'MAKU-BU マブル 生 See mamaru.

M'MARETSUKI マレツキ 性質 See umaretsuki.

M'ME メ梅 See eme.

M'MOY ムギ n. Grandson; the person who stands back-horse, i.q. mago.

MEMI メミ 無名 (na nashi) Nameless; anonymous; without the maker's name inscribed on it; without cause or reason: — no katana; — no ikusa; — no tegami.

MEMI メミ 味 (oijinai nashi) Without taste; tasteless; insipid; dull; flat; wanting in pleasing qualities.

MUKON ムコン 豚鼓 Without a crest or coat of arms: — no kami-shiwa kite haka ye mairu.

MUMERI ムメリ 無肉 Same as momoke.

MUMYO ムミョ 末照 (hikari nashi) Not clear; obscure: — no yami, stygian darkness (Bud.) = illusion, taking the illusive phenomena of this world for realities (e).

MUNA-ATE ムナア 头当 n. A breast-plate, i.q. mune-ate.

MUNABONE ムナボネ 胸当 n. The breast-bone, sternum, = kyōkotsu.

MUNA-FUDA ムナフラ 椅背 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.

MUNAKAI ムナカイ to which the saddle is attached to prevent it from slipping back.

MUNAGAWARA ムナガワラ 槓氏 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 椅 n. The ridge-pole of a roof.

MUNAGURA ムナグラ 胸當 n. The breast of a coat: — wo toru, to seize a person by the breast of his coat; to collar: = muna-ita.

MUNAGURUMA ムナグラマ An empty wagon.

MUNAIHO ムナイホ 胸毛 n. The hair on the breast.

MUNAI ムナ伊 n. An eel, i.q. unagi.

MUNAI ムナ井 n. Living alone, being alone: — shite tsuki ni naru, to be alone and sing to the moon.

MUNAI-ITA ムナイイタ 胸板 n. The breast-bone, sternum; breast-plate.

MUNASAKI ムナサキ 胸色 n. The pit of the stomach.

MUNASHIGAI ムナシガイ 胸騒 n. Furrurbation, agitation, or commotion of mind.

MUNASHIDE ムナシデ n. Empty-handed = (korate).

MUNASHI-KU-KU-SHI ムナシケイ空 adj. Empty; vacant; void; vain; naught; useless; futile: munashiki karu, a dead body; — fune, an empty boat.

Syn. HIKI, 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.

MUNASHA ムナシャ空 n. Uselessness.

MUNATE ムナテ 空手 n. Empty-handed, i.q. mune, kRate.

MUNAWAKE ムナワケ 胸分 n. The space in the chest between the breasts; breasting or edging one's way, — as through tall grass, a crowd, etc.

MUNAZANYO ムナザヨ 腰算用 n. Mental calculation, plan = munazumori.

MUNAZUKAI ムナズカイ 腰寒 n. An uneasiness or stoppage in the chest; care, anxiety, trouble.
MUNAZUMORI  ヌナムオリ 聡察 n. Reckoning or estimating in the mind, mental arithmetic.
Mune  むね n. The breast, front of the chest, pit of the stomach. The breast as the seat of the affections, heart, mind.
The important or principal point, or meaning; the design, object, intention, reason, will, decree, order, command: — ga itai, the breast pains; — ga warui, to feel sick at the stomach; — ga yakaru, to feel a burning in the pit of the stomach; — wo kogasu, burn with jealousy, or feel ardently; — wo hiyau, to be terrified; — to suru, to make it the principal object; — ni te wo oku, to put the hand on the breast, in alarm; — ga hiraku, mind is relieved of anxiety; — ga tsuberu, heartbroken (with grief); chichi no — ni shitagau, to obey the will of the father.
Mune  むね 梟 n. The ridge of a roof.
Mune  むね 薙 n. The back of a sword, knife, comb, etc.; kotama no —.
Mune-age  むねアゲ 梟上 n. The celebration made by the workmen on completing the setting up of the frame of a house.
Mune-ate  むねアテ i.q. muna-ate.
Munekashiribori  むねハシリビ図 n. Agitation, mental anxiety or trouble.
Munekoshigai  むねクロシギ n. The golden plover.
Munekuso  むねクス n. (coll.) The feelings, spirits, temper: — ga waruku natta.
Munemuneshiki-ru-hiti  むねムシキキ ルヒト adj. Principal, chief, most prominent.
Munen  むね恩念 n. (coll.) Regret, sorrow, disappointment; exasperation, irritation: — ni omou, to feel regret.
Muneto  むね徒宗徒 n. The principal, or chief among vassals: — no mono.
Muni  むん二 無二 (futatsu nashi) Having no equal, no other like: — no tomotodachi, most intimate friend; — muzan ni, pell-mell, confusedly and violently, regardless of order.
Munmun  むんもん 元も adv. (coll.) Feeling sick at the stomach, nausea (med.).
Munō  むなの 無能 Without ability or skill; unskilful, bungling: — no hito.
Mura  むら 村 n. A small district of country, the subdivision of a kōri or county, a village.
Mura  むら n. Clustered, or in spots; not even, irregular: — iro ni — ga dekita, the color is not even (here deep, there light); — ni ni — no nai hito, a person of even temper; — shoku ni — ga aru, to have an irregular appetite; — no nai yō ni somete kudasare, dye it so that the color will be even; — murago, spotted in color, not evenly dyed.
Mura  むら 亀 n. A numeral for pieces of cloth, i.e. hiki: kuzu futa mura, two pieces of silk.
Mura  むら 群 Used only in comp: —cluster, flock, group: — tori, a flock of birds; — ogyi, a cluster of reeds; — semio no — goe, the noise of many cicadas; — bachi, a swarm of bees.
Mura  むら 梟立 n. Standing in clusters: matsu no —, a cluster of pines.
MURI NI ムリ無理 adv. (coll.) By force or compulsion; by violence; unjustly, unreasonably, against the will: muri-nutai-ni, id.

MURISOKU ムリ相無利息 Without interest (of money): — de kane wo kariru.

Muro ムロ 室 n. A room, an oven, cave, cellar; a chamber dug in the ground for preserving vegetables; hot-house: ki-muro, ice house.

Murajj ムラダ n. A kind of Scad or Horse Mackerel, species of Caranx.

Mure ムレ 無願 Without wages, salary, or support from government: — no ronin.

Muron ムロン無論 i.q. nochiron.

Mure ムレ無類 (tagui nashi) Without an equal, or the like; matchless, unique, without comparison.

Muryo ムリョ無量 (hakari nashi) Innumerable, immeasurable, infinite.

Syn. MUKKAN, KOGIRINAKI.

Muryo ムレ無料 Without expense, or charge: — kanatsu, a free ticket or pass.

Muryo ムレ無賣 (tanoshimi nashi) Without pleasure, unhappy, without enjoyment: — ni oru; — ni yo wataru.

Muryoku ムリョ無力 (chikara nashi) Unable from want of money; poor, impunevous: — de kawar eru.

Musabon ムサボン t.v. To covet, to desire inordinately, to be greedy of, last after; to take unjustly, to aspire after: — ri wo — , to thist after gain.

Syn. YOKUBARU, UBI, KASUMERU.

Musai ムサイ無才 (tsukai nashi) Wireless, cellibate: — de kurasu.

Musai ムサイ無才 Without natural talent or ability: — no hito.

Syn. OBOKA, OU.

Musai・キーユーキ ムサイ随 adj. (coll.) Dirty, filthy, nasty, low, indecent, mean, vile: — ie. Syn. KIYANARASHI.

Musakurashi・キーユーク ムサクラシ随隨 adj. Dirty and mean: slovenly, filthy, nasty.

Musaka ムサカ adv. Confused, topeyturvy, distracted, vexed, disturbed: ki ga — shite tamaranai, he was perplexed beyond endurance.


Musen ムセン 黑模 (sugaii nashi) Without employment, or work: — no tami; — no to atsumarare zo ku u no naru.

Musan ムサン 黒算 Ignorant of arithmetic, without judgment, without number, innumerable.

Musanko ムサンゴ adv. In a hurried and confused manner, without reflection or discrimination: gunzei ga — nigeru, the army fled helter-skelter.

Syn. YATARA, YAMIRUKO.

Musabari ムサバリ鼠鼠 n. A kind of large bird, a flying squirrel.

Musashi ムサシ 狩鼠 n. A kind of game in which checkers are used.

Muse・ル ムセ 華 i.v. To mould, to be nasty, to be heated by fermenting, to be fermented.

Muse・ル ムセ 禁 i.v. To choke, to strangle and cough by something getting into the larynx: kemuri ni musueru, to be choked with smoke; hokori de —.

Musen・ル ムセ 亨 i.v. To be choked, strangled, as by something getting into the throat, to sob: namida ni —.

Muskei ムセイ黙 ALLOWED. No unjust punishment, punishment for a crime which one is innocent: — ni au.


Muskei・ル ムセイ黙 i.v. To be choked or strangled, stifled; to sob: kemuri ni —, choked by the smoke.

Musha ムシヤ武者 n. A soldier, warrior.

Syn. TSWAMONO, MONONOFU, BUSHI.

Musharitsuki・ル ムシヤリツク (coll.) i.q. mushiritsuki.

Mc-shabetsu ムシヤベツ無差別 No difference, the same, alike, not discriminating.

Musha-kusha ムシヤクシヤ adv. i.q. musakusa.

Mushi・ウ Mechanical. With care; by compulsion.

Mushi・ウ ムシ庸 adj. To cook by steaming; to steam; to foment; to vaporize: kome wo mushi, to steam rice; haraemono wo —, to foment a boil. Syn. FUKARU, ATATAMERU.

Mushi ムシ虫 n. Insects, worms, bugs; pains in the bowels—supposed to be caused by worms: — ga shiraseru, something told me, or I felt as if: jokisen ga kyō kovareta so da ga noritaka nakatta no wa maitaku mushi ga shiraseta no de aru darō; — ga tewita, to be attacked by insects (as clothes kept in a box).

Mushi ムシ虫 (watatokashi nashi) Uceelfish; not seeking one's own interest more than that of others; disinterested.

Mushi・ウ ムシ虫 n. A decayed or carious tooth. 虫食 A worm-eaten leaf: — wo nuku, to extract a carious tooth.

Mushi・ウ ムシ虫 n. Worm-eaten; moth-eaten.

Mushibami・ム ムシバ ス i.v. To be worm-eaten.

Mushi・ウ ムシ虫 n. Drying so as not to be injured by insects.

Mushidotaru ムシドタル n. A glowworm.

Mushibumusa ムシブムスマ n. Thickly wadded night-gown.

Mushigouchi ムシグリ n. Fomentation.

Mushi・ウ ムシ虫 n. A kind of sweet cake.

Mushikamera ムシカメバ n. A decayed tooth.

Mushikke ムシッケ 虫食 n. The appearance of having worms, as in children; the pains that precede child-birth: — zuku, sick with worms.

Mushi・ウ ムシ虫虫 Ignorant, without knowledge. Syn. MECHI.

Mushi ムシ虫色 (iro nashi) n. Colorless.

Mushoku むしょく色 n.
Mutsu トセ 六年 (roku nen) Six years.

Mutsu トセ 六:— doki, six o'clock; kurimatsu, six o'clock in the evening; ake-mutsu, six in the morning.

Syn. hoku.

Mutsu ムツ 離 N. A kind of fish.

Mutsu ムツ ヌ N. Affection, intimacy, love, friendship: fubo no — wo hiki-hanatu, to destroy parental affection.

Mutsu-gata ムツカタリ N. Friendly.

Mutsu-monogatari ムツモノガタリ 聆: An affectionate conversation, as between husband and wife.

Mutsukai ムツカイ V. To be peevish, cross, ill-tempered.

Mutsukashi-ki ムツカシキ腫 adv. Dirty, unclean; troublesome, annoying; disgusting; dismal, lonely and inspiring fear.

Mutsuki ムツキ 六月 Six months.

Mutsuki ムツキ n. A diaper worn by infants; also clothes in which new-born infants are dressed.

Syn. shimeishi.

Mutsuki ムツキ 正月 n. The first month.

Syn. shogatsu.

Mutsukai-ki ムツカイキ adj. Friendly, amiable, harmonious, on good terms: mutsukajiku nai, unfriendly, without harmony.

Syn. shitashii, naka ga yoi.


Mutsumi ムツム n. i.v. To be friendly, harmonious, affectionate: onna no shō wa mutumi yasuku.

Mutsunohana ムツノハナ n. (poet.) Snow-flake of six picula = yuki; a kind of confectionery.

Mutsukochi ムツウコシ adj. Having six fingers.

Mutsuke ムツケ n. i.v. To act in an affectionate manner.

Mutsuki ムツキ adj. (coll.) Quiet, sedate in manner, taciturn: — shite iru hito.

Mutsuki ムツキ n. adj. (fun-zen adv.) To flash up, flare up, as with sudden anger; in an angry manner.

Syn. mukaraba.

Mutsukabu ムツカブ 名 the state or degree of difficulty or hardness.


Mutsu to ムツト 無手 adv. Used in the phrase: mutsu to kumzu, to seize each other suddenly and violently, as wrestlers.

Myakkwan ミヤククワン 肛管 n. The blood-vessels.

Myaku ミヤク 脈 n. A blood-vessel, the pulse: — wo miru, to feel the pulse.

Myo ミョ妙 Admiring, excellent, remarkable, wonderful, mysterious; (coll.) strange, odd: — naru.


Myōban ミョーバン 明鏡 n. To-morrow evening. Syn. asu no ban.

Myō-batsu ミョバツ 笑罰 n. Divine retribution, or punishment: genze nite — wo komaru, to be punished in the present world.

Muyen no shujō wa doshigatachi, those who have no affinity (with the Buddhist faith), i.e. unbelievers, cannot be saved; muyen ni hodosou, to bestow alms to a stranger.

Myoyen ミオン 無相 n. Anthracite coal.

Myō ミョ 無用 (mochiru koto nashi) Useless, not needed, not necessary, without business; used also as an imperative, do not, cannot, must not: — wa mon, a useless thing; kono tokora gomi suture koto —, throwing rubbish here is forbidden.

Muyoku ミョク無欲 Not covetous, without irregular desires, unselfish; gō-yoku wa — ni nitari, inordinate avarice is like unselfishness (prov.).

Myuka ミユカ Same as mukia.

Muzai ムザイ 無誤 (tsumi nashi) Without crime, without sin; not guilty, innocent.

Syn. mitsutsu.

Muzamure to ムザムト 無積 adv. (coll.) Without opposition, easily: — to kane wo hito ni torareru.

Muzan ムザン 無残 Cruel, without pity or compassion, barbarous, pitiful: muzan ga, how cruel! what a pity!

Syn. muzui, hidori.

Muzeki ムゼキ 黑漆 Untaxed.

Muzō ムゾウ 無造 (coll.) Not difficult, easy; without formality.

Muzugai-ki ムザガイキ adj. Itching, tickling; a sensation like that made by the crawling of insects over the skin.

Muzukari ムサカ里 嬉 i.v. To be hard to please, impatient, peevish, cross: kodomo ga —, the child frets.

Muzukashii-ki イーク adj. 黒髪 Six adj. Difficult, hard to do; troublesome: byoki ga —, the disease is incurable; — hito, a person hard to deal with, or please; muzukashiku nai, not difficult; muzukashigai shiraimasu, it is difficult; muzukashikarazu, not hard.

Syn. katai, mendō.

Muzukashisa ムサクシサ 昙者 n. The state or degree of difficulty or hardness.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MYOCHÔ みようちゅ 明朝 n.</th>
<th>MYOKWAN みようかん 宛宛 n.</th>
<th>Officers who have the management of Hades.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYN. ASU NO ASA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔDAI みようだい 名代 n.</td>
<td>MYÔMOKU みようもく 名目</td>
<td>Name, title, designation, pretext: －wo karu, to borrow the name of another, to transact any business in his name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A substitute, representative, deputy, proxy, agent: －suri; －wo tateru.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SYN. NAMATE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. KAWARI, DAININ, DAIKI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔDA みようだ 罪咎 n.</td>
<td>MYÔMIYOCHÔ みようみよ ちゅ 明朝 星日 adv.</td>
<td>Two days after to-morrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A kind of plant, Zingiber mioga.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SYN. SHIRATTE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔDA みようだ 暴怒 n.</td>
<td>MYÔNEN みようねん 明年</td>
<td>Next year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The help or benefactions of heaven, favor, grace; thanks for favors, gratitude: tendô no －, the blessings of heaven; myôga kiru, money presented as a thank offering or in acknowledgment of some favor; inochi myôga no hito, one whose life is saved from great danger, or whose life has always been fortunate; －shiramu, ungrateful; －ni tsukiru; －ni amaru, undeserving.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SYN. RAIKEN, AKURU TOSHI, YOKUKEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔOCHÔ みようちょう 名誌</td>
<td>MYÔNÔCHI みようにち 明日 adv.</td>
<td>To-morrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name, title, appellation: rokuii no －, the name composed of six characters, viz., na-mu-a-mi-da-buteu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SYN. ASU, ASHIITA, AKURUKI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔÔNÔCHI みようのにち 明後日 adv.</td>
<td>MYÔKI みようき 名利 (na to ri) n.</td>
<td>Reputation and gain, fame and profit: －no tame ni kokoro ga kuramu, his mind is debased for the sake of reputation and gain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day after to-morrow.</td>
<td></td>
<td>MYÔNÔCHI みようにち 明日 adv. To-morrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN. ASATTE.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔÔCHI みようちゅ 名号</td>
<td>MYÔNIYOTE みようにやつ 星日</td>
<td>To-morrow evening: －asu no haru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name; title, appellation: rokuii no －, the name composed of six characters, viz., na-mu-a-mi-da-buteu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>MYÔKEKI みようけき 星夕 n. To-morrow evening: －asu no haru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY NAME.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔÔCHI みようちゅ 名号</td>
<td>MYÔSHUN みようしゅん 明春</td>
<td>Next spring: －ake no haru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The planet Venus: yoi no －, evening star; yo ake no －, the morning star.</td>
<td></td>
<td>MYÔTAN みようたん 明旦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔÔCHÔ みようちょう 名号</td>
<td>MYÔÔCHÔ みようちょう 名号</td>
<td>The name and estate of a family: －wo tsugu, to inherit the name and estate of a family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The end of life: －ni nozumu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYÔÔWA みようわ 猛火 n.</td>
<td>MYÔÔWA みようわ 猛火 n.</td>
<td>A devouring or raging fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.**

| Na + じ n. per. prob. You. | | Na + (coll. cont. of nasare) A particle affixed to the root of a verb, forming an affirmative imperative: as: kiki na, listen; koichi-ki na, come here; sō shi na, do so; o machi na, wait. |
| Na + 名 n. Name; renown, fame, reputation: －wo tsukeru, to name; －wo kaeru; －wo kudasu; －wo otosu (i.d.), to change the name; －wo toru, to get a name, become famous; －wo ushinai, to become in bad repute; －wo ageru, to get renown; －wo ureta hito, a notorious person, one well known; －wo sokonai, to injure one's good name; －aru hito, a famous person; －aru tokore, a celebrated place. | Na or Na + (coll.) An exclam.: kikitai na; sore wa na; ano na, －ne or nei. |
| Na + 類 n. Leaves of various plants, as rape, turnip, radish, cabbage, etc., boiled and used for food; greens. | Na + (coll.) A contraction of naru, affixed to words to form an attributive adjective, as: honkyu na hito, a poor man; fuki ni te, a rich house; aki-na koe, a loud voice; chitsa na ishi, a small stone. |
| Na + 集 n. Na + 聚 n. Fish, －sakana. | Na + 魚 n. Fish, －sakana. |
| Na + 助 na. A particle either prefixed, or affixed to a verb, forming the negative imperative mood: do not, don't: wakureru na, or na-wasure so, －don't forget; yuku na, or na yuki so, don't go. | Na-ate 助て 名宛 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? |
| SYN. NAKARE. | NABA 助 A contraction of naraba, used as a suffix to the root of verbs, forming a conditional word: kikinabu, if you hear; hana ga chirinabu, if the flowers fall. |
NAKAMA NA ナカマナ adj. Level, even, smooth.

NAKANAGA,–RU ナカナガナ adv. To relieve, make more tolerable; to ease, alleviate, mitigate; to comfort: michi wo —, to make a road more easy to travel; kurushimi wo onni-nadarame-nuru.

NAKARE ナカレ n. An avalanche, snow-slip: yuki-nadare, id.; yama —, a mountain slide; hito nadare, a crowd of people.

NAKARE ナカレ Gentle declivity or slope: — no chi; — michi.

NAKARE,–RU ナカレル adv. To slope gently down, incline downwards; to fall—as an avalanche; to be seized with a panic.

NAKI-ZARI,–RU ナキザリ adv. To be famous, celebrated.

NAKE ナケ n. A pot, kettle: — no tuuru, the handle of a pot; — zuuru, a pot-handle.

NAKETA ナケタ n. A pot-lid.

NAKETE ナケテ In general, commonly, usually, ordinary: — no yo no hito ni sugyertaru niono, one who is superior to the common run of men.

SYN. sōtai, tōrei.

NAKEDEN ナケデ n. Small iron cash.

SYN. bita, or hitasen.

NAKEDZURI ナケデツリ n. A species of crane.

NAIKASHI,–SU ナイカツシ令態 (caust. of nabiikun) To cause to bend, bow, lean, incline, yield, obey, or to comply with some power or influence; to make wave or flutter: kaze ga ino wa nobikashu, the wind makes the rice to bend or wave; hata wo kaze ni nabikasu, to make the flag flutter in the wind; hito wo kakorovo —, to make the minds of people to obey.

SYN. i,–RU ナイケデル 慣 i.v. To bend, lean, or incline in the direction of something moving; to wave or flutter; to yield, comply, submit, or obey: kaze ni nabikeru kemuri, the smoke obeying the direction of the wind.

SYN. gatō suru, chōkō suru, rōzuru.

NAKIBURI-KIRI,–RU ナキブリキリ 撮り i.v. To kill by inches, to torture by death by cutting the body to pieces.

NAKIBURI-KOROSHII,–SU ナキブリコスス 捨殺 i.v. To kill by a slow death, by torture, inflicting various cruelties: neko ga nezumi wo noburi-goroshi ni suru.

NAKU ナク洋瀨 Ocean or sea having a strong current: -nada; soto-nada; uchi-nada, inland sea.

SYN. suki, mitsuki.

NAKAI ナカイ名代 (coll.) Celebrated, famous: Tōkyō no — mono, a famous production of Tōkyō.

SYN. natte.

NAKAIMEN ナカイメン名門 n. Introducing one’s self by calling out one’s name.

NAKAKAI,–KI-KU-SHI ナカカイ高名 adj. Celebrated, famous, distinguished, having a great name or reputation: nadakai gakusha, a celebrated scholar.

NAKAME,–RU ナカメる i.v. To soothe, appease, pacify, quiet, tranquilize, console. To mitigate or lessen,—a punishment: ikari wo —, to appease anger; tmumi wo —, to mitigate the punishment of a crime.

SYN. nagusamureru, nagomureru, yurumeru.

NAKARAKA NA ナカラカナ adj. Level, even, smooth.

NAKARAME,–RU ナカラマーレ adv. To relieve, make more tolerable; to ease, alleviate, mitigate; to comfort: michi wo —, to make a road more easy to travel; kurushimi wo onni-nadarame-nuru.

NAKARARE ナカレ n. An avalanche, snow-slip: yuki-nadare, id.; yama —, a mountain slide; hito nadare, a crowd of people.

NAKARARE ナカレ Gentle declivity or slope: — no chi; — michi.

NAKARARE,–RU ナカレル adv. To slope gently down, incline downwards; to fall—as an avalanche; to be seized with a panic.

NAKARASARI,–RU ナカーラスリ adv. To be famous, celebrated.

NAKE ナケ A neg. suffix to verbs, — without: karenade toshi wo furu, to endure a long time without withering.

NAKE ナケ n. A broom; i.q. hoki.

NAKE,–RU ナケル t.v. To stroke, to rub gently with the hand, to smooth; to console, pacify quiet: kodomo no atama wo —, to stroke a child’s head; hige wo —, to stroke the beard, to flatten.

NAKE-AGE,–RU ナケアゲル 撮上 t.v. To stroke or rub upward or against the grain: kami wo —.

NAKEBI ナケビり撫新 n. Cutting down by a sweeping blow, mowing down: kataba-yori — ni se, I will mow you down one rank after another.

NAKE-MONO ナケモノ n. A playingthing, or something to smooth and play with.

NAKE-MONO ナケモノ撫物 n. Paper ent 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 natsubarai, or nagashi, and performed on the last day of summer.

NAKEDSHIKO ナクデシヒ撫兄 n. A pink, Dianthus superbus.

SYN. tokonatsku, neri-chiku.

NAKTUKU,–RU ナクトク撫着 t.v. To comb, rub, stroke, smooth: kumi wo —, to smooth the hair.

NAKETUKUROI,–RU ナクトクロフ t.v. To comb and dress, — as the hair.

NAKE ナケ And so on, et cetera; such like, or others of the kind; sometimes a plural particle: ki kusa nado ga kureta, the trees, grass and such like things are withered; wa-takushi nado wo shitta koto wa nai, I or the like know nothing about it.

SYN. ra, to.

NAKE ナケ +f Why, for what reason.

SYN. NADOTTE, NAZE.


SYN. NANSU, NAZE, NADO.
NAGA-NAGA ナガナガ 長長 adv. A long time, very long: — no byōki, a very long sickness.
Syn. HIRASHIKU.

NAGANARI ナガナリ n. Crying long, weeping long; singing long, as a bird.

†NAGA-NAKI-DORI ナガキドリ n. A cock.

NAGA-NOBI ナガノビ 長弁 n. The length to which anything is extended; the long dimensions, as of a road, house, canal, etc.; long delay, or postponement.

NAGARA ナガラ 長 adv. While, during, at the same time that; although, notwithstanding; together; hana wo mi nagara aruku, to walk while looking at the flowers; ane ga furi nagara hi ga tenu, while it is raining the sun shines; hubakuri nagara, while feeling backward, or feel it to be impolite, — used apologetically: shikashi nagara, while it is so, but, nevertheless; futari nagara, both together; umare nagara no katawa mono, a cripple from his birth; kaze tai-boku wo ne nagara ni fuki-nuku, the wind blew the big trees out by the roots.

NAGARE- RU ナガレル 生存 i.v. To be alive, to live, continue in life; oya ga mada nagare-te oru, parents are still living; kono yo ni —, to live in the world.
Syn. ZOMMI.

NAGARAKU ナガラク adv. A long time, i.q. nagaku: — wasuraimashita, have been a long time sick.

NAGARE- RU ナガレル 流 i.v. To flow; to move, pass, or run, as a fluid; to be adrift or carried by the current; to be forfeited, as a pawn, to miscarry; misu ga —, the water flows; shichi ga —, the article pledged at a pawnbroker's can no longer be redeemed; funi ga —, the boat is adrift; ko ga —, to have a miscarriage; nagare-dama, a stray ball; hi ga —, the coals are reduced to ashes; ro ga —, the tallow (of a candle) runs down.

NAGARE ナガレ 流 n. A current, a stream; lineage, race; numeral for flags, streamers: misu no —, a stream of water; hata hito —, one flag; nagare no mi, a prostitute; — no onna, id.; — ni natta, to let fall through, to let go unfulfilled, to forfeit; yaku-soku ga nagare ni natta; — wo kunite minamoto wo shiru (prov).

NAGARE-BUNE ナガレブネ 流船 n. A boat or ship drifting about.

NAGARE-WATARI- RU ナガレワタリ 流渡 i.v. To float or drift across with the current.

NAGAREYA ナガレヤ 流矢 n. A random shot, of an arrow; a stray arrow.

NAGAREYE ナガレイ 流矢 n. The bay at the mouth of a river.

NAGARE- RU ナガレル 流 i.v. Miscarriage, abortion.
Syn. BYO-GAN, HANSAI.

NAGASA ナガサ 長 n. The length: — wa iku shaku, how many feet long?

NAGASARE- RU ナガサレル 脱流 (pass. of nagashiru) To be floated, or drifted by a current.

A 流れ To be transported, or exiled: shima ni —, exiled to some island for crime.
NAGASHI ナガシ n. A long sword.
NAGASHASHI, -KI-KU ナガシシ adj. (coll.) Long and tedious; *kata, lengthy.
NAGATE ナガテ 長手 n. Oblong: — *kata, oblong shape.
NAGAIE ナガエ 長柄 n. The shaft of a carriage.
NAGASU ナガサ n. A large whale.
NAGASA ナガサ n. A large piece of poetry; a poem; a kind of lyric poetry or song.
NAGAVARA ナガラ 長屋 n. A block of houses, a long row of houses under one roof; barracks.
NAGAWA ナガワ 長狭 n. The shaft of a spear, handle of an umbrella, a long handle.
NAGAO OR NAGA-ZASHI ナガシ 長筆 n. A long visit from a guest; staying long at an entertainment: — wo suru: — *chiza.
NAGAMUKAI ナガムキ n. Long service, constantly on duty without relief.
NAGAMUKI ナガミキ 長月 n. The long month, i.e. ninth month (o.c.), October.
NAGA ナガ (1) Disappear; (2) not having the appearance of, does not look like; (3) careless; (4) trivial: *kurenaba *hana no kage kawa, am I like the shadow of a flower which disappears at sundown? *chikara no nishi, does not look like a strong man; — *fudesukai, careless writing; — *susabi, trivial amusement.
NAGARE ナガレ 投て t.v. To throw, cast, fling, pitch, toss, hurl: *ishi wo —, to throw a stone; *mi wo —, to cast one's self into the water, to commit suicide.
Syn.: *hō, *tō.
NAOYARI Ｎアヨリ 投標 n. A javelin, or short spear used by throwing.

NAOYARI Ｎアヨリ 投唾 n. To let alone, neglect, cast aside, give up: — ni suru, or — white oku.

NAO Ｎア O 竹拍 A kind of tree, the Podo-carpus nagei.

NAO, -NU Ｎアノ t.v. To mow, to cut with a sweep: kuma, ine, ngi nado wo nage.

NAO, -NU Ｎアノ t.v. To clear away by mowing.

NAGUSA Ｎアゴサ 續 n. A beach, shore.

Syn. SHIZUKA.

†NAGO Ｎアゴ A daughter, －mune.

NAGOKI, -KU-SHI Ｎアゴキ ad. Calm, still, quiet, serene, tranquil.

Syn. SHIZUKA.

NAGOKI, -KU-SHI Ｎアゴキ ad. To propitiate, appease: kami wo — to propitiate the kami.

Syn. NADAMERU.

NAGOMI, -MU Ｎアゴミ i.v. To become calm, still, to become tranquil: nami kaze ga —.

NAGORI Ｎアゴリ 風波 n. (cont. of nami 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, vestiges, ruins: nukashi no —, the vestiges of antiquity: — wo oshimu, to loath to part; nagori no koto, parting words: kyo no yo —.

Syn. WAKARE, RIBETSU.

†NAGORO Ｎアゴロ n. A great wave, billow: — nai takashi teto kogi-modoru.

NAGOSHI Ｎアゴシ 夏越 (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.

NAGOTAKA Ｎアゴタカ adj. Calm, tranquil, still.

Syn. SHIZUKA.

NAGU Ｎアグ See nagi.

NAORU, -NU Ｎアオル i.v. To glance off, slip off, as an arrow: ya ga nagureta, the arrow has glanced off.

Syn. SORERU.

NAORUMONO Ｎアオルモノ 落著 n. Unsalable goods.

NAORU, -NU Ｎアオル 落 t.v. (coll.) To beat, strike: hito wo —, to strike a man; naguri-taon, to knock down.

Syn. TSU, BUTSU, TATAKU.

NAOURA Ｎアオーラ n. Diversion, amusement.

NAOUSAME Ｎアオサメ n. Comfort, consolation, solace.

NAOUSAME, -RU Ｎアオサメヲ耐 t.v. To cheer, refresh; to console, to comfort, to soothe, pacify, appease, to call: hana wo mitte ki wo —, to cheer one's self by looking at flowers.

NAOUSAMU Ｎアオサム n. Amusement, diversion, recreation, sport, pastime, fun: —, fine sport.

NAOUSAMU, -RU Ｎアオサムヲ耐 i.v. To cheer, amuse, divert one's self; to banter: oona wo — to indulge one's passion with women.

NAOWASHIKI, -KU Ｎアオハシキ adj. Having a pretty name, famous: — tokoro.

†NAOUTA Ｎアウタ 投箭 n. An arrow that was thrown; a dart, javelin.

NAI Ｎイ adv. (proxim.) Yes.

†NAI Ｎイ 地震 n. Earthquake: — fu, there is an —.

Syn. JISHIN.

NAI, -AI, -NU Ｎイ綱 t.v. To twist a rope: nawa wo nuu, to make a rope; dorobo wo mite nawa wo nai (prov.), to make a rope after one sees the thief.

NAI, -KI-KU-SHI Ｎイ無 adj 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, is it not that there is none, or it is not that I have none; nai nara nukute wo yoi, if there is none, very well; nai nara de ii, it's; nai mono hoshia, 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 shinor arasu, it is not that there is none; nukute kanawawan mono, a thing one can't do without, necessary; nukute wa ike-nai, must have, indispensable, can't do without; so de wa nukatta, it was not so; naku suru, to cause not to be, to destroy, to lose; kikoi wo naku suru, to exhaust the air; kane wo naku suru, to lose one's money; naku-niraimashita, is dead (coll.)

NAI Ｎイ 内実 n. Inner part.

NAIHEX Ｎアイヘックス 内実 (coll.) Secret, private, not public: — de suuwa, to settle a matter privately; — ni suru, to do privately, to keep secret.

Syn. NAISHO, HISOKA.

NAIBETSU Ｎアイベツ内府 n. (coll.) A picture or image of Amida kept in private houses for worship; a household god.

NAICH Ｎアイチ内帳 n. A favorite of the Emperor.

NAICHOMU Ｎアイチョム内変 n. Private command of the Emperor.

NAIDAIJIN Ｎアイダイジン内大臣 n. Formerly the name of an officer in the Mikado's court next in rank to wadaijin, one of the council of state: now Lord Keeper of the Seals.

NAIDAN Ｎアイダン 内談 (hiakku ni hanan) Private talk or conference.

NAIDEN Ｎアイデン 内典 n. The Buddhist sacred books are so called (opp. to ge-ten).
NAI ナイ 内 p. su, to become tributary.
NAIFUKU ナイフク 内蓄 n. Administering medicines, internal treatment.
NAIFUKU ナイフク 内積 (coll.) Rich, wealthy: — no nito.
NAISHIKO ナイシキ 内積 adv. Treating as of no consequence, making light of, disregarding, slightly, insultingly: hito wo — suru, to treat a person as unworthy of notice.
SYN. KIREIIBI, KARONZU.
NAIGI ナイギ 内積 n. (coll.) Wife; respectful, and only used in speaking of another's wife: — sanaa. SYN. SAIKUN, NAISHITSO.
NAIKAI ナイケイ 内外 (uchi soto) Internal and external, inside and outside, within and without, private and public, domestic and foreign: kuni no — no koto, the internal and external affairs of a country.
NAIKI ナイキ 内積 n. Same as naichō.
NAIKO ナイコ 内積 n. Same as naigō.
NAI ナイ 内意 n. Private opinion, design, or intention; secret wish: — wo kita miru.
NAIKUKU ナイクク 内蓄 (coll.) A sob, — as in crying: — wo suru, to sob.
NAIJITU ナイジト 内積 adv. In reality, truly in heart.
NAI ナイ 内積 n. Real or private sentiments, opinion, or feelings, real state or condition: — wo suguru.
NAIKAKU ナイカク 内蓄 n. The privy council or cabinet composed of the heads of the several departments of state, in all members: — sūridajīn, minister president of state; — komon, adviser to the cabinet.
NAIKEN ナイケン 内見 (coll.) Looking over privately beforehand, reading or examining privately: asita no kōshaku wo — shite oku, to read over the lecture to be delivered tomorrow. SYN. SHITAMI, SHITAI-YOMI.
NAIKI ナイキ 内記 n. A secretary of the Mikado, of whom there are three; one dai-naiki, and two shō-naiki.
NAIKO ナイコ 内政 (med.) Receding or striking in an eruption: shitsu ga — shita, the itch has struck in.
NAIKO ナイコ 内積 n. Internal trouble, intestine commotion. SYN. NAIRI.
NAIKOKU ナイコク 内国 (kuni no uchi) In the country, native, domestic: — jin, a native.
NAIKWA ナイクワ 内科 n. Internal treatment of disease, as distinguished from gekwa.
NAIKAKU ナイカク 内蓄 n. (med.) Internal membrane, lining membrane: shinza —, of the heart.
NAIKEN ナイケン 内面 n. The inside surface; opp. of yuwan: hako no —.
NAIKENRO ナイケンロ 内面首 n. Home office, or department where the domestic affairs of government are transacted.
NAIKI ナイキ 内積 (uchi uchi) adv. (coll.) Secretly, privately, not publicly or openly; unofficial.
SYN. NAISHO-DE, MITSU-MITSU, HISOKANI.
NAIKO ナイコ 内積 n. Broken-winded—only used of horses.
NAIKAN ナイカン 内覧 n. Looking at privately or secretly.
NAIKAN ナイカン 内覧 n. Civil broil, civil war, intestine commotion, domestic trouble,—of a country or family, incest: — ga okoru.
NAIKI ナイキ 内覧 n. (San.) One of the Buddhist infernum: — no soka ni otosu.
NAIKAI ナイサイ 内積 n. (coll.) Settling a matter privately, compounding a matter, compromise: koto wo — ni suru.
NAIKAI ナイセキ 内積 Blood relations (opp. to guai-tekki).
NAIKSHAKU ナイスヤク 内積 n. (coll.) Borrowing money on account before it is due, or drawing a part of one's salary or wages before it is due: — wo suru.
SYN. UCHIGARI.
NAIKSHI ナイチし 内積 conj. Or, even to, at the most, at the farthest.
SYN. AKUIWA, MATAZA-WA.
NAIKSHI ナイチし 内侍 n. Female servants or officials of the Mikado.
NAIKSHI-DOKORO ナイチドコロ 内侍所 n. The place where the mirror and state jewels of the Mikado, are kept; the mirrors.
NAIKISHIN ナイチシン 内心 (shita gokoro) Secret mind or desires, real state of mind, private opinion.
NAIKSHINNO ナイチンノ 内親王 n. A princess, = himemiyia.
SYN. KOSHU.
NAIKSHITSO ナイチス 内積 n. Wife. SYN. NAIQI, NAIKUN.
NAIKSHO ナイショ 内積 n. (coll.) Secret, private, not public, not apparent.
SYN. NAIKAI, HISOKAI.
NAIKSHO ナイショ 内積 n. The duty of the Queen (obs.); work done in private in distinction from one's ordinary and special business: juna ga — ni hikō wo suru.
NAIKSHI 内記 n. Speaking privately to the Emperor.
NAIKSHO ナイショ 内積 (ushi no sokonau) n. Internal injury, or disease; a concealed blemish.
NAITA ナイタ pret. of naki. To cry.
NAITSU ナイツ 内通 n. Secret communication, treachery, treason: — suru.
NAITSU ナイツ 内通 n. Medicines given internally.
NAITYEN ナイテン 内縁 (hisokana chigiri). Secret alliance, secret marriage or engagement.
NAITYETSU ナイテツ 内積 (hisoka ni yomiteru) — suru, to have a private interview with a superior.
NAITYU ナイユ 内受 (ushi no ured) Internal trouble, intestine commotion.
NAITYENSHU ナイセンフカ 内覧司 n. The officer in the Mikado's palace who has charge of his food.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAI</th>
<th>482</th>
<th>NAK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAI-ZO ナイザオ 内臓 n. Internal organs (of the body).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIKAWA ナイカワ i.q. nanikawa. Why? for what reason? how? — kore wa yorokobizaruran, why should they not rejoice for this?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIJIMA ナイジマ (caust. of najimi) To make familiar or intimate, to tame, to domesticate: kodomo wo uba ni —. SYN. NATSUKERU, NARASERU.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIJIMI ナイジミ 熟空 n. Intimate acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, friendship.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIJIMI-MU ナイジミ 騷家 i.v. To be on familiar, friendly, or intimate terms; to be intimately acquainted, to be tamed. SYN. NATSUKERU.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIJIRI-HE ナイジリthed t.v. To inquire in a peremptory manner, to raise objections, to cavil, to find fault, to blame. SYN. KITSUMON SURI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIJIRI-TÔ ナイジリ待詰問 To demand, or inquire in a peremptory manner, cross-examine. SYN. KITSUMON.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIJO ナイジョ 何條 (contr. of nanji) What, what kind, how: — on koto ka sōro ya, there shall be no difficulty. SYN. IKADE, NADOKA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA ナカ 腹内 n. Prostitute quarters.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA ナカ n. Inside, within, in, middle, midst, among, between; the state of feeling between persons, relations of friendship or harmony: te no —, inside of the house; kono hon no — ni wa nai, it is not in this book; sōfu no — ga warui, the husband and wife are on bad terms; — wo uasu, to restore amicable relations: — wo taga, to break off friendly relations; — de oru, to be on good terms; — ni naru, to become as husband and wife (not in wedlock); — ni hairu, to interfere. SYN. UCHI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKABA ナカバ 半 n. Middle, midst of, the half: rokugatsu —, middle of the sixth month; — torimashita, have taken the half; shuu-ya —, midst of a feast; — wa yorokobi — wa utagui, half rejoicing and half doubting. SYN. HAMBUN, Chu-Go, NAKA, Chu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-BIKU ナカビク 拢 n. Concave, hollow, or depressed in the centre: = nakakubu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-DACHI ナカダチ 媵約 n. A go-between, middleman in marriages, mediator. SYN. NAKAUBU, RAISEHAKU.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKADACHI-TSU ナカダチsub i.v. To mediate; to act as a go-between.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKADARE ナカダレ エル 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKADAKA ナカダカ く adj. High in the centre, convex, bulging in the middle, arched.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGAI ナカガイ 仲買 n. The trade or business of a broker; a broker. SYN. SAITORI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGAKI ナカガキ n. Relationship, friendship.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGO ナカゴ 気 n. An inikotoba for Buddha.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGO ナカゴ 中心 n. The centre, the pith, core: that part of the sword blade which runs into the handle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGOMO ナカゴモ 中頸 n. Middle, half-way, middle ages, or middle of a month: — de yameru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGOTO ナカゴト 中言 n. Backbiting, slander, tale-telling.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGUMI ナカグミ n. A kind of brewed liquor, same as nigorizake.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAHODO ナカホド 中程 n. The middle, half, centre.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAI ナカイ n. A maid-servant in a prostitute house. SYN. MAPE.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-CHI-NEN ナカチテン 隠年 After one full year has intervened.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-CHI-NICHI ナカチンチ 隠日 After one day has intervened, or on the third day counting the first and last: — oite kuru. SYN. ICHI-NICHI, OKI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-HE ナカヘ 中入 n. The recess, or interval, in play, when the actors refresh themselves.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAKUDO ナカクド 中凹 adj. Concave, hollowed in the middle. SYN. NAKABIKU.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAMA ナカマ 仲間 n. A company, firm, class, society, party, fraternity, guild. SYN. KUMI, SHACHI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAMA-HAZURE ナカマハズレ n. Ostracism, expulsion from society: hito wo — ni suru, to ostracize a person.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-MUKASHI ナカムカシ 中古 n. Middle ages. SYN. CHUUKO.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-MUKASHI ナカムカシ 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: — musukashi, more difficult than I supposed, or very difficult; toshi wa totta ga — jōbu da, he is old but he is still very strong. SYN. KAKTE, NAMANAKA, JITSU NI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-MUKASHI ナカムカシ 中 adv. Same as namanaka.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKA-NAORI ナカノボリ 中宿 n. (coll.) Healing strife; reconciling parties who have quarreled, or are at variance; restoring friendship and harmony: — wo suru; — wo sareru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKAMINO ナカミモ adv. Above all others, in comparison with others, especially, particularly: kedemono ōku aru nakadomo inu ga yoku hito ni najimu, of all animals the dog is the most attached to man.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKANISHA ナカニガハ 中庭 n. A court-yard in the centre of a house.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAKANZAKU ナカナズク 隠 adv. Especially, particularly: — kono hito ga hatarakimashita, this person has been particularly diligent: — kono shina migoto ni soro, this one is especially beautiful. SYN. NAKANIMO, BETSUDAN, TOBIWAKE, MOTO-MO, WARETE.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAKARA ナカリ 半 n. (coll.) The middle, half: tsuki no —, middle of the month.

Syn. nakara, hamabo.

NAKARRI, ナカラビ n. Relation, friendship, marriage, union of sexes: nan nyo no —.

NAKARAMASHI ナカラマシ i.v. nakereba yoi.

NAKASHIMU ナカラシム (caus. of nakari) Cause not to: chikara — deprive of strength.

NAKARU ナカル (neg. imp. of nakari) Do not, have not: hito wo korosu koto nakare, thou shalt not kill.

Syn. na.

NAKASARI-RI ナカリル (from naku, and arl) i.v. Is not, have not: omotta yori itakakakatta, it did not hurt as much as I expected: waga nakaran nochi, after I am dead; nochi wo uri nakaru beshi, will not be a matter of future trouble; sono kai nakaran, it will be of no advantage.

NAKASE ナカセ 尚 n. (coll.) A porter, cooly, one especially employed in carrying bags of grain, or sake tubs = ninsoku, katsugi.

NAKASE-RI ナカセリ (caus. of naku) To make or let cry: kodomo wo nakaseneru, don't make the child cry.

NAKASIN-DO ナカセンダウ 中山道 n. The name of an inland road leading from Tokyo to Kyōto.

NAKATAKE ナカタケヘ n. (coll.) Dissension, rupture, falling out, feud: — suru.

NAKATAKE-RI ナカタケヘリ 喪間 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.

NAKAYAMA ナカヤマ 中 n. Middling rice, that ripens neither early or late; the early is called ake, the late okute.

NAKATOMI ナカトミ n. A vessel in which food is carried.

NAKATSUGI ナカツギ 中次 n. One who transacts business between others; an agent, broker.

Syn. saitobi, nakagai.

NAKATOKU ナカトク n. A leopard.

Syn. hiyō.

NAKADO ナカド n. A go-between, middle-man, mediator.

Syn. chūnin, nakadachi, baisakunin.

NAKADODORI ナカドドリ n. Stopping or resting places in a road.

NAKATUBI ナカトビ 中指 n. The middle finger.

NAKASHI ナカシ 中刺 n. An ornament worn in the hair by women.

NAKASHI-NO ナカシノ 中天 n. Mid-heaven.

NAKASHI-NO ナカシノ 中刺 n. Shaving the hair from the middle, or top of the head.

NAKESHA ナケズ a.同 mood of nakari) If there is not, as there is not, if—have not: sake ga —, cha demo yoi, if you have no wine to eat do; go riyo de — urarentai, if I cannot sell it for five riyo I will not sell it at all.

NAKEDOMO ナケドモ (sub. mood of nakari) Although there be not.

NAKI ナキ 哭 n. Weeping, mourning, crying; complaint: — wo yameru, to cease crying; — wo ireru, to beg for an abatement—one the exchange; — ga okoru.

NAKI ナキ 無 adv. Same as nai, which see; much used for the character す, dead, death, as: naki-ato, after death; — eichi, a deceased father; — haha, dead mother; — gara, dead body; nikitama, the spirit of one dead; nakihiito, a dead man; — kazu ni iru, to enter amongst the number of the dead.

NAKI-RI ナキリ 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; imu ga —, the dog barks.

NAKI-ARASHI, -SU ナキアラシ 既明 i.v. To spend the night in crying, to cry all night: yo wo —, id.

NAKI-DOYOMI, -SU ナキドヨミ 既明 i.v. To make a loud noise, as when many persons are crying out together.

NAKI-FUSHI, -SU ナキフスシ 既板 i.v. To cry lying down, lie down and cry—as in deep sorrow.

NAKI-BAWAOI, -OO ナキバワオイ 既明 i.v. To cry, the voice of one crying: — wo morasu, to weep aloud.

NAKI-ROSHI, -SU ナキロシ 既板 i.v. Complaining, whining, whimpering, or talking in a croaking or lugubrious manner: — wo ru.

NAKI-HARASHI, -SU ナキハラシ 既板 i.v. To swell the eyelids or face with crying: me wo —.

NAKIZAKURI ナキザクラ (coll.) i.q. nai-jakuri.

NAKIGAKE ナキガイ 哭 n. A ghost, spook.

NAKIME ナキメ 異女 n. Mourning women, who are hired to cry at funerals.

NAKI-MODAIE, -SU ナキモデエ 既明 i.v. To cry and wrrithe, or throw one's self about.

NAKINA ナキナ 害名 n. A bad name or reputation which is falsely imputed to a person.

NAKI-EN-I ナキエイ i. A kind of vegetable used for cutting vegetables.

NAKI-SHIORE, -SU ナキシオレ 既明 i.v. To become weak, or faint with crying.

NAKI-SHITAI, -SU ナキシタイ 既板 i.v. To cry and long for a loved one who is absent, or to go with another.

NAKI-ZURI ナキズリ 既明 i.v. Crying face, tearful countenance: — wo hachi ga susu (prov.), the bee stung a crying face,—to have one trouble upon another.
| NAKAMONO ナカモノ 生 n. i.q. naka-udo. |
| NAKU ナク 数 See nai. |
| NAKUMBA ナクンバ Same as nakereba. |
| NAKU-NAKU ナクナク adv. Weeping; crying. |
| NAKUNARI-RO 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; *toshimichi 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; — toshigori, a middle-aged man; *nama uo, raw fish; *nama-gai, raw clams; *te xo —, ani ni suru, to wash the hands imperfectly, or half washed. |
| NAMARI ナマリ 生子 adj. Imperfectly dried, half-dried: *kimo ga —, the clothes are only half dried: — han-gawari. |
| NAMACHI ナマチ 生血 (血凝止) n. Fresh blood: — ga deru. |
| NAMAE ナマエ 名前 n. Name: *anata no o — wa nan to moshinau, what is your name? | Syn. na. |
| NAMA-OSEN ナマオセ生合点 (point) (coll.) Having a smattering only, comprehending imperfectly, only half understanding a matter. |
| NAMAGE ナマゲ — 無, rude, impolite. |
| NAMA-GIKI ナマギキ 生利 (profit) n. (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. kitafu, nama-i, ikisugi. |
| NAMA-GOROZUKI ナマゴロツキ 生歌 n. First feeling of sexual love. |
| NAMAO-SEI-KU ナマオセイ男 居 adv. (coll.) Fresh and disagreeable in smell, smell of raw flesh, or of raw fish. |
| NAMA-HANCA ナマハンカ (obs.) i.q. nama-jikka. |
| NAMA-HAZUKASHI-KU ナマハズカシ 生 adj. Awkward, diffident, shyish, shy. |
| NAMA-HYO-GO ナマヨウゴ 生兵法 Raw and inexperienced in military tactics, or in military exercises: — o kizu no moto (prov.). |
| NAMA-I ナマイ adj. (coll.) Assuming or pretending to something which one does not possess; vain, affected, conceited; half dead, still having a little life: *sakana ga —, da, the fish is still alive; — na hito, an affected person, a sop, oxcombe: — na koto wo iu, to talk affectedly. | Syn. ikisugi, desuki. |
| NAMA-IWAKASHI-KU ナマイハカシ 生 adj. Childish, puerile. |
| NAMA-NI ナマニ 生 adj. Without deliberation, indifferently, in a foolhardy manner, hastily; right or wrong: — maru kusa. | Syn. zeki naku, magete. |
| NAMAIKE ナマイケ (coll.) Imperfect, not fully, not thoroughly or well: — na mono, a green, half-educated fellow. |
| NAMA-JIRO ナマジロ adj. Of a light shade of white, dirty white, not pure white. |
| NAMAKE-KU ナマケク 生 i.v. To be indolent, idle, lazy, slothful: — mono, a lazy fellow, a sloth; *kagyo ni —, slothful in business. | Syn. okotaru, asobi. |
| NAMAKI ナマキ 生木 n. A live tree, unseasoned or green wood: — no eda wo sakur, rendering apart the branches of a tree, divorce. |
| NAMAKO ナマコ n. A kind of tile-work, made of square tiles with joints filled and raised with mortar. |
| NAMAMONO ナمامono 生 n. Raw or uncooked food: a green, inexperienced person. |
| NAMAMONOJI ナマモノジ里 生物知 n. One who has only a superficial knowledge of things, who but affects the philosopher; a pedant; a vain, conceited or affected person. |
| NAMANAKA ナマナカ 生 adv. (coll.) Imperfectly, partially, not thorough or fully; also contrary to what was thought, beyond expectation: — shiranu ho ga yoi, better not to know at all than to know imperfectly. | Syn. nakanaka, namajika. |
| NAMANAMA ナマナマ 生生 Raw, green, inexperienced, immature; fresh (fish). |
| NAMANIE ナマンイ 生漬 Half-boiled, half-cooked, imperfectly done: *kono imo wa mada — da, these potatoes are only half done. |
| NAMANSOR ナマンソーレ n. Half learned, — as a lesson; imperfectly remembered. |
| NAMASHINKI-KU ナマシキン 生 adj. Rather ridiculous or funny. |
| NAMARI-KU ナマリク adj. i.v. To speak with a provincial accent, or manner; to speak with a brogue: ano hito wo kotoba ga namaru. |
| NAMASE ナマセ 鼻 n. A kind of food made of raw fish and vegetables hashed and mixed with vinegar. |
NAMATSUBA, or NAMA-TSURBA ナマツバ 生唾 n. A flow of saliva, as in eating anything sour, or in pregnancy: — wo haku ; — ga deru.

NAMAWAKAI, KU-KU-SHI ナマワケイ 生服 adj. Not yet old still young, green and inexperience, young and immature.

NAMAYAKE ナマヤケ 生輝 Half-baked, or roasted, underdone: — no sakana.

NAMAYEI or NAMA-TOI ナマエイ 醸酵 n. Half-drunk, fermented, partially intoxicated.

NAMAZU ナマズ 鯽魚 n. A species of macula or disease of the skin: shiro —, vitiligo.

NAMAZU ナマズ 黒魚 n. A Cat-fish, Silurus japonicus.

NAMAZU-HADA ナマズハダ n. A skin spotted like a Catfish.

NAMAZU-HASHI ナマズ橋 n. A nail, worn a nail from a finger or toe by violence: ishi ni tsu masa wite — wo hagasu.

NAMBA ナンバ 雀場 n. (coll.) A dangerous, or difficult place.

NAMBA ナンバ n. A kind of wooden boots worn by farmers in working in deep rice fields; maize.

NAMBI ナンバイ 何杯 How many cups or glasses full? niizu we — iremashō.

NAMBIAN ナンビジ'an 南蛮 (minami no ebi) Southern barbarians; formerly applied to the Portuguese, Dutch and other Europeans: — tetu, a kind of hard iron.

NAMBEN ナンベン 自備 adv. (coll.) How many times, many times.

NAMBIKEI, KU-SHI ナンベケイ 生臍 adj. Smooth, slippery: — wari, a smooth road.

NAMETSU, SU ナメス 柔 t.v. To tan, to dress and soften skins: kawa wo — , to tan leather.

NAMESHIWA ナメシハ ハ革 n. A tanned skin, leather.

NAMESHIKI, KU-SHI ナメシキ adj. Rude, impolite.

NAMETE ナメテ Same as Nabete.

NAMERUKU, RU ナメルずる i.v. (coll.) To lick the mouth, — as an animal after eating: kuchi wo — .

NAMI ナミ 列 n. A row: — te — , a row of houses; — ki — , a row of trees.

NAMI ナミ 滆 n. Waves: — nami, big waves: — no nami, the ridges of the waves; nami nehigawa, wave-beaten shore; — ga arai, the sea is rough; — misyo, the foam of a wave; — no hana, salt; — guruma, a boat, ship; — kaze, wind and waves.

NAMI ナミ 納 Common, ordinary, usual, average quality, in general: — no hito, a man of ordinary abilities; — yori okii, larger than the average; — ni suguru, above the average; — no shina de gozarinau, 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. TSUBERI, TSUNE, ATARIMAE.

NAMI, -SU ナミセル 汎居 i.v. To be in a row, sit in a row, arranged in order.

NAMI-SURYU ナミスル 着居 i.v. To set at naught, to despise, make light of, to treat with disrespect, disregard or dishonor: kimi we — ; chichi wo — . Syn. NAGASHIRO NI SUI.

NAMIDA ナミダ 涙 n. Tears: — wo koboru ; — wo nagasu ; — wo takeru, to shed tears; — wo harau, to wipe away the tears.

NAMDACHI, -TSU ナミダチ i.v. To rise up or become rough, — as the waves.

NAMIDAI-MU ナミダム i.v. Eyes filling with tears; to have the appearance of one about to cry.

NAMIJI ナミジ n. Sea-voyage: — yasuraka ni kaeri-kitaru, to return in safety from a voyage.

NAMIKI ナミキ 列植 Trees planted in a row or in regular order, as along the side of a road, or before a miya.

NAMIMA ナミマ 視門 (nami no aida) Between, or amongest the waves; — no miyuru fune.

NAMIMAKURA ナミマクラ 視枕 n. (lit.) Pillowed upon the waves, i.e. traveling by ship; voyaging.

NAMIMATSU ナミマツ 列松 n. A row of pine trees.

NAMIMASHI ナミマシ adv. To the full, brimful; sake wo koppu ni — ten'gu, pour my cup full of wine.

NAMIMASHI ナミマシ adv. (coll) Ordinary, usual, common in regular order: — naranu, extraordinary; — de wa nai, id.

Syn. hito-tōmi.
NAM-ROKE ナミョケ 波除 n. A breakwater, anything used for breaking the force of the waves.

NAMMERI ナンメリ Comp. of nan, the fut. of naru and meri; same as narubeshi, =col. dorî, should be, may.

NAMMON ナンモノ 難問 n. A caviling or difficult question or objection; = suru, to raise objections; to propound hard questions, catechize; = wo kakeru, to propose.

NAMON ナモノ n. A kind of weed.

NAMPA ナンパ 难破 Shipwrecked: = se, a wrecked ship.

NAMP カンビ 难非 n. Defect, flaw, blemish; = wo tsukete wasaru iti, to point out defects and run down, as a thing which is for sale.

NAMPITO ナンピト (cont. of nanibito) Anybody, any person: = no setu.

NAMPĂ ナンバ南方 (minami no hō) Southern side, southern countries.

NAMPĂ ナンバ南方 n. Adverse or baffling wind.

SYN. akupu, arashi.

NAMU ナム 南無 A Sanscrit word, used in Buddhist prayers as an invocation, said by Japanese commentators to be equivalent to hōnen: I adore thee = namu amida butsu, I adore thee, O eternal Buddha.

NAMU or NAMURU ナム同 Same as namuru.

NAMUSAMBÖ ナムサンボ南無三寶 An exclamation of surprise or swearing = O heavens! = shikijittari, O heavens, I have made a mistake!

NA-MUSHI ナミシ曾 n. A kind of caterpillar which feeds on the leaves of the rapsed plant.

NAN ナン 難 (kotai) Hard, difficult, hardship, adversity, misfortune; objection; = ni nozomite shi wo da mo osorezu, when danger is near (a patriot) will not fear death; ichi = ari, there is one difficulty, or objection; = ni an, to meet with adversity; = wo tsukuru, to raise an objection or point out a defect; = nashi, without difficulty; = wo sukū, to deliver from evil.

NAN ナン A particle affixed to verbs, giving them, (1) a future meaning; as hakana ku nuri-nan nochi ni mo omoi-dashi-tamau. after I shall have passed away think of me; yoki tokoro ni utsuri-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 koreko wo hito mo shira-nan, I would not that others should know my sadness.

(3) An euphonic particle, = zo, as, kono koto ima mo ari to nan, there are such things even at the present time; missu ni nan utsuri keru, it is reflected in the water; kaze wo oto ni nan ari keru, it is the sound of the wind.

NAN ナン南 (minami) n. South (used only in comp.).

NAN ナン男 (otoko) A male, man, son: = shi, 男子 a male child, a boy, a son; = nyo, 男女 male and female, man and woman; =, the second son; =, the fourth son; =, the second son; =, the eighth son; =, the eldest son.

NAN ナン (a contracted form of nani) What: = wann doki, what o’clock? = wann nen, what year? = wann getsu, what month? = wann no wa wann na to mo shihainu, what is your name? = wann wo wann to i mono, what do you call this?

NAN ナナ (cont. of nanatsu) Seven.

NANAKO ななこ n. A kind of silk stuff woven.

NAN-OBE with threads of seven strands.

NANAKUSA ナナクサ七草 n. Seven kinds of greens. = vis., serisuzunyō, hakokura, hana, susuzun, susuzuhiko, = cooked and eaten on the 7th day of the 1st month (o.c.), supposed to preserve from diseases.

NANAME ナナメ斜 Inclined, slanting, oblique, diagonal; = ni kiru, to cut diagonally.

SYN. sijika.

NANAME-NARAZU ナナメナラズ不斜 adv. Exceeding great, extraordinary; = metsu, — my joy is excessive.

NANASHI-TU ナナシユブ無名指 n. The nameless finger, i.e. the ring-finger.

NANDO ナンド多 Seventy.

NANDE ナンデ七十 Seventy years of age.

NANDA ナンダ七 Seven.

SYN. shichī.

NANDOGE ナンドゲ家毛 n. The hairs on the fingers and toes; te no = ashi no —.

NANDA-SAGARI ナンダサガリ n. Past seven (now four) o’clock; to become old, worn out.

NANDO ナンド子 Same as nanbu.

NANDA ナンダ之子 Same as namiya.

NANDA ナンダ挿 (coll. cont. of nani de aru) What is it? what is the matter? = ano savagi wa nanda, what disturbance is that?

NANDA ナンダ adj. Coll. neg. per. suffix, = have not; as, = ni-nanda, have not seen; kikunanda, have not heard. Same as minakutta, kikinaikutta.

NANDAI ナンダイ難大 n. A hard theme or question; a difficult subject; a hard, unjust or cruel matter; = wo ti-kakeru, to propose a hard theme or question.

NANDO ナンド之毛 Same as nanidemo.

NANDO ナンド築戶 n. A butler’s room, closet, pantry larder; a dressing room.

NANDO ナンド等 Same as nando.

NANDO ナンド程度 adv. How often, = ikutabi; = nan to, very often.

NANDO ナンド之女 n. My elder sister; you.

NANDO ナンド之子 (coll.) Hardship; affliction, trouble, misery, calamity, disaster; difficult, hard.

SYN. NANDA, KONKO.

NANDO ナンド之行 n. Hard and painful religious works, as fasting, self-inflicted torture, penance. SYN. soga.

NAN ナン n. = nan pron. What, something, anything; = kore wa wann, what is this? = wann wo shite iru ka, what are you doing? = wann wo wann to i yā, what do you call truth? = wann hitoeto to shite, in every particular; = wann na, what will be the use? = ya ka ya o sewa ni nanaimashita, am obliged to you for various acts.
of kindness; — ka haitte kuru, something is coming in; — ka mattekoi, bring me something; — wo do nasarenashita, what have you done about that (of which one has forgotten the name); nani wa to wo are, kore wa aki ni shinasho, whatever else I have to do I will do this first; — shiru mono ka, how should I know?

Nan-i シャイ難易 (kataki to yasuki) n. Difficult or easy.


Syn. dare, dono hito.

Nanibun ナニブン 何分 (coll.) An exclam. — I pray you, please, I beseech, any how, any way: — yoroshiku o tanoshimi-kashita ka, what is this made of? — gozarimasu, what is it?

Nanidemo ナニデモ pron Anything whatever: — yoroshii, anything will do.

Nanigashi ナニガシ 名何菜 pron. A certain person, somebody, some one whose name is not mentioned, so and so, how much: makashii no — some one of the ancients; kanjoh wa — ni naru, how much is the account?

Nanigenshi ナニゲンシ 名何気 adj. Without any appearance whatever of minding, caring about or knowing; with a careless, unconcerned, or indifferent manner, without letting on: nanigenshi tei ni, id.

Nanigokoro-naku ナニゴコロナク 名何心 adv. Not thinking, not intending, without minding.

Nanigoto ナニゴト 名何事 Why what reason; — news. matter or business: kono hauri wa — to, why are you wearing this coat? — mo nai, nothing the matter whatever; — ka aru to miru, something appears to be the matter; — ka aru no da, what is the matter? — ni yoruru, no matter what.

Nan-i シャイ adv. What, something, any, aught: — shirimassen, what it is I don't know, — yō ga aru ka, what is your business or have you any business? — yō mono ga arisōna mono da, I think there must be something that will do, or answer the purpose; — to seewashi, busy at something; nani-ka wa motte, in some way; nani-ka no seewa wo suru, render some kind of aid; — no koto made ki wo tsukuru, give attention to everything (no matter what it is); — kami ni tsutusinda mono, something wrapped in paper.

Nani-ru ナニクレ 何是 Any and every thing: — to isogashii, busy in various ways; — to naku, anything, no matter what.

Nani-ro 萌える adv. Everything: with a neg., nothing: — ka mo shite-iru, knows everything (no matter what); — nai, there is nothing; — kimo mono — doro darake ni shitara, his clothes and everything else were covered with mud; — ni mensen, there is nothing to be seen.

†Nanino ナニモ n. My younger sister; my dear wife: utsukushiki waga — no mikoto.

Nanimo ナニモ 何物 What thing? what person? — da, who is that? or what thing is that? — no shitéruru waza ni ya ariken, I wonder who did this.

Nani-ni ナニニ adv. Anything whatever: — ni yorazuu, no matter what; — mo naranu, of no use, good for nothing; — mo seyo, be it as it may; however it may be; — shiro kawaiso na koto da, be it as it may, it is a cruel thing.

Nani-no ナニノ See nan-no.

Nanto ナントオ 名貞 adj. Celebrated; famous. Corresponding to its reputation.

Syn. nadai, naite.

Nani-sama ナニサマ 何様 adv. Any how; any way: — makoto to wa omowarezu, somehow it cannot be considered as true.

Nani-shi-ki, or Nani-shi-ka ナニシキ For doing what why for what reason.

Nanisho ナニショ 有名 Same as nanio.

Nanisho ナニシロ Be as it may, at any rate

Nani-to ナニト Whatever, how: what: — iwa-rete no kumainasen. I don't mind anything he says; — naku, without any special reason; — sen, or — shō, what shall I do? — yō ma-gōta mono na yai ka, has he not greatly deceived himself?

Nani-to-kaya ナニトカヤ What, — of doubt, or uncertainty: — I wonder what: — itu mono, a thing called so and so.

Nani-to-mo ナニトモ adv. Anything whatever: — nai, nothing at all; — omowaru, to think nothing of it.

Nani-to-te ナニトイ adv. Why, for what reason: — kakuru tokoro ni wa owashinashu zo, why are you living in such a place?

Nani-to-zo ナニトゾ Exclam. in requesting, beseeching: I pray you, please.

Syn. ōzo, nanibun.

†Nannazuse ナニハズ 難波津 n. The port of Nan-za; an ancient syllabary which began with this word.

Nani-yara, or Nani-yaran ナニヤラ What (don't certainly know), something or other: kono-hodo nani-yara kuro-nuru kokoro-gakari ga ki-yami to nuru, she lately became gloomy from some care or other (which was not known).

Nani-yori ナニヨリ Than anything whatever: — kekkō na mono, more splendid than anything else.

Nanji ナンジ 難易 (kataki koto) n. A difficult matter.

Nanji ナンジ is pron. You, — used colloquially to inferiors: nanji-ta, plur. you.

Syn. anata, omake, on mi, sonata, sochi.

Nanji-uru ナンジル 難ッシ t.v. To object to, to state a difficulty, to reprimand, reprimand.

Syn. najiri.
NANJO ナンジョ 難所 A difficult place.
NANJO ナンジョ 難所 (coll.) n. Affliction, hardship, misfortune, trouble: - no nai; - suru.
NANKAIド ナンカイド 南海道 n. The general name for that division of the country including the six provinces of Kii, Awaji, Awazu, Sanuki, Iyo, Tosa.
NANKIN ナンキン 南金 n. Nankin in China; volg. for China.
NANKIN-MAME ナンキンマメ 萱花 n. Peanut, or ground-nut, Arachis hypogaea. Syn. NAKERASHI.
NANKO ナンコ 蔵鶴 The game of odd and even.
NANKON ナンコン 難鶴 n. Membrum virile.
NANKOTSU ナンコツ 軟骨 n. Cartilage: - ryū cartilaginous tumor.
NANKOKE ナンコケ 難若 n. Bad name or reputation, bad habits: hito no muse ni wo tsukeru, to give a young girl a bad name.
NANKWA ナンクワ 軟化 n. (med.) Softening of the tissues: - nō, softening of brain.
NANKYOU ナンキュウ 難右 n. The south pole.
NAN-NAN ナンナン 間節 adv. The continuous sound of persons talking.
NANNAN ナナン 向 (from nari nan) adv. Almost, nearly, about to, approaching to: shi ni - to si, almost dead; hyaku nen ni - to su, almost a hundred years.
NANNANTARU ナナンタラ (coll.) Deep and dark, as a deep river or sea.
NANNARA ナナンラ If you like, if it is agreeable, if so then.
NANNO ナノ (nanino) Of what: - iriyō da, of what use is it; - yaku ni mo tatanu mono, a thing of no use at all; nan no kano to iute osokumatta, owing to one thing or another I was late; nan no koto wa nai suru no yō ni, just like a monkey; - koto mo nai, no harm at all, without anything happening either pleasant or unpleasant; - koto wa nai, no other than, not different from, just like.
NANNYO ナンヨ 女 (otoko onna) n. Man and woman, male and female.
NANOKA ナノカ Usual, common, ordinary; nothing unusual: - ni omoimasu, to regard as not uncommon; karin kiwa no hito, a person of ordinary ability or social standing; - narazu, extraordinary.
NANOKI ナノキ 名 n. Name: - wa nanu to mōshimasu zo, what is your name? Syn. NA, JITSUMYŌ.
NANORI ナノリ 名告 t.v. To tell one's name, to introduce one's self; to be named or called after, to bear the name: ko ga chichi no na wo nanoru. 
NANORI-MAN ナノリマン 名告合 t.v. To tell each other's name, to introduce themselves to each other.
NANORISO ナノリソ 神馬潦 n. A kind of seaweed.

NANREN ナンレン 難论 - suru, to object and dispute, to oppose and argue against.
NANSEI ナンセイ 男性 n. Masculine gender.
NANSEI ナンセン 難戦 (kakata ikuu) n. A battle in which one side falls back obstinately fighting.
NANSHI ナンシ 男子 (otoko no ko) n. A male child, boy, a son. Syn. OOKO, DANSHEI.
NANSUKO ナンショク 男性 n. Sodomy: - suru, to practice sodomy.
NAN-TACHI ナンタチ 汝等 You (plur.). Syn. NANNIBA, TEMARRA.
NANTEN-SHOKU ナンテンショク 南天燐 n. The Nandina domestica.
NANSHI ナンシ 七日 n. The seventh day of the month, seven days.
NANSEI ナンセイ 名主 n. The head man, chief officer of a village, or of a ward of a city. Syn. SHOYA.
NANZAN ナンザン 難産 n. A difficult parturition: - suru.
NANZEN ナンゼン 何等 adv. How, why.
NANZEN ナンゼン 何 Anything, something, why, how: - torare wa shinai ka, has he not taken something? - yakunintesu darō, think it might be of some use; - umai mono wa nai ka, have you not something good to eat? waré - oyo benzaku, how can I come up to him? - shōko ga arimasu ka, have you any proof?
NANZU ナンツ 一 future suffix: - nanu to suru, or malo shō; as, shi-nanu, shi-nanu to suru, about to die; ushinai-nanu=ushinai-nanu to suru, will lose.
NANZUKU ナンズク 難 See nanji.
NASHI ナタ adv. Still, yet, more: - yoi, better; - warui, worse; sono hakkari tsuki yori no nai, its light was brighter than the moon. Syn. MADA, SONO UZ.
NAHITO ナヒト adv. (coll.) Common people; i.e. heimin.
NA-KE-KEU-SHI ナケケシ 直 adj. Straight, not crooked; right, correct, upright, just, honest. Syn. BASU, SUGUNARU.
NAOKA-RI ナオカラ 二 i.v. To be straight, not crooked; correct, upright.
NAOMA ナオマ 俳句前 conj. Moreover, again, furthermore, still more.
NAOMOTTE ナオモテ 俳句前 adv. (coll.) Still more, moreover.
NAO-NAO ナオナオ 俳句前 adv. More and more, still more.
NAO-NAOKI ナオナオキ 俳句前書 n. (coll.) A postscript, addenda, codicil.
NAORAI 大納言 n. The ending of a period of defoliation and becoming clean and fit to enter a miya.

NAORE, or NAORI 名折 n. (lit. name breaking) Disgrace, infamy, reproach: ie no —, disgrace of a house.

Syn. HAJUBA, NAOKI, CHIIKOKU.

NAORI + り + 純音 n. Cure, restoration to health; ga hayat, quickly cured; — ga oeo, slow to get well.

NAORI, bu 大納言 t.v. To be cured, healed.

直 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. SYOBU, JI-SURO, OSAKARE.

NAORI 更 adv. Still more, moreover, again, especially: — no koto; — ni.

NAORI-su 大納言 t.v. To cure, heal.

直 To mend, repair; to correct, to rectify, reform, to straighten, to restore friendship; to translate; yamai wo —, to heal disease; michi wo —, to repair a road; naka wo —, to restore friendship; kugi wo —, to straighten a nail; kigen wo —, to restore the spirits; za wo —, to adjust one's self in sitting; shinsa wo —, to retrieve a fortune; Nippon no kotoba ni —, to translate into Japanese.

Syn. YASU, OSAKARE.

NAOSHIN 大使官 n. The clothes usually worn by kuge, = hitatare.

NAOSHIN 大使官 n. A cobbler, or worker in leather or repairer of the seta, or of shoes: — ya, an eta.

NAOSHIN MO 大使館 (same as nso mo) Still more, even more.

NAOTAKE, or NAOTAKE 大竹 n. A limber, pliant bamboo.

NAOZAI + 里 + 直音 n. Indifference, inattention, slight, disregard, negligence; unimportant, trivial; not worthy of notice or consideration: go hatto wo —, no koto de wa nai, the laws are not to be disregarded; — ni shite oku, to treat with indifference, to disregard, neglect.

Syn. NAGAYARI, YUDAN, OKOTARI.

NAOZAI-su 大竹 t.v. To pass by, neglect, omit to do; to disregard, slight.

Syn. OKOTARI, YUDAN SURI.

NAWA 野花 n. The name of a tree, evergreen oak.

NAWA 野花 (cont. of nara) II: Tōkyō ye yuku nara, if you go to Tōkyō; mata kurai nara motekoi, if you come again, bring it.

NAWA 野花 (sub. of nari) If there be, if, if possible: aru — kudasare, if you have any give it to me; — hayaku oide nasure, if possible come early; — yoku kushiraste kurero, do it as well as possible.

NAWABE,-SU 大葉 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 kaka wo narabere mono nashi, there is now none in Tōkyō equal to him.

Syn. TSURANARI, SOBOU.

NAWABE, SU 大葉 t.v. To be in a row, to be arranged in order, matched: hou ga narande iru, the books are arranged in a row.

Syn. TSURANARI, SOBOU.

NAWABE 大葉 t.v. The order, arrangement, row, rank, series.

Syn. RETSU, TSURA, NAMI

NAWA ni + 大葉 2 conj. Together with, and also.

Syn. OTODI, TSUTI, NI.

NAWADE 大葉 (cont. of nara) shite) Not being, without it is, unless, excepting: hoshi wa yoru nara de wa niemasen, stars cannot be seen excepting at night; kore — hoka ni wa nai, have none except this; ada ni tsuki hi wo okuru hito jiga kurode nara de wa yuki-tokoro nashi, there is no place for one who spends his time uselessly to go to, except it be to hell.

Syn. NAREBARE.

NAWA-AU 大葉 t.v. To study, to learn, to practice so as to be familiar with.

→ To imitate: Nippon no kotoba wo —, to study the Japanese language: fue wo fuki-narau, to learn to play on the flute; gwaikoku wo ifuku ni narote kushirateru, to make in imitation of foreign clothes: nara yori narero (prov.)

Syn. MANABU.

NAWA 大葉 2 n. Custom, usage, fashion, manner, way, practice: yo no —, custom of the times.

Syn. HOSOKU, NARASHI, FUGI.

NARAI 大尉 n. North-east wind.

NARAKU 大倉 茶葉 n. (from the Sanscrit Naraka) The general term for hell or place where the wicked are punished (Bud.): — no soka, the lowest hell.

Syn. NOOKA.

NAREME 大詰 n. Same as naren.

NARAN 大然 A coll. cont. of the neg. naran; also used by officials as an imper. in forbidding: tōru koto —, you must not pass through.

NARANAI 大然 (com. 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,-SU 大諸 (caust. of nari) To cause to produce, make to bear.

NARASHI,-SU 大諸 (caust. of nari) 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,-SU 大諸 t.v. To level, make even, to grade; to average: tuschi wo —, to level the ground; narashite hitotsu ga ikura ni ataru, how much would they average?

NARASHI,-SU 大諸 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 buget 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-RI ナラシメ令 (caust. of nari) t.v. To cause to become; to make perfect.

NARAWARE-RI ナラハセ令 (caust. of narare) To cause to learn order to be taught.

NARASHI ナラシ n. Custom, fashion, manner, practice. way.

Syn. Fūzoku, Fūzō.

NARASHI-SU ナラハス t.v. 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 n. A kind of pickled cucumber, first made in Nara.

NARAZU-MONO ナラズモノ 無類者 n. (coll.) A good-for-nothing fellow, one who is of no use.

NARE-RI ナレ令 (caust. verb.) To be formed of, consist of.

NARE-RU ナレ令動 i.v. To be accustomed to, used habituated, seasoned, familiar, inured to, well acquainted with: tochi ni — to be familiar with: a place: tsukai-narare, familiar with the use of: minarenu kito a person one is not used to seeing.

NARE-AI ナレア令合 n. Collusion, conspiring together, a secret agreement or understanding: de hito wo dama, 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 ナレバナラ (always final) It is because.

NAREMODO ナレモデ (subj. mood of nari) Although it is, = keredomado.

NARENARI ナレナリ 駄駄 n. Clothes which one is accustomed to from long use.

NARE-NARESHI-RI ナレナレシ令動 adj. Familiar, not formal or distant; free or easy in manner.

NARENARESU ナレナレス (caust. of naren) To make familiar with, accustomed to, to habituate, familiarize.

NARE-SOMA-RI ナレソマ令初 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 gezarimasu, it is. It is sometimes used only for elegance.

NARI ナリ n. (coll.) Leprosy.

Syn. Raito, Katsu.

NARI ナリ形 n. Form; figure; shape; manner, appearance; style, air: egin no — shite oru, to dress in foreign style.

NARI ナリ音 n. Sound; noise: — no yoi kane ga nai ka, is not that a fine-toned bell?

NARI-RU ナリ令 i.v. To be, to become, exist; to be done, finished, complete: mizu ga kūri ni naru. water becomes ice; samuku naru, to become cold; omoshiru ka atte kuru, began to be agreeable, atsuku natta, it has become hot: kome ga takakku natta tami ga komaru, the people are distressed by the high price of rice.

NARI-RU ナリ令 i.v. To emit a sound, to sound to make a noise. ring, hum, buzz: kane ga —, the bell rings; minta —, the ears ring; kaze ga —, the wind sounds.

NARI-RU ナリ令 i.v. To form fruit, to grow, or appear as fruit; to beget, produce: mi ga naru the fruit grows, uro to kuro ni wa nanesu wa naranu, do not grow on a melon-vine.

Syn. Minoru.

NARI-AGARI-RI ナラガリ令成 i.v. To grow up, to rise suddenly in rank or fortune from a low grade: nari-agari shinishō, suddenly acquired property.

NARI-AGARI-RI ナラガリ令成 i.v. To sound upwards tokii no koye ten ni —, the shout reached the heavens.

NARIKORO ナリコロ n. Another house for pleasure besides the usual dwelling place, a villa.

NARI-DYOUMI-RI ナリドヨミ聞吹 i.v. To sound loud.

NARI-FURI ナリフリ形振 n. Manner, deportment, appearance, mode of dress.

Syn. Sugata, nari.

NARI-GATAI-RI ナリガイ令成 adj. Difficult to be, to become, or to do; hard to obtain kainin ga nari-gatai, hard to be patient.

NARI-HATE ナリハテ令成果 i.v. To end, finish, conclude one's course, to come to a bad end, to turn out bad: nari-haten sama wo min tonomu, thought to see what bad end they would come to.

NARI-HATE ナリハテ令成果 n. The end, result.

Syn. Yūkuisu.

NARI-HIBIKI-RI ナリヒビキ響吹 i.v. To resound, reverberate.

NARI-IDEN-RI ナリイデ令成 i.v. To rise in the world; to be born, to come into existence.

NARI-KAKARI-RI ナリカカリ令成 i.v. (coll.) To begin to be, to commence, about to become. akaku narakakaru, to begin to turn red; kuraku narakakaru, to begin to grow dark.

NARI-KANE-RI ナリカネ令成兼 i.v. Difficult to be or do, impossible.

NARI-KATAKI ナリカタキ令容 n. The form, figure, shape, appearance.

Syn. Sugata.

NARI-KAWARI-RI ナリカワリ令成変 i.v. To change into, transform, to be instead of, to take the place of: ouya ni narakawatte seko wo suru.

NARIKOKO ナリココ (com. coll. for nari) Form, shape, style.

NARI-KUDARI-RI ナリクダリ令成 i.v. To become low, to descend from a high to a low station in life, to fall to a low estate.
NATSUKASHI なつすかし adv. Affectionately thinking of, or longing after something absent: o natsukashii gozaimushita, I have often thought of you, or I have longed to see you.

NATSUKASHI, -MU なつすがし t.v. To love, be fond of, to love.

NATSUKAHI, -MU なつすかしい t.v. To make gentle or familiar, to domesticate; to soften, mollify, to gain the friendship of: tian wo —, to attach a dog to one's self.

NAYA なや adv. (post.) It is not so = so de wo nai.

NAYOYOKA なようやか adj. Afflictive, distressing, bitter, painful.

NAYOYOKA, -MU なようやか t.v. To be distressed, afflicted, tormented, harassed, vexed, to suffer.

NAYAMA なやま n. Affliction, suffering, malady, pain.

NAYASHI なやし n. The ceremony of expelling evil spirits.

NAYASHI, -SU なやし素 t.v. To temper by heating and hammering: kurogane wo nayashite katan wo tsukuru.

NAYASHI, -SU なやし素 t.v. To make limber, plant, or soft. なやし素 To afflict, distress, to trouble.

NATSUMI, -MD なつしま, -むで n. The young shoots, or sprouts of any tree, grass, grain, or vegetable, especially of rice; spawn of fish.

NATSUMI, -MD なつしま, -むで n. Same as nazumi.

NATSUMI, -MD なつしま, -むで n. Growing thin or losing flesh in summer: — ni yoshi to iu mono zo unagi tori-maze, take and eat eels, for they say it is good for people who grow thin in summer.

NATTO なっとう 粕豆 n. A kind of food made of boiled beans.

NATTO なっとう 粕豆 n. The same as nazumi.

NATSUMAKE なつまけ n. Feeling ill-effects from the heat of summer: — suru.

NATSUME なつめ n. A tea-caddy.

NATSUME なつめ n. The Jujube, Zizyphus vulgaris: — nuru, oval shape.

NATSUMI なつみ, -mu n. Same as nazumi.

NATSYAKE なつやせ n. Growing thin or losing flesh in summer: — ni yoshi to iu mono zo unagi tori-maze, take and eat eels, for they say it is good for people who grow thin in summer.

NATTO なっとう 粕豆 n. A kind of food made of boiled beans.

NATTO なっとう 粕豆 n. The same as nazumi.

NAU なう, -む n. Distress, trouble, to persevere, harass, to vex, annoy: tami wo —, to oppress the people; teki wo —, to harass the enemy.

Syn. KURUSHIME, KOMARASU.
Nebahe, ru, or Nebahe, ru 子ガシ 願書 n. (coll.) A written petition.

Syn. Owaseho.

Negami 子ガシ n. Paper that has laid long, or been long kept, and the color of which has changed.

Nekane 子ガシ 斎金 n. Unemployed capital, unsalable goods.

Nekago 子ガシ n. The expression of countenance in sleeping.

Nekarami 子ガシ 拒絶 n. Bound firmly by the roots, firmly rooted.

Nekawakura 子ガハクら (sub. of negami, same as negan wo) I desire that.

Nekawashii, ki-ku 子ガハシ 業 adj. Desirable, that which is desired or prayed for.

Neki 子キ 業 n. Onion or garlic, Allium fistulosum.

Neki 子キ 欲望 n. A Shintō priest.

Syn. Koyashii.

Neki 子キ n. A kind of locust.

†Nekigu, gu 子ギ d.v. To pray or make request. i.q. negau.

Negigoto 子ギ 願事 n. A petition, prayer, desire, request; shin butu ye wo mōsū, to offer up a request to the gods.

Negirai, au 子ギラ 犬 t.v. To entertain 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. Itarawu.

Negiri, ru 子ギル 直切 t.v. To cheapen, to beat down the price; ne wo 1.

Syn. Koguru.

†Negome, 子ガメ 業共 n. The plant along with the roots: ni nuku, to pull up by the roots, ni totte kuru.

Negomi 子ギミ n. While asleep, during sleep; junza ga ye fumi-konde dorobu wo shibaru.

Negoto 子ギト 業言 n. Talking in sleep; wo in, to talk in sleep.

Negozu 子ギズ n. A mat used for sleeping on in hot weather.

Negumi 子ギミ n. Bargain.

Neguruma 子ギラ 倦宿 n. A roost, perch.

Negurumi 子ギル 業 n. Same as negome: ne gurume to kote kuru to bring a plant with the roots attached.

Negurushii, ki-ku 子ギル 業 adj. Sleeping badly, unable to sleep, or not refreshed by sleep.

Negusai, ki-ku-shi 子ギサ 願 s. The offensive smell of a chamber in which persons have been sleeping; the odor of yeast fermenting.

Negusai, ru 子ギサ 犬 t.v. To be spoiled, unfit to eat, stale; meshi ga 1, the rice is spoiled. Syn. Sueru.

Negusari, ru 子ギサ 業 願Initializing i. (coll.) To over-sleep one's self, sleep too long; negasu kai ga midareru.

Nejran 子ハン 業 n. Nirvana,—the state of supreme happiness of the Buddhists: ni iru, to enter into Nirvana; ni itaru; wo uru.
NEI 445  NEK

NEI ナイ (nai) = abunai. To be abashed, shy, bashful, or timid.

NEI ナイ (nai) = nai. The color. Flattery; a flatterer, roguish person.

Syn. NEITU.

NEIKI ナイキ (nayki) n. The breathing of one asleep; dorobō ya — wo ukagou, a robber watches the breathing of one asleep.

NEIKO ナイコ (nayko) n. A snare, trap; a trap, wile.

NEJIRE ナキレ (nayjire) i.v. To twist, to turn; to be distorted, contorted, or contorted.

NEJIRIMUSHI ナキリムシ (nayjirimushi) n. The Flower de luce. Iris ensata.

NEJIRE ナキレ (nayjire) i.v. To throw a person down by a twisting motion, as in wrestling.

NEJIRI ナキリ (nayjiri) i.v. To turn; to twist, to wrench, to wrench, to wrench.

NEJIRI HI ナキリヒ (nayjirihi) n. A twist, a wrench, a wrench. Twisting, twisting.

NEKAKU ナカク (nakkaku) i.v. To make, to create, or to put to sleep; to lay down anything standing; to lay rest; kōdō wo —, to put a child to sleep; tate wo nekashite oku, to lay a canoe down; kane wo nekashite oku, to put one's money lie, not employing it in trade; pān wo nekashite oku, to set bread away to rise.

NEKAKUSHI ナカクシ (nakkushi) n. A grub.

NEKKI ネキ (naki) = bokki. The stump of a tree; a stick or block of wood.

NEKKI ネキ (naki) = bokki. Fever, heat, caloric. SYN. NETSU.

NEKKO ネコ (nako) n. (coll.) The stump or root of a tree.

NEKO ネコ (nako) n. A cat: — wo kaboru, to assume a virtuous or honest appearance.

NEKOASHI ネコアシ (nakoashi) n. Cat's foot, or the foot of a cat.

NEKISHI ネキシ (naxisi) = naki. The table legs of which are turned up like a cat's foot.

NEKOKI ネコ基 (nakoji) n. A species of gull.

NEKORO ネコ羅 (nako-ro) n. A cat, or a sow.

NEKOMATA ネコマタ (nako-mata) n. A mountain cat into which a domestic cat is supposed to turn form itself.
Nekomi-mu 子猫 寝る i.v. To be fast asleep.

Nekonade-goye 子猫だいご き容語 n. The coxing language used in fondling or talking to a cat, or in talking to children.

Nekokakko 子猫臥 i.v. To lie down anywhere; to throw one's self down anywhere to sleep, as a person very much exhausted.

Nekokake 子猫格 adv. (coll.) All, everything; down to the very roots; totte shimatta, made a clean sweep of everything.

Syn., Nekokaze 子猫様 n. A kind of coarse mat made of straw.

Nekokaze 子猫様 n. The Cat-headed shark.

Nekozuka 子猫橋 n. Same as nekoko-omote.

Nekoji 子猫邸 n. The head of a person asleep: wo kaku, to cut off.

Nekutake 子猫台 i.v. Hair loose and disheveled in sleep; to wilt and hang down, as a flower: nekutageyumi, id.

Nekma 子猫寢間 n. A bed-chamber, bed-room.

Syn., Nando, Neta.

Nekomori, zō 子猫ぞり i.v. To be bewildered or suddenly arousing from sleep: nemadoteyu, id. wakamaru.

Nekomichi 子猫道 n. Lying down and waiting for anything—especially for the rising of the moon; (coll.) to retire to rest, go to bed: mē—ni shimasō, let us go to bed.

Nekomi 子猫 i.v. A night gown.

Nekoro, mō 子猫も i.v. To sit with the feet doubled under in Japanese fashion; to lie down.

Syn., Sonkyo suru, za-suru.

Nekorobu 子猫る i.v. The same as nekorobu.

Nekomachi 子猫町 n. Increasing or adding to the price: wo suru.

Syn., Ne-age.

Nembarashi ネマブラシャ 念時 n. Driving away care, or unpleasant thoughts; recreation.

Nematsu 子猫年分 n. The yearly amount, the quantity or portion for a year, yearly: -wo iri-yō, the amount of expenses for one year.

Nemmi 子猫年尾 n. The end of the year.

Syn., Nemmatatsu.

Nembutsu 子猫あすなろ 念仏 n. Praying by repeating the words, namu amida butsu: - wo tu; - suru; - wo mōru.

Nemere 子猫 弁護 t.v. To look fiercely at, to glare at.

Syn., Niramugi.

Nemidahogami 子猫がまこ n. Same as nekutageyumi.

Nemimigi 子猫 睡眠 n. The ears of one sleeping: - ni, like water dropped into the ear of a person sleeping.

Nemizu 子猫 水 n. Water that has been drawn or stood for some time, stale water: wakaki-mizu.

Nemika 子猫犬 n. Muscous membrane.

Nemikoro 子猫クロ -ni, kindly, politely, courteously; i.q. nengoro.

Nemono-gatari 子猫物語 n. Talking together when in bed.

Nemoto 子猫元 n. The root, origin, source, beginning; the head, neck.

Nemutai 子猫待 n. Age, time of life; owaji - no tomadachi, companions of the same age; wo ikutsu gurut de gozarimasho, how old are you?

Syn., Yowai, Nemrei, Toshigoro.

Nemutai 子猫待 n. Annual report.

Nemuri 子猫年 n. Yearly instalments, annual payments: - ni shite harau, to pay by yearly instalments.

Nemutō 子猫年色 n. Chronology.

Nemuri, ki-ku-shi 子猫 睡 Income. Sleepy, drowsy; nemuku naru, to become sleepy; - nai, not sleepy.

Syn., Nemui.

Nemureru 子猫 睡 i.v. Drowsiness, sleepiness: - zamashī, anything that prevents drowsiness.

Nemunohana 子猫花 n. The flower of the Acacia tree.

Nemunoki 子猫夜花 n. The mimosa, Acacia nemu.

Nemuri, ru 子猫 睡 i.v. To sleep; nemutte iru, to be asleep; mada nemurimashen, is not yet asleep.

Syn., Ne-ibu, Neni.

Nemuri 子猫 睡 n. Sleep: - no sasamau, to wake from sleep; - no moyōn, to be getting sleepy; - gururi, medicine that produces sleep, soporific.

Nemuriro 子猫栄 Same as nemunoki.

Nemurosimu 子猫目 i.n. Sleepy-eyes, or eyes closed in sleep.

Nemurikata 子猫型 i.v. (coll.) To be sleepy, want to sleep.

Nemuri-zamashī 子猫納ま申し n. A preventative of drowsiness.

Nemusa 子猫 睡 n. Sleepiness.

Nemutai-kiri 子猫切 睡 adj. Sleepy, drowsy, wish to sleep: nemutaku-natta, have become sleepy; nemutaku nai, not sleepy.

Nen 極年 (toshi) n. Year: iku nen ato, how many years ago? nai nen, how many years? or what year?

Nen 子年 n. Thought, attention, care, heed, atention, regard, respect: - wo ou, to put in mind; - wo iete suru, to do carefully; - ni oyobanu, no need of special care; - no harasu, to drive away care; - no tame, for form sake; ichi - ten ni tsu-ku (prov.).

Syn., Omo.

Nenai-ku 子言 adj. Envious, jealous.
Nenkō センター kiken n. Age; number of years old; cycle: - wazuka jūgo, only fifteen years old.
Nenkō センター kikan 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.
Nenkiri センター kikō n. (coll.) A limited number of years, term of years: - bōkō.
Syn. nengen.
Nenkō センター kôkō n. (lit. Catfish lord) Spoken in derision of officials who wear mustaches.
Nenkō センター kanō n. Yearly wages, or salary.
Nennai センター kisen (toshi no uchi) adv. Within this year, during the year.
Nennō センター kenshin n. An infant. child: - ga dekita, have begotten a child.
Nenmeki センター kisen (toshi-doshi) adv. Yearly, every year, year by year.
Syn. mainen.
Nenomi センター kenshin n. Stretching one’s self in bed or while lying down.
Nenokatsusuki センター kôkó n. Same as nenokuni.
Nenokuni センター kôkô n. The lower regions, nether country, Hades; L.q. yomi.
Nenrai センター kaise n. Some years past, for many years past: - no nōzomi ga kanōta, have obtained the desire of many years.
Nenrei センター kaise n. Age, years of age: shi jū kara ni kito, a man about forty years old.
Syn. nempai, yowai, toshii.
Nenrei センター kaise n. The congratulations of the new-year: - ni mawaru, to go about wishing a happy new year.
Syn. nenga.
Nenrei センター kaise n. Calendar year, year’s calendar or almanac.
Syn. kōyomi.
Nenrei センター kisen (omow chikara) The power of the will, resolution, fixedness of purpose, determination: - ieru wo mo tōsu, a strong will pierces even the rocks.
Nenryo センター kaise n. Thought, attention, careful consideration; care, anxiety.
Syn. oomamakari.
Nenrei センター kaike (yowai) n. A careful, thoughtful, provident, considerate person.
Nenrei センター kaise n. The age, as shown by the teeth.
Syn. nenrei.
Nenrei センター kaise n. (toshi no hajime) n. The beginning of the year: - jō, a letter of congratulation; on.
Nenrei センター kaise n. A person young in years, youth.
Nenrei センター kaise n. (toshi no karu) n. The number of years: - wo heru, to pass many years; - wo kii, id.; Tokyō ni oru - wa ikara, how many years have you lived in Tokyō.
NENTO テンツ粘土 (nebatsuchi) n. (min.) Clay.
NENTO テンツ 年頭 (toshi no hajime) n. First of the year: — no go shūji wo noshi-agemaru, I wish you the compliments of the season.
NENUSAWA レンスナハ n. A species of water-plant, i.q. wawawa.
NENYEKI レンセキ粘液 (n.)(med.) Mucus.
NENZU レンズ念珠 n. A rosary, used in praying.
NENZURU レンズル See nenji.
NEO レオ根緒 n. A silken cord.
NEOBIRE,-RU レオビレル i.v. To wake from sleep bewildered or startled: kodomo ga neobiete naku. Syn. nenkerew.
NEOBIRE,-RU レオビレル i.v. Same as neobireu.
NE-ODOKORI,-RU レオドクロク i.v. Startled in sleep, to wake up alarmed.
NEOKI レオキ凝結 n. Rising from sleep, or from bed; lying down and rising up: — ga warui, to get up in a bad humor.
NEPP レップ フ蒸風 (ateui kaze) n. A hot wind.
NERAI,-AU レライラ 見v. To aim at, to watch, lie in wait for, to glare at: neko ga nezumi wo nerau, the cat watches the rat; tepō de tori wo —, to aim a gun at a bird; hina wo —, to watch one's opportunity. Syn. ukagau.
NERAI レライ n. Aim: — ga hazureta, missed his aim; — wo sadameru, to make sure the aim; tepō wo —, the sights of a gun. Syn. meate.
NERAI-RUMASHI,-RU レライラスメス t.v. To take good or deliberate aim.
NERAI-UCHI レライウチ n. Aiming and firing at —, with a gun.
NERAI-YORI,-RU レライヨリ 見侍 i.v. To aim at, or watch anything and approach to it.
NERASHI,-RU レライ拉斯 t.v. To harden, season, inure, train, to steel one's self: mono-osore sen yō ni kikoro wo nerasu.
NERE,-RU レレ線 k. To be well worked into proper consistence, tempered, trained, experienced: koyaku ga nereta, the medical plaster is well worked; nereta hito, an experienced person; kiji ga —, the barm has ripened.
NEREKEMONO レレケモノ老練者 n. One skillful from long practice, an experienced, trained person.
NERI,-RU エリ線 k. To work into proper consistence of softness or hardness by kneading, stirring, or pounding; to temper, to harden, to train, season: pan wo —, to knead bread; hei wo —, to drill troops; tetsu wo —, to temper iron; koyaku wo —; kimono wo —.
NERI ヌリ (used only in comp.) Mouthing, shedding the feathers, skin, horns, etc.: — hibari, a lark that moults; — shika.
NERI ヌリ線 k. A kind of white silk.
NERI,-RU ヌリ睡 i.v. To walk at a slow pace, as in a procession.
NERI-ARUKI,-RU ヌリアルック睡步 i.v. To walk slowly.

NERIBAI レリペイ錄肖 n. A wall built of tiles laid horizontally in mortar.
NERIGAKI レリガキ砧柄 n. Persimmons that have had their astringency removed by putting them in boiling water.
NERIGANE レリガネ磨金 n. Tempered iron.
NERIGONI レリギヌ錬鍊 Silk softened by rubbing, or fulling; gloss-silk.
NERIGURI レリグリ n. A soft kind of silk stuff.
NERIKAMU レリカム coll. for nirekamu.
NERI-KITAI,-AU レリキタフ錫錠 t.v. To harden, to temper, as metals. Syn. tagren.
NERIKO レリコ n. Dough: — de pan wo koshi-yaeru.
NERIMONO レリモノ錬物 n. Ornaments made of wax, in imitation of coral, or precious stones.
NERISO レリソ錬腐 n. Hackled hemp.
NERISO レリソ n. A withe.
NERITOKU レリトウ錬鑛 n. A medical paste or conserve, an ointment.
NERITOKAN レリトウカン錬鉄草 n. A kind of confectionery made of beans and sugar.
NERIZAKE レリザケ錬酒 n. A kind of white sake, thick or turbid sake, — shirozake.
NERUGI レリギ掙酒 n. Reducing the price of anything: ito wo — itashikaihata, they reduced the price of silk.
NESAMOTO レサマドリ n. The wakeful bird; i.e. the cock.
NESAMUKI レサムキ n. The month when people wake early, i.e. the 9th month (o.c.).
NESAN レササン (coll. cont. of anesama) Elder sister; used in familiar address to a girl whose name is not known.
NESERE,-RU レセセ合寝 t.v. To make, or let go to sleep, or lie down: kodomo wo —, to make a child lie down. Syn. nerasu.
NESHINOUSA レシノウサ根白_elems n. The white root plant; i.e. parsley.
NESHIZOMARI,-RU レシズマラ克変沈 i.v. To sink into quiet sleep, buried in sleep. Syn. nekomu.
NESHOREN レシホレン根夏楽焚小便 n. (coll.) Wetting the bed, urinating while asleep: — wo suru, to wet the bed.
NESHOREN レシホレ根失覚失趣 i.v. To lose one's sleep, to be deprived of sleep: amari hawashi shite nosobireta, we talked so much I lost my sleep; nosobirete komaru.
NESORUKE,-RU レソクレ線 i.v. Same as nosobire-u.
NESOSHIN レショシン望心 n. Zeal, ardor, fervor.
NESUGI,-RU レスギ睡過 i.v. To over-sleep, sleep too long.
NESUROTO レスリオト宿言 (neigen) n. (coll.) Flattery, or currying favor by traducing others; insinuation, innuendo. Syn. zangen.
ネタバ 子タバ 鳳 及 n. The edge of a sword or knife: — wo toyu, to refresh the edge of a cutting instrument; — wo awaseru, to sharpen a sword.

ネタゲ 子タゲ 射矢 農aru, jealous or envious appearance: — ni kari\,}

†ネタカリ, -ku-shi 子タカリ adj. To be jealous of, to be envied, enviable: netakku omou.

ネタマシヒ, -ki-ku 子タマシヒ 烏 t.v. Envious, or jealous; enviable.

ネタム, -mu 子タム t.v. To be jealous of, to be envied, enviable: netakku omou.

ネタミ, -ku 子タミ n. Jealousy, envy: — wa onna no tsune, women are prone to be jealous; — hito no — wo ukeru, to be envied by others.

ネタノ, -sho 子タノ, -sonem. Not sleep enough: meda, not yet slept enough.

ネタクウ, -ku 子タクウ 睡中 -suru, to be zealous for, or ardently engage in behalf of one.

ネタボケ, -ku 子タボケ 茫然 (coll.) Same as neboko.

ネトボリ 子トボリ 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.

ネトボリ, -ru 子トボリ t.v. To steal away another's husband by illicit intercourse with him.

ネトソウ 子トソウ 热 n. Fever, heat: — ga delta, has fever; — wo sanasu, to cool a fever; — ga demasu ka, have you any fever? — no sashihikki, the rise and fall of fever; — wo naku, to drive away fever; — wo suru, id.; — wo uogasari, to excite fever; — wo okosu, id.

ネトソウツネ 子トソウツネ 热物 n. Ardent spirits.

ネトソウヨ 子トソウヨ 热病 n. A fever, or febrile disease.

ネトソウギ 子トソウギ 棒 n. Splicing the decayed ends of posts, especially those which serve to support a house: hashirasi no — wo suru.

ネトソウ, -ki-ku 子トソウ adj. (coll.) Persevering, persisting in or sticking to anything; tedious, prolix; over particular or careful; tediously repeating a matter: kotoba ga netosui; netosui hito, a persevering person; a bore.

ネトソウKE 子トソウケ 根付 n. A kind of carved button, used for suspending the tobacco pouch etc., to the belt.

ネトソウ, -ki-ku 子トソウ i.v. To take root.

ネトソウ, -ku 子ソウ服 i.v. To fall asleep: netosei iru, he has gone asleep.

ネトソウサマシヒ 子ソウサマシヒ 携帯 n. A medicine that cures a fever, febrifuge.

ネトソウ, -ku 子ソウ服 i.v. Melted iron: — wo zuinri no kuchi ni tangi-komu.

ネツ ノ子タナ母 青湯 n. Hot water: — wo motte aru, to wash with hot water; — nettō no kurashimi, intolerable suffering.

ネツ, to

ネツチ 子チ打打 n. Setting the price; the price, value, worth: — ga shiru, don't know the price; — noki, of no value, worthless; — wo fumare, to appraise.

ネツナサジェ, -ku 子ナサジェ 眠意 i.v. To forget by over-sleeping, to over-sleep.

ネツナリ, -ku 子ナリ 眠り n. A chamber, bedroom.

ネツナガト 子ナガト 眠事 n. Conjugal connection: — fito no niwajirai.

ネツナシ, -su 子ナシ 眠 t.v. To work or stir into proper consistence, to work into paste; to knead, to burn, kindle, as one's anger; (coll.) ishibito wo —, to mix lime with water and stir it for plastering; meshi wo —, to work boiled rice into a paste.

ネツナサービス, -ru 子ナサービス 眠り i.v. To take off and put on glasses, to have glasses for,

ネツナユ, -nu 子ナユ i.v. To appease; to feed on; to be satisfied; to be satisfied with; to be content.

ネツナズケ 子ツケ n. A glass of liquor on going to bed, a night-cap.

ネツナマ ネツナマ n. The way of lying or position in sleep. Syn. nezasu.

ネツナメ ネツナメ 眠覚 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 waking from sleep.

ネツナメ, -ru 子ナメ 眠覚 i.v. To awake, to wake up from sleep.

ネツナアガバ ネツナアガバ n. A kind of rush or reed; i.q. yake.

ネツナマ ネツナマ n. A small species of bamboo, Arundinaria japonica.

ネツナシ, su 子ナシ 植栽 i.v. To take root; to originate. Syn. netsuke.

ネツナターオ, -ki-ku 子ナターオ 眠覚 adj. Easily waking from sleep, sleeping lightly: nezutoci hito, a light sleeper, — mezutoci.

ネツナチ 子チ根付 n. A kind of celery.

ネツチョ, -chi 子ショ 眠相 n. (coll.) The way of sleeping, the position in sleep: — ga warui, his manner of sleeping is bad.

ネツチ, -nu 子チ根付 n. Neg. of naru, not to sleep: — ni yō wo akiatsu, to spend the night without sleeping; — no ban, an all night watch.

ネツチヨ ニチヨ n. The lintel over the paper screens where rats run to and fro.

ネツチヨ, -ku 子チヨ i.v. To take root.

ネツチヨ ニチヨ n. A young rat.

ネツチヨ ニチヨ n. 憤怒, or quarrel, — like a rat coming out of its hole.

ネツチヨ ニチヨ n. Manner or posture in sleeping.

ネツチヨ ニチヨ n. A rat: — ga kajiru, the rat gnaws; — toru neko wo tsume wo kakasi, (prov.).
NIBUSA ニブサ n. Dullness, stupidity.
NICHARO ニチャロ n. (coll.) Paper chewed up into a soft ball; a spit-ball: — wo ni o to

NICHARA ニチャラ adv. (coll.) Having the quality of sticking, adhering, or cleaving to a surface; as, ase ya dette kimono wa nubaran-

NICHATSUKI-KU ニチャツキク adv. to.

NICHATSUBUKI ニチャツブキ adv. (coll.) To be

NICHIDI ニチディ adv. The

NICHIGEN ニチゲン adj. n. A fixed or set
day, a limited number of days, a limited time:
— wo sadamuru, to set a day.

NICHIKI ニチキ adj. n. The country of
the sun, i.e. Japan—so called by the Chinese,
and East Indians.

NICHIMATSU ニチモツ adj. n. The evening,
sunset.

NICHINICHI ニチニチ adv. Daily, every
day, day by day.

NICHINENKU ニチネンク n. A sect of Buddhists, whose formula of prayer is, nanun myōbō
renge-kyō. This sect was originated
by a priest of the name of Nichiren, who
was born in the year 1280.

NICHIRIN ニチリシン adj. n. The sun: — no

NICHITÔ ニチト adv. n. Daily, or constant
use: — wo kotoba, language in daily use;
— wo shina.

NICHITÔ ニチト adv. n. Sunday.

NICHIZEN ニチゼン adj. adv. Some days ago,
the other day.

NIGODA ニゴール adv. n. The two sciences, viz.,
literature and military; bun-bun ni-dō ni
tasuru.

NIGO ニゴ adv. Twice, two times.

NIE Assembly.

NIE-TACHI, TSU ニエタチ, ニエツ adv. i.v. To boil up:
yu ga nietottoru mottekai, when the water
has boiled bring it here. Syn. tagiru.

NIE-TAGIRI, RU ニエタギリ i.v. To boil:
yu ga nietottoru aru, the water is boiling.

NIE-TATESE, RU ニエタセ i.v. To cause to

NIGA ニガ n. A kind of bamboo.

NIGAI-KI-KUH ニガイキク n. Adj. Bitter; hard,
cruel, severe, sarcastic; ajiwai ga nai,
the taste is bitter; nigai kōtoba, sarcastic
language; nigaku motte, not bitter; nigaku
moto, to become bitter; nigakute taberarenai, it
is so bitter it cannot be eaten.

NIGAME, RU ニガメ i.v. To put on an
angry, or surly face: kau wo —, to look surly,
angry, sarcastic.

NIGAMI-MU ニガミム I. To be bitter, to
have an angry, spiteful, or surly look.

NIGAMI ニガミ n. Bitter in taste, bit-
terness; kōko nikōka — ya aru, this
orange has a bitter taste.

NIGAMONO ニガモノ n. The bitter peach, hairy
peach.

NIGAMU-NIGAMU ニガムニガム n. n. Timidly,
cowardly, timorously.

NIGANA ニガナ n. Bitter herb.

NIGASHISHI-KU ニガシシク n. Adj. Bitter,
disagreeable, painful, severe, distaste-
ful, provoking, sarcastic.

NIGAO ニガオ n. A likeness, portrait: —
wo kaku, to draw a likeness; yakunaka
no —, the portrait of an actor.

NIGAII, RU ニガイ I. v. To feel bitterly, to
be provoked, or angry; nigarikite mono wo
ii, to speak sarcastically or with anger.

NIGARI ニガリ n. The brie formed by
the deliquescence of salt. Syn. nigaishio.

NIGASA ニガサ n. adj. Bitterness.

NIGASHI ニガシ adj. Bitter; see nigai.

NIGASHI-SU ニガシス I. (caust. of nigai) To
make, or let escape; let go.

NIGASHIO ニガシオ n. Brine.

NIGATE ニガテ n. A hard person to get the
better of; hard customer.

NIGATU ニガト n. The Balsam-apple, Mo-
mordica charantia.

NIGAWARAI ニガワラリ n. A bitter or
sarcastic laugh, a sneer: — suru.

NIGAZAKE ニガザケ adj. N. Bitter sake, beer,
ale, porter.

NIGE ニゲ n. The end.

NIGE-RU ニゲル I. v. To run away, to flee
away, to escape: dorobō ga nijutsu, the thief
has escaped; gunziru wa makete nigeru, the
army broke and fled.

NIGESEKITE ニギセキテ adv. n. To seat
yourself in the position to flee away:
takai nagara — wo suru.

NICHIRIN-RI  ニチリニ I. v. To flee and
scatter; gunziru ga hōby —, the army scat-
tered and fled in all directions.

NIGE-DASHI, SU ニゲダシ I. v. To flee out
of, escape from, to leave: inaka wo —, to
leave the country.
NIGIWASHI
ニギワシ 鱸 n. The bustle, stir, crowded state.
NIGITAKA
ニギタカ 鱸 adj. Bustling, lively, crowded, thronged: — na tokoro, a bustling place: — ni naru, to become bustling.
NİGO
ニゴ n. Same as nıyaku. Bitter.
†NİGO
ニゴ adj. Soft, downy.
NIGOR
ニゴ n. A species of Barbed or bearded fish, —Barbus.
NIIKE, or NIIKOE
ニケ or ニケ n. The hair of the body, down.
†NIIWASOKO
ニワソウコ 和物 n. Soft things: ke no, —soft-haired animals.
NIION
ニオン n. 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; — wa inu, to contradict one’s self; — wa tsuku, id.; to inwai, I shall not tell you again —in threatening.
NIIORASIKU
ニオラス t.v. To make turbid; to muddy.
NIIORI
ニオリ Enables t.v. To be muddy, turbid, not clear, impure: mizu ga nigoru, the water is turbid; nigoru koe, the impure, or soft sound of a consonant, as the impure sound of ha is ba, of sa is sa, of ka is ga.
NIIORI
ニオリ adj. Turbid. Not clear, impure, muddy: kono sake wa — ga aru, this wine is turbid; — i, muddy well; — ye, a muddy stream, or river; — mizu, turbid water.
NIGORI-ZAKE
ニゴリザケ 濁酒 (dakushu) n. A kind of inferior sake in which the grounds have not been strained off, — same as niiomi-zake.
NIGOSHU
ニゴ什 (caust. of nigoru) To make turbid, to muddy, foul: mizu wo —, to muddy the water; sagi wa tatte mo ato wo nigoru wo (prov.).
NIGOTA
ニゴタ n. Fine linen cloth.
NIGERA
ニグラ 絾 n. A pack-saddle.
NIGEROME
ニグレメ 絾柄 n. Bronzed copper.
NI-OWATSUBI
ニオワツ比 絾 n. The second month.
NI-HAN
ニハン n. (lit. two halves) Hesitating between two, uncertainty, doubt, quandary, dilemma: — no aita wo wa suru, to make an uncertain reply; — de koto ga wakaranai, I am in a dilemma and don’t know what to do.
NIIHODORI
ニホドリ n. A species of wild duck; a Widgeon.
NIIHON
ニホン n. Second rank in the Imperial family: — no miya, Imperial prince of the second rank.
NIIHON
ニホン 日本 Japan: — koku, the country of Japan; — jin, a Japanese; — go, Japanese language, i.q. Nippon.
NI-MAI
ニマ n. (torasht, only used in compound words) New: ni-nakura, a new pillow, or sleeping together for the first time.
NI-MAI
ニマ n. Newly coming; lately come; a new-comer: — no onna.
Syn. MAI-MAI.
NIKU = ニク肉 肉类 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.

Syn. MI, INNIKU.

NIKU-AI = ニクア肉合 合肉 n. The flesh state, or condition of a person as to flesh.

NIKU-GOKE = ニクゴケ 肉带 n. The fine feathers or down of a bird.

NIKORO = ニクロ果子果子 n. Jelly.

NIKOMI-MU = ニコミ 毛皮 t.v. To boil into, to boil and incorporate one thing with another.

NIKOROSHI-SU = ニクロシ 司助 t.v. To boil to death, to kill by putting into boiling water.

NIKOUKA = ニクオカ 沼肉 (oshiau) Crowding together: shite shiro ni semaru.

NIKUCHEN = ニクヘン 肉片 n. A slice or piece of meat.

NIKU-KURO = ニククロ 肉黒 adj. Hateful, odious, detestable, abominable; affixed to the root of verbs it means, hard, difficult: nikui yatsu, a detestable fellow; yomi-nikui, hard to read; kiki-nikui, difficult or disagreeable to hear; kokoro —, lonely.

NIKU-IRO = ニクリ ロ色肉色 n. Flesh-color, buff.

NIKU-JIKI = ニクジキ 晴肉 n. Flesh-eater; carnivorous: — wo suru; — no tori.

NIKUJO-NABE = ニクノベ 膠鍋 n. A glue-pot.

NIKUJO-ZUKU = ニクノべ割付 n. Gluing together: — ne suru, to glue together.

NIKURO = ニクロ 肉 adj. Hateful, disliked, detestable, odious: nikumare wano yo ni habakaru (prov.).

NIKUMI = ニクミ 肉味 n. The taste of flesh: — wo shirazu.

NIKURI-KURO = ニクリクロ 被黒 t.v. To hate, dislike, detest, abominable: sono tsumi wo nikitude hito wo nikumazu, to hate the sin but not the man.

Syn. KIRAI.

NIKUMI = ニクミ 肉 n. Hatred, dislike.

NIKU-KUROSHI-KI = ニククロシキ可感 adj. Hateful, odious, abominable, detestable, villainous.

NIKURAKA = ニクラ肉眼 adj. Disagreeable, hateful, disgusting, abominable.

NIKURASHIKI-KI = ニクラシキキ adj. Abominable, hateful, or odious.

NIKURIN = ニクリ肉林 n. Lit. a forest of flesh, a great quantity and variety of viands.

NIKU-KURO = ニククロ肉罹 n. A fleshy tumor, a wen, sarcoma.

Syn. KORE.
Nikubu ニクブ n. The state, quality or degree of being hateful or abominable.


Nikushin ニクシン 肉身 n. The fleshy or corporeal body, mortal body.

Nikush 毎 n. Corpse (makoto no oya) Real parent: — no oya, id.

Niku-shoku ニクショク肉食 (niku wo ka) n. Eating flesh: — sha, one who eats flesh; (met.) a rich man, high official.

Niku-shoku-sen ニクショクセン肉色石 n. (min.) Lit. flesh-colored stone, feldspar.

Nikusō ニクソウ adj. 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.

Nikutana ニクタナ肉栈 (hado-mu) — suru, to bare the shoulders and chest.

Nikutarashi ニクタラシ肉洗 t.v. (coll.) To wash away tallow, oil:

Nikutashu ニクタシュ肉洗 adj. Hateful; odious; detestable.

Nikute ニクテ肉切 n. (coll.) A hateful or disgusting appearance, or form: — na mono.

Nikutun ニクターン肉堆 n. A meat-shop, a place where flesh is sold, butcher-shop.

Nikutoki ニクトキ肉鼻 n. Lysis of the flesh; animal passions or appetites.

Nikutake ニクタケ肉戛 n. Nutmeg.

Nimba ニンバ人馬 (hitot e m' na) n. Man and horse.

Nimben ニンベン人僕 (hitot hen) n. The radical for man (イ) written on the left side of a character.

Nimetsu ニメツ人篾 n. Registry of citizenship, census, citizenship, population: doko no de gosanmu, where are you registered as a citizen? Tokyō no ni — ni naru, to be registered as a citizen of Tokyo: — wo aratamono, to examine and correct the census of any place; mu —, without citizenship, a vagabond.

Nimetsu-chō ニメツ全帯 yoku 籐 n. The book in which the names of citizens are registered, census roll.

Nimbus ニンブ人夫 n. Farmers called out for any public service: — ni tsukakareru.

Nimmaka ニママ待馬 n. A pack-horse.

Nimmei ニメイ任命 n. Appointment to office: — suru, to appoint to office.

Nimmen ニメン任命人面 (hitot e kao) n. Man's face, human face: — jūkin, a human face and a beast's heart.

Nimō ニモ毛 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 ニモチ蔵持 n. A coolie who carries one's luggage in traveling, a porter.

Nimono ニモノ煮物 n. Cooked articles.

Syn. Nitsuke.

Nimotsu ニモツ諸物 n. Baggage, luggage, goods in packages, merchandise.

Nimpinn ニンピン人非人 (hitot ni shite hito ni arazu) A man in appearance but not in heart, a beast of a man, a low fellow.

Nin ニン n. Man, person: iku nin, how many persons? jū nin, ten men; nin wo mitte hō wo toku, to adapt the preaching to the hearer (prov.).

Nin 三 n. Trust, office, duty, business: waga — ni aruzu, it is not my duty; chokunin, appointed by the Emperor; shinin, appointed by the head of a department.

Nin 仁 n. The kernel of a peach-stone, plum-stone, etc.

Syn. Sane.

Nina ニナ 娘 n. A species of shell-fish, Melania.

Ninai-au ニナイ按 t.v. To carry with a pole across the should: ni ka no inamotsu no ikka no awase ni natau, to carry at one load the loads of two men.

Syn. Katsuton.

Ninai ニナイ按槽 n. (coll.) A bucket for carrying water.

Ninairo ニナイロ按槽 n. A pole used for carrying burdens across the shoulder.

Ninawasekoni ニナワセコニ今葉 (caust. of ninawase) To cause, order, or let another carry a load.

Nincho ニンチョ人中 n. The raphe on the upper lip, beneath the nose.

Syn. Hanamizo.

Nindo ニンド忍冬 n. The Honeysuckle, the Loquat, japonica.

Ninagari ニナガリ 人柄 (coll.) The kind or quality of man.

Ninagen ニナゲン人間 n. Mankind, man, a human being, the world.

Syn. Hito, yo no nara.

Ninago ニナゴ遊人形 (hitot no katsuki) n. A statue or image of a man, a doll, a puppet: — shibai, a puppet-show.

Ninjo ニンゾ人魚 n. A mermaid.

Ninji-ru or -zuru ニンジル t.v. To appoint to, or invest with an office; to commit or leave to the will of another, to confide to: dōson no ni susurne, to invest with the office of dojin; watakushi ni ninjite nissei, to leave it to me; ware sono seme ni nizuzu, I am not responsible for that.

Syn. Mōshitsukeru, Makaseru.

Ninjū ニンジュ人寄 n. Giseng.

Ninjūnen ニンジュネン螺髒首 n. The Carrot, Daucus carota.

Ninjū ニンジュ伍條 n. Appointment to office; conferring rank.

Ninjō ニンショ怨念 n. The heart, feelings, or affections common to man; humanity, kindness: — wo shirana hito.

Syn. Narake.

Ninjō ニンショ怨念 n. The leader of a kagura.

Ninjō ニンショ怨念 n. Fighting, or cutting with a sword in a private quarrel, a duel: — ni oyobi, to end in a sword-fight.
NINZU ニンズ 人数 Same as ninzu.
NINRA ニンラ 認可 n. Acknowledgment, allowed, official sanction: — suru, to pass, give official sanction: funinika, 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; — datsu, people are excited or interested.
NINOKU ニンコ 任業 n. The country to which one is appointed on official duty.
NINKAN ニンカン 府官 Investing with office or title, appointing to office: — suru.
NINNiku ニンニク 忍辱 n. Patient endurance, forbearance, meekness, stoicism: — no gyō wo tsutomu, to cultivate the virtue of meekness.
NINKUKAI ニンクカガイ 恥辱殿 n. Armor of pain, i.e. the scarf worn by Bud. priests.
NINOSHI-WO-FUMU ニノアヲフム To take one step forward and one backward; to hesitate, to pause in doubt.
Syn. TAMBEAC, SHIRASHI WO FUMU.
†NINSHITO ニヒト ニ之 n. The second official in the government.
NINOMAI ニノマイ n. A kind of dance: — suru.
NINOMARU ニノマル ニ之丸 n. The second or inner wall of a castle.
†NI-NO-O ニヲ 霊候 n. Same as ninawa.
NINSEN ニセン 人選 n. (hitō ero suru) — suru, to elect or choose a person: — wo shite dairi wo yaru.
NINSHIN ニシン 妊娠 n. Pregnant, with child. Syll. HARUMI, KAWAIN.
NINSHO ニシン号 任所 n. The place to which one is appointed, or sent on official duty.
NINSO ニシソ 人相 n. The physiognomy or expression of face: — ga yot; — ga waru; — wo miru.
NINSHOKE ニシウガキ 人相書 n. Personal description.
NINSHOJIN ニシンジン 天然人 n. A physiognomist, one who tells fortunes by examining the face.
NINSUKU ニンツカ 人足 n. A coolie, or common laborer. Syll. KARUKO.
NINTA ニンタ他他 — suru, to let alone, not to meddle with: — shugi, the policy of letting things alone.
NINTAI ニンタイ 恋耐 (shinobi korae) n. Patience, endurance.
NINTAI ニンタイ人體 (hitō no karada) n. The human body, human form.
NINTO-ZEI OR NINZU ニントツイ人頭 n. — wo iku nin, what is the number of men in the army? Tōkyō no — wa dono kurai uru, what is the population of Tōkyō?
NINZU ニンズ 人数 (hitō kaz) n. The number of persons, population, census: — wa iku nin, what is the number of men in the army? Tōkyō no — wa dono kurai uru, what is the population of Tōkyō?

NISE-GANZ ニセガツ 偽金 n. Counterfeit money.
NISE-KICHIHAI ニセキチハイ 伴狂 n. Feigned madness, counterfeited insanity.
NISE-MONO ニセモノ 費物 n. A counterfeit, imitation, not genuine.
NISSEI ニセエ 起夜 n. A portrait.
NISHI ニシ 西 n. The west: — no hō, the western part or region; — kaze, a west wind, autumnal wind. Syn. sai-nō.
NISHI ニシ 蝶 n. The name of a shell of the Buceinida genus.
NISHIWA ニシワ 西日 n. The western sun: — wo ukeru, to get the rays of the sun when in the west.
NISHIKI ニシキ 錦 n. A kind of silk, rich and woven in flowers, brocade.
NISHIKI ニシキ 二条 n. The two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
NISHIKIGAI ニシギガイ 錦好 n. A species of cowry.
NISHIKIGI ニシギ鬼箭 The name of a tree, the same as moyumi, q.v.
NISHIKIGUSA ニシギサ n. A species of spurge, Euphorbia humifusa.
NISHIKIHEN ニシキヘン 蝴蝶 n. A large kind of mottled snake.
NISHIKIMEGANE ニシキメガネ 萬花鏡 n. A kaleidoscope.
NISHIKI KORI ニシキコリ 錦織 n. Brocade.
NISHIME ニシメ 燃家 n. A kind of food made by boiling together various kinds of vegetables.
NISHIN ニシン 二親 n. Father and mother, parents.
SYN. FUTA-OYA, BYO-SHIN.
NISHIN ニシン 錦 n. Herring, Clupea harengus.
NISHIRU ニシル 沥 n. Soup: sakana no 一, fish soup.
NISHIU ニシウ 老米 n. Half a bu, name of a silver coin.
NISHIYAI ニシヤバイ 二倍相 adv. Twice as much, twofold: nedan ga ni natta, it has become twice as high.
NISSAN ニッサン 日産 (hi mairi) n. Daily going to the temple to worship.
NISHA-BYÔ ニシャバイ ユウ日射病 n. (med.) Sunstroke.
NISSEI ニセイ 一日 n. A day, i.q. nichi: ōku no — wo teiyasu, to spend many days.
NISSEI ニセイ 日暮 n. Gazette.
NISHEI ニシェ日新 (hibi ni aratamaru) n. Daily renewal or improvement.
NISHIYOKU ニシイユク日曦 n. Eclipse of the sun.
NISOKU ニソク 日次 n. Eclipse of the sun, i.q. nisokon.
NISU ニス水 The radical ク of Chinese characters.
NISUI ニスリ n. Rubbed or dyed with red ochre: — no koromo.
NISUS ニスス 者媒 n. Boiled soot, used in staining boards.
NITANI ニタニ 茶魁 n. Cooking, boiling: — wo suru, to cook.
NITARI ニタリ 船 n. A kind of boat, a lighter.
NITARE RU ニタル付 付. To be like, resemble, similar: nituru mono, a similar thing.
NITARIGAKI ニタリガキ n. A red persimmon, ripe persimmon.
NITCHI ニチチ 中 n. Middle of the day, meridian; day-time.
NITTRI ニトリ post-posit. With, by, — as cause, instrument or means; in; being, as it is since it is: — te — bessu, to strike with the hand: kama — yu wo wakasu, to boil water in a pot; Tōkyō — katta, bought in Tōkyō; fuse Tōkyō ye yuku, to go by boat to Tōkyō; hitori — yomu to read by one's self, or alone; kugo — yuku, to go in a sedan-chair; kodomo — wasureta, being a child he forgot; dokus na mono — taberaremasen, as it is poisonous it is not eatable.
SYN. de.
NITHE ニテモ (same as demo) Ever; soever: doko —, wherever; dare —, whoever, whichever; itaru —, whenever; nani —, whatever.
NITTRI-MAME ニトリマメ n. A kind of confectionery.
NITSUKI ニツキ 丹 n. Red earth.
NITSUKASE- RU ニツカセ付 t.v. To make to suit, or fit.
NITSUKAWASHIKI- KU ニツカシキ付 adj. Becoming, suitable, fitting.
NITSUKU- KU ニツク付 t.v. To suit, fit, accord, become: —niatu.
NITSUKOBASHIKI- KU ニツコラシキ付 adj. Well proportioned, suitable, becoming.
NITSUMA- RU ニツマ付 煮付 t.v. To boil down to a thicker consistence: umi no misu wo nitsumete shio wo toru, to make salt by boiling down sea-water.
NITSUJUKI ニツク吉 酒 n. The name of a shrub; i.q. nishimashikimi.
NITTA ニッタ 日天 n. The sun.
NITTO ニット 日付 n. Daily wages, cash paid to deprive one's daily expenses.
NITTO ニット 日付 n. Japan.
NI-U MA ニウマ 鹿馬 n. A pack-horse.
NI-U-MI SUE ニウミス蓋返し 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 日和 n. Calm: katajō no —, a calm sea.
SYN. NAGI.
NIWAKI ニワキ 枝 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 庭庭 n. Lawn grass.
NIWARA ニワラ 前 n. Sudden; unexpected: — no onoi-tachi, sudden determination; — ake, a sudden shower; — jini, a sudden death; — kaze, a sudden blow, or storm.
SYN. TACHI-MACHI, KYU, FUTO.
NIWAKE ニワケ系 n. A theatrical performance, buffoonery.

NIWAKE NI ニワケ尼 adv. Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Syn. KTO, Totuszen to.

NIWAKO ニワコ庭子 n. A home-born servant.

NIWAKUNAKURI ニワクナクリ n. The Wagtail.

NIWAKUSA ニワクサ地鳴 n. A kind of grass out of which brooms are made.

NIWAMORE ニワモレ n. A whole court-yard, or garden.

NIWANORI ニワノリ n. Riding a horse in one's own park or grounds.

NIWASUZUMI ニワスズメ n. A kind of beetle, Cicindela.

NIWATAKA ニワタカ 鳥鶏 n. The Wagtail.

NIWATAZUMI ニワタズミ 淹 n. A puddle of water, =tamari-mizu.

NIWATSUBO ニワツボ n. A road or avenue in a park.

NIWA-TSUKURI ニワツクリ庭作 n. A gardener.

Syn. UKIYA.

NIWATSUKURI ニワツクリ n. Same as niteatori.

NIWA-UME ニワウメ n. Same as niwakura.

NIWAZAKURA ニワザクラ n. The name of a plant, Knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare.

NIWAZUKA ニワツカ n. The mountain-cherry red-blossom cherry, Prunus japonica.

NIYA ニヤ Coll. for neba, the sub. ending of verbs: se-niya naranu =seneba naranu, must be done.

NIYAKE,-nU ニヤケル i.v. (coll.) To be delicate, effeminate, wanishin in manners or appearance.

NI-YAKI ニヤキ n. Boiling and roasting, cooking.

NIYAWASHII,-KI-KU ニヤハシイ 似谷敷 adj. Fit, suitable, becoming.

NIYORI,-nU ニヨル似彼 i.v. To be like, to resemble: nisyori no mono.

NIYODAI ニヨダイ n. The Lance-fish, Prionurus.

NIYUKURI ニユクリ 塔作 n. Making goods into packages or bales for transportation: =suru.

No No 之 post-pos. Of: tuni ko no hikari, light of the moon; hana no iru, color of a flower.

(2) Used as an adjective particle, as: muda no koto, useless thing; makoto no kokoro, a sincere heart; hiyo no sake, cold sake; matsu no ki, a pine tree.

(3) Used in the sense of koto or mono, as: O-masu no naku no wo shiku, secluding O-masu for crying; yuki no futta no de, on account of its having snowed. No ni, while being, although, whereas, in spite of, as: kowashi no nai no ni nai nite miseteri, without feeling any sorrow he makes a show of crying;

sashiharu koto no itasanu no ni teinei no rei wa zonji no yoruru, as I had done nothing special I did not expect any particular acknowl-

dgment: no ni also expresses regret or censure.

No No 野 n. A wild, uncultivated, level region; a moor, prairie, desert, wilderness.

No No 番 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 No 風 (nui) n. Fas; matter.

No No 葉 n. The bamboo of which arrows are made; the shaft of an arrow.

Nō No 谷 Exclam. used much in familiar talk, similar to nai; also used in calling.

Nō No 農 n. Husbandry, farming, agriculture: =wo motte gyū to hu, to follow the occupation of farming; =no toki taku koto naku re, make no mistake in the times for farming; =gu, farming tools.

Nō No 能 n. Skill, ability, cleverness, genius, talent; virtue, strength, or power, as of medicines: ta nō no hito, a person of varied accomplishments, or clever at many things; nō nashi, without skill at anything; mu, etc. — id.

Syn. GEI, KIRYŌ, SAT, CHIKARA.

Nō Nō 能 n. A kind of ancient operatic performance consisting of music and dancing: =yakusha, operatic performer.

Nō Nō 角 (same as naka) adv. Not, not having, without: shin nō shitte wa ifubekara-

za, without truth there is no success; ou wā nōte no ko wa sodatsu, a child will grow even without parents.

Nō Nō 塔 n. The brain: =gai-kotsu, the skull; nō-shinkin, the nerves proceeding from the brain; =byō, disease of brain; =dai, the cerebrum; =shō, the cerebellum.

NOBAE,-RU ノバール t.v. To lengthen, extend, prolong.

NOBAKAMA ノバカマ 野崎 n. A kind of trowsers gathered and tied at the knee.

NOBARA ノバラ 野原 n. A moor, uncultivated and level tract of country, fields.

NOBASHI,-SU ノバス ハシ t.v. To stretch, to lengthen, to extend, to enlarge, to reach out; to continue or prolong the time; to postpone; to spread, or smooth out, as the wrinkles or inequalities of anything: tetsu wo, — to stretch iron, as by hammering; te ashi wo, — to extend the arm or leg; shinke wo, — to enlarge one's fortune; ichigen wo, — to extend or postpone the time; kōyaku wo, — to spread a plaster; shīwa wo, — to smooth out the wrinkles; nori wo, — to thin paste; nawa wo, — to pay out a rope.

NOBE ノベ野暮 n. A moor, a field: =no okuri, a funeral; nobe-chō, a register in which deaths are recorded.

NOBEKU ノベク t.v. To tell, narrate, to state the particulars, to give an account of, to record: hō ni, to deliver a message; iku, no you ni, to give an account of the war; hana wo, — to tell one's mind.

NOB 58
Nore-ru ノレール 伸 or 延 t.v. To stretch, extend, lengthen out, reach out; to postpone, or prolong to some future time; to spread out, to expand, to dilute: toko wo — , to make a bed; urami wo — , to take vengeance on.

Nobage ノバゲ伸金 n. Metal stretched by hammering, sheet metal; money, the payment of which is extended beyond the time fixed.

Nobearai ノバエラ揺揺 n. Paying by instalments or on credit: — de kou, to buy on credit and paying by instalments.


Nobi ノビ野火 n. A prairie-fire.

Nobi-ru ノビール伸 i.v. To stretch, to extend, to reach, to grow, to expand, to enlarge. To spread, to be prolonged, or lengthened in time; to unroll, as a watch spring: sei ga — , has grown tall; ki ga — , the spirit expand, to be relieved of gloom.

Nobi-ru η伸 n. Stretching, lengthening: — wo suru, to stretch, as when tired.

Nochiroi ノチロイ adv. (coll.) In an expanded manner, relieved from a feeling of gloom, cheerful: tenki ga yokute ki ga — shitu, the weather has become pleasant and I feel more cheerful.

Nobiraka ノビラカ adj. Same as nobiyaka.

Nobiru ノビル野楽 n. A kind of wild garlic Allium nipponicum.

Nobiya ノビヤ野 adj. Expanded, free from care or gloom, contented: — wa.

Nobi-ritsu ノビリツ拡張 (castus of nobori) To make or let ascend, or order to go up.

Nobori ノボリ登 i.v. To go up, ascend, to rise: yama wo — , to ascend a mountain; hashi wo — , to go up a ladder or steps; kurai ni — , to rise in rank. Syn. agaru.

Nobori ノボリ梯 n. Flags raised at festivals, having the name of the god inscribed on them.

Nobori-kudari ノボリクダリ下下 Ascending and descending, rise and fall, up and down.

Syn. agari sagari.

Nobori-tsune ノボリツツメ登詰 i.v. To ascend to the highest point, or as far as possible.

Nobose ノボセ上気 i.v. To be light-headed, to have a feeling of fullness in the head, to be dizzy; to be giddy, wild, enthusiastic, or fanatical in opinions or ways: ano hito wo nobose-te-iru, he is a man given to fanatical notions.

Nobose ノボセ上気 n. A rush of blood to the head, dizziness, vertigo, giddiness, light-headed, enthusiasm, wildness.

Noboshi-su ノボシス令登 i.v. To make or let ascend, to send up, to raise; to cut in raised figures, to emboss: ki ni — , to cut on blocks,— as a book; ishi ni — , to cut on stone.

Nobu もん堂舞 野郎舞 n. A kind of wild grape, Vitis heteropholia.

Nobure ノブレ Same as noburu.

Nobusekai ノブセカい野郎 n. One who sleeps in the fields, a vagabond, beggar.

Nobuhi ノブヒ野武士 n. An outlawed samurai, a bandit, highwayman.

Nobushi ノブシ野郎 n. Lying or sleeping in the fields,— as a hermit.

Nobushi ノブシ後 in time: — no yo, after, times, the next world; — no tsun, a second wife; sono-nochi, after that; kono-nochi, after this, hereafter. Syn. ato.

Nobuse ノブサ後 n. Descendant, lineage: dono hito no — da, whose descendant is he?

Syn. shinshon, nassen, batsujo.

Nobushidororo ノブシド後成 adv. (coll.) By and by, after a little while.

Syn. ottsure.

Nobushikata ノブシカタ後刻 (go koku) adv. (coll.) By and by, after a little, afterwards.

Nobushi ノブシ後 adv. By and by, in a little while, afterwards.

Syn. ato de.

Nobushie ノブシじ後類 n. After times, in the future: — wo chigiri, to make a promise of marriage to be fulfilled in some future time.

Nobushian ノブシアイ後類 n. Afterbirth.

Nobushio ノブシオ後号 (go sai) n. Second wife.

Nobushire ノブシレ後の夫 n. Second husband or second wife.

Nobuchiri ノブチリ 伸立 i.v. To grow up: ki ga —.

Nobuchi ノブチ n. Standing in the field,— as a tree: — no ki, id.; — no mama kurasu, to rot while standing.

Nobuchi ノブチ刀 n. A sword worn in hunting.

Nobuzome ノブツメ野鉄砲 n. (coll.) Used only fig. for empty talk; a lie: empty boasting; bragging: — no koto wo in.

Nodo ノド刀 n. Same as nodoka.

Nodo ノド刀 n. The throat: — no hiko, the uvala; — ni hane ga kakata, has a bone in his throat; — no kubiru, to strangle; — nodo wo sugireba atsuisu wo masururu (prov.), the hotness of a thing is forgotten after it passes the throat.

Nodo-bone ノド骨結核 n. The hyoid bone.

Nodo-bute ノドブテ弓初 n. The windpipe: — wo tatsu, to cut the windpipe, or throat; — wo awa, id.

Nodo-dango ノドダゴ二郎 n. Adam’s apple.

Nodoka ノドカ二郎 (Genial; pleasant; mild; calm; quiet; tranquil: — ni hi, serene day; — naru kuru no kaze, the zephyr of a soft and quiet spring day; yo wo — ni kurasu, to pass one’s life serenely.

Syn. urabaka.
NOKORI ノコリ 残 n. The remainder, residue, remnant, anything left over: — naku totte shimaun, to take all, without leaving a scrap.

NOMARE ノマレ 残す v.t. To let remain over, to leave, to keep back, to spare, to save: hitotsubi nokoshite hoka wa mina motto-yake, take all but one; kokoro wo nokoshite kuru, to remain leaving one's heart behind, or being sorry to leave; haji wo —, to leave a bad reputation; nokosazu ni mina toru, take all without leaving one; kane wo nokoshite oka, to save money.

NOKON 落下する n. A fluke.

NOMARE ノマレ 被す (pass. or pot. of nomu) To be drunk, or swallowed: kaeru ga hebi ni nomareta, the frog was swallowed by the snake; atsukute nomarenaseni, it is so hot I cannot drink it.

NOMASE ノマセ 余飲 (cast. of nomu) Make or let drink, to give to drink: o nomase nasare, please drink; nomase te mitte kudasare, let me drink and see (if it is so and so); hito ni kusuri wo —, to give a person medicine.

NOMENGAJIRAI ノメンゲジャライ n. Delay or procrastinating in doing what one has engaged to do, idling one's time: — de komaru; — to hi wo kurasu. Syn. NOKENJIRAI.

NOMI ノミ n. Oakum.

NOMI-RU ノミリ adv. (coll.) In an unconsidered, indifferent, careless or apathetic manner; with effrontery.

NOMI-RU ノミリ i.v. (coll.) To slip and fall: michi ga warui kara nometta, the road was so bad I slipped and fell.

NOMI ノミ n. A flea.

NOMI ノミ n. A chisel: — no ha, the edge of a chisel; — no ye, the handle of a chisel.

NOMI ノミ adv. Only, nothing more: sore — narazukin, not only that; kore — ni arazukin, not only so; tada sore — ka, is it that only?

NOMI-MU ノミュ t.v. To drink, to swallow: tabako wo —, to smoke tobacco; sake wo —, to drink ardent spirits; gwyanyaku wo —, to take a pill.

NOMI-MUSHI ノミシ n. The borer, or worm which eats into wood and trees.

NOMIN ノミノ n. Farmers.

NOMITE ノミテ 飲物 n. (coll.) A hard drinker.

NOMITORI ノミトリ 名指す n. A flea-trap, catching fleas: — manako, sharp eyes.

NOMORI ノモリ 野辺 n. A keeper or watchman of a grassy Moor: — no kagami, a pond of water in a Moor which reflects its surroundings as in a mirror; an ancient mirror supposed to reflect the thoughts and emotions of the soul.

NOMORI-NO SHO ノモリノショ 書記省 n. The Agricultural Department.

NOMU ノム adv. (i.v.) To speak, to say one to another. Syn. SOSHIHARU.

NOMU-MU ノムュ t.v. To revile, to reproach, to rail at, swear at, to abuse, to curse; to speak kindly, angrily, or abusively to another; to say or tell (obs.).

NOMU-RU ノムリ t.v. To drink, to swallow: Inokashira, to drink sake; AMARI, to drink AMARU.

NOMUSA ノムサ 毛鼻 n. To drink before it is needed in prospect of future want.

NOMUSU ノムス adv. To stop drinking before one has finished: cha wo — ni shite dera, he went out without drinking all his tea.

NOMUSO ノムソ 野麦味噌 n. (coll.) Substance of the brain.

NOMUTE ノムテ 飲物 n. (coll.) A hard drinker.

NOMU-MU ノムュ t.v. To drink before it is needed in prospect of future want.

NOMU-RU ノムリ t.v. To drink before it is needed in prospect of future want.

NONOMEKI ノノメキ 免疫系 n. The Immune System.
No-oxuri ノオクリ 野送 n. Burial, funeral:
    — wo suru.

Nopperapō ノッペラバウ n. (vul. coll.) A bald
head; a smooth, round club; the trunk of a

Nopper もッペ adv. (coll.) Even, or smooth
in outline, without irregularities or roughness:
    to shita kao, a flat face; to shita yuna,
    a smooth even mountain.

Noppō ノッポウ n. (coll.) A big and clownish
fellow, a boor, clown.

Nora ノラ n. (coll.) Pleasuring, amusements,
iding: — musuka, a profugate son.

Norae ノラエ n. The sweet basil, i.q. shiso.

Norakura ノラクラ 巡洋 about idly, boring:
    — hito tru, to pass the time wandering
    about idly; — mono, an idler, vagrant,
    loafer.

Noramame ノラマメ n. The same as enō.

Noramatsu ノラマツ n. Same as noroma.

Noran ノラウン 捕獲 (nayami-midareuru)
Unconscious, or delirious from sickness or a
blow on the head: — suru.

Norari-Kubari ノラリクラリ adv. (coll.)
Same as nora-kura.

Noren, or Noren ノレン 悠黙 n. A curtain
hung before a shop and serving as a sign.

Nori ノリ Paste made of flour, starch,
mucilage, eement.

Nori ノリ n. Law, statute, rule, ordinance,
doctrine, precept.

Syn. ō, choku, okite.

Nori ノリ 海藻 n. A kind of edible sea-weed.

Nori ノリ 海藻 n. Blood (used only of
blood from a sword cut): katana no — wo fuku,
to wipe the blood from a sword.

Nori ノリ 短 n. Measurement, dimensions:
    hako no uchi-nori, the inside dimensions of a
    box: soto-nori, the outside dimensions.

Nori-ru ノリ 男 i.v. To ride or be carried on
anything; to be placed or to lie on anything;
    uma ni —, to ride on a horse;
    fune ni —, to
    ride in a boat, to go on board a ship;
    fune ni notte Osaka ye yuku, to go to Osaka
    by ship;
    kago ni —, to ride in a chair; katsu ni —,
to be carried or urged on by victory.

Syn. jōzuru.

Nori-ru ノリ 男 t.v. To say, tell, speak.

Nori-ru ノリ 男 t.v. To rail at, scold, abuse
with vile or angry language, to curse, swear
at: hito wo —. Syn. nosonite.

Nori-ru ノリ 男 i.v. To bear fruit, to grow,
as fruit: nai ya noru.

Nori-ai ノリア 森合 n. Riding together,
going in company: — busha, a stage coach;
    — bune, a passenger boat, in which many
persons ride together; — de akinai wo suru,
to do business in partnership.

Nori-bake ノリバケ 織刷毛 n. A paste brush.

Nori-gaai ノリガイ 乗鞍 n. A relay of horses:
    — wo hiku, to bring up a fresh horse.

†Norogochi-ten ノリゴチ t.v. To say, speak,
tell.

Nori-getsu ノリゲツ 马言 n. Words, saying of
an honorable person.

Nori-ire ノリイレ 船入 n. A pot or vessel
for holding paste; a kind of soft paper.

Nori-ire, -ru ノリイレ t.v. To ride or drive
into: — teki-gun ni uma wo —.

Nori-ita ノリイタ 篤板 n. A board used for
making rice paste.

Nori-Kakari, -ru ノリカリカ t.v. To begin to
ride; to be committed to anything: nori-kaka-
katata fune de hiku ni hikarenu (prov.), as I
am going to sail in his ship I cannot draw back.

Nori-kake ノリカケ n. A relay horse, same as
norigae.

Nori-kake, -ru ノリカケ 車整 t.v. To ride
over or upon anything, as on the top of lugg-
gage carried by a horse; to run aground.

Nori-kake, -ru ノリカケ 車整 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 ノリキリ n. (coll.) A person inspired
by a kami or hotoke; an oracle.

Nori-koe, -ru ノリコエ 車整 t.v. To ride
across or over, as a mountain.

Nori-komi, -ru ノリコミ 車整 t.v. To ride
into, to be aboard of: ta no naka ye uma de
norikoude, rode the horse into a rice field.

Nori-korashii, -ru ノリコラシ t.v. To scold
and reprove; to break (as a horse).

Nori-kumi ノリクミ 森組 n. The company of
persons in a ship, or carriage: — kaikin no
    — ni ina wo nan min, what is the number of
    the crew of a ship of war.

Nori-kuwa ノリクワ マラ十分重要 n. A riding saddle.

Nori-mawashin, -ru ノリマワシン 撃盛 t.v.
To ride or drive around, or about: uma wo —.

Nori-madoshi, -ru ノリモドシ 撃乗 t.v. To ride
or drive back.

Nori-mono ノリモノ 撃物 n. A thing to ride in,
a sedan chair.

Nori-no-fuse ノリノフシ 法舟 n. The boat
in which souls of the saved cross from this
world to Paradise (Budd.), i.q. guzai no fune.

Nori-sute, -ru ノリスチ 撃整 t.v. To stop
and leave the horse or boat on which one has
been riding: — kashiko ni uma wo —, left his
horse there.

Nori-tamai, -ru Same as notomai.

Nori-tō ノリト 大祈詞 n. Prayers offered to a
kami. Shinto prayers.

Nori-tō, -ru ノリト 車整 t.v. To enter
and seize, to board, and take possession of,
as a castle or boat: shiro wo —.

Nori-tsuke ノリツケ 撃附: — ki-
mono.

Nori-tsuke, -ru ノリツケ 撃附 t.v. To ride
up to, ride against.

Nori-u chi ノリウチ 紙打 Riding through on
horseback, — as through a gate.
NORI-UMA ノリウマ n. A riding horse, hackney.
NORI-UTSUNI, -RO ノリウツシ, -ロ n. To change from one boat, horse, or chair, to another; to possess or influence, to take possession of, as a spirit; bowich: kuni te wa horunobu mono wo iu, the kami takes possession of a man and speaks; kitesune ga hito ni —.
NORURUMI ノリウミ n. Fishing, with the bow; the sport of fishing at a target with the bow.
NORI-ZOME ノリズメ 染紬 n. The first ride of the new year.
NOROKO ノロコ adj. (coll.) Softening of brain.
NOROKU ノロくて t.v. To invoke evil or curses on any one, to imprecate, curse: kuni ni inu hito wo —, to bring evil on one by invoking the kami; hito wo noroeba ana futatsu (prov.).
Syn. TOLOKO, SHUSO SURU.
NOROKU ノロくて n. Praying for evil upon others, a curse, imprecation.
Syn. SHUSO, TOLOKI.
NOROKU-KI-SHI ノロキシ n. (coll.) Slow, not fast; dull, sluggish in mind; indolent, lazy, pliant, mean-spirited: uma wa hayai ushi wa noroi. Syn. OSO.
NOROKU ノロケ i.v. To be smitten, captivated, enchanted, or fascinated by love: omo ni norokeru.
NOROKU ノロケ n. (coll.) A love affair, intrigue: — wo iu, to speak of one's love affair: — wa ukuru, to listen to the love talk of another; — bunashi, lewd talk.
NOROKU ノロケ n. (coll.) A dolt, blockhead.
Syn. ANO, BAKA.
NORO-SORO TO ノロソロー adv. (coll.) Slowly, lazily: — aruku, to walk slowly.
Syn. SORO-SORO TO.
NOROKI TO ノロキ adv. (coll.) Dull, stupid, silly, sluggish, slow: — shite iro, to be arrogant, supercilious, over-bearing, insolent.
NOROSHI ノロシ n. A trick of thin silk stuff.
NOROKU ノロシ n. (coll.) The coarse silk reeled from the outside of the cocoon.
NOROSHI ノロシ n. A kind of robe, only worn by Samurai on particular occasions.
NOROSHI ノロシ野稲 n. Up-hill rice.
Syn. OKABO.
NOROKI ノロキ n. (coll.) Agriculture and commerce: — mashi, the department of —.
NOROKI ノロキ n. (med.) Substance of the brain.
NORO ノロ adj. Skillful penmanship, a good hand.
NORO ノロ n. Farming and feeding silkworms.
NORO-XOZO or NOROSHI ノロソ adv. In a heavy, lumbering manner, slow and measured steps, lazily: — to nigeru, to run away in a heavy, plodding manner: — tatte iro; — to shita hito.
NORO-RU ノロタル i.v. To creep, to crawl, move by winding and turning, like a snake; to wriggle, to writh, as one in pain: hebi ga natate yuku.
NOROKU ノロク i.v. (coll.) To writh, wriggle, to twist about (as a wounde snake); to daub, besmear: norakuri mae, id.; norakuri matsuri.
NORAKU ノラク i.v. To speak, to say,—only used of high personages.
NORAKU ノラク n. (same as noromou) Kinbi no —, Confiucius says.
NORAN ノラタン n. The shade or tint of color.
NOTABA ノタラ 独活 n. An umbrelliferous plant, Angelica.

NOTARE-JIN ノタレジニ 野創 n. Dying as an outcast in the streets or fields: — wo suru.

NOTARI-DE,-RU ノタリデ (coll.) i.v. To wind one's way out; to put one's self forward, to interrupt another in speaking: —nosabaru.

NOTARI-NOTARI ノタリノタリ adv. (coll.) In a sauntering or lumbering manner: — aruku.

NOTAUCHI-WARI,-RU ノタウチハマル i.v. To write about, to wallow, wriggle, writhe.

NIJEN ニオテン 異頂 n. The crown of the head.

NOTSCHE ノッチ ブ陆 n. The spirit or god that resides in plants; also, a serpent, or scorpion.

NOTTO ノト 眷詞 A Shintō prayer.

NOTTO ノット (coll.) Same as nyokkori.

NOTORI,-RU ノフトル法 (comp. of nori, a rule, and toru) i.v. To follow as a rule, to imitate: — Bun-ow wa — ni tarazaru ka, is not King Bun a sufficient object for imitation?

NO-UAGI ノウサギ n. A species of hare or rabbit.

NOWAKI ノワキ 異風 n. A violent antemural wind, which throws down the crops, grass, etc.

NOWAKUSHA ノワクシャ 能役者 n. An opera dancer.

NOTENDO ノエンドウ n. The wild pea, a species of Bignonia.

NOZAKI ノザキ 植前 n. The first fruits of harvest sent to the Tenshi.

NOZARASHI ノザラシ 野焼き n. Bones or a carcass left bleeding on the moor.

NOZU ノツ 為穂 (mteugi wo ozaruru) — suru, to pay tax.

NOZENKAZURA ノゼンカブラ n. The Bignonia grandiflora.

NOZOKI,-RU ノゾク 嗅 n.v. To bend the head and look down, to look into, as a hole; to peer through, to peer into: mado kara nozote miru, to look down from a window; minni wo nozoku, to look into the ear; to no sukina kara —, to peer through an opening, or the crack of a door.

NOZOKI,-RU ノゾク除 t.v. To remove, to take away, do away with, to subtract, leave out of the number, to except: — wazawan wo —, to remove calamity; hitotan nozote uta mina agemachī, I will give all but one; fuku-chū no doku wo —, to remove injurious matters from the stomach.

Syn. yokoru, saru, yokoru.

NOZOKI ノゾキ n. (coll.) A camera-obscura, a box in which pictures are looked at through a lens.

NOZOKI ノゾキ n. A light-blue color.

NOZOMASHI,-KI,-RU ノゾマシ adj. Desirable: — nozomashikuru, undesirable.

NOZOMI ノゾミ 明 n. Desire, hope, wish: — to shite nara san wo nashi, every desire was satisfied; — wo shinwan, to be disappointed: — wo hutsan, to attain one's desire.

Syn. NEGAI.

NOZOMI-MU ノゾミ望 t.v. To desire, to hope for, wish for, to observe, to look at a distant object: fakki wo nozomu wa nini no tsune, the desire of riches is common to men.

Syn. NEGAI, HOSSUKE.

NOZOMI,-MU ノゾミ望 i.v. To approach, to draw near, come upon, to be near to, to be at the point of; to look upon, to behold: inochi omaru no toki ni nozomite, drawing near to the end of life; or ni nozomu, to approach old age; nan ni nozomite shi wo sitte nige-kakaruru muno ni arazu, he is not the one to run away and hide when his lord is on the eve of trouble; kawu ni —, to come down to the river.

NOZUCHI ノズチ n. The name of a poisonous snake, a viper.

NOZU ノズ a marsh, swamp, —nūma.

NOZU ノズ玉 n. A gem, —tama.

NO やぶ (a cont. of naku) A negative affix of verbs: kikun, not to hear; kakaruna, don't understand.

NO やぶ An affix of verbs, forming the preterit tense, used only in books: kikun, have heard; kakarunu, have separated.

NO 柳缝 See nii.

NO, NUBU ヌブル 屋 (same as neri) To sleep, to lie down.

NOBATA ノバタ 野手玉 n. (numa and tama) The black fruit of the kurasa ōgi. It is used only in poetry as a makura kotobu, with yami, kurai, or yoru, yume, etc.: — no yami —pitch darkness.

NO 柳奴婢 (shimode) n. Male and female servants.

Syn. OFJO, GE-NAN.

NOBU ノブ 奴隷 n. Man-servant.

NUDE ヌデ n. A large round bell, —t suzu.

NU ヌイ n. A kind of night bird.

NU, -RU ヌエル adj. (pot. of nui) Can sew, sewed: magatta hara de nueru ku, can you sew with a crooked needle? kimono ga ueta, the garment is sewed; nui, cannot sew.

NUKOSA ヌクソ 落葉 n. Drooping plants, —from heat.

NUKASAI,-RU ヌカセラ (caust. of nuku) To strip off the clothes of another, to make bare, denude.

NEKORU ネコル 腹 s.t.v. To be stripped off, taken off (of clothes): kaze ga fuite yoboshi ga nugeta, his cap is blown off by the wind; futon ga nugeta, the quilt is off.

NEGAI,-OU ネガイ腹 t.v. To take off, to clothes or covering; to strip off, to bare, denude: kimono, zukin, tabi, uominuki wado wo nugu, to take off the coat, cap, stockings, or trowsers; nude oku, to take off and lay down.

NEGAI-KAKE,-RU ネガイカケ腹 t.v. To take off and hang up, as a coat; to begin to take off.

NEGAI-SUKE,-RU ネガイスケ腹腹 t.v. To take
off and cast away: kabuto mo zoroi no mugi-su-
tete nigeru, taking off his helmet and armor
he threw them away and fled.
NUGI, -Ru カズガ 抜 t.v. To wipe: te wo —, to
wipe the hands; katana wo —, to wipe a
sword.

Syn. FUKU.
NUGI-TA サリガタ n. A blackboard,—from
which the writing can be wiped off.
NUNI ニホ 奴僕 n. Male and female servants.
NUNOKO ノコ n. A jeweled sword; ama no —.
NUI-9 サズ 縫 t.v. To sew, to stitch, to em-
broider: hari de kimono wo —, to sew clothes
with a needle; han wo —, to sew a
flower.
NUTC オニ縫 n. Embroidery, needle-work: —
nu mut, the figure of an embroidery.
NUTEKU, -RU サセガタ 縫 t.v. To sew up, to
tuck up.
NUI-AWASE, -RU サアハセ縫合 t.v. To sew
or stitch together.
NUIUHAKU サヒバ縫箔 n. Embroidery: —
suru, to embroider; —yu, an embroiderer.
NUUME ニメ n. A seam, a seamstress.
NUIMONO ニモノ 縫物 n. An embroidered
crest or coat of arms.
NUIMONO ニモノ縫物 n. Embroidery, needle-work, sewing.
NUIKI-TORI サトリ縫文 n. Embroidery: —
no fukura, an embroidered bag.
NUI-TOGO, -RU サトゴ縫 t.v. To splice
or lengthen by sewing, to patch.
NUI-TOGE, -RU サトゲ縫付 t.v. To sew
one thing on, or to another, as a patch.
NUIMARASA ニマラサ縫花 n. Embroidery,
novel ornament-needle-work.
NUJI ジじ n. A rainbow, i.q. niji: — ga hae-
ru, there is a rainbow.
NUKA ヌカ 鬢 n. Rice-bran: — ni kugi (prov.),
NUKA ヌカ頭 n. The forehead: — wo tsuku,
to bow. Syn. KITAI.
NUKABA ヌカバ n. The front or incisor teeth,
i.q. WUKABA.
NUKANOishi ヌカノしき n. A very small star,
appearing like a piece of chalk.
NUKAGAMI ヌカガミ 掛頸 n. The ornamental
frontlet of a bride.
NUKAGE ヌカゲミ n. The forelock of hair
on the foreheads of young persons.
NUKAGO ヌカゴ Same as WUKAGO.
NUKAKU ヌカク 寶釘 n. A small tack.
NUKAMISO ヌカミソ 稀米 Thorn A kind of pickle
for vegetables.
NUKARI ヌカリ n. Carelessness, negligence,
remissness, inattentive: sonna koto ni — wa
nai.
NUKARI ヌカリ n. The mud or slop,—of a
road: — michi, a muddy road; michi no —
kawakura wo wo nishi.
NUKARI, -Ru サル泥濘 i.v. To be muddy:
michi ga nukaru, the road is muddy.

Nukari, -Ru サカル i.v. To be remiss, inattenta-
tive, negligent, heedless, careless: nukatta
kaite, to shita, have made a slip or done a
stupid thing; nukaran kou de, with a
straight face, or unconscious of a mistake.
Syn. OKOTUIU.
Nukarumi ヌカルミ 昏暗 n. Muddy place:
taimen no —, da, what a mud hole! — ye
hamurro, to fall into the mud.
Nukashi, -Su サカス t.v. To say, speak (a
low word): nani wo nukasu no da, what are
you saying?
Nukazuki, -Ru サカツク毛頭 i.v. To bow,
touching the forehead to the ground.
Nukke, -Ru サケ 披 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
mouth is out: ke ga —, hair has fallen out;
mi de ga —, it has lost its odor; aji ga —,
it has lost its taste; iro ga —, has lost its
color; ki ga —, has lost his mind; ano wo
nukeru, to pass through a hole; hito-gomoi
wo tori-nukera, to wind one's way through a
crowd; roya wo —, to escape from jail;
tori ga kago wo nuketa, the bird has escaped
from the cage.

Nuk-AKINAI サクアキナ 低薄 (mitsu-bai) n.
Selling by stealth, clandestine trade, smug-
gling.
Syn. BAHAN.
Nuk-Ana サカナ 援接 n. A hole or pass-
age-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.
Nuke-Gake サケガケ 披掛 n. Stealing a march
on, forestalling others in the market: — wo
suru.
Nuke-Gara サケガラ 援 n. The cast-off skin of
a snake, or shell of an insect.
Nuke-Idzuru サケイジル 援出 i.v. To be
loose and fall out of itself, as a nail from a
decayed board; to go out by stealth, to steal
out, sink away.
Nuk-Mairi サケマリ 援参 n. Stealing away
from home to visit a famous miya: —
suru.

Nukeme サケメ n. (coll.) Way or place for slip-
ning out: — ga o kura ka nemochi ni nari-
uvon, his expenses are so many he cannot
become rich: — no nai hito, a vigilant
and prudent person.

Nukemichi サケミチ 援道 n. A by-way, a
secret or concealed way.

Nukemono サケモノ 援物 n. Stolen goods,
especially such as are offered for sale: —
katte hikiai ni tsuku, to be hauled up before
a magistrate for buying stolen goods.

Nukeno サケネ 援 役 n. Smuggled goods,
stolen goods.
Nukenuke サケヌケ adv. (coll.) Clandes-
tinously, stealthily, sheepishly, foolishly: —
shita kuro, a guilty, sneaking countenance;
— nai, to flee away stealthily.

Nuki サキ 披 n. The wool; transverse lines;
parallels of latitude.
Nuki は n. The stick that is passed through mortised holes in upright pieces of timber to keep them together; a brace.

Nuki-ku ステン t.v. To draw out, to take out, to extract, to root out, pull out, to abstract: ka wo —, to extract a tooth; katama wo —, to draw a sword; kage wo —, to draw a nail; te wo —, to slight over, do carelessly; kata wo —, to bare the shoulder, to withdraw one's shoulder from a burden; iru wo —, to take out a color; shimi wo —, to take out a stain; hon kara —, to extract from a book.

Nuki は An intensive verbal particle suffixed to other verbs, with the meaning of finishing, completing, succeeding, doing thoroughly; as: damashi-nuku, to succeed in deceiving others; hataraki-nite iru, to be working diligently; buchi-nuku, to beat severely; yori-nuku, to read incessantly, etc.

Nuki-ku ステン t.v. To take off, strip off (as clothes); to uncover, i.e. nuku.

Nuki は n. The ornamental top of a post or pillar.

Nuki が抜 n. Extracting; an extractor, forceps, tweezers.

Nuki-shi は n. Noisiness or stealthy steps: de aruku.

Nuki-astume-ru ステン シュール ポン t.v. To collect from books; to pluck up and collect.

Nuki-awase-ru ステン シュール シュール t.v. To draw and cross swords, as in the commencement of a combat: tagai ni katama wo —.

Nuki-dashi-ru ステン ダッシュ t.v. To draw out, extract, pull out.

Nuki-dekata ステン デカ t.v. To draw a sword out of the sheath, to draw out and separate.

Nuki-indei ステン インデイ Same as nukurede.

Nuki-ito ステン い t.n. The hoof.

Nuki-kaburi ステン カブリ 素顔 n. The spool in a weaver's shuttle on which the thread is wound.

Nuki-nimi ステン シミ n. The naked blade, of a sword, spear, etc.: no katama, a drawn sword; de kirikata.

Nuki-nuku ステン くく t.v. To excel, surpass, to outdo, to be distinguished, or eminent above others: shi ni nukidetaru komyū, merit surpassing all the others; mi wo —.

Syn. hidefu, suqureru, mararu.


Nuki-sashii ステン サシ n.p. Taking out and putting in, extracting and inserting.

Nuki-su ステン n. Strips of bamboo forming the bottom of a sink to allow the water to run through.

Nukite は n. Wrestlers who are taken out of the usual order to contend together.

Nukete-dori ステン ドリ n.v. To pass through, to thread, to string.

Nukite-tsure-ru ステン スクレル ポン t.v. To draw swords together (spoken of several persons): ichi-do ni — te kette kakeru.

Nukite-uchi ステン ウチ n.v. Drawing and striking with a sword: — ni nuku.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukite-utsushi ステン ウツクン ポン t.v. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.
NUNEM-EWARA ヌメガラ n. Tiles figured on the surface like the meshes of cloth.

NURUKA ヌラクラ n. (coll.) Same as norakura.

NURASE-RU ヌラセル adv. (coll.) Slippery, smooth, glabrous, unctuous.

NURASHI-SU ヌラシ滑 t.v. To wet, to dampen, moisten: fukin wo nurashite fuku, to wet the towel and wipe; namida de sode wo —, to wet the sleeve with tears.

NURATSUKI-RU ヌラツキ滑 t.v. To be slippery, smooth, oily, glabrous, lubricated.

NURE-ME ヌレ湿滑 t.v. To be wet, damp, moist: une ni —, to be wet with rain; kimonu ga nureta, the clothes are wet; nure te de awa no tsukamidori (prov.), to take millet with wet hands.

NURINA ヌリナ滑衣 n. Wet clothing: — wo kiru, to put on or wear wet clothes; (fig.) to be charged with a crime of which one is innocent.

NURIGOROMO ヌリゴロモ wet clothing. 

NURUI ヌリ雨歴 n. A man-servant.

NURU-RO ヌリロ n. Having the appearance of being wet.


NURE-TORI-RU ヌレトラ滑涂 t.v. To be wet or soaked through.

NURU-RU ヌル滑 t.v. To cover, besmear, or daub with anything; to paint, to lacquer, to varnish, to plaster; to blame, or charge another with a want: nurushi wo —, to lacquer; kobe wo —, to plaster; sumi wo —, to daub with ink; abura wo —, to smear with oil; hito ni tsunami wo —, to blame a crime on another.

NURI ヌリ滑 n. Laquering, varnishing, painting, a coat of paint: kono hako wa — ga warmi, this box is badly lacquered; jī first coat of paint; uma —, outside coat.

NURI-AL-RU ヌリア滑合 t.v. To daub or smear each other; to blame each other: tagai ni tsunami wo —.

NURIKON ヌリコ塗盒 n. A lacquered tray.

NURI ヌリ slide. Same as u.

NURU-PUKASU-OU ヌルフサ塗合 t.v. To close or shut up with plaster, to varnish or paint over, in order to hide defects.

NURIKOME ヌリコメ 塗龍 n. A fire-proof store-house.

NURIKOMEDO ヌリコメドウ n. A lacquered bowl.

NURI-ITA ヌリイタ塗板 n. A lacquered board, used as a blackboard for making memoranda on.

NURIKOMON n. Lacquered ware.

NURIKOMONSHI ヌリコモノ塗師 n. A lacquerer, varnisher.
wood of which is burnt by priests on the sacred brazier when performing incantations to keep off evil spirits, or in praying for others.

Nyōmon =ホモノ 入門 Becoming a pupil, or disciple: -ki, entrance fee.


Nyōna =ホノ入校 Soft, flexible, pliable; gentle, mild, kind: -hono seihiten -.

Nyōo =フヲ入宅 -suru, to send to prison, put in jail: -hono mōhitokeren.

Nyōtsu =フツ入札 (ire fuda) n. Putting in a vote, handing in a bid, as in buying at auction; a written tender, bid; selecting by ballot, a vote: -suru.

Syn. Tōyō.

Nyōeki =ホホ入籍 -suru, to be registered as a citizen, enrolled.

Nyōsen =ホセン入院 (iri fane) n. A ship coming into port.

Nyōsha =ホシャ入社 n. Entering a society: -ki, entrance-fee.

Nyōshin =フシ入津 Same as nyōtsu.

Nyōshō =フヲ乳臭 (chichi no nioi) n.

The odor of milk: smelling of milk; green, immature: -wo obiru, to be green, immature.

Nyōshu =フシ手入 (te ni iru, coll.) To come to hand, to be received: on nōmotsu tashiki - -tashi soro, your goods have come to hand.

Nyōtō =ヲトタ入湯 (yu ni iru) n. Taking a hot bath: -shī ni kuru, to take a hot bath: -nī yuku.

Nyōtsu =フツ入津 (minato ni iru) n. Entering a harbor, coming into port.

Syn. Nyōto.

Nyōwa =ヲヲ柔善 Amiable, gentle, mild, meek: -nō hito.

Nyōya =ヲヤ乳養 Nourishing with milk, suckling: -suru, to suckle: -dobutsu, mammiferous animals.

Nyōtō =フト入用 (n. coll.) Expense, outlay, expenditure, cost: -nō shina, a thing one has need of. Syn. Zappe, iryō.

Nyōyo =ヲヲ乳癌 n. Cancer of the breast.

O

O ヤ竿 n. A species of hemp.
O ヤ尾 The tail: -o wakaki, tip of the tail; -tai go - o furu, the dog wags his tail: - o fure, to hide the tail: -o kureru, to hide; - o hiku, id. Syn. Shirpe.
O ヤ筋 n. The string, thong, or cord with which any part of the dress is fastened: ka-muri no o, cap-strings; -suri no o, the strings of a saddle; -tachi no o, the strap or cords of a sword.
O ヤ髪 A male: -me o, female and male; -to- ri, a male bird; -o-inu, a he dog.
O ヤ於 An honorific 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-tash, the doctor; o-yukanin, the officer; o-era, a temple; o-tento san, the sun; O-Tama san, Miss Tama.
O ヤ小 A diminutive prefix: -o-bune, a little boat; -o-puruma, a little wagon; -o-pushi, a little comb.
O ヤ男 A man: -shizun o o, a low person.
O ヤ The objective particle or sign of the accusative—written wo.

O イヲ Used as a numeral in letters: ichi o, once; sai o, twice; ichi o no go ginami nite wa yuki-tōdoki-bune soro, by one examination it is impossible to complete it; ichi-o kiite wa wakaranai, I do not understand it by hearing it only once; ima ichi o kikashite kudasare, let me hear it once more.

O オヲ Exclam. in answering a call, an affirmative—yes; also of admiration or contempt: -to henji wo suru, he answered, saying “O;” iyā ka o ha, yes, or no?
O オ王 n. A king, chief ruler: kuni no o, the king of a country: -tari mono, one who is a king.
O オ大 adj. Great, large, only used in compound words as an amplifying prefix.
O オ峰 n. A mountain peak, -mine.
O オ雨 n. A heavy rain, hard shower.
O オ長 n. Eldest brother.
O オ妹 n. Eldest sister.
O オ西 n. A violent storm, a gale, hurricane.
O オ龍 n. A violent storm of wind and rain.
O オ希 n. The small coin, same as sene, money: -ga nai, have no money.
O オ佐助 n. A stool.
O オ本 n. Grandmother.
O オ同 n. An old woman, —used in respectfully addressing an old woman or in speaking to others.
O オ木 n. The “cart-track” plant, common plantain, Plantago major.
O オ木 n. The name of a tree, Pterocarpus flavus. The bark is used as a medicine, and yellow dyestuff. Syn. Kiwada.
OBA オバ n. The Coot, Fulica atra.

OBA オバ n. 大判 n. The name of an ancient gold coin.

OBA オバ n. A kind of tall grass, i.e. susuki.

OBA オバ n. Balustrade, or railing. SYN. RANKAN.

OBA オバ n. The large posts that support a bridge; i.e. otoho bashira.

OBA オバ n. The mainmast of a ship. 

OBEKKA オベッカ n. Flattery: — tsukau, to play the sycophant; — wo in, to flatter.

OBI 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; — shiki, the cloth placed inside of a belt to stiffen it.

OBI オビ n. 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 tsuyo wo —, the flower holds the dew; urei wo obitaru ka, a face wearing an expression of sorrow; kono sake wa sukiyaki migami wo obite iru, this wine has a slightly bitter taste; akami wo obite iru, to be tinged with red; ya wa nageki no kokoro wo obiru, the word has an interjectional, or emotional meaning.

OBI オビ n. To start in alarm or surprise, to be frightened, terrified; to start, jerk, as in disease: — jini, scared to death.

SYN. OSOKERU, OJIRU.

OBIKAWA オビカワ n. A leather belt or girdle.

OBIKI オビキ n. オビキ詩郎 t.v. To decoy, to lure, entice, or lead by artifice or deception: teki wo shiro yori obiki-dasu, to decoy the enemy from his castle; obiki-ieron, to entice, take in, to inveigle; obiki-komu, id.

SYN. SAKASU, DAMARI, AZAMUKU.

OBIKOKO オビゴク n. Ornamental ornaments worn in the belt.

OBIKO オビコ n. A large kind of girdle.

OBIKIBI オビキビ n. オビキビ刺繡 n. A narrow belt used by women to widthen the broad-sash.

OBIKISHITA オビキシタ n. The part of the body under the belt, the waist.

OBIKADASHI-KI オビキダシキ n. オビキダシキ敷き n. A sandal.

SYN. AMATA, TAKIBO, TAKUSAN.

OBIHEI オビヘイ n. The head or chief of a government department.

OBIHEI オビヘイ n. A sword-belt.

OBIKASHI オビカシ n. オビカシ打 t.v. To frighten, to scare, to alarm, terrify; to threaten, intimida-]eon: hito wo obiyakasihite kane wo toru, to frighten a person and take his money.

SYN. OBOEKAU, OOKASU.

OBO オボ n. 大判 n. The name of an ancient gold coin.

OBO オボ n. Memory, skill from practice, knowledge: — ga yoi, good memory; — no ninsoku, a coolie well used to his work; — no te wo uchi, striking with one’s wouted skill.

OBO-RU オボル t.v. To know, to remember, to perceive, to suppose, think, to feel, to learn, to practice: sake ni yotte nani wo iuta ka oobemisen, I was so drunk I do not remember what he said; itami wo oobetsu ka, do you feel the pain? ichi do yonde oobetsu, remembered it by once reading.

SYN. KI-OKE-SU.

OBO-NOKI-AI オボニキ t.V. (coll.) To mistake in remembering: — ammi-chigai.


OBO-RORE オボロレ t.v. To be overwhelmed, immersed or drowned,—only used figuratively: as; nami no shiwa ni —, to be drowned in the "waves of wrinkles," i.e. in old age; aangiri ni —, lost in the morning fog.

OBOO オボ t.n. The young fish called hamba.

OBOO オボ (coll.) Simple, inexperienced (said of a young girl): — musume no adokenasa, the simplicity of a young girl; ano musume wa da.

OBO-KEKKAI オボケッカ n. オボケッカ t.v. To point at, to make a slight allusion, to intimate, to allude to.

SYN. NOWASU.

OBO-KEKKAI-KI オボケッカキ adj. Dim, obscure, uncertain, slight.

OBO-KEKKAI オボケッカ n. オボケッカ i.v. To be uncertain or doubtful about, dubious: aranu koto o sore ka to —.

OBOO SAGIRU オボオ相思 n. The bones of the tail.

OBO-KEKKAI-SU オボケッカす t.v. To drown, to submerge; i.e. oobasu.

OBO-KEKKAI-SU オボケッカす t.v. To drown, to submerge.

OBOO-RORE オボロレ t.v. To be submerged, immersed, to sink; absorbed in; addicted to: mizu ni —, submerged in water; mizu ni oorete shinda, drowned in water; sake, iru, at nado ni —, to be drowned in wine, lust, or love.

SYN. HIZUMI, TAMARU.

OBOO-JI オボオジ n. オボオジ n. Death by drowning.

SYN. DEKISHI.

OBOO オボ オボ not clear or bright; clouded, obscured, dusky, dim: hito gao — nite tare to no shiratu, not to know whose face it was, it being dark; ooboru yo, a cloudy night; — kage; — ni.

OBOO オボガタガタ adj. Dim, obscure, clouded: — na tsuki; — nararu wasake, great kindness.

OBOO-ZUKU オボオズク n. オボオズク n. A clouded moon.

OBOO-KU オボオク n. オボオク (cont. of oobishimu) Ikani oobuu yo, what think you?

OBOO-KI オボオキ オボオキ n. オボオキ n. Thinking or supposing to be, taken to be, appearing to
OCHIKATA オチクタ 彼方 n. There, yonder, the other side, far side: yama no —, other side of the mountain.

Syn. achī.

OCHI-KOCHI オチコチ 彼此 adv. Here and there, far and near.

Syn. ochī-kochī.

OCHI-MONI, -MUKO オチモニ 落込 i.v. To fall into.

Syn. hamaru, ochi-iru.

OCHIRU オチダガ n. A pit.

OCHIRU-KOBOMI, -KUMO オチダガム落坊 i.v. To sink, cave, or fall in, as the earth.

OCHIWA オチワ 屋漏 n. An open space or court in a Japanese house, for the purpose of light and ventilation.

Syn. ama-ochi.

OCHIWA オチム n. Ruin, failure of property, reduced to poverty.

OCHI-MUSHI オチムシ 落武者 n. A runaway, an escaped soldier, deserter: susuki no hō ni oṣumi (prov).

OCHINTAI, -RU オチノビル i.v. To run away, as defeated troops.

OCHINTAIKU, -RU オチビル落着 i.v. To calm, quiet, settle, tranquillize; to level, make smooth or even: kokoro wo —; michi wo —, to level a road.

Syn. sadamuru, shizumeru.

OCHITSUKI オチツク 落着 (raku-jaku) n. Calmness, composure, tranquillity, peace and quietness; end, result.

OCHITSUKI-KU オチツク落着 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; sawaigi ga —, the tumult is still; koko ni —, settled down in this place.

Syn. raku-chaku, shizumaru, ando, oria.

OCHI-UDO オチウド 落人 n. One who has fled, or escaped from war, a runaway, a refugee.

OCHI-UDE, -RU オチウデ落失 i.v. To lose by desertion, or by flight of the soldiers.

OCHITEN オチテン n. Same as ochima.

ODAKE オホメガ 大竹 n. A large species of bamboo.

ODAMAKI オダマキ 小手巻 n. A spool of yarn.

ODAN オダダン 竹腹 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.

ODATE-RU オダテタル t.v. (coll.) To stir up, instigate, rouse up by flattery, incite, induce, set on, influence, Cajole: gomi wo —, to raise a dust; nigori wo —, to disturb the sediment; hyakushō wo odatete sotto wo okuru, to stir up the farmers and excite sedition, or tumult.

Syn. cororo-kara.

ODATSUBI オダタビ 様借 (yokodori) Trespassing or encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another, usurping: — suru.

ODATAKA オダタカ 腕 Calm, quiet, tranquil, still, serene; free from agitation, peaceful: nami ga — ni inu, the sea has become calm; odayaka-nai yoi tenki, a serene day.

Syn. shizuka, tasuraka.

ODAYA オダイャ 剃絵 n. Broken, as a string of beads: shiritama no —.

Ode オデ 大手 The arms spread out: — wo hirigeyu, to spread out the arms.

Odek オデキ n. A great word, good word, a great success; — da, you have done well.

Odeko オデゴ n. A projecting forehead.

ODEMASHI オデマシ n. (coll.) Going out (polite): danna ga — ni naru, master has gone out.

Odo オドウ 黄土 n. A kind of yellow paint.

Odō オドウ 王道 n. The way of the ancient kings Gyō and Shun; i.e., the way of justice, truth and equity.

Odō オドウ 横道 Unprincipled, knavish, dishonest, unjust, violent: — mono, a dishonest fellow, knave.

Syn. chaku, yokoshiba.

Odōruki, -RU オドフルプル i.v. To shiver with cold, to be chilly.

Odōke, -RU オドケ i.v. (coll.) To be comical, funny, droll, to joke, jest; to be witty, facetious, or humorous: kodoma wo ate ni shite odokeru, to romp with a child; odoke-banashi, a facetious story; odoke-shibai, a farce.

Syn. tawamegeru, jōdan suru, fuzakeru.

Odōke オドケ n. (coll.) Drollery, fun, wit, jest, facetiousness, antics: — wo inu.

Syn. share, kokkel, tawame.

Odemeki, -RU オデメク i.v. To be afraid, to fear.

Syn. kowa-aru, oscheru.

Odem オデミ n. The settlements, or deposit which settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs, sediments, lees; a precipitate.

Odemu, -RU オデム i.v. To settle, to fall to the bottom of liquids, to precipitate: kasu ga soko ni —, the dregs fall to the bottom; odonde mizu ga sumu.

Syn. shizumu.

Odemori オデモリ n. A puddle of rain-water.

Odo-odo オドオド adv. (coll.) Trembling with fear: — shite kuchi mo kikkienai.

Syn. onokou, wana-wana.

Onashiburi, -RU オナシブリ (caust. of orori) To cause to dance, or palpitate: mune wo —, to be alarmed, cause the heart to beat.

Ond オドリ 路 n. A dance.

Ond オドリ n. The fontanelle in an infant’s head.

Ond オドドウリ 大道 n. The highway, main road.

Ond オドドウリ 路 i.v. To dance, to jump up and down, to leap and frisk about, to skip, prance, to vapor about, to palpitate, thrust: hito ga —, the man dances.

Ond オドドウリ 大道 i.v. To jump, spring, or skip up.

Syn. hanari-aru, tobira-aru.

Ond オドドウリ 大道 i.v. To jump into, spring into, rush into.
OOGA 異古 n. The name of a tonic medicine.

OOGA-hu 異古許 v.t. Repairing, restoring, recuperation: niku wo tabete karada no — wo suru, to restore the strength by eating flesh; — naki oshie, a teaching of no benefit; — naki kusuri, useless medicine.

Syn. TASHI. Yudo.

OOGA-hu 異古許 v.t. To make up a deficiency or loss, to repair, to restore, to mend, to benefit, to recruit, to make good: f sukuro wo —, to make up a deficiency; chikara wo —, to restore the strength.

Syn. SORU, TASHI, TSUKUROU.

OOGA-hu 異古許 n. Tonic medicines, restoratives.

OOGA-hu 異古許 n. To buy on credit.

OOGA-hu 異古許 n. The Empress dowager.

OOGA 違反 n. A fun store, or fun, a fun-maker.

OOGA 異反 n. A kind of sea-weed prepared and used for food.

OOGA 異反 n. Protection, or care of the kami; providence: kami no — wo komuru, to be under divine protection.

Syn. MAMORI, TASHI, SHIGO.

OOGA 異反 n. Antiquity, ancient times: kare iisutsayeta koto, a tradition of ancient times.

Syn. INTSHI, MUKASHI.

OOGA 異大聲 n. A loud voice.

OOGA 異メキ i.v. Same as sugomeku.

OOGA 異金 (kogae) n. Lit. yellow metal, gold.

Syn. KIN.

OOGA 異金 n. Skull-cap, a species of Scutellaria.

OOGA 異金 n. Extravagance, luxury, or splendor in living: — ni chōsāru; — ga sugite shinshō wo tsumaru, ruined his fortune by extravagance.

Syn. SHISHI.

OOGA 異金 i.v. To be proud, haughty; to be stubborn or obstinate, as a horse; to balk: uma ga ogotte yukanai.

OOGA 異金 i.v. Given to extravagance, luxury, sumptuousness, or grandeur in living; to live in splendor, to feast, entertain: ogora mono hisashikarozaru, an extravagant person cannot last long; ogorete kurasa, to live in luxury; hito ni —, to entertain a person; sendatte wa anata ni ogotte tosadai kara kono do wa watakushi ya ogorimashō.
OGO-SHO オゴショ 大所 n. The title of a shōgun who had retired from the government.


Syn. genji kibishit.

OGUCHI ジョウキチ n. Obscene or filthy talk: — kiki, an obscene person; — wo iru, to use obscene language.

Syn. inji.

OGURAI サカグラヒ ダ食 n. A great eater, a glutton.

OGUSHI ジョウツシ ド小朗 adj. (little dark) Dull, dusky, shady, gloomy.

OGUMA オグマルム 放花花 n. A species of Elecampane, Inula japonica.

OGUMA オグマルム 土香花 n. Elecampane, Inula heliophila.

OGUSHI ジョウシ シガ n. The hair (a word peculiar to women).

Syn. kumi.

OGYAKU オザラガク横道 (wagamama) n. Perverseness, refractory: — wo hataraku.

OGYO オヨギヤ ウ n. (coll.) Exaggeration, making a great fuss about nothing: — wa koto wo inu.

OGYO ザラガク横行 Audacious, impudent; insolence, rudeness: — na koto wo shite wa warui; — suru.

OGA オガ尾羽 n. The tail and wing: — uchi-kuranu.

OGAUCHI オガウチ n. A rice tub (from which each one helps himself to boiled rice): — ga musubaru, my turn has come.

OGAUCHI オガウチ n. The common swallow, Hooper, Cygnus musicus.

OIKO オイコ n. The Red-throated Loon, Colymbus septentrionalis.

OIKOMO-KI オイコモキ adj. Feeling shame, ashamed, — used only by women: — magura; — ki von, feel ashamed.

OIKO オイコ h. The black-throated Diver.

OIKO オイコ 黒 h. Chlorosis.

OIKO オイコ阿עית n. (coll.) A seamstress.

OIKO オイコ渉者, (comp. of 2, honoring for you, and hayo, cont. of hayaku, early) — you are early; a morning salutation — good morning.

OIKI アイキ挙指 (coll.) Arrogant, supercilious, contemptuous, insolent: — na ito, a supercilious person.

Syn. 0ru.

OIKI オイキ 豊満 According to circumstances: — no hokurait, acting —.

OIKI オイキ 往来 (yuki kari) Going and coming: — Tōkyō ye — no nyūgō naka kurara, what is the expense of going to Tōkyō and back; — gitte, a return ticket?

Syn. yuki, 0ri, opetu.

ORERI オレリ n. A pleasure excursion into Otera) the country, a picnic.

OROSHI オロシ n. (coll.) Rising from bed, getting up: — ni naru, to arise from bed; danwa wa wada — ni narimasesu, master has not yet risen from bed.

OROKERI オロリ大所 n. A long drought.

ORUKA オルカ n. Cool water, — for drinking: — mottekoi, bring me a glass of water (wom.).

ORUKURASHI-SU オルクラサクス t.v. To play tricks on, befool, hoax; to banter, jeer at.

ORUZE オルゼ n. A wadded coat.

ORU オル 懐 n. Recompense, retribution:

OYUGA オウガ 願 n. Recompense, retribution: — wa manakure gatashi, it is impossible to escape the reward of one's conduct.

ORU ツネ n. Nephew.

OYUKI おゆき n. A kind of box with feet, used for carrying burdens on the back.

ORU オリ老 n. Old age: shihi wa — no hajime, forty years is the beginning of old age; — wa yushin, to support the aged; — wa wani, the waves of old age, i.e. wrinkles; — wa soko, the extreme degree of age.

Syn. hōnen.

ORU オル Exclam. used in calling to attract the person's attention, — hollo.

ORU オル負 n. A burden, load; something given to boot: — ichi yen — wo natsu, to give a yen to boot.

ORU オル 追 t.v. To pursue, to chase, to drive, to follow; to imitate: toki wa —, to pursue an enemy; — wa obt, daily, or day by day, gradually; — seiji wa ato wo —, to follow in the steps of the sages; — waki wo ou, to drive a cow.

ORU オル 負 t.v. To carry on the back, to ove; to receive, take upon one's self (as a crime): — shaka ni ni ni wo ou, to carry a load on the back; — shakuen wo —, to owe borrowed money; — wa —, to receive a wound.

Syn. seoru, onde.

ORU オル, or ORU オル 生 i.v. To grow or shoot up, as grass: — kusa ga 0ru, the grass sprouts up.

Syn. haruru, nob eru.

ORU オル 掛 h. t.v. To cover, to screen, to hide, to conceal: — de me wo —, to cover the eyes with the hand; — tei wo —, to hide one's sins.

Syn. kakesu.

ORU オル大 獣 n. A large kind of rush, the pith of which is used as a lamp-wick, also called tōshingusa.

ORU-KU オル老 i.v. To grow old: — oite futatabi chigo ni naru, to grow old and become a child again; — oite wa ko ni shitagaru (prov.).

Syn. tōshi ga yoru, tōshi-takku.

ORU-KI-KU オル キ シュ伊多 adj. Many, numerous: — kotsō wa uwenn ej, no furu hi ga 0i, there were a great many rainy days this year; — oku na, no many.

Syn. tanto, takkuan, ama.

ORU-AKEMI-RU オルアケメム追える t.v. To drive together, to collect together by driving.

ORU-MU オルム伊ハム i.v. To become decrepit, or feeble from age.
Oibara おびら 造反 As in the phrase, — おびらきる, to commit suicide in order to follow a deceased master.

Ornade-ni オーネイド n. To become childish with age, to be in one's dotage, decrepit: oiborene, a dotard.

Syn. ぼんじる.

Oibukuro オーブクロ n. A bag worn on the person for carrying food, etc., a wallet.

Orichirashini オーニチルラシ n. To drive or pursue and scatter.

Oizaki オイザキ 灼炙 n. Cooking rice again when what was prepared before was insufficient, as from the unexpected coming of a guest: おiszura to komaru.

Oidashi オイダシ n. To drive out, expel, discharge.

Oide オイデ サイド (comp. of o, polite, and ide, the root form of tideru; used only as an imperitive, or joined to the sub. verb) Come, go: doko y oide-nasaru, where are you going?

(2) 座楽: To be: damatte oide, to be silent, or don't tell; doko ni oide nasaru, where do you live? otonashikite shite oide yo, to beb, good — to a child.

Oiro オイロ 腐男 n. The buttock, posteriors, — a word used by women.

Syn. ひら.

Oigo オイゴ 老子 n. A child born to aged persons, chilli of old age.

Syn. およせ.

Onoshi オノシシ n. Bent in the back from age.


Syn. dorobo, とぞく.

Ohanoashi-nsu オハナシナス 追及 t.v. To drive away so as not to return, to expel: kuni yori tsumibito wo —, to expel a criminal from the country.

Ohara-nsu オハラナス 追及 t.v. To drive off, drive away, or expel, as something annoying or hurtful: akuma, とぞく, teki nado wo —, to drive away evil spirits, robbbers, the enemy, etc.

Ohashirashini-nsu オハシラシナス 追及 t.v. To pursue and cause another to run, drive away.

Oidashi-nsu オイダシナス Same as oidsahi.

Okaishi-nsu オカイシナス 追及 t.v. To drive back, to pursue and make return.

Oikake オイカケ 溜絹 n. The cords by which the cap or bonnet is fastened to the head.

Oikake-nsu オイカケナス 追及 t.v. To drive on, to set on, pursue after: inu wo hito ni —, to set a dog on a man; anaka y o ni —, to drive fish into a net; teki wo ni —.

Okakushirashi-nsu オカクワリナス 追及 t.v. To cover and hide, conceal, cloak: tsuny wo, to hide one's crime.

Okake オイカケ 追風 n. A driving wind, a fair wind.

Syn. やつ, ゆめ.

Onosu オノス n. A long breath, —ためびき.

Oto オトコ 長子 n. The eldest son: chakushi.

Oirama オイラマ 造反 As in the phrase, — オイラマキリ, to commit suicide in order to follow a deceased master.

Okoshi オキシ レ迫 t.v. To drive into: teki ni kake ni, to drive the enemy into the river; shite wo, to drive in the ish.

Okarashi-nsu オカラシナス 追及 t.v. To drive across or over, as a mountain; to pursue and pass.

Okudashi-nsu オクダシナス 追及 t.v. To drive down. Syn. おろす.

Okmakashi-nsu オマカシナス 追及 t.v. To drive with violence, to pursue furiously, or hotly: to rout, defeat.

Okumari-nsu オクマリナス 追及 t.v. To pursue all about, to follow around.

Omotashi オモタシシ n. A servant of all work, a drudge.

Omasashi オマサシシ n. To drive round or about.

Ome オメ 財産 n. A debt: — ni naru, to get in debt; — ni karu, to discharge a debt; — wo tsuyokin, to. Syn. すきん, かlie.

Omeke-nsu オメケナス 追及 t.v. To drive opposite to.

Onarai オナライ 大附, large, great, big: — kana kumi no megumi, how great are the mercies of God!

Onokoro-nsu オノコルナス 追及 t.v. To drive away, to drive and cause to leave.

Onoi オノイ 追及 adv. (coll.) Gradually, by degrees, more and more.

Syn. シダイ, 丹立.

Onoi オノイ exclam. The loud sound of crying, bawling: — naku, to bawl.

Oomochi-nsu オモチナス 追及 t.v. To drive down from a height.

Otonashi オトナシ 追及落 n. A highwayman, robber, footpad.

Syn. オハリ.


Otaokku オタオクcu n. Old age: — ga kuru.

Syn. いおん, オケン, い.

Otoran オトラン 柔軟性 n. The better class of hillrots.

Otori オトリ 柔軟 See o.

Otsu オツサ n. i.q. おきさ.

Otsuki オツキ i.v. To be old and venerable.

Otsuki オツキ 生末 n. The future of one's life, future career: oya ga kodomo no —, to remain young, the father rejoices in the future career of his son.

Otsurabot オツラボネ 老衰 n. (vulg. coll.) An old and decrepit person.

Otsun オツシ 賠償 n. Money expended in pursuing a thief.

Otsugiri-nsu オツギリナス 追及生産 i.v. To grow up luxuriantly: kusa ki ga —.

Otsughiru オツギル adj. (wom.) Pleasant to the taste, sweet, delicious: oshikuka mai, nait pleasant to the taste; mikan ga —, the orange is delicious; shokumotsu tea — mai, has no appetite; oshi gosarimasu, it is delightful, or I enjoy my food.

Syn. ヒカリ.
OITSUKI.-KU オシトキ i.v. To pursue and overtake, i.e. oitsukku.
OISHIRAI.-KU オイシライ i.v. To be childish from old age, to be in one's dotage.
OSISHI オシシ n. (wom.) Deliciousness or pleasantness of taste.
OSOOGEMONO オシオゲモノ n. A decrepit old person, one feeble from age.
OTTACHI オタチ 生立 n. Bringing up, growing up, growth, descent: kodo no - go yoi, the child grows finely, or is of noble descent.
OOTATE.-KU オタテル追 t.v. To drive away, or expel from a place, not to allow or dwell in a place: kojiki wo —, to drive away the beggars.
OTTE オテ 追風 n. A fair wind.
OTTE オテ 翩 the pp. of oku, used adverbially: = excepting, leaving out of the number: omae wo oite hoka ni tanomu hito wa nai, excepting yourself there is no one I can look to for help; mikka oite yukeba it, you had better go after three days.
OTTE オテ 捕手 (same as otte) A pursuer.
OTTE オテ 捕 post-pos. (always preceded by ni) In, in respect of, in the case of, as to, in regard to: chōjū ni nai arti, tsuyana hito ni oite wo ya, beasts and birds even have manners, how much more then should men; kono tokoro ni —, in this place.
OTOI オトイ ni. NT. OI.
OT-TSUKE.-KU オツケル追 t.v. (coll.) To drive persons who are employed, to urge or force work; (pass.) oitsukawareru, to be driven to work hard.
OTTSUKI.-KU オツキ老 i.v. To become old, grow old.
OTTSUKI.-KU オツキ 五着 t.v. To pursue and come up with, to overtake: hashitte hito ni —, to run and overtake a person; kasegu ni otsukau bimbo nashi (prov.).
OT-TSUKE.-KU オツケル追 t.v. To drive into a confined place, to drive and hem in, to corner: teki wo nanjo ni —, to drive the enemy into a strait place.
OTECHI オテチ 五追 t.v. Pursuing and killing, or fighting: hito wo — ni suru, to overtake and kill a person.
OTUSHINAI.-KU オトシナハ五追 t.v. To pursue after and lose or miss the object.
OTUKA オトク五 a forked road.
OTUKA.-KU オトク老五 t.v. To drive off, to drive away, to drive into.
OTOKORO オトコーレ嫁婦 n. Nephew's wife.
OTOKU オトクれ a kind of coat worn by pilgrims.
OTOKU オトクれ 弱弱 Weak and feeble, invalid.
OY 赤老 n. An old man, i.e. okina.
OY 赤翁 n. Uncle: — an, an elderly person, used in respectful address.

OJIR オジリ 往事 (sugishis koto) n. Past event, things that are past: — wo tsukukai suru.
OJIR オジリ 往時 (sugishis toki) n. Past times.
OJIR オジリ 王事 n. Affairs of the king.
OJIR オジリ 王子 n. A prince imperial.
OJIR オジリ 大道 n. The main road, highway.
OJIR オジリ 祖父 n. Grandfather.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 (o- o- o- o- o-) or -ZURO オジリ五五 i.v. To accord with, agree, suit, correspond; to be proper, meet, appropriate, becoming; to respond to, to comply with, to obey: mibun ni ozuru, suitable to one's station in life; izui ni ojite, conforming to the signal; nei ni ozuru mono nashi, no one obeyed the command.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. To fear, dread: sono ikidai ni ojite sonuku mono nashi, fearing his power nobody dared to resist him; mekura hebi ni ojitsu (prov.), a blind man does not fear a snake.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. (coll.) To be afraid, terrified: ojikete mono no tenu, so afraid he could not speak.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. (coll.) Fear, dread, terror: — ga tsukku, smitten with fear.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. A slide on the strings of a bag or pouch to fasten it.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. Adj. Foolish, silly, weak in mind. = oroku.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. 悚惧 i.v. To tremble with fear.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. 悚惧 i.v. To fear, dread, to be in terror.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. 悚惧 i.v. To tremble with fear.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. A hill.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. The king's castle, or residence of the Emperor.
OJIR.-KU オジリ五 i.v. Departing from this world and born into the next, entering into life; (Bud.): — wo togeru, to attain to life beyond the grave; sokuraku ni — suru, one goes to heaven; — suru, to be resigned, to cease from murmuring (coll.).
OJA オヤ n. A hill.
OKA オカ n. Land, the base or starting place in a play: Osaka ye — wo yuku, to go by land to Osaka.
OKA オカ n. Mother, = haha; okasan, id.
OKA オカ n. Same as tofu, used only by women.
OKO オコ n. Hill or upland rice.
OKACHIN オカチン n. Rice cake (wom. language).
OKACHIN オカチン n. Rice cake (wom. language).
OKA オカ n. A kind of coat worn by pilgrims.
OKO オコ n. Hill or upland rice.
OKO 向き an unfavorable shade n. Kindness, help, influence, favor, grace: — de ma'mashita, honored by your kind help; kawo — wo konnuru, to receive help from God.
OKA オカ n. An old man, i.e. okina.
OKO オコ n. Hill or upland rice.


The text appears to contain a mixture of Japanese and English words, making it challenging to interpret accurately. It seems to discuss various topics, possibly related to cooking or food preparation, given the mention of ingredients like 'sakana' and 'fish' (鰹鱼), and the use of utensils like 'tsukue' (瀬戸). There are also references to actions like 'to eat fish' (魚を食す), and terms related to cooking, such as 'tsukimi' (つかみ) and 'tasde' (たすで).

The text's content is not entirely clear, but it likely contains instructions or descriptions related to culinary practices. The style suggests it is from a traditional or historical source, possibly a recipe book or a culinary guide.

Given the nature of the text, it might be useful to consult a Japanese language expert or a text on Japanese cuisine for a more accurate translation.
from a recumbent position, to awake, to arise from sleep, to get up: ya ga akete no mada oki
tu, he is not awake (or up) although it is morning; osoku okite wa warui, late rising is
dangerous; taorete okiru, to fall down and get up; akambō ga okita, the baby is asleep.

OKI-AGARI.-RU オキアガリ起上 i.v. To rise
up, to stand up.

OKI-AKASHI.-SU オキアカッシ up on
on a small freshness. A toy which always turns up

OKI-AGE, OF OKIAGERONI オキアゲ陵起影 n.
Low relief of a figure in sculpture.

OKI-AIKU 置合 i.v. To be mutually
reserved, or restrained: tagai ni kokoro wo okiau.

OKI-ARASHI.-SU オキアラッシ i.v. To spend the
night without lying down: sakuya wa hasta
shite okiukashita.

OKIKI オキ基 n. Live coals, i.q. oki.

OKI-BENSHI オキベンシ置古 n. Old and
spoiled from being kept long (as goods).

SYN. TANZARASHI.

OKIIBUSHI オキブシウ Lazy or disliking to
rise from bed.

OKIODEKI オキオデキ起時計 n. A clock
that is stood on a mantel or table.

OKIHonda オキホンコ置所 n. A resting or
stopping place, a place for putting anything:
i no — ga nai, no place where he could rest.

OKI-OFU オキオフ起上 n. Awake or asleep,
lying down or rising up.

OKI-GOTATSU オキギオタ起火闘 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 fume
yori kona fume ga okiti, this ship is larger than
that; okiku waru, become large; okiku waru,
to make large; okiku nai, not large; okite
hainaru, this is too large to go in; okiakuru,
not large.

OKI-KARI オキカリ爬行 n. A fire poker.

OKI-ME オキメ n. Sea-weed.

OKI-MI オキミ大君 n. The Emperor, the
lord.

OKI-MIAGE オキミアイ起土上 n. A present
made on leaving, a souvenir.

OKI-MONO オキモノ置物 n. Articles placed on
the tokonoma as ornaments.

OKIN オキ n. An old man,—respectful.

OKIN オキ大 n. Large, big, great: —
ko, a kind voice; — shinshū, a large fortune.

OKINARI.-RU オキナリ起立 i.v. To become an
old man: — taru ko, a voice like that of an old
man.

OKINASAGA オキナサガ白頭翁 n. A species
of Anemone, Anemone ceratophylla.

OKINARARI.-RU オキナラリ起立 i.v. To be old
and venerable; to presume on one’s age to
say or do anything.

OKI-MU オキム大 adj. Greatly, much, i.q. gi-
ni: — arigatō, am much obliged; — gochisō ni
warimashtita, thank you for your delightful en-
tertainment; or, I have been greatly enter-
ained.

OKINORI.-RU オキノリ起り起立 i.v. To pawn,
to borrow money by pawnning or pledging some-
thing: yama koto wo sā shina wo okinorite
kurashikata wo tsukeru.

OKIHA オキハ大 n. The bigness, size: — wa
dou o kuri, how large is it?

OKITE オキテ授 n. Law, enactment, decree,
statute, ordinance: kuni no — wo sudameru,
to enact the laws of a country.

Syn. HATTO, KISOKE, NOHI, HONITSU.

OKITE-DÖN オキテドオン授通 (coll.) Lawful,
according to law: — no okikai, lawful trade;
— ni suru, to do according to law.

OKITSUCHI オキツチ n. Earth placed to fill up
or repair.

OKI-SUKAZE オキスカゼ n. A storm placed over
the ocean.

OKI-SUKU オキスケ置付 n. (coll.) Fixture,
anything belonging to, or part of a house.

OKI-SUKU オキスケ n. A mound, grave.

OKITSUMITABE オキツスマテーダ n. A mound, or
grave, i.q. okitsuchi.

OKI-UKI.-SU-SHI オキウキ起箱起立 i.v.
Disliking to rise from bed,—okibushō.

OKIWATA オキワタ n. Cotton pad placed on the
head to keep it warm.

OKIYAKA オキヤカ adj. Large, great.

OKIZAHI オキザリ置去 n. (coll.) Leaving and
going away, desertion of one’s family, forsak-
ing, abandoning: kanai wo — ni suru, to
desert one’s family.

OKIZUMI オキツミ n. Live coals, i.q. oki.

OKKA オクカ母 n. Mother (used by children):
okkasan.

SYN. HARA, KARA-SAN.

OKKARASHI.-SU オクカラハス返戻 t.v. To drive
back.

OKKAI オクカイ越階 Promotion to a rank
above the one next in order, by skipping
over.

OKKAKE.-RU オクカケ越戻 t.v. To pursue,
to chase, to run after: koma wo hayanete
okkake kitaru, urging on his horse he came in
pursuit.

OKKANAOBI.-RU オクカオニ大 イv. (coll.)
To be timid, fearful.

SYN. KOOWAGARU.

OKKANAI.-RU オクカナイ adj. Afraid, timid:
— okkana, take care! or, you are in danger;
okkanakai nai, is not afraid.

SYN. KOWAI.

OKKOCHI オクコチ n. (coll.) A lover, sweet-
heart.

OKKOCHI.-RU オクコチル i.v. (coll.) Same
as okchiru. To fall, fall down from, or off; to
fall in love with: onna ni okkokochi, fell in
love with a woman.

SYN. HOREKI, KEMBO.

OKKOKOHSHI.-SU オクコフス t.v. To cause
to fall off, to drop, lose: tabako-ire wo —,
to drop a tobacco-pouch.

OKKOKU オクク n. (coll.) Difficult, tedious:
— ni omot, to consider difficult; — ni suru,
to magnify the difficulties of anything, to make
a thing appear difficult when it is not.
Far back, deep, profound, abstruse, obscure: okubukai zashiki, a room extending far back, a deep room; yama ye okubukaku hairu, to go deep into the mountains.

Okyō おきょう 聴病 n. Cowardice, timidity: — na hito, or — mono, a coward.

Syn. hiryō.

Okechi おけち 大口 n. A large mouth; a wide kind of troughs; larger items.

Okechō おけちょう 借兆 n. The people: — no fu-ba, the father and mother of the people, i.e. the Mikado.

Okudarari-KU おくだらり 高高 adj. Cowardly, timid.

Okudan おくだん 陰断 n. Arbitrary judgment, or decision.

Okusuru おこする i.q. okubukai.

Okugaki おぐがき 踊伎書 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.

Okugata おぐがた 奥方 n. Wife, lady— spoken of honorable persons—okugamai.

Okuigoi おぐい去 奥義 n. The most important, most profound, obscure or difficult parts of a science or art; the mysteries: same as ogi.

Oku-in おきい 奥内 n. The most abstruse, reconcile, or profound meaning of a subject.

Syn. 60.

Gokura おぐら n. Remote place, back regions: yama no —.

Okure おくれ 猶計 n. Conjecture, surmise, supposition.

Okuren おくれ 聞聴 n. Arbitrary view or opinion; an judgment formed from selfish or interested motives, prejudice.

Okuritaru おくりたる adj. Rear, back, remote from the front.

Okumen おくもん Shy, diffident: — nashi, bold, forward, impertinent.

Okumi おきみ n. The same as okubi.

Okushishō おくししぶ大蔵省 n. The department in the government which superintends the taxes and financial affairs, the finance or treasury department: — kyō, the minister of —.

Okure おくれ The imp. of okurere, to send.

Okure おくれ Imp. of kureru, to give, with o polite: mite okure, please look at; tempō okure, give me a tempō; mitar wo nonprofit okure, give me a drink of water; chotto kite okure, please come here a moment.

Okure おくれ 後 n. Behold, inferior; backwardness, fear, cowardice; faint-hearted: — no toru, to be inferior, to be behind in ability, to be worsted. See ki-okure, te-okure.

Okure-RU おくれ 余 頃 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 yowai kara okureta, being weak in the legs he fell behind; ryūgō ni okurete, to be behind the fashion; hana 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.

Okurebase おくれbase 後走 n. Being late or behindhand to run or hurry; an afterthought: — ni kita, being late have come in a hurry.

Okuri おくり 送 n. Sending, accompanying: nohe no —, a funeral.

Okuri-RU おくり 頃 i.v. To send; to accompany, or attend a guest a short distance on his departure; — to leave, as at death; leave behind; give present, give as a present, to confer, bestow, to pass the time, to live; to recompense, requite; tegami wo —, to send a letter; hitusugi wo —, to attend a funeral; ni yo Osaka ye —, to send goods to Osaka; yo, tsuki, hi, toshi wo —, to pass one's life, months, days or years; kyaku wo hashi made —, to accompany a guest as far as the bridge; on —, to return a kindness; sono hi okuri ni kurasu, to live from hand to mouth.

Okuri-dasu, -SU おくりだす 送出 i.v. To send out or away, dismiss, to go along with a guest for a short distance.

Okurio おくりょう 送利 n. A memorandum, or list of articles, sent along with the articles; an invoice, bill of lading.

Okurinankiri おくりナンキリ n. A species of crayfish or lobster.

Okurimono おくりモノ 購物 n. A present.

Okurimukai おくりむかい 送利 n. Accompanying a guest on his departure, or going out to meet him when he comes.

Okurina おくりな 猶 t. A posthumous title, or name given after death.

Okuribame おくりバメ n. The last attendance upon one taking his departure, i.e. a funeral.

Okurite おくりテ 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.

Okuritaga おくりタガ 送手形 n. A passport or document certifying to one's birth and citizenship; an invoice, bill of lading.

Okusa おすか 手提 n. Only a person of rank, or of a noble.

Okusetsu おくせつ 猶観 n. Assumption, without proof; hypothesis; one's own opinion or doctrine, private opinion.

Okusho おくしょう 奥書 n. A writing added to certify to, authenticate; an indorsement.

Okusokonai, -KI, -KU おくそかノイ 猶成果 adj. Open, frank, without concealing or disguise; ingenuous, candid.

Okusoku おくそく 棄測 (ashi hakari) n. Conjecture, supposition, surmise, private opinion.

Okute おくて 昱指 n. Late rice.

Okuyukashii, -KI, -KU おくゆかシイ 奥掛敷 adj. Appearing profound or erudite: — hoto da.

Okuyuki おくゆき 奥行 n. The depth or dimension from front to rear; ie no — wa jitsu san ken, the house is seventy-eight feet deep.

Okwa オクワ 狩王化 Benefits or blessings conferred upon the people by good government.

Okwan オクワン 往還 (yukiki) Going and returning; highway.
OMAE, or OMAI オマへ 術前pron. You (to inferiors) — gatu, id.; — san, id.

SYN. ANATA, NANI, BONATA.

OMAHAN オマハんpron. You, same as omae sae, only used by low women.


SYN. TAIYÔ, ÔTO NA.

OMAKE NI オマケ adv. Moreover, besides, not only so.

OMAME オマメ n. The large bean of which soy is made, Glycine hispida.

OMAMMA オマンマ 飯 n. (com. coll.) Boiled rice.

SYN. MISSH.

OMANAHATME オマナハダメ (cont. of a manabi no hajime) n. The commencement of study at the beginning of a new year, only of the Emperor.

OMANDOKORO オマンドンドロ (obs.) The wife of the shogun.

OManko オマンコ 陰門 n. The vulva.

SYN. IMMON, TSUBI.

OMARU オマル n. A wooden utensil used as a water-closet by children, or sick persons.

OMASHI オマシ n. The place where the Emperor sits.

OMBA オンバ 赤母 n. (coll.) A wet-nurse.

SYN. UBA.

OMBEN オンベン 音便 Contracting or altering the pronunciation of words in order to ease utterance or euphony; as, gozarimasu, into gozaimasu; or gozamu; ryokukan into rōka.

OMIN オミン 陰便 n. A private or quiet way of managing a matter: — ni suru, to hush up a matter so as not to become public, to settle peaceably or privately.

SYN. HISOBA, NAIHUN.

OMIB オンバ柔 袋破 n. A wadded garment, = wata-iri.

OMIB オンビ n. (coll.) The person whose business it is to burn the bodies of the dead: — yo, id.

ÔME オメ 大目 — ni miru, to overlook, refrain from noticing.

ÔME-BU オメル adv. To be cowardly, timid, ashamed: onetaru iro naku, without any appearance of shame; onemuzu-oku, without shame or fear.

SYN. HAZUKASHIOBU.

ÔME オメ 名 (kagaretaru na) n. A bad name, foul reputation: — wo ukeru, to get a bad name; — wo kiyomeru; — wo nagasu.

ÔMEKI, -KU オメキ, -ク adv. In order to make a great outcry or confused noise, as of many persons shouting at once; to clamor, to shout, hallow.

SYN. WAMEKU, SABEU.

ÔMEKI-SABEKU, -KU オメキサベク adv. To make a great clamor and noise.

ÔMUSHI オムシ地獄 n. The wood-louse.

ÔMUE オメイ 先受 adv. In a heedless, unconcemed, careless or indifferent manner; in a shameless, unblushing manner; without of fense or opposition; — kaette kuru.

ÔMI オミ小巻 n. Religious purification: — wo suru; — hito; — goromo, garments worn by a kannaishi during religious services.

OMASHI オマシ尾足 n. (wom. lang.) Your feet or legs.

ÔMIDOKORO オミドクリ大御所 n. The wife of a shūgun who has retired from office.

ÔMIKE オミケ大御所 n. The food offered to the kumi, or eaten by the tenshi.

ÔMINA オミナ 女 a woman, female: — de, a woman's writing, i.e. kana.

ÔMINASHI オミナシ n. Same as ominameshi.

ÔMINAMESHI オミナメシ女御食 n. A species of Valerian, valeriana oficinalis.

ÔMINOKA オミノカ大敵日 n. The last day of the 12th month, or of the year.

ÔMINORI オミノリ大御室 n. The Imperial treasures, i.e. the people: — wo megunu.

ÔMIYABITO オミヤびと大官人 n. The nobles anciently attached to the Emperor's court, i.e. kuge.

ÔMIYATA-CHURARA オミヤタカサ大宮司 n. The high priest of a miya.

ÔMIKEDOH オミクド大水 n. An inundation, flood.

SYN. KOZU, DEMIZU.

ÔMITSU オミツ鰐密 n. A secret: a spy: — naru kata, a secret affair; — wo mawasu.

ÔMO オモ n. Mother, nurse, = haha.

ÔMO オモ Heavy, weighty, important, principal, chief: = yakumin, a superior officer; ite omo no gozen wa taberu ka, when do you eat your principal meal; hiru han ga omo no shokujï, the noon meal is the principal one; — tedai, the chief clerk.

ÔMO オモ面 n. The face, the surface: umi no —, the surface of the sea; miru no —, the face of the water.

SYN. TSUBA, MEN.

ÔMO オモ重 adv. Same as omoku. See omoi.

ÔMOMUKEM オモムケ成 Ashamed, mortified, crestfallen, shamefaced: — naru waaza.

ÔMOCHA オモチャ 玩物 n. (coll.) A toy, plaything.

SYN. WABETSU, MOTAKASOBI.

ÔMOKOCHI オモクチ 面目 (membu) n. The form of the face, the features, countenance.

ÔMOKOCHI-TEI オモクチ重栄 adv. To be chief in authority, to be high or principal amongst officials: omotette yakumina wa mada konai, the chief officer has not yet come.

ÔMOKOKA オモクカ 深草 n. The water plantain, Alisma plantago.

ÔMOKU オモク重手 n. A severe wound: — wo on, to receive a severe wound.

ÔMOKUCHI オモクチ恩同士 n. Persons of the same mind, or holding the same opinions.

ÔMOAI オモア待 n. The headstall of a bridle.

ÔMOKUSHI オモクシ n. Hiding the face; concealment.

ÔMOKUWARI オモクワリ面変 n. Alteration or change in the face, — as by age.

ÔMOKUWAKE オモクワケ重 adj. Tired or afraid of strangers, shy: — suru ko.

ÔMOKUWARI-KU オモクワリ面変 adj. Bashful, diffident, timid.

SYN. HAZUKASHII.
OMO\-MEGURASHI,-SU オモイメガラス思回 t.v. To reflect, ponder, or turn over in the mind.

OMO\-MIDARE,-RU オモイミダレ恩乱 t.v. To think and be perplexed, confused, distracted about.

OMO\-MÖKE,-RU オモイムオケ恩誘 i.v. To think of beforehand and be prepared for, to devise or frame in the mind, to anticipate.

OMO\-NAOSHII,-SU オモイナオシ恩直 t.v. To reconsider, to think better of, to alter one's opinion about.

OMO\-NASHII オモイナシ恩成 n. (coll.) Fancy, conceit, imagination, opinion, theory: omoue no — da, that is a fancy of yours.

OMO\-NASHII,-SU オモイナス恩 t.v. To take to be, regard, fancy to be: askishi wo yoki ni —

OMO\-NOKOSHI,-SU オモイノコス恩餘 t.v. To feel sorrow, or regret, at leaving anything: kane no koto wo omoi-nokoshite shiin, to die regretting to leave his money.

OMO\-OKI,-RU オモイオキ恩言 i.v. To have anything on the mind, to dwell upon in thought.

OMO\-OKOSHI,-SU オモイオコス恩 t.v. To recollect, bring to mind, to remember.

OMO\-OMOT オモイオモト adv. Each one after his own taste or mind: — ni chiri-yoku, scattered and went each his own way: — no tidetachi, dressed each after his own taste.

OMO\-OTOKI,-RU オモイオトク恩 t.v. To think humbly of one's self, to have a feeling of inferiority, to feel humbled.

OMO\-OTOSHII,-SU オモイオトシ恩 t.v. To look down on, despise.

OMO\-IRE オモイレ adv. As much as one wishes, or to one's heart's content; opinion, supposition, according to one's mind.

Syn. ZOMBUN.

OMO\-SADAME,-RU オモイサダマ恩定 t.v. To make up one's mind, to resolve, or determine on.

OMO\-SAKU,-RU オモイスサク恩下 t.v. To think meanly of, to despise, contempt.

OMO\-SAMA オモイサマ i. q. omosama.

OMO\-SASAMISHII,-SU オモイササミス恩 t.v. To think lightly of.

OMO\-SOME,-RU オモイソメ恩始 t.v. To begin to love, or think about for the first time.

OMO\-SUGOSHI,-SU オモイスーメス恩過 t.v. To think too much about, to love too much.

OMO\-SUTE,-RU オモイステル恩拾 t.v. To cease thinking about, banish or dismiss from one's mind, to leave off care or anxiety about.

OMO\-TACHII,-TSAU オモイタチ恩立 i.v. To resolve in one's mind, to suddenly think about.

OMO\-TAE,-RU オモイタエ恩 t.v. To die of love.

OMO\-TAOARU オモイタオアル恩違 i.v. To mistake or differ in one's opinion.

OMO\-TODOMARI,-RU オモイトドマル恩 t.v. To cease to think about, to think a matter over again and change one's mind, to think better of.

OMO\-TORI オモイトリ恩頌 n. Understanding, comprehension: — ga hayai.

OMO\-TSUKI オモイツキ恩附 n. A fancy, fanciful device, conceit; conception of anything by the mind.

OMO\-TSUKU,-KU オモイツク恩附 t.v. To think of, collect; to call to mind, to be attached to, cleave to in heart; to plan, devise, conceive.

OMO\-TSUME,RU オモイツメ恩誘 t.v. To decide upon; to dwell upon in thought, to think upon constantly, to be absorbed in, wrapped up in.

OMO\-TSMORI,-RU オモイツモリ恩頌 i.v. To think more and more about, to grow more concerned about.

OMO\-TSUYORI or OMO\-TSONURI オモイツヨリ i.v. To think about more and more.

OMO\-WAHI,-RU オモイワヒ恩附 i.v. To think of sadly, to be lonely, melancholy.


OMO\-WASURE,-RU オモイワスレ恩 t.v. To forget, not to think of.

OMO\-WATARI,-RU オモイワタリ恩 t.v. To think about.

OMO\-WATASHII,-SU オモイワタシャ恩渡 t.v. To think over, to reflect or meditate upon matters long past or distant.

OMO\-WAZURALI,-AU オモイワズララ恩類 i.v. To think about with trouble and anxiety.

OMO\-YAMI,-MU オモイヤミ恩 t.v. To cease to think about, to dismiss from one's mind.

OMO\-YAMI,-AU オモイヤマ恩迷入 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: omore no koko nite hito wo omoi-yaru.

OMO\-YORANU オモイヨラヌ恩不依 Not as was expected or thought, not anticipated: omoi no yozarikibera, being taken by surprise, or unawares; — sutei, unexpected good fortune.

OMO\-ZASHII オモイザシ n. Given out of love, friendship, or fellowship: — no sakazuki, a glass of wine given to another out of friendship.

OMOIZUMA オモイツマ n. A beloved wife.

OMOKAGE オモカゲ恩影 n. The likeness of anything pictured in the imagination; fancy, imagination: oyu no sugata ga — ni mieru, the likeness of his parent appeared to his fancy.

OMOKAI オモカイ恩面 n. Porting the helm: — wo toru, to port the helm.

OMOKU オモク重 adv. Heavy: — naru, to become heavy. See omoi.

OMOKRESHII,-KI,-RU オモクレスヘイ adj. Cumbersome, unpleasant on account of weight; gross, nauseous to the taste.

OMOKUSA オモクサ恩面 n. An eruption on the face.

OMUMAMA NI オモママ恩念 adv. At one's pleasure, according to one's own mind or choice, as one thinks best.

Syn. KOKORO SHIHI, HOSHIHAMA NI.
OMÔ MONO オモリモノ n. Offering made to a Bud. idol.

OMÔSAMA オモフサマ 恩典 adv. (coll.) How or as much as one pleases or wills; to his heart's content: — ni shikaru, to scold severely.

SYN. omoire, zombun.

OMÔSHI オモノシ 重 adj. Heavy, weighty, important. See omoi.

OMÔSHI 大石 (cont. of omoi, heavy, and ishi, stone) n. A weight, for pressing or weighing: — ga kikanu yakunin, an officer of no influence.

OMÔSHÔRO オモシロウ Same as omoshiroku.

OMÔSHÔGOARU, -KU オモシログル面 i. v. To be pleased with, delighted with, to be glad, to enjoy, be interested in: shibai wo —, to be delighted with the theatre.

OMÔSHÔRI, -KI-KU-SHI オモシレ面 adj. Pleasant, delightful, agreeable; entertaining, interesting, curious: omoshiroku nai, not pleasant.

SYN. tanoshii.

OMÔSHÔROSA オモシロサ面 n. Agreeableness, enjoyment, pleasure.

OMÔSOI,-RU オモソギ重過 i. v. To be excessive, too heavy, too great, or too burdensome: hengu ga —, the taxes are too heavy.

OMÔTÂI, -KI-KU-SHI オモタイ重 (coll.) Heavy, weighty, same as omoi: mimotsu ga —, the goods are heavy.

OMÔTÂSHI, -KU オモタシキ n. That which one may be proud of, honorable, praiseworthy: — waza.

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; tatemine no —, the outside cover of a mat; ie no —, front of a house; kimonomono —, outside of a garment; uni no —, surface of the sea; Osaka — ye yuku, to go to Osaka; — wo furu, to shake the head — in dissent; — wo akameru, to blush; ya-nomote ni susumu, to advance within range of arrows; — zoshiki, front parlor; — wo haru, to make a show; — wo okasu, to offend.

OMÔTE-KASHIRA オモテバシラ n. The foremost of a ship.

OMÔTEBURE オモテブレ 盛伏 adj. Hanging the head for shame, downcast, crestfallen: — naru koto, a thing to be ashamed of.

OMÔTEDA Ch.-TSU オモテダ表立 i. v. To be public, open, not private.

OMÔTEMON オモテモン表門 n. Front gate, front door.

OMÔTEMUKI オモテムキ表向 adv. (coll.) Openly, publicly, above-board; in appearance, seemingly: — no, public, open to the view of all; — ni.

SYN. okake.

OMÔTE-OKOSHI オモテオコシ表起 n. Lifting up the head on account of merit, or honor.

OMÔTO オモト年青 n. The ground pine, Licopodium.

OMÔTO オモト大本 n. The first origin.
OMOTOITO おもとしい 御詩人 n. The attendants upon the Emperor; a maid of honor.

OMOTOKUSHI おもとくし侍医 n. The court physician.

OMOSE おもふ思所 n. The place intended or aimed at, the mark, aim: — wo i-nuku, to hit the mark with an arrow.

OMOWA おもう面輪 n. The round orb, full form of the face: tsuki wo i-eru, to cause others to think of.

OMOWAKU おもわく思 n. The thoughts, mind, opinion, sentiment: hito ni wakaranu, don't know the opinions of others.

OMOWARE, -RU おもがる pass. of omoi.

OMOWASE, -RU おもがせ 射思 (caust. of omoi) To cause, or induce another to think: hito ni omoawase ru, to cause others to think ill of.

OMOWASURE おもがすれ n. Forgetting how one looked, forgetting the face.

OMOWASHI, -KI-KU おもわし adj. To one's mind, desirable, satisfactory; thoughtful, or full of care: mono omoawashi koto tsuki, a careworn countenance; omoawashiku nai, not to one's mind; omoawashiki karu ni wo okuru, — mono, a desirable thing.

OMOYA おもや正屋 n. The main building, or the house, as distinguished from the outbuildings.

OMOTA おもた n. A landlord.

OMOTASE, -RU おもたせ 着落 t.v. To be thin or lean in the face, cadaverous.

Syn. yatsuburu.

OMOTASHIKI おもたしき n. The homestead.

OMOTATSUKE おもたすけ 面 n. Same as omoyasu.

OMOTERAKE おもてらす 以射 That which one thinks, opinion, judgment: wore — shikaru, in my judgment it is not so.

OMOYU おもゆ 痠弱 n. A thin grieved made of rice.

OMOZASHI おもざし 面容 n. The form or color of the face. the countenance; the appearance of the face, the features, complexion: ko no — chichi ni niteoru, the countenance of the child resembles his father's; — wo yai koto, a person of fine countenance.

Syn. kotsusuki, irotsuya.

OMUR おもる 聲譜 n. A parrot.

Syn. kakezu.

OMUGI おもがき 大麦 n. Barley.

OMUKASHI おもかし 遠古 n. Remote antiquity.

OMUNE おもね子 大概 adv. Generally, in the main, for the most part.

Syn. taijou, taietei, tairyaku.

OMUTA おもむた n. The Imperial bodyguard, — on going out.

Syn. robo.

OMUKO おもく奥妙 Abstruse, mysterious: — no setsu, abstruse doctrine.

OMU 思する n. Favor, kindness, grace, benefits, benefactions: — wo kōmuru, or — wo ukeru, to receive kindness; — wo mukû, to acquire favors; — wo kiseru, to bestow kindness; — wo shiramu hito, an ungrateful person; — ni kiseru, to bestow one's kindness to another, to speak of it to his face; — wo kiseru, to require a favor; on wa kōdō no oyobō no tokoro ni shite chichi no makoto; ai wa ninjō no omonwaku to tokoro ni shite hana no makoto.

Syn. meoumi.

On オン音 n. Sound, voice: ji no — , the sound of a character; dai on, loud voice.

Syn. oto, koe.

On オン御 An honorable or respectful prefix, same as go, and o, your. Used generally before words of Japanese origin: on tegami wo kōmuru, I have received your letter.

ONOA おの女 n. i.q. onna, an old woman.

ONYAI おのやい 恩愛 n. Love, affection.

ONODORI オノドリ n. The long-tail bird, a species of pheasant.

ONAGAOMO オナガオモ n. The Pintail, Dafila acuta.

ONAGAMUSHI オナガムシ 尾長虫 n. A long-tailed insect, maggot.

ONAGASURO オナガスル 尾長影 n. The long-tailed monkey, Cercopithecus mona.

ONAGO オナゴ 女子 n. A woman, female, a girl.

Syn. onna.

ONAGODATE オナゴダテ n. A brave or valorous woman.

ONAGORASHI, -KI-KU オナゴラシ adj. Having the appearance or manner of a woman, like a woman, becoming a woman: — o konai ga wai.

ONASODOSHI オナソドシ n. Of the same age; watakushi to ano hito, — he and I are of the same age.

ONAIKU, -KI-KU-SHI オナキ キュ n. Same, like, omaji wa, same name; omaji yō ni, in the same way; omaji-koto, same thing, alike; omaji-tokoro, same place.

Syn. do, hitori.

ONAIJIKU オナイジク n. adv. Same, like, ditto, aforesaid: — na, not alike; — naru, to become like.

ONAIJKURA オナイクラ (cont. of onaijiku and arabo) If it is all one, if it makes no difference, if it be the same.


Syn. hara.

ONAKU, -KI-SHI オナキキ adj. Without judgment, without discrimination, — musubitesu.

ONAME オナメ 北牛 n. A cow.

ONAME-MATSURI オナメマツリ 大嘗祭 n. The ceremony of offering the first fruits of the harvest to the kami by the Emperor on the first year of his accession to the throne.

ONAMO オナモ 芸師 n. Bur-weed, Xanthium strumarium.


ONAN-Ō オナオオナ adv. Naturally, according to one's age, station or character: — no nanawan, to speak naturally without affectation.

ONABA オナバ 放屁耳 n. Breaking wind.
ONARI オナリ 御成 n. Going.—used only of the Shōgun, or officers of the same rank: Kubō-sama — de gozarimusan, the Kubō is going out.

Oshō オショ恩霊 (megumi) n. Grace, favor, kindness.

Oshifon ランメン 温麺 (atataka) Warm, genial, mild: — no tenki; — no kikō.

Oshizo オシゾ隆盛 n. Rice-fields about which a false statement is made in order to diminish the tax.

Ondo オンド 音頭 n. Raising the tune, or leading in singing: — wo tori, to lead in singing; — ise, —, the name of a famous dance.

Ondo オンド 温度 n. The degree of heat, temperature.

Ondoku ロンド音読 n. Reading the Chinese characters according to their sounds, without rendering into Japanese: — suru.

Ondori ロンド里 雄鳥 n. A male bird, a cock.

Ondotori オンドトリ音頭取 n. The person who raises the tune, or leads in singing; a chorister, principal.

On お on お子 大根 (daikon) n. A radish; real feeling or mind: — wa iyawa no da, in reality he dislikes.

Onera オネラ おと n. The scum that rises to the top of boiling rice.

Onemichi オネミチ おと目 n. A mountain road.

Onemushii オネムシイ n. A species of locust; — na, nanushi.

Onen オウメン 往年 (ingishi toshi) n. The years that are past, past year.

Onetsu オネツ 恩熱 n. A bad fever.

Onagashi オナガヘ思遠 n. (coll.) Repayment of a kindness, requital for benefits received; — wo suru.

Onagak オナガ音楽 n. Music: — wo so suru.

Onagani オナガン 温顔 n. A kind, amiable countenance.

Onagen オナゲン 温言 n. Gentle, mild, kind, soft or soothing words: — wo motte hito no nasamadura.

Onogi オノギ恩儀 n. Benefits, favors, kindness, obligations: — wo wassenuru, to be forgetful of favors received, or of one's obligations.

Onogaku オノガク 造音 (tō ki kuni) n. A distant country, — eno koku.


Onoguro オノギョル音曲 n. Music and singing.

Oni オニ悪食 n. Tasting wine or food before it is eaten by a lord to see if that he is not poisonous: — wo suru. Syn. iekumi.

Oni オニ 歪 n. A devil, demon, fiend, imp, the spirit of one dead, a ghost; also an epithet for a powerful or bad man: kokoro wo — ni suru, to harden one's heart, to force one's self to act like a fiend; — no nembutus (proverb), the praying of a fiend, hypocrisy: — no miso, the dark spots on the hands of old people. Syn. ma.

Oni-Azami オニアサミ 怪禽 n. The Blessed Thistle, Carduus benedictus.

Onie オニエ牙 n. An irregular tooth.

Onihara オニハラ牙 n. A fierce, cruel old woman, a hag, fury.

Onibasu オニバス枯 n. A kind of water-lily, Eulalia ferox.


Onifusche オニフォシェ n. A large kind of fungus or puff-ball.

Onigawara オニガワラ n. The large ornamental tile on the corners of a roof.

Onigo オニゴ n. A monster,— of a deformed child.

Onigokko オニゴコフ n. A kind of play amongst children similar to "prisoner's base;" the base is called oka, the player is called oni.


Onimushi オニムシ鬼蟲 n. A species of horned beetle.

Oni-onishiki オニオニシキ adj. Devilish, cruel, violent, fierce, boisterous.

Oniwabari オニワラび n. A species of fern, Polypodium phegopteris.

Oniyarai オニヤラれ禮 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."

Oniyoke オニヨケ n. A name given to sake, — "the devil defier."

Oniyuki オニユキ n. The Tiger Lily, Lilium tigrinum.

Onizemmai オニゼスマイ n. A species of fern.

Onjak オンジャク温石 n. A hot stone dipped in water wrapped in a cloth and applied to a painful part, or to warm a sick person.

On-jiki オンジキ食塊 (kui nomi) n. Food and drink: hyaku mi no —, a hundred different kinds of food.

Onjou オンジョ恩人 n. A benefactor.


Onjuk オンジュク 温柔 (otoshii) — na, meek, gentle, amiable.


Onk オンケ恩恩 (megumi) n. Favor, grace, benefits.

Onketsu オンケツ親血 n. Favor, grace, benefits.

Onkin オンキ恩金 n. Money lent through kindness, or good will: — da kara katajikenai.

Onko オンコ恩顧 (megumi wo kōmu) Receiving special favor or kindness: — no sumurui.

Onko オンコ温厚 n. Mild, gentle, amiable, courteous.

Onkwa オンクワ恩化 n. Gracious influence, beneficial or converting influence: kami no — itaru kumanashi.
Onkawa オンクワ 温和 n. Mild, gentle, and friendly in disposition.
Onokyo オノキヨ 致意 n. A pension: — kin, id.; — jōrei, pension laws; — kyoku, pension office.
Onna オンナ 女 n. or adj. A female, woman: — ni maru, to arrive at puberty; — no, a girl, female child; — isha, a female physician; — kyōdai, sisters; — de, a woman's handwriting, the kryagana.
Onnnaka オンナカ 女方 n. A play-writer who represents the part of a female.
Onnakuro オンヌクロ 女方 n. A species of Angelica (?).
Onnana オンナナ n. A mistress, concubine.
Onnarahi-shi オンナライシ 血娘 adj. Having the manner or appearance of a woman, feminine, becoming a woman.
Onna-saa オンナサ サ三妹 (vulg. col.) n. Fondness for women.
Onna-shin オンナシン 忒恋 (urnami no omoi) n. Resentment, hatred, spite, enmity: — ga toritsuku, to retain enmity.
Onnasu オンヌス ユナシ pron. You, — in addressing an inferior.
Onnyo オンネヨ タンリノ (umuu no tamashii) n. A malicious spirit, — the manes of a deceased enemy, supposed still to retain enmity: — ga toritsuku, to retain enmity.
Onnu オンヌ 恩禄 n. The kind salary, or pension in rice paid by a lord to his vassal.
Onnu オンヌ 途済 (toku nagasu) n. Exile, or banishment to a distant place for crime.
Syn. Shima-nagashi, ruizai, entō.
Onsei オンセイ 音海 n. The voice, same as onji.

Syn. kok.
Onsen オンセン 温泉 n. A hot spring.
Syn. iide-yu.
Onsha オンシャ 恩夏 n. Forgiveness, pardon.
Onsha オンシャ恩夏 n. Grace, kindness, benefits: — kimi no wa — no kōmaru, to receive blessings from God.
Onsen オンセン 恩典 (megumi) n. Favor, kindness, benefits.
Onsen オンセン 恩典 (megumi) n. Favor, kindness, benefits.
Onta オンタ 男 n. A man, man, a son: — go, a male child, boy.
Syn. nanshi, oton.
Onome オノメ サンモネ adv. Same as onono.
Ononoki オノノキ 情操 adv. To tremble with fear.
Syn. wananaka.
Onono オノノ サンモノ adv. Each, every one: — gata yoku kikinasare, let each of you listen attentively.
Syn. ichi-ichii.
Onowara オノワラ リサラ adv. A boy, lad.
Onozuka オノツカ 火 adv. Of itself, of its own accord, spontaneously: — dekita mono, a spontaneous production.
Syn. shizen.
Onotsu オノツ adv. Spontaneously, of its own accord.
Onore オノレ 其 per. pron. I, you, myself, himself, one's self: — onore ni katsu, to conquer one's self; — onore ga, my, your, my own, your own, one's own; onorera, plur. we, you; onorera ga yō na warui mono wa nai, there are no persons as bad as you; onorere, you, — addressing a contemptible person.
Syn. onori, onore.
O-Oshi-KU イフキ 雄維敵 adj. Manly, bold, or valiant in appearance: — idetachi.  
Syn. YUKESHI.

OPPANASHI-SU オツバナス 追放 (coll.) Same as O-NAHACHII.

OPPAKAI-AU オツバナス 追放 (coll.) Same as O-NAHARI.

OPPUSE-RU オツブセ 感戻 t.v. (coll. cont. of OSHI-FUJUSEI) To seize and force down to the ground.

ŌRABI-BAU オラザ i.v. To cry out, make a loud noise; to cry, weep: sabei-arabi, id.

ŌRAI オライ 往来 (yukiki) n. Passing to and fro, going and coming, communication; a road, highway; title of a book: yo ga fukereba — ga ten, when it is late at night the passing to and fro of people ceases.

Syn. ŌHEN, MICHII, ŌKAN.

ORANDA オランダ 色部陀 n. Holland: — no hito, a Hollander; — jin, id.

ŌRANZURAN オランゾラン Same as coll. ORINASHI.

ORARE-RU オラレ (pass. of ORU) To be broken.

ORASE-RU オラセ (caus. of ORI) To cause to be or dwell, let walk; to make to weave.

ŌRE レ per. pron. = nanteji.

ORE レ子 per. pron. 1 (vulgar) oreno, my own; orera, we; orera ga, our.

Syn. ware.

ORE-KU オレル (coll.) Broken, — used of a stick, or anything long; to be folded, rumpled: hōne ga oret, the bone is broken, (fig.) to be hard worked; kimono ga oret, the clothes are rumpled.

ORE レ居 The imp. of ORI. Dadamite ore, to be still; shizuku-ni shite ore, to be quiet; i.e. iyō, iro.

ORE レ折 n. A broken piece or fragment of anything long: kugi no —, a piece of nail.

ORE-KUCHI オレクチ 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 tsukimushita, he is dying.

OREMONO レモノ n. A fool, = oroka naru mono.

ŌREN オレン 亀囲 n. Gentian.

ORESHI-KU オレシレキ adj. Foolish, silly, doleful.


ORI リ折 n. A small box made of thin board by folding the corners, used for holding confectionery, etc.

ORI お n. The fine sediment, lees, or settling from tea, wine, or any liquid; deposit.

Syn. KAGI.

ORI リ 槎 n. A pen, a cage, coop; buza no —, a hog-pen; tori no —, a chicken coop; tora no —, a tiger’s cage.

ORI リ機 n. Time, occasion, opportunity: imada — wo ezu, could not get an opportunity; kono — kara, after this time.

Syn. TOKI, KOBOT, KIWAI.

ORI-BAU リ折 i.v. To break anything long and slender as a stick; to fold, to bend, to double: hōne no —, to break a bone, (fig.) to toil, or labour industriously; kuni no —, to fold paper; hiza no —, to bend the knees; yubi no —, to shut the finger; kubi no —, to break the neck.

ORI-ORU オリ織 t.v. To weave, to work a loom: hatu no —, to work a loom; momen no —, to weave cotton cloth.

ORI-ORU リ織 t.v. 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? dainna wa orimasu ka, is the master of the house at home? orimasen, he is not in.

ORI, ORIKU オリル t.v. To descend, to go down, to alight, dismount: yama no oriru, to descend a mountain; oru-nobori, descending and ascending;Una no —, or una kara —, to alight from a horse; kiri ga —, the fog settles down; shimo ga —, the frost forms; kago no —, to alight from a sedan chair; hoshigo no —, to descend a ladder.

Syn. KIRAIH, SAGARI.

ORI-AI アビ n. (coll.) Mutual relation: fa-fu no —, ga warui, the husband and wife are on bad terms.

ORI-AI-AU アリア居合 i.v. To be composed, settled; to subsidize, abate, to happen: jin ga oriatta, people’s minds have become composed.

Syn. SHIZUMARU, OCHITSUKU.

ORI-ASHI-KE-KU-SHI リアシシ 理食祈思 adj. Unseasonable or inopportune time, in an unfortunate time: ori-ashiku rusu ye kita, I have unfortunately come when he is absent.

ORIBE-TSUKASA オリベツカサ 理食司司 n. An officer in the Mikado’s household who had charge of the clothing materials and their dyeing.

ORIBO リボ折戸 n. A folding-door.

ORIDOKORO リドコーロ 居所 n. A dwelling place; room or space to live, sit, stand, or lie in.

ORIFSUIH リフシ祈節 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-YONI.

ORIFUTU オーフュ (Eng.) n. Olive oil.

ORIMA リマ折羽 n. A kind of game played with dice.

ORIHARE, ORIHARE リハへ adv. Continually, without cessation or interval: sem — waku; orihare kagi-yoku fune.

ORIHIME リヒメ 姫女 n. The weaver, the name of the star Vega, near the Milky Way.

Syn. SHOKUJO.


ORISHI-NA リestinal n. — no mikado, an Emperor who has abdicated the throne.

ORI-ITE リイテ祈入 adv. Earnestly, urgently, importantly: — otanomi mōshita koto ga aru, I have a matter in which I am very anxious to get your assistance.

Syn. HITASURA.
Ori-Karashi-su フラカヘス t.v. To fold one part on another, to double up.
Orikagami フラカガミ n. A joint.
Orikami フラカミ 折紙 n. A folded paper or document accompanying any curiosity, stating its history, etc.; a certificate.
Orikara フラカラ 折相 adv. Just then, at the time, instant, or conjuncture: sono —, at that instant.

Syn. Ori-Fushir, Toki.
Orikata フラカタ 折形 n. A crease or mark made by folding; the mode or way of folding.
Orikko オリコ 縫子 n. A weaver, —a woman.
Oriku オリク 折句 n. An acrostic.
Orikugai フラクギ 折釘 n. A bent nail, or hook for hanging anything on.
Orikorosu フラクarcer 折铬 t.v. To bend, to double.
Orikoru フラクル The crease, or place where anything is folded. (縫じ) The texture of cloth, anything woven.
Orikumakaka フラクマライテ一 折目高 Formal and precise in deportment, punctilious: — ni shite hito wo komaraseru, to annoy others by punctilious behaviour.
Orikumono オリモノ 縫物 n. Woven goods, things made in a loom, cloth.
Orikumono フラクモノ 真血 (teuki no mono) n. Menses, also the discharge of blood after labor.
Ori-ori フラオ 折折 adv. Sometimes, occasionally, now and then.
Syn. Tokidoki.
Orikus オリル フ See ori.
Orikusumo フラスモ adv. Just then, at that time.
Syn. Ori, Toki, Kono, Orikara.
Orit フラリ (coll.) I.
Oritya フライ絨匠 n. A weaver.
Oritachiu フライタ サ下立 t.v. To slant from anything on one's feet: yuma yori —.
Orityoku, Ki-Ku フライヨ ク折切 adj. Good time, fortunate, or opportune time.
†Oro フラ n. A pleasant, —yomadori: — no nagao, the long tail of —.
†Oochi フラチ 鳴 n. A large snake.
†Ooogami フラガマ t.v. To bow down, to worship, i.q. ogamu.
Ooko フラコ愚 Folly, foolishness: — naru, foolish, silly, simple, ignorant; — naru hito, foolish person; mo to mo naka-maka-nara, nari, it would be foolish to try to speak of it; — no tari, the height of folly.
Syn. Oru, Dox.
Ookosaka フラコサ d. The folly, foolishness, absurdity.
Ookoora フラオラ adv. Little by little; here and there: — monogataru, to relate little by little.
Ookoora フラオラ adv. Sobbing: — to naku, to cry a little, to sob; — namida, to shed tears; — goe, a sobbing voice.
Ookoshir フロシ ロ西 Russia.
Ookosu オロシ n. The cast-off things, — as clothes, etc.: ohini 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.
Oosu オロシ, オロシ n. A grater.
Oosu オロシ n. Selling by the quantity and at small profit to merchants; wholesale: — to kouri wo nedau ga chigau, in selling by wholesale or retail the price is different.
Oosu オロシ n. (coll.) An abortionist: — ba-bin, id.
Oosu, Ru フラス 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: ikari wo —, to cast anchor; ho wo —, to unfurl a sail; maka wo —, to let down a curtain; uma no ni wo —, to unload a horse; kura wo —, to take off a saddle; ka-shira wo —, to shave the head, and become a priest; edo wo —, to cut off a branch of a tree; ko wo —, to produce abortion; hon wo arashite kudasare, please take down the hook; oroi-ora, to drive down; mi-ora, to look down; sori wo —, to break in a new pair of sandals; fune wo —, to launch a ship; ito wo yasuku orosu, to sell silk cheap by the quantity; te wo —, to set the hand to (to do).
Oosu, Ru フラス t.v. To reduce to a fine state by cutting, grating, triturating or filing: daikom wo —, to grate radishes; wao wo —, to cut a fish into thin slices; kuwari wo —, to triturate medicines; yauri de tetu wo —, to reduce iron by filing.
Oosuka フロッカ 琵 Careless, remiss, or negligent: hito wo — ni suru, to treat others disrespectfully; — ni toriatsu kau; fuseg no nieto mo — nari, etc. See oriro.
Oosu フラス居 or 折折 or 裁 See ori.
Oosi アフリカ 票納 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 フサ箭 n. The reed of a loom.
Osa フサ箭 n. The chief, head, or principal man: mura no —, the head man of a town; — fune no —, the captain of a ship.
Syn. Kashiwa, Chou.
Osa フサ多 n. Numerousness, the number. See orio.
†Osa フサ 驚 n. An interpreter, —tei.
†Osa フサ 他 n. An interpreter, —tei.
†Osa フサ 他 n. Garrison, defence, fortress: — no ki.
Ose オセ 火 n. A stop, check, restraint, stay, hold: ishi wo — ni oku, to put a stone against anything to hold it.
Ose オセ特 n. The rear column of an army, the rear.
Syn. Shinoka.
Ose オセ捕 n. To press upon or against, to push against in order to support or hold down; to repress, restrain, to keep down,
keep back; to stop, to stay, to check: ikari wo —, to restrain anger; namida wo —, to repress the tears; mimi wo —, to stop the ears; atama wo —, to humble a person; mushi wo —, to prevent worms, or relieve pain in the stomach.

OASIKIKO オアシキコ adv. This or that, going or coming, going here and there.

OASARI フササキ n. A promontory, headland, cape.

OASARI-KOBSA オアサキコスサ adv. A female servant, a maid-servant.

OASAKI フササキ治 or 新治 t.v. 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: kuni, ie, ni, yo wo —, to put away the state, the family, one's self, the world; sōda, ki, kokoro wo —, to tranquilize sedition, the spirits, or mind; mengu wo —, to pay in taxes; kome wo —, to lay up rice; shigai wo —, to bury a corpse; bumbu no michi wo —, to store up literary and military knowledge; kaata no sanya ni —, to put a sword into its scabbard; kou wo tana ni —, to put a book into the book-case; kome wo kura ni —, to store away in a store-house; tōro wo —, to dedicate a stone lamp-stand.

Syn. SHIZUGERU, IBERU.

OASAMUSHI オアサムシ n. A species of black beetle, Carabus.

OASANAGA オサナガ n. The face during childhood, infantile countenance.

OASANAGO オサナガヨ n. A young child, infant.

OASAN-KI-U-SHI オサナキウシ n. Young, youthful.

Syn. ITOKENAI.

OASAN-DON ラサンドン n. (coll.) An appellation used in calling or addressing a servant girl, a maid-servant.

OASANZASHI オサナザシ 羊抹子 n. Crataegus sanguinea.

OASA フササ adv. Very much, very great, greatly, hardly, scarcely: watakushi wo sono hito ni — otoranu, I am not very much inferior to him; bumei — kagayaku, his military fame was very glorious; sanso koto wa haborazu, there was not anything of the kind.

Syn. OASAKI, -KU オササキ adj. Authoritative, dignified, commanding, grave and majestically.

OASASHIKI フササキキ adj. Exclam. used at parting or taking leave,～farewell, good-bye.

Syn. SAYONARA.

OASAKU フササク 複震 (pass of oshi, osu) To be pushed, forced; thrust aside.

OBSI オブシ (the root of an imperfect verb) To say, speak,—only used of honorable persons, as rulers, teachers, or masters, and combined with other verbs.

OBSI オブシ n. The word, command, or instruction of an honorable person; charge, order: kuni no — wo uketamanawareu, to receive the command of a lord; -gaki, a document written by the order of the Emperor.

Syn. TETSUKI.

OBSI フサシ n. Meeting, union.

OBSI, -RU オブシル 负 v.t. Used only in connection with te, as, te wo oeuru, to inflict a wound; i.e. oweoeru.

OBSI オブシセイ 王政 (Mikado no matsurigoto) Imperial government or rule: - fukko, returning to Imperial rule.

OBSI オブシキ n. The highest rank among wrestlers.

OBSERARE, -RU オブセラール被 t.v. To speak, to say, command, charge. Used only of honorable persons.

OBSERTU オブセツ 懇接 n. A conference, reception of guests: - suru, to meet and confer.

Syn. AU, TAMEN SURU.

OBSHERI オシヘリ n. A talller, tale-bearer.

OBSI オシ屑石 n. A weight for pressing upon anything; (met.) influence, authority, effrontery, brass, impudence: - wo suru, to press down; - wo kakeru, to put on a weight; - ga kikau, yakunin, an officer who has but little influence; - no tayoi hito, an impudent person; - ni naru, to be pressed down.

Syn. OMOUSHI.

OBSI オシ慎死 n. A violent death, death not in the natural way: - suru, - wo ieru.

OBSI オシ慎神師 n. Imperial troops; the Emperor's teacher.

OBSI, or OSHI オシ僧 n. Deaf and dumb, a mute.

OBSI, -SU オス推 or 披 t.v. 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; - kawo —, to stamp, or seal; - ro wo —, to push the scull; - ne wo —, to search out the origin or cause of anything: - moto wo oshite miru, id.; - sono yo wo oshite shiru beshi, the rest may be inferred; - kami no chie wo kore ni yotte oshite shiru beshi, from this we may infer how great is the wisdom of God; - onore wo oshite hito ni oyo-bon, in intercourse with others do as you would be done by.

OBSI-AGE, -RU オシアゲ 推上 t.v. To push or hold up: - saka ni kuru wo —.

OBSI-AGE, -AI オシアゲ 悟合 t.v. To push or shove one another, to throng or crowd.

OBSI-AKE, -RU オシアケ 推関 t.v. To push, force, or hold open: - oshi-hirakku.

OBSI-ATE, -RU オシアテ 推言 t.v. To push or hold anything against something else: - kuchi ni tamo wo —, to hold one's sleeve to the mouth.

OBSU BUCHI オシブチ 押縁 n. Small strips of wood fastened against the edges of wall paper.

Syn. SHIBUCHI.

OBSU-DASHI オシダシ n. Having a good appearance, fine looking: - no it hito.
OSH-dashi,-su オシダシ 推出 t.v. To push, thrust, or force out, to march out.
OSHIDE オシデ n. A seal, stamp.
OSH-ta オシダ 排取 t.v. Taking by violence or force: ウオススリ。
OSHIE オシエ n. Teaching, instruction, precept, doctrine; religion; sect: Issu Kiretsu no —, Christianity.
OSHIDE オシデ 排取 t.v. To teach, instruct, educate; to warn; to show, point out: shishō ga deshi ni —, the teacher instructs the pupil; yubi de —, to point out with the finger; hito ni igaku wo —, to teach a person the science of medicine.

Syn. KYŪKON SURE, NARAWASERU.
OSH-FUSE,-RU オシフセ 排伏 t.v. To push down, to force down with the face to the ground.
OSH-gai オシガイ 押戻 n. Violently pressing the sale of anything by one who wishes to purchase.
OSHIGARU オシガル 排愛 i.v. To be stingy, sparing, niggardly, grudging, ungenerous; to lament or deplore the loss of something highly valued: zen nin ga shishite hito ga oshiguru, aku nin shishite hito ga oshigaranu; oshiguranu, to be deplored, regretted.
OSHIE-MO-NAKU オシエモノナク 排愛 adv. Without appearing to grudge, without any appearance of reluctance, not seeming to mind or regret; freely, liberally: kane wo — tsukau, to spend money ungrudgingly.
OSHIIKARI,-RU オシイカリ 排量 t.v. To guess, conjecture, suppose, consider, to infer.

Syn. SUKIRYŌ.
OSHIIHADAKE,-RU オシイハダケ 排長 t.v. To separate by force, as by getting between two persons fighting; to push apart, hold apart.
OSHIIHESHI,-SU オシイヘッシ 排弾 t.v. (coll.) To bring down, abase, humble.

Syn. TORS-HISHIYU.
OSHIIHIRAKI,-RU オシイハリ 排踏 t.v. To push or force open; to open out: —oshi-akeru.
OSHIIHIRAMU,-RU オシイハラメ 排頭 t.v. To press and flatten anything.
OSHIIHIRUGU,-RU オシイヒログ 排頭 t.v. To force open, as anything folded up; to spread out.
OSHIIHISHOME,-RU オシイヒホーム 排頭 t.v. To enlarge upon, extend, to develop, to apply further.
OSHII-KI-KU-SHI フライ 腹 adj. Deplored, regretted, pitted; grudged, highly prized, esteemed, valued, loved, sad: oshii koto wo shita, I have met with a deplorable accident; — hito ga shinda, a highly esteemed person has died; kane ga oshikute tsukawaeru, highly valuing money, I cannot spend it; oshii inochi, precious life; inochi hodo ito oshiki mono wo nai, there is nothing so precious as life; kane no oshisa ni inochi wo suite, inochi suiterara kaneveru.
OSHIIHIE オシイヘイ 排入口 n. A closet.
OSHIIHIRE,-RU オシイヘイ 排入口 t.v. To force or push into; to put into by force or violence.
OSHIIHIRE,-RU オシイヘイ 排入口 t.v. To force, or push one's way into; enter violently.
OSHIIHIE オシイヘイ 排入口 n. A large stag, elk.
OSHIIHARIKESU,-RU オシイハレーサ 排入口 i.v. To push or force back, to force another to take back or do over again: oshikaeshite tazureru, to question over again.
OSHIIKAKE オシイカケ n. A halter.—of a horse.
OSHIIKAKE,-RU オシイカケ 排囲 t.v. To attack, assault with force and numbers; march against, to force one's self in: oshikaikya-gyaku, an uninvited guest.
OSHIIKAIE,-RU オシイカエ 排囲 t.v. To press together into a hard mass.
OSHIIKATSUKE,-RU オシイカツケ 排囲 t.v. To push or thrust on one side, put out of the way, to make away with, kill.
OSHIIKAWA オシイカワ n. Leather, —ameshikawa.
OSHIIKII オシキ A tray on which a cup or dish is placed.
OSHIIKIRI オシキリ n. A straw-cutter.
OSHIIKIRI,-RU オシキリ 排切 t.v. To press and cut, as anything hard; to break by pushing forcibly against, as a rope.
OSHIIKUWAME,-RU オシキウマメ 排究 t.v. To search out, investigate, inquire into.
OSHIIKOME,-RU オシキモメ 排頭 t.v. To force or compel to remain shut up, as an offender to his own house; to confine.
OSHIIKOMI オシキモ 排込 n. A forcible entrance, a pushing in; one who forces his way into a house to rob, a house-breaker; robber.
OSHIIKOMI,-MU オシキモ 排頭 t.v. To push, press, or force one thing into another: dorobō go ie ni —, the robber enters a house by force.
OSHIIKOBOSHI,-SU オシキボシ 排頭 t.v. To press, or squeeze to death: akago wo —, to commit infanticide.
OSHIIKUDAKI,-RU オシキダク 排頭 t.v. To press on and break into pieces; to crush.
OSHIIKUDASHI,-SU オシキダシ 排頭 t.v. To push or force down, depress.
OSHIIKOKO,-RU オシキマ 排頭 t.v. To bend by force.
OSHIIKOKO,-RU オシキマ 排頭 t.v. To push and roll up.
OSHIIKOMAROME,-RU オシキマロメ 排頭 t.v. To press and make round.
OSHIIKOMAZU オシキマズ 不正 (neg. of oshimu) Without grudging; without regret; without reluctance.
OSHIIKOMAZUKI オシキマズキル n. A stand for resting against while sitting.

Syn. KYŌSOKU.
OSHIIKOMAZU オシキマズ基ル n. 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:
Oshi

na wo — to regret the loss of one's good name; to value one's name or reputation; inochi wo oshimizu tatakau, to fight regardless of one's life; koe wo oshinde texture, to spend money grudgingly; koe wo oshimizu nakun, to cry out at the top of the voice: ichi mon oshimi no hyaku shizuru (prov.), = penny wise and 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.

Oshinake オシナケ 推進 adv. All, universally, generally: tattoki iyashiki — all, whether high or low.

Oshinagashi, -su オシンガシ 推流 t.v. To carry or float along by a current.

Oshi-nazashi, -su オシンナズシ 推流 t.v. To press on and mend — as anything bent.

Oshi-noke, -ru オシンノケ 推退 t.v. To push or thrust aside, or out of the way.

Oshi-nori, -su オシンノリ 推脱 t.v. To strip off, tear off, as a covering.

Oshi-oki オシンオクリ n. A boat propelled by eight sculls.

Oshiroi オシロイ 白粉 n. The white-lead powder used by women for the face: — wu koo ni tsukeru.

Oshiroi-bana オシロイバナ 紫莉 n. The marvel of Peru. Mirabilis jalapa.

Oshira オシラ 着 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 オシンサゲ 推下 t.v. To push or force down.

Oshi-shuzume, -ru オシンシュズメ 推流 t.v. To push or force under water; to quiet, hush, pacify, restrain, — as an uproar, anger.

Oshisou オシスーパ 増加 adv. (coll.) Grudgingly, reluctantly, with an appearance of regret: — kane wo tekaun, to spend money grudgingly.

Oshi-taoshi, -su オシンタオシ 推壓 t.v. To push, thrust, or force over so as to fall.

Oshi-tate, -ru オシンタテ 推立 t.v. To push or force to stand up, to erect: hatu wo —.

Oshi-tawame, -ru オシンタワメ 推樣 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, immoderately: ie na — hairo, to enter a house by force.

Syn. shite, merti n.

Oshi-todome, -ru オシンドゥメ 推留 t.v. To stop by force, to push and stop.

Oshi-toshi, -su オシントシ 推押 t.v. To push, thrust, or force through.

Oshitsu オシツ 王室 n. Royal house or family.

Oshitsu オシツ 附添員 n. Obstination: — naru, obstinate, headstrong.

Oshi-tsushushi, -su オシンツシス 推嘘 t.v. To crush, or break with violence, to press on and crush.

Oshi-tsu-he, -ru オシンツヘ 推付 t.v. To push or force one thing against another, to sell or make away with, to treat with severity, to urge immoderately.

Oshi-tsume, -ru オシンツメ 推替 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-tutsumi, -ru オシンツム 推包 t.v. To wrap up, to fold up, conceal.

Oshii オシイ n. Coll. cont. of oshiku. See oshii.

Oshi-togakushi, -su オシンガクサ 推動 t.v. To push and shake.

Oshiri オシリ 強薦 n. Pressing the purchase of something which one wishes to sell, in an illegal way.

Oshi-wake, -ru オシンワケ 推行 t.v. To push or force apart, to separate forcibly.

Oshi-watashi, -su オシンワタス 推護 t.v. To push across, as a boat.

Oshi-yaburi, -ru オシンヤブ 推攻 t.v. To push and break, to attack and break.

Oshi-yari, -ru オシンヤリ 推 manufactured t.v. To push out of the way, to send with a push.

Oshi-yesu, -ru オシンヨセ 推寄 t.v. To push or force near to, to attack or forcibly approach to.

Oshi-zuoi, -ki-ku オシンツオイ 抑制 adv. (coll.) Obstinate, pertinacious, persisting, impudent: oshiyu ko tanomu, to persevere in asking.

Oshii オシイ 比较 n. A Buddhist priest.

Syn. bozu.

Oshikukai オシンククカイ n. A kind of confectionery made of rice-meal, sugar and plums.

Oso オサ n. An otter.

Oso オソ 耻辱 n. The bodily disorders caused by pregnancy.

Syn. tsuwarai.

†Oso オソ 嘀 Stupid, foolish, = oroka.

Osoba オサバ 近親 n. The pages, or immediate attendants of nobles.

Syn. kinsu.

Osobashi オサバシ 部下 n. The name of those ministers who were formerly in immediate attendance on the Shogun.

Osor, -ou オソル 警 t.v. To attack, assault: teki no shiro wo —, to attack an enemy's castle.

Syn. semeru.

Osori, -ki-ku オソリ 退 adj. Late, slow, tardy, dull: omae kya wa osor, you are late to-day; henji ga —, the answer is late; nuori ga —, the cure is slow; ashi ga —, slow of foot.

Osora, or Osoba オソラ 警 n. Irregular tooth, wisdom tooth.

Osoraki オソラキ 警書 n. Writing or drawing by placing the paper over the thing to be drawn and tracing the lines.

Syn. shiki-ejishii.

Osogari オソガリ 警歴本 n. The outside cover of a screen.

†Osoiri, -ku-shi オソリ adj. Foolish.

Osoku オソク 避 adv. Late, tardy, slow; —
Oso フロフ 起诉 n. A petition or complaint made immediately to a high official without passing through those below him: — wo suru.

Syn. jiriko.

Osu ラス 物 n. The male of birds and animals.

Oshiri デシ ホ n. A long outside garment, = uchikake.

Osuuki ミスクラス n. Dominion, rule: yomo no — , all his dominion.

Osumashi メンサ n. (wom.) A basin used for washing cups; washing the hands.

Osumedori サメドリ n. A pelican.

Osumi-tsuki サミツキ 頭 n. Sign manual of the Emperor conferring a grant or title.

Osume メエ n. (wom. lang.) Kitchen.

Otakidokoro オタキドコロ 御所所 n. The temporary resting place of the mikoshi, when taken from place to place.

Ota オタウ子应 对 n. A meeting, conference, interview: — suru, to confer, to have an interview.

Syn. oritsu.

Otekabi テカビ 破壊 n. Shouting courageously, or like a man, said of Amaterasuomi kami.

Otemakushii オテマカウシ 退職 n. A tadpole, a spoon.

Otemaya オテマヤ 御霊 屋 n. The ancestral hall of the kubō sama.

Otemegakashi オテメガカシ n. Pretending to seek the interests of others while seeking to promote only his own: — wo suru.

Ote ツケ 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 tsumi.

Ote オテ 追手 n. The front gate of a castle: — karame, the front and rear gates.

Otedama オテダマ 御手玉 n. Jackstones, or marbles used by children for playing with.

Oteki ツケキ 狙い n. A flute.

Otema オテマ 来 n. (coll.) Forward, bold, impudent, — only spoken of females: — masure, a bold, forward girl.

Oto オト 音 n. Sound: kane, teppō, fue, na-ni, kumen, kaze nado no — , the sound of a bell, gun, flute, waves, wagon, wind, etc.

Syn. ne, koe.

Oto オト 出 n. A tiger, = tora.

Oto オト 子 n. The youngest child: — go, id.

Oto アウト 呼 n. Vomiting, emesis.

Otō オタイ 確定 n. Answer, reply; explanation in defense, or vindication; apology.

Otoko オトコ 大人 n. The title of a kuge of high rank, same as daijin.

Otoshin オトシン 去年 n. Year before last.

Syn. issakunen, kyo-kyo-nen.

Otogai オトガイ 頭 n. The chin: — wo toku, to laugh heartily.

Syn. ago

Otogane オトガネ 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.
OTOKO おとこ n. A nurse to a sick person, a companion or attendant watching at night by the side of a dead friend. — shi, id.

OTOKO-BANASHI おとこばなし n. A story, tale told by those sitting up with the dead.

OTOKO おとこ 来子 n. The youngest child.

Syn. BASHI, SEKEKO.

OTOKO おとこ 男 n. A male, man: — no ko, a man child, boy; — wo tatetsuru mono, a manly, brave person; — wo kashiraeru, to be secretly intimate with a man, — spoken of a woman.

Syn. ONOKO.

OTOKO おとこ 僧 n. A sarcophagus.

OTOKO-HASHIRA おとこ橋梁 n. The large posts that support a bridge.

OTOKO-RUDU おとこ組曳男 n. A manly appearance or bearing: — ga yoi; — ga warui.

OTOKO-DATE おとこ台曳男 n. A gallant, chivalrous person, one who is liberal and ready to assist the oppressed.

Syn. KYOKAKU.

OTOKO-GI おとことき n. Manly, spirited, bold, courageous, generous: — naha.

OTOKO-MASARI おとこマサリ男腐 n. Masculine or surpassing a man in talent or strength (spoken only of a woman): — no onna.

OTOKOMAKE おとこ目開け n. A man who is kept as a concubine by a woman.

OTOKORASHII, -KI-KU おとこ暮らし男 n. Like a man, man-like, manly, noble, brave.

OTOKU-TSUKI おとつつき男付 n. (coll.) Manly bearing or appearance.

OTOKOZAKARI おとこざかり n. A man in the prime of life.

OTOME おとめ 女 n. A young woman, girl; young lady, a virgin. Syn. musemi.

OTOME, -KU おとめ女 i.v. To be pregnant with a second child: otomizuwaru, the illness accompanying such a pregnancy.

OTOKU-MUSEMI おとくすめ母女 n. Youngest daughter.

OTOMA おとま n. A grown-up person, adult, full-grown n. (coll.)

OTOMARI, -SU おとまられ i.v. To speak or act like a full-grown man, — spoken of children.

OTOMAGENI, -KI-KU-SHI おとまがени煉師长者 n. Adj. Not manly in appearance or spirit; childish, puerile, foolish, silly.

OTONAI, -SU おとなっむ i.v. To make a sound, to call upon, visit: otonai iru, to speak before entering another person's room; hito no ite ru.

OTONASHI, -KI-KU おとなしき長者 n. Longe (coll.) Quiet, mild, gentle, tame, good-tempered, not cross or refractory: otonashiku shite ore, be quiet—said to a child.

OTONASHIHA おとなしさ n. Gentleness, tameness.

OTONASHIYAKA おとなしぐやか Quiet, gentle, mild.

OTONO おとお おとお殿 n. The Emperor's palace: — hogn, prayers for blessings upon.

OTOTO おとと n. Younger brother.

OTORI おとり劣 n. Inferiority, worse: masari otori nashi, neither better nor worse.

OTORI おとり n. A bird used to decoy others; a cat's-paw.

OTORU, -KU おとる劣 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. MAKENDO.

OTOYIBARA おとりバラ n. The child of a concubine.

OTOYUGUSA おとゆうガサ蹴踏 n. Belladonna.

OTOKO おとこ 菓 Same as otooro.

OTOYUE, -RU おとよヘ落 i.v. To grow worse, to be impaired, to decline, decay, to fail in strength or power, to deteriorate, degenerate, to wane: toshi ga yotte chikara ga —, as one grows older the strength fails.

Syn. SURI SURO.

OTOYESAERU おとよヘセセル (caust. of otooro) To cause or let decline or decay.

OTOSHI おとシ n. A kind of trap for catching birds.

OTOSHI, -SU おとス落 i.v. To drop; to let or cause to fall; to omit, leave out; to lose; to degrade, disfigure: tuochi wo —, to lose one's life; chikara wo —, to lose heart, to be discouraged; namida wo —, to shed tears; okori wo —, to get rid of the nge; kitesune wo —, to drive out a fox (that has bewitched a person); kikomi wo —, to knock off fruit; kimo wo —, to be greatly alarmed; kubi wo —, to take off the head; shimi wo —, to take out a stain; iru wo —, to remove a color; shiro wo —, to take a castle by storm; kikitosu, to overlook; kurai wo —, to degrade in rank, degrade in quality; tsuni ni —, to cause to sin, to condemn; tenugu wo —, to lose a handkerchief; yakume wo —, to degrade from office; ki wo —, to be dejected, disheartened, discouraged; tamago wo —, to poach eggs.

OTOSHINA おとしナ n. A pitfall.

OTOSHIBANASHI おとしばなし談語 n. A story in which a pun, quibble, or play upon words is intended.

OTOSHI-BEMI おとし伸 n. A letter or writing purposely dropped in the road.

OTOSHI-DANE おとしだな落種 n. The bastard child of a person of rank.

OTOSHIKAGE おとしかゲ n. A precipice.

OTOSHI-IRE, -RU おとしいれ摟 t. v. To drop into, to decoy, to entrap, iusnare: tsumi ni —, to entrap into sin.

OTOSHIMITU, -MU おとしし傍見 t. v. (coll.) To look down on, to despise.

Syn. SAOESHUMI.

OTOSHI-TAMAGO おとしだまこ n. Poached eggs.

OTOSHI-TRUKE, -RU おとしつっけ摟 t. v. To settle, quiet; to settle, — as a settlement.

OTOZU, or OTOZU おとず — 昨日 n. Day before yesterday.

Syn. ISSAKETSU.

OTOZUKE おとづけ 昼 n. Brethren, including older and younger, brothers and sisters.

OTOZUTSAN おとつサン即話 n. (cont. of o-toto-san, com. coll.) Father.

Syn. CHICHII, TETREGO.
OTOYAMA おとやマ 名. A low mountain.
OTOYOME おとよめ 名. Wife of a younger brother, sister-in-law.
OTOZUKI おとづき 十二月 月. The twelfth month.
OTOZURE おとづれ 音信 名. Message, word, communication, tidings, account, information: — wo suru, to send word; — mo nai, no tidings.

Syn. tayori, inshin, shōsoku.

OTOZURE,-RU おとづれ t.v. To communicate, send a message.

OTSUNA おとすな adj. (coll.) Strange, odd, unusual, singular: — kai, a strange-looking face; — koe, a strange voice.

Syn. kai, tai.

OTSUNEN おとすね 超年 (toshi wo koeru) Passing the year, to enter a new year: — suru.

OTSU おと 同志 n. Same as ochiru.

OTSUTSU おとすつ 尾鯨 n. The bag for a horse's tail.

OTSUYU おとず 名. Soup made of vegetables, beans, or fish.

OTTE おとて 追及 adv. (coll.) By and by, presently, soon, after a little.

Syn. nochihodo, atokara.

OTTORI おととり 逐手 n. The pursuing party, a pursuer: — ga kaku.

OTTORI 柄人 n. Husband.

Syn. teisui.

OTTO おと t. (coll.) Exclam. of sudden surprise or hesitation: — oh! stop!

OTTONI おととに adv. (coll.) Immediately, at once: — henji wa dekini, cannot at once give answer.

OTTORI-MOE, -KU おととろめ, -くて t.v. To take or seize in a hurry, to snatch: katana wo tachi-agatta, seizing his sword he sprang up.

OTTORI-KOME, -KU おととろこメ, -くて t.v. To surround, environ, encompass: shiro wo ottori-komete semeru, to surround a castle and besiege it.

OTTORI-MAKI, -KU おととろまき, -くて t.v. Same as ottori-kome.

OTTOSHI おととし 胴胎 n. The Seal.

Syn. ashiba.

OTTSU-KARASHTI おとっかへり adv. Advancing and retreating, pursuing and being pursued: — tatakau.

OTTSSKE おとっけ 追付 adv. By and by, soon, presently.

Syn. nochihodo, yagata.

OTTSSKE,-RU おとっけ 追付 t.v. (coll.) Same as ashittekureru.

O お and お. OUCHI おうち 大妻 (dairi) n. The Mikado's palace.

O-MA おマ 牡馬 n. A stallion.
O-MU おム 妻 n. An old woman.
O-SHI おし 熟 n. A bull.
O-WO おもほ もほ n. The name of a large fish.
O-WA おわ 嫡 n. The felly or tire of a wheel.

OWANARI おわなり n. A boy with long hair.

OWARE, -RU おはれ 被負 (pass. or pot. of oj) To be borne or carried on the back: hito no senaka ni —, to be carried on a man's back.

OWARE,-RU おハレ 被负 (pass. or pot. of oj) To be pursued, driven, chased, pressed, impelled, actuated, influenced: shigoto ni —, pressed with work: inni ni —, pursued by a dog.

OWARI,-RU おわり 終 t. or i.v. To end, finish, complete, terminate; to die: toshi ga owatta, the year is ended; hon wo yomi-owaru, to finish reading a book; mi wo —, to die.

Syn. shima, sumi, hat eru.

OWARI おわり 終 n. The end, termination: inochi no —, end of life: — wo toru, to die.

Syn. hate, shima.

OWASE,-RU おはせ 合負 (caus. of oj) To place on the back of another, to load; to impose, charge with; to inflict (as a wound), to cause to bear: inni ni wo —, to load a horse with a burden: na wo —, to give a name: hito ni tsumi wo —, to cause another to bear one's crime: to wo —, to wound.

OWASE,-RU おはせ 合負 (caus. of oj) To cause or let anything pursue or chase another: hito wo inni ni —, to set a dog after a man.

OWASHI,-SU, or OWASHI-MASHI,-SU おwash 名. To be, — used only of honorable persons: kami wa ten ni owashimasu, God is in heaven; kami wa doko ni demo owashimasu, God is in every place.

OYA おや 親 n. Parents: waga inochi no —, the preserver of my life.

Syn. yōshin.

OYA おや Exclam. of surprise: — mā, oh, dear me!

OYA おや大屋 名. (coll.) A landlord, owner of a house: — sama.

OYABUN おやぶん 親分 n. (coll.) One who acts a parent's part; a head man, master, boss.

OYADAMA おやだま 親王 n. The chief, head, the best.

OYAGARI,-RU おやがり i.v. To assume the manner of a parent, to domineer, or lord it over a person.


OY-A GO おや ご 親御 n. Your parents (respectful).

OYAJI おやじ 親父 n. Father (one's own).

Syn. chi-chi, ototsu san.

OYAKA-NA おやか 親方 n. The chief, head, boss, ringleader: tōzoku no —, the chief of a band of robbers.

OYAKE おやけ 官名 n. (coll.) The government, the rulers: — no sata, a government order.

OYAKE おやけ 公. Public, common, not private: just, fair, equitable, disinterested: — ni, publicly, openly; — naru koto, a just thing; — goto, public affairs.

OYAKO おやこ 親子 n. Parent and child.

OYAMA おやま 阿母 n. A harlot; the female character in a theatre.

Syn. jōko, onna-gata.

OYAMASARI おやまざり n. A child who excels his parents in mind, talent, or ability.

OYAMERI,-RU おやまえり i.v. Like a parent: oya omenke imoto wo sewa suru.
OYAM小止
A short cessation or interval, spoken only of the falling of rain, snow, or wind: — mo naka one ga furu.

OYASHIMA大八洲
The eight great islands, i.e. Japan.

†OYASUMI-DONO大睡之
Formerly the great resting chamber in the palace.

OTA-YUKI大雪潑
Received by inheritance from one's parents: — no shinsho wo tsukuru.

OTAZATO大図
The parental home, father's house. Syn. hoke.

OTE無濁
Uncleanness, pollution, dirt, foulness.

Syn. keorge, yogore.

OTE-てる
bu てる i.v. To be ended, terminated, finished, completed.

̄TEN大恩応援
Aid, assistance, help; in battle: fune yori taitō wo wakite — suru.

OTESEN大想
Madam, you (in speaking respectfully to the wife of another).

OYO大猿 (coll.)
Generous, liberal, magnanimous.

Syn. ōmakan.

OYO ユオウユ用 — suru, to apply in practice, to make practical application of: — kikaigaku, applied mechanics.

OYO-に大猿
Generally, mostly for the most part.

OTOBANE大班
(child.) The game of battledore.

OTOBANU, or OYOBANU大班
Not (neg. of oyobi) Cannot reach, extend, or attain to; to be inferior, impracticable; unnecessary, not needed: ano hito ni wa —, inferior to him; in ni wa —, unnecessary to speak of; chikara ni —, beyond one's power; osoruru ni —, no need of.

OTOSI大比
And, together with: kamī — fude sumi wado kan, to buy paper, pen and ink.

Syn. to, aruwa, ni, naishi.

OYUBI大指
A finger; — yubi, hand.

OYO-てる大指
i.v. To reach to, attain to, extend to; to terminate in, result in, issue in; until; till: tuka sa ten ni —, its height reached to heaven; kenuka ni —, to result in a fight; tuka ni —, to result in war; sono hi ni —, to come to that day; chikara no oyobi take, to the full extent of one's power; waga chikara no oyobi tokoro ni arazu, it is beyond my power.

Syn. todoku, iru.

OTOYOBOSHI大場所
Bent in the back like an old man: — ni natte mono wo toru, to bend and reach over to take anything.

OTOYOBOSHI-てる大場所
To extend, cause to reach, to impart: megumi wo hito ni —, to extend blessings to men.

OTOYOBORI大湊
i.v. To swim: nizu wo —, to swim in the water; oyogu koto wo shiran, don't know how to swim; yoku oyogu hito, a good swimmer; kawa wo oyoide wataru, to cross a river by swimming; subete mizu ni oyogu mono, all that swim in the water.

OYOYAGARI大曳
To swim up: kawa wo —.

OYONAMI大潮
To swim out of.

OYO-AGE大際
To pass another in swimming, to swim across.

OYOGA大河
To swim across: kawa wo —.

OYOME大内
Eldest brother's wife, i.e. anuyome.

OYOSA大女
An old woman.

OYOSHI大し
i.v. (coll.) To sleep (respectful): oyotte gozarimasu, is asleep.

OYOSO, or Oyoso大所 adv. For the most part, generally, mostly, in general, about: — go hyaku gurai, about five hundred; — iti to shi ikeru mono, all living things, or living things generally.

Syn. okata, subete.

OYOYOSIBO大所之
A person with whom one is not intimate, a stranger.

OYOYOSITE大所次 adv. Manly, like an old man (spoken of a child).

†TOKOZKI大卒
i.v. To be manly, dignified; to be precocious.

†TOKOZUKO大卒
Ominous words, portentous utterance, intentionally prognosticating evil.

Syn. yōgen.

OYUMI大指
The thumb.

OYUMI大指
A cross-bow.

OYUKA大塩
The prime of life: — no hito, a man in the prime of life; — no otoko, id.

OYUKA-MONI大塩ノ大酒飲
A drunkard, an intemperate person.

Syn. jōko.

OYUKAI大塩
(coll.) Prodigal, lavish, profuse or liberal in giving or using: — na hito; — ni kane wo tsukau, to spend money lavishly or without stint.

OYUKI大税
A multitude, a great company: — no hito, a great many people.

OYUKI-ki-kusu大税キス
Dishonest, knavish, cunning; stupid, foolish: osoi hito da.

OYUKIKUKU大噴火の葺蓋草
Poppycapsules.

OYUKAMI-ki-kusu大税キス
The sky, space, expanse.

†OYUKI-ki-shi大税キ
Strong-minded, courageous,—of women.

†OYUKAMIKI-ki-kusu大税キ
Same as ozuki.

OYUKI大税
The end, completion, conclusion.

Syn. taisi.

OYUKU大税
A large rope, hawser, cable.

†OYUKU大税
At fear, alarm, dread, or apprehension: — shiran ye deru, to come to the judgment bar with fear.

Syn. kowagowa.

OYUKU大税 See oji.

OYUKU大税
A large gun, cannon, artillery. Syu. taisi.
Pachi-pachi パチパチ adv. (coll.) Sharp cracking noise, snapping: hi ga — to haneru.
Pan パン n. Bread, (this word is derived from the Italian, or Portuguese, and is the Latin word panis): — yaki, a baker; panyu, id.
Pandane パンデネ n. Leaven, yeast.
Panya パンヤ n. A species of Asclepias, or milk-weed, also the silky material obtained from it.
Pappa パッパ to, adv. Rising in a cloud, — like dust: chiri ga — to tatsu, the dust rises; kane wo — to tsukau, to spend money lavishly.
Pappu パップ n. A poultrie.
Para-para パラパラ adv. (coll.) The sound, or manner of rain, hail, or tears falling in big and scattered drops: arare ga — furu.
Parari パラリ adv. (coll.) In a scattered, dispersed, or sprinkled manner: hōsō ga — dekita, the small-pox pastules are distinct (not confluent); hoshi ga — detu.
Pata-pata パタパタ adv. (coll.) The sound of repeated slaps, slaps, or clapping: niwatori ga — to hobutakari wo suru.
Patchi パッチ n. Trowsers, pantaloons made of silk — such as are worn by the upper classes: — wo hakaru, to wear breeches.
Patchiri パッチリ adv. (coll.) The sharp, sudden sound of anything cracking, snapping, splitting, as of splitting a bamboo, bursting the air-bladder of a fish, etc.
Patchiri パッチリ adv. (coll.) Native carbonate of lead used as a cosmetic.
Sync. tōsotsuchi.
Patchi-patchi パッチパッチ adv. (coll.) Sounding in a sudden, sharp manner; clapping, snapping, cracking, popping.
Pattari パタリ adv. (coll.) The sound made by anything falling, snapping, slapping: — to taoeru, to fall with a bang.
Pattri パッチ adv. (Eng.) n. Putty.
Patto パット adv. (coll.) In the manner of anything suddenly bursting out, spreading: hyō-ban ga — hirōgatta, the report suddenly spread.
PEN ペン (Eng.) n. A pen; kimpen, a gold pen; pen suki, point of a pen.
Pennki ペンキ (Eng.) n. Paint.
Pensu ペンス (Fr.) (Eng.) Pence, = 0.033 sen.
Pera-tera ペラベラ adv. (coll.) Quickly, fast: — to moyuru; to shaberu.
Petenshi ペテンシ n. (coll.) A cheat.
Picha-picha ピチャピチャ adv. The sound of slapping: — naguru, to slap.
Pichhindome ピチンドメ n. (coll.) A cord used for tightening a woman's belt or sash.
Picha-picha ピチャピチャ adv. Alive and slapping its tail, — as a live fish on the ground.
Pika-pika ピカピカ adv. — suru, to glitter.
Pī ピ (Eng.) n. A pin.
Pī ピ n. The ace on a dice.
Pinpin ピンピン adv. Strong, well, robust, lively: ano hito tasada de — shite iru, he is well and lively; uma ga — haneru, the horse is lively.
Pīni-pihī ピニヒ adv. (coll.) In a pricking, burning, or smarting manner, — as the taste of pepper.
Pisslahi ピッシラ adv. (coll.) Like the sound of the crushing of egg-shells, slapping a screen, slamming a door, banging: to wo — to shimeru, to slam the door.
Piroi ピロイ adv. (coll.) Hopping like a frog, bird, etc.; skipping: kogase wo — tobi-kōzu, to hop or skip across a narrow rivulet.
Piyoko-piyoko ピヨコピヨコ adv. (coll.) Same as hiyoko-hiyoko.
Pochā-pochā ポチャポチャ n. Round and fat, — as the face: uo uo no kao — shite iru.
Poka ポカ adv. (coll.) In a vacant, thoughtless, or absent manner: — to shite iru.
Poka-poka ポカポカ adv. Sound of frequent slapping; — also warm: atama wo — butaru, to slap the head often; kyō wa — suru hi da, this is a warm day.
Pokatsuki-kō ポカツキコーチ 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: makugyo wo — to tatakru.
Pompu ポンプ (Eng.) n. Pump.
Pondo ポンド (Fr.) (Eng.) n. Pound, = av. 120.748 momme. Troy, 99.3588 momme.
Poon-poon ポーoon n. The belly (child, lang.): — ga ittakua watta, I have the belly-ache.
Poon-pon ポンポン adv. (coll.) The sound of successive reports, as of guns: teppō wo — haneru.
Poppo ポッポ n. (coll.) The bosom of the dress (used by children): te wo — ye ireru.
Poppo to ポッポ adv. (coll.) Hot, heated appearance: — atsui.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POR</th>
<th>497</th>
<th>RAI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PORO-PORO to ぐらりと adv.</strong> Dry, not sticking together. <em>Ome in texture.</em>*</td>
<td><strong>POTTERI ぐッテり adv.</strong> Big, swollen: <em>hara ga ごち: nomi.</em>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTTA POTA ぐたら adv.</strong> Same as potari-potari.**</td>
<td><strong>POTTO ぐっと adv.</strong> Flashing, sudden flaring up, flushing: <em>kao ga えきかまる, her face suddenly flushed up.</em>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTARI-POTARI ぐたらり adv. (coll.)</strong> In the manner of water dropping: — to ochira, to drop.**</td>
<td>*<em>PEN-PEN プンプ adv. (coll.) In the manner of a delicious perfume: <em>hana ga てかおる, the flowers send forth a sweet perfume.</em></em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTCHANI ぐっちや adv. Same as botteri.</strong></td>
<td><strong>PERI-PERI ぷプリ adv. (coll.) Shaking or moving like jelly: — shita momo.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTCHIKI ぐッチキ adv.</strong> A little spot here and there, or in a scattered manner: <em>kōro ga てし kita.</em>*</td>
<td><strong>POTSU-POTSU ぐっと adv. (coll.)</strong> A little spot here and there, or in a scattered manner: <em>kōro ga てし kita.</em>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**R.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAI</th>
<th>974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIBON ライポン 焙盆 (suribachi) n.</strong> An earthen bowl having a rough inside surface used for rubbing <em>nisō, or <em>goma; a mortar.</em></em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIBTŌ ライビャ 酣病 Leprosy.</strong></td>
<td><strong>SYN. KATTAL.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAICHAKU ライチャ や着 — suru, to arrive.</strong></td>
<td><strong>SYN. TÖCHAKU.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAICHŌ ライチョ 雷島 n.</strong> The Ptarmigan, or grouse.</td>
<td><strong>RAICHŌ ライチョ 雷朝 (kitaru asa) The coming or next morning, coming to court, or to the Mikado's palace.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIDŌ ライドウ 現在 (namake) n. Idleness, laziness.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIDŌ ライドウ 現在 (namake) n. Idleness, laziness.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIDEN ライデン 雷電 (kaminari inabikari) Thunder and lightning.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIDEN ライデン 雷電 (kaminari inabikari) Thunder and lightning.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIGU ライガ 雷谷 n.</strong> A stone axe.</td>
<td><strong>RAIGU ライガ 雷谷 n.</strong> A stone axe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIFU ライフ 雷伏 — suru, to return, come back.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIFU ライフ 雷伏 — suru, to return, come back.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>RAIRİ ライリ 瞳 (kitoru norimono) The coming of your norimon (a respectful word): <em>your coming: go まち-tatematsuri sora.</em></em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIKAKU ライカク 来客 — suru, come to learn or study.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIKAKU ライカク 来客 — suru, come to learn or study.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIKEKI ライゲキ 雷突 n. A stroke of lightning.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIKEKI ライゲキ 雷突 n. A stroke of lightning.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIOU ライオウ 来月 (kitaru tsuki) The coming month, next month.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIOU ライオウ 来月 (kitaru tsuki) The coming month, next month.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIRAI ライライ 来庭 (kitaru koto) Your coming.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIRAI ライライ 来庭 (kitaru koto) Your coming.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAITŌ ライトオ 来迎 (kitari mukae) The coming of Amida to meet or welcome the soul of a dying believer.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAITŌ ライトオ 来迎 (kitari mukae) The coming of Amida to meet or welcome the soul of a dying believer.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>RAITAI ライトタイ 彌祭 (uyamii-ogamu) To worship, adore: — <em>nomi.</em></em></td>
<td>*<em>RAITAI ライトタイ 彌祭 (uyamii-ogamu) To worship, adore: — <em>nomi.</em></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAIHARU ライハル 来春 The coming spring, next spring.</strong></td>
<td><strong>RAIHARU ライハル 来春 The coming spring, next spring.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>RAINIR ラインリ 来賓 Same as <em>raikyaku.</em></em></td>
<td>*<em>RAINIR ラインリ 来賓 Same as <em>raikyaku.</em></em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RAIKO ライコ 海鮮 n. A species of seal, Eniaydris marina.
RAIKOKU ライコク 楽園 (tanoshiki kuni) n. The happy country, heaven, paradise.
RAIKO ライコ 鳥取 suru, to be settled, concluded, finished. Syn. sumu.
RAIKO ライコ 茅草 n. A vegetable of the garlic class, scallion, Allium bakeri.
RAIKWA ライクワ 落花 (ochita hana) n. Fall of the flowers: — eda ni kaerazu, the fallen flower does not return to the branch (prov).
RAIKWASHO ライクワシマ花落花生 n. A ground-nut, pea-nut: wakn-mame.
RAIKOKU ライコ 嫁 n. A univalve shell.
RAIKOKU ライコ 落葉 n. Fine white gauze.
RAI ライ 船 (tanoshimi) n. Comfort, ease; pleasure, freedom from pain, toil or hard labor: — ni kurau, to live in. — na koto, easy or pleasant thing; tami ga — ni natta, the pain has become easy; isogashikute — ni fukinu, am so busy I can't find any ease; — wa ku no tate (prov.), pleasure is the seed of trouble.
RAI ライ 酢 n. Butter: gyoraku, id.
RAI ライ A suffix to verbs, the same as ru; as, miraku, = miru; omoraku = omoru; kaku, = kuru.
RAI KURA ライクラ 落馬 (uma yori otaru) n. Falling from a horse: — shite koga wo shita, fell from the horse and was hurt.
RAIKOAN ライクオア花落花 n. Falling of plum-blossoms: — no toki.
RAIKOCHU ライクロ 落ち n. In the capital, Miyako.
RAKUDA ラクダ 騎駝 n. A camel.
RAKUDAI ラクダイ 落第 n. Failing to pass an examination, or to graduate from college.
RAKUDAI ラクダイ 落題 Not adhering to the theme or subject proposed for a stanza of poetry: — no nita.
RAKOGAI ラクガイ 鳥書 n. Writing or scribbling upon walls, stones, trees, etc.: mu yo, do no writing here.
RAKUGAN ラクガん 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 洛外 n. The suburbs or outside of Miyako.
RAKUKU ラクク 落ち (ochi-bururu) n. Falling from prosperity or wealth.
Syn. REIRAKU.
RAKUSAKU ラクサク 落葉 (kami wo otsu) n. Shaving the head.
RAKU-IN ラクイ恩 落胤 (otoshide) n. An illegitimate child, bastard.
RAKUJIKU ラクジク 落着 (ochi-tenku) Result, conclusion, termination; settlement in business, or condition of life: — suru.
Syn. SUMU, RACHAKU, KAZAKU.
RAKUSUI ラクス飛字 (otsuru moyo) n. A word omitted: — ga aru, a word is omitted.
RAKUJIN ラクジ恩人 n. One who lives at ease from care or labor.
Rakufutsu ラクフッツ ろぐ (iri hi) n. Setting sun.
Rakusho ラクシュ もをし (ochiri shiro) n. A fallen castle, a castle taken and destroyed.
Rakusai ラクセイ 長宗 (inochi wo oto) n. Losing life: *gunchii ni shita, lost his life in battle.
Rakuca ラクチ曲楽楽 adv. (coll.) Easily, pleasantly, comfortably, free from care or labor.
Syn. YASU-YASU TO, YOI NI.
Rakusai ラクセイ 退廃 (namiwa wo oto) n. Shedding tears: — suru.
Rakusho ラクショ 落書 (otoshi bumi) n. An anonymous writing, lampoon.
Raku-shoku ラクショ 落稿 (ni suru) to be knocked off (as goods at auction).
Rakusai ラクセイ 落成 (suri, to be finished, completed) — as a building.
Rakusho ラクショ 落手 (te ni iru, coll.) Come to hand, received, or as a letter: tashikani — itashimashita.
Rakuca ラクチ 書籲落胎 n. Discouragement, disappointment.
Syn. shitsubō.
Rakuten ラクテント 慮給 (med.) The actual cauntery: — suru, to apply the actual cauntery, to caterize.
Rakuto ラクト 瀧土 (tanoshiki tokoro) n. The happy land, happy, paradise.
Rakuchaku ラクチャ 飯焼 n. A kind of porcelain baked so as to be covered with cracks.
Rakuten ラクテン 楽園 (tanoshiki sono) n. Paradise.
Rakuto ラクト 洞集 (otaru hi) n. The setting sun.
Rakusho ラクシオ 落業 (ochiba) n. Fallen leaves.
Rakutō ラクトも 落葉 n. The city of Miyako.
Hama ハマ 河馬 A plural particle, of persons or things; i.e. tachi, domo, ra; sumira mukoto rama, the Emperors.
Rambiki ラムビキ n. A still for distilling spirits, alembic.
Rambu ランバ 乱暴 n. (coll.) Disorder, riot, tumult, violent and rude conduct: — nii, a rioter, a violent and turbulent person; — suru, to act in a violent and disorderly manner; — rōzuki, lawlessness. Syn. abare ru.
Rambu ランブ 酔舞 (midare uta) n. Dancing in a disorderly way.
Rama ラマ 楽行 n. The open ornamental work over the screens which form the partitions between the rooms of a house.
Raman ラマラン 蘭曼 Blooming in great beauty and profusion.
Romó ラモ瀬網 n. A net for catching birds.
Rampatu ランパフ 乱髪 (midare gani) n. Disheveled hair.
Rampatu ランパフ 乱髪 (midare utchi) n. Firing guns irregularly or without order.
Rampitsu ランピツ 乱筆 n. A bad hand, or slovenly penmanship.
Rampō ランパフ 乱筆 (midaretaru kuni) A country disturbed by war.
Rampu ランプ (Eng.) n. A lamp.
Ran ラン文 (miru) To look, to see: ichi ran suru, to have one look; go ran nasare, look here.
Ran ラン乱 n. Disorder, confusion, tumult, riot, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion: — wo okosu, to raise a tumult.
Syn. midare.
Ran, or Rani ラン乱 n. The orchid.
Ran ラン n. A fabulous bird, the phoenix.
Ran ラン n. A verbal suffix, having a dubitative or conjectural meaning; as, tare wara-ran, who is it! or, I wonder who is it! nani ya ran, something (which is only conjectural); — nani yaru, or manadari.
Ranja ランガ 鍛冶 Lazy, idle.
Syn. neshio, namake, tada.
Randoseru ランドセル n. A knapsack.
Rangaku ランガク 研究 The study of the Dutch language or books.
Rangoku ランゴク 乱国 n. A country disturbed by war.
Rangui ランギュ乱吹 n. Posts or stakes driven into the ground to molest or hinder the enemy: — ba, irregular teeth.
Rangus ランギュ乱軍 (midare ikusa) n. An army thrown into confusion or disorder.
Rangyaku ランギヤク亂吹 (sunsho) n. Rebellion, or war against the government.
Rangyū ランギュ乱行 (nimidari no okonai) n. Riotous, or turbulent conduct.
Ranjutai, or Ranja ランジタサイ亂若群 A kind of aromatic wood, a species of Calamaboe, Agallochum.
Ranjō ランジョ乱 (nidi no okonai) The loud noise Ranjō made by beating drums, etc., at the commencement of a theatrical performance; any rapid or disorderly beating of drums.
RANKAI ランカイ 乱階 (midare no hajime) n. The origin or beginning of a disturbance.
RANKE ランケ 鎖子 n. A balustrade, railing.
Syn. TESURI.
RANKEI ランケイ 闘桿 n. The orchid and Oleo-frangrans.
RANKI ランキ 乱気 (midare kokoro) n. Insanity, derangement, or disorder of mind.
Syn. KIJOI, MONO-GURU.
RANNTO ランント 亂入 (midare iro) — suru, to enter violently and disorderly.
RANNU ランヌ 堆積 n. Ragged clothes: — wo mi ni mutou.

RANSUI ランスイ 混戦 (midare ni tsukuri) Careless or negligent manufacture.
RANSEI ランセイ 乱世 (midaretaru yo) n. A time or age of disorder swayed by war.
RASNIN ラシンン 乱心 (midaretaru kokoro) Insanity, mental derangement.
Syn. KIJOI.
RANSEI ランセイ 鎖戦 Unrestricted exportation: kwahei no — wo fuegu.
RANSO ランショ 書籍 (oranda no hon) n. Dutch books.
RANSHO ランショ 乱書 n. The origin, rise, commencement. Syn. HAJIMARI.
RANSHI ランシ 乱書 鎖省 n. The Emperor's RANSEI 乱書 鎖省 n. The Emperor's library.
RANSHO ランショ 乱書 厳省 n. The Emperor's library.
RANSHO ランショ 乱書 厳省 n. The Emperor's library.
RANSO ランソ 乱卵卵 n. Oviparous, produced from an egg.
RANSU ランス 乱卵卵 (med.) The ovaries.
RANSTI ランスイ 乱世 n. Drunk and disorderly.
RANSTO ランストー 乱卵卵 n. A kind of oval monument over a grave: — ba, a cemetery.
RANZO ランゾ 鎖質 n. The car in which the Tensho rides.
RANSHO ランショ 乱魚 (midare ni mochiru) Irregular, lawless use, abuse: shujin no ingyō — wo suru.
RANZAI ランザイ 乱坐 (midare suwaru) Sitting in disorder.
RANZATSU ランザツ 乱雑 n. Confusion, disorder.
RANZU ランツ ラッハ管 n. A bamboo pipe-stem.
RAPP ラップ喇叭 n. A trumpet, bugle.
RAPPARKAN ラックarkan喇叭管 n. (med.) The fallopian tubes.
RARETTU ラレッッふ乱列 (narabu) — suru, to be placed or stand in order.
RARETU ラレッッふ亂列 n. A bamboo pipe-stem.
RARU ラル乱列 (koma goma) adv. Minutely, particularly, in detail: — tokihakarun.
RASAI ラサイ乱葉板 n. Long cils.
RASEN ラセン 螺旋 n. A screw, spiral, winding: — bashiyo, winding or circular stairs.
RASETSU ラセッツ乱列 n. (Sanscrit word) Demons who are said to devour men: — ki, id.
RASETSU ラセッツ乱列 n. (Sanscrit word) Demons who are said to devour men: — ki, id.
RASETTU ラセット乱列 n. Woolen cloth.
RASHI ラシ 亂次 n. The order or arrangement of words in a sentence: moji no — tadashikaran.
RASHI ラシ An aux. suff. to verbs expressing a future and dubitative meaning, same as ran.

RASHI-KI-KU ラシキク A suffix adding the idea of, like, appearance, or manner to the root word; as, oonu-rashii, like a woman; kodomo-rashii, child-like; uno ya furu-rashii, it looks like rain; fuyu-rashii, it looks like winter.

Syn. SOKA.
RASHI-MAN ラシマン 乱針盤 n. A mariner or field compass.
RASHIN ラシン 乱針 n. Magnetite needle.
RASHIMOKU ラシモク 磁場門 n. The name of the large outer gate of Kyōto.
RASOTSU ラソフ 亂卒 (ni-mawari no mono) n. A policeman, patrol.
RASSE ランス 鷹次 n. (coll.) Order, arrangement, mostly used with a negative; as: — wo nai, disordered, confused, without order or arrangement; rashii naku, id.; heyo no uki — wo naku shite aru, the room is all in disorder; — wo midasu.
RASSO ラソウ a kind of candle, having a stick projecting from the butt of it for carrying in the hand.
RATAI ラタイ 健標 (hadaka) Naked body, without clothing; — nite idz-kitaru.
RATEN ラテン (Eng.) Latin: — go, Latín language.

REI レイ n. Politeness, decorum, etiquette; thanks, salutation; a thank-offering, or present in acknowledgment of a favor: — wo shiranu 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 iru, to express one's thanks; Nippon no — , Japanese etiquette; — wo sugubete shitsuwerei zu noru (prov.), excess of politeness becomes impoliteness; — tezumi, letter of thanks.

REI レイ 令 n. A command, order; used in direct address for, you, your honored: — wo idasu, to issue an order; — wo kudasu, id.

Syn. OREI, REI, ITSUKE.

REI レイ (tameshi) n. Custom, usage, practice, example, precedent, instance; usual, common, customary: — ni yote okonu, to proceed according to established custom; — no nai koto, not customary; — naranu, unusual, unusual; kokochi suki — ni naru, I feel a little better; — waranu hito, a person who seldom comes here; — no hito, the person that usually comes; — no kuri, the usual or same medicine.

REI レイ (tameshi) n. The soul, spirit; manes, ghost; hito — wo naru, to worship the manes of the dead; — wo shizumaru, to pacify the spirit of the dead; hito wa bannbutsu — nori, man is the most excellent of all beings.

Syn. KOMPAKE, REKON.

REI レイ 錠 n. A small bell.
Syn. HIN.

REI レイ This word is used as a cipher, so that one denomination is omitted; as, san ren rei hachi-jin, = 2060.

REI-AI レイアイ 令愛 Your daughter, respectable.
**REIKU 雷儀 靈界 n.** A tree in which a spirit or a kami is supposed to dwell, a sacred tree.

**REIBUN 雷文 n.** Notoriety, fame:
- *wō kononu*, fond of notoriety.

**REIBUN 雷文例文 n.** The introduction—of a book.

**REIBUTSU 雷庭雲 n.** An idol of great virtue, in which a spirit of Hotoketsu dwells.

**REIYŌ 雷陽 n.** The Civet, Viverra

**REIYŌ 雷陽 n.** Zethbeita.

**REI 雷地 n.** A sacred place.

**REIDO 雷度 n.** Zero:
- *ni sagaru*, down to zero;
- *no shita ni kudararu*, to be below zero.

**REIDŌ 雷大 n.** Your honored mother.

**REIKU 雷囲 n.** Perverseness, wickedness:
- *go enkanai*, wicked conduct.

**REI 雷風 (susuki kaze) n.** A cold wind.

**REIFUKU 雷福 n.** Dress of ceremony, dressing clothes, robes.

**REIKA 雷楽 n.** Etiquette and music.

**REIGN 雷命 n.** The preface to a book.

**REIGN 雷命 靈騷 n.** A wonderful exhibition of divine power either in answering prayer, or punishing offenders.

**REIGI 魅魂 n.** Propriety, etiquette, decorum, ceremony:
- *wo mamoru*, to observe the rules of propriety.

**REIGI 魅魂 雷魂遇 (reigi de ashirau) — suru, to treat with politeness.

**REIKAI 魅快 n.** Exceptional:
- *no kotei*.

**REIKYO 魅影 n.** 因跡 (hitoya) n. A prison.

**REIHAI 魅海 禮拜 (ogamau) — suru, to worship, adore:
- *kami wo — suru, to worship God;
- *o de, a temple, of a worship place.*

**REIHAI 魅海 魅婚 n.** The tablet on which the name of the dead is inscribed.

**Syn. HAI.**

**REIHI 魅恋人 (takara mono) n.** The sacred things treasured up in temples or miyus, sacred relics.

**REIJIN 魅佳人 n.** The performers and musicians of a kagura, a band of music.

**Syn. GAKUNIN.**

**REITSU 魅祉例日 n.** The customary or usual day.

**REI 魅佳 n.** Written order or command.

**REI 魅佳 魅狀 Your or his (honorable) daughter.

**REI 魅佳 標識 (herikudaru) n.** Polite and yielding, or giving way to others.

**REI 魅佳 魅狀 n.** A letter of thanks.

**REI 魅佳 魅場 n.** A sacred or holy place.

**REIKAI 魅佳 魅寒 (tsunetsawa) Cool, cold:
- *no jikō, cold weather.*

**REIKAI 魅佳 魅寒 n.** Wonderful answer to prayer.
RENSHI レンシ レンシ同様 Same as remban.

RENSEI レンセイ 細密 A regiment of infantry, consisting of 3 battalions.

RENDA レンダ 捜索 (kisuri wo neru) — just, alchemy.

RENSUKE レンスケ 檜木 (neru) trained, disciplined, experienced.

REN 連 n. Succession of rainy days.

REN YO レニョ 連夜 Several nights in succession.

RENSEI レンセイ 蘇葉 (hasu no ha) n. The Lotus leaves.

RENZAN レンサン 連山 n. A chain of mountains.

RENZEN レンゼン 蘇葉 A string of cash, cash strung together: — ashige no koma, a dappled horse.

RENZOKU レンツク 檜木 — suru, to be constant or continuous, without interruption.

REPPA レッパ 烈風 (kagetsuki kaze) n. A violent wind, a storm.

REU レユ The adjective termination of the passive verb, as: hito ni aisareru, to be loved by men.

RESSEKI レッセキ 列席 (nami iru) Siting side by side, or in a row; — retsu-za; — no hito-rito.

RESSHA レッシャ 列車 n. A train of carriages, a railway train.

RESSII レッシィ 列酒 i.v. To arrange in order, to rank with, to have a certain grade or order: — daimyo ni — , to rank with a daimyo. Syn. narabere.

RESSHIKU レッシク別宿 n. The constellations, of which the Japanese rockon twenty-eight.

RESSO レッソ 列祖 n. Ancestors.

RETSU レッスル 列 A man, a rank, a weight, a series, a chapter, a chapter in the form of a series.

RETSU-1 レッス1 列位 You, respectful in addressing an assembly.

RETSU-2 レッス2 列女 n. A chaste woman, a faithful virgin = reppu.

RETSU-3 レッス3 列王 Kings, successive kings: — ki, the Book of Kings.

RETSUZU レッサ 列坐 n. Sitting in a row, or in ranks, or according to rank — retsekki.

RT 里 n. A Japanese mile — 36 cho, or nearly 24 miles. Eng.: Tokyo made iku ri, how many miles to Tokyo?

RT 里 n. The natural laws, or inherent principles of things; reason, principle; that which is right, just, proper; meaning or signification: — arazuru koto nashi, there is a principle in everything: — wo hi ni magete itu, to wreath or pervert the truth in reasoning.

Syn. kotowari
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ri</th>
<th>504</th>
<th>RIK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ri 9 利 n.</td>
<td>Profit, gain, interest, advantage; victory: - wo eru, to profit; kono shina mono utte ikuru no ri ga aru, what profit have you on the sale of these goods? - ni izusan to tempt one with hope of gain; - ga tsukin, to make profit; - ri wo toru, to make a profit, take interest; - ri wo tinkle kae, to pay back the principal and interest; - ri wo ukin, to lose the victory; - suru, to benefit, to gain; - ni fukeru, avantageous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ri-A1 リア n.</td>
<td>(coll.) Interest on money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ri-AI リア n.</td>
<td>(coll.) Principle, law, or truth; renku no - , the principle of all things.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritetsu リテツ n.</td>
<td>(honare wakare - ) Parting, separation, divorce; - no konshimi, the sorrow of parting; - nyōbu wo - suru, to divorce a wife.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribi リビ n.</td>
<td>Dyssentery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu nibi ni.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rihun リフ n.</td>
<td>(coll.) Profit, gain: - ga wai, the profit is small.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu mōke.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richi リチ n.</td>
<td>Uprightness, honesty, morality: - no, upright; - wo watere.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richon リーション n.</td>
<td>(toki nubut) Sharp or dull, clever or stupid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ri-Fun リフ n.</td>
<td>(kotowari no tsukusaz) Contrary to right, or reason; unjust, unreasonable, violently, forcibly: - ni hito wo wāsan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu mutai, muri ni.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riga リガ n.</td>
<td>Profit or loss, advantage or disadvantage: - wo toku, to show the advantage or disadvantage of doing anything; - ni kakunaru, to affect one's interest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigaisha リガシ a. rationalist, a philosopher, savant, scientist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigen リゲン n.</td>
<td>Interest money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowl リウ n.</td>
<td>(kotowari no hoko) The preternatural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikyo リキョ n.</td>
<td>A brindle ox: - no ko okaku shite tsuno areb ka san kow kore wo suten yo. (See Rongo vi. a.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikan リカン n.</td>
<td>(hanare somuku) - suru, to turn away from, to forsake, or throw off allegiance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rihatsu リハツ n.</td>
<td>Hair-dressing: - no tame ni yuku, to get one's hair dressed; - ja, a barber-shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rihatsu リハツ n.</td>
<td>Acuteness of mind, sagacity, cleverness: - na umare.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu rikō, kashikō, reiri.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rih 青 n.</td>
<td>The right or wrong, justice, reasonable or unreasonable: - wo todō, to ascertain the right or wrong of anything.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rii リイ n.</td>
<td>(innukō no mimi) Rustic ears, uncultured ears: taini wa - ni irau, good music is lost on uncultured ears.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ri-in リイン n.</td>
<td>Gain, profit: - ga oī akimi, a trade which brings large profits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu mōke.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rika リカ n.</td>
<td>(sumono no shi) Beneath a plum tree: - ni kammuri wo tadasaz (prov.), don't adjust your hat under a plum-tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rika リカ n.</td>
<td>Explaining or unfooling the reading or principles: - wo suru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikan リカン n.</td>
<td>Disruption of friendly relations, or harmony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikata リカタ a.</td>
<td>(coll.) The profitable mode, advantageous or convenient way: - i mota wa okuru ni wa fune no ho ga - da, it will be the most profitable way to send the goods by ship. (Syn. tokutō.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikimai リキマ i. v.</td>
<td>To make a show of one's strength, or authority; to swagger, bully; rikinde aruku, to walk in a swaggering manner, to strut; rikinde wo inu, to talk in a bullying manner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu nikaru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikimai リキマ i. n.</td>
<td>(coll.) Vigor, power, strength, authority: - no aru kao, an intrepid countenance; - no aru koe, a powerful voice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikimai-ai, au リキマア i. v.</td>
<td>(coll.) To make a show of each other's strength, as wrestlers before contesting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikimai-chiri, su リキマチ ラス t. v.</td>
<td>(coll.) To strut, swagger, or make a display of one's authority all about.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikimai-kaei, bu リキマヘ i. v.</td>
<td>To strut, swagger, bully or boast immediately.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikimikai, bu リキミキ a.</td>
<td>Same as rikinikaeri.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikin リキン n.</td>
<td>Interest-money, profit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu kishi, kisku.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikin 千 n.</td>
<td>(coll.) Vigor, power, strength, authority: - no aru kao, an intrepid countenance; - no aru koe, a powerful voice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikin 千-ai, au リキマア i. v.</td>
<td>(coll.) To make a show of each other's strength, as wrestlers before contesting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikishin リキシ a.</td>
<td>A strong man, formerly an inferior attendant on a noble; an armor-bearer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikishi リキシ a.</td>
<td>(coll.) A strong man; a wrestler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikka リカ a.</td>
<td>One of the 24 solar terms, the first day or commencement of summer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikko リッ a.</td>
<td>(funga de yuku) n. Going by land; - nite Ozaka ni itaru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikkawa リッカ a.</td>
<td>(tate-bana) Flowers arranged in a vase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikka リカ a.</td>
<td>(fumi okonou) - suru, to perform, fulfill; yakuwoku wo - suru, to fulfill a promise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikō リョ a.</td>
<td>(funi) Smart, shrewd, clever, ingenious, expert: rikō wo mono, a clever person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syu kashikō, rihatsu, reiri.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikōke リョク a.</td>
<td>(coll.) Displaying one's smartness; making a show of one's cleverness: - wo suru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikobō リコン a.</td>
<td>Hypochondria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikokō リコン a.</td>
<td>Severing the marriage relation, divorce.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikon リコン a.</td>
<td>Sagacity, cleverness, ingenuity, acuteness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikonin リコン a.</td>
<td>(coll.) Having the appearance of cleverness, acuteness, or smartness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rik 六 a.</td>
<td>Six: only used in comp. words.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RIN 錦 n. The name of a fabulous animal, unicorn.
Syn. kirin.

RIN 銅輪 n. The corolla of a flower.
Syn. fusa.

RINBO 禅波 林本 n. Forest tree.

RINCHO 禅長 鐵町 (torin no machi) n. The next ward of a street.

RINCHORI 禅長wrócić輪丁花 n. The Duple onion.

RINCHO 禅長 鰤鰤 n. Scaly animals.

RANDAME 禅番 相等 n. A copper coin weight.
Syn. kiri-kei-ou.

RINDO 禅道 龍陰 n. Gentian, Gentiana scabra.

Syn. ryutan.

RINGEN 禅根 軍篇 (mikotonari) The words or orders of the tenshi: — ase no gotochi (prov.).

RINGETSU 禅月 (umizuki) n. The mouth of parturition,—the 10th month according to Japanese reckoning.

RINGOU 禅鼓 林輪 n. An apple.

RINGOKU 禅倉 隊員 (tomuran) n. A neighboring country or province.

RINGYO 禅義 隊員 n. The coming of the Emperor.

RINGI 禅時 Unexpected, sudden; contingent, happening out of the regular order; extra, special: — no yu, unexpected or special business; — no kyakun, accidental visitor; — gua-yakun, special public service; — kisha, a special train; — no miyaguni, contingent expenses, extras.
Syn. omitate nai, ful.

RINGO 禅吉 隊員 (toko no nozomu) Coming to the bed, clinical, as: — kōgi, clinical lecture.

RINGO 禅吉 隊員 (ba ni nozomu) — suru, to be present; come to a place: keisatsu kwan no — wo kō, to ask the police to come, or be present (as at a meeting where trouble is feared).

RINGO 禅吉 隊員 (owari ni nozomu) Approaching the end of life, the moment of death, drawing near to death: — no toki.
Syn. saido.

RINGA 禅家 隊員 (torin no ic) n. The next or neighboring house or family.

RINGAI 禅蓋 隊員 n. The scaly and shelly animals: — no zu, id.

RINGI 禅義 服 n. (coll.) Jealousy: — wo suru, to feel jealousy.

Syn. shiito, netami, yakomochi.

RINGOGEN 禅能 オウヘン 輸送者 n. Acting according to the occasion or exigency, changing to suit circumstances as they arise: — wa akitono ni kaunyō nari, the important thing for a merchant is to suit himself to the changes (in the market); — ni tori-hakuran, to act according to circumstances.

RINGO 禅古 隊員 (niyuki) n. The going of the tenshi to my place.

RINGO 禅古 隊員 n. Explaining the subject by turns, or in succession: seiko no —, a Bible class.
RINRoku リンコ 藤場 n. A notice.
RINwan リンク wan 輪拡 (tokaku joinasachi)
RINKIN リンキ 輪囲 Magnificent, splendid.
RINNEB リンネル (Eng.) n. Linen.
RINOKI リンオク 異室 n. A neighboring house.
RINRETSU リンレツ 窒息 Cold and chilly: kumpu to shite hadase wo saku.
RINT りんと 貧乏 n. Constant dropping. as rain drops from a tree, or blood from a wound.
RINRI リンリ 瑠璃 adv. Very cold; awe-inspiring; awful, grand, imposing: yuki to suru.
RINSAN リンサン 湧泉 n. Phosphoric acid.
RINSEN リンセン 翳害 n. An order or command from the Emperor.
Syn. RINSHI.
RINSHI リンシ 異次 Arranged in order, or in rows, as the houses in a street, or scales of a fish. Syn. SHIPI.
RINSHI リンシ 損害 n. A warrant, commission, or written order from the tenshi.
RINSHITSU リンシツ 悼病 n. Gonorrhoea.
Syn. AIMUKU.
RINSHO リンショウ 林重 n. The sixth month (o.c.).
RINSHOU リンショウ 貧困 (ashimu) Stingy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious: — na hito, a parsimonious person; — ni suru, to be miserly. Syn. SHIWAI, KECI.
RINSO リンソ 夾環 n. Phosphorus.
RINSO リンソ 陵村 (tonari mura) n. The next or neighboring village.
RINTEI リンテイ 轉籍 n. The transmigration of souls, metempsychosis; by turns (Budd.).
Syn. RINYE.
RINTO リントウ 輪堂 n. A row of lamps suspended by large brass rings in front of an idol.
RINTO リントウ 霧雨 (naga awae) n. A long rain.
RINTO リントウ 輪囲 Transmigration of the soul, metempsychosis (Bud.): — ni mago, lost in endless transmigrations.
Syn. RINTEN.
RINYEN リンエン 林園 n. A park, garden, grove.
RINZAN リンザン 蘸著 n. The approach of parturition. the time when parturition is expected: — no toki.
RINZU リンズ 輪裁 n. A circular bookcase, made to revolve round a vertical axis.
RINZU リンズ 輪裁 A kind of figured satin.
RIPPA リッパ 著立 adv. Splendid, fine, magnificent: — na otoko-buri, a splendid-looking man; — kimono, fine clothes.
Syn. KERUKO, RYUKUSUKUSHI.
RIPPO リッポ 法律 (okite) n. Law, ordinance, statute.
Syn. RINRETSU, SOUT.
RIPPO リッポ立法 Enacting laws, legislative: — bu, legislative division of government; — kens, legislative power, right to enact laws; — in, legislative assembly.
RIPPO リッポ立法立方 n. A cube: — kon, cube-root; — ni hiraku, to extract the cube-root; — isshaku, — a cubic foot.
RIPPO リッポ立法立方 (hara-tachi) n. Anger: — suru, to be angry.
Syn. IKARU, OKORU.
RIRA リラ 栗 (Ital.) n. A livre = 17.1 sen.
RIRIKI リリキ 慕歴 n. Personal history, account of one's doings, and the events of one's life, one's record, life.
RIRISHI, KI-LE リリシ 慕歴 adj. (coll.) Grand, imposing, severe, striking with awe or fear, majestic: ririshiku shitaku totonoe, dressed himself in the most imposing manner.
Syn. RIN-RIN.
RIRON リロン 理論 n. Theory, hypothesis.
RISAI リサイ 理財 Management of wealth, or science of wealth: — gaku, political economy; — no michi ni kawashii hito.
RISAI リサイ 隕災 (wazawai ni kakaru) Suffering from calamity or misfortune: — nin, sufferers from a calamity.
RISAN リサン 離散 (hounai chira) — suru. Separated and scattered: shi hō ni — shita.
Syn. CURI-CHI NI NARU.
RISAI リサイ 理正 n. The chief officer of a village or town, — nanashi.
Syn. SHIYOKA.
RISHI リシ 利子 n. Interest on money: — wo toru; — wo haran.
Syn. RISOKU.
RISHIN-RYOKU リシンリョク 离心力 n. Centrifugal force.
RISHO リショウ 利生 n. (coll.) Favor, aid, grace (only used of the kami); kami no — wō konmaru.
Syn. OKAGE, MEGUMI, RYAKU.
RISHU リシュ 离散 (tekure no urei) n. Sorrows of parting.
RISOKU リソク 利息 n. Interest on money: — wo ichi wari, the interest is ten per cent.
Syn. RI, KIYOKU, SOKU.
RISO リソ 律僧 n. A high degree or rank in Bud. priesthood — doctor of laws.
RISHIN リシシ 林身立身 (mi wo tateuru) n. Rising in rank, wealth, honor; promotion, advancement. Syn. SHUZU.
RISU リシュ 三立 n. One of the 24 terms, beginning with the first day of autumn.
RISUNORU リシシシシ 立春 One of the 24 terms, beginning with the first day of spring.
RISURO リスシ レ僧 n. An order of Buddhist priests.
RISURO リスシ 立森 (kiri wo tateru) Used only fig. as: — no chi mo nashi, there was not even standing-room, — so crowded.
RISU リス 岳翁 n. A squirrel.
RISU リス杖数 n. Number of miles, distance.
RISUZAI リスザイ 利水剂 n. (med.) Diuretic medicines.
RITATSU リタツ 利達 n. Success, prosperity: — wo motonenu, to seek after prosperity.
RITOKU リトク 利得 (mukke) n. Gain, profit, earnings.
Rō ロ 銅 n. Solder for cementing metals:
— nite tanken.
Rō ロ 系 — suru, to sport, toy, play with; to handle.

Syn. noteasobi.
Rō ロ 錦 n. A corridor, porch, gallery.
Rō ロ 瑭 n. Wax, enamel.
Rō ロ 輳 (takadono) n. The second or upper floor of a house; a brothel: — ni nobori, to ascend to the second-story = nikki.
Rō ロ 朴 (kito-yu) n. A jail; a pen, eave.

Syn. nora.
Rō ロ 羸 (oi) n. Old age. Old aged: — wo wase wete tozumuren, to forget old age and engage in play; fa-rō, not growing old.
Rō ロ 禎 (hataraki) n. Toil, labor, trouble, fatigue, weariness, case: — suru, to toil, labor, take pains; to reward labor, to think 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 brains.

Syn. honeorei.
Rō ロ 習 n. Consumption, phthisis.
Rō ロ (sometimes also pronounced and written short, as ro) A future, or dubitative suffix: arō mo shirezu, nakūro mo shirezu, whether there are or not I know not; aue ga furō ka to omou, I think it will rain; sōe de yohō, I think that will do: dekitō, I think it is done; ittu de arī, he might have gone; atūro no shirenakata, I did not know whether I hit him.
Rō ロ 獒 (rofu) An old woman: rofu, an old man.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) An ass, donkey.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) An old horse.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) A species of plum, Chimonanthus fragrans.

Syn. urotae.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) A jailer = kitoyu-neri.
Rō ロ ロ (robo) A steeple, spire.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) Dismissing all prisoners from prison, amnesty: — wakonau.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) An old woman's heart, kind and thoughtful, tender solicitude, anxious care, volonteering advice.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) Wooden pin or nipple on which a sail works.

Syn. rodoro, rodoro.
Rō ロ う (robo) A. The Emperor's train or cavalcade: = tadashiku kuruma wo kishirase taman.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) Aged mother: go — wā o ikuten ni nō nashi, how old is your mother?
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) A. The superintendence of a prison.
Rō ロ 猿 (robo) The disease called "old age": — de shina, to die of old age.
Rôché 南館 n. A caged bird: — no owari no nashu, to feel like a bird in a cage.
Rôdo 南都 f. The servant or followers of a lord.
Rô-doku 南風空 — suru, to read aloud to others.
Rodon 南風堂 Stupid, dull, ignorant.
Syn. nakou, okaoku, ku.
Rôru 南父 An aged father.
Rôtô 南風 風 Low, vulgar, or mean customs.
Rôsai 南風炎 Consumption, phthisis.
Rôtsu 南風老眼 (oiue) n. The eyes of an old person, dim.
Rôtsu 南風 燕月 (shisawasu) n. The twelfth month.
Rôri 南風雛妓 (keru ari) n. Crickets and ants: — no goto ku ni hito ya mieru.
Rôgin 南風道路 n. Road money, money for traveling — ryô, rohi.
Rogô 南海老後 After one is old, in old age.
Rôgoku 南風老 дв n. A jail, prison.
Syn. roya, hitoya, gokuta.
RÔgoshi 南風 四鬼 n. A coarse basket for conveying prisoners.
Rôto 南風 錬尾 (michi no sumi) n. The corner or angle of a road: — ni tadozumi shuku no ko, to stand in the corner of a road and beg for food.
Rôgowô 南風 塔星 (nojiiku) — suru, sleeping in the fields, as a beggar.
Rôhô 南風 薬柄 n. Sulphate of iron, copperas.
Syn. ryokuban.
Rôhe 南風 兵兵 n. An old soldier exhausted by want of food or hardship and unable to fight.
Rohi 南風 銀星 n. Traveling expenses.
Rôhi 南風 海星 n. Useless expense.
Rôhitsu 南風老筆 n. The penmanship of an old man.
Rohozô 南風 篇 n. Same as roboso.
Rôrei 南風 歌色 n. A glossy greenish-black color.
Syn. shinni.
Rôritsu 南風 僧道 n. Labor and ease, pain and pleasure.
Rôjaku 南風老鬼 Old and young.
Rôji 南風路次 n. On the road, in the way; an alley, a lane: byûki de — ni toryô shita, stopped on the way on account of sickness.
Rôjî, suru 南風 行 t.v. To make fun of, jjer, scoff at: iwan na mune shite hito wo —.
Rôjin 南風 旅人 n. A person passing along a road, traveler.
Rôjun 南風 旅人 n. An old man, elders.
Rôjinsen 南風 旅人性 n. The south polar star.
Rôritsu 南風老質 (shôiki) Simple and honest.
Rôrî 南風實鎌 (shiro ni komoru) Shut up or besieged in a castle: — suru, to shut themselves up in a castle for its defense.
Rôro 南風老女 n. An official title applied to the matrons who superintended the shogun's or daimyô's harem.
Rôro 南風老女中 See gorôjû.
Rôro 南風老帝从 Same as rôdô.
Rôka 南風 随筆 n. A corridor, gallery, covered way, hall.
Syn. wataridono.
Rôkaku 南風 栋庭 n. A tower or house of many stories.
Rôkan 南風 格戸 n. White coral.
Rôken 南風 窓戸 — suru, to become known, revealed, disclosed, detected, as of anything concealed; to appear.
Syn. aramaruru, hakaku.
Rôketsu 南風 錦錦 (shiku no tsubo) n. Hartshorn.
Rôkkon 南風 六根 n. The six senses, according to the Bud., viz., the eyes, ears, nose, tongue, body, and heart.
Rôkkotsu 南風 余願 n. (coll.) The ribs.
Rôkô 南風 超経 n. An ugly or mean town, or side lane inhabited by the poor.
Rôko 南風 老功 n. Veteran skill, or old and skillful: — wo bashi, a veteran soldier.
Rôkoku 南風 令 n. Russia.
Rôkoku 南風 湖 n. A clepsydra.
Syn. mu-zu-dokki.
Rôku 南風 六 (mutsu) Six; ja-ru, sixteen; roku-ru, six times six; roku-ja, sixty; roku-bu ichi, one-sixth; roku-bun, the sixth; roku-bume, the sixth one; roku-nin, six persons; roku-do, six times.
Rôku 南風 笛 A record, account: — suru, to record, to write an account of, make a note of; furaku, an appendix to a book.
Syn. ki.
Rôku 南風 錦 n. The salary, pay, or rations of an officer, the income of a lord: roku-nushin, an official who receives the salary but neglects his duty.
Rôku 南風 (coll.) Even, level, straight, good, well: — wa suru, to see whether a thing is level; — ni suru, to make level or horizontal; — na aitatsu wa shima, did not give a proper salutation; — na koto de wa nakuwô, I am afraid it is something unpleasant; — ni shirau, do not know it well; — ni iru, to sit at ease, or in a comfortable position; — na yatsu de wa nai, he is not a good man; — de nashi, he is a bad man.
Syn. tairaku.
Rôkû 南風 場 (han-ori) n. Labor, till.
Rôkuban 南風 線 n. Sulphate of iron.
I.q. roba.
Rôku-chiku 南風六 吹 n. The six domestic animals, viz., the fowl, dog, cow, goat, horse, and hog.
Rôku do 南風 六五 n. The six cardinal virtues, or means of passing to Nirvana, viz., charity, morality, patience, energy, contemplation and wisdom.
The six roads or states of Buddhist transmigration or sentient existence, viz., jiyoku, guki, chikusho, shira, ningen, tenji.

A complete armor, consisting of six pieces: — wo shimeru, to clothe one's self in armor.

Notification, notice.

All sensual objects, or objects which are perceived by the six senses of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touch and thought.

Hartshorn.

The pleaure: — yen, pleaure.

Used by a woman in respectful address:— my husband; also, you — to a gentleman.

A pulley, windlass, capstan; a turning lathe, a potter's wheel: — goma, the chisel of a lathe.

A drill worked by a lathe; a bow-drill.

Well: — shiranu, do not know it well; — kamaicanai, did not treat him well.

A veteran soldier.

Dispute, debate, argument, discourse; discussion: — ni nakete mo iri ni kitan (prov.); quin ni — wa mugakari, it is useless to dispute with a fool; — wo suru, to dispute; — mo, a dispute in which neither party has the advantage.

A disciple and resolve upon.

Disputation, discussion.

Old age.

Discourse, discussion, disputation, argument, controversy.

The Confucian anecdotes: — yami no — shirazu (prov.).

A samurai who, for some offense to his superior, has been dispossessed of his estate, revenue, or pay, and dismissed from service; an outcast, vagrant.

To discuss, to dispute, to debate, argue, dispute: roza, regardless of, not considering. 

In reasoning to put hard questions, or rebuke.

Adv. Of course, without controversy, without doubt.

Science of logic: — sho, books on logic.

The process of reasoning or construction of sentences; rationalization, rhetoric.

Disputer, reasoner, arguer, contestant.
form of the verb, as: miru hito, the seeing man, or the man who is looking; sieru hanu, the being seen flower, or flower that is seen; kikitaru hito, the person who heard; kaitaru mono, the thing which was purchased.

Reviki ラキ.n. The loss of metal in melting.

Rufu ルフ 漂布—s臀, to spread, extend over: hyabau ga seken ni—, the report spread over the world; Boppo tena ni—, Buddhism has spread over the empire.

Syn. HIROMARU.

Rei リー 類(tigun) n. Kind, sort, class, race, genus: wakashushu ichi rui no mono, persons of the same family name as myself; — wo motte atsumaru, to arrange in classes: — surni, to be alike, of the same kind: tono wa— wo motteatsu maru (prov.)—birds of an feather flock together.

Syn. shu-rei.

Rei リー 磨り(nasanaru) Lying or heaped one on the other; many.

Rudai ルダイ 代 Many generations, several generations in succession.

Ruan ルガダン 流髪(namida no me) n. Tearful eyes, eyes full of tears.

Reiakusu ルガツフ 穀月 Several months in succession.

Rei リー 類似(niru) Similar, like to, simulating: — koreru, a disease simulating cholera.

Reikitsu ルガツフ 穀日 Many days in succession, several days.

Reikaku ルガカタ 湧権(n. med.) Lachrymal gland.

Reikan ルガコン 流髪(namida no ato) n. The mark or trace left by tears.

Reikawa ルガクフ 流髪 A conflagration which has spread to other buildings: — ni au.

Syn. KIISHO.

Reikwan ルガクワ 流髪(n. med.) The lachrymal duct.

Reikuisen ルガクツん 穀時 Several years in succession.

Reiken ルガクツん 流髪(n. med.) Eggs piled on each other: — yori mo ayawashi, more dangerous than a pile of eggs.

Reikeri ルイレキ 服壁 n. Serofula.

Rekie ルイキ 類似(niru) Similar instance, example of the same kind.

Reik ルイ 類似 Piled up one on the other: — to shite tama no gotoshi, piled upon one another like balls.

Reike ルイ 類似 Several generations.

Reikusen ルイケン 穀時 Continued advancement in office or rank.

Reiketsu ルイケツ子 色 n. Bonds, fetters.

Syn. NAWAME.

Reikusu ルイクス子 流髪 n. Consumed by the spreading of a conflagration, the spreading of a fire to other buildings: — ni au.

Reiyo ルイレヨ 流髪 n. Wasting away of the flesh, emaciation, atrophy. — yasuru.

Riyaku ルヤク類似(niru) n. Same kind of medicine; counterfeit medicine.

Riyuxi ルヤク類似 n. Relation, connection by birth.

Riyyo ルヤエ類似 Several branches of the same family.

Riyza ルヤザ類似(kakari-ai) Involved, implicated with others.

Riyukoku ルヤク国 类似 Relation, connected by birth, same family.

Riyasu ルヤス n. The dross, or scoria which separates from melting metals.

Ryuki ルケイ 流刑 n. Transportation, or exile for crime.

Syn. RYUI, ENTÔ.

Riyuzi ルツシ類似(nagashibito) n. An exile, or one transported for crime.

Riyu ルウ 琥珀 n. The name of a precious stone of a green color, emerald.

Riyu ルウ 緑み n. The name of a bird, the variegated kingfisher.

Riyu ルウ 漂遊 Wandering about without any settled home, as an outcast: — no mi ni naru, to become a wanderer or exile; — suru, to wander.

Syn. SAMAYOI.

Ryusu ルュ Stem (same as renu) A terminal suffix to verbs used only in books.

Ryusu ルュ 色 adv. Minutely, particularly: — moshii-noboru.

Syn. KOMOMO.

Ryu ルス 任留守(todomari manorn) n. Keeping watch, or taking care of a house during the absence of the master; absent, not at home: — wo suru; mina — ilu, they are all out, or there is nobody at home; — wo tensoku, to pretend not to be at home.

Ryusuran ルスラン 留守番 n. Keeping watch during the absence of the master; also, one that keeps watch, etc: — wo suru.

Ryusouchi ルスチ流留守中 During one's absence: — shine kizu, the house is locked up during one's absence.

Ryusui ルス留主主 n. The name of an officer of a damyö, 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 Shogun's government; any one that keeps watch during the absence of the master.

Ryusumori ルスモリ流留守主主 Same as ryusuan.

Ryusen ルス恩流IELD n. The transmigrations of the soul (Budd., metempsychosis).

Syn. BINTO, RYUKEN.

Ryusa ルサ 漂通(nagire kiri) n. Passing, or circulating from one to another; current: — suru.

Syn. TSUAY.

Ryusaru ルサ鍊錬 n. A crucible.

Ryuzi ルザ 流刑 n. Transportation or exile for crime: — ni okonawaruru, punished with transportation.

Syn. SHIMA-NAGASHI, ENTÔ, RUEKI.
RYOJIN リョジン 旅人 (tabi-bito) n. A traveler, stranger.
RYOJIN リョジン 径人 n. The husband, "my good man"=otto.
RYOJO リョジョ 頭掌 (coll.) — suru, to receive, to assest, to comply with: mei wo — suru, to comply with an order; kane wo — suru, to receive money.
Syn. shōchū, uketoro.
RYOJUKU リョジュク 文京 (hajikashimeru) — suru, to insult, to put to shame, to maltreat, abuse.
RYUDO リュド 鉄砲 n. A fowling-piece, shot-gun.
RYOKE リョケ 独可 (dokiramono yoshi) Good either way: — no setsu (log.), a dilemma; — no aida ni mayou, to be in a dilemma.
RYOKE リョケ 文佳良家 (yoki ie) n. Good family, wealthy house.
RYOKAI ルョカイ 了解 (hakkiri to wakaru) To quite properly understand.
RYOKAKU リョカク 旅客 (tabi-bito) n. A traveler, a guest at an inn.
RYOKEN リョケン 判斷 n. Judgment, opinion, notion, mind, pardon, excuse, intention: wa-takushiki ni — ni wa naranai, it does not rest with me to say; omae no — shidai, according to your judgment; — chigai, mistaken in judgment; go — kudasare, I beg your pardon; — naranai, inexcusable; kon ya da suru — da, what do you intend to do to-night? — chigai, misconception.
Syn. omoi, kangaeru, kokoro, koi, shōzun.
RYOKO リョコ 旅行 (tabi yoku) To go on a journey, to travel: — suru.
RYOKO リョコ 閑話 n. A lane, alley: — no setsu, an idle report.
RYOKUKUERI リョクギョセキ 総領玉石 n. The emerald, beryl.
RYOKU リョク 青色 (midori) adj. Green color: — so, green grass; — chiku, green bamboo; — sui, green, or deep water.
RYOKU リョク 獵犬 n. The hyena.
RYOKU-BAN リョクバン 緑院 n. Sulphate of iron, cuppersas.
Syn. rōha.
RYOKUGAN リョクガン 緑官 n. Blue-eyes: — do, blue-eyed fellow (contemptuous term for foreigners).
RYOKUMI リョクミ 緑眉 m. Green hair (used for black hair): — ki, a kind of tortoise, said to be covered with hair.
RYOKURIN リョクリン 簡林 (midori no hayashi) n. Green forest; (fig.) a robber.
RYOKURIN リョクル森力戦 (tsutometate tatakau) — suru, to fight hard.
RYOKUSHOKU リョクショク力食 (honoriteki kî) — suru, to earn one's bread by manual labor.
RYOKEKURI リョクエキ力 役 (chikara shigoto) Labor, manual labor; — sha, laborer.
RYOKUWAN リョクワン 旅館 (tabi yado) n. An inn, a lodging house, hotel.
Syn. yadoya, hatagyota.
RYOMBAN リョマ門 (coll.) The weight of anything ascertained by weighing.
Syn. bunkyō, kakegane.
RYOMEN リョメン 数志 (futa omote) Two faces, both-sides, or surfaces, as of paper; double-faced: — no kagami, a mirror which reflects from both sides.
RYOMIN リョミン 径民 n. The inoffensive or innocent people: — wo gai suru.
RYONAI リョナイ 勇内 (ryōjin no uchi) n. The territory, dominion, or estate: Osaka wa doko no — da, in whose territory is Osaka? dare no — ni sumu.
RYOSHI リョシ 文士良能 n. Natural or instinctive ability or power: narawasu shite suru wo — to in.
RYOYUKI リョウキ 緑紫 n. A kind of silk stuff, sarronet, silk gauze.
RYOZUKI リョズキ 混箱 (shingyō) — suru, to insult, bring shame on, to maltreat.
Syn. ryōjuku.
RYŌ リョウ 文致 n. The Pangolin or mania. Syn. senzankō.
RYōU リョウ 料理 n. Preparing, dressing, or cooking food: — suru, to prepare, or cook food.
RYōSHI リョシ 料食 t.v. To cook: sakana wo —, to cook a fish.
RYōSHI リョシ 料理屋 An eating house, restaurant, a person who keeps an eating house.
RYΟUROKU リョウロック 力力 (chikira) Strength.
RYΟUSHI リョウシ 文士 n. The two temples in Tōkyō where the Shōguns are buried, viz., Kwanyeiji, in Ueno, and Žōjij in Shiba.
RYΟUSHI リョウシ 指揮 — kudasare tashi, I desire that you would descendent to receive my apology.
RYΟSHIN リョシン 渔船 n. A fishing boat, a whaling ship.
Syn. isari-bune.
RYΟSHI リョシ 料食 n. Two different reports, versions, or stories about the thing: — ga aru.
RYΟSHIN リョシン 料紙 n. Writing materials, viz., ink, pen, paper; also a lacquered box for keeping them in.
RYΟSHIN リョシン 捕師 n. A hunter.
Syn. kari-tōdo.
RYΟSHI リョシ 捕者 n. A fisherman.
RYΟSHIN リョシン 両親 (futa oya) n. Both parents, father and mother.
RYΟSHI リョシ 文士良時 (yokish) n. A lucky time, favorable time.
Syn. kichi-nichi.
RYΟSHIN リョシン 文士良心 n. Conscience: narawasu shite yoshi ashi wo wakimaeru wo — to iu.
RYΟSHI リョシ ワ漁具 n. A traveling merchant.
RYΟSHOKU リョショク 粮食 (kaimono) n. Provisions, victuals, food.
RYΟSHI リョショ借主 n. The lord or ruler of a district of country or state.
RYΟSHI リョショク 旅館 (tabi yado) n. An inn, or hotel=ryokukan.
RYΟSHI リョショク 両足 n. Both feet, two feet=ryō-ashi.
RYO

RYOJAN リョウダン 両端 Two extremes, two ideals; — no hakarigoto, two plans which if one fails the other may be successful: koto wa — ni suru, to manage a matter in a double or underhanded way; shuo — hesitation.

RYOJIN リョウジン 両手 n. Two, or both hands.

RYOJI リョウジ 旅人 n. Hotel, inn.

RYOJIN リョウジン n. The horse on which the Mikado rides.

RYOJIN リョウジン 両天 n. A choice between two things, so that if one fails the other will answer; an alternative; a dilemma; also an umbrella suitable to either rain or sun: — ni kakaru, to have one of two choices, to be in a dilemma.

RYOJIN リョウジン n. An inn, hotel, lodging-house.

RYOJIN TEN-BIN リョウジンテンビン 両天秤 n. i.q. ryoten.

RYOJIN リョウジン 両腕 n. Two heads, double-headed: — no hebi, a snake with two heads.

RYOJIN リョウジン 両刀 n. Two swords.

RYOJIN リョウジン 横夜 (hakuraki toshi) Very far off, very distant.

RYOJIN リョウジン 旅用 n. (coll.) Traveling expenses.—roji.

RYOJIN リョウジン 横女 (futa tori) n. Two or both ways, both kinds.

RYOJIN リョウジン 横女 n. Medical treatment: — kuma noke shite shinu.

RYOJIN リョウジン 横女 n. The two champions among wrestlers.

RYOJIN リョウジン 浮せ n. The wedding night.

RYOJIN リョウジン 瞰然 (akiraka) Clear, plain, evident: ichi moku, — seen at a glance.

RYOGEKU リョウゲク 留寄 — suru, to reside in a foreign country for study or for education: — sei, a student who —.

RYUGAN リョウガン 浮顔 (tatsu no kao) n. The face of the wave, — Imperial presence.

RYUGAN リョウガン 龍眼肉 n. The Lungyen, — a Chinese fruit.

RYUGAN KAWARI リョウガカラ流替 n. Difference of style or of sect.

RYUGEN リョウゲン 流言 (nagare kotoba) n. A current report, a story fabricated and made current: — wo furanu.

Syn. Uwasa.

RYUGEN リョウゲン 流儀 n. Style, manner, or method of writing, drawing, singing, fencing, of medical practice, or of any work of art; a sect, creed, school, system, order: tanin —, like persons who have no relation to each other; — wo tateru, to introduce a new style.

Syn. Ryū, HA.

RYUGEN リョウゲン 鉤鼓 n. A small wheel on the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the band passes.

RYUGO-SHA リョウゴシャ 龍骨重 n. A kind of water-wheel, worked by treading and used for irrigating.

RYUGO リョウゴ 流業 — suru, wandering about without a settled dwelling place.

RYUGO, or RYUGO-JO リョウゴジョ リョウショヤブ 龍宮城 n. The castle of the dragons, supposed to be at the bottom of the ocean.— watatsumi no miya.

RYUGAN リョウガン 浮桟 (nagaradanda) n. A stray ball.

RYUGAN, リョウガン 立願 (negai wo tatsu) n. (coll.) Offering up of prayers or desires to the kami: — wo suru; — wo kakeru.

RYUGAN リョウガン 浮桟 (nagaradanda) n. Evil customs or usage, bad habits.

Syn. Ryūzeku.

RYUJIN リュウジン 浮沈 n. Pyrosis, water-brash.

RYUJIN リュウジン 龍神 (tatsu no kami) n. The dragon god.

RYUKO リュウコ 柳塚 (yanagi no watu) n. The catkins of the willow.

RYUKIN リュウ金 浮金 n. Gold dust obtained from a stream.

RYUKO リュウコ 柳塚 n. The prostitute quarter.— kuren.

RYUKO リュウコ 浮遊 (nagare yuku) n. Prevaling, popular, or fashionable way, style; fashion: — suru, to prevail, to be fashionable; — okure na hito, a person behind the fashion; yo no — to in wano wa, nyū-ni utsumi-kawaru mono da, the fashions of the world are wonderfully changeable.

Syn. Hayashi.

RYUKOSHA リュウコシャ 龍骨車 n. A machine for raising water, janitor.

RYUKOSHA リュウコシャ 龍骨 (tatsu no hon) n. Dragon's-bone, a species of cactus; the keel of a ship.

RYUKO リュウコ 琉球 n. The Lew Chew islands: — iku, sweet potato.

RYUSE リュウセ 龍馬 n. A splendid horse.
RYU

RYUMIN リウミン 波氏 n. People forced to wander about without a home, by some calamity.

RYUMON リウモン 输絹 n. A kind of white silk.

RYUEN リュエン 流年 (nagaruru toshi) n. The rapidly passing years.

RYUSU リウス チノ (lit. dragon's brains) Borneo camphor.

RYUI リウイ 龍王 n. The king of the dragons, supposed to govern the rain.

RYAKU リウサ 流落 Reduced from honor or wealth to poverty and misery.

Syn. OCHI-BURERU, REIKAKU, RAKHAKU.

RYUKEN リュケン 流根 Addicted to vicious habits, giving one's self up to pleasure: *fōro wo katta — wo shite iru.

RYURI リュリ 流離 (nagare samayou) Wandering about without a fixed home or dwelling.

RYUON リュオン 立論 n. Disputation, discussion, argument: — no tai, the method of —.

RYURYU リュリュ 力囲 adv. (coll.) The whizzing of a ball, arrow, or spear in its flight; splendid, well done: *tama — to naru, the ball whizzes: — hashi to tsuku.

RYUSAN リウサン 硫酸 n. Sulphuric acid, sulphate.

RYUSAN-AYEN リウサンアエン 硫酸亜鈷 n. Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol.

Syn. ROKHAN.

RYUSANDO リウサンドウ 硫酸銅 n. Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.

Syn. TAMPAN.

RYUSANTETSU リウサンテツ リウサンテフ 硫酸鉄 n. Sulphate of iron, green vitriol, copperas.

Syn. ROKUSHAN.

RYUEI リュエイ 龍矢 (oi ni sakan) Flourishing, prosperous, thriving: *bun-un — no yo wo naka, an age when literature flourished.

RYUEI リュエイ 流星 n. A shooting star, meteor; a sky-rocket.

Syn. YODAISHI.

RYUCHA リュチャ 流沙 (nagare suna) n. Shifting sand, — of a desert.

RYUCHA リュチャ 龍車 n. A war chariot; 隈車, a large wagon.

RYUSHITSU リウシツ 流出 (nagarede) n. Discharge, issue, eflux.

RYUSHOKU リフショク 粒食 — suru, to eat rice; (fig.) to be well off.

RYUSUI リウスイ 流水 (nagare mizu) n. A current of water, a stream.

RYUTAI リウタイ 龍齧 (todomari todokiri) Detention, hindrance, stoppage, obstruction.

RYUTAN リウタン 龍魔 n. Gentian (used as a medicine).

Syn. KINDO, SASARINDO.

RYUTEI リウテイ 流涕 (namida wo nagasu) Shedding tears.

Syn. RAKURU.

RYUTU リュトウ 龍塚 n. (lit. the dragon's lantern) A phosphorescent light on the ocean, called also shiranuki.

RYUTOUI リュトウイ 龍吐水 n. (lit. water vomiting dragon) A fire-engine.


RYUYA リュヤ 流用 — suru, to divert a thing to a use for which it was not originally intended: *kono kane wo ano koto ni — suru.

RYUYO リュヨ 流行 (yodate, coll.) 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.

Syn. MA NI AWASERU, YODATERU.

RYUZAN リュザン 流產 n. Abortion, miscarriage.

RYUZEN リュゼン 流香 n. Ambergis.

RYUYOZU リュヨツ立像 (taruru katachi) n. A standing image, or idol.

RYUZOKU リュゾク 流俗 n. Current customs, customs come down from antiquity and which have deteriorated.

RYUZU リュズ 龍首 (tate-gashira) n. Dragon's head, the place on the top of a large bell by which it is suspended: — maki, a stem-winder (watch).
S.

SABARE-RI \( \text{サバレ} \) i.v. (coll.) To be disentangled, loose; to be sold off; to be frank, candid, not fastidious; to have knowl-
edge, or quick penetration of men and things; \( \text{ito ga sabaketa, the thread is disentangled; kuki ga —, the lawsuit is decided; ni ga —, the goods are sold off; sabaketa hito, a person of
calm discernment or good common sense.}

SYN. HODOKERU.

SABAKETA サバックタ n. The sale, market.
SABAKE-KUCHI サバックチ n. The sale, demand.
SABAKI サバキ n. The unraveling of anything perplexing or intricate, as a lawsuit; the selling of goods; judgment, sentence.

SABAKI-KU サバック t.v. To disentangle, unravel, loose; to sell off; to judge, to exam-
ine and decide a matter, to manage: \( \text{motsure wo —, to disentangle; kuki wo —, to try a}
lawsuit; ni wo —, to sell off goods; \( \text{suso sabaki ga dekinu, cannot manage her skirts}
properly.}

SYN. HODOKU, SAIBAN SURU.

SABAKU サバック n. A sandy desert.

SYN. SUNABARA.

SABARE サバレ conj. However, be that as it may.

SABASHIRU-RI \( \text{サバシル} \) i.v. To leap and play on the surface of the water, as small fishes.

SABAYENASHI-RI \( \text{サバエナシ} \) t.v. To buzz, or make a humming noise, as flies; to be tumult-
uous, noisy.

SABI サビ n. Rust: \( \text{ga tsuku, to become}
rusty; ga deru, id.; tetsu no —, iron rust; ni kara deta — (prov.).}

SABI サビ錮 n. To rust: \( \text{tetsu ga sabita, the iron is rusted; \( \text{kin wa sabina mono}
gold will not rust.}

SABI-RI サビ錮 i.v. To be hoarse, rough, or harsh in voice: \( \text{sabita koe, a hoarse voice.}

SABICOMO サビゴモ n. Old and dirty clothing.

SABI-RO サビロ n. Rust-color.

SABIRE-RI サビレ i.v. To be lonely, free from noise or bustle, dull (as the market).

SABISHI-RI-KU-SHI サビシイ n. Adj. Lonely, solitaire, desolate; still, quiet; dull, destitute of stir, or bustle; forlorn, forsaken, friendless; \( \text{tokoro, a still or lonely place; sabishiku
naru, to become lonely or dull; kono tochi ea sabishikute ki ga fusai de orimaru, this place is}
so lonely I have got the blues.}

SABISHISA サビシサ n. Loneliness, solitude, stillness, dullness.
Sadō サダウ 茶湯 n. An inferior servant of a daimyō, one who prepares the tea.

Sae サエ adv. Even, only, also, too, addition: kuchi de はるきら, dislikes even to speak of it; ichi men しゅえひめ, he grudges even a penny; kokorozashi はて さえ ずりば, if he only have the desire; hito wa こっそ さえ あれば, if a person be only obedient to his parents; kane さえ あれば なる, if he only had the money he might be healed; さえ と, even to.

Syn. DAI, SARN.

Sak サク adv. Ability, talent, cleverness—same as sai.

Sae-Ru サヘル t.v. To obstruct, intercept, stop, hinder, prevent, oppose.

Syn. Fusegu, Sasekuru, Samataru.

Sak サク adv. To be bright, clear: iro が —, the color is bright; tsuki が —.

Sae-Ru サエル い.v. To be cold, chilly, frosty: kaze が —, the wind is cold; shimo が —.

Sacho サチョ n. A small branch, twig.

Syn. KOZUE.

Sakashi サカシ-RU 用る t.v. To fill up, block up, obstruct, hinder, prevent, intercept: michi が —, to block up the road.

Syn. Hizateru, Sasekuru.

Saezaeshi サエザエシ-RU サエザエシ adj. Strong, hale, hearty: having a clever or shrewd look: on saezaeshiku kurasu nasure medetaku sonji soro.

Sake サケ-RU サソ e.g. To become colder and colder: hibi が —, it daily becomes colder.

Sase サセ n. A tea-garden or plantation.

Saezare サエザレ-RU サエザレ 茶 rape. (pass. and pot. of saeru) To be obstructed, hindered.

Sakatsu サカツ-RU サカツ adv. Passing the wine-cup around.

Sae-Wataru サエワトラ-RU サエワトラ-RU とる i.v. To be bright, clear, and free from haze.


Sezuru サエツル-RU サエツル 俳 n. To twitter, chirp—as a flock of birds, to warble; to chatter, prate.

Syn. Shabere, Nak, Itaku.

Safa サファ-RU サファ-RU さわる Same as sadajin.

Sakuran サクラ adv. 桜笑顔 n. Saffron.

Sage サゲ n. An omen, sign, prognostic: yoki sage, a good omen.

Syn. Zempyo, Kizashi, Zui.

Sage サゲ 慨 (yoshi ash) Merit or demerit, good or ill: kusa きわ はito が — wo は つ す (prov.).

Sage サゲ 質 n. Disposition, temperament, nature: gaman が —, obstinate disposition; — nikuki はと, a person of a hateful disposition.

Syn. Shō, Shitsu, Ski-shitsu.

Sagano サガノ-RU-SHI サガノ 不屑 adj. Unlucky, unfortunate, mean, low, vulgar.

Syn. Itashi.

Sagari サガリ-RU サガリ 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; gotten 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; yatsu sagari, past two o'clock.

Syn. kudari, orikuru.

SAGARIFUJI サガリフジ 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 サガシス t.v. To search, seek, look for, inquire for; sagashite mo niensu, I have searched for it but cannot find it.

Syn. tazuneuru.

SAGASHI-DASHI-su サガシダシス t.su. To search and find.

SAGASHI-ki-ku サガシキク adj. See sakashii.

SAGASHI-ki-ku-ju サガシキジュ adj. Steep, precipitous: michi ga —, the road is steep.

Syn. ksworthii.

SAGASINA サガシン n. Steepness.

SAGE-ju サゲジュ or entr t.v. To let hang down, to suspend, to let descend, to take down, to send down, to hase: ne wo —, to lower the price; atama wo —, to bend the head; mi wo —, to abase or humble one's self; koshi ni —, to hang in the belt; te ni —, to carry suspended from the hand.

Syn. kudari, orikuru.

†SAGERI サゲリ n. A deed of transfer of hand from a lord to a tenant.

SAGE-FUDA サゲフダ・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-FUMI サゲフミ 味準 n. A plumb-line, or plummet; plumb, perpendicular; a pendulum.

SAGE-GAMI サガギマ 能見 n. The hair worn hanging down the back, as the ladies of a Kuge's family.

SAGE GATANA サガバタナ 手刀 n. A sword carried in the hand.

SAGE-JO サゲジョ 持重 n. A nest of boxes set in a handle for carrying.

SAGE-MONO サゲモノ 持物 n. The articles which the Japanese carry suspended from the belt, as the tobacco pouch and pipe, inrō and pen.

SAGEO サゲオ 下諸 n. The cord which hangs from the sword-handlo.

SAGE-OI サゲオ t.v. A belt from which cords or straps hang for carrying a sword, etc.

SAGESHIMI-MU サゲシミ目 t.v. To look down on, despise, disdain; to regard with contempt.

Syn. karonzuru, naishihoro ni suru.

SAGESHI サゲシ n. A plummet.

SAGESHI-MU サゲシム same as sageshimi.

SAGE サゲ 鳥 n. The snowy heron, Egretta caledoniensis.

SAGEI サゲイ 詫嶋 (itsuwar i) n. (leg.) A lie, fraud, deception, dishonest: — shusai, fraudulent possession.

SAGASHI サガシ n. Stills.

SAGOCHI サゴチ 麦長 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.

†SAGIRI サギリ n. A dense fog.

SAGO サゴ 作業 n. Deeds, works (Bud.): — ni yorite mukui wo ukeru, to be rewarded according to one's works.

SAGOBI サゴボ伊 西隈 n. Sago, Arenga saccharifera.

†SAGOMO サゴモ 取衣 n. The long coat, same as koromo; a narrow tunic (only used in poetry).

†SAGOKU-MU サゴク t.v. To break one's way through, — as through the waves, i.e. saku.

SAGURI サグリ 探 n. A mark or note on anything to be noticed by feeling, as that on the bow-string, or seal; a probe; examination, investigation, search.

SAGURI-RU サグリル 探 t.v. To search for by feeling, to feel after, to grope for, to probe, to sound, explore, try, examine: sagatte aruku, to walk groping one's way; sagitte miru, to examine by touch, by feeling or probing; hito no kokoro wo —, to feel out one's opinions.

Syn. sagas, tazuneuru, shiramberu.

SAGURI-ASHI サグリアシ 探足 n. Groping or feeling one's way with the feet: — de aruku.

SAGURI-DASHI-RU サグリダシル 探出 t.v. To feel after and take out; to extract with forceps, as when the thing is not visible.

SAGURI-KIJI-RU サグリキジ 探開 t.v. To inquire, or endeavor to ascertain anything indirectly.

SAGURI-MOTO-ME-RU サグリモトメ 探索 t.v. To search for and find.

Syn. tansaku suru, sagasu.

SAGURU サグル 手 See sage, or saguri.

SAGWAN サグワ n. A secretary, clerk, writer in a government office.

SAHACHI サハチ 十二 n. A platter, or large dish.

SAHAI サハイ 差配 n. A director, manager, head of a town; an agent; superfintending, directing, managing: — suru.

Syn. kimosira, sahyō.

SAHARA サハラ n. Looseness of bowels, purging.

Syn. kudarihara.

SAHARI サハリ 色 copper n. White copper, a kind of metallic composition.

SAH サハ 作法 n. Law, rule, regulation, custom, usage: — wo somoku, to transgress the rules of politeness.

Syn. okite, hoshiki, kisoku, bel.

SAHODO サホ道 前程 adj. So, such, so much, thus much: — itakuda naze ryūji wo senu, if it hurts you so why don't you do something for it? — mo na, not much, not so much as you think.

Syn. shikaihara, soroendo.

SAIL サイル nishi n. The west, western (used only in comp.).
さい サイ 妻 n. Wife: — wo moteru, to marry a wife.  
Syn. TSUMA.

さい サイ 菜 n. Fish, vegetables, or anything eaten along with rice.  
Syn. OZUKU, SOEMONO.

さい サイ 花 n. A rhinoceros.

さい サイ 骰子 n. A dice: — no me, the marks on a dice; — wo furu, to shake the dice; — wo nageru, to throw the dice.

さい サイ 智 n. Ability, capacity, talent, sagacity: — no aru hito, a man of talent.

Syn. CHIE, CHIKARA, KIRYÔ.

さい サイ 稲 n. Material, stuff: go sai, the five elements of fire, water, wood, metal and earth.

さい サイ 歳 n. A year, year of age: iku sai, how old? gojusai, fifty years old.

さい サイ 際 (kisen) n. Time: shippun no —, time of sailing; byokki no —, time of sickness.

さい サイ 鳥 n. Encampment, a stockaded camp: — wo kizuku, to construct an encampment.

さい サイ 最愛 (mottomo aisuru) Most beloved, well beloved: — no ko, dearly beloved child.

さい サイ 判定 裁判 n. Judgment, trial, decision: — suru, to adjudge, adjudicate, decide, to judge: kuji wo —, to decide a lawsuit.

Syn. SABIKA, SAIYO, SAIDAN, HANDAN.

さい サイ 判定所 裁定所 n. A court-house: — cho, president of the court.

さい サイ 川 n. The name of a kind of ancient music, an operatic performance.

さい サイ 若 n. The chopsticks used for helping fish or vegetables.

さい サイ 脅 n. Eloquence, skillful in argumentation: — no hito.

さい サイ の 花 (toshi no kure) n. The close of the year, the last ten days of the year.

Syn. NEMATSU, KURE.

さい サイ 花 n. Eulogy upon a deceased person pronounced at the funeral.

さい サイ 手法 n. The domain or estate of a noble.

さい サイ 手法 n. Wisdom, sagacity, intelligence, skill. Syn. CHIE.

さい サイ 手法 (monaka) n. The very middle, the time when anything is at its height, scene, climax, perfection; the very midst: massaichi, id.; hana no —, when flowers are in the highest bloom; hana no —, the most delightful time of spring.

Syn. MANAKA.

さい サイ 手法 大 (komakoi oki) n. The little and big, size: koto no —, wo renzetsu, disregarding the importance of a matter.

さい サイ 手法 最大 (mottomo oki) The largest, greatest: — ichi, the very largest, the most important; — tai, the greatest common divisor.

さい サイ を n. A cell (of plants, or animals).

さい サイ を n. A sacrificial altar.

さい サイ を 裁断 n. Judgment, decision: — suru, to judge, to examine and decide.

Syn. SAIKAKU, SAIKAN.

さい サイ を 餅 n. scraps of silk left after cutting out a garment; also imperfect cocoons.

さい サイ を 剪断 — suru, to save from destruction (Budd.): myouen no shiujyuu wa saido shi gatashi, he that believeth not (in Buddhian) cannot be saved; hito wo —, to save the soul.

Syn. TAsUEKU.

さい サイ を 再度 (nido) Twice, second time, again. Syn. NYÔDO.

さい サイ を 財布 n. A money bag, a purse.

Syn. ZENI-IKE, KANE-IKE, KINCHAKU.

さい サイ むつ服 (kiyoki kori no) n. Holy garments, such as are worn by priests in their worship.

さい サイ むつ服 (bawakai) n. Calamity, misfortune, evil, catastrophe.

さい サイ むつ服 学 n. Great natural ability and learned: — narabi naki hito.


さい サイ むつ服 目 (toshi tsuki) n. The years and months, time: munashiku — wo okuru, to pass the time uselessly; — nagaru gotoshi.

さい サイ 決議 会議 n. Reconsideration, as of a resolution: — ni furu, to reconsider.

さい サイ 決議 猜疑 n. Suspicion, doubt: — wo ukuru, to be suspected.

Syn. UTAI.

さい サイ 伽 i.v. To make a noise, tumult or clamor, as a crowd of people.

Syn. SAWAO.

さい サイ 最後 n. The last, latest.

さい サイ 最後 (oawari no toki) n. The last period of life, death: — no kassen, the last battle (in which one is slain); — wo togeru, to be slain (in battle).

さい サイ 最後 宅宅 i.q. ITsuki-no-ni iya.

さい サイ 最高 n. Name of a plant used for dyeing a red color.

さい サイ 最高 根 (futatabi ogawu) — suru, to bow down twice.

さい サイ 最高 菌菌 n. A dusting brush.

さい サイ 最高 傳授 n. A baton carried by the general-in-chief of an army, and used in giving orders; a kind of brush: — wo toru.


さい サイ 最高 超修 (coll.) Manifesting ability, talent, or genius: — na mono, an ingenious thing.

Syn. MATSUMI, RIKÔ.

さい サイ 最高 修 (coll.) Superior literary ability: — wo wotte kaku.

さい サイ 最高 修 (coll) Written in small letters, small hand, fine writing: — ni kaku.

Syn. SAIH.

さい サイ 修 n. A cell (of plants, or animals).
Sai

Sairi サイライ 西方 (nishi no kata) Western side, region, or countries.
Sairitsu サイリュ 既発 (futatabi okoru) — suru, to break out again, as disease or sedition; to relapse.
Syu. saikan.

†Sai-ix サイancell 療院 n. Same as itsuki-nomiya.
Sain-in-yaku サインヤク 妖姫酒 n. (med.) Aphrodisiac medicine.
Sail サイジ 新字 n. Small characters, fine letters.
Sail サイジ 蓄色 (chitiaki) Very small; little, insignificant: chūen wa — taru shōkoku nari.
Sail サイジ 卐時 (toshi toki) n. The year and the seasons, time.
Sailitsu サイジう 素日 n. A sacred or holy day.
Sailitsu サイジう 素日 (matsuri) n. The day on which a festival is celebrated, the day for worshipping.
Szai サイガク 槌女 n. Wife.
Syu. tsuuma.

Sai サイ嘉 ジャン (mottome uye) n. Most excellent, best, very highest, maximum.
Saik サイ嘉 再嫁 n. Remarried or married the second time,—said of woman.
Sai サイ嘉 脚下 n. The lowest: — ten, the lowest degree, minimum.
Sai サイ嘉 威可 — suru, to decide in favor of, or that an appeal is approved of sanction: saikajō, an order of approval.
Sai サイ嘉 作り MONTH n. The name of a thorny tree, Gleditschia japonica; —the seeds are used in washrag.
Sai サイ嘉 到 十月 (nishi no umi) n. The western sea, the "Yellow Sea.
Sai サイ嘉 西海 n. The western sea.
Sai サイ嘉 到角 (nai no teu) n. Rhinoceros horn, used as a medicine.
Sai サイ嘉 到角 n. Raising money, getting what one desires: — suru, to plan or scheme in order to raise a sum of money; — ga dekira, is able to get.
Syu. chuouto, sandan, kumen.

Sair サイル 再感 — suru, to be taken or affected the second time with disease: hashiaka ni saihan shita, have had a second attack of measles.
Syu. furin-kai, saihi.

Sair サイル 手 n. Ability, talent, capacity.
Syu. saing.

Sair サイルえ手 n. A minute topographical plan, or description.
Sair サイル手 割 n. Verdict, decision, judgment.

Sai サイキ 祭器 (matsuri no utsumo) n. Sacrificial vessels.
Sai サイキ 再勤 (futatabi tsumo) — suru, to fill an office the second time, re-appointed to office.

Sai サイギュ 造形 (konaka naru kizu) n. A slight failing, defect, or fault: tai kō wa — wo kaerimizu, in one who has great merit overlook a slight failing.
Sai サイク 孔胡 n. The name of a medicine.

Sai サイク 既発 (futatabi okoru) — suru, to raise up again, to rebuild, to restore, revive, reconstruct, to begin again after an interruption, to resume, regain: tera wo — suru.

Sai サイク 孔胡 n. Science of mining.
Sai サイク 孔胡 (nishi no kuni) Western provinces, the provinces of Kyūshū.
Sai サイク 孔胡 再定 (futatabi tateru) — suru, to rebuild, re-erect, reconstruct.
Sai サイク 孔胡 n. Fine work, workmanship, manufacture, fabric, ware: — suru, to manufacture, to fabricate; kinaizuku, gold-ware, anything manufactured of gold; ginaizuku, silver-ware; bōdō-saiku, glass-ware; te-zaiku, anything made by one's self, home-made.
Sai サイク 孔胡 n. A factory, manufacture.
Syu. kōdo.

Sai サイク 孔胡 n. Wife, one's own or another's.
Sai サイク 孔胡 n. A mechanic, artisan, workman.
Sai サイク 孔胡 n. Mining, digging out ore: — suru, to mine.
Sai サイク 孔胡 n. Terrestrial, upon, in full with.
Sai サイク 孔胡 再会 (futatabi au) — suru, to meet, happen upon, fall in with.
Sai サイク 孔胡 再会 (futatabi au) — suru, to meet again, to re-assemble.
Sai サイク 孔胡 再会 (futatabi au) n. To examine and decide on, to judge: teumi wo —, to judge crime.
Syu. suzaku, saiban, saidai.

Sai サイマ 孔度 (nishi no u) n. End of the year.
Sai サイマ 孔度 n. A kind of coarse hemp cloth.
Sai サイマ 孔布 (cont. of soyomi) n. A kind of coarse hemp cloth.
Sai サイマ 孔布 n. A medicine which produces sleep; soporic.
Sai サイマ 孔布 (komaka) Minute, particular: — ni, particularly, minutely, carefully.

Sai サイマ 孔布 n. A medicine which produces sleep; soporic.
Sai サイマ 孔布 (komaka) Minute, particular: — ni, particularly, minutely, carefully.

Sai サイマ 孔布 n. A kind of coarse hemp cloth.
Sai サイマ 孔布 (cont. of soyomi) n. A kind of coarse hemp cloth.

Sai サイマ 孔布 n. A kind of coarse hemp cloth.
Sai サイマ 孔布 (cont. of soyomi) n. A kind of coarse hemp cloth.
SAINAN サイナン 災難 (wazawai) n. Calamity, misfortune, evil. Syn. ふる。
SAINICHI サイニチ 祭日 n. Same as siai-ten.
SAINO サイノ 才能 n. Talent, ability and skill.
SAINO-KAWARA サイノカワラ 矢河原 n. The place in Hades to which the souls of children go.
SAINO サイノ 末年 n. Receipts, of government.
SAINO サイノ 再興 (nido) adv. Twice, two times.
Syn. futa-tabi.
SAIRAI サイラい 祭来 Coming again, the second coming, said especially of the coming of Amida, or the soul of one dead.
SAIREI サイレイ 祭禮 (matsuri) n. Worship, religious ceremony, or celebration.
SAITI サイチ 財利 n. Gain, wealth, fortune.
SAITO サイトウ 彌壇 n. A box for carrying food.
SAITÔ サイトウ 彌狼 n. A wolf: no kokoro, wolfish heart, cruel.
SAITÔ サイトウ 賞臨 — suru, to superintend, to manage, supervise, control: min, a supervisor, superintendent.
Syn. saih-suru, kimo-iri.
SAITAI サイトイ 再再 (tabi-tabi) adv. Again and again, often, repeatedly.
Syn. dozo.
SAITAN サイターン 再三 (ni san do) adv. Two or three times, repeatedly, again and again.
SAISHI サイシ 禮政 (matsuri to matsuri-goto) Religion and politics, church and state: toito, uniting church and state.
SAISHII サイシイ 再生 (futatabi ikiru) Living again, returning to life, to revive; regeneration, restoring life: no omoi wo nasu, to feel as if one had come to life again: no on.
SAISHI サイシン 賞賜 n. Offerings of copper cash in temples, either cast into a box, or on the floor: bako, the box in which money is cast; hito no — de wa niyuchi taka (prov.).
SAISHI サイシン 優子 (rikō no hito) n. A wise, sagacious, intelligent person.
SAISHI サイシン 祭祀 n. Sacrifice, offering or worship to kami; suru, to worship; wo okonau.
SAISHI サイシン 祭司 n. A priest: no osa, chief priest.
SHI シー 祭子 (tsuma ko) n. Wife and child.
SAISHIKI サイシキ 設色 (irodori) n. Color, coloring, painting in various colors: wo suru, to color, to paint.
Syn. enori.
SAISHIN サイシン 再審 (futatabi shiraberu) n. (leg.) Re-examination; trying a case over again.
SAISHIN サイシン 探蔽 (takigi wo toru) Used only in the phrase: — no neteru, slightly unwell, sick. See Legge's Mencius.
SAISHI サイシ 悼辛 n. The name of a medicine, wild ginger, Asarum canadensis.
SAISHO サイショ 羅衣 (ichiban hajime) adv. The first, at the beginning, commencement, at first.
Syn. shote, hajime.
SAISHO サイショ 種書 (kucashiki fumi) A writing or letter full of details or particulars, fine writing, small letters.
SAISHÔ サイショ 小小 (mottomo chisaki) The least, smallest: kōbaisin (最小公倍数 n.), the least common multiple.
SAISHÔ サイショ 景堂 n. The prime minister.
SAISHÔ サイショ 妻妾 (tsuna mekake) n. Wife and concubine.
SAISHÔSTU サイショスト 購出 n. Expenditures of government.
SAI サイ 購資 (futatabi kurai ni noboru) — suru, to re-ascent the throne, after having once abdicated it.
SAIKU サイク 購密疾, — 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 shita ga. Syn. unago-ku.
SAITAI サイタイ 異帯 (tsuma wo obiru) n. Having a wife, said only of the priests of the Montoshia sect: Montoshia no bozu wa niku-jiki — suru.
SAITAKU サイタク 探摺 (erami-toru) — suru, to choose, select, to pick out.
SAITAN サイタン 星旦 n. The first day of the year.
SAITAN サイタン 星年 (futa-tabi umareru) Born again into the world (bud.).
SAITAZUMA サイタズマ 虎状 n. The name of a plant, a species of Polygonum.
SAITEN サイテン 虎祭 n. Festival, fête, celebration: wo tori-ekonau.
SAITÔ サイトウ 梶刃 n. A kind of knife used for cutting vegetables.
Syn. narihirōchi.
SAITÔ サイトウ n. The burning of the bamboo and straw ornaments hung before the door on New Year's day.
SAITORI サイトリ 経紀人 n. A middleman between seller and buyer, a broker.
Syn. nara-ai.
SAITORI-SASHI サイトリサシ 百目鳥 n. One who catches birds with a pole armed with bird-line.
SAITORI-ZAO サイトリザオ 刺鳥竿 n. A pole armed with bird-line for catching birds.
SAITUKO サイトUKO 依頼頃 adv. Before, previously, some time ago.
Syn. senjitsu,sendate, sarigoro.
SAIWAI サイウイ 幸 n. Fortunate, opportune, lucky, favorable. Good fortune, blessings, prosperity, happiness: good: no oritorn, fortunate time; yoi tenki de gozarimasu, fortunately the weather is fine; chōdo yoi —, very opportune; ten yori — wo kudasu, to send blessings from heaven; wo ukuru.
Syn. fuku.
Saiwaitake サイハレタケ 菌 n. A kind of hard fungus or mushroom, supposed to be felicitous from its durability.-(Wil.)

Saiyaku サイユク 映匠 n. Calamity, misfortune.

Saiye サイ耶 採和 (kusuri tori) n. Searching for medicinal herbs or plants: yama ye — ni yuku.

Saiyen サイエン 英園 n. A vegetable garden.

Saiyen サイエン 名園 n. (coll.) A second marriage, — of a woman: — suru, to marry again.

Saiyo サイヨ 抬用 (tori mochiri) — suru, to adopt, accept: hito no setsu wo — suru, to adopt the opinions of another.

Saiyo サイヨ 携行 (hito tose amari) More than one year: toko ni aru koto —, confined to bed more than a year.

Saizen サイゼン 般前 adv. (coll.) Before, previously, for some time before this: — yori matte iru, waiting for some time.

Sakai サカイ 江崎 n. A barb of a hook.

Sakambiki サカマボキ 江崎 n. The upper box, or gallery in a theatre.

Saka サカ 坂 n. A road up a mountain, a steep road, acclivity: — wo noboru; — wo ori-ru; nobori-saka, an ascent; kudari-saka, the road up a mountain, descent.

Saka サカ 坂 The comb of a cock: tori no —.

Saka サカ 坂 Upside down: — ni motsu, to hold upside down.

Sakabune サカブネ 坂本 n. A wooden mallet: — atama, a large-headed one.

Sakai サカイ 江上 n. A spoon: — wo nageru, to throw down the spoon (give up effort).

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. The upper box, or gallery in a theatre.

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. (coll.) Soaked with sake; a set, drunkard: — ni naru.

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. A bag used for straining sake in breweries.

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. A large vat used in making sake.

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. To stand on the head or upside down: kami no ke ga —, the hair stood erect, as in anger.

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. The price of, or money due for, sake.

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. A wine-cask, a sake-tub.

Sakakibara サカキバラ 桜庭 n. To make stand on end or upside down.

Sakae サカエ 華 n. Full bloom, illustrious or glorious condition, prosperity, welfare; exaltation, glory: oya ga ko no — wo negyo, the parent desires the welfare of his child; kuni no —, the prosperity or glory of a state.

Sakae サカエ 桜 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 酒瓶 n. Large wine-jar.

Sakagari サカカリ n. Violent and turbulent drink.

Sakago サカゴ 過夜 n. A foot or breech presentation of the child in parturition.

Sakago サカゴ 酒篤 n. Rice used in brewing sake.

Sakagomo サカゴモ 酒篤 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.

Sakagura サカグラ 酒篤 n. A house in which sake is made or stored, a brewery.

Sakaguru サカグルル n. Addicted to wine, given to intemperance.

Sakaha サカハ 銼 n. The barb of a hook.

Sakahagi サカハギ n. Skinning dead animals.

Sakazakura サカザクラ 酒外 n. One who in a wine party avoids drinking.

Sakohagakari サコホガキ 酒篤 n. Drinking to the health.

Sakai サカイ 境 n. A boundary, border; confines, frontier, limit: kuni no —, boundary of a state; iki shi ni no —, the confines of life and death; — ron, a dispute about a boundary.

Sakai サカイ 境 n. The boundary line, border.

Sakashimo サカシモ 境目 n. A contention or quarrel about a boundary, — of a district, or mura.

Sakashimo サカシモ 境目 n. The Clevera japonica, sacred tree of the Shinto.

Sakashimo サカシモ 境目 n. The spirits, or excitement produced by drinking wine.


Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. Posts erected to mark the boundary, landmark.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. A boundary line, border.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. A contentment or quarrel about a boundary, — of a district, or mura.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. A license from government to manufacture sake.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. The Clevera japonica, sacred tree of the Shinto.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. The spirits, or excitement produced by drinking wine.


Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. Posts erected to mark the boundary, landmark.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. A boundary line, border.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. A contentment or quarrel about a boundary, — of a district, or mura.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. The Clevera japonica, sacred tree of the Shinto.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. The spirits, or excitement produced by drinking wine.


Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. Posts erected to mark the boundary, landmark.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. A boundary line, border.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. A contentment or quarrel about a boundary, — of a district, or mura.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. The Clevera japonica, sacred tree of the Shinto.

Sakakure サカクレ 酒幅 n. The spirits, or excitement produced by drinking wine.

Sakamohi サカモギ 漁茂木 n. Trees and brush-wood, placed around a fortress to keep off or hamper the approach of an enemy; abatis.

Sakamori サカモリ 清算 n. A wine-party, entertainment, feast, banquet.

Syn. shuyen.

Sakamukai サカムケへ 携迎 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 サカン 魚 adj. In a state of prosperity, full bloom, or vigor; flourishing, exuberant: — no hito, a person in full vigor or prime of life; kekki — no wakatomo, young men in the full bloom of strength.

Sakana サカナ 魚 n. Any kind of food taken with sake; fish.

Sakanichi サカニチ 魚市 n. A fish-market.

Sakanami サカナミ 漁浪 n. Adverse or opposing waves or current, a head-sea.

Sakanaya サカナヤ 魚屋 n. A shop where fish are sold, a fishmonger.

Sakaneji サカネジ 漁絵 n. (coll.) A reversed twist, the reverting of an attack on another upon one's self, to have the tables turned on one's self: — ni au; — wo ito; — wo kucaru- seru.

Sakanakuro サカナクル 魚 adj. Prosperous, flourishing, blooming, in full vigor or prime; — taki, time of full bloom, or vigor; hito — toki wo ten ni katsu (prov.).

Sakanobori, Ru サカノボリ 漁師 i.v. To go against a current, to go up stream, to trace to its source; kawa ni —, to go up a river.

Sakanoke サカノケ n. A large tub or vat used in making sake.

Sakarai, Ru サカラレ 傳 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. motoru, sakō, gyaku suru, somuku.

Sakaru, Ru サカル律 撻 (pass. or pot. of sakari) To be torn, rent, ripped: watashishi no kimono wo hito ni sakareta, my clothes were torn by a man; yoku no kumataku ga mata wo sakareru (prov.).

Sakari サカリ 花木 n. The bloom, prime, time of highest vigor, acme, height, culminating point.

Syn. tegare, chōdō.

Sakari サカリ n. The heat of animals: — ga tsukuri, to be in heat.

Sakari, Ru サカル 炭 i.v. To be flourishing, prosperous; to be at its height, bloom or acme: shibai ga —, the theatre is flourishing; sakari sakari, at the height of blooming; hi ga mo sakari toki, when the fire is burning at its height.

Syn. sakaeru.

Sakari, Ru サカル 焼尾 i.v. To be in heat, to rut: inu ga —, the dog is in heat.

Syn. tsurumai.

Sakato サカト n. Backing or reversing the cars of a boat,—so as to propel a boat backwards.

Sakata サカタ Coll. for sakatama.

Sakama サカマ 迂 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 nagarern, the water flows up stream.

Syn. gyaku, sakashima.

Sakase, Ru サカセ (past. of sakari) Hana wo —, to cause flowers to bloom.

Sakashigari, Ru サカシガリ i.v. To assume or affect a smart or knowing manner.

Sakashii, Ki-Ku サカシイ 合i adj. Clever, smart, intelligent, shrewd: — koto wo ito, to say something clever; onna sakashii-shite wakar uo sokoru (prov.).

Syn. rikōshii, kashikoi.

Sakashima サカシマ 合 adv. Upside down, head foremost, in a contrary direction, inversely.

Sakasumegi サカスメジ n. A press used for separating the dregs from sake.

Sakashiro サカシロ n. Sake added as a flavoring to food in cooking: — wo sau, to flavor with sake.

Sakashe サカシェ n. Cleverness, invention, cunning, shallow knowledge; craft, artifice.

Syn. sakugashikoi.

Sakasen-goto サカセンゴト 論語 n. A fable; a smart or cunningly invented story; a fallacy, sophistry.

Syn. higagoto.

Sakate サカテ 魚手 n. Grasping the handle of a sword or knife, so that the point is downwards: katana wo ni motu.

Sakate サカテ 酒銭 n. Money for buying sake, drink-money.

Saketo サカトエ 酒社氏 n. One acquainted with the art of brewing sake, a brewer.

Sakatsubo サカツボ 酒壱 n. A sake jar, a wine jar.

Sakatsumō サカツム多 酒器 (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 酒職人 or 酒職代 n. The shaven part of the head, formerly the custom: — wo suru, to shave the top of the head.

Sakayama サカヤマ 屋 n. The disposition felt after a debauch, or a disease brought on by drink; — futsaka-yoi.

Sakayomi サカヨミ 酒詰 n. Reading backwards or upside down: — wo suru.

Sakayose, Ru サカヨセ 酒細 t.v. To drive back an attacking party and in return invest his stronghold.

Sakazakakushi, Ki-Ru サカザカシ adj. Same as sakashii.
Sakazuki サカヅキ 盃 n. A wine cup; すく nu — wo suru, to drink wine and thus celebrate the marriage ceremony.

Sakazuki-dai サカヅキダイ 盃 n. The stand of a wine-cup.

Sake サケ 酒 n. A fermented liquor brewed from rice: — wo kamosu, to brew sake; — ni yo, to be drunk; — no yu ga warui hito, one who behaves disorderly because of drink; — ni oboreku, to be addicted to drink.

Sake サケ 酒 n. A salmon, i.q. shake.

Sake-ru サケ 酒 遊 i.v. To avoid, shun, to clute, escape: ayaUSHI wo —, to avoid danger; utagai wo —, to avoid suspicion.

Syn. yonker, nooker.

Sake-ru サケ 酒 製 i.v. To be torn, ripped, rent: kiwori ga —, the clothes are ripped.

Sakai-ru サケ 室 i.v. To cry out with a loud voice, to shout, to clamor, vociferate, halloc, scream, to bawl, yell. Syn. omeku.

Sakari サカリ 酒 n. A loud cry, clamor, shout: ya — no koe, the sharp or shrill sound of an arrow.

Sakemi サケメ n. A crack, a rent, split; a tear, fissure.

Sakenomi サケノミ 酒客 n. A drunkard, a wine-bibber, toper.

Sakazuki サカヅキ 酒好 n. (coll.) One fond of sake, a lover of wine, a toper.

Sakai サカイ 盃 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; guscki no —, the van of an army; — wo arasu, to contend who shall be first; — ni iuta koto, the subject spoken of before; — wo kangeru, to reflect upon the future, or what is before; — ga nagai, the future is long; — no hi, a future day; saki no ya, the future state; also, the previous state of existence; — ga shōchiku senru, 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; tan no — ni iro, to be in range of the gun.

Syn. skn.

Saki サキ 築 n. The point, or end of anything: fude no —, point of a pen or pencil; katana no —, point of a sword; tsuba, sasu, hana, yubi, hari nado no —, the end or point of a cane, pole, nose, finger, or needle.

Saki サキ 部 n. A cape, promontory.

Saki-ku サキ 裾 t.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; kiwori wo —, to rend the clothes.

Saki-ku サキ 裾 i.v. To open or bloom, as a flower; to blossom, to flower: hanachan saita, the flower has opened. Syn. hiraku.

Saki-agari サキアガリ 築上 n. A gentle ascent: — no michi, a road having a gradual rise.

Saki-Darai サキダライ 先拂 n. Clearing the way before a high official, by making people squat down: — wo suru.

Saki-Bashimi サキバシミ 先衛 n. A forerunner.

Saki-Bashiritu サキバシリット 先走り i.v. To run before or ahead; forestall, or anticipate others, to get ahead of others: sakibashitte mono wo hau.

Sakiri サキリ 先領 n. (coll.) The front or forward coolie, where two are carrying with the same pole.

Sakire サキバレ 前領 n. Two. 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 サキデート 先立 i.v. To make or let another go before, to make or consider first in importance: to let die before.

Sakidatte サキデート adv. (coll.) Before in time, previously, lately, short time ago.

Syn. sendatte, konaida, itsuzuoy.

Sakigake サキガケ 先登 n. The first to make an attack on the enemy, the attacking party; taking the lead, a leader: — wo suru, to take the lead.

Sakigane サキガネ 前金 n. Earnest money, money paid in advance.

Syn. maeki.

Sakigari サキガリ 前借 n. Borrowing or drawing money in advance.

Syn. zenshaku.

Sakigashi サキガシ 前貸 n. Lending or paying money in advance.

Sakigoro サキゴロ 先給 adv. Some time before, the other day.

Syn. senkoro, itsuzuoya, saitsumuro.

Sakihodo サキホド 先程 adv. Before; previously; a few minutes, hours, or days before.

Syn. senkoro.

Saki-Ide サキイデ i.v. To bloom, to blossom.

Sakikata サキカタ 北方 n. The other party or person in any affair, the opposite party, the plaintiff. Syn. sempō, atre.

Sakikuguri サキクギり 先詰 n. (coll.) Anticipating others in an unheaded way, forestalling: — wo shite toru.

Sakikusa サキクサ 薬干松 n. A kind of moss, Lycopodium.

Sakikichi サキキチ 先シキチ 満開 i.v. To be full of flowers, to bloom luxuriantly.

Sakimidare サキミダレ i.v. To bloom luxuriantly.
Sakimotora サキモト 允許 n. The coast-guard, against an enemy.
Sakimoto サキモト 允許 n. (coll.) The other, or opposite party in any affair.
Syn. sakikata, sempō.
Sakimijū-suru サキジツル 允許 (cont. of saki ni suru) t.v. To regard as the first or the principal thing: kuni no ari gihō wo sakimizu, the superior man regards justice as of first importance.
Sakimori サキモリ 前楽 n. The person who rides first in a train.
Sakitori-dōshi サキトリ道士 n. Two years before last—issaku-sakuren.
Sakitori ototōri, or Sakitori ototsus サキトリ頓仏 n. Two days before yesterday.
Sakimasa サキサマ 楽手 n. (coll.) The other or opposite party or person in any affair.
Sakimizake, -ru サキミザケ 楽初 i.v. To begin to flower, first flowering.
Sakite サキテ 手先 n. The one who goes in advance, the advance guard, or van of an army.
Sakibwai, -au サキハフ t.v. To prosper, favor; i.e. suchii—tamae, prosper me.
Sakimakura サキマク Rakuen. Blooming with flowers of different colors: aha to shiro no—.
Sakikabi サキザキ 前表 n. The different places ahead.
Sakizakihana サキザキヘ 花前 n. The front rank of an army, first division.
Sakkan サッカーヌ 錦簡 n. Confusion, disarrangement in the order of the leaves of a book.
Sakki サッキ 殺氣 n. A spirit of murder or slaughter: — wo hakku.
Sakkō サッカ 杯行 (suri-dasu) — suru, to print and publish issue, as a book.
Syn. takaō.
Sakken サッコン 育成 (kitō kyō) Yesterday and-to-day, a few days past, late, recent: — no chikazuki, only a few days acquaintance.
Sakkuri サッカリ adv. (coll.) In a crisp, or clean manner; prompt, ready, not slow or hesitating: — to kiruru.
Sakku サッカ 刺透 (mine no tozasu) — suru, to close a port to trade, to blockade a port: Yokohama wo — shite Ozaka wo kaki suru, to close the port of Yokohama and open Osaka.
Sakkuru サッカル 刺透 (kuni no tozasu) — suru, to close a country against foreigners.
Sakko サッコ (comp. of sa, so, thus, and koso, emphatic) Just so: — aru-beki koto nare, it should be just so; — arame, id.
Sakotona サッコトナ 刺透 (med.) The clavicle.
Saku サク 作 n. The crop, harvest, farming; work, make, manufacture; author: kotoshi no — wa yoi, this year's crop is good; suni-ho — wa nasu, how much ground do you cultivate? Jōsaku, a fine crop; manzaku, an abundant harvest; kono katana wo dare no — da, who is the maker of this sword? hon no —, author or making of a book.
Syn. deki, tsukuri.
Saku サク n. A ridge made in ploughing or by the hoe: — wo kimu.
Syn. une.
Saku サク 箇 n. A stockade, a fence of high posts, barricade: — wo ita, or — wo tateru, to erect a stockade.
Syn. yarai.
Saku サク 箇 n. A bed: — wo kaeru, to die.
Saku'ai サクウア n. A crop, amount produced by farming.
Sakuran サクラban 昨晩 n. Last night.
Syn. sakuya, yuchen, yomme.
Sakurō サクラョ 省望 n. The first and fifteenth days of the month.
Sakuran サクラ pun 作文 n. Composition, writing.
Sakuryō サクル崩 作病 (tsukuri yamai) n. Feigned or counterfeit sickness.
Syn. sora yama.
Sakuchō サクラ崩 昨朝 n. Yesterday morning.
Syn. kingo no asa.
Sakugetsu サクゲツ 昨月 n. Last month.
Syn. atogetsu, sengetsu, kyogetsu.
Sakudo サクド崩 錮訛 (ayamari) n. Mistake, error, misprint: kono hon wa — ga o, this book has many mistakes.
Syn. machigai, godatsu.
Sakushi サクシ崩 作視 n. A work, production: tare no —, whose work? — suru, to make, produce.
Sakushi サクシ 作念 n. A fiction, conceit, invention, or fancy of an author: — yori tsuru, produced from his own fancy.
Sakusō-ki-ku-shi サクソ 千利 n. Easily broken or torn, brittle, not tough; crumbling; prompt, ready, frank, candid: — hito, one prompt or quick in doing. Syn. monot.
Sakusuko サクスコ 営引 (midashi) n. The index to a book.
Sakusui サクスイ 作事 n. The work of building, repairing: — kata, superintendent of buildings.
Syn. kingō.
Sakue サクエ 作々 n. The crop as it appears before it is cut.
Sakumono サクモノ 作物 n. The crop or manufacture of a celebrated maker.
Sakumotsu サクモツ 作物 n. Anything grown by farming, the productions of the soil.
Sakunadari サクノダリ n. Falling straight down,—as water down a precipice: — ni otearu taki.
Sakunen サクネン 昨年 n. Last year.
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.
Sakuragari サクラがり n. —ni yoku, going to look at the cherry trees in blossom.
Sakuraka サクラか 桜香 n. A kind of pomatum having the fragrance of cherry-blossoms, used for the hair.
Sakuran サクララン 鏡乱 n. Confusion, mistaking one thing for another: —soru, to confound, mistake.
Sakurashō サクラシャオ 桜箸 n. The Primrose, Primula japonica.
Sakurazuki サクラづく 桜月 n. The month when the cherry-trees are in bloom, i.e. third month (o.c.).
Sakurei サクラレイ 作絵 n. The original copy of a writing to be imitated, a model or pattern composition.
Sakuri サクラリ n. Hicough; i.q. shakuri.
Sakuru サクラル Same as sakuru. See sake.
Sakurakaku サクラクラ 繕楽 n. A stratagem, scheme, plan, device: keiryaku, bōkei.
Sakuryū サクラリュウ 作龍 n. The wages of workmen.

Syn. *Temachin.*
Saku-Saku サクサク adv. The sound of cutting anything crisp and friable: —kiru.
Sakusan サクサン 糗酸 Acetic acid, acetate.
Sakuske サクスケ 蘇跡 (ato wo tozureru) n. Examining the past, historical search.
Sakuseki サクセキ 昔夕 n. Last evening.
Sakusetu サクセト 雜說 n. A dogma or tenet which forces, wreaths or perverts the true meaning.
Sakashit サカシト 能 adj. See sakui.
Sakusō サクソウ 偽造 n. (med.) A network of nerves or vessels, inosculation, anastomosis: —soru, to inosculate.
Sakutoku サクトク 作得 n. The farmer's share of the crops after the tax is paid.
Sakitai サキタイ 指夜 n. Last night.
Sakuyū サクユウ 作用 (hataraki) n. (med.) Operation, mode of action: kusuri no —, operation of medicine.
Sakuyu サクユウ 指夕 Last evening.
Sakwan サクワン 佐官 n. A plasterer, same as shakian.
Sakuan サクワン 尾 n. An official attached to a department of government and appointed by the head of that department.
Sakyo-shiki サキヨシキ 佐京職 n. The mayor of Tokyo.
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. Katakai, nabi, ōsu, yōdai, yō, mama.

Sama サマ 様 n. A respectful title appended to the names of persons, and sometimes of things, as, Kamisama, Hitoke sama, Kubō sama, Tono sama, Amata sama, Onme sama, O-ishi sama, O-tento sama, O-tsuki-sama.
Sama サマ 縄縛 n. A hole-loop in the wall of a castle, port-hole: —no futa, the cover of a hole-loop.—yazama.
Samae サマエ To that extent, so much, such (referring to something said before): —shimpan i wa oyo-bun, it is needless to feel so much anxiety: —fukakihakaritigo no wa araji, it is not such a deep laid stratagem.
Sama-gara サマガラ n. Form, figure, look, appearance; i.q. sugata.
Sama-geshi サマゲシ 仮格 n. The lattice-work or grating of a window.
Sama-ki サマキ adj. Coll. cont. of *sasamashi.*
Sama-su サスマス 感 t.v. To wake up from sleep, to arouse; to make sober: me wo —, to wake up: yume wo —, to wake up from a dream: yoi wo —, to make sober after intoxication.
Sama-su サスマス 冷 t.v. To cool anything hot: yu wo —, to cool hot water: netu wo —, to cool a fever.
Syn. *Hitasu.*
Samatage サマタゲ 感 t.v. To obstruct, hinder, impede, to interrupt: uma wo yokotete michei wo —, to put one's horse across and obstruct the road: hito no shigoto wo —, to interrupt a person at work.
Syn. *Jama suru, samearu, seiguru.*
Samatage サマタゲ 妨 n. Obstruction, hindrance, impediment, interruption, injury; objection: —nashi, no objection.
Syn. *Jama, gai, koshō, sashiri, sawari.*
Samatsu サマツ 様 n. An early kind of edible mushroom.
Samo-oy サモオイ 喊�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; samayō-aruku, to ramble about.
Syn. *Kobō suru, himegure.*
Sama-zama サマザマ 様様 n. Many and various forms, appearances, or conditions: hito no kokoro —nari; —ni, variously.
Samu サム 櫻 n. A midwife.
San サン 三倍 adv. Three times as much.
Sambashin サンバシン 様 n. A plank laid from a boat or ship to the land for crossing; also a wooden jetty at which boats land.
Sambasho サンバショ 三番星 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.
San サン 檔 n. —suru, to breathe hard through the nose, to snuffle, to sniffle.
San サン 講美 —soru, to praise, commend, extol: —ka, a hymn, psalm.
Syn. *Shōbun, homberu.*
SAMBO サンボ n. A council of war: — hombu, the general's staff; — hombuchō, chief of the general's staff.

SAMBO サンボ 三宝 (mitsu no takara) n. The three precious things, viz., Buddhism, the doctrines or rites of Buddhism, and the priesthood,—the Bud. triad.

SAMBO サンボ 三方 n. A kind of stand on which offerings are presented to the kamis.

SAMBON-ZATÔ サンボンザトウ 三品砂糖 n. Superfine sugar.

SAMBI サンブ 化文 n. Prose writing.

SAMBUKU サンブク 畜物 n. A product, production, or staple commodity of a country.

SYN. RUSAN.

SAMBYO サンビョ 三病 n. The three incurable diseases, viz., leprosy, consumption, and syphilis.

SAME サメ n. A shark, shark-skin.

SAME,RU サメル 湿を i.v. To awake, to fade, to become sober, come to one's senses: me ga, — to awake; sametē no mete mo, awake or asleep; iro ga, — the color is faded; yoi ga, — to become sober from intoxication; mayoi ga, —, his delusion has passed off.

SAME,RU サメル冷 i.v. To become cool; to become calm, allayed: yu ga, —, the hot water is cool; kōkoro ga, —, the excitement or pleasure has cooled; netsū ga, —, the fever has subsided.

SAMEKU サメカ n. Skin rough and coarse, like that of a shark.

SAME-ZAME サメザメ 湿然 adv. The manner or appearance of tears flowing down the face, or dropping from the eyes; streaming with tears: to naku.

SAMEZAYA サメザヤ n. A sword-sheath covered with shark-skin or shagreen.

SAMIDARE サミダレ 梅雨 (bahi-i) n. The rainy season in the 6th month.

SAMISEN サミセン 三弦 n. A guitar of three strings: wo hiku, to play the guitar.

SAMISHI,SAMU サミスル To revile, to abuse, to speak evil of, to treat contemptuously, to despise.

SYN. ANADORU, KAROSHIMERU.

SAMISHI サミシ adj. Same as sabbhī.

SAMMA サンマ n. The Mackerel Pike, Scomberesox.

SAMMAI サンマイ 三戦 adv. (Sans. Samadhī) Is-sammi ni, with the whole heart; goshū is-sammi ni negau, to seek salvation with the whole heart; kotozama-ni, a Bud. devout.

SAMMAI サンマイ 漬水 n. Scattering rice in a house to keep off evil spirits.

SAMMI サミ醤味 n. Sour taste, acid.

SAMMON サモン 山門 n. The outside gate of a Buddhist temple, or monastery; also, the name of the famous temple Hiei-zan.

SAMMYAKU サンミヤク 山廃 n. A range of mountains.

SAMO サモ exclam. How! just, truly: — nitari, how much alike! or just alike; — osoroshiki oni no gotoku naru mono, something just like a terrible demon; samo ureshii so, appearing truly pleased, or just as if she were pleased.

SYN. SAZO.

SAMURI, OR SHAMURI サモリ adj. A wooden paddle or ladle used in dipping out boiled rice,= shakushi.

SAMUSHI-RIKU サモシロ adj. Mean, low, or vile in appearance; close, penurious: — kaiki.

SAMPAI サンパイ 三拜 n. Worshipping by bowing three times, or bowing three times.

SAMPEIKI サンパイエキ 酔飲液 n. The waterbrash, pyrosis.

SYN. RYUDIN.

SAMPAKU サンパク 三白 n. The Jasminum sambac.

SAMPEI サンペイ 飲兵 n. Skirmishers.

SAMPEISHU サンペイ書筆 n. Arithmetic and penmanship: — ni tattoo.


SAMPO サンボ算法 n. The rules of arithmetic, mathematics= san-jutsu.

SAMPÔTAI サンボタイ 山炮隊 n. A company of mountain artillery.

SAMPÔU サンブ 産婦 n. A woman in childbed, a lying-in woman: — ni innu mono, things to be avoided by a woman in childbed.

SAMPUKU サンブク 山腹 n. Half-way up a mountain, the side of a mountain: = made yoji-noboru.

SAMPUKU-NICHI サンブクニチ 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 gozari-masu, it is cold (in saluting another).

SAMUGARE サムガレ 湿枯 n. Withered by the cold: — no ki.

SAMUKAI, SAMUGU サムガル 湿る i.v. To be complaining of the cold, to feel chilly, to be cold.

SAMU,RIKU-SHI サムイ氏 adj. Cold, chilly, (spoken only of the weather, or of one's feeling): samui hi, a cold day; — kaze, a cold wind; kusa wa, —, this morning is cold; — ban, a cold night; samuku naru, to become cold; samuku nai, it is not cold; samukute komaru, to be annoyed with the cold weather; samukara zu, it is not cold.

SAMUMBU サムブ 湿栗子 n. The roughness of skin produced by cold, gooseflesh.

SAMUKAI, SAMUKU サムカル (cont. of samuku, cold, and ari, to be) i.v. To be cold, samukaru, samukara zu. Neg. per. samukunakatta.

SAMURI サムリ士 (lit. one who serves the Emperor) n. A general name for all persons who were privileged to wear two swords, from the Shogun and Daimyō down to the lowest grade; the military class.

SAMURAI-ARI サムライアリ i.v. To wait upon, to serve; to be. Same as sōru.

SAMURA サマラ技 n. The state or degree of coldness.
SAMUSHI サムシ寒 n. adj. See samui.
SAMUSHI-,KI-KU サムシキ 寒さ adj. Lonely, solitary, quiet, desolate, dull (same as sabishii) : samushikuni naru, to become lonely.
SAMUSHIKO サムシコ n. A mat, i.q. mushiro.
San サン m (mitsu) adj. Three: sa-san ga ku, three times three are nine; — getasu, the third month; — ga getsu, three moons; san-bu ichi, one-third; sanban, the third, or number three; sanbaku, three hundred; san-nin, three men; — do, three times; — ren, three years; san-bai, three times full; — bu ni, two-thirds; sanman, thirty thousand; sam-byakuman, three millions.
San サン産 n. Parturition, birth, production: — wo suru, to be in labor; — ga kariu, the labor was easy; — ga omoi, the labor was difficult; — no ke ga taku, to have the appearance or feeling of being confined; watakushi wa Kyushu no — de gozaraimasu, I was born in Kyushu; — suru, to produce.
San サン算 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; — san, ignorant of arithmetic, no counsel.
San サン署 (homero) — suru, to praise, extol, sing praise to; also a sentence written on a picture in praise of it; — wo suru.
San サン 様 n. The sash, or frame which supports a panel; the stick or cleft 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; — mi, acid taste.
San サン散 n. Medicinal powder: datō san, powdered rhubarb.
Syu. kogusuri, san-yaku.
San サン (a contraction of sama) A familiar title to names: okami san, donna san.
Sanada サンダ n. Flat braid, tape, called after the name of the inventor.
Sanada-Mushi サンダムシ 蒙鼓 n. A tapeworm.
Sanai サナエ 萃苗 n. Rice sprouts = nae.
San-Oku サンオク 山房 A high mountain peak.
Sanagi サナギ n. A caterpillar, a chrysalis.
Sanago サナゴ n. A melon seed.
San-ki,ku-shi サンキ No so: sanaki dani, even if not so, even if otherwise, = so nakute kore.
San-ku-dō サンクラ テル サンクラ 三色道 n. The three bad places, viz., jigoku, gaki and chikushō (Bud.).
Sancha サンチャ 山茶 n. Wild Camellia japonica, i.q. yama tsubaki.
Sanchaku サンチャク 参詣 (mairi teku) Arrival: buji ni — itasu, to arrive in safety.
Sancho サンチュ 山頂 (yama no itadaki) The top of a mountain.
Sancho サンチュ 三朝 n. The morning of the sangen, q.v.
Sancho サンチュ 参詣 Going to court, going to the Emperor's palace: — suru.
Sanchu サンチュ 山中 (yama no naka) Amongst the mountains.
Sancho サンチュ 参詣 (uchi ye mairu) Going into the palace of the Mikado: — suru.
Sancho, サンチュ 参詣 (coll) Means or way, method, plan, a shift, expedient: = tsukuru, to exhaust every contrivance or plan; toshi wo kusu — no kane, kome no —, a way to get rice; ishi no — wo suru, to devise how to get money. Syn. seikan, tedate.
Sanatsu サンダツ 参薬 (kuni wo uba) n. Usurpation of the government: — suru, to usurp the throne; — wo hakaru, — sha, a usurper.
Sanawara サナワラ 參煕 n. The round straw lid of a straw bag.
Sanbo サンボ 参道 (kake hashi) n. A plank road constructed on the face of a precipice.
Sanboku サンボク 参道 (Bud.) The three spheres, capidity, anger, and folly.
San サン 影 n. An imperative suffix to verbs, as: na ga na norasane, tell your name; hayaku kimasane, come quickly.
San サン 樹 n. The seeds of fruit, melons, etc.; the plates or scales of armor: nashi no —, pear seeds.
Sankei サンケイ 参敬 n. The Kazura japonica.
San サン 省 (mairi iwa) — suru, to come to congratulate.
San サン 省三乾 n. Three stories, third story: — no is.
San サン 省三界 n. The three worlds, or region of the Buddhists: yokukai 欲界, region of desire; shikikai 西界, region of form; mushikikai 無色界, the region without forms or desire.
San サン 省山岳 (yama mine) n. A high mountain, a mountain peak: — no on, kindness as great as a mountain.
San サン 省計 n. Learning arithmetic, mathematical study, or exercises: — wo suru, to learn arithmetic.
San サン 省三界 n. The first three days of the new year, given up to complimentary visiting.
San サン 参経 Conviction of sin, repentance: — suru, to confess one's sins; kami ni tsumi wo —, to confess one's sins to God.
San サン 参経 (hana wo chiru) n. Scattering flowers about as Bud. priests do when saying mass (hōjō) in imitation of the falling of lotus leaves in Gokuraku.
SANGE サンゲン 三元 n. The first of the three times,—day, month and year, i.e. new year's day, or gaijitsu.

SANGE サンゲン 三弦 n. The three-stringed instrument, i.e. guitar, or samisen.

SANGI サンギ 参議 n. The privy council, or council of state,—abolished in Dec., 1885.

SANGI サンギ 算木 n. Sticks used in divining, or in calculating: — wo narabera.

SANGUMI サンジノ 寄付 (ko wo umu nochi) After parturition: — no yamai.

SANGO サンゴ 珊瑚 n. Coral. The three countries of India, China and Japan.

SANKAI サンケイ 参官 (miya ni mōderu) n. Visiting a miya for worship, especially to Daijinjū.

SANGU サンゲン 三軍 n. A great army.

SANGWATU サンゲツワ 三月 n. The third month.

SANGYO サンゲフト 産業 n. Occupation, business, livelihood, property, inheritance.

SANKO サンコ 三井 n. The son of a noble who has not yet received his official title from the Emperor.

SANKO サンコ 三・十五世産経 n. Three persons in one substance, the Trinity: — no kami, the divine God.

SANIN サンイン 山陰 (yama no kage) The northern or shady side of a mountain.

SANIN-Dō サンイン道 山陰道 n. A general name for the provinces on the northern coast of Nippon, as Tamba, Tango, Tajima, Inaba, Kiiho, Izumo, Iwami, Oku.

SANWA サンハ n. An open place where the kami was worshiped.

SANKO サンコ 三尺 n. A belt of three feet long, made of a piece of common muslin passing around once, worn by low people.

SANZÅ サンツザ 山寺 (yamadera) n. A Buddhist temple on a mountain.

SARU サル or サンザル サンザル 飲 (chiru) i.v. or i.v. To scatter; to disperse, disperse.

SANU サンウ or サンヌ サンヌ 狼 (nuru) t.v. To come, to go: tadaima sanjimashita, I have just come; Tōkyō ye sanjita, has gone to Tōkyō.

SYN. YUKI, KURU.

SANJI-En サンジ井 参事院 n. Formerly the privy council in the daijokuan.

SANJI サンジー Same as sajiki.

SANZÅ サンツザ 山人 (yamamoto) n. A fabulously being who lives amongst the mountains, same as shomin; a hermit; a mountaineer.

SANZÅ サンツザ 女 n. A lying-in-woman, a woman in child-bed, = sampu.

SANZÅ サンツザ 山 (yama no u) On the mountain, top of the mountain.

SANZÅ サンツザ 三種 — no jink, the three Imperial jewels,—the mirror, the sword and signet.

SANZÅ サンツザ 三從 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 uchi.

SANZÅ サンツザ 三十 Thirty: — san, thirty; — san ten, the thirty-three heavens or spheres of the Buddhists.

SANJUTSU サンジュツ算術 n. The science of arithmetic = sampo.

SANZA サンザ 山家 n. A house amongst the mountains: — no wazainin.

SAN-NA サンナ 山下 (yama no shita) Below, or at the foot of a mountain.

SANZÅ サンザ カル サン川 (yama u) n. Mountain and sea: — no chimimi, delicacies from both mountain and ocean.

SANZÅ サンザ カル サン角 n. Three corners, three angles, a triangle: — hō, trigonometry.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 山間 (yama no aida) Amidst or between the mountains.

SANZÅ サンザ カル サン韓 n. Corea, so called because it was formerly divided into three states. SYN. CHOSEN.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 参詣 (mōzuru) Going to a temple for worship: — suru.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 算計 n. Calculation, reckoning, computation: — suru, to calculate.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 山砲 (yama-ki, coll.) n. Fond of speculating in commercial ventures: — no aru hito, a person fond of speculating.

SYN. YAMA-GOREI.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 参り The going to, and residence in, Tōkyō of a daijirō for a certain portion of his time.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 山吹米 n. Sarsaparilla, Smilax pseudo-china.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三銃 n. A small brass instrument with three prongs on each end, held by some Buddhist priests in praying.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 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: — nisouru, to use as a reference.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三公 n. Formerly the three highest ministers of that Mikado, viz., dairō-daijin, sadaijin, and vōtaijin.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 参り To visit, come (only in epist.), as: otte — itasu beku soro, I will come by and by.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三光 (mitsu no hikari) The three luminaries, viz., sun, moon, and stars: — chō, a species of phasian.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三光鳥 n. The name of a bird, whose cry is supposed to resemble the sound of "tsuki, hi hoshi."

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三谷 (yama tani) Mountains and valleys.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三酸 Oxidation: — suru, oxidize; — bidan, oxide.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三料 n. Midwifery, obstetrics: — no isa, an accoucheur.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三会 (mairi au) — suru, to come and meet together, to assemble.

SANZÅ サンザ カル 三飲食 (atsumari wo chirasu) — suru, to dismiss an assembly.
サンキョウ サンケウ 三教 n. (mitsu no osigie) n. 
The three religions, viz., Shintōism, Buddhism, and Confucianism: — itchi.

サンキョウ サンキョウ 山嵐 (yama-zumai) Dwelling among the mountains.

サンヒヨウ サンヒヨウ 三曲 n. The three musical instruments, viz., drum, guitar, and flute.

サンヒヨウ サンヒヨウ 三振 n. The three great powers, heaven, earth, and man, i.e. sansai.

サンライ サンライ 參採 — suru, to go to court, 
サンライ サンライ to be presented to the Emperor: — shite tenshi ni mumiyuru.

サンナノ サンナノ 三男 n. The third son.

サンヌリ サンヌリ 去 (mairi iru) — suru, to come.

サンモ サンモ 然耳 adv. So, so much, such: — kurushikou no nai, not so painful; — midokoro nashi, nothing much to see, nothing worth looking at.

サンバ サンバ 加 (miyadaru) — suru, scattered in disorder, dispersed.

サンリ サンリ 三里 n. The space just below the head of the tituba, a good place for applying the moxa!

サンル サンル 山林 (yama hayashi) n. Mountain forest, forestry: — gaku, the science of forestry; — gakkou, forestry college.

サンノ サンノ 山岳 (yama michi) n. A mountain road.

サンノ サンノ 山岳 (yama michi) n. The exhaustion or weakness which follows parturition.

サンノ サンノ 参観 (mairi komoru) — suru, visiting and remaining in a temple a whole night or some days for special prayer for some blessing.

サンノ サンノ 参観 (mairi komoru) — suru, visiting and remaining in a temple a whole night or some days for special prayer for some blessing.

サンノ サンノ 参観 (mairi komoru) — suru, visiting and remaining in a temple a whole night or some days for special prayer for some blessing.

サンノ サンノ 参観 (mairi komoru) — suru, visiting and remaining in a temple a whole night or some days for special prayer for some blessing.

サンード サンード 三度 n. Drinking sake nine times in the marriage ceremony: — no sakuzuki wo suru, to perform the marriage ceremony.

サンセイ サンセイ 三牲 n. The three animals most esteemed by the Chinese for food, viz., the ox, sheep and pig.

サンセイ サンセイ 歌歎 n. A heretical sage.
SANTA サンタ 山野 n. Mountain and moor.
SANYAKU サンヤク 三役 n. The three chief wrestlers on each side—east and west.
SANYAKU サンヤク 山腹 n. The same as yamaimo.
SANTETSU サンテツ 御参 赤宮 Coming to see, or visit: — suru, to make a visit.
SANTOU サントウ 参上 (azu-suku) — suru, to take part, to participate in: sei-ji — suru.
SANTO サント 卓上 n. Account, calculation, reckoning: — suru, to calculate.
SANTÔ サント 大福山・山陽 d. The general name for provinces lying on or near the inland sea, viz., Harima, Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchi, Bingo, Aki, Suaō, Nagato.
SANZAI サンツ采 adv. (coll.) i.q. sanzan.
SANZAI サンツ采花 花費, expenditure: — ka, a spendingthrift.
SAN-LEI サンレイ 山陵 (coll.) A superlative, generally used in a bad sense; very much, a great deal: — na koto, a bad affair; — waraku naru, to become exceeding bad; — ni mono-shiru; — taberu.
SANZASHI サンツ采山奇子 n. The Crataegus cuneata.
SANSEI サンセイ 三代 n. The three worlds, or states of existence—past, present, and future.
SANEI サンエイ 尊先 — suru, to commence a life of meditation by entering the Zenshu sect of Buddhists.
SANEI サンエイ 信先 (unu-mae) Before parturition.
SANZAN サンサンi 山山 (coll.) The title of a famous book on hercology, by whose one's condition in a previous state of existence as well as in the present and future was ascertained (Budd.).
SANZOBITI サンツ伯敷 相宿 adv. Three times as much, = sambai.
SANZOKU サンツ科 科 The three families, viz., those on the father's side, mother's side, and wife's side.
SANZÔKE サンツ科 山転 (yama dorobō) A mountain robber, bandit, brigand.
SANZOKU-NO-KARASHI サンツ科ノカリス 三足之鳥 n. A three-legged crow, supposed to live in the sun.
SANZOGWA サンツ和三塁川川 n. The river which the souls of the dead cross in going to Hades; the river Styx.
SANZUI サンツ尾 三水 n. The radical, —, for water written at the side of a character.
SAO サオ 棒 n. A pole; also used in counting things carried by a pole, as: tausu hito so, one load of bureau.
SAOAGE サオアゲ n. A forked stick or post for supporting a cross pole.
SAOBI サオビ 板鹿 n. A bamboo pole used for hanging clothes on.
SAOHARA サオハラ 長鹿 n. A male deer, a buck.
SAOTOME サオトメ 插秧女 n. A girl who plants young rice shoots.
SATORI サトリ 増Explicit n. A boatman who pushes with a pole.
SAFARI サファリ adv. (coll.) Clear, clean, free from any defilement or defect; quite, fully, entirely; — ga — shita, the spirits are quite relieved; — byōki ga mada — to sen, not entirely recovered from sickness; — to shita tenki, a clear day; — shirimenas, I am entirely ignorant of it; — shita hito, a frank, sincere person, without concealment.
SYDE サイド, HAIKIRI.
SAFKE サフケイ 山岳戦役 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 gozarimas, I am sorry to have your pleasure spoiled.
SARA サラ 碧 n. A plate, saucer, dish: hito no —, the kneepan.
SARA サラ 新 adj. New, fresh: — yu, fresh boiled water; — i, a new house; furu yoi wa — ga yoi, the new is better than the old; — no kimono, new clothes.
SARABA サラバ (cont. of sa, and arab) adv. If so, well then, after that, (in a narration).
SARABAI-AU サラバ人 adv. I.e. Emaciated, to become lean: yase-saraban.
SARABATOZE サラバトツ conj. Although it be so, nevertheless, however.
SARACHI サラチ n. The ruins, or empty place once occupied by a building.
SARAI-DASHI-SU サラヘダン t.v. To scrape out, scoop out, to remove by dredging.
SARAI サラヘ n. A review, revision of a book or lesson.
SARAI-HU サラヘル 流 t.v. To clean out or deepen by scooping or dredging, as a well or the channel of a stream: ido wo —, to clean out a well; kawa wo sarate fukaku suru, to deepen a river by dredging.
SARAI-HU サラヘル t.v. To study, con over, to go over again and again, as a lesson; hon wo —, to peruse a book.
SARAI-KOMI-MU サラヘコム t.v. To scrape into, to fill in by scraping or dredging, cast into.
SARAI サライ 梱 n. A rake.
SYEH KUMADE.
SARAI-AU サラエ amore t.v. To seize or take by violence or without right; to abduct, to steal, kidnap a child: ko wo —, to kidnap a child; woshi ga akago wo —.
SYEH EBAN, KASUMEBU.
SARAI-AU サラエ amore t.v. To dredge, to deepen or clean out by dredging or scraping: kawa wo —, to dredge a river: ido wo —, to dredge and clean out a well.
SARAI-AU サラエ amore 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.
SARAIKON サライコン 再来年 n. Year after next.
SARAKEDASHI-SU サラクダス t.v. (coll.) To haul
SAR

out confusedly and carelessly: kodomo ga tanu no kimono wo — , the child has pulled the clothes out of the bureau.
Sarami-ku サラメキ i.v. To appear new; to be rough, coarse, unpolished.
Saranari サラナリ 更出 adv. Of course, needless, unnecessary: tu mo — , needless to speak of it.
Syn. mochiron.
Saranu サラヌ (comp. of sa and aramu) Not so: — daini kawashiki mono wo — , I am sad enough without that; — tei, appearing as if nothing was the matter, feigning 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; — ono iri kuru.
Sarasa サラサ 紋布 n. Calico, chintz.
Sarasa-sara サラサラ 更更 adv. Entirely, wholly, positively, absolutely, quite: — oboe no mai koto wo niki-ageta, he declared positively he knew no reason for it.
Syn. sonto.
Sarara to サラサラ adv. (coll.) Like the sound, or in the manner, of rolling balls or pebbles between the hands; with a slapping, rattling, or rustling noise: amado no aki oto — kikoyu, heard the rattling sound of opening the outside doors; juzu wo — momo, to roll the rosary in the hands with a rattling noise.
Sarashi サラシ 襤布 n. White or bleached muslin.
Sarashii-su サラシ話 t.v. To expose to the sun or weather, to air, to expose to public view, to bleach, to sun: — ni — , to sun; — jahi wo — , to be put to shame, be disgraced; — kubi wo — , to expose the head of a criminal; — bone wo — , to leave a dead body exposed without burial; — kone wo — , to bleach rice by washing.
Sarashime-ru サラシめる (caust. of saru) To cause to leave or depart, to send away.
Sarawase-ru サラワレル (pass. of sarafi) To be seized or taken.
Sarazu サラズ (comp. sa, arazu) conj. It is not so: sarazuba, if it be not so.
Sare-ru サレル去 (pot. of sari) Can leave, can depart.
Sare-ru サレル Coll. cont. of serare-ru.
Sare-ru サレル滑 i.v. To be exposed or bleached in the sun: sare-kobe, a skull left bleaching on the ground.
Sareba サレバ (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. shikashinagara, shikaredomo, keredomo.
Sarekōu サレカラウ i.v. shari-kōbe.
Sarai-ru サレル 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; — nichie wo — , to leave the right way; — ima wo suru koto ja nen, it was ten years ago; — tsuna wo — , to divorce or put away a wife; — itami ga satta, the pain has gone; — aku wo — , to remove dirt, suru mono wa kibi ni utoshi (prov.), the absent daily becomes more distant; — asa-sarebu, in the morning or when the morning comes; — haru sari-kureba, when the spring comes.
Sarigatai-ki-ku-shi サリガタイ雑去 adj. Impossible to leave, hard to abandon or get rid of: sarigataki yōi, business which one cannot leave.
Sarigenai-ki-ku サリゲナイ 無雑去 adj. Not appearing as if it were so, not having such an appearance, in an unconcerned manner.
Sarudō サルド去行 n. A bill of divorce, annulment.
Sarinashi サリナシ n. Past, gone, departed, deceased: — toshi, the year or years that are past; — hito, the deceased person.
Syn. sanbe, sounishi.
Sarinbe-keki サリンべけき然 (comp. of sa, aru, and bekki) 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, aru, and tomo) conj. Even if it be so, but still, however, nevertheless.
Saritote サリトテ (comp. of sa, aru, and to-te) conj. But still, nevertheless, however.
Saritakku サリタク 作形 n. (coll.) Services, assistance, exertions: kono zu ni yorite tsubō yoku — suru, accommodate it to this plan.
Syn. shisen.
Saru サル猿 n. A monkey, ape: — no toki, four o'clock p.m.; — no kata, the south-west; — no ki karara ochiru (prov.), even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree.
Sarui サル然 (comp. of sa, and aru) adj. 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; — sarukoto, which is so, usual or ordinary course of things; — ni yote, in account of its being so, therefore; — nite riru, although it was so, still, nevertheless; — yōshi naredomo, although he was such a brave man; — koro, on a certain time.
Syn. ARU.
ARASUWA  サルピア n.  Sage plant.
ARASU  サルポウ  朗光 n.  The name of a bivalve shell.
ARASHIYAKU サラサカ 演楽 n.  A kind of operatic performance, farce, comedy.
ARASHIKOKU-RI サルガレイ役技 adv. Tricky, artful, cunning, clever, or smart in trifling way.
Syn. SARUKIKō.

ARASUO サルギ 識木 n. (lit. a monkey-post) The posts to which a horse is tied in a stable.
ARASU-GUSUWA サルグツフ 猿楽 n. (lit. a monkey bit) A gag:  — wo hameru, to gag.
ARASUKI サルヒキ n.  A person who leads a monkey about to show off his tricks, i.e. sarumakashi.
ARASHIYODO NO サルホドニ 去程 (comp. of sa, aru, and hodo no) 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.

ARASUZE サルゲ智 智慧 n.  Monkey-wisdom,— cunning, trickish; artfulness, knavery.
ARASUKA サルカ n. A parrot, i.q. *omu.
ARASUKO サルコ 子 n.  Monkey coat,—a wadded coat with sleeves, worn outside of the other clothes in cold weather.
ARASHIKO サルコロ去切 adv. Some time ago, some time since, before.  
Syn. SENDATTE.

ARASUMATSUBUE サルマブプエ n.  A hunter's horn, or a horn used for calling.
ARASUMASHI サルマシ狸 鬚 n.  One who leads a monkey about to show his tricks for a livelihood.

ARASUMONO サルモノ 然物 Such a person as was mentioned, a celebrated person, a person of consequence.

ARASUNASHI サルナシ n.  A species of hawthorn. setimidia arguta.
ARASHIYUKI-KE サルユキケ 赤木 n.  Monkey's stool,—a kind of large fungus growing from decayed trees.

ARASHIRIKO サルリコvä 獺利ロ n.  Artful, cunning, trickish.  
Syn. SARUCHIKO.

ARASHIBURI サルスベリ 紫蔽樹 n.  The monkey-slipper, erape myrtle,—the Lagerstramia indica.  
Syn. HIYAKUSHIKO.

ARASHIBURI-BRA サラブリバイラ n.  A species of sarsaparilla, Smilax china.  

ARASHI ササラ 竹鼠 n.  A kind of small bamboo rat.

ARASHI SAWA n. Same as sake, used only by women.

ARASHI SAWA  ササラメ n. A slight rain.

ARASHI SAWA  ササラチノ竹筒 n. A vessel for carrying sake, make of a section of bamboo.

ARASHI-SU  ササラル支 t.v. To obstruct, hinder, impede, to stop, check, prevent, restrain, intercept; to ward off, as a blow; to uphold, sustain, support, preserve: michi wo —, to obstruct a road; hito sae mo sasaezu, did not once check (the enemy); kuni wo —, to preserve the country.

Syn. SAEQIRE, SAMATAKE.

ARASHI YAKU ササラデ n. A thicket of bamboo grass.

ARASHI YAKU ササラダえ小蟹 n. A spider:  — no to.

ARASHI YAKU-RI ササラデル t.v. To slice, or cut fine.

ARASHI YAKU-RI ササラジ 褲 (cont. of sashi, and agetu) t.v. To present to a superior, to offer up, to hold up and carry with both hands: kami ni niki wo —, to make an offering of wine to the kami; mitsugi wo —, to offer tribute; miteru wo — gotoishi (prov.).

Syn. TATEMATSUBU.

ARASHI YAKU ササラ色 角蚤 n. A long bean, Dolichos umbellatus.

ARASEMONO ササラモノ n. An offering to the kami:  — a present to a superior.

ARASHI YAKU ササラ高 The wren, i.q. misosazai.

ARASHI YAKU ササラ細 鬚 n. Braid used for edging:  — wo toru, to edge with braid.


ARASHI YAKU ササラ高穂 adj. Small, little, diminutive, few, fine, trifling, trivial:  — naru shina, a little thing;  — wo kanara, a little body.

Syn. CHISHA, KOMAKA, WAZUKA.

ARASUKE-RI ササラクリ 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 hangnail.

ARASAMAKURA ササラマクラ n. Sleeping on the grass, i.q. kusamakura.

ARASAMOTO ササラメト 手語 n. Talking in a whisper or low voice, whispering.

Syn. SASAKI.

ARASAMERI-RI ササラメタ手語 i.v. To talk in a low voice, to whisper.  
Syn. SASAKU.

ARASAMOKA ササラホ小竹葉 n. A name given to sake, or Japanese ardent spirits.

ARASAMA ササラ竹葉 n. A brush made of split bamboo.

ARASAMAGATA ササラタ印 華布 n. Calico.

Syn. SARAZA.

ARASAMARU-RCO ササラエコトコ 陰籬 n. The moor.

ARASAMARU-MIZU ササラミズ n. A puddle of water.

ARASAMARU-MIZU ササラマツドリ 便着 n. The shrike or butcher-bird, i.q. mozu.

ARASAMI-RI ササラ思被刺 (pass. and pot. of sashi) To be stuck, stabbed.

ARASAMADO ササラマドウ (same as rindo) Common gentian.

ARASAMERE-RI ササラメル支 (caust. of sasu) To cause another to stick, etc.

ARASAMERE-RI ササラル支 i.v. To be obstructed, hindered, impeded, interrupted, stopped: michi ni —, to be obstructed in the way; yubi ni keya wo shite tenwarai ni —, to be hindered in learning to write by a hurt on the finger; kagyo ni —, hindered in one's business.

Syn. SARAWU, SAMATAGA, SASHIAI.
Sasawara ササハラ n. A moor overgrown with bamboo grass.

Syn. JAMA, KOSHI, SAMATAGE, SAWARI, SASHI.
Sasaya ササヤ 高 小 adj. Small, little, fine, few, trivial: — naru, id.

Syn. CHIBAI, KOMAKA, WAZURA.
Sasayaki,-ku ササヤ ク 密 等 i.v. To whisper, to talk in a low voice: futari de nani ka sasayatte otta, what are they whispering about?

Syn. SASUKU.
Sase,-ru サセ ろ 合 合 等 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 sasagu ga yoi, it would be better to let others do it, than do it yourself; fukó no ka wo oya ni nangi wo sasagu, a disobedient child brings sorrow to his parents; wakakushi ni mo sasnasare, let me also do it.

Sasemono サセンモノ 東等 n. The Artemisia or mugwort, of which moxa is made.

Syn. YOMOGI.
Sasen サセン 左等 Degradation and banishment from the court or capital: — suru.

Syn. RUKAI.
Sasen サセ cont. of so and suru, used always with a neg.) Not so much: — yamai de wa nai, not such a very severe disease; — kego mo nai.

Sashi サシ 姫 n. A maggot.
Sashi サシ n. A case, covering or sheath into which things are thrust for keeping: kiseru, the case for holding a pipe; jō-sashi, a letter case.

Sashi サシ 尺 n. A foot measure: naga-sashi, a cloth measure; — de sau, to measure with a foot measure. Syn. MONOSASHI.

Sashi サシ 索子 n. The string used for stringing cash.
Sashi サシ 竿筒 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.

Sashio サシオ 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.

Sashi-su サシスする, dist. 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; kaeri 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 put a bird with bird-lime; to wo — , to bolt a door; takari wo — to lift a heavy stone on the hand above the head; shio ga — , the tide rises; nuno wo — , to quilt muslin; tatami
SASHI-DE-OCHI サシデオチ差出口 n. Interrupting others by putting in a word: — wo suru, to interrupt by speaking.

SASHIDO-MONO サシドモノ n. One who puts himself forward where he is not welcome; an intruder, a forward person.

SASHI-GAMI サシガミ指経 n. A summons or written order to appear before a magistrate,= yobi-dashi-ji.

SASHI-GAN サシガーン捺 n. A carpenter's metal square; bargain money.

SASHI-GASA サシガサ拿 n. An umbrella.

SASHI-GUMI-MU サシグムイ夫 i.v. The eyes filling suddenly with tears: namida ga —.

SASHI-HIGUSHI サシヒギッシュ刺飾 n. A comb worn in the hair for ornament.

SASHI-USA サシスガラ刺繍 n. Medicine for dropping into the eye, or sore.

SASHI-HASAMI-MU サシハサマ呑 t.v. To stick or place between two things, to hold, to hide in the bosom, harbor, cherish: ikon wo —, to harbor malice.

SASHI-HINIKI サシヒニキ n. Effect, agency, influence.


SASHI-HIRAE-RU サシヒラエ差掛 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-HIKI サシヒキ差引 n. Ebb and flow, or rise and fall (as of the tide): kanjô wo —, deducting from or adding to an account money previously advanced or received, or to balance an account by adding or deducting previous transactions: sakigashi de kyûkin wo — ni suru.

SASHI-JEI サシジェ刺智 n. A lesson or trick which one has learned from another.

SASHI-KAKARU サシカル差掛 t.v. To be near to, on the eve of, approaching to be imminent, impending: haru ni —, to be near spring; gannjitsu ni sashikakatte tabi ye tautorenu, as new year's day is just at hand I cannot set out on the journey; sashikakata yôji, business that suddenly demands attention.

SASHI-KAWE サシカケ差掛 n. An extension built to a house: — wo suru, to build an extension.

SASHI-KAMARE サシカマレ差掛 n. Concern, importance, moment, matter: watakushi ni — wo nai, it is not a matter of any concern to me.

SASHI-KAMARE-RU サシカマレ差掛 t.v. Same as kamaeru.

SASHI-KURI サシクリ n. A branch without a root planted by sticking into the ground, a slip or graft.


SASHIKO サシコ刺着 n. A quilted coat.

SASHIKOMI サシコミ n. A cramp, convulsion.

SASHIKOMI-RU サシコミ刺退 t.v. To stick or thrust into; to have severe pain or cramp in the stomach, to be convulsed.

SASHI-KOROSHI-SU サシコロシ刺殺 t.v. To stab and kill.

SASHI-KO-SU サシコス刺殺 t.v. To come, to send, hand over, to pass by, leave undone, neglect.

SASHI-MANKE-RU サシマケ刺魔 t.v. To bewitch.

SASHI-MI サシミ切肉 n. Raw fish cut in thin slices and eaten with soy: — bōchô, a long slender knife for slicing fish.

SASHI-MIZU サシミ水宿 n. Water which flows into a well or pipe from the outside and defiles it.

SASHI-MO サシモ (comp. of sa, so, shi, euphonic, and no, even) adj. So, such a kind or degree (referring to something said or known before): — samui no wo onoimasen, I do not think it so very cold; — gô naru taihô sae, even such a daring general; — no 0zei mo, even such a large army.

Syn. sasudo, samo.

SASHI-MOGUSA サシモガサ艾 n. The Artemesia, from which the moxa is made.

SASHI-MONO サシモノ松物 n. Cabinet-ware, joinery.

SASHI-MONO サシモノ背雑 n. A small flag or banner borne upon the back.

SASHI-MONOSHI サシモノ削物師 n. A cabinet-maker, joiner.

SASHI-MOTORE サシモノ差縫 n. Embroglio, entanglement, complication, broil, dissension, contention.

SASHI-MUKAI-RU サシムカ差引 t.v. To be face to face; to live alone (spoken of two persons).


SASHINARE サシンナレ錆子 (chôshî) n. A pot with a long spout, used for warming sake.

SASHINAWA サシンナ瓦差縫 n. The cord with which criminals are bound.

Syn. imashime-nawa, haya-nawa.

SASHI-NINAI-AU サシニナフ差寄 t.v. To carry on the shoulder between two.

SASHINRI サシヌ刺貫 n. A kind of long trousers formerly worn by nobles.

SASHI-OKI-RU サシオキ差置 t.v. To let be, let rest, to leave, quit, forbear, to set aside; sono nama ni —, to let it be as it is.

SASHI-OKURI-RU サシオタル差送 t.v. To send.

SASHI-OSAE-RU サシオサエ差押 t.v. To restrain, hold back, check the doing of anything, hinder.

SASHI-SEMAIRI-RU サシセマー差迫 i.v. To be in extremity, or utmost degree of suffering, difficulty or violence: bimbô ni —, reduced to the last straits by poverty; ikari ni sashihime-matte chôchaku suru, to be carried away by anger and heat another; shintai —, advance or retreat was cut off.

SASHI-SHIO サシシオ刺潮 n. The rising tide.
Sashitaru サシタール 去去 adj. (coll.) Special, particular, important: — koto mo nai, nothing of any special importance; — yō mo nai, no business of special importance.
Sashite サシテ 指す adv. Particularly, especially: — kawaru koto mo nai, there is no change worth mentioning.

Syn. koto ni.
Sashiti-TOME, -RU サシスカール 欠乏 t.v. To stop, forbid, to intercept, obstruct, check.
Sashiti-TÔSHI, -SU サシトホス 阻碍 t.v. To pierce through, transmit, to run through with any pointed instrument.
Sashiti-TSUKE サシツカ- n. Hindrance, obstruction, interruption, impediment, engagement, embarrassment, difficulty or objection: — ga atte yukarem sen, as I have an engagement I cannot go; kurashi ni — wa nai, not embarrased in circumstances, or in want of daily necessaries.

Syn. koshō, tomodōri, sasawari.
Sashiti-TSUKE, -RU サシツクール 欠乏 i.v. To be hindered, interrupted, embarrassed, obstructed: — kane ni —, to be short of or in want of money.
Sashiti-TSUKE, -SU サシツクール 欠乏 t.v. To thrust against, push against.
Sashiti-TSUKE, -RU サシツクール 欠乏 i.v. To come to extremity, to be cornered.
Sashiti-TSUME-SASHITSUME サシツメ adv. — iru, to shoot with the bow rapidly or in quick succession = hiki-tsume.
Sashiti-WATASHI サシワタシ 停留 n. The distance across, distance in a straight line, diameter: — kawa no — wa han-michi, the river was half a mile across.
Sashiti-YAME, -RU サシヤメール 欠乏 i.v. To stop doing anything, abstain from.
Sashiye サシエ n. Pictures in books.
Sashizio サシゾール 植添 n. The small sword worn with the long one.
Sashizu サシツール 植添 n. Command, order, instruction, direction: — wo suru; — wo uk eru.

Syn. sara, shiki, gei, mei, rel.
Sashitsume サシツメール 欠乏 adv. After all, in the end, squarely.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to examine, scrutinize, compare, — as a public document.

Syn. gimi suru.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
Sashō サシオ 置き — suru, to cancel, annul, abolish: han no kinatsusu wo — suru, to cancel the paper money issued by the han; — hō, a law canceling paper money.

Syn. sukoshi, wazuka.
SASUKE-n. A concubine, mistress; a shampooer.

SASUKE, -ru たすけ t.v. To rub, to stroke, or feel with the hand, to chafe: senaka wo — , to rub the back. Syn. KOSUKE, NADERE, MOMO.

SATSU たす n. (Heb.) Satan, the devil, adversary.

SATE サテ n. (cont. of shika or sya, so, and atte) It being so, so then (used in resuming a narrative, or commencing a new subject).

SATE-KOJO. サテコジョ Exclam. of admiration, salutation. So indeed! just so! (referring to something before): — yuki ga futta, so, it has snowed! Syn. HATASHITE.

SATE-MATA サテマタ adv. Again,—used in resuming another subject.

SATEMO サテモ Exclam. of admiration, surprise,—used also in resuming a narrative that has been interrupted: — arigatsu ya.

SATEMO-SATEMO サテモサテモ Exclam. the same as satemo.

SATEN サテ'n. A tea-house, restaurant. Syn. CHAMASHI.

SATE-SATE サテサテ Exclam. of admiration or surprise: — kanashiki koto de aru.

SATE-VA サテバ exclam. So then! if so then.

SATU サト 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.

SATO サト n. Distinction, discrimination: mono wo tamou ni — ari. Syn. SHAKETSU.

SATU サト糖砂糖 n. Sugar: kuro-zato, brown sugar; shiro-zato, white sugar.

SATU サト adv. Same as satoku.

SATO-BANARE サトバナレ野蠻 n. The country remote from a city or village; wilderness, backwoods.

SATOBI サトビ adj. Rustic, clownish, not stylish or elegant: — taru muri; — o, a clown.

SATOBI-KOTONO サトビコトノ俗語 n. The common colloquial language; country language.

SAYO サヨ adv. The way; on the one hand; on the other: — yamatoite, on the one hand; — urai ore, on the other.

SATOKU サトク adv. Same as sayo.

SATO-KUNI サトクニ n. The story of the Otake.

SATOKO サトコ n. A rustic, a peasant, a laborer.

SATOKO-KOBO サトコレ本 n. A rustic's companion, a rustic's book.

SATOKO-NAGASE サトコンナガセ n. A rustic's comrade.

SATOKU サトク adv. Same as sayo.

SATO-NAI サトナイ adj. Remote from a town or inhabited place.

SATOGAHI サトガヘり里歸 n. The first return visit of a bride to her home.

SATOBIGAI サトビガヤ adj. Remote from a town or inhabited place.

SATOGABASU サトガハウス n. The crow that frequents towns, common crow.

SATOGO サトゴ里見 n. A child sent away from home to be brought up.

SATOKA サトカ n. The wife's family or relations.

SATOKIBI サトキ比み然 n. The sorghum, or sugar-cane.

SATOMICHI サトモチ糖砂糖 n. A kind of sweet cake or pastry.

SATONAGE サトンヌレ adv. To be tamed, domesticated,—of a wild animal.

SATOHE サトヘ n. Intelligence, perception, discernment, understanding of the truth or nature of anything, knowledge, enlightenment: — ga hayaii, of quick discernment; — ga warui, slow to perceive; — wo hiraku, to enlighten the understanding.

SATOHE, -ku サトル 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; — wo ha-kanashi to — , to know that the world is evanescent.

SATSU サト adj. Same as satou.
Sawajiki サワジキ n. Marshy obj. 
it is called the "marshy" as it is often agitated.

Sawakaze サワカゼ n. Turbulent, agitated, impeded, obstructed, disturbed, or restless. It signifies the same as the "tumultuousness" which is used in a figurative sense.
SAYA サヤ 竿 n. Damask.
SAYA-DASHI-RI サヤダシレ 箸走 i.v. To fall or slip from the scabbard.
SAYAGI-RO 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 NA サヤカナ adv. Bright, clear, distinct, plain.
Syn. HAKKIRI, FUMYTÖ, AZAYAKA.
SAYAKA NI サヤカニ adv. Brightly, clearly, distinctly, plainly.
SAYAKEI-KU-SHI サヤケキ adj. Bright, clear, distinct, plain: —sora, clear sky.
SAYAKESA サヤケサ n. Clearness, brightness.
SAYAKU サヤク 鎖鍵 n. A key; the key or natural defenses of a country.
SAYAMAE サヤマエ 枝豆 n. String-beans.
SAYAMA サヤマ adv. The sound of the writing paper.
SAYASHI サヤシ n. An auction.
Syn. SERI.
SAYATSUKIDORI サヤツキドリ n. A kind of small bird.
SA-YO 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.
SA-TÖ サトウ 作用 Same as sako-yo.
SATOFUKU-RO サトフク夜深い n. Late in the night.
†SA-TOGOBOOMO サトゴボム n. Night clothes, i.e., yogi.
SAYOKU サヨク左翼 n. Left wing of an army.
SAYOMI サヨミ柴布 n. A coarse kind of hemp cloth.
SAYONAKA サヨナカ夜中 n. Midnight.
Syn. YACÜ, MAYORU.
SAYONARA サヨノラ interj. A salutation at parting,—farewell, good-bye.
Syn. SHIKARABA, O-SARABA.
SAYONARABABA サヨナララバ 巴 Same as sayınara
SATORI サトリ小細魚 n. A small fish, a species of Hemimarulius.
SAYU サユ白湯 n. Hot water used for drinking.
SAÚ サウ左右 n. Left and right, more or less. See also sa.
SASAI-DO ササイダウ蝶蛻 n. A labyrinth.
SAZAMUKI-RO サザメタ黴 i.v. To speak in a low voice, to whisper.
Syn. SARAYUKU.
SAZAMUKIGOTO サザメギトト n. Whispering.
SAZAN サザン adj. (cont. of san-san) Three times three: —ga ku, three times three are nine.
SAZANAMI サザラン米小波 n. Small waves, ripple.
SAZANKWA サザンクワ山茶花 n. The mountain tea-flower,—a species of Camellia.
SAZARAISHI, OR SAZAREISHI サザレシ 小石 n. Gravel, small pebbles.
Syn. JARI.
SAZARANAMI サザラナミ n. Same as sazanami.
SAZAYE, OR SASAI サザエ 蕾螺 n. A shell, a species of murex, or periwinkle.
SA-ZEN サゼン 作善 (zen wo nasu) n. Doing good, good works: —no mukui, the reward of good works (Bud).
SAZO サゾ 略 adv. (comp. of so, so and, so, emphatic) So or how much, such, very, indeed: sazo ureshikarö, how happy he must be! —samihikarö, you must be so very lonely; —kurö darö, she must be in great trouble; —itakarö, it must be so very painful.
Syn. SAMO.
SAZOTA サゾタ adv. Same as sazo.
SAZUKARI-RO サズカル夜 t.v. To receive from a superior; gotten, bestowed, imparted: ten yori sazukatta inochi, life received from heaven: oshi wo shiki shi yori sazukaru, receiving instruction from a teacher.
Syn. TUKERU, KÔMURU.
SAZUKUKE-RO サズクケル夜 t.v. To bestow, impart, give; to communicate, hand down,—only used of a superior: oshi, michi, hō, hiden nado wo —.
Syn. ATABERU, TAKU, TSUTABERU, DENJU SURI.
Se せ 部 n. A stream of water, channel, rapid, a swift-current; a shoal: fika-se, a deep channel: asa-se, a shallow stream.
Se せ 部 n. A land measure, —san-jippo or thirty tsubo: =1,080 sq. feet: to-se wu ittan, ten se make one tan.
Se せ 築 n. The back: —ga kagamu, back is bent.
Syn. SENARA.
Se せ 部 n. (cont. of se) The world, state of existence: kon se, this world; rai se, next world.
Syn. YO.
†Se せ 部 n. Elder brother.
Syn. ANI.
Se せ 氏 n. (hodokoshi) Conferring relief, bestowing, as in charity; gratuity, relief, charity.
Se せ 稜 (imp. of suru) Do: hayaku se-yo, do it quickly; so se, do so.
Syn. ITASE, NASARE.
†Se せ 夫 n. Husband: waga se, my husband.
†Se せ 窪 Narrow, small, —semaki: niwa mo se ni hana-aka-midaru, the garden appears small from the abundant growth of the flowers.
SEBA セバ Cont. of sureba, subj. mood of suru.
SEBAH, -RI セバシ aij. Same as semai.
SEBAKU, -RI セバク aij. Same as semai.
SEBEN セベン装 i.t.v. To make narrow, to reduce in extent or size; to contrast the dimensions of anything; to constrain, urge.
Syn. SEMAKU SURI, TESBERU.
SEBAMI セバミ役 n. The narrow part or place; narrowas—as of a river: michi no —, the narrow part of a road.
SEBI セび n. A pulley.
SEBIKO セビコ猿人 n. A dwarf, —chisago.
SEBIKI-RO セビキ aij. Same as seburu.
SEBONE セボノ背骨 n. The backbone, spine, vertebra.
Syn. SERIKOUL.
セイ サル, to punish or reduce rebels to obedience, subjugate, quell.

Syn. seibatsu suru.

セイ せい - suru, to punish; seibai shiki-moku,
criminal code; — ba, the place of punishment, execution ground; — mu, illegal punishment, or punishment of an innocent person; — keshu ryō —, punishing both parties for fighting.

Syn. KI BATSU.

SEIBATSU セイバツ スエイバツ 正法 n. Punishment of the rebellion or disobedience of a tributary by war: — suru, subjugate, punish, quell.

SEISO セイソ 高基 (toshi no kure) n. End of the year; also, a present made at the end of the year: — no shūgi, id.

Syn. SAIMATSU.

SEIBUN セイブン 精分 n. Strength, energy or vigor of body, stamina: — ga nuketa, lost his strength; — no tsuku kusuri, strengthening medicine. Syn. CHIKARA.

SEIBUN セイブン 精文 n. A written oath: — wo kaku.

SEIBUN セイブン 精文 n. Systematically written: — ritsu, written law, code of laws.

SEIBUN セイブン 精文 n. Constituent, a part.

SEIBUN セイブン 精文 生物 (ki mono) Living things; animate beings: — seibutsu-gaku, the doctrine of life, biology.

SEIKO セイコ 青高 (oki no naru) n. To be growing, increasing in size: — suru, to grow; — no nochi, after he has grown up.

Syn. SODACHI.

SEICHU セイチュ 青丘 Honest, upright, just, correct: — na hito, an upright man; — wo motte hito ni majirearu.

SEICHU セイチュ 青丘 n. Spermatozoa.

SEICHU セイチュ 青丘 誠忠 n. True loyalty, pure patriotism, or fidelity to a master: — no hito.

SEIKAI セイカイ 青空 (sakan ni naru) Prosperous, flourishing: — ni naru, to become prosperous.

SEIKAI セイカイ 青空 n. Pure and impure, clear or turbid, clear or foul; the purity: — on no —, pure or impure sounds of certain consonants.

SEIKAI セイカイ 青空 n. A lecture on political affairs: — enzetsu, id.; — ka, a political lecturer; — wo kinosuru.

SEIKAI セイカイ 青空 n. To put forth strength, to exert one’s self, to be diligent: — seidenshite shigoto wo suru, to work with all the might, or diligently.

SEIKAI セイカイ 青空 n. A square plot of ground divided into nine equal parts or squares, the produce of one of which belonged to government as tax.

SEIKAI セイカイ 青空 n. System, or form of government, the government.

SEIKAI セイカイ 青空 n. The laws or enactments of government, ordinances, constitutions.

SEIDÔ セイド 正堂 n. A temple to Confucius.

SEIDÔ セイド 正堂 青銅 (aoki akagane) n. Green copper, bronze. Syn. KARAKANE.

SEIKAI セイカイ 政府 n. The place where the council of state meets,—the council chamber; — the council of state itself, the government.

SEIKAI セイカイ 政府 n. A gentle or pleasant breeze, zephyr.

SEIKAI セイカイ 政府 n. Undress: — nite kuru, to come in undress,—not in uniform.

SEIGAKU セイガク 星鶴 n. Astronomy.

SEIKEN セイケン 制限 n. Restriction, limitation, limit: — wo tateru, to fix a limit; — risoku — hō, the law limiting the rate of interest.

SEIGOKU セイゴク 精骨 adv. To the utmost of one’s ability, the most that one can do; with all the might: — ichi ryō made kaima shō, 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? a sa karabankan made — issatsu no hon wo kaita, writing from morning to night one copy is all that I could do.

Syn. SEIYATTO, SEISAI.

SEIGOU セイ高 A species of Perch, Perea labrax japonicus.

SEI-GA セイガ 精々 n. A kind of silk stuff.

SEIGON セイゴン 正勧 n. An oath: — wo tateru, to take an oath.

Syn. CHIKAI, SEISHI.

SEIOWAN セイオ万 垂顧 n. A vow.

SEIYAN セイ延 正犯 n. (leg.) The principal in a crime.

SEIYEN セイ延 正眼 n. Picked or able-bodied soldiers.

SEIHYO セイホ 青実 (adoyaka shizuku) n. A state of peace, freedom from war, or disturbance; quiet, peaceful: tenka — nari.

SEISO セイソ 青紫 n. The way of making anything, the composition, recipe, formula: — kono kusuri ni ga shirenu, I don’t know how this medicine was made; — seishōko, a receipt-book.

SEISO セイソ 青紫 n. Law of nature, natural law.

SEISO セイソ 青紫 n. Prohibitory laws, law, ordinance.

Syn. OIKE, HATTO.

SEISO セイソ 正方 n. The west.


SEISHON セイホン 青本 n. To publish, make known.

SEI-SEI セイセイ 正二 (ebisu wo tairageru) n. Subduing the barbarians: — taishogun, general-in-chief of the Imperial army.

SEISHU セイスウ 青書 n. Bearing or bringing up a child, including feeding, clothing, instruction, etc.; growing, growth: — kodomo wo — suru, to bring up a child.

Syn. SODAI, SEIKAI.

SEISO セイソ 政事 (matsurigoto) n. The form of government, administration of public affairs, the affairs of government, political affairs: — gaku, political science.

SEISO セイソ 青磁 n. Green porcelain.

SEI-JI, OR SEIKAI セイキ 政治 (matsurigoto) Rule, government, administration of government.
Seiō セイヨ 逝け去れ。Leaving the world,
decese; — suru, to die (used of honorable persons).
Seiyo セイヨ 政務 (matsu-rigato to osui) Government and religion, church and state.
Seiyo セイヨ 正義 (tada-shiki oskite) True doctrine, orthodoxy.
Seiyo セイヨ 性急。Impetuous in temper,
hasty in disposition; impatient; — na hito.
Seiyo セイヨ 請求 n. (leg.) A claim,
demand; — suru, to claim.
Seiwa セイワ 姓名 n. Name, including the
given and surname; — chō, a catalogue
or list of names; go seiwai wa nan to mōshi
mo, what is your name?
Syn. NA, UJI.
Seiwa セイワ 生命 (inochi) n. Life.
Seiwa セイワ 明明 The name of one of the
24 solar terms into which the year is divided,
commencing with the third month (a.c.).
Seimin セイミン 増文 n. A writing confirmed
with an oath, written agreement sealed with
blood.
Seimun セイムン 國文 n. Confucian school;
— no oskite, the doctrines of the Confucianists.
Seimu セイム 政策 n. Official employment,
government business; — ga isagashite,
hurried with government business.
Seimaku セイマ 割腹 n. A vein, blood-
vessel, — jō-myaku.
Seimū セイム精妙 Exquisite, most excellent,
remarkably fine; — na saiku, exquisite
workmanship.
Seinenkai セイネンクイ 青年會 n. Young
men's association.
Sei-on セイオン 昇音 (kiyoki koe) n. The
pure sound of a consonant, opp. dakun.
Seihai セイハイ 生徒 (umaertau) Naturally, by
birth, inborn; — kashikiko mono, na-
aturally clever.
Seihan セイハン n. A species of Gentian,
Dracocephalum ruyschiana.
Seirai セイライ 生霊 (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 聖霊 (kiyoki nittama) n. The
Holy Spirit (chr.).
Seireki セイレキ 常暦 n. European almanac
or calendar.
Seiren セイレイン 清廉 Just, honest, fair,
equitable.
Seiri セイリ 住理 n. The laws of being or
mind, metaphysics; — gaku, id.; — gakusha,
a metaphysician.
Seirigaku セイリガク 生理学 n. Physiology.
セイタイ セイタイ 政体人 n. The system or constitution of government.

セイトウ セイトウ 生徒人 n. A tall man, giant.

セイテン セイテン 晴天 n. Clear weather, unclouded sky.

セイト 生徒 n. Scholar, pupil, cadet, student.

セイト セイト 聖徒人 n. (chr.) Saint.

セイリョ セイリョ 政党人 n. A political party.

セイロウ セイロウ 青銅人 n. A name given to copper cash, i.e. senkō.

セイロウ セイロウ 青銅 n. A barometer, also called seikoku.

セイマキ セイマキ 製剤 (kusuri wo koshiraeru) n. Manufacturing, or compounding medicines, pharmacy: - suru, to make medicines; - shi, a druggist, pharmacistist; - gaku, pharmacology; - yo, a laboratory.

セイマキ セイマキ 閑約 n. A promise confirmed with an oath: - suru, to promise with an oath.

セイマット セイマット 休士 adv. (coll.) With all one's might: - hatobu ni funa wo kōgi-tuketsu, drove the boat against the wharf with all his might.

Syn. seigiri.

セイエキ セイエキ 精液 n. The semen, sperm. Syn. sei insu.

セイヨウ セイヨウ 洋 n. Western countries, occident, European: - ja, European style.


セイゼ セイゼ 精精 adv. Again and again, over and over again, repeatedly, to the utmost, as far as possible: - hataraku, to sell as cheap as possible; - tanomimashita, I have asked him again and again.

Syn. kurejire.

セイザ セイザ 製造 n. Manufacture, preparation: - suru, to make, manufacture; - sho, a factory; - hō, mode of preparing or manufacturing.

Syn. koshiraeru, sei-suru.

セイゾウ セイゾウ 製造 n. The movements, order, or drill of an army: - wo suru.

セキ セキ 世事 (yo no koto) n. The world, its business, affairs, cares, etc.; civility, courtesy, politeness: - wo mendōgaru, to be tired of the world; - ni kashihoti hito, one who has a knowledge of the world; - ni utou, one unacquainted with the world; - wo iu, to talk courteously; - no yoi hito, an affable, courteous man.

Syn. aisō, seken.

セジン セジン 世人 (yo no hito) n. People, men, mankind: - miwa kane wo konnmu, everybody loves money.

セシジ セシジ 鞍肉 n. The flesh on the back of an animal.

セショウ セショウ 鞍上 n. The world, the material world, the globe.

Syn. yo, chikyū.

セケラ セケラ (pass. of seki) To be in a hurry; to be urgent; to be damned up; to be driven or forced back, kept back.

セケレ セケレ 合急 (caust. of seki) To hurry or urge another, to get another to hurry; to, to dam, obstruct the flow of water, keep back.

セカセカ セカセカ 急急 adv. (coll.) Impetuous, driving, pushing, hasty: ki no - shita hito, a person of an active, driving temper.

セカツキ セカツキ 風タク i.v. (coll.) To be impetuous, driving, or always in a hurry.

セケン セケン 世間 (yo no naka) n. The world—its people, pleasures, manners, etc., secular life, mundane: - no hito, mankind, people; - no kameru, to leave the world, to enter on a religious life; - ga savagashiku, the whole country is in an uproar; - ni oru, to live in the world, or in secular life; - itto, the whole world, all countries, - shiranu, ignorant of the world; - de hyōban suru, to be a public report; - wo haru, to make a false show, to put on a good appearance.

セケンテイ セケンテイ 世間 n. (coll.) The light or estimation in which anything is regarded by the world: sore de wa - ga waru, if you do so people will laugh at you.

セキ セキ n. (coll.) Room, occasion, reason: - waraku tu - wa nai, no room for finding fault; - oshinu - ga nai, no reason for regret.

セキ セキ 世 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 mōkeru, to arrange the seats; - wo tatsu, to rise up from one's seat; - ni tsuku, to take a seat, daimyō no kakushiki wa - de sodamaru, a daimyo's rank is determined by the seat on which he sits; - wo saru, leave or retire from an assembly.

セキ セキ 閣 (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.

セキ セキ 阪 n. Evening, night; - yō, the tenth part of a - gō: kon sek, this night; chō - , morning and evening.

Syn. yōbe.

セキ セキ 境 n. A dam, = micu-seki.

セキ セキ 世 n. A cough: - ga deru, to cough; - ga demasu ka, have you a cough?

セキ セキ 人 t.v. and i.v. To cough: seite neremase, could not sleep for coughing; seki wo - , to cough; tan wo sekidasu, to cough up phlegm; tan wo sekikuru, to hawk up phlegm.

セキ セキ 処 t.v. or i.v. To hurry, to make haste, to urge, drive; to be excited, to be in a hurry; shigoto wo sek, to hurry on work; michi wo - , to make haste in traveling; seite aruku, to walk in a hurry; shokumin wo - , to hurry up workmen.

Syn. ishō, haisoku suru, seki, unagasu, isogasem, hayabemu.

セキ セキ 涩 t.v. To stop a stream of
water by a bank of earth, to dam, keep back, restrain, prevent: kawar wo —, to dam up a river; namida wo seki-agun, could not restrain the tears.

SEKIATSU セキアツ怒怒 Accumulated wickedness, one wickedness added to another: — no ten-ni naga-re-gataashi.

SEKIBAKU セキバク寂暮 Lonely, solitary, retired.

Syn. SAISHIKI.

SEKBAN セキバン石版 n. The stone used for lithographing, a lithographic: — suri wo ye.

SEKBAN セキバン石盤 A slate.

SEKIBARAI セキバラ衣裳 n. Clearing the throat: — wo suru, to cough and clear the throat.

SEKIDOKU セキドク石墨 n. (min.) Graphite.

SEKIBUN セキブン墨分 — jutsu, integral calculi.

SEKICHU セキチ 手地 n. A foot of ground; the least bit of ground, or room: — wo amas- su, not a bit of room left.

SEKICHU セキチ石竹 n. The Pink, the name of a flower.

Syn. NADESHIKO.

SEKIDAN セキダ丹路 n. Sandals that have iron heels fastened to the sole, i.e. satia.

SEKIDAI セキダイ石傘 n. A stone for standing anything on, a flower-pot.

SEKIDAN セキダン 石篮 A stone step: — ichidan.

SEKIDO セキドオ赤道 n. The equator.

SEKIDOKU セキドク尺縦 n. A letter, epistle.

Syn. TSUGAMI.

SEKIFUDA セキフダ席札 n. The sign-board placed before the door of the hotel where a daimyo is stopping.

SEKIGAKU セキガク席書 n. Specimens of penmanship written by pupils for examination.

SEKIGAKU セキガク門學 n. Great learning, acquainted with many branches of learning, polythamy: — no hito, man of great learning.

SEKIHAN セキハン赤鉾 n. A kind of food made of red beans and rice, eaten on fete days.

SEKIHIRU セキヒル石崂 n. A stone monument or tablet, a grave-stone.

Syn. SEKIRÔ.

SEKIHITSU セキヒツ石揀 n. A slate pencil.

SEKIHITSU セキヒツ石彫 n. A stone seal.

SEKIREI, -REI セキレイ Illegal, t.v. To dam up a stream and conduct it into another channel: mizu wo hori ni seki-ireru, to dam up water and conduct it into a channel.

SEKII セキイ戸字 n. The part of a word or name.

SEKIJITSU セキジブ昔日 (mukashi no hi) n. Former times, past or ancient times, some days ago.

SEKIJÔ セキジョ 席上 In the room, or hall where a meeting, etc. is held; during, or in the meeting, or assembly.

SEKIJÔ セキジョ石轡 (ishi-wata) n. (min.) (lit. stone velvet) Asbestos.

Syn. HINZEZUMI NO KAWA.

SEKIJUN セキジュン席順 Order of sitting: — ni sakizuki wo maewa, to pass the wine-cup around in the order of the seats.

SEKIKASHI, -SU セキカハス 素反 t.v. To dam, or obstruct a stream and cause the water to set back.

SEKIKEN セキケン石鹸 (shabon) n. Soap.

SEKIKÔ セキコウ石灰 (ishikiri) n. A stone-cutter, stone-mason.

SEKIKOKU セキコク石竹 n. A species of orchid, Dendrobium moniliforme.

SEIKOKÔ, -SU セキコク木草 t.v. To be out of breath with haste, excited.

SEKIKÔMÔ, -SU セキコム模 t.v. To confine by damming up: — seki-ireru.

SEKIKWA セキクワ石火 n. A spark of fire struck from a stone.

SEKIKWA-SEKI セキクワ石火せき石 n. Calcite, calc-spar.

SEKIKWAN セキクワ石棺 n. A stone coffin, a sarcophagus.

SEIKYOKO セキヨチョ漁獲 n. — The positive electric or magnetic pole.

SEKIMEN セキメン赤面 n. Reddening of the face from shame or diffluence, blushing: — suru, to blush.

SEKISÔN セキソーン昔年 n. Former years, years gone by, ancient times.

Syn. MUKASHI.

SEKISÔN セキソーン禁念 (tsunoru omot) n. Accumulated cares, a mind full of cares, or gloom: — wo sanzuru, to dispel care.

SEKININ セキニン責任 n. Responsibility, obligation, duty, accountability: — wo aru hito, a person who has a duty to perform; — wo ou, to be responsible; — naikaku, a responsible cabinet.

Syn. SENE, NIHON.

SEKIREI セキレイ鶴鷲 A species of wagtail.

Syn. NISHI-TATARI.

SEKIRI セキリ赤痢 n. Dyentery; i.e. shakuri.

Syn. IMARI.

SEKIRIN セキリニン赤漿 n. Amorphous phosphorus.

SEKIRIN セキリニン赤漿 n. (med.) Stone in the bladder, urinary calculus.

SEKIRÔ セキレウ席雑 Lonely, solitary, retired.

Syn. SEKIBAKU.

SEKISAI セキサイáfico n. Sacrificing to Confucius; a festival in honor of Confucius.

SEKISÔNI セキセイ褐褐 adv. (coll.) Often, frequently, — inbi-tabi.

SEKISÔN セキソウ赤子 (akogo) n. An infant, newly-born child.

Syn. AKEMIRO.

SEKISHIN セキシン赤心 n. True, sincere, or pure heart: — de kami wo haisuru, to worship God with a pure heart,
Sem

Sekishitsu せきしせ 石室 (iwa muro) n. A rocky cave or cavern.
Syn. iwaya.
Sekisho せきしほ 素所 n. (same as seki) A barrier, pass: — yaburi, passing a barrier without a passport.
Sekishou せきしじょう 素場 n. A kind of flag; a species of Acorns.
Sekishoufuda せきしじょうふだ 素場札 n. A passport for passing a barrier.
Sekishoku せきしそく 赤色 (akai iro) n. Real color, kurenai.
Sekisho せきしせ 石子 n. A stalactite.
Sekiso せきしこ 石所 n. A letter, epistle.
Syn. tōgami.
Sekisun せきしん 素身 n. (foot or inch) The least bit: — wo tagayawu, not the least difference.
Sekitan せきたん 素炭 n. Coal, stone coal: — ki, coal gas; — ki, coal mine; — abura, coal oil.
Sekiseto せきせと 素証 n. Carbothenic acid: — su, n-sulfin of —.
Sekitate,ru せきたてる t.v. To hurry, hasten, quicken, urge, press: fume ga deru toke hito wo —.
Sekiten せきたてん 素顔 Same as sekihei.
Sekitō せきたてつ 石塔 n. A tombstone, monument over a grave, sekiki.
Sekimukero,ru せきもくろる t.v. To dam, bar, obstruct, hinder, or prevent the passing or flow of anything: kawa no mizu wo —, to dam up the water of a river; michi ni hito wo —, to stop people from passing through a road.
Sekitori せきたとり 素取 n. The champion or best of wrestlers.
Seki-sume,ru せきすめる t.v. To urge and vex, tease, or annoy.
Sekiutsu せきうつ 素出 n. Long continued melancholy, despondency, or gloom: — wo sumuru, to dispel a settled gloom.
Sekiyai せきやい 素英 n. Quartz, rock-crystal.
Syn. s-isu.
Sekiyen せきやえn 素眼 n. Rock-salt.
Sekitō せきたてつ 石塔 n. Evening or setting sun.
Syn. iu hi.
Sekiyu せきゆ 石油 n. Coal oil, kerosene, petroleum.
Sekizen せきぜん 素兼 n. Accumulation of virtuous deeds, growing in virtue: — no ie ni wa yakei ori (prov).
Sekizuki せきちくく 素倉 n. A stone image of a man, a stone idol.
Sekizoro せきちろ 素路 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 せきちずい 素uid n. The spinal marrow: — m, takes doraisis.
Sekkachi せっかち (coll.) An impetuous, hasty, impatient, driving person: — na hito.
Sekkai せっかい 素海 n. A kind of wooden paddle or oar.
SEPMAI, -KI-KU-SHI セマイ 貢 adj. Narrow, not wide or broad, of little extent, contracted, small: semai michi, a narrow road; — ie, a small house; — kokoro, narrow-minded; semaku suru, to narrow; semaku naru, to become narrow.

SEMAI せまい (the neg. fut. of suru) Will not do, will not be; i.e., sumai.

SEKARI, -RU セカリ 追 i.v. To close up with, to press upon, or approach near, urge, to crowd on; strained, confined, constrected; to be ill-used, persecuted: mune ga semaru, to have pain or constriction of chest, to be filled with emotion; hito ni —, to ill-use others; shin ni —, to be almost like the genuine article; toshii ga —, the year is coming to a close.

SEMASHI セマシ 貢 adj. See semai.

SEMBAI, or SEMMAX センマイ 専貴 Alone right to sell, monopony: — ken, i.; — menkyo, licensed alone to sell; a patent right; semmii takken sho.

SEMBAN セバン 千畝 (lit. a thousand myriads) adv. Exceedingly, very much, very many, — used only in expressing thanks: — katajikewai, exceedingly obliged; kiwoduki —, very sorry; gokoru —, many thanks for your trouble.

SEMBAN セバン 前戸 (mae no yo) Former or previous evening.

SEMBAN セバン 先番 n. The first in order, number one: wakasuki ga — do, I am the first.

SEMBATSU セバツ 戦伐 — suru, to make war upon and punish.

Syn. seibatsu.

SEMERE セメリ 前銃 n. A kind of cracknel made of rice.

SEMEN セメン 先鞭 (kajime no muchi) Getting ahead of another, forestalling: — wo tenkuru, to forestall, or get ahead of.

SEMBEN-BANKWA セベンバンクワ 千畳幕代 A thousand myriads, or, a great many ways, forms, or changes.

SEMETSU セメツ 銃別 n. A parting present: — suru, to give a farewell dinner.

Syn. hanamuke.

SEMBO センポ 先鋒 n. The van of an army.

Syn. sakan.

SEMUKI セムキ 背負い n. The Plethogyne totota.

SEM セ湄 背箱 n. A clasp or band, as for a fan, or umbrella.

SEM セ梅 攻 n. An attack, assault, a charge.

SEM セ梅 攻 n. Torture, ordeal, punishment, torture, blame, censure, obligatory work, duty, obligation, responsibility, liability: nizuteme, water torture, or ordeal; — wo ukern, to be tortured; jyokuro no —, the tortures of hell; yasume no —, duties of office; sake wa wate no — ni tora, I am not responsible for that; ryushin no —, disapproval of conscience; — wo nukeru, to shun responsibility; — wo maakore-wa, id.

SEM, -RU 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. tsusui.

SEM, -RU セム 攻 t.v. To torture, torment; to punish, to harass, vex, to persecute; scold, reprimand, to afflict, to treat with rigor, to press; teunibito wo semete hokujyo saneru, to torture a criminal and make him confess; kokoro 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; yok no waka no hito wo shiranai, taga arare waga wo semaru waga kokoro kuna, if one commits a crime, even if others do not know it, his own conscience torments him.

SEM-A-AGUMI, -RU セマアガム 攻撃 n. Huff, or to be tired, or disgusted with attacking, besieging or torturing.

SEM-AI-AU セマアイ 攻合 t.v. To attack each other.

SEM-DASHI, -RU セマダシ 攻矢 t.v. To afflict and expel, to persecute and cause to leave: mamakumo wo —, to drive away a step-child by cruel treatment.

SEMDOU セメドウ 攻道具 n. Instruments of torture or punishment.

SEM-E, -RU セメ 攻矢 t.v. To attack and reduce, or bring into subjection.

SEMGA セメガ 攻 n. A wedge.

SEMGA-OU セメガオ 攻 t.v. To quarrel, wrangle, dispute; to reprove, blame: mi wo —, to blame one's self.

Syn. arasou.

SEM-GOCHU セミゴチ 攻口 n. The point of attack, a breach.

SEM-HATERI, -RU セメハタ LES 攻矢 t.v. To treat cruelly, oppress, harass, vex, persecute.

Syn. shitaekeru.

SEM-I-RI, -RU セミイラ 攻入 i.v. To attack and enter, enter by storm.

SEM-KOBO-NI, -RU セメコボ 攻上 t.v. To go up to attack, — spec. of Miako.

SEMENSHA セメンシナ n. The Cemencine, or worm-wood.

SEM-OTOSHI, -RU セメトトス 攻落 t.v. To take by storm, take by assault.

SEM-TORE, -RU セメトレ 攻苦 t.v. At least: mina dekineba semete hombun demo kaese, 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.

SEM-TOI, -OU セメトオ 攻上 t.v. To examine by torture, to annoy by persistent inquiry.

SEM-TORI, -RU セメトル 攻兎 t.v. To attack and seize, to take by assault or storm.

SEMETSUZUMI セメツズミ n. The beat of a drum ordering an attack.

SEM-TORE, -RU セメトレ 攻寄 t.v. To approach in order to attack, to charge.

SEM 演 錦 n. Cicada: — no ukegara, the cast-off shell of a cicada.

SEM セム n. A plume, i.e., sebi.

SEMUKIBA セミクバ n. A species of whale.
SEN せん n. A sort of imaginary beings who live amongst the mountains; genii, a fairy: — *ni mura, to become a genius.

Syn. SENNIN, YAMABITO.

SEN せん錦 (hanamuke) n. A farewell dinner to a friend about to start on a journey.

SEN せん脇 (med.) n. A glaud.

SEN せん専 (moppara) Chief, principal, most important: — *to suru, to regard as the chief thing.

SEN せん錬 n. A drawing-knife used by coopers.

SEN せん_Num (the fut. or dubitative form of *shi, suru, same as *shii of the coll.) Ikuni sen, what shall I do? *wani to sen, id.; *sen kata washi, nothing can be done, no resource, no help for it.

SEN せん A coll. cont. of *sen, a neg. suffix; as, shirumin, don't know; wakurimasen, don't understand.

SEN せん戦 (ikusa, tatakai) n. A battle: *ise nite sea shibou aikeseszsu, victory is not determined by one battle.

SENA せな A contraction of *sennke, the back.

SENA せな夫 n. Husband, lord.

SENA-ATE せなブテ n. Armour worn on the back.

SENAKA せな者 n. The back: — bone, the spine, backbone. Syn. SORIBA.

SENC1 せんシ茶 煎茶 n. An infusion of teas.

SENC1 せんシ茶 煎茶 n. An infusion of tea-leaves, tea.

SENC1 せんシ茶 浅智 (asaki chie) n. Shallow ability, little intelligence.

SENC1 せんシ茶 戦地 n. A field of battle.

SENC1 せんシ茶 尉長 n. Captain of a ship.

SENC1 せんシ茶 筆中 (fune no naka) In or aboard a ship, or boat.

SENDACHI, or SENDATSU せんダチ 先達 n. A leader or guide; one who acts as guide to worshipers at the miya.

SENDAI せんだい 仙台 n. The province of Sendai: — *hiru, a kind of thick and valuable silk stuff made in Sendai, and used for making *hakama.

SENDAI せんだい 先代 The generation before the present, the former or last generation: — *no tomo suru, the former or late lord.

SENDAIKAI せんだいかい 先代会 A leguminous plant, Thermopsis lablabceae.

SENDAN せんだん 苦楽 n. The Melia azedarach. Syn. OCHI

SENDAN せんだん 橘 n. A species of sandal wood found in China.

SENDATE せんだて 先立 adv. (coll.) Before, previously, recently, lately, a few days ago: — *wa arijat6, thanks for your recent kindness.

Syn. SENJITSE, SAKI, KONAI, ITINOTSA.

SENDO せんどう 前途 (ue no michi) n. Future course, until death: *kuni no sendo wo mitokuresu, to follow one's master to the last; *chichi no — *wani washi washi suru, regretted that he was not with his father until the last.
549
SEN
SEN

SENDO センド 専用 adv. Most important, chief or principal point: koko wo sendo to tatakau, to fight for this as the most important place.

SENDO センド 光度 (saki no tabi) The former or previous time, before.

SENDO センド 透動 (aogi-tateru) — suru, to inite, exite, instigate, stir up.

Syn. OTERU.

SENDO センド 船頭 (fune no kashira) n. Captain of a ship; (coll.) boatman, sailor: — oku shite fume yamaye noboru (prov.). — too many cooks spoil the broth.

SENDO センド 導 (aumi) — A guide, guiding.

SENDO センド 宣播 — suru, to preach.

SENDO センド 宣播 演学 n. Shallow learning, superficial knowledge: — no hito.

SENDO センド 宣播 訴訟 n. Examinining or inquiring into the truth or facts: — suru, to judge or inquire into.

Syn. SENSEKI, ARATAME, GIMMI.

SENDO センド 講話 n. Delirium, raving, wild talk, — as of a sick person: — wo in, to rave, or talk deliriously.

SENDO センド 鮮魚 (atarashii sakana) n. Fresh fish.

SENDO センド 鮮魚 専業 (moppara no waza) adj. Chief or principal occupation, specialty.

SENDO センド 鮮魚 戦国 (ikusa no kuni) n. A country disturbed by war.

SENDO ボン ボン 野球 n. A junk of one thousand koku burden, now the name of any large junk.

SEN-GOKUDOSHI セゴクドシ 小奸詩 n. A name of the machine for cleaning rice, a windmill.

SENDO センド 導 (moppara no waza) adv. (coll.) According to priority or precedence: — shussei suru, to be promoted according to priority.

SENDO センド 水戸 (nakogorll) — as the eldest of class of people.

SEN-1 セン-1 繊維 (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; kina no —, the web of silk; kuma no — ga kari, the texture of the skin is firm; — no myokkwan, the capillary vessels; — maku, fibrous membrane.

SEN-ICHI センイチ 専一 Most important, principal, chief: — u; — no.

Syn. RANJIN, MOPPARA.

SENKA センカ 泉下 n. Under the ground, in the grave: — no hito, a deceased person.

SENKA センカ 恵光 A former rule, or law.

SEN KAN センカン 養護 (ikusa-bune) n. A ship of war. Syn. GUNKAN.

SEN KANTA センカタ 勝方 n. Resource, means, expedient: — nashi, nothing more to be done, no resource; — tenkite kōin shita, having exhausted every means he surrendered.

Syn. SHIRATA.

SEN KEN センケン 嫩媚 Beautiful, elegant: — toru anna.

Syn. UTSUKUSHII, ADAYA.

SEN KEN センケン 先見 (moe kara minuku) Seeing or perceiving anything beforehand, foresight: — suru, to foresee; — shā, a seer, prophet.

SEN KEN センケン 先見 n. Former philosophers, the ancient sages.

SEN KEN センケン 専業 n. Full power or authority, plenipotentiary, sole right.

SEN KETSU センケツ 鮮血 (mamaichi) n. Fresh blood.

SEN KI センキ 畑気 n. A general term for pains in the loins, pelvis, or testicles.

SEN KI センキ 先見 A former or previous rule.

SEN KEN センケン 興進 (aukita chikashii) Shallow, superficial.


SEN KI センキ 戦功 n. Valor or prowess in battle, military merit.
SEN 550  SEN

Senkō センコ やす幸 (hisoka ni miyuki ni) — suro, to go in disguise, or inconspicuously, used only of the Teuchi; 潜行, the same, but used of any person.

Senkoku センコク 乱刻 A few minutes before, a short time previous, recently, previously.

Senkoku センコク 宣告 — suro, to sentence, condemn, pass sentence on.

Senkoku-bun センコクブン 宣告文 n. A written sentence or condemnation.

Senkō センコ 宣告 i.q. saki-goro.

Senkōsha センコウシャ 先行者 (saki ni yuku mono) n. A leader, guide.

Syn. sendatsu.

Senki センキ 先行 (saki-hashi) n. A fore-runner.

Senkuzu センクズ 剃髪 n. Metal shavings or filings.

Senkyaku センキョ 先客 The first guest, a former guest.

Senkyo センキョ 摻挙 n. Election: — suro, to elect; — sarera, to be elected; — shin, elector.

Senkyō センキョ 直営 n. A dock for ships.

Senkyō センキョ 仙営 n. The place where senshi are supposed to dwell, fairy-land: — ni iru ga gotozhi, like entering fairy-land.

Senkyōshi センキョシ 宣教師 n. A missionary.

Senkyu センキュ 川原 n. The name of a medicine, Angelica.

Senmon-oakko センモンオアコ 専門学校 n. Technical schools.

Sennin センシン 資本 n. A small kind of ground.

Sennin センシン 専念 (moppara ni nenruru) Continually reciting or keeping in mind the Buddhist prayer “Nama amida butsu.”

Sennin センシン 先念 (saki no toshi) A former year, previous years, a few years ago.

Sennin センシン 退念 Changes of office, removing an official from one place to another.

Syn. yodogae, tenjin.

Sennin センニン 母人 n. Same as sen.

Senni センニン 二郎 n. A cork screw.

Sennō センノ 播入 (saki ni hairu) Preoccupation of mind by any opinion or teaching, preoccupation of mind, prejudice.

Senrei センレイ 洗禮 n. (chr.) Baptism: — wo okonu, to baptize.

Senrei センレイ洗霊 (senso no mitama) The spirits of ancestors, the souls of the dead.

Senrei センレイ 先例 (saki no tomeshi) A former custom, usage, or example, a precedent.

Senritsu センリツ 水患 (wannenku) n. Trembling with fear or cold, shivering, quaking: — suro.

S.N. mikubi.

Senro センロ 線路 n. A road of line, as of railway.

Senroppu センロップ 線路敷 n. Dried radishes cut up very fine.

Senryū センリュ 川師 n. A sarcasm.

Sennai センナイ 先妻 (saki no tsuna) The former or first wife, late wife.

Sensaku センサク 守護 n. Examination, inquiry, search, inquisition: — suro, to examine into, to inquire.

Syn. sagasu, shihakeru, gimi suro, tadasu.

Sensai センサイ 先生 n. (lit. first born) A polite title used in addressing an elderly man, a physician or a scholar.

Senshin センシン 眞実書 n. (leg.) An oath or affidavit in writing.

Senshakusa センシャ 鉦々 Slender, delicate, as a lady’s arm.

Senshun センシュン 準々 1. The murmurs or purring sound of a brook.

Senshu-kyōko センシュクョっコ 先生型々戦戦競競 adv. Trembling with fear, quaking: — to shite unki kore iro fumu ga gotozhi.

Senshika センシカ 撮影 n. An author, the writer of a book.

Senshaku センシャ 激激 n. Colic or pain in the pelvic region.

Sensha-mambetsu センシアマンベツ 千差万別 Very many and different, great variety: — wo kita yokoro.

Sennin センシン 先師 n. The former teacher.

Senshin センシン 海深 (asai fuku) Shallow or deep; the depth: — chi no — wo yoku ni shirite oshieru, to adapt instruction to the capacity of the pupil.

Senshin-banku センシンバンク 千辛万苦 Many and various difficulties and hardships, or great labor and suffering.

Sensho センショ 勧書 n. A letter of recommendation, or of introduction: — wo ateru.

Senshō センショ 役将 n. The former lord or master, the late lord.

Sen'zechan センゼチャ せんじゃん バンク千辛万苦 (lit. a thousand autumns and ten thousand years) Eternal bliss, used only in complimentary letters.

Senso センソ 戦友 n. Ascending the throne, spoken of the Mikado when he privately assumes the Imperial office.

Sensō センソ 戦争 n. A battle, war: — suro, to fight, to engage in battle; — ga okoru.

Syn. tatari, kassen, ikusa.

Sensoku センソク 洗足 (asahi wo aru) n. A foot-bath, washing the feet: — suro.

Sensu センス 扇子 n. A fan that opens and shuts.

Syn. 000.

Sensubenosu センスノベナナ adv. Appearing not to know what to do, in a perplexed or embarrassed manner.

Sensubeshi センスベナシ Nothing more to be done, nothing one can do, to be perplexed or embarrassed: — shikatagai wa.

Sensu センス 泉水 n. An artificial pond, a fountain.

Sensuiki センスイキ 潜水器 n. A diving bell.
SENSEN センゼン 前前 adv. Before, former, previous.
SENZO センゾ 先祖 n. Ancestor, forefather, progenitor.
SENZO-KUYO センゾウクヤオ 千僧供養 n. An assembly of a thousand priests to chant the Budd. sacred books.
SENZURI センズリ n. Masturbation: - wo kuku, to practice masturbation.
SYN. SHU-IN.
SENZURI センズリ 卷 See senji.
SENZURU-TOKO センズルトコ 所從 adv. In fine, the sum of it, the upshot of the matter, conclusion.
SYN. HIEKYOUSU, TSUMARI.
SEI, O SEIFU 背負 t.v. (in com. coll. pronounced shou-ou) To carry on the back: seiita ko ni oskierarun (prov.), to be shown the way by a child on one's back.
SYN. OKE, OBU.
SEPPA セッパ 説破 (toki-yaburu) - suru, to confute, to show to be false or defective, disprove, to explain away.
SYN. HIBABURE.
SEPPA セッパ 切羽 n. A metal plate or ring round the sword-blade near the hilt.
SEPPAKU セッパク 切迫 (setu no semari) n. The close of the sea-on.
SEPPAKU セッパク 切迫 (setu no semari) n. The close of the sea-on.
SEPPAKU セッパク 切迫 (setu no semari) n. The close of the sea-on.
SEPPAKU セッパク 切迫 (setu no semari) n. The close of the sea-on.
SEPPAKU セッパク 白雲 (yuki-jiro) n. Snowy white.
SEPPÔ セッポ 説法 (hô wo toku) n. Explaining, expounding, or discussing on the doctrines of Buddhism: - suru, to preach; - sha, a preacher.
SYN. HÔDAN, DÔGÔ, SIEKYÔ.
SEPPU セップ 節婦 n. A chaste or virtuous woman. SYN. RETSUGO.
SEPPU セップ 切腹 (hara-kiri) n. Suicide by cutting open the abdomen: - suru.
SEPPUN セップン 接吻 n. A kiss: - suru, to kiss.
SERAI-VO セラハ 追合 i.v. (cont. of seri-ai) To be envious of, jealous of: oito ga aui wo - , the younger brother is envious of the older.
SYN. YAKKARI, BONYE.
SERAI-RU セラル 手写 (pass., or pot. of shi, suru) To be the object of something done by another: sentakushi wa ano hito ni juma wo seraretu, I have been hindered by him; bôzu ni seraretu, to have one's head shaved by others, to be made a bonze.
SHERI シリ 俳 n. Parsley.
SHERI シリ The perfect tense of shi, suru, used only in books: raku-ru seri, shed tears.
SHERI シリ 魚 n. Auction: - ga aru, there is an auction; - no hiki-fuda, auction advertisement.
SHERI-RU シリル 魚 n. To sell at auction: manatsu wo - , to sell goods at auction.
SHERI-RU シリル 魚 t.v. To hasten, hurry, quicken; to bid, - as at an auction.
SYN. SEKU, ISOBAKE.
Kai, to titite knru to to SET wo ga sum. to no suru

The hackneyed to make water.

Would you like to be the actor or the boss? Even if it means drowning yourself, strive to struggle against others.

Mother's teeth are like the pointed teeth of the fowl, the 삭제, and the 徳 are the skinny teeth of the crow.

=r

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.

The 常 is the management, 目 is the sauce, 捕 is the tākato, よう is the 苦, せん is the 怪, すり is the 味, く is the すき, か is the すき, よう is the 味, and く is the すき.
SEW

SEWAOAMASHI.-KI-KU セワオアマシキ adv. (coll.) Fond of rendering assistance, officious, patronizing.

SEWANIN セワニン世話人 n. One who aids, renders assistance, or acts as a go-between for others, or has the charge of anything; a friend, helper, patron.

SEWARI セワリ背剣 n. Cutting open a fish along the back: sakeha no wo suru.

SEWARYO セワライ世話人 n. Money presented to any one as an acknowledgment for kind service or assistance.

SEWASHI セワシ忙 adj. Busy, hurrying,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEW</th>
<th>SHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| bustling, fussy, fidgety, distracted with business or cares: *konwuchi* no *yū* no *sewashi* ir *wa* *mai*, there never was such a busy house as this; *ki* no *sewashi* hito, an active, busy person. *Syn. isoasaishi.*  

**SEWASHINAI,-KKU** セワシンナイ adj. (coll.) Busy, hurried, or distracted with business; fussy, bustling.  

**SEWASHISA セワシサ** n. The state of being busy or actively engaged.  

**SEWAYAKU セワヤク** n. An overseer, or manager; one who is given to directing others how to do anything. *Syn. kimori.*  

**SEWAYAKI 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** 嫃薫 Medicines dispensed gratuitously: *-in,* a dispensary.  

**SEZAI セザリ** (neg. imper. of *shi, suru*) Do not, don't do: *aku* *wo* *de,* do no evil.  

**SEZENAGI セゼナギ** n. A drain, ditch, or sink to carry off filthy water. *Syn. donu.*  

**SEZOKU セゾク 厳格 Common, ordinary; secular, vulgar: *-no* *don,* common saying; *-no hanashii,* a vulgar saying.  

**SHA シャ** n. *suru,* to think, acknowledge a kindness, to apologize, to decline: *tsuwa* *wo* *shiru,* to apologize for one's conduct; *shashi* *yukazin,* to decline and not go. *Syn. ret* *wo* *it.*  

**SHABERI シャベル** n. Silk gauze.  

**SHAA シャ** n. *suru,* to think, acknowledge a kindness, to apologize, to decline: *tsuwa* *wo* *shiru,* to apologize for one's conduct; *shashi* *yukazin,* to decline and not go. *Syn. ret* *wo* *it.*  

**SHABA シャバ** n. *it,* *kudari,* to pour, to be loose in the bowels.  

**SHABO シャボ** n. *kutani,* Silk gauze.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** n. Man: *goku-sha,* a learned man or scholar; *i-sha,* a healing man or physician.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** n. *in,* Amnesty, pardon: *-no* *okonu,* to grant a general amnesty or pardon to criminals.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** n. *in,* Archery: *-no* *manabu,* to practice archery.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** n. *mukama* n. A company, association, clique, society, club: *-no* *musha,* to form a company; *-cho,* president of the club.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** adv. (coll.) Sharply, brazen-faced, in a cool and impudent manner: *-shite* *oru,* *-ite,* id.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** n. *mukama* n. A company, association, clique, society, club: *-no* *musha,* to form a company; *-cho,* president of the club.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** adv. (coll.) Sharp, brazen-faced, in a cool and impudent manner: *-shite* *oru,* *-ite,* id.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** n. *in,* Archery.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A present made out of gratitude for a favor, a thank-offering, a return present. *Syn. ret* *motsu.*  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A present made out of gratitude for a favor, a thank-offering, a return present. *Syn. ret* *motsu.*  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A small kind of cymbal.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A carriage.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. *kuruma* n. A carriage.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. (coll. for *shiwagare)* *koe* *ga* *-i,* to become hoarse.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. (coll. cont. of *shikagaregō*) *A* hoarse voice.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. Archery.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A species of Anemone.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. The hairy end of a red ox's tail.—used as a plume on the helmet.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. The red bear.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A species of Anemone.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. Apology, excuse; declining, thanks, gratitude.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. Copying, transcribing, a copyist, one who copies writing as a business.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A member of a company, society, or mercantile firm.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. Copying, transcribing, a copyist, one who copies writing as a business.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A member of a company, society, or mercantile firm.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. Apology, excuse; declining, thanks, gratitude.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. Copying, transcribing, a copyist, one who copies writing as a business.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. A member of a company, society, or mercantile firm.  

**SHACHO シャチョ** 退屈 n. The axle-tree of a wagon: *-no* *yama* *yo* *ni* *ame* *ga* *fur*.
SHAKU シャク シャク Hiccup. - ga kari, to be in debt; - suru, to borrow money; - harau, to pay back money borrowed, to pay a debt. Syn. kari, shakusen, shakugen.

SHAKUSHI シャクシ 流水 n. Mother-of-pearl.

SHAKU 655

SHAKU シャク See shaku.

SHAKU シャク a hired or borrowed horse: - ya, livery stable.

SHAKUBAYA シャクバイヤ 赤白 (aka shiro) Red and white color.

SHAKUCHI シャクチ 借地 Leased land: - shōmon, a deed for leased land.

SHAKUDOU シャクドウ 赤銅 n. A kind of black metal made by mixing copper and gold.

SHAKUNIN シャクニン 借金 n. Borrowing money, debt accruing from borrowing money, a loan: - wo suru, to borrow money.

SHAKUTA シャクタ オハカシ (adami) n. A nickname, pet-name, or pipe, blown at the end.

SHAKUYA シャクヤ オフ (v.). To dip up, to lade: - suru wo shakutsu, to dip water.

SHAKUSO シャクソ 長管 n. A staff, the top of which is armed with metal rings, carried by begging priests.

SHAKUZU シャクス 隆土 Used only in the proverb, sun ten - , an inch of good and a foot of evil, - little good and much evil.

SHAKUMI シャクミ 木見 (coll.) To be bent, curved, or warped so as to be concave: - kunda kun, a face in which the nose sinks in; - ita ga shakumda, the board is warped.

SHAKUMON シャクモン 頬門 n. Buddhism, Shanamento: - ni iru, to become a Buddhist.

SHAKUNAGA シャクナガ 鼻拍花 n. The Rhododendron metternichtii.

SHAKUNIN シャクニン 借人 n. A waiter who serves out the wine. Syn. shakutori.

SHAKURI シャクリ 赤羽 n. Dysentery.

SHAKURI シャクリ 淘优 n. Hiccough: - ga tsuku, to hiccup; - wo todome, to stop the hiccup.

SHAKURI-RU シャクリる 酢液 t.v. (coll.) To scoop out, as a hole; to irritate, to set on, to excite to anger.

SHAKURINKE シャクリんけ 借明白 n. (kari mukai) n. Sobbing, convulsive crying: - suru, to sob.

SHAKURUKU シャクルク 顣界 n. Rank and salary: - wo tamawaran.

SHAKUSU シャクス 蘇酸 (kumi wakeru) - suru, to consider, deliberate on, to weigh: - shite tsunagi wo yurusu.

SHAKUSEN シャクセン 借根 n. Same as shakkin, or shakgun.

SHAKUSHI シャクシ 杓子 n. A wooden ladle: - jōgi wo in, to speak positively without sufficient reason.

SHAKUSHI シャクシ n. Shaka, the founder of Buddhism: - wo setsun, the sayings of Shaka.

SHAKUTAKU シャクタン 借宅 (kariya) n. A rented house.

SHAKUTEN シャクテン 借店 (kari mis) n. A rented shop.

SHAKUTTO シャクト 托飯 n. A waiter who serves out the wine: - shakutu.

SHAKUTTO-MUSHI シャクトムシ シャクトリムシ 蠈 n. A kind of caterpillar.
SHARA SOJU シャラソジュ 沙羅雙樹 n. The teak tree.

SHARE シャレ 酒落 n. (coll.) A witticism, pun, a humorous or comical saying: — wo iru, to say anything ludicrous, to make a pun.

SHARE-BA シャレ 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: shareba hito, a stylish person.

SYN. FURUI NI SURU, DOKERU, HYOBERU.

SHARI シャリ 諨謡 n. Acknowledgment of a favor, expressing thanks.

SYN. SHAO.

SHAREMONO シャレモノ n. A top, beau.

SHARI シャリ合利 (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 worshipping; a relic.

SHARI シャリ 漏明 n. Diarrhoea.

SHARI シャリ色 (sute hauwuru) — suru, to leave off, abandon, to quit, to forsake, relinquish, give up: ashihiki kuse wo — suru, to leave off a bad habit.

SHARI シャリ n. Refined tin; i.e. suru; — suru, id.

SHARIBETSU シャリ別務 (Derived from English syrup) n. Syrup: tetsu —, syrup of iron.

SHARIKI シャリキ 车力 n. A laborer who pushes or pulls a cart.

SHARIKUZE シャリクゼ 酸酸 n. A skull.

SYN. DOKORO.

SHARING シャリング 車輪 n. A wheel.

SYN. WA.

SHARIN シャリン 沙流 n. (med.) Gravel.

SHARI-SHARI シャリシャり adv. (coll.) The sound made by crushing anything hard and brittle, as an egg-shell.

SHARITEN シャリテン 合利伝 n. Epsom salts, sulphate of magnesia.

SHARYO シャリょう 社領 n. The ground belonging to a miya, glebe.

SHARYO シャリョ 社流 (tomogara) Sect, class of persons, kind; doka —, the Tourists; juka —, Confucianists.

SHASAN シャサン 社参 (miya mairi) n. Going to a Shinto temple to worship.

SHASEI シャセイ 華盛 n. A correct or life-like picture of anything, a fac-simile: — no ye.

SHASEKI シャセキ 沙石 n. Sand and gravel: okae — wo tobesh

SHASETSU シャセツ 社説 n. A leading article, editorial in a newspaper.

SHASHI シャシ 姿勢 (ogori) n. Extravagance, prodigality, pomp: — wo kuiweru.

SHASHI シャシー 姿勢 (yokome ni miru) n. Cross-eyed, squint-eyed: — suru, to squint at, look askance.

SHASHIN 写真 A likeness, a photograph: — no ye; — shi, a photographer.
SHASHIN-KTO シャシナクドト 写真鏡 n. A camera-obscura, a photographic instrument: *de utau-n, taken by photography.*

SHASHNYA シャシンヤ 写真屋 n. A photographer's shop.

SHASHOKU シャショク 社稷 n. Gods of the land and grain.

SHASO シャソ 社僧 n. A Bud. priest who has charge of a miya.

SHATKE シャテキ 舍弟 (ototo) n. Younger brother.

SHATTO シャトト 職徒 n. The ground where a Shinto temple is built, the glebe.

SYN. SHACHI.

SHATSU シャツ (Eng.) n. Under-shirt.

SHATTURA シャトラ チュラ n. The face (used only in contempt or anger): *ye tatato tsukuru, to strike one in the face.*

SYN. EIKETSUTA.

SHATAKU シータク 写楽 (kudashi-guniri) n. Purgative medicine, cathartic.

SHAYO シャヨ 写楽 n. The setting sun; i.e. shimitsu.

SHAYA シャヤ 写楽 n. Sand-bath.

SHAYU シャユ 写楽 n. A member of a company or society, a partner in a firm.

SHAZAI シザサイ 写真 (tsumi wo waburu) TERI, to confess one's fault or offense to another, to apologize.

SYN. AMAYAMA.

SHAZAI シザサイ 写真剂 n. Purgative medicine, cathartic.

SHAZAI シザサイ 散服 (tsumi wo yurusu) n. Pardon or remission of sin, absolution.

SHAZAI シザサイ 散服 (tsumi wo waburu) TERI, to apologize for an offense, to acknowledge a fault to another.

SHAZENSU シザゼンス 写真子 (obaku wo mii) n. The seeds of the Plautago major, used as a medicine.

SHAZENNO シザゼンノ 写真雑草 n. The common plantain, called *aikako*.

SHAZETSU シザセツ 写経 (kotowaru) TERI, to decline, refuse.

SYN. JITAI, KYOZETSU.

SHI シー n. The scribes or historians belonging to the Mikado's court, consisting of eight persons, called *haashi*; a clerk, historian, history, annals.

SHI シー (gataku) Adj. Four: jyu-shi, fourteen; shi-bu ichi one-fourth; ban, number four, the fourth; ban me, the fourth; hyaku, four hundred: man, forty thousand.

SHI シー n. Chinese poetry, an ode, poem: *wo tsukuru, to write poetry.*

SHI シー n. (sanurai) n. A person belonging to the military class, or gentry.

SHI シー n. Death, the death: *wa yatsu shi wo katashi, death is easy, and life is hard (in such circumstances); wa arashi, to strive who shall die first; suru, to die; sono hito no tsuni wa — ni ataru, his crime deserves death.

SHI シー (shisho) n. Teacher: dare wo — to sute manabu, with what teacher are you learning? deshi wa shichichi shaku satte shi no kage wo funazu (prov.), a pupil should walk at a distance of seven feet from his teacher lest he tread upon his shadow.

SHI シー n. The Doe, a species of Rumex.

SHI シー An auxiliary suffix to the root of verbs derived from the sub. verb *su* or *suru*, forming the pret. tense: *mi-shi hito, the person who has seen; koeri-shi hi, the day on which he returned; cdara kari 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: *watsu to shiki kikobo, if I hear that you are waiting; also, in or shi wo, koro shi wo.*

(3) A predicative or final adjective suffix as: *takashi, it is high; omoshi, it is heavy; karushi, it is light.*

(4) Used also as a present participle: *hi o-oi mijikaku narushi, the days are becoming shorter and shorter; o-oi geppaku ni wa narushi, the year is gradually drawing to the close.*

(5) —and, as: *awo wo mono aru shi akai no wo aru.*

SHI シー n. A weight = 1/4 part of a *mo, or 1/3 of a *rin.*

SHI シー (itatte) Adv. (used as a superlative) The most, greatest, highest, best: *shi at, greatest love; shi in, greatest benevolence.*

SHI 子 n. Child; 子 n. 4th order of nobility = viscount.

SHI シー n. Private, personal; my own; seishin, secret; illicit, partial (only used in comp. words).

SHI, SU, or SURE 絶 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; ikusa wo suru, to make war; omme wa umi ni shi ni kono yo ye umaheta ka, what were you born into this world for? aisuru, to love; hai suru, to worship; anshin suru, to be well and free from evil; sureba dekuru, if I liked I could do it.*

SYN. NARU, ITASU.

SHI-AOARI,NU シーアオカリ 仕上 n. i.v. To be done, finished, completed.

SYN. DEKI-AOARI.

SHIA-ME, RU シーイブ 仕上る t. v. To do up, to finish doing, get through; shigoto wo —, to finish one's work; houo wo —, to get through with the small-pox; shi-agi ni natta, was finished.

SHI-AI シーイ アイ合 n. A single combat with wooden swords as a trial of skill, a sham-fight: *— wo suru.*

SHI-AI, RU シーイ 仕合 i.v. To do mutually, do to or for each other; tagoi ni sere wo —, to render assistance to each other.

SHI-AKI, RU シーイ 仕紀 仕継 i.v. To tire of doing anything, disgusted with doing.
Shibuki シブキ n. The nerves of a leaf, the pistil and stamen 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 科 (shi ni wakare) n. Separated by death: — ni naru; — no kahanishimito.

Shibi シビ 鱈 The Tunny fish, Thynnus.

Shibin シビIN 漆器 n. A urinal, chamber-pot.

Shibirakashi, -SU シビラカシ t.v. To make numb, to palsy, dea-then.

Shibire シビレ n. Numbness, stupefaction, palsy, stupor.

Shibigusa シビガス 麻薬 n. Nar- cotic, or anesthetic medicines.

Syn. mayaku.

Shibirekashi-shu シビレカシ t.v. To be numb, make torpid, to stupefy, palsy.

Shibireyu シビレエイ 電気魚 n. The Torpedo fish. Astrapor dipterygia.

Shibiri シビリ n. The prickling or tingling sensation, as when the hand or foot is numbed by lying upon it.

Shibito シビト 死人 n. A dead man.

Shibou シブウ 指望 する to designate persons whom one wishes to be appointed to an office, to nominate.

Syn. shimeru.

Shibomi-mu シボミ舞 i.v. To close, or shut, as a flower; to be withered, wilted: hana ga shibomu, the flower has closed.

Shiboni シボニ n. Dyed in various colors in the skein, variegated: — no hana, variegated flower; — no yukata.

Shibori シボリ t.v. To press or squeeze, to express, to wring; to close tightly: ouchi 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); maku wo —, to pull up a curtain; sumi wo —, to oppress the people by over-taxation; tori ga hane wo shibotte tobu.

Shibori-tori, -RU シボリトリ 絞取 t.v. To squeeze out, wring out, to extort.

Shibosen シボセン 子母縫 n. The principal and interest of money lent.

Shibutsu シブツ 死没 (shini nakunaru) n. Death, decease, demise: — suru, to die.

Shibu シブ舞 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: — wo hiku, to varnish with the above.

Shibu シブ舞 adv. Same as shibuku.

Shibuchi シブチ舞 n. Very strong or astrin-gent, too.

Shibuk - シブク 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.
Shichikenjin シチケンジン 七賢人 n. The seven wise men of China.
Shichiku シチク 富竹 n. A purple kind of bamboo.
Shichiku シチク 緑竹 (ito toke) n. String and wind instruments of music.
Shichikudou-ki シチクドウ-キ adj. Importunate, annoying from repeating the same thing.
Shichikusya シチクサ n. Articles that can be pawned: — ga nai, having nothing I can pawn.
Shichimencho シチメンチョ 七面鳥 n. A turkey.
Shichimotsu シチモツ n. Articles placed in pawn, security.
Shichikihen シチキヘン of Shichikihen-keppai シチキヘンケッパイ (lit. beyond the bounds of seven miles, cown. coll.) Said of anything disagreeable, hateful, loathsome, sickening: sake wa mo — da.
Shichirin シチリーン 七根 n. A small portable furnace, so called from its requiring only 7 of a pennyworth of charcoal.
Shicha シチャ 賃屋 n. A pawnbroker's shop, a pawnbroker.
Shichiyasai シチヤサイ 七夜 n. The seventh evening after the birth of a child, when relations bring presents and congratulations.
Shichiyu シチユ 七宿 n. The seven luminaries, viz., sun, moon, and five planets.
Shichiyu シチユ キチユ (kami no kaya) n. A mosquito net made of paper.
Shichiyu シチユ イチ (takoke no yobora) n. An inferior servant in a government office.
Shichiyu シチユ 書童 (kondita guruma) n. Provision wagons, for an army: — he, the soldiers who guard the —.
Shichinetsu シチユネツ シチユネツ 騎張熱 n. (med.) Remittent fever.
Shichiro シチロ 市中 (ichi no naka) n. The town, the market town: — ga fukeiki, the town, or the market is dull: — no mono, the market people.
Shichiro シチロ 子童 n. The larva of insects.
Shichiru シチル (Eng.) n. Stew, — food: ushi no —, a beef-stew.
Shida シダ 裏花 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 ushinou, to lose the proper order: — wo midasu, to disarrange: — ga seerui: — ga yoi; migi no — de, for the above reasons; sono ni yotte, on that account: — wo kiki-todasu, to inquire into the reason: kokoro-shidai, according to one's mind, or just as one pleases; mekata-shidai, according to the weight; deki-shidai, as soon as it is done; tegami no tsuki-shidai, as soon as the letter is received; ano no yami-shidai, as soon as it stops raining.
Syn. jun, wak, manase, mama.
Shidai シダイ 四大 n. The four elements according to the Buddhists, viz., earth, water, fire, and air.
SHIDAI シダ伊 巨大 (itatte おき) Very large.
SHIDAI NI シダ伊一次大 adv. Gradually, by
degrees, by little and little; — samakeko, gradually becomes colder. Syn. DAN-DAN.
SHIDAI-SHIDAI NI シダイシシダイ adv. Gradu-
ally, by degrees.
SHIDAI- シダ n. (coll.) Order, system,
method, reason (always with a negative): — wo nai hito, a person without system
or method; — naki, disordered, confused, slovenly.
SHIDARE- RU シダレル 略々 i.v. To curve and
bend downward, as the branch of a willow:
inawatori no wa shidareru, the cock's tail
curves downward.
SHIDARE-YANAGI シダレヤナギ 倒垂 n. The
weeping willow.
SHIDARE-ZAKURA シダレザクラ n. The weeping-
cherry.
SHI-DASHI シダシ 仕立 n. Food cooked and
prepared to order, productions: — wo tanomu.
SHI-DASHI-RU シダシ 上立 仕立る t.v. To begin to
make or do, to enlarge, to improve; to
begin: it wo —, to enlarge a house: ano hito no shida-
shita mono, 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 落魂鳥 n. The
cuckoo: kototogisu.
SHIDE-NO-YAMA シデノヤマ 死出山 n. A
mountain in Hades, over which passes the
road that the souls of the dead must travel to
reach Emmachin, the place of judgment. See
yomiji.
SHIPO シドウ 里遠 n. The highest path of
virtue, or morality: kō wa tenka no —, nori,
filial piety is the highest principle of morality.
SHIDOKENAI-KI-KU シドケナイキク adj. Slovenly,
loose, not neat or methodical, decomposed or
unsettled in mind: shidokenaku kaku, to write in
a slovenly way.
SHIDOKIN シドウキシン 眩暈 n. Money
paid to temples to provide for saying masses
for the dead: — wo tsukeru.
SHIDOME シドメ n. (coll.) The Pirus japonicus.
Syn. HODE.
SHIDONE シド子 橋 n. A rug for sitting on, a
cushion, a sofa.
SHIDORO-MODORI NI シドロモデロニ adj. In a
confused manner, disorderly: — aruku, to
stagger like a drunken man; — nige-hashiru, to
run in confusion and disorder (as a routed
army).
SHIDORO NI シドロニ In a confused, disorderly
manner.
SHITEAGE シヘタガ n. Oppression, violence,
justice.
SHITEAGE- RU シヘタガル 虚 t.v. To oppress,
treat with cruelty, tyranny or injustice: tami
wo —, to oppress the people.
Syn. SETAGERU, GYAKU SURU, NATASU.
SHIFU シフ 紙布 n. Paper cloth,—cloth made
by weaving threads made of twisted paper.
SHIFU 形詩賦 n. Chinese poetry, poem,
verse.
SHIFU 形 子腐 (kuwari wo todomeru) — suru,
to counteract or resist putrefaction; — nai,
antiseptic medicines; — yaku, id.
SHIFU シフ士腐 (samarai no narawashi) n.
The manners or customs of the gentry.
SHIGA シガ 齒牙 (ka) n. The teeth: — ron,
ondontology; — ni kakuru ni toru, not worth
speaking of; — no yororn, important sub-
ject,—of discussion.
SHIGA シガ彼 pron. He, they, = kare ga: —
negu kakoro-darari no, according to their de-
sire.
SHIGAI シガイ 死骸 n. A corpse, dead body.
Syn. SHIKABANE.
SHIGAKU シガク 思感 (yakun ni kokoroasun) n.
Bent on learning: — no toshi, the period of
life when one is bent on learning, about 15.
SHIGAKU シガク試楽 n. The recall of music
before a performance, a rehearsal: — wo
okonu.
SHIGAMI-TEKI-KU シガミテキク adv. To
clap, slant, or fasten on; to twine around, as
a vine; to throw the arms around: yoroi
suo ni shigamitekiku koe wo oshinazu naki-
sak-ku, clasping the skirt of his armor she
ered aloud.
SHIGARAMI シガラミ 筆 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 シガラミム adv. To twine about,
wind around: fujiga ki ni —, the wisteria
twines around the tree.
SHIGATAI-RI-KU シガタイれ n. The teeth,
—front and back teeth: — ni kakeru, to talk about, speak
of.
SHIGEKI- シゲキ 繊 adj. Thick, close
together, dense,—as grass, or leaves; luxuriant,
exuberant, many, numerous, much: shigeki
ko no ha, the thick leaves of a tree; shigeki
gyu yue ni habaku, to omit them because
they are so numerous; aine yori shigekyu
gu tob, the arrows flew thicker than rain.
SHIGEKI シゲキ 刺激 n. A pricking, smarting,
sharp pain, irritation: — ni yotte kinsho
yu okoru, inflammation is caused by irritation.
SHIGEKI シゲキ n. A thicket, a forest, wood.
SHIGEMI シギ米 n. A thicket of trees or grass.
SHIGERI シギ麗 n. To twine, cover with
thick and matted together, as bushes.
SHIGEMA シゲマ n. The density, closeness,
thickness, exuberance, luxuriance.
SHIGERI-SHOE シゲレ鞋 繊繁 adv. Often,
frequently. Syn. SHIBA-SHIBA, TABI-TABE.
moved by a spring; *mizu* no —, machinery moved by water; — *de mugi wo hiku*, to grind wheat by machinery.

**Syn. karakuri, kikai.**

**Shikake シカケ 留 n.** A long loose robe worn by women over their garments.

**Syn. uchiakake, kaidori.**

**Shi-kake シカケ 仕掛 n.** Having commenced to leave partly undone: — *no shigoto*. 　

**Shi-kake, -ru シカケ 仕掛 t.v.** To begin to do, to set about doing, to force upon: *shigoto wo ino —, to set about one’s work; *hito ni ken-kara wo ino —, to force a quarrel upon another.*

**Syn. natsumaru.**

**Shikaku シカク 刺客 n.** An assassin.

**Shikaku シカク 然 adv. (i.q. shika)** So, thus, in such a way: — *nageku koto nakare, don’t grieve so.*

**Shikaku シカク 資格 n.** Official capacity or character: *saibankuan wo ino —, wo matte ino de wa nai, I do not say this in my official capacity as a judge.*

**Shikaku シカク 俗官 n.** A poet.

**Shi-kaku シカク 四角 n.** Four-cornered, square: — *na tekue, a square table; na mugi, the square characters (kaiso); na hashira, a square post.*

**Shikakubari, -ru シカクバル四角張張り t.v. (coll.)** To be formal, precise, to be pompous in manner: *shikakubatte mono wo iru.*

**Shikakuni シカク黙 t.v.** To wrinkle or contort the face, to make a wry face, frown, to grin: *kao wo —, to make a grimace.*

**Shikami, -ru シカマ 黙 i.v.** To be wrinkled, contorted, to frown.

**Shikamizura シカミズラ 黙面 n.** A wrinkled or frowning face.

**Shikamo シカモ adv.** Besides, moreover, furthermore, more than this: *sude ni tez i tsukarette shikamo kozai nareba, the army is already tired besides being small, etc.*

**Shikan シカ千 竜 (lit. or dubit. of shika)** *Izure ka kore ni —, what would be better than this?*

**Shi-kane, -ru シカネ 仕慣 t.v.** To do with difficulty, hard to do, or make: *kuchingi wo —, hard to make a living.* 　**Syn. shirotai.**

**Shikaraku, -ru シカリレ 相呵 (pass. of shikaru) To get a scolding.**

**Shikarakushitru シカリス飾り 令然 (caust. of shikaru) To make or cause to do so, to decree it should be so: *tenri ni wo — tokoro, providence caused it to be so.***

**Shikarazareba シカリザ開る (neg. subj. of shikaru) — so de nakereba, it if be not so, since it is not so.**

**Shikarazu シカリラ 不然 (neg. adj. form of shikaru) — so de nai, not so; — toki, when it is not so.**

**Shikarazu シカリラ 不然 (neg. of shikaru) It is not so — so de nai.**

**Shikake, -ru シカレ相 (pass. or pot. of shika) To be pressed under anything, or overlaid, as by a stone, or run over by a wagon: *kuruma ni ino.***

**Shikareba シカリバ (sub. mood of shikaru) If so, then, if it be so, therefore, thus, it being so.**

**Shikaredemo シカリデモ (sub. mood of shikaru) Although it be, nevertheless, still, but, however, yet.**

**Syn. saredemo, naredemo, kerademo.**

**Shikaroni-ru シカリ然 iv. (cont. of shika, so, and aru, to be)** To be so, thus, this way, this mode or state, such, that same way.

**Shikarito-jedomo シカリイトードモ 然然** Although it be so — *shikashi-nagara.*

**Shikarubeki, ku-shi シカリベ ク然 adj. Ought, should, or must be so; proper, fitting, suitable: — *hito, a proper person; koto, a proper, right thing.***

**Syn. sarubeki.**

**Shikaruni シカリニ conj.** This being so, but, yet, however, still, notwithstanding, nevertheless.

**Shikaru-tokoro シカリトコロ conj.** When it is so, but, yet, however, still, nevertheless.

**Shikaru-wo シカリヲ conj.** But, yet, however, still.

**Shikase, -ru シカセ令数 t.v. (caust. of shika) To make, or let another spread anything; *rashiki ni goza wo —, to cause a mat to be spread in the parlor.*

**Shikashi シカシ But, still, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, — *tadashi.***

**Shikashî-nagara シカシナガラ 仮然 conj.** But, however, yet, nevertheless.

**Syn. keradomo, saredemo, tadashi.**

**Shikashitte シカシテ 然然 adv.** And, then, afterward.

**Shikasuga シカスガ i.q. saugya.**

**Shikata シカタ 仕方 n.** Way or manner of doing; treatment, conduct toward others; way of making, how anything is made; resource, remedy, alternative; gesture or sign: *manahaha no — ga warui kara kodom wo uchi ni oraru, the step-mother treats the child so bad he cannot live at home; kono shikatsuka no ga wakaranu, I don’t understand how this machine is made; shikata ga nai, no resource; de shiraseru, tell him by signs.*

**Syn. shitori, shindo, shiuchii.**

**Shikata-banashi シカタバナシ n.** Talking or narrating a story with much gesticulation: — *wo suru.*

**Shikato シカト 郎 adv.** Clearly, plainly, well, fully, certainly, firmly: — *sōdan itashimashō, I will consult well about it; waharanai, I don’t fully understand it; — miemasen, I cannot see it clearly.*

**Syn. tashikani.**

**Shikatsubarashii, -ku シカツバライシ (cont. of shikaru, so; beki, should be; and rashii, like, coll.) Consequential, important, conceived in manner, affected, pedantic, bombastic, formal.**

**Shikata シカタ 不然 Nothing better than, is not so good as, is not equal to, inferior to:**
Shi

wa ga gaku wo honomu ni wa shikazu, is not so fond of learning as I; niguru ni——nothing better than running away.

Shike シケ 順次 n. Stormy and wet weather; a scarcity of fish in the market, in little demand: shike-biyori, a continuation of stormy or rainy weather; sakana ga — da.

Shikei-i シケイ i-v. To be stormy.

Shikeito シケイト 結 n. The silk reel from the outside of a cocoon, and of an inferior quality. Syn. noshiito.

Shikken シケン 試験 n. Examination: — suru, to examine, try.

Shikkenjo シケンジョ 試験所 n. The place where examinations are held or made.

Shi-ketsu-ki シケツキ 止血器 n. A tourniquet.

Shi-ketsu-taku シケツタケ 止血袋 n. (med.) Stypitis, or medicines that stop the flow of blood. Syn. chi-dome.

Shiki シキ 四季 (yotsu no toki) n. The four seasons. Syn. shi-ji.

Shiki シキ 色 (iro) n. Color: go shiki, the five colors, viz. green, red, white, black, and yellow.

Shiki シキ 式 n. Law, rule, custom, usage, ceremony, rite; order, disposition or arrangement: — wo tateru; — wo sadaoteru, to enact a law; — wo somuku, to break a law. Used also as a suffix, as: rei-shiki; gi-shiki; sore-shiki —, that kind; kore-shiki —, this kind. Syn. shiki-koso, kake.


Shiki シキ 士気 n. Military spirit: — ga oto-roetsu, martial spirit has degenerated.

Shiki シキ 終 (sokó) n. The bottom: kakol no —, bottom of a box; oke no —, bottom of a well.

Shiki シキ 導入 t.v. To spread; to pass over, overlay, to have: goza, futon, nado wo —, to spread a mat, or quilt; shiba wo —, to lay sod; tsuki wo —, to pave with stone; kasa wo shite zaru, to sit down upon the grass; shiri ni —, to sit upon; kuruwaga inu wo shiku, a wagon has gone over the dog.

Shikin-shô シキシン少年部部 n. Board of rites or ceremonies.

Shikidai シキダイ 弁護 n. A lawyer.

Shikigami シキガイ 師匠 n. A kind of thick paper used for spreading over a floor, or paper used for laying fruit, fish, etc., on.

Shikigane シキガネ n. Pin-money, or money given to the wife for her private expenses.

Shikigawa シキガワ 睡皮 n. A fur-skin used for spreading on the floor or for sitting on.

Shikigawa シキガワ 睡皮式 n. Tiles or bricks used for paving.

Shikihoshi シキホシ 師匠式 n. Law, rule, custom, usage. Syn. hoshiki.

Shikihou シキホウ 師匠法 n. (Bud.) Material things, corporeal substances.

Shiki シキ 師匠 n. The threshold, or lower grooved beam in which a screen or door slides. Syn. tojiki, shikime.

Shiki-ishi シキイシ 師匠石 n. Flat paving stones, a pavement.

Shiki-ita シキイタ 師匠 n. The floor of a horse-stable.

Shikijitsu シキジタ 師匠式日 n. A day set apart for any purpose by custom or usage; holiday, festival.

Shikisyo シキシヨ 師匠愛情 n. Love for the other sex; lasciviousness. Syn. tsukinoko.

Shikin シキ金 師匠金 n. 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 師匠重染 n. Sowing with grain a field that has already been sown.

Shikimi シキミ 関 n. Same as shikii.

Shikimi シキミ 供 n. The name of a shrub, Anise, Illicium religiosum.

Shikimoku シキモク 師匠式月 n. Code of laws.

Shikimono シキモノ 師匠物 n. Anything used for spreading, as a carpet, rug, table-cloth or mat, a spread.

Shikin シキ金 師匠金 n. Fund, capital, money: — wo atameneru.

Shikimashi シキマシ 師匠波 n. The waves, as seen incessantly one following another: — ni, constantly, incessantly.

Shikibei シキベイ 師匠式例 n. A law, rule, custom, usage.

Shiki シキ 師匠, REI.

Shiki シキ 師匠 (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: — jô; — wo suru.

Shikiru-shi シキリ什 t.v. To divide or cut off, by a partition, fence, or line; to divide into compartments; to purchase goods as mentioned under shikiri.

Shikiru シキリ什 ken w. To come in quick succession, or one after another; to be constant, incessant: —e furi-shikiru, it rains constantly.

Shikiri シキリ什 adv. Constantly, incessantly, earnestly, urgently, severely: — wa furi, it rains incessantly: — saioku, to dun incessantly; — negau.

Syn. tsuzukete, tabi-tabi, tōshi.
SHI

SHIKU-SAN® シキサハフ式作法 n. Law, rule, custom, usage. Syn. hoshiki.
SHIKU-SHI シキ東季季 n. Clothes given to a servant at the change of the season: — suru.
SHIKISHA シキシヤ 式社 The Shintō temples included in the government register.
SHIKISHA シキシヤ成者 n. A learned man.
SHIKISHI シキシシ 色紙 n. Tinted or watered paper for writing verses on.
SHIKI-NAI シキナヘ染形 n. (Bud.) The material body—opp. to Reitai.
SHIKITA シキタヘ染形 n. A thin mattress or quilt for sleeping on.
SHIKITAI シキタイ仕事 n. (coll.) A custom, usage: kono keibatsu wa mae kara no —, this is an old form of punishment.
SHIKITAI-RU シキタイリ仕事 i.v. (coll.) To be practiced, to be observed, from ancient or former times: nen nen shi-ki-tatta ret, a usage observed and come down for many years.
SHIKITOKU シキトク儻形 (shiri uru) — suru, to get to know, to understand. Syn. satoku.
SHI-UTESUSHI シウテスス模写 n. A copy made by tracing.
SHI-YOKU シイョク色恋 n. Lust, lasciviousness, lewdness. Syn. ryo.
SHIKA シカ膝下 (hiza no shita) n. Below the knee.
SHIKAI シカイ髷見 (koto-gotoku) adv. All, everything. Syn. kokorazu, marude, sukkari, mina.
SHIKAKI シカカリ adv. (coll.) Strong, staunch; firmly, tightly; many, much: — to shita kito, a trustworthy person; — shibari-te nera, to tie tightly.
SHIKAGE シカげ膝上, katana chanto.
SHIKKE シkke, or SHIKKI シッキ黴菌 n. Moist or damp air, humidity, dampness, moisture: — ga agaru, the damp air rises; — chi, swampy land.
SHIKKEI シケイ失敬 Disrespectful, uncivil, impolite: — na mono; — itashimashita, I beg pardon.
SHIKKEN シッケン攘攘 n. The prime minister of a Shōgun.
SHIKI シキ See shikke.
SHIKI シキ漆漆 n. Lacquered ware.
SHIKKO シッコ司 n. Urine (used only to children): — shiro; — wo yaru, or — suseru.
SHIKU シッカ水水 n. Same as shūgū.
SHIKU シッカ廵勝 (haya yuku) — suru, to walk fast, to go quickly.
SHIKU シッカー快築 (haya kakeru) — suru, to ride fast, — on horseback.
SHIKU シッカ飾 n. A white plaster or cement made by mixing lime in the water in which nori has been boiled: — wo nuru, to cement.
SHIKURI シックリト adv. (coll.) Exactly, accurately, nicely, snugly: — au, to fit accurately.
Syn. shikkari.
SHICO シコ n. A small sardine.
SHIKU シク矢箒 n. A quiver.
Syn. kura, yatsuuro.
SHIKO シコ醜丑 Ugly, homely; bad: — me, an ugly woman; — o, an ugly man; — na, a bad name, nickname.
SHITOD シトト待待 Waiting upon, an attendant, coming to see (epist.): — no une on hanashi mōshi soro, when I come I will tell you. Syn. sanyetsu.
SHITOKU シトク正正 n. Extremely obedient to parents, most filial: — no umaretusuki.
SHITOKU シトク 正交 (watakushi no majuwari) n. Private intercourse, personal relations.
SHITOKU シトク侍侍 (konomi) n. The taste, liking: kono mono wa gwaikokujin ni — no kanawasu, this article does not suit the taste of foreigners.
SHITOKU シトク正正 Most upright, extremely just.
SHITOKU, or SHIKUGUSA シトコア Same as shion.
SHIKU-FUMI, -MU シフムイ一 i.v. To tread as wrestlers about to engage in wrestling.
SHIKUJ, -RU シゴジル i.q. shikozuru.
SHIKOKU シコク検官紙 poverty n. An organette. SHI-TOMI シトミ仕込 n. (coll.) Buying, or laying in goods; instruction.
SHIKOMI, -MU シコムイ一 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: tame ni katanan wo —, to fit a sword in a cane; its wo —, to lay in a quantity of silk; get wo —, to teach accomplishments to a child.
Syn. shi-inuru.
SHIKOMI-ZUE シコムイ一模倣 n. A sword-case.
SHIKON シコン磨磨 n. The root of the Lythospermum erythrorhizum, used as a dye-stuff.
SHIKOMASHI シコンし n. Conduct or treatment of others; pains or activity in doing; manner, carriage.
SHIKOMASHI, -SU シコンス i.v. (coll.) To thoroughly scrutinize and examine; to handle, treat or discuss a matter.
SHIKORI シコリ n. An induration, or tumor: — ga dekita, have got a tumor.
SHIKORO シコロ穴穴 n. The back part or cape of a helmet, which protects the neck.
SHIKO-SU シコス等等 i.v. (coll.) To beat another at work, to do more than is required: shigo no —, to exceed the required amount of work, or work later than the fixed time.
SHIKOSHIHIT シコシッテ 立 conj. And, it being so; i.q. shikoshite.
SHIKOSHIHIT シコシッテ 立 conj. And, it being so; i.q. shikoshite.
SHIKOTAMA シコタマ adv. (coll.) Much, great deal, many: — ka, to eat a great deal; — kiri, to wear much clothing.
Shikozuri, ru シコズリ 頭 t.v. To calumniate, slander. Syn. ズルンシャク
Shiku シク 若 to be as, to be like, as good as, or equal to, better than: kanun ni shiku wa nashi, there is nothing like patience; kore ni shiku mono nashi, nothing so good as this.
Shiku シク市 区 n. Municipal district, municipality.
Shiku シク A very common pronunciation of 宿 and 習 shuku, which is the correct mode.
Shiku-chokki シクチョキ 留置 n. On night watch. Syn. ソcbun, ソcbu
Shiku-jiku シクジク adv. Often, frequently: age ga — furu, it rains frequently.
Syn. シバシバ
Shikujin シクジ イ n. (coll.) A blunder, mistake, mismanagement; turned out of office or place, dismissal: — wo shita, has committed a great blunder; — ni natta, has been dismissed from office.
Shikujin, ru シクジル 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: saiiku wo —, to commit a piece of work; akainai wo —, to lose in trading; bantō ga o-tana wo shikujittsu, the clerk has been turned out of his place; yakunin ga yaku wo —, the officer has lost his place.
Syn. シドジル, シドジル, シドジル
Shikukotu シククト 慣習 adv. Suddenly: — mie nakuwaru, suddenly became invisible.
Shikumi シクミ 驚験色 n. The composition, contrivance, construction, arrangement of parts, the make-up, structure: kono shibai wa — ga warui, this play is poorly contrived.
Shi-kumi, mu シクミ 住職 i.v. To do together, to be partners in, to lead, confederate or combine together; to contrive, frame, compose: san nín shikunde mohon wo kuwadateru, the five men combined together and plotted rebellion.
Shikunshi シクシ フ使君子 n. The Quisqualis indica, a plant the seeds of which are much used as a vermifuge.
Shikuri シクリ adv. Neatly, evenly, smoothly; harmoniously: — to hamatta, to fit neatly; ano uchi wa — to osamuru; i.q. shikkuri.
Shikunō シクノ 留宿者 (toshiyori) The elders and honorable men of a district, town or city.
Shikunyu シクル留 料助 n. Price of board or lodging.
Shikuratsu シクサラ 料次 すする, to kill, destroy, used only of vegetation: aki no ki wa mono wo — suru.
Shikuse シクセ 剃釈 n. (coll.) Propensity to do, habit of doing, way of acting or speaking, habits, manners: — ga tsuku.
Shiku-shiku シクシク adv. (coll.) In a low voice, in a slight degree: — to naku, to cry in a low voice; — itai, to prick, smart.
Shikuta シクッタ 凸夜 (goru hiru) n. Day and night.
Shikurai シクリ イ会Acts n.ashes or cinders where the fire has been extinguished.
Shikurai シクリ イ会Acts n. The chairman or president of an assembly.
Shikwai シクリ イ士官 Filling a public office, acting as an officer: — suru, to engage in official employment; — no mi.
Shikwai シクリ イ土官 (mil.) Commissioned officers in the army.
Shikyo シキョ死去 (shinuru) death: — suru, to die.
Shikyo シキョ司法官 n. A bishop in the Roman church.
Shikyoku シキョ四極 n. The four cardinal points, north, south, east and west.
Shikkyoku シキョク 支局 n. A branch office, or bureau.
Shi-kyoku シキョク 支局 (seitakushi magari) n. Any wrong or corruption committed for private ends.
Shikyo シキョ 支院 n. (med.) Womb, uterus: — daishuku, prolapsus of; — kyō, uterine specimen.
Shima シマ 島 n. An island: — bito, islander.
Shima シマ制 n. The striped figure in cloth.
Shima シマ芝麻 n. The Sesamum orientalis, i.q. goma.
Shimabai シマバイ n. A kind of fly, Sarcoptes.
Shimachidori シマチョドリ 島千鳥 n. The Plover. Same as chidori.
Shimada シマダ 島 n. Men. One of the ways in which the hair of females is dressed: kami wo — ni yu: — tsubushi.
Shimadai シマダイ 島 n. A stand on which branches of bamboo, pine, and plum, together with figures of the crane, tortoise, of an old man and woman, are arranged and set out on marriage occasions, being emblematic of virtue, happiness, and long life.
Shimakosho シマコメ n. A fish, species of Saurida. Shimakonuke シマクナゲ 島鰈 n. Conceived from sight by an island: — yuku use, a ship hidden —.
Shimahai シマヘイ n. The Catalpa (?).
Shimai シマイ 妹 (ane imoto) n. Sister.
Shimai シマイ 妹 n. Making the toilet, viz., powdering the face, reddening the lips, painting the eyes-brows, and dressing the hair: — wo suru.
Shimai シマイ 仕舞 n. End, conclusion, termination: — ni natta, is finished; shimaimono, anything remaining over after selling all the rest; unsold goods.
Shimai, au シマイ 仕舞 t.v. To be done, to end, finish, conclude, terminate; to set or put away, as anything not in use, to shut: shigoto wo —, to finish one's work; hon wo yonde shi-matta, have done reading the book; chowen wo shimatu, put the tea-cups away.
Syn. オワリ, オザメリ, サマセリ.
Shime シメ n. A four-horse team: — no kuruma, a carriage drawn by four horses.

Shime-bu シメル t.v. To tighten, to press, squeeze; to fasten, to make firm, compact, or hard; to scold, reprove. น. To shut, close. $; $ To sum up, add together. ン. To take or get possession of, occupy: naka wo —, to tighten a rope; nodo wo —, to choke; obi wo —, to tighten or put on a belt; tsuchi wo —, to make the earth compact or hard; abura wo —, to express oil; to wo —, to shut the door; hikidashi wo —, to shut a drawer; kanedaka wo —, to add together various sums to find the amount; za wo —, to take a seat; kikin-shimeru, to draw tight; daki-shimeru, to tug tightly; nigiri-shimeru, to squeeze tightly in the hand; kuri-shimeru, to hold tightly in the teeth; kanjó wo —, to sum up an account; te wo utte —, to clap the hands and confirm a bargain.

Shimakeda シマケダ n. The amount, sum, total: — wa ikura, what is the amount?

Syn. tsuuga, sōsaka, shime.

Shimokou シモクウ n. An oil press.

Shime シメ n. A kind of mushroom.

Shime-Kazami シメカザミ 注連縄 n. The decoration of straw-rope, charcoal, crab, fern, etc., hung over the door at the beginning of the new year.

Shimemori シメモリ i.v. To be closed, shut up: hachi-jii ni —, closed at eight o'clock.

Shimemirudo シメミルド n. A blank or false door.

Shime-Koroshi シメコロシ i.v. To choke to death, to strangle.

Shime-Kukuri シメククリ 注連縄 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 wo —, to administer the government.

Shimen シメン n. A number of anything: san-gen, 18 feet, square; ie no — ni niwa ga aru, a yard on each side of the house.

Shimen シメン注連縄 (kami no omote) n. The paper on which anything is written, a letter: go — no omono, the contents of your letter.

Syn. tegami.

Shimenawa シメナワ 注連縄 n. The straw rope which Funtodama-no-nikoto stretched behind the sun-goddess to prevent her returning to the cave after Tovikara-no-nikoto had pulled her out; now hung before niyoa, or before houses on the beginning of the new year.

Shimepo シメポ adj. (coll.) Damp, wet, moist.

Shimeri シメリ涂 n. Dampness, slightly wet, moisture: — wo utsu, to dampen, sprinkle with water; kimono ni — ga aru, the clothes are damp.

Syn. shitori.

Shimeri-bu シメル t.v. To be wet, damp, moist or soaked. น. To be extinguished, go out: tsuchi ga ame de —, the ground is wet with rain; tomohibi ga shinu-etsu, the lamp has gone out; kwaii ga —, the fire is extinguished.

Syn. urougu, nureru, shitoru, kibru.

Shimeshi シメシ n. A diaper, napkin, or clot used to receive the excrements of infants; also called o-shime.

Shimeshi シメシ示 n. Anything made known or declared, instruction, indication, declaration, revelation, management: shimobile no ga yuki-todokanu, cannot manage the servants; kodomo no — ga dekinai, cannot manage their children.

Syn. shihara.

Shimeshi-bu シメシ示 t.v. To show, to make known, to declare, inform, to publish, show forth, indicate, to instruct, admonish, teach: shimbun wo —, to publish the news; i wo —, to show one's power; magakoro wo —, to show sincerity; yūyake wa myōnicchi no ame wo —, a red sky in the evening indicates rain to-morrow; hakutai wo i-chū no yamai wo —, a furred tongue indicates a disordered stomach.

Syn. miseru, kikaseru, arawasu, shihara.

Shimeshi-bu シメシ示 t.v. To wet, moisten, dampen; to extinguish, put out, quench: misu de —, to wet, or moisten with water; hi wo —, to extinguish fire; tomohibi wo —, to blow out or extinguish a lamp.

Syn. nurabu, urousu.

Shimeta シメタ (pret. of shимерu, coll.) Have got! have found it! have done it!

Syn. yetai.

Shimete シメテ統計 p.p. of shimeru. In all, the sum, amount, altogether: — hyaku ryō, amounting to one hundred ryō.

Syn. sute, asatese, tsuaga.

Shimetsue シメツェ注連縄 t.v. To tighten, fasten.

Shimetsuka シメツカ Quiet, still, free from noise or commotion, intimate, friendly: — naru yo, a still night; — na haru no ame, a spring rain.

Syn. shiyouka, odayaka, shinchingin.

Shimetsuke シメツケ注連縄 t.v. To press, squeeze, crowd, or force near to.

Shimi シミ n. A stain: — ga dekita, it is stained; — wo nuku, or — wo otoru, to take out a stain; — nuki, something which removes stains.

Shimi シミ涂 n. A moth, book-worm.

Shim-bu シミ t.v. To pierce, penetrate or affect deep; to smart, or cause a sharp piercing pain; to stain, to spot, discolor: kaze ga mi ni —, the wind penetrates the body; kimo ni —, to pierce the liver, affect deeply; kusuri ga me ni —, the medicine smartens the eye;
abura ga kimono ni —, oil stains the clothes; shimi wataru, to pierce through (as cold); shiminari ka, does it smart?

SHIMI-JIMI  to  シミジミト  i.v.  To eat into, absorb, to corrode, penetrate into, as an aid; to stain.

†SHIMMI シミミ  Frequently, plentifully, violently, copiously: ame — ni furu, it rains hard; — ni okuru tsuyu, a heavy dew; hiru wa — ni, all the day long.

SHIMIN シミン 四氏 (yotsu no tami) n. The four classes of people, viz., the nobility, farmers, mechanics, and merchants.

SHIMIRU シミル Same as shimu, see shimi.

SHIMITARE, or SHIMITTARE, —ru シミタレル  i.v.  To be mean, stingy, penurious; to be lazy and slovenly, indolent, or dirty.

SHIMITSUKI, —ku シミツキ に hold i.v.  To adhere to anything by being frozen to it: yeta ga tsuuki ni —, the clogs are frozen to the ground.

SHIMITSUKI, —ku シミツキ に hold i.v.  To adhere to and discolor: beni ga yubi ni —.

SHIMI-WATARI, —ru シミワタル  i.v.  To stain, to make chilly, affect with cold: summi kaze ga miri ni —.

SHIMIZU シミズ 清水 (kiyoki misu) n. Pure water.

SHIMMAI シミマイ 新米 (atarashii kome) n. New rice, this year's rice: — akindo, a new merchant.

SHIMMAKU シミマク 様様 (coll.)  Be careful not to do, or to avoid, do not; also, careful, prudent: mijimaku, to provide for the future; — suru, to be provident.

SHIMME シミメ 新芽 n. New sprouts, as from a stump.

SHIMMEI シミメイ 神明 n. (same as kami) The deities worshiped at Shinto temples: — no bachi wo kimuru, — no wasa.

SHIMI シミ 親身 (coll.) Kindred, relation; a principal: — no mono, a relation.

Synt. shiru.

SHIMETSU シミツ 親密 Intimate, close, near: — no majiwaru, — no kowankei.

SHIMETSU シメツ 進物 n. A present: — wo suru, to make a present.

Synt. shinjo-mono, okuri-mono.

SHIMMYO シミョウ 相同様 Same as shimyo.

SHIMO シモ 灰 n. Hoar-frost: — ga futta, the frost has fallen; — ga oku, id.

SHIMO シモ 灰 以下, down, lower part; inferiors: kasea 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.

Synt. shita.

SHIN シン See under shi, an euphonic particle.

SHIMO-BASHIRA シモバシラ 霜柱 n. The small icy columns observed in frozen, wet ground; frost: — ga tatsu.
Shimpan シンパン 容効 (shirabe eadamenu) n. Trial and decision, judgment: — wo hi, the day of judgment.
Shimatsu シンパツ 進発 — suru, to march, as an army, or go on a military expedition.
Shimpen シンペン 神魅 (fushigi) n. A supernatural or miraculous work (Budd.): — fushigi wo arawasu.
Shimo シモ 运歩 n. Advancement, progress: kakuwa ni — suru, to advance in civilization; chiken no —, in progress to knowledge.
Shimpō シンパオ 神法 (atarashii okite) n. A new law, a new edict.
Shimpuke シンプク 心腹 or 信腹 Submission, obedience: — suru, to submit, to be convinced.
Shimeku シメク 治向 n. (coll.) Treatment, mode of conducting, dealing or managing: — yauruiti; — ga yoi. Syn. su-kure, asinai.
Shimu-ke NV シムケ t' (coll.) To do or act towards others; to treat, behave or conduct towards; to manage, to give, bestow; to show: hito yori onore ni shimukete, onore no kokoro ni negawashikaranu suji no koto wa, onore yori wa hito ni shimukemajiki nari, we should not show that kind of treatment to others which is unpleasant for us to receive; honya ni makoto wo shimuken, to treat friends with sincerity.
Syn. okonau, ashiradai, atsukai.
Shimukerare-N シムケラレ (pass. of shimukeru) To be treated, or behaved towards by another.
Shi-mataku シマタク 死脉 n. A pulse that indicates death.
Shin シン 神 (kami) n. The ancient deities of Japan, as distinguished from hotoke, the divinities of the Buddhists, worshiped at the miya; God; the spirit or nervous power of the body, same as shinoki; (adj.) divine or most excellent, superior.
Shin シン 新 (atarashii) New: suru demo shii deno yoi, either old or new will do; — shii, new wine; — nen, the new year; — taku, a new house.
Shin シン 元 (kerai) The retainer, vassal, serf or servant of a noble; minister of a prince; officer; a subject.
Shin シン 心 (kokoro) The heart; the wick of a candle; a path 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 uwarurebusu sunawachi aku shin wo shôzu.
Shin シン シン (makoto) Real, genuine, true: — ni shiware, like the real thing; — ni, indeed, really, truly, — de kaku, to write in the square Chinese character.
Shin シン 信 (makoto, otsuzure) n. Truth, faith, sincerity, fidelity; word, tidings, communication: hito ni naiaiwaru ni — wo motte suru, in intercourse with men be sincere; — no nai hito, a person without faith or truth; — wo toru, to believe, to be devout; — wo taizuru, to send word; — wo uishinu, to be unfaithful to one's promise, to be distrusted.
Shin シン 親 (shinseki) n. Relation, consanguinity: go to shin, the five relations; ogyaku wa ittô shin, father and son are in the first degree of relationship; fuju wa ittô shin. husband and wife are in the second degree of relationship.
Shin シン 新 (fukite-mono) n. (med.) Eruption on the skin.
Shin シン 新 (asai) n. Morning: — suru, to crawl in the morning, as a cock; mendori no shin suru wa ie no horowuru nari, the crowing of a hen in the morning is a sign of the destruction of a house; shinkei, a cock.
Shina シナ 事 n. A thing, article; sort, kind, or quality of a thing; material; rank; events or circumstances; kono shina wa nan to mo shi mono, what do you call this thing? onai mono nagara shina ga waru, although it is in the same thing the quality is bad; — ni yotte sekinashi, my going depends on circumstances; — wo tekeru, to estimate the quality, to rate.
Syn. mono.
Shina シナ奇屬 n. China.
Syn. kara, morokoshi, 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; kaerishi, upon returning; ore-shina ni pon to oto ga suru, on breaking it went pon. Syn. gake, tsuide, toroko.
Shi-ka シカ 新 (coll. imp. of shi, suru=seyo) Hayaku shi-nai, do it quick (to an inferior).
Shi-nate-N シナタレ i.v. To wilt, to wither, to become soft or flaccid, to shrivel: washi ga shinabita, the pear has begun to wilt.
Syn. hinareo.
Shina-dama シナダマ 美玉 n. The balls and articles used in sleight-of-hand tricks: — wo taikaku, to perform sleight-of-hand tricks; shina-dama-teikai, a juggler.
Shinadare-N シナダレ 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-kakaru.
Shinanare-N シナナレ i.v. To bend downward, as the branch of a tree: yuki de takare ga —, the bamboo bends with the weight of the snow; rice ga —, the rice stalk bends.
Syn. yamaku, shinadai.

*Shinagadori シナガドリ i. q. shinagadori.
Shina-gaki シナガキ n. A bill of items, inventory, list, invoice: ryôri no —, bill of fare, =kondate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHI</th>
<th>571</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINAGIRE</strong> シナギレ 品切 n.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINAI</strong> シナイ 什刃 n.</td>
<td>A bamboo or wooden sword used in fencing: — uchi, fencing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINAI-NAI</strong> シナイナイ i.v.</td>
<td>To be limber, pliant, flexible, curved (generally said of anything long and slender): — take ga shinatte oru, the bamboo is bent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINAI-ZAN</strong> シナイザン 西乃山 n.</td>
<td>Mount Sinai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINA-JINA</strong> シナジナ 多乃山 n.</td>
<td>Mount Sinai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINA-KATACHI</strong> シナカタチ 品形 n.</td>
<td>Form, figure, shape, manner, carriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINAMEKI-KU</strong> シナメキ i.v.</td>
<td>To be specious, plausible, having the appearance of being true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINAI-JIHO</strong> シナジホ 品物 n.</td>
<td>A thing, article; kind or quality of anything: — ga chigau, the quality is different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINAN</strong> シナナ 指南 (fut. of shinmu) — suru, to be dying, or about to die.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINANSHA</strong> シナナシ 指南尾 n.</td>
<td>The compass (magnetic).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINASHI</strong> シナシ 指示 v.</td>
<td>To mend, repair, to alter, to make over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINASHI</strong> シナシ 指示 i.v.</td>
<td>To be used or accustomed to do or make, to learn to do, to be skilful in doing or making: — pan wo shinareta, have become used to making bread; shinarenaka dekimu, if you don't get used to doing it you won't succeed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINASHI</strong> シナシ 指示 (same as, shi, suru) To do, to make (polite).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINASHI</strong> シナシ 指示 n. (coll.) Treatment, behavior, way of acting or doing. Syn. <em>shinuke, shinuchi</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINASHINA</strong> シナシン 指示 adj.</td>
<td>Limber, pliant, graceful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINASHI</strong> シナシ 指示 n.</td>
<td>A country or land taken in war: — wo kaesu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINCIRO</strong> シシク 防衛 (atarashiki kizoku)</td>
<td>Newely built: — suru, to build anew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINCHIN</strong> シチン 静物 Quiet, still; sedate, sober and thoughtful, reserved. Syn. <em>shineyaka, shizuka</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHIN-CHIN</strong> シチン 静物 (atarashiki furuki)</td>
<td>New and old: — kōtai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINCHÔ</strong> シチン 清新 n.</td>
<td>The Manchu dynasty of China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINCHÔ</strong> シチン 清新 n.</td>
<td>Brass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINCHÔ</strong> シチン 心中 (kokoro no uchi) In the heart or mind: — hito no — wo swiryō suru, to guess what is in one's mind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINDA</strong> シンダ (pret. of shini)</td>
<td>Dead: — hito, a dead person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINDAN</strong> シンダン 診断 (shirabe sadamu)</td>
<td>Medical examination of a patient, diagnosis: — shō, a certificate as to the state of health or disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINDEN</strong> シンデン 新田 (atarashii ta) n.</td>
<td>Newly reclaimed rice fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINDEN</strong> シンデン 新田 n.</td>
<td>The common sitting room or chamber in the house of a noble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINDÖ</strong> シンド ワナナ (furui ugo)</td>
<td>Shaking, trembling: — suru, to shake, tremble: yama kawa ga —, the hills and rivers shake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINDO</strong> シンド 静気 (ikari) n.</td>
<td>Anger, wrath of the kami: — ni an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINDORI-KI-KU</strong> シンドリ adj. (coll.) Tired, fatigued: —, how tired I am!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINKEI</strong> シエキ 津波 n.</td>
<td>The salvia. Syn. <em>tsubaki</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINEN</strong> シエン 思念 (omoi) n.</td>
<td>Thinking, thought, care, concern: shimen suru, to think; man no — wo mitarai, not thinking of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGAKU</strong> シガク 神学 n.</td>
<td>Learning or literature relating to God, theology: — shō, a theologian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGAKU</strong> シガク 心学 n.</td>
<td>Moral essays or discourses: moral philosophy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGARA</strong> シガラ 殿 n.</td>
<td>The rear-guard of an army in retreat; the aftermost, hindmost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGAKA</strong> シガカ 新形 n.</td>
<td>A new figure, design, or style of manufactured articles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGEKI</strong> シゲキ 進撃 n.</td>
<td>Moving forward to attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINEN</strong> シエン 無言 n.</td>
<td>A maxim, adage, proverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGI</strong> シギ 偽善 (makoto itsumari) n.</td>
<td>True or false, genuine or spurious: — wo tadasu, to ascertain whether anything is genuine or spurious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINJUTSU</strong> シュツト セン木 n.</td>
<td>The centre-pin about which anything turns, axle-tree, axis; the important part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGI</strong> シギ 宣義 (makoto to tadashiki) n.</td>
<td>Truth and righteousness: — wo omonzuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHINGUN</strong> シングン 征服 (ikusa wo sumeru)</td>
<td>— suru, to cause an army to advance: — wo meizuru.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The heart's desire, one's wish: — ga togeru.

The three modes of writing Chinese characters, viz., the genuine or square, the running hand, and grass character.

The low class known formerly as eta.

Anger, wrath: — no kanbase, angry countenance.

The auricles of the heart.

The mind.

Devotion, piety, faith: — wo suru, to be devout or much engaged in religious worship: — na hito, a devout person; — wo okuru, to excite devotion.

A person excelling in wisdom; a man of God, a prophet.

A perfect man, in wisdom and intellect.

A festival of thanksgiving for the harvest held in the 9th month (O).
SHINKAKI シンカキ 標書 n. A kind of pencil used for writing the square character.

SHINKARA シンカラ 自心 adv. (coll.) Truly, sincerely, heartily; — kara, heartily dislike; — kawaei kodomo, a truly lovely child. Syn. JITEU-NI, HON-NI, SHINSOKO.

SHINKI シンキ 神経 n. A nerve; — tei, neuralgia; — netu, nervous or typhoid fever; — byo, nervous or mental disease; — kei, nervous system.

SHINKEI シンキイ 深閨 (fukaki neya) n. The retired, secluded chambers of a house: — ni yushinawaretarun musume.

SHINKEN シンケン 真剣 (makoto no taurugi) n. A real sword, — not a wooden one: — no shōbu, a duel or combat with real swords.

SHINKI シンキ 神経 n. The natural force, vigor, strength, or energy; byōki de — ga otoroeta, owing to sickness he has grown weak.

SHINKI シンキ 新規 (ara, coll.) New: — na i, a new house: — ni koshiraeta, newly made.

SHINKI シンキ 招起 (furui okon) — suru, to encourage, animate, stir up, to cause to take up or go on, to stimulate, or inspire: seishin wo — suru.

SHINKI シンキ 心気 n. The mind.

SHINKU シンク フ花木 n. The name of a flowering plant.

SHINKI-MYŌSAN シンキマイサン 神機妙算 n. A wonderful or admirable plan.

SHINKEI シンケイ 恵嶳 n. The heart of the Tenchi: — wa nyamanae tamō, the Emperor feels anxious about.

SHINKI シンキ 騎勢 n. Sniffers.

SHINKARU, or SHINSHO シンショー 視聴器 n. A mirror: — ga tetsu; — no gotoshi.

SHINK K シンク 神威 n. A kind of confectionery made of rice flour: — mochi, id.

SHINSHO シンショー 深江 (yofuken) n. A late watch of the night: — ni yobu.

SHINKOFU シンコフ 信藤 n. Faith, belief, trust, confidence: — suru, to believe, credit, trust, confide in; — kami wo —, to believe in God.

SHINSHU シンスー 神社 (kami no kuni) n. The country of the gods, viz., Japan; kingdom of heaven.

SHINSHOU シンシュウ 心魂 n. The heart, soul, — only used in the phrase: — ni tessuru, to pierce to one's heart, to feel deeply.

SHINSHOU シンシュウ 新婚 n. A wedding, first marriage.

SHINKU シンク フ辛苦 (kurō) n. Toil, labor, hardship, pain, difficulty, trouble: — suru; senshin-banka, many and various hardships, infinite trouble. Syn. KANJAN.

SHINKU シンク フ新紅 (fukaku aki) n. A deep red color.


SHINKYU シンキュ 信仰 n. A system of belief, a creed.

SHINKYU シンキュ 雖従者 n. A convert, proselyte.

SHINSHUKI シンシュキ 寄付 adv. Graceful.

SHINSHIKI シンシキ (coll.) Alone and intimately, or familiarly: futari de — ni sake wo none ita, the two are familiarly drinking wine together.

SHINSHEN シンシン 新牙 (atarashiki toshi) The new year: — shiki, the ceremonies performed at the beginning of the year. Syn. SHINSHIN シンシン 信任 — suru, to confide to, to entrust to, to give in charge.

SHINSHU シンシュ 信王 n. A son of the Tenchi, the prince royal, or heir apparent: Naishinunō, a princess. Syn. SHINSHI, MIYA.

SHINSHUMI シンシュミ 光髪 n. A glossy greenish-black color.

SHINSHYO シンショ ヨ信女 n. A devout woman.

SHINSHYO シンショ ヨ信者 n. The radical 信仰 of Chinese ideographs.

SHINSHO シンショ 黒入 n. Endosmosis.

SHINSHO シンショ 黒 (coll. fut. of shina, same as shinai) — to omoda, thought I would die.

SHINNO シンノ or SHINODAKE シンノ 大刀 n. A small kind of bamboo: — tsuku u, a torrent of rain.

SHINNOBA シンノバ 工器 n. A tub used as a commode.

SHINNOBAKE シンノバックェ n. A species of long jointed bamboo.

SHINSHI シンシ 士 n. Disguise, concealment; a spy, or disguised person: — wo iruru, 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; — na jutsu, the magic art of concealing one's self from the sight of others.

SHINSHI-NO シンシノ 選 i.p.t. 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 shinobisun, could not bear to see it; hajii 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; omna wo —, to think about a woman; dorobō ga shinonde i 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; shinobiki konu, to enter secretly, stealth in.

SHINKA シンカ 鼻 n. Speaking secretly in a low voice, whispering.

SHINSHINOHITO シンシンヒト 諏訪 n. An obituary notice or eulogy at the grave of a deceased person.
Shinobi-guruma 申子之馬 n. A carriage without a coach-of-arms, in which one rides inconspicuously.

Shinobi-nuki 申子破 i.v. To enter secretly or stealthily, to steal in.

Shinobi-naki 申子滅 n. Suppressed weeping, secret tears.

Shinobine 申之音 忍泣 n. Speaking in a low or suppressed tone; also sleeping secretly — as a soldier on guard: — に nuku.

Shinobi-no-o 申子之號之縊 n. A hidden cord that secured the helmet to the head.

Shinobiyaka 申子夜 adv. Secretly, privately, stealthily, inconspicuously, in disguise, clandestinely.

Syn. hisoka n.

Shinobi-yokoni 申子隠 t.v. To approach stealthily, to steal near, to slip up to.

Shinobi-zuma 申子洲 n. A mistress kept secretly.

Shinobu, or Shinobu-uta 申之舞う 隠衣 n. The name of a vine, Davallia bullata.

Shinobuzen 申之束忍得 n. A kind

Shinobumojiru 申之舞目汁 of figured cloth.

Shinooi 申之亦 n. The raised line along the blade of a sword: — こそるu, to clash the swords in fighting.

Shinottai 申之刀 n. Enduring or suffering anything, toleration: samusa — ni sake wo nomu.

Shinooi-ou 申之由 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: — samusa wo —, to brave the cold; nayoi wo —, to endure hardship; nemuri wo —, keep off sleep; ame wo —, to keep off the rain; bimbo de shinogi-kanu, being poor finds it hard to get along; wata-ire nashi de wa fuyu ga shinogapanu, cannot stand the winter without a wadded coat; kurai wo shinioide noboru, to get above another in rank; kumo wo shinioide noboru, to ascend above the clouds; ki katsu wo —, to brave hunger and thirst.

Syn. shinmei schu, shinobu, takedu.

Shin-nokoshi-su 申之歌吹羽絽羽絽 t.v. To leave over the doing of anything to another time, to put off to do, to postpone, leave partly done.

Shinsho 申子羊鱻 n. A species of Dock, Rumex japonica.

Shinshomote 申子所 n. The dawn of day.

Syn. akatsuki.

Shinoya 申野 n. A hut made of shino.

Shinra 申拉 n. One of the four ancient divisions of Corea.

Shinra-banzo 申拉便著 森羅万象 n. All things: kamui wo — wo tsukuritamanu, God created all things.

Shinran 申巖 鮎覓 n. The founder of the Montshi sect of Buddhists, died A.D. 1262.

Shinran 申巖 鮎覓 To give, as a present to an honorable person.

Shinrei 申霊 n. The soul of man, spirit — tamashii.

Shinrei 申霊 浸信 Baptism by immersion: — kyokwa, the Baptist church.

Shinshitsu 申室 新室 n. New calendar, or new style of reckoning the year.

Shinri 申理 心理 n. Laws of mind, mental phenomena: — gaku, mental philosophy, psychology.

Shinri-ki 申理機理 (makoto) n. The truth, that which is true.

Shinriku 申理精神 n. Theology, divinity.

Shinrikiki 申霊心神 (kami no chikara) n. The power of the kami, divine power.

Shinrikiki 申霊信心心力 n. The power or efficacy of faith or devotion (Bud.).

Shinriku 申霊精神 (mizukara nozumu) — suru, to come himself, not doing by proxy (used only of the Tenshi).


Shinryologu 申霊進路 (eikuni mizuki) n. The road or way in which anything is advancing or going: teki no — wo funyuu, to block up the road by which the enemy is advancing.

Shinryou 心露心 n. Heart-felt sorrow, trouble of heart, deep grief or concern: rambu na ko wa oya ni — sureru.

Shinryou 心露卒業 (karaki hatara) — suru, to toil, to labor hard, drudge.

Shinryou 申霊相親 n. Kindred, relations either by birth or marriage: toku no — chi-kaku no tainu (prov.).

Syn. misumi yakaara.

Shinryaku 申霊機頼 (oshiki kasunomi) — suru, to look, to plunder, as in war.

Shinryaku 申霊機頼 (kami no obohimeshi) — suru, to look, to plunder, as in war.

Shinryou 申霊神領 (kami no ryobun) The estate or glebe belonging to a miya.

Syn. kambe.

Shinryoku 申霊心力 (kokoro chikara) n. The heart and strength: — wo tenkuu, to do with all the heart and strength.

Shinsai 申霊祭 (mizukara sabaku) — suru, to judge or decide a matter of himself, used only of the Tenshi.

Shinshitsu 申霊診察 n. Examination of a patient by a physician: byonin wo — suru, to examine a sick person.

Shinseki 申霊辰星 n. A star. Same as seishin.

Syn. hoshi.

Shinsei 申霊神聖 Sacred, holy, saint.

Shinsei 申霊神聖 (kami no matsurigoto) n. Theocracry, theocratical.

Shinsei 申霊神聖 (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 shi.

Shinsei 申霊神聖 (mizukara yuku) — suru, to go out himself at the head of his army to put down rebellion, — used only of the Tenshi.

Shinsei 申霊心性 n. Mind, mental: — ni, mental, relating to mind.
SHINSEKI 慈 bond n. Kindred, relations, connections. Syn. SHINRUI.
SHINSEKI 慈 bond (makoto no ato) n. A genuine writing, real hand-writing, autograph. Syn. SHINJITSU.
SHINSEN 慈淫 (fukai asai) n. Deep or shallow, the depth.
SHINSEN 慈结 New, fresh; — no sakana, fresh fish; — no kiki, fresh air.
SHINSEN 慈结 n. A divine being, supernatural being.
SHINSETSU 慈温切 n. Kindness, friendliness, benevolence: — ni, a kind person; — ni, kindly; go — wa arigato, thank you for your kindness. Syn. NENGÖ.
SHINSHA 慈壇 鬱砂 n. Cinnabar.
SHINSHAKU 慈階 契 bew n. Backwardness, deficiency, or respectfully giving way to others; — suru, to politely excuse one’s self, or decline; or to compare or examine many things and select the best.
Syn. ENRYO.
SHINSHI 慈親子 (oya ko) n. Parent and child.
SHINSHI 慈神思 (omoi) n. Thought, mind: — utubotobu to shite tanoshimazu.
SHINSHI 慈烈 n. Killed by lightning.
SHINSHI 慈神子 (kami no ko) n. The son of God.
SHINSHI 慈神驕 n. The sacred seal, one of the three imperial jewels.
SHINSHI 慈 n. (coll.) Bamboo sticks used in drying cloth after washing or drying, tenterhooks. Syn. MOGARI.
SHINSHI 慈師士 n. A great man, in wealth or influence.
SHINSHI 慈群等 n. The constellation Orion; i.e. Sawshikku.
SHIN-SUN 慈群駒 With rapid strides: kaiku — to kibi ni suumuru, civilization advances with rapid strides.
SHIN-SUN 慈群(Clattoku hito) n. The gentry, nobility.
SHINSHO 慈等 adv. (coll.) In a tingling, or thrilling manner, as: stami ga — mi ni koten, the pain tingled through the whole body.
SHINSHO 慈等 adv. (coll.) Quiet, still, retired, solitary, lonely: — shitoko, a retired, or lonely place; yo ga — fuke watarn, the night becomes still and quiet.
SHINSHO 慈雀身 (mi no u, coll.) n. Property, means, substance, possessions, estate: — mōchi no waru hito, a person who manages his property badly; — kagiri we suru, to make an assignment of all of one’s property for the benefit of creditors.
Syn. SHINDAI.
SHINSHO 慈雀身 n. Wealthy merchant.
SHINSHO 慈雀身 明鏡 (ake no kane) n. The morning bell, matin bell (Budd.).

SHINSHOKU 慈相 職 n. One who has the charge and direction of a miya and Shintō worship.
Syn. KANNUSHI, SHANIN.
SHINSHOKU 慈相 食食 Sleep and food, sleeping and eating: — wo wasururu, to forget to eat or sleep.
SHINSHOKU 慈相 神色 n. The countenance, expression or color of the face: — jikaku, calm and unmoved.
SHINSHO 慈相 進水 (susumi tori) Forward or eager to adopt what is good or useful: — wo kishō.
SHINSHOKU 慈相 仲縁 (nobi chijimi) Lengthening and shortening, stretching and contracting; plasticity.
SHINSHUTSU 慈相 泣出 n. Exosmosis.
SHINSO 慈相 朝日 (shishimoni utoku) Nearly or distantly related: ware ni oite wa shinso arendono senso yori miru tori toki wa mina shison nari.
SHINSS 慈双 深感 (fukaki nado) Deeply secluded or retired part of a house.
SHINSS 慈雙 心想 n. Fancy, conception, imagination: — suru, to fancy or picture in the mind. Syn. OMOINASHI, OMOYARI.
SHINSSO 慈双 心底 adv. From the bottom of the heart, most deeply.
Syn. SHIN-KARA.
SHINSO 慈相 職 養 Great or wonderful quickness or rapidity: — ni, exceeding quick or rapid; — ni, very quick.
Syn. SASSOKU, SUMIYAKA.
SHINSON 慈相 深厚 n. The descendant of the kami, the Mikado.
SHINSS 慈弁水 (takigi to miizu) n. Wood and water: — wo motomuru; — wo ateru; — no ro, the labor of cutting wood and drawing water.
SHINSHUSHI 慈弁水式 n. The ceremony of launching a ship.
SHINTAI 慈寢 形 n. The body: — suko- yaka no hito, a person of a vigorous body.
SHINTAI 慈寢 進水 (susumu shirizoku) n. Advancing and retreating, continuing in or withdrawal from office: gurunze ni, —, the advance and retreat of an army; — wo ukgai, to submit one’s continuing in office or his resignation to his superiors.
SHINTAKU 慈田 音信 n. Divine communication or inspiration: — wo kōmu, to be inspired. Syn. TAKUSEN.
SHINTAN 慈塔 風 n. China.
SHINTATSU 慈塔 風 n. Presenting a petition or application.
SHINTAI 慈寢 心底 (kami no michi) n. The region or worship of the kami, “Shintōism,” — the most ancient religion of the Japanese.
SHINTO 慈寢 新割 (atarashiku itaru) New or lately imported: — as goods: — wo shina.
SHINTO 慈寢 心底 n. The heart, mind: — ni kakuru, to lay to heart, to be concerned about.
Shinto 信従 n. (chr.) Believers.
Shintoku 信従 神従 n. The virtues, attributes, or help of the kami.
Shintozai 信従 神縁 n. A vessel for holding the snuff of a lamp-wick.
Shintozai 信従 神縁 n. Divine power, miraculous power.
Shintozai 信従 心縁 n. Care, anxiety, trouble.
Shintou 信従 神縁 n. Chief of story-tellers, or dramatists.
Shintokai 信従 神縁 n. To complete, finish, accomplish, achieve.
Shintozai 信従 神縁 Late at night.
Shino 信従 神縁 (kami no koshi) The shrine or box carried in processions performed in honor of a kami.
Shin-ro 信従 信用 n. Faith, trust, confidence, reliance: — suru, to rely upon, trust, or confide in: — wo ushinai, to lose the confidence of others.
Shino-shi 信従 信用資 n. Lending on trust, without security.
Shinro 信従 親友 n. An intimate or familiar friend.
Shinro 信従 親友 n. Syn. hoto, tomobachi.
Shinrai 信従 浸漬 (furidashi) n. A medical infusion.
Shinzan 信従 新参 (ima mairi) A person lately or newly arrived, a new-comer.
Shin-zen 信従 新参 (kami no mae) In front of a miyu, before a kami.
Shinzo 信従 新造 Newly made, a new ship: — oroshi, the launching of a new ship.
Shinzo 信従 新造 n. A young lady: —goshinzo, the lady.
Shinzo 信従 心縁 n. The heart (med.).
Shinzoku 信従 親族 n. Kindred, relations, connections on both sides.
Shinro 信従 舎人, YAKARA, MACHU.
Shinro 信従 舎人, YAKARA, MACHU. See shinji.
Shio 信従 湧 n. Salt, brine: — wo yaku, to make salt; — ni dasu, to soak anything in water in order to deprive of saltiness; — ni taiken, to salt, or pickle; — wo suru, to sprinkle with salt; — tamu de ni — ni wuru (prov.), to rub salt on a sore; — ni amai, not salted enough.
Shio 信従 湧 n. The water of the ocean, salt water, brine, the tide: — ga michiru, the tide is full; — ga sasu, the tide is rising; — ga hiku, the tide is falling; — ga hiru, the tide is down; — ai yoki koro, a fortunate time; — ai ro machi awaseru, to wait for a favorable time; — sore wo shio ni deteyuku, look for that opportunity, or favorable moment to go out; — ni muku, to go against the tide; — taike no de, the time of the rising of the moon; — ine no kari, the time for cutting rice.
Shio 信従 湧 n. Gamboge.
Shoosui 信従 頹引 n. Salted, or pickled salmon: shake no —, id.
Shio-ochi 信従 浴谷 n. (coll.) Mistake, omission, oversight.
Shiobuki 信従 居敷 n. Abstaining from salt, or food containing salt.
Shiode 信従 汚 n. Straps or cords attached to both sides of a saddle for securing the flap, or tying on a lantern.
Shiokaki 信従 盐鎬 n. Blowing or spouting out of sea-water, as by the whale; also a species of shell-fish, Maatra.
Shiokama 信従 盐馬 n. A large pan used in making salt; also a salt-kiln.
Shiokama 信従 盐馬 n. The salt-beach where salt is made.
Shiokama 信従 盐馬 n. The beginning of the flow of the tide.
Shiokai 信従 盐海, KI-KU-SHI 信従 海潮 潮 adj. Salt in taste, salty, briny.
Shioka 信従 塩 n. The ebb of the tide, the time when the tide ebbs: — ni yuku, to go for shell-fish when the tide is out.
Shioki 信従 塩人 n. A salt-cellar.
Shiokake 信従 塩亜 n. Salted salmon.
Shiokori 信従 塩海 n. Traveling by sea: — de yuku, to go by sea.
Shiokumi 信従 塩海 n. i.v. To be salted, pickled; (fig.) to be accustomed to, seasoned, hardened to, inured to: — yo ni —, to be inured to the world.
Shiokara 信従 塩卓素 n. A kind of food made by salting fish.
Shiokarakou 信従 塩捺護戈 n. Hoarseness.
Shiokarai 信従 塩قاد adj. Over-salted, disagreeably salt.
Shiokaze 信従 塩風 n. Sea-breeze, salt wind from the ocean.
Shiokaze 信従 塩風 n. Saltish, salmine, briny, brackish: — no aru mono.
Shio-oki 信従 水置 n. Punishment of crime: — wo suru, to punish a criminal; — omot —, severe punishment.
Shio-oki 信従 水置 n. Syn. kidatsu.
Shio-oki, KI-KU-SHI 信従 海潮 潮 t.v. (coll.) To make, establish, ordain, to enact: — sen no shiottokiki, a law enacted by ancestors; i.v. shiokarai.
Shiokirai 信従 塩卓ケ n. The place where criminals are executed, execution ground.
Shiokuri 信従 塩卓 n. An export, anything sent for the use or support of another.
Shiokazuka 信従 塩卓 n. A crab, species of Ocyopoda.
Shiokazuka 信従 塩卓 n. A post for marking the rise and fall of the tide.
Shioku 信従 塩卓 n. Salt water, brine.
Shiokura 信従 塩卓 n. The name of a flower, Aster tartarius.
Shiokusai 信従 塩華 adj. No opportunity, chance: — ni gen —, no chance to escape.
SHIRAKI シラキ (coll.) Used only in the phrase, — wo kiru, to dissemble, to pretend or feign ignorance of anything. Same as shirabakurueru.
SHIRAKI シラキ (coll., used with a neg.) Only, but; i.e. shika: hitotsubo — nai, but one; fade wa tippou — nai, have but one pen.
SHIRAKURA-RO シラクラレ i.v. (coll.) To appear not to know; to pretend or feign ignorance; to dissemble, to connive at.

SYN. TOBOKERU.

SHIRABE シラベ 調 n. Examination, inquiry, investigation; playing on a musical instrument, a tune: kotoba no — , the quantity, measure or euphony of words; uto no —.
SHIRABE-RO シラベル 調 t.v. To examine, investigate, inquire into; to judge; to tune, to play on a musical instrument: tsuni wo —, to examine a criminal.

SYN. SENSUKU SURIU, TADASU, GIMMI SURI.

SHIRABE-ISHO シラベ沼 書 n. (leg.) Account of an examination.

SHIRABEKU シラベク 般役 n. A judge.

SYN. NAMABE.

SHIRABITO シラヒト n. A white leper.

SHIRABU-DO シラブド n. A white leper.

SHIRABUWO シラブウ オシトバ子 n. A female dancer in ancient times.

SHIRACHI シラチ 白血 n. Fluor-albus, whites, leucorrhoea.

SHIRAFU シラフ 茂夫 n. (coll.) Sober, not intoxicated or under the influence of drink: — no toki, when one is sober; — ni natta, has become sober.

SHIRAGI シラギ 白髪 n. Gray hair.

SHIRAGAYU シラガイ ユ白 n. Rice-gruel, congee.

SHIRAGAZUKI シラガブク i.v. To begin to turn gray.

SHIRAOE-RO シラオエ 精 t.v. To whiten: kome wo —, to whiten rice by pounding in a mortar; shirage-gome, washed rice; shirage tsuwamono, a picked soldier.

SHIRAGUKI シラギク n. White chrysanthemum.

SHIRAI シライ 白齿 n. White teeth: — no musume, a young unmarried woman. Also の, a naked sword: — wo nuki-awasu, to draw swords and fight. Also の, white feather, as: — no ya, a white-feathered arrow.

SHIRAHADA シラハダ 白髪 n. Villiligo.

SHIRAHARA シラハラ n. A south wind that blows after the nyūbai is past.

SHIRAHAMA シラハマ 白濁 n. White sandy beach.

SHIRAHATA シラハタ 白髪 n. A white flag, flag of truce.

SHIRAHATA シラハタ 般 n. White leprosy (?)

SHIRAI KI-RO シラアイ キレ adj. (coll.) Having a feigned or dissembling appearance, hypocritical: — koto wo iu.

SYN. BORA-ZORASHI.
「SHIRA-KANBE」白壁な。White plastered wall.

「SHIRAKAMI」白髪な。White, or blank paper.

「SHIRAK-RE」白骨i.v. To become white, pale; to wane, decline, fail (as the spirits, courage): kyō ga —, the fun began to moderate; gunset ga shirakete miteru, the army showed signs of giving way.

「SHIRAKI」白き白木。White wood; plain, unvarnished or unpainted wood: — no tsuru, an unlaquered bureau.

「SHIRAIRO」白銀な。The Silver pheasant, Phasianus nycthemerus.

「SHIRAKOMO」白勅鶏な。An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).

「SHIRAI」白いn. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utsutta, to catch lice from others.

「SHIRAI-MU」白い白もの。To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, to show less courage: — gyō ga —, the day dawns; — teki ga —, the enemy begins to give way; — kyō ga —, the sport moderates.

「SHIRAKU」白鶴。The Barbury dove, Turtur rutilus.


「SHIRAKUMO」白勅鶏の。An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).

「SHIRAI」白いn. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utsutta, to catch lice from others.

「SHIRAI-MU」白い白もの。To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, to show less courage: — gyō ga —, the day dawns; — teki ga —, the enemy begins to give way; — kyō ga —, the sport moderates.

「SHIRAKU」白鶴。The Barbury dove, Turtur rutilus.


「SHIRAKUMO」白勅鶏の。An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).

「SHIRAI」白いn. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utsutta, to catch lice from others.

「SHIRAI-MU」白い白もの。To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, to show less courage: — gyō ga —, the day dawns; — teki ga —, the enemy begins to give way; — kyō ga —, the sport moderates.

「SHIRAKU」白鶴。The Barbury dove, Turtur rutilus.


「SHIRAKUMO」白勅鶏の。An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).

「SHIRAI」白いn. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utsutta, to catch lice from others.

「SHIRAI-MU」白い白もの。To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, to show less courage: — gyō ga —, the day dawns; — teki ga —, the enemy begins to give way; — kyō ga —, the sport moderates.

「SHIRAKU」白鶴。The Barbury dove, Turtur rutilus.


「SHIRAKUMO」白勅鶏の。An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).

「SHIRAI」白いn. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utsutta, to catch lice from others.

「SHIRAI-MU」白い白もの。To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, to show less courage: — gyō ga —, the day dawns; — teki ga —, the enemy begins to give way; — kyō ga —, the sport moderates.

「SHIRAKU」白鶴。The Barbury dove, Turtur rutilus.


「SHIRAKUMO」白勅鶏の。An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).

「SHIRAI」白いn. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utsutta, to catch lice from others.

「SHIRAI-MU」白い白もの。To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, to show less courage: — gyō ga —, the day dawns; — teki ga —, the enemy begins to give way; — kyō ga —, the sport moderates.

「SHIRAKU」白鶴。The Barbury dove, Turtur rutilus.


「SHIRAKUMO」白勅鶏の。An eruption on the scalp of children; pityriasis (?).

「SHIRAI」白いn. A louse: — ga takaru, to have lice; — takari, a lousy person; — ga utsutta, to catch lice from others.
The buttoks, hips, rump.

Shirokuma wa Shīkume na ha n. Same as shimenawa.

Shirime Shīme 流眼 Used in the phrase: shirime ni miru, to look askant, or out of the corner of the eye; to look down on.

Shirimochi Shirō mo chi n. - wo te ku, to fall on one's bottom, or in a sitting posture.

Shirin Shīrin 四隣 n. The neighbors on the four sides of one's dwelling, or country.

Shirinsha Shīrinsha 四輪車 n. A four-wheeled carriage.

Shirioshi Shirō Oshe n. A backer, second, supporter.

Shirippo Shirippō n. (coll.) The tail.

Shiritsu Shiritsu 私立 Private, belonging to a person, not belonging to government: gakkō, private school.

Shiritsumage Shirīsumage n. Tucking up the skirts into the girdle.

Shiritogoto Shirītogoto 後言 n. Backbiting, slander.

Shiruma Shirīuma シルウマ Only used in the phrase: Shirīuma ni noru, to ride behind on horseback; fig. to slavishly imitate another.

Shiru-aga Shirīuaga n. Sitting with the feet stretched out, -considered impolite.

Shirute Shirīute 後背 Backside, behind, after: te no, behind the house; kerai wa danna no, - no aruku, the servant walks behind his master: - ni shizaru, to walk backwards; - de, the hands behind the back.

Syn. shiko, ato.

Shirizaya Shirīzaya 砲架 n. A covering or sheath made of bear or tiger skin worn around the end of the scabbard of the long sword.

Shirizoku Shirīzoku 退立 t. v. To cause to retire, retire or leave; to drive back, to cause to withdraw, to expel; to decline, not to receive; to return as a present: teki wo, to the enemy to retreat.

Shirizoku-ku Shirīzoku ku 退立 i. v. To retire, retire, leave, withdraw, recede, depart: teki ga, the enemy retreats: Shirīzoku te omou, to think carefully over a matter.

Shiro Shirō 四 n. A castle, the fortified residence of a feudal chief, a fortress, citadel: - wo makura ni uchīyumi suru.

Shiro Shirō 代 (kawari) n. Price, money given in exchange: ni no shiro, the price or ransom paid for a person but mostly the money paid to the parents for prostituting a daughter: nami, drink money.

Syn. dai.

Shiro Shirō A coll. imp. of suru, - seyo, do it, be it, whether: man ni shiro kawaisō na koto da, it is a cruel thing be it as it may; hayaku shiro, do it quickly.

Syn. shi-ka, shi nara-ke.

Shiro Shirō 白 adj. Same as shiroku.

Shiro-ato Shirō-ato 城跡 n. The ruins or vestiges of an ancient castle.

Shirochō Shirōchō 白蝶 n. A species of Butterfly, Pieria.

Shiroki-ke Shirōki-ke 紅け shiro, white; also, green, inexperienced: - kuroi wa wakaranu, can't distinguish between white and black; - hana, a white flower; shiroku suru, to whiten; shiroku naru, to become white.

Shirokoi Shirōkoi 白絵 n. Figured cloth having a white ground.

Shirojiro Shirōjiro adv. White all over, perfectly white: Fuji no yama - to miru.

Shirokita Shirōkita n. (lit. white tongue) An aphthous eruption in the mouth, thrush.

Shiro-ke Shirō ke n. Barter, exchange, swapping one thing for another=kōeki.

Shirokamome Shirōkamome n. The Glauous gull, Larus glaucescens.

Shirokane Shirōkane 銀 n. Silver.

Syn. gion.

Shirako Shirako 子白 n. An albino; i.q. shirako.

Shiroku Shirōku 白蝶 n. The white of the eye, the sclerotic, the enamel inside of a copper vessel: - de miru, look fiercely at, glare at.

Shiroku Shirōku 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.

Shiroki-Mono Shirōki-Mono 旧 i. v. To become white, whiten: ke ga shirōnda, the hair has become gray.

Shiro-Mono Shirō-Mono n. The white water after washing rice.

Shirokuma Shirōkuma n. A kind of inferior sake, same as moromi sake.

Shiro-Mono Shirō-Mono 荒 n. Goods, merchandise, any article exchanged for money: - nakute wa kane wo haramawen, I shall not pay the money without I receive the goods; - gae, barter, exchange of wares.

Syn. shira-Mono.

Shirokomi Shirōkomi 荒 n. Same as shiremono.

Shirochō Shirōchō 荒 n. A kind of glutinous wheat.

Shiroshō Shirōshō 白蝶 n. White garments, such as are worn by women at funerals and weddings.

Shiro-Namazu Shirō-Namazu 白鯨 n. Vitiligous.

Syn. shira-hada.

Shirone Shirōne 末 n. White root, viz., Shirane the stalks of vegetables whitened by heaping earth around them, as onions, celery.

Shirokōshi Shirōkōshi 末 n. The stalks of vegetables whitened by heaping earth around them, as onions, celery.

Shiroshō Shirōshō 白蝶 n. The degree of whiteness.

Shiroshimeshi Shirōshimeshi 末 t. v. To govern, rule; to know, - only used of a noble person: Tenshi wa tenka wo, - the Mikado governs the empire.

Syn. shira-hida suru, osamuru.

Shirōtak Shirōtak 白髪 (poet.) White: - no yuki, white snow.

Shirōto Shirōto 白鳥 n. (coll.) One who does not properly belong to the trade or profession — spoken of an outsider, an inexperienced
person, amateur: — wa daikū no shigoto ga dekimasu, one who is not a carpenter cannot do a carpenter's work; (the opposite is kūrōto).

Shinbōsha-ki, K.T.-ku (coll.) 深草社 西京都 (coll.)

Mushi Interest, ka-nru, tengan mo wo gēru, ni (the, f) SHIBYOKU SHIBYO SHIBYO SHIBO-ZAKE SHIBO-UBI SHIBUBE SHIBU-AME SUIBOZUMI SHIBDBIN SHIBUSHI SHIBUSABE.-BU

weak of dekinn, n. (coll.)

Cucumber, ni de suru, a substance, or effect, or a thing made of cucumber, as

Syn.:

Sakushin, n. Race, cause, or motive; matter, particulars, circumstances: — wo in, to tell the reason or circumstances; nan no — de, for what reason? doyū — de osoku natta, what is the reason of your being so late; kotomaru — mo nashi, there were no more remarkable phenomena; — mo nai, there is no difficulty, or no objection.

Syn. wakе.

Shinai ni シナイ 仔細 仔細 adv. Minutely, particularly, attentively.

Syn. komyaku ka ni

Shimairahi, K.T.-ku シマイライ adj. (coll.) Having a consequential, important, or concealed manner, pedantic.

Syn. jimanraishi.

Shishaku シザク 詩作 Making verses, or poetry: — suru, to write poetry.

Shisan シサン 四散 (yomo ni chiru) — suru, to scatter, to disperse, to separate in all directions.

Shishan シシャン 資産 n. Property, assets, possessions.

Syn. shindai.

Shi-shi シシ 被數 t.v. (coll.) To leave a thing partly done, to lay aside: shigoto wo shishai te hitori wo mi ni yaku, to leave one's work partly done and go to the theatre.

Syn. shikkakuré, shi-nokosu.

Shitsui シツイ 視察 (shikaihi suru) — suru, to inquire into, examine, investigate.

Shisi シセイ 四射 n. The four tones of Chinese characters.

Shiset シセイ 市井 (ichi machi) n. A market town: — no dān, the talk of market people.

Shishi シシ 空気 (ittate nakoto suru koto) n. Extreme earnestness, or sincerity: — kīmi wo kaneshimu, sincerity will move a kami.

Shishiki シシキ 座尺 n. The distance of about a foot, used only as a measure for a very short distance: — no uchi mo mizu, could not see even the foot before him: — suru, to be very near; ten-gan ni — suru, to be near the Emperor.

Shisskizui シスケイ 村英 (murasaki sui-shō) n. An amethyst.

Shisen シセン 詩僧 n. A variegated paper used for writing verses on.

Shisen シセン 詩僧 n. Interest money.

Syn. shiboku.

Shisetsu シシェイ 使節 n. An ambassador, commissioner, herald, diplomat.

Syn. tsukai.

Shishita シシタ 稲使 n. A messenger.

Syn. tsukai.

Shisui シスイ 求救 (tsutomete) Diligently, industriously, eagerly: — kyakū, id.
SHISHI シシ 雄 n. A lion: — wa kedamono no 6 nari, the lion is the king of beasts; me-jishi, a lioness.

SHISHI シシ 雌 n. A wild hog. Also 雌 a deer, (derived from shishi, flesh, because anciently the flesh of the wild hog and deer was the only flesh eaten).

SHISHI シシ 私 (shōben) n. Urine (used only to children): — su wu.

SHISHI シシ 四肢 (yotsu no eda) n. The four limbs or extremities of the body: legs and arms.

SHISHI シシ 持矢 (sashi-shimesu) — suru, to point out, show.

SHISHI シシ 爵子 n. His heir, successor.

Syn. toshig, atotsug, atotoki.

†SHISHI シシ 肉 (niku) n. Flesh: ama — , fungus flesh.

SHISHI-BACHI シシバチ n. A hornet.

SHISHIBANA シシバナ n. A flat nose.

SHISHIBISHI シシビショ 鉢 n. Salted mince meat: mi wo — ni nasu, to chop a person into mince meat.

SHISHIBUNE シシブネ 鹿笛 n. A kind of whistle used by hunters to decoy deer.

SHISHIKAKI シシガキ n. A fence of lattice-work, a trellised fence.

SHISHIGAMI シシガミ 狩猟 n. A deer hunter.

SHISHIGASHIRA シシガシラ 狩師頭 n. A mask like a lion's head, used by daikagura, supposed to scare away evil spirits from a house.

†SHISHISHISHIRO シシシシロ 屋鶏 n. Armlets having small round bells attached worn in ancient times.

SHISHIHAIGU シシハギ t.v. To fly alive, to shave the flesh off to the bone.

†SHISHIMONO シシモノ adv. Like a stag.

SHISHIKUWAZU シシクわず n. A kind of long spiked millet.

SHISHIMAI シシマイ 獅子舞 n. The dance performed by the daikagura from house to house.

SHISHIMURA シシムラ n. The flesh on the ham and thigh, a piece of flesh.

SHISHIN シシン 私心 (watakushi kogoro) n. Selfishness, private interest: shi-yoku.

SHISHIKINE シシケイ 神經 n. The optic nerve.

SHISHIN-SAIRANSHO シシンサイランショ 始祖裁所 n. Court of First Instance.

†SHISHI-5 シシ五 獅子王 n. The lion, kingly lion.

SHISHI-BONZON シシブンゾン 子孫裁所 n. Descendants from generation to generation.

SHISHITSU シシツ質 (umaretukii) Natural ability, or capacity; by nature: — no kashi kihito koto.

SHISHIWAKI シシワキ 膝理 n. The muscles.

SHISHITA シシタ n. An arrow used in hunting, i.e. sashiya.

SHISO シソ 四書 n. The four books, or Chinese classics.

Syn. SHISO シソ師匠 n. A teacher, master.

SHISHOU シショ 教歌 (uttaegoto) n. A lawsuit.

Syn. sogoh, kuni.

SHISHO シショ 刺術 (sashitakuki) — suru, to prick, stick; to stimulate: — yaku, a stimulating medicine, stimulant.

SHISHU シシュ 刺棲 (shimi made mamoru) — suru, to protect, to defend until death, or with one's life.

SHI-SHUKE, or SHI-SHIKE シシュケ宿 (tomari yadoru) n. Lodging, stopping, or sojourning: — suru, to lodge, stop, or sojourn.

SHI-SO シそ 始祖 n. The first ancestor.

Syn. owanso.

SHISO シソ午献 n. Ghee or curd made from milk.

SHISO シソ私訴 n. A civil suit at law.

SHISO シソ禁蔵 n. The Sweet-Basil, Perilla arguta.

SHISO シソ緑茶 (lit. those wearing black and white garments) Clergymen and laity: sō-soku.

SHI-SO シサウ 葬祭 n. A plant, the Lythospernum erythrorhizion.

SHISO シソ雅義 (misato) n. Virtue, chastity.

SHISO シソ死相 (shimi katachi) n. A countenance which has some marks by which one's death is foretold, a physiognomic indicative of death: kao ni — ga auwarareru; — wo satoru, to know that one is about to die.

SHISO シソ思想 n. Thought, idea, opinion, sentiment: — wo kae, to change one's opinion.

Syn. shiu, omo, nen, koron.

SHISO シソ物 (coll.) Appearing or likely to do: — mo nai, neg; dōmo kega — di, likely to be injured.

SHISO-KONAI, -AD シソ画家) 什物 t.v. To mar, hurt, injure, or spoil in doing, or making anything; to do amiss, mismanage.

Syn. shissonzuru.

SHI-SOKU シソ子息 n. Son, used in speaking respectfully of the son of another: go shisoku, your son.

Syn. seigaire, musekou.

SHI-SOKU シソ四足 (yotsu ashii) n. Four-footed beasts, a quadruped.

SHI-SOME, -KE シソ犯人 住犯 t.v. To begin to do, to do for the first time.

Syn. shi-hajimeru.

SHISON シソン 至尊 (ittate tasotachi) Most honorable, — a title of the Emperor.

SHI-SO シソ子孫 n. Posterity, descendant.

Syn. bason, batsugo, sere.

SHI-SOND, -RE シソ村人 住民 t.v. To hurt, mar, injure or spoil in doing or making anything.

Syn. shi-sokonai.

SHISOTSU シソ士卒 n. Common soldiers.

Syn. tsuwamono, heisotsu.

SHISSAKU シッサク 失策 n. Failure to accomplish, mistake in doing.

SHISSEKI シセキ 失敗 (temeru) — suru, to scold, to fault with fault.

Syn. kenseki.

SHISHI シシ 池视 (nikumi miru) — suru, to regard with hatred or enmity, to hate: tamibokun wo — suru.

SHISO シソ富裕 n. Economy, frugality, plainness or simplicity in dress or food: — wo mune to suru. Syn. kenyaku.
Shisūo シスウオ 鈴戸 (tori mōshi-ageru) — suru, to report to the Emperor a communication received from another.

Shisuu, or Shisuru シス 経 To die. See shi.

Shisui シス 経水 n. Stagnant water.

Shisumashi-ku シススマス 仕満 t.v. To finish doing or making anything, to accomplish, to have a good opportunity.

Shita シタ 吐 n. The tongue: — wo maku, or — wo furii, to be struck with fear or awe; kage ye muite — wo daru, to turn the head and stick out the tongue, as in derision or jesting: — wo tarreru, to let the tongue hang out, as a dog: — wo usu, to make a clicking sound with the tongue, to chirrup; fue no —, the reed of a pipe or organ.

Shita シタ (shimo) post-posit. 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 omou, to think about; — no yakumin, an inferior officer; kono sake wa ano sake yori — de gozaimasu, this sake is inferior to that.

Shita シタ 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 シタ (the pret. of suru) Have done.

Shitaba シタバ 落葉 n. The lowest leaves of a tree.

Shitabai,-au シタバフ t.v. To secretly visit a mistress.

Shitabe シタベ 下方 n. Below, beneath.

Shitabe,-ru シタベル i.v. To wither, wilt: kono ha ga —.

Syn. shinabai.

Shitai シタイ 火 n. A conflagration on the decline: — ni nutta, the fire is going out.

Shitahame シタウメ n. A species of Flat-fish, Plagiusa.

Shitadam シタダム 碱螺 n. A small kind of shell-fish.

Shitadam,-nu シタダム舌瀬 i.v. To speak indistinctly.

Shitado シタド 舌疾 n. A naturally rapid and indistinct utterance, a fast talker.

Shitagaえ シタガル 从 t.v. To cause to follow, to cause to obey or submit, bring into subjection: teki wo —, to bring an enemy into subjection.

Shitagaえ シタガル i.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; mi no 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; rō ni shitagatte nedan ga chigau, the price differs according to the color.

Shitagak シタガキ 下書 n. The copy, or original writing to be copied; a first draft.

Syn. gesho, sōko.


Shitagaki,-ru シタガル i.v. (coll.) To desire to do, anxious to do.

Shitagase シタガサ n. The lower layer of a pile, the inside fold of a garment.

Shitaigiko シタギコ n. Studying or reciting a lesson privately before going to the school.

Shitai シタイ 言 n. An under garment or collar.

Shitai シタ衣 n. Melting below or underneath, — as the snow when it is frozen above.

Shita-gokoro シタゴコロ 下情 n. Real desire, secret hope.

Shitauumi シタウミ n. The intention formed but unexpressed.

Shitagura シタグラ n. A pad placed beneath the saddle.

Shitagurushiki,-ku シタグルシキ adj. Troubled or pained in mind, uneasy in mind.

Shitagusa シタグサ n. Grass growing beneath trees, undergrowth: mori no —, id.

Shitagu シタグ n. A sock, or stocking worn inside of a shoe.

Shitahii シタヒ 被 chrom n. An underground pipe, — for conducting water.

Shitamok シタモク 被着 n. The beard on the chin.

Shitamimo シタミモ n. The cord for binding on an inside garment.

Shitai シタ目四眼 n. The four limbs.

Shitai-ki シタ目圭 adj. (coll.) Wish or desire to do or make: kono hon wa hon ni shitai, I wish to print this book; ijutsu no kire no wo shitai, I wish to study medicine; shitaku nai, don't wish to do it.

Shitai,-ru シタ目 i.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 no —, to feel homesick; ato wo shitatte yuku, to go long after some one who has left, to feel sorry to leave.

Syn. koshibi, hoshibe, matsurahitii.

Shitaji シタ地下地地 n. The first coat of plaster or paint, a priming, ground or fundamental color, texture; the lathering on which the plaster is laid; the frame of a screen: — oroka naru mono, at bottom a dune.

Shitajii シタ地 n. Soy, — used only by women.

Syn. shōyu.

Shitajita シタジタ 下地 n. The inferior or lower classes of people. Syn. shimojimo.

Shitakata シタカタ n. The rough or coarse part of a work, or the first stages of a work; inferior workman, or one who does the first part of a work which goes through several hands; the lower class of people.

Shitaki,-ru シタガ i.v. To break, spoil.

Syn. kudaku.

Shitaki,-ru シタガ横注 i.v. To fall slantly, — as the rain driven by the wind: shitagi ame, a driving rain.
Shitakwi シタキウ n. An instrument for scraping the tongue.

Shitaniu シタニウ 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; gochisō no — wo suru, to make preparations for a feast; yomeiri no —, the outfit of a bride; tabijitaku, the outfit for a journey.

Syn. yōi.

Shitaku シタク n. (watakushī no ite) n. My house, one's own house.

Shitakuzhimu シタクチミュ 下唇 n. The lower lip.

Shitamaruchu シタマルチ 下脣 n. The lower eyelid.

Shitamachin シタマシ しゅう n. Waiting or secretly expecting: — ni matsu, to be secretly expect; with kore wa, or sore wa, as: kore te, or sore wa shitari, = alas.

Shitamaruchu シタマルチ 下唇 n. The cloth worn around the loins and over the privates.

Syn. fundoshī.

Shitamiz シタミズ n. Smouldering combustion, burning within or from below; budding beneath in the ground.

Shitatamabe シタホリ ユミリ n. Clapboarding, weather-boarding: — wo utsu, to clapboard.

Shitame シタメ n. The bottom color or first coat of paint, priming.

Shitame シタメ n. Boarding, or from beneath; in the ground.

Shitamitsusure シタミツヌレ 下唇 n. An impediment in the speech, lisping.

Shita-n シタヤ n. Red sandal-wood, Pterocarpus santalinus.

Shitanaka シタナカ 十楽 n. A species of Magnolia.

Shitanaki シタニキ n. Suppressed weeping, sorrow or grief expressed in words.

Shitamazueri シタマズエリ n. Licking the chops, — as an animal after eating.

Shitao シタオ n. The first husband.

Shitao シタオ n. The clothing worn in sport, or race, or n. A tailor.

Syn. garderō.

Shitashumi シタシミ n. The clicking noise made with the tongue: — wo utsu, to click with the tongue.

Syn. shita-uchi.

Shitashumishii シタシミシ n. A clicking, or smacking sound made with the tongue: — suru.

Worthy of love or imitation.

Shitay シタイ n. The first draft of a picture, first copy of a drawing.

Shitayomi シタヨミ n. Reading beforehand, preparatory reading.
Shitazome  シタツメ n. The first color in dyeing, priming.
Shirchi シッチ 满地 n. Wet or moist ground, swampy land.
Shirchoku シチョク 満直 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 — shima, 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 seishu, to make parents happy; hito wo shite yorokobashimu, to cause joy to others; kutsuen to — miezu, it suddenly vanished out of sight.
Shite シテ n. The principal character in a drama or play (the secondary characters are called waki).
Shite シテ 知者 n. The doer, maker: kono shigoto no — wa dare, who did this work; fushin no — , the builder.
Shitei シテイ 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.
Shitekobushi シテコブシ 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 引締 n. Removal, revolving on its axis.
Shiten シテン 支店 n. A branch office or shop.
Shitenno シテノ四位王 n. (Bud.) The four demon kings who guard the world against the attacks of Asuras. — (Eitel's Hand-book.)
Shite-noke シテノケ t.v. To do thoroughly, finish doing.
Shiteyarare, -ru シテヤラレ (coll., pass. of shiteyaru) To be outwitted by another: watakushi no shimatte oita sakana wo chorioro neko ni shiteyarareta, a cat got the better of me in the matter of the fish that I put away.
Shiteyarare, -ru シテヤラレ t.v. To get the better of another, to get the advantage of, to outwit.
Shitoe, -ru シトワ 仕返 t.v. To succeed in doing, finish doing, accomplish.
Syn. shinseru.
Shitogi シトギ n. Washed rice.
Shi-tome, -ru シトメ 仕留 t.v. To finish by slaughtering, to give the finishing blow.
Shitomi シトミ 謎 n. A kind of door which is opened or shut by being raised or lowered.
Shitone シトチ 諭 n. A mattress.
Syn. futon.
+Shitori シトリ n. A weaver.
Shitome, -ru シトメ 諭 t.v. To be damp, moist.
Syn. shimeru.
Shiro-shito シトシト adv. Slow, gentle, quiet, not noisy or boisterous: — ayumu, to walk slowly.
+Shiro-shito シトシト adv. Damp, moist, completely or entirely, wet: kimon o ga — nureta.
Shitotome シトトメ n. A hasp or clasp for fastening a wallet.
+Shitoto シトト adv. Completely wet.
Shitoyaka シトヤKA adj. Easy, graceful, gentle, quiet, slow and dignified: — na musume.
Syn. koto.
Shitsu シ gusto n. Nature, constitution, substance, material: kono ki no — wa arai, this wood is of a coarse nature.
Syn. umaketsu, shi.
Shitsu シ屋 n. The itch, scabies.
Syn. hizen.
Shitsu シ室 n. A room; (met.) a wife.
Syn. heya, ma.
Shitsu シ取歯痛 n. Tooth-ache, odontalgia.
Shitsu シ通 n. Illicit intercourse.
Shitsu シ怪気失せ — suru, to forget.
Syn. wasurenaru.
Shitsubou シトブ失 (nosomi wo ushinau) Disappointment: — suru, to be disappointed, fail to get one's desire.
Shitsuboku シトブ相撲平 Simple, plain, unsophisticated, simple-minded, honest: — na hito.
Syn. jimi na.
Shitsugens シツク機妙 (iisokomai) n. A mistake or blunder, speaking heedlessly.
Shitsuki シツキ 務事 n. One who directs, or manages any matter for others; director, manager: a deacon.
Shitse シテ敷付 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.
Shitse シテ敷け付 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.
Shitsekejata シテケタ敷付方 n. (coll.) One who instructs in politeness, or etiquette; the rules of good breeding, or way of bringing up.
Shitsukon, -ki シトコン adj. (coll.) Gross, or highly seasoned; given to needless repetition, or inquiring over and over about the same thing, persistent.
Syn. akudoi.
Shitsumon シツマン言問 (toi-tadaru) — suru, to inquire, ask a question, to question, interrogate.
Shitsunen シツメン失念 n. Forgetfulness: — suru, to forget.
Syn. wasurenaru.
Shiwa,

Shiiuchi, or Shiwakuta シウィチ or シワクタ 脣茸 t.v. To build, erect, — spoken only of a house: *ni suru, — to erect a house.

Shiiuikiu, itonamu, mōkeru.

Shiiusrei シウィレイ 失禮 Rude, impolite, ill-mannered: — na hito.

Shiiburi シウィブリ 質量 n. Specific gravity: — wo hakaru.

Shiitazai シウィツサイ 止痛剤 n. Anodyne medicines.

Shiyo シヨ 番 COMMITMENTS. Syn. YOROSHI-GUSURI.

Shitt ヨサモ巻草 (shikaru) — suru, to cry out against in anger; to hoot, hiss, or make a noise in order to drive away: tekii — suru; itu wo — suru; shite ii da.

Shinya シンヤ 亂暴 n. The first name of Shaka: — Taishi, id.

Shitai ヨサモ巻血 (migurushi) n. Brining dishonesty, disgrace, or shame on one’s self: — koweru, to act with the utmost ignominy.


Shittennai シットナンナイ 七顚八倒 Writhing, or throwing one’s self about in pain.

Shitto シットト 靡縳 (netami) n. Envy, jealousy: — wo okoru, to excite jealousy; — suru, to be jealous.

Shin シン 異状 n. Syn. SONEKI.

Shitts ヨサモ巻発 (yokutetsu) Improper, unbecoming, indecorous, unjust: — no kotoba; — no shocho.

Shittomu シットトム 前進 adv. (coll.) In a ramp manner, or appearance; quiet, gentle.

Shittsur シットツウ 万能 n. (coll). Loss, waste, or sinking of money from useless expenditure: — ga ōi.

Shin シン 放財 n. Syn. SAPPI, NUTYO.

Shiuchi シウチ 仕打 n. (coll). Treatment, behavior or conduct towards others, acting.

Shimuku, motenashi, shiwaza.

Shiwa シワ 顙 n. Wrinkles, folds, rumplea; a crease: — ga yoru, to be wrinkled; — no nobaru, to smooth out the wrinkles; — wo yosuru, to wrinkle, corrugate.

Shin シン 岐 n. Syn. HIDA.

Shiwaritagura シワリタガ シタアリ adj. Wrinkled.

Shiwaruky シワリグク岐 n. Clearing the throat, hemming: — wo suru.

Shii シウ 非笑 n. Syn. SEKIBARA.

Shiwagare, be, or Shinagare シハガレ I.V. To be hoarse: ōki koe wo dashite koe ga shiwagareta.

Shiwagareoge シワガレオゲ n. A hoarse or harsh voice.

Syn. karetagore.

Shiwa, ki-ku-shii シウイ シウイ 即 adj. Stingy, close, parsimonious, miserly, niggardly: shiwa hito, a stingy person.

Syn. rinshoku na.

Shiwa シウィ 留連 Division, as of an estate; a bill of sale, bill of particulars: — wo suru.

Shiwa, ku シウィケ シウィケ 仕分 t.v. (coll.) To make in a different way, to distinguish, to divide.

Shiwakucha, or Shiwakuta シワクチャ Rumpled, wrinkled, disarranged, topsy turvy: — ni suru, to rumple.

Shiwaμbo シワンボウ n. (coll.) A miser, a stingy fellow.

Shiwaμ, su シウ∂ ド i.v. To be wrinkled, rumpled: kao ga shiwanda, his face is wrinkled.

Shiwanoshi シワノシ ドン伸 i.v. Smoothing out the wrinkles: — wo suru, to smooth.

Shiwaru シウ∴ イリ i.v. To bend or curve by a weight, as a pole, board.

Syn. shinazuri, shinaku.

Shiwaza シワズ 館走 n. The twelfth month.

Syn. JUNI-GWEI.

Shiwaza シワサ 仕業 n. Work, doing, deed: dare wo — ka shiraran, I know not whose work this is. Syn. shigoto.

Shiyari, ru シイエリ 犯 t.v. (com. coll.) To do: nashi wo shiuran ka, what are you doing?

Shiyeki シエキ 使役 n. Work, service: — suru, to cause to work, employ.

Shiyen シエン 剃髪 n. A purgative medicine in which the croton bean is the chief constituent.

Shiyen シエン 鋭刀 n. A paper kite.

Syn. TAKO.

Shiye シエ 私欲 (watakushi no urami) n. Private enmity, personal animosity.

Shite シテ 私携 (hiaoka ni mamieru) n. A private or secret visit, or interview.

Shiyo シヨ私携 (hiaoka ni mamieru) n. Private business: — de Tokyo ye yuku, to go to Tokyo on private business; kewaink wo — suru, to embezzle government money.

Shiyo シヨ 仕機 n. (coll). The way or manner of doing or making anything, how to do; resource, expedient, remedy, alternative: — ga wakaran, don’t know how it is done; — ga nai, no resource.

Syn. shi-ka-ta.

Shiyo シヨ 仕用 — suru, to use, employ.

Shiyo, ki-ku-shii シヨ シヨ 仕用 adv. Easy, or pleasant to do or make: shiyoi shigoto, easy, or pleasant work.

Shikoyu シコユ 私欲 One’s own lusts or pleasures, selfish desires, self-interest.

Shit シュウ 女性 (mei osu) n. Female and male: (fig.) lose or win, conquer or get defeated: — wo kessuru, to decide a contest.

Syn. sōarō, kaci-make.

Shiyo シヨ 仕有 (watakushi ni motsu) n. Private possession, belonging to a private person: — batusu, private property: — chi, private land, — not public or belonging to government.

Shiyoh シヨ ド男 n. Friends whom death only can separate.

Shiyuu シユウ 思惟 — suru, to reflect, think about, consider, cogitate.

Shiyur シュル 誠 See shi.

Shizai シザイ 死罪 n. Capital punishment, execution: — ni okonnai, to punish capitaly, to execute; — wo mōshitu reru, to condemn to death.
Shizunari, ru シズマル 沈 t.v. To be immersed, sunk, or covered over with water, submerged: misu ni —, immersed in water; shuhashoku ni —, immersed in wine and lust.

Syn. oboreku, hamaru.

Shizuma シズマ 浸, 鎖 n. Immersion, submersion; anything that calms, or tranquillizes.

Shizunamu, ru シズム丸 沈 t.v. To quiet, still, calm, tranquilize, to settle: sawagi sōdo nado wo —, to still a noise or tumult.

Syn. osamere.

Shizuma, ru シズマ 沈 t.v. To immerse, to sink; put under water, submerge; (met.) to drown, overwhelm, immerse, or sink in, as lust or wine: fune wo —, to sink a ship; shuhashoku ni mi wo —, to drown one's self in wine and lust; misu ni —, to sink in water.

Shizunai, ru シズナ丸 沈 t.v. To sink, to be submerged or immersed in water; fig. to be overwhelmed, drowned, or sunk in the water; shuhashoku ni —, immersed in wine and lust; omoi ni —, lost in thought; shizunemabe ukabu (proven).

Shizumi シズミ to シブシト 静 adm. Quietly, still, without noise or excitement, softly, slowly: — to ayumu, to walk softly.

Shizunai シズナ adj. Quietly, gently, slowly, calmly, tranquilly, softly,


Sho ショ句 (moro moro) adj. Many-used in an indefinite sense as a plural prefix, as: shōnin, the people; shōkō, daimyō; shōbyō, diseases; shō-koku, the states; shō-shin, the lords, or ministers.

Sho ショ所 (toko) Place; that which.

Sho ショ處 — 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, first.

Shō ショ賞 (home) n. Praise, reward: — ni azukaru, to receive a reward; — wo okonau, to confer a reward. Syn. nōri.

Shō ショ将 n. A general, a chief, commander of a ship of war, admiral.

Shō ショ笠 or 舛 n. The name of a wind instrument of music.

Shō サ The coll. ftt. of shi, suru, =en; nani to —, what shall I do? — to omote wasureta, I intended to do it but forgot: — koto nashi, nothing I can do, or nothing to do.

Shō ショ性 n. Nature, character, natural disposition, constitution, temperament, temper, quality, kind: kito no —, a man's natural temper; — wa waruiru kito, a person of a bad temper; kono teki wa —, kono teki wa, this stone is of bad quality, —does not stand the frost; kono yatsu no wa —, na hit, he is a stupid fellow.

Syn. seisetsu, umaretsukui, shō-ai.

Shō ショ病 n. Nature or kind of disease, dia Thesis: byōki no —.
Shōgō ショウガ 婦女 n. Prostitute, harlot: — tosei, business of.
Shōrī ショウリ 媛女床 n. A camp stool, bench.
Shōko ショウコ 婦女棋 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.
Shōrokun ショウロクン 僧木 n. A wooden mallet used for striking a fire-bell.
Shōon ショウオン 僧義 (gi wo arawasu) n. Loyalty, fidelity to a chief: — no furumai; — tai, a loyal band of troops.
Shōsan ショーシサン 僧議 (sōdan) — suru, to consult about and settle, to confer.
Shōshō ショーショウ 婦女称号 n. Title.
Shōgon ショーショゴン 僧冠 n. Splendor, grandeur, magnificence, sublimity: gokuraku no —; — birei wo kivameru.
Shōsou ショーショウ 僧溯 (oroku) Foolish, simple, stupid: — no hito; — no umaretusuki.
Shōgun ショーショウ 皇軍 n. A general, commander-in-chief of an army.
Shōwawashi ショーワワシ 書面 n. Drawing and painting.
Shōwawashi ショーワワシ 書面帖 n. An album, or sketch-book.
Shōwawan ショーワワン 嬬楽 (negau tokoro) n. That which one desires, the desire.
Shōyou ショーショウ 無行 (okuon tokoro) n. Actions, conduct, deeds, doing.
Syu. okonai, syōsō.
Shōyō ショーヨウ 鬼商 (akina no waza) n. Mercantile business, trade.
Shōrai ショーライ 報敗 (kachi yabure) n. Victory or defeat.
Syu. shōo.
Shōrai ショーライ 賞獲 n. A medal: — wo tamawanu, to receive a medal.
Shōhan ショーハン 鄭版 (iro-iro) Various, all: — no kotogara.
Shōhī ショーヒ 媛女消费 (tateyasa) — suru, to spend, consume; — sha, a consumer.
Shōhō ショーホウ 商法 (akina) n. Commerce, trade: — kwaishihō, the chamber of commerce; — gakkō, commercial school; — ritu, commercial law.
Shōhōtsu ショーホツ 初版 The origin, beginning, first appearance.
Shōhyō ショーヒョウ 信憑 n. Evidence, proof.
Shōhyō ショーヒョウ 商標 n. A trade mark; — tōroku, — registered —.
Shōjō ショーポ 占売 (nashi tokoro) n. The deed, doing, work; cause, reason; effect, consequence, result.
Syu. shiraway, sei, ze.
Shōkō ショーコ 占尉 (mil.) An ensign in the army.
Shō, ou ショウ t.v. To carry on the shoulder: shotte yuke, carry it away.
Syu. ninau.
Shōin ショウイン 書院 n. The parlor, drawing-room.
Syu. Hiroma.
SHOKTOKU 信欲 n. The desire for food, appetite: — wa ikaga, how is your appetite? — wo tsusushihuru, to take care of one's appetite.

SHOKUZAI 信欲物 n. Appetite meal. — suru, to eat.

SHOMI 信偽 n. Colloquialism for shô (wa). — suru, to be, to be in. — suru mono, to digest. — suru id, to digest.

SHOKUZAI 信欲物 n. Treatment of children's diseases: — noba, to treat, to care for.

SHOMIN 信民 n. The people. — shō-shi, the masses.

SHOMO 信魔所望 n. One's desire or hope; also = “encore” : — wo mono; — suru, to desire, to ask for.

SHOMON 信魔文 n. A bond, voucher, certificate, debenture, a writing made as evidence or in proof of a transaction: — wo ku. — Syn. shō-sūno.

SHOMON 信魔文摺開 n. The lowest class of Shaka's disciples, who learned by hearing his teachings. — Syn. karami.

SHOMUKA 信魔仏 n. A bureau where general or miscellaneous matters are transacted.

SHÔRO 信家 n. A lord whose income was less than ten thousand koku of rice.

SHÔRO 信家柄 n. Repeating the name, saying over and over: — suru.

SHÔROGOON 信家宗言 n. The name of an office in the state department next in rank below sangi.

SHÔRI 信利 n. (coll.) Sensation, sense, feeling, disposition, temper: — wo shihinai, to lose one's senses, in fainting; — wo ireri, to give close attention; to endow with sense, as an idol; — wo warai hito, a bad-tempered man; — nashi, forgetful, heedless; te ga shibirete — ga nai, the hand is numb and without feeling; — no nuketa hito, an idiot; — ga tsuku, to come to one's senses.

SHÔSIN 信信 n. One young in years, a young man.

SHÔSUN 信南 n. Syn. wakamono.

SHÔTSU-JIGOKU 信愁地獄 n. One of the Buddhist hells.

SHÔTSUZAI 信愁食剤 n. Antifebrile medicine, febrifuge.

SHÔSÔ 信相 n. A little child, baby.

SHÔSHÔ 信侍 n. A head chief; a principal officer.

SHÔSO 信所 n. The chief office of a suru.

SHÔSO 信所 n. Commanders, generals.

SHÔSO 信所 n. To recall (official): — jô, a letter recalling an official.

SHÔSU 信素 n. The chief officer of a suru.

SHÔSO 信素 n. Repayment, paying a debt: — suru, to pay back money.

SHÔSU 信素 n. The most hospitable guest.

SHÔSU 信素 n. The negative electric or magnetic pole.

SHÔSU 信素 adv. (coll.) Little, small in quantity, solitary, alone.

SHÔSU 信素 n. An official post like suiru. — suru, to reach, to attain, to complete.

SHÔSU 信素 n. The front: — ni mawatte miru, to turn and look at it directly in front. — Syn. ma-makuzu.

SHÔSU 信素 n. A letter, or face of a letter, document.

SHÔSU 信素 n. A letter, or face of a letter, document.

SHÔSU 信素 n. An honorable title affixed to the name of a priest, == highness or Hov., as tokyo shōnin.

SHÔSU 信素 n. Cruel or unfeigned camphor. — Syn. kiyû, henshû.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHO</th>
<th>592</th>
<th>SHO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Shōnō ショウノ 小属 n. (med.)** | The cerebel-u-
| **Shūnyū-seki シュニユセキ 錐石乳石 n.** | A stalactite.
| **Shō-ō ショウオ 上皇 n.** | An emperor who
has abdicated or become an inkyo.
| **Shō-on ショウオン 諸園 n.** | An estate
conferred by the Emperor for military service, a fei.
| **Shōrai ショウライ 生来 n.** | From the first,
from birth; nature, essential quality of any thing.
| **Shōai ショアイ 前来 (mirai) n.** | The future:
| **Shōkō ショウゴ 二ち** | Going to the capital.
| **Shōkan ショウカン 上洛 (miyako ye noboru) Looking at, viewing** | (spoken only of the Tenshi or shōgun): mono wo
| **Shōran ショウラン 厳覧 (katte ni miru) n.** | Viewing free of charge, free admittance: kiku no hana no — wo yuru, to allow people to
see the chrysanthemum flowers without charge.
| **Shōran ショウラン 厳覧 (gaku tadareru) — suru,** | to be sore and inflamed from a burn.
| **Shōrō-kyoku ショウロサイク 夏病院 n.** | Malaria, pestilential
vapors.
| **Shōri ショリ 高利 n.** | Victory or advantage
in a contest, mastery:
**| **Shorin ショリリン 書林 n.** | A book-store.
| **Syn. Honya.** | **Shōbo ショボ ミルク n.** | A kind of edible
mushroom.
| **Shōbo ショボ ミルク n.** | The right way,
honestly, uprightness, rectitude, artlessness.
| **Syn. Shōtōki.** | **Shōgō ショコ 所长 n.** | Indisposition,
sickness:
| **Shōgō ショコ 所长 n.** | — ni teitei tobai wo hiku, to be
absent from his duty on account of sickness.
| **Shōgō ショコ 所长 n.** | A bell-tower.
| **Shō-rui ショウルイ 生類 (ikera tagа) n.** | Things that have animal life, animal kingdom.
| **Shoryō ショリョ 所領 n.** | Estate, territory,
dominion, jurisdiction.
| **Syn. Rōbun, Rōchi.** | **Shōjyo ショジョ 商社 n.** | A traveling
merchant.
| **Shōjyō ショジョ 商社 n.** | The spirits of
the deceased, or of one's ancestors:
| **Shōjyō ショジョ 商社 n.** | — wo minderu, to worship the spirits of the deceased.
| **Shōjyō ショジョ 商社 n.** | Small mental
capacity, little ability, narrow-minded, illib-
eral, pusillanimous.
| **Shōjyō ショジョ 商社 n.** | (ki wo momu) — suru,**
to be painfully anxious.
| **Shōsa ショサ 所作 n.** | Conduct, actions,
deeds, behavior, doings, effect, result; the
dancing in a theatre.
| **Syn. Furumai.** | **Shōsa ショサ 所作 (shirushi) n.** | Evidence, proof.
| **Shōsa ショサ 所作 (shirushi) n.** | Major, in the army.
| **Shōsagoto ショサガト Moving the hands to** | music, as dancers, pantomime.
| **Shōsa ショサ 所作 (shirushi) n.** | A library, study, or
reading-room.
| **Shōsa ショサ 所作 (shirushi) n.** | Minute, thorough, exhaustive:
| **Shōsa ショサ 所作 (shirushi) n.** | — ni koto wo ounuru,
to discuss a subject thoroughly;
| **Shōsa ショサ 所作 (shirushi) n.** | — no hō-
koku, a minute report.
| **Shō-san ショサン 小桑 — suru, to bring forth** | a still-born child, or
| **Shō-san ショサン 小桑 — suru, to bring forth** | bring forth
prematurely.
| **Shōsan ショサン 賞 (komera) — suru,** | to praise, applaud.
| **Shōsan ショサン 賞 (komera) — suru,** | Nitric acid, nitrate:
| **Shō-san ショサン 賞 (komera) — suru,** | ki —, dilute nitric acid.
| **Shō-san ショサン 賞 (komera) — suru,** | Nitrate of silver, or
| **Shō-san ショサン 賞 (komera) — suru,** | lunar caustic.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | to fascinate
with a smile.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | A pupil, scholar, student.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | — in letters speaking
humorly of one's self.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | Spirits of turpentine.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | — kikan, a library—building.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | High seat, high
rank:
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | — suru, to take precedence in rank.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | Nitrate of potash,
saltpetre.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | Evidence, proof.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | — kikan, a library—building.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | A story, novel,
fiction:
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | — bon, a story-book.
| **Shōsan ショサン 稀硝 (furusato) — suru,** | In the end, at
last, after all, by all means.
| **Syn. Hikkyō, Tsubomari, Totemō.** | **Shōsen ショセン 商社 (akinai bune) n.** | A
merchant ship.
| **Shōsen ショセン 商社 (akinai bune) n.** | A
merchant ship.
| **Shōsen ショセン 商社 (akinai bune) n.** | A small iron coin.
| **Shōsensu ショセン書 n.** | A story, novel,
fiction:
| **Shōsensu ショセン書 n.** | — bon, a story-book.
| **Shōshin ショシン 師生 n.** | A young gentleman
not in government employ.
| **Shōshin ショシン 師生 n.** | Pitiful, sad, to be
considered, shameful:
| **Shōshin ショシン 師生 n.** | — na koto, a sad
business.
| **Shōshindai ショシンダイ 所司代 n.** | A minister
of the shōgun who formerly resided in Kyōto,
as commander or governor of the city.
SHO SHO

SHO SHIKI ショウキ 色 n. (coll.) All kinds of things generally, commodities, goods, materials: — ga kōji ni watta, all kinds of goods have risen in price.

SHO SHI 椿書式 (kashi kata) n. A written form, or proper method for writing, as a letter, etc.: — ni shiyagette koka.

SHO SHIKA ショウキ サイ時代 春前会 n. A club or society composed of old men.

SHO SHI ショウキ 初心 A beginning of anything, a novice, learner.

SHO SHI ショウキ 初代 (hajime no shirabe) n. The first or preliminary judicial examination.

SHO SHI ショウキ 昇進 (nobori sukumu) n. Promotion, advancement in rank or office: — suru.

Syn. shusshu.

SHO SHI ショウキ 小身 Small means, property or income: — mono.

SHO SHI ショウキ 衛心 n. The last stage or affection of the heart: — kōke ya — shita.

SHO SHI ショウキ 小心 n. Carefulness, caution, circumspection, attention: — ni koto wo naran, to do anything with care.

SHO SHI ショウキ 嘆夫 (yake usurn) Obstructed, burnt up.

Syn. shōshō.

SHO SHI ショウキ 甲相談 (kurasu shi tsukusu) — suru, to thoroughly exhaust or demoralize a subject.

SHO SHI ショウキ 勘書 n. A writing to certify anything, or as evidence; a deed, certificate: yakujo —, a deed of contract.

SHO SHI ショウキ 勘書 (nike nori) n. The written deed or decree of the Mikado.

SHO SHI ショウキ 小少 adv. (coll.) A little in quantity or degree: — wa aru.

Syn. sukoshi, chitto.

SHO SHI ショウキ 少将 n. The title of a military officer next in rank below a chūjō: rear-admiral or major-general.

SHO SHI ショウキ 少食 n. A small eater, eating sparingly.

SHO SHI ショウキ 秋 (aki no hajime) The beginning of autumn.

SHO SHI ショウキ 春 (hachigatsu) Little spring, — the spring-like weather in the 10th month (o.c.).

SHO SHI ショウキ 春息 n. Word, tidings, message, account: — wa suru, to send word.

Syn. otosuri, tayori, kata.

SHO SHI ショウキ 書箱 (kashi sokonai) n. A mistake or error in writing.

SHO SHI ショウキ 小数 n. (mat.) Decimal fractions; minority: juwakan —, infinite decimals.

SHO SHI ショウキ 滅ぶ (yuke otoroeru) — suru, to become eneolated, or cadaverous.

SHO SHI ショウキ 小水 n. Urine.

Syn. shōken, shōto.

SHOTAI ショータイ 契約 (makoto no karada) n. True or real person or character, natural condition of mind or body: — baku-mono — wo arawasu, the apparition revealed its true character; sake ni yote — wo ushinawai, he was so drunk he was not himself.

SHO TAI-MEN ショータメン 初対面 Meeting for the first time.

SHO SHI ショウジン 小胆 (lit. small liver) Little courage, cowardice: — na mono, a person of little courage.

SHO SHI ショウジン 上達 — suru, to advance, make progress, to attain to eminence in, be proficient or adept in.

Syn. jōzō ni suru.

SHO SHI ショウジン (coll.) adv. Always, constantly, incessantly.

SHO SHI ショウジン 小手 (hajime) n. The first, beginning, commencement: — kara, from the first or beginning.

SHO SHI ショウジン 昇天 (ten ni noboru) Ascending to heaven: — suru.

SHO SHI ショウジン 昇天 n. Mercurial house, warehouse, guild, emporium.

SHO SHI ショウジン 罰典 n. Rewarding merit: — suru, to reward merit; — roku, salary or grant made as a reward of merit.

SHO SHI ショウジン 初冬 (jyū no hajime) The beginning of winter.

SHO SHI ショウジン 昇等 n. Promotion to a higher grade, or class.

SHO SHI ショウジン 所得 That which one earns or gets, income, revenue, earnings, perquisites: kuni no — wa ichi nei ni ikura, what is the yearly revenue of the country?

Syn. hika, mōke.

SHO SHI ショウジン 生得 (umaretoki) adv. (coll.) Naturally, by force of one's nature, inborn, constitutionally: — sake wa kira dae, have a natural dislike of ardent spirits; hira wa — zen naru mō no nari.

Syn. shōrai.

SHO SHI ショウジン 衝突 (taijōtori) n. Collision: — suru, to collide; kaijū — kitoku, laws relating to collision at sea; kisho no —, collision of railway trains.

SHO SHI ショウジン 拍通 n. (coll.) A written communication, a letter.

SHO SHI ショウ初夜 The beginning of night, — from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SHO SHI ショウ夜 昼尾 n. The head man of a village. Same as usagi.

SHO SHI ショウ夜 キヤク n. A secretary, clerk, writer.

Syn. shōki.

SHO SHI ショウ夜 キヤク 拍通 (niki yaku) n. — suru, to extract and translate portions of a writing.

SHO SHI ショウ夜 キヤク 拍通 (niki yaku) n. — suru, to extract and translate portions of a writing.

SHO SHI ショウ夜 キヤク 拍通 (niki yaku) n. — suru, to extract and translate portions of a writing.

SHO SHI ショウ夜 キヤク 拍通 (niki yaku) n. — suru, to extract and translate portions of a writing.

SHO SHI ショウ夜 キヤク 拍通 (niki yaku) n. — suru, to extract and translate portions of a writing.
SHOYENZAI: セワエンザイ 消炎剤 n. (med.) Antifebrile medicine, febrifuge.

SHOYOE: ショウヨエ 所用 (mochiru tokoro) n. Anything which one uses, business; kore wa watakushi no — da, this is a thing which I use.


Syn. SHUGEN, SHUSUI.

SHUGYO シュギョ 採採 (home-ageru) — suru, to applaud, praise.

SHUGYO シュギョ 従容 (ochi-taitte) Calm, quiet, tranquil, easy and unembarassed in manner. Syn. MIKII.

SHUGYO シュギョ 順意 (sume odateru) — suru, instigate, stir up, urge on, seduce, lead on.

SHUGYO シュギョ 色用 n. Mercantile affairs, or business.

SHUGYO シュギョ 所有 Possession, owning; — chi, land which one possesses.

SHUGYO シュギョ 讂溪 n. Soy, a kind of sauce made of fermented wheat and beans.

Syn. SHITAJI.

SHUGYO シュギョ 羽衣下座 (kami za) n. The upper or highest seat in a room, or assembly.

Syn. SHUGEN.

SHUGYO シュギョ 所在 Coll. always with a negative, as: — ga nai, nothing to do.

SHUGYO シュギョ 所在 n. The place where anything is, whereabouts.

SHUGYEN シュギエン 昭然 n. (akiroko) Plain, clear, distinct, manifest.

SHUGYEN シュギエン 昭然 adv. Flesh shuddering or creeping, or hair standing on end from fear.

SHUGYEN シュギエン 昭然 n. A word in the future tense.

SHUGYO シュギョ 所長 (osanuru tokoro) n. Anything kept stored or treasured up.

SHUGYO シュギョ 肉像 (nitaru katachi) n. A likeness, portrait.

SHUGYO シュギョ 素顔 n. Dress, garb, clothes, uniform, livery, trappings, adorning: tsuramono no —, the uniform of a soldier; kazai no —, fire uniform.

Syn. IRUKU, KIMOIB.

SHUGYO シュギョ 所属 Belonging to, subject to, under the dominion or power of: Ryukyu wa Nippon no — wari, the Lewchew islands are subject to Japan.

SHUGYO シュギョ 所属 (omou tokoro) n. (coll.) The thoughts, what one is thinking about, mind, opinion, intention: ibagai no — de hitorino no umasu zo, — no, do you mean by stealing people's things? — no hoka, different from what was expected.

Syn. ZONYEN, OMOI.

SHUGYO シュギョ 素顔 n. A favorable sign, lucky omen.

Syn. KITSUZUI.

SHOZERU ショウゼル See shoji.

SHU シュ 来 n. Vermillion, cinnabar, red ink: — de kaku, to write with red ink; — wo suru, to rub red ink on an inkstone; — ni ma-jiwarahe akaku naru (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 keru, master and servant; — to suru, to make it the prime object, or of most importance.

Syn. SHUHYO, MUN.

SHU シュ 珠 (bostonaru) Different, special, unusual; 珠, shug, special favor; 琉珠 shu-on, special grace or kindness.

SHU シュ 洞 (sake) n. Wine, ardent spirits.

SHU シュ 柑 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 ushinae kuni wo ushinau, by losing the people the kingdom is lost; — jiin, the people, all men; yakunin-shi, the officers; hyakusho-shi, the farmers.

Syn. SHURU MORO, SHO, RA.

SHU シュ 播 — suru, to cultivate, practice in order to perfect one's self in anything: gakumon wo —.

SHU シュ 宗 A sect: — nai — de gozaizouzo, what sect do you belong to? Tendaikai, the sect called Tendai.

SHU シュ 県 (kuni) n. A state, province: Chōshū, the province of Nagato.

SHU シュ 秋 (aki) n. Autumn, fall.

SHU シュ 運 (meguri) n. A revolution, circuit, a week: isshikan, during one week.

SHU シュ 祭尾 (hajime oware) adv. or n. (lit. head, and tail) From beginning to end, case, opportunity, time, result: — yokoku, all has passed off well, favorably, or successfully; — ga warai, the matter or case looks bad, or unfavorable; — wo ikaga, how does the matter look? or, how does the case stand? uchi no — bakari ni kita ka ki no nomu ki no suru mono ja na, anxious only about his business with the house, he had no disposition either to eat or drink.

SHU シュ 悲哀 n. Eyebrows contracted with grief, sorrow, sadness: — wo hiruku, to recover from grief, become cheerful.

SHUHAI シュハイ 首尾 (hajime oware) adv. or n. (lit. head, and tail) From beginning to end, case, opportunity, time, result: — yokoku, all has passed off well, favorably, or successfully; — ga warai, the matter or case looks bad, or unfavorable; — wo ikaga, how does the matter look? or, how does the case stand? uchi no — bakari ni kita ka ki no nomu ki no suru mono ja na, anxious only about his business with the house, he had no disposition either to eat or drink.

SHUBUKU シュブク秋分 n. The autumnal equinox.

Shuchô シュウタマ王権 n. The principal purpose, main object, chief end, intention; point, gist, or subject of a matter; the motive, reason.
Shun 千 n. Meaning, purport, subject.
Shuif 離妥 (omemuki kokoro) n. The governing (opp. of kichishita, the governed).
Shukô シュウロ主張 n. The government, (tate) n. Plan, method, scheme, way, device: - ga tsukuen, can't devise any plan.
Shukokku シュウタマ主権手 (tedate) n. The capital city of a state.
Shu-Fuku シュウツ鉄福 n. The marriage ceremony, a wedding, nuptials: - suru, to insist upon, to assert.
Shugô シュウジョ murder n. Indigination or pain in the stomach from excessive drinking of ardent spirits.
Shugon, or Shugon シュウツ判明 n. The marriage ceremony, a wedding, nuptials: - suru, to decide unanimously.
Shugô シュウ甘願主義 n. Principles, rule of action, opinion, doctrine (as of a political party).
Shugô シュウ甘願一般 n. General consultation or deliberation; the whole council: - in, parliament, congress, convention; - ikketsu suru, to decide unanimously.
Shuji シュウ地 n. Congratulation, felicitation, compliment; a present made on any joyful occasion: - nenshi no go - wo moshiteru; - wo morau.
Shugô シュウ絵馬 (mamoru) - suru, to guard, protect, keep, preserve, watch over: kami wa bomin ni wo shugo shittamu, God is the preserver of all men; waare wo buji ni shugo shittamu, keep me from all evil.
Shugô シュウ絵馬 国税人 n. An officer whose duty is to imprison criminals and guard the prison; a jailer, sheriff, executioner.
Shugô シュウ絵馬 秀群 (mure ni hiideru) Preéminent, surpassing all others, -in ability: - zetsurin no hito.
Shugô シュウ絵馬 徹行 - suru, to administer, conduct, manage, perform.
Shu-kô シュウその (okonai wo osamenu) n. The practice, study, or cultivation of virtue, science or accomplishments: - suru, to practice, study or cultivate, to do; gakumon wo - , the study of letters.
Shugô シュウ絵馬 市行者 n. A religious, devotee, pilgrim, a student.
Shukô シュウク地方 n. Various regions or countries: - yokohama wa - no tami no astamaru tokoro.
Shuckô シュウク駅 n. Judgment of the multitude, public opinion: - ni wakasuru, to submit to the judgment of the public.
The taste, or smell of sake: uno hito wa — ga aru, he smells of sake.

The flag used as a sign of a brewery.

The flag used to mark the entrance of a house.

A round, revolution, circuit, fixed period, cycle.

A stench, offensive smell, stink: — hana wo usu; — dome, a deodorizer.

Playing at football.

A handkerchief.

Extraordinary; different from the usual method, rule, or order; exceptional; as: — no shishin, promotion not gradual step by step, but by leaping over several intervening grades.

Forging home, surname, and the world to enter a Buddhist monastery; a bozne, or Buddhist priest: — suru; — ni narun, to become a priest.

Humor.

Attending to one's official duties away from home: unjōso yo — suru, to do duty at the Custom-house.

Meet any one while out: tochū ni — shita, met him in the road.

suru, to go to the capital.

Plan, contrivance; design, style; an act, play, or performance in a theatre: — suru, to plan, design.

The mouth of the multitude, public report, common fame: — kane wo tokasu (prov.).

A constellation; of such the Japanese reckon 28.

A lodging-place, or a post-station where relays of horses and coolies are kept: — suru, to stop, to lodge at a hotel or inn; at no —, villages between post-stations where there are no relays of horses, etc.; isshuku, one lodging.

Congratulation, felicitation, celebration, blessing: shinnen wo — suru, to celebrate the new year; gochisō shite tanjōbi wo — suru, to celebrate a birthday by making a feast; hito wo — suru, to bless a man. Syn. shōgai.

A chronic disease.

A post-station, or halting-place, a lodging-place.

An aunt, spoken only of father's younger sister, or father's younger brother's wife.
SHUKAI  シュカイ  会集 (tsuboi-ao) n.  An assembly, an assemblage, meeting, congregation: — suru, to assemble; — shite sōdan suru, to meet together for consultation.

SYN. ATSUKARI.

SHUKAI  シュカイ  衆会 n.  Congregation, assembly.

SHUKAI  シュカイ  会集 (tori-ire) n.  The crop, harvest.

SHUWAKU  シュウウカ  福徳 (nara) n.  Habit, custom: — hō, common law.

SHUKO  シュウコ  相親 (orai) n.  Exhilarated with wine: — ni jōshūru. SYN. SARA-EIGEN.

SHUKO  シュウコ  衆教 (oshie) n.  Religion: — seiji, religion and politics.

SHUKOKU  シュウウコ  委員会 (orari) n.  End, close, termination: damun suru — suru.

SHUKO  シュウコ  管理 n.  The head of a decapitated person: — wo ageru, to cut off the head.

SHUMUN  シュウムン  敦分 n.  One of the 24 lunar periods, the last 15 days of the second month, the spring equinox (o.c.).

SHUMI  シュウミ  臭味 (kumasu) n.  An offensive odor, stench, stink: — no majiwari, an intimate friendship.

SHUMIDAN  シュウミ丹  須彌壇 n.  An altar in a Bud. temple.

SHUMISEN  シュウミセン  勇椿山 n.  The name of a fabulous mountain of the Budhist of wonderful height, forming the axis of every universe, and the centre around which all the heavenly bodhes revolve.

SHUMME  シュムメ  橋馬 n.  A fast horse, a noble steed.

SHUMOKU  シュウモク  桧木 n.  Same as shinoku, = kanetsukibō.

SHUMOKU  シュウモク  植目 (ōku no me) Eyes of people, public notice: — no miru tokoro osoru beshi.

SHUMOKUZANE  シュウモクザネ  植木崎 n.  The Hammer-headed shark, Zyaena malleus.

SHUMON  シュウモン  宗門 n.  Religious sect.

SHUMOTSU  シュウモツ  腕物 (dekimen) n.  A sore, ulcer, or boil on the skin.

SYN. HAREMONO.

SHUMPÔ  シュンポ  逐本 (shitagai manoru) — suru, to obey, observe, to follow, — the laws or instructions of a superior. SHUN  シュン  植木 (haru) n.  Spring; time when any article of food is in season: kaki wa ima ga — da, persimmons are now in season; — hazure, out of season.

SHUNBAIGI  シュンバガイ n.  A species of Monacanthus.

SHUNJAN  シュンジャン  桻 (haru no atakasuka) Warm weather in spring.

SHUNKEKI-KU  シュンキキ  甲炎 adj.  Malicious, spiteful, vindictive, cherishing a grudge.

SHUNKEI  シュンケイ  年 n.  The whole year.

SHUNKEI  シュンケイ  眠念 n.  Spite, malice, grudge, ill-will: — bakai, malicious, unforgiving.

SHUNWA  シュンウ  眠怒 n.  Obscene pictures; i.e. makuraye.

SHUNIN  シュニン  貧乏 n.  Special business, office, or duty: — only used of government officials.

SHUNJO  シュンジヤ  威望 n.  Lascivious desires.

SHUNJU  シュンジュ  春秋 (haru aki) n.  Spring and autumn; age: — hanahada takashi, advanced in years.

SHUNKAN  シュンクン  春寒 (haru no samu) n.  Cold weather in spring.

SHUNKETSU  シュンケツ  俊傑 (meguretaru hito) A superior or eminent person.

SHUNKOKU  シュンコウ  春秋 (deki-agari) n.  Completion: fushin ga — ni itaru.

SHUNO  シュノ  收穫 (osanaru) n.  Gathering, collecting; revenue, receipts, collections: nen- gu wo — suru, to collect taxes, or to pay in taxes; kotoshi no — wo warui, this year’s receipts are small; shinōchō, a book in which the sums paid in or collected are registered.

SHUNSHIN  シュンシン  善心 n.  Lascivious or lewd thoughts.

SHUNSHOKU  シュンショク  駿足 (haya ashi) Swift-footed, fleet.

SHUNYAKU  シュンヤク  奉思 n.  Aphrodisiac medicine, philter. SYN. SAI-IYAKU.

SHUNYU  シュニュ  収入 n.  The revenue, income.

SHIO  ショウ  責償 (haji) n.  Shame: — no kokoro wa gi no ten nari, a feeling of shame is the principle of righteousness.

SHIN-SUI  シュウオンサイ  酔恩祭 n.  A peace offering.

SHUPPAN  シュップパン  出版 (funade) Sailing out of port, setting sail: — suru, to set out on a voyage.

SHUPPAN  シュップパン  出版 Publishing, editing: — suru, to publish, or edit.

SHUPPATSU  シュップパツ  出発 (de kakeru) — suru to start out, go out, set off: tabi ni — suru, to set off on a journey.

SHUPPI  シュッピ  出費 n.  Expenditures, expenses.

SYN. NYUCHI, TSUIYE.

SHUPPO  シュッポ  追奔 (idete hashiru) Running away, asscending: — suru, to run or flee away, to abscond.

SYN. NGERE, CHUKUTEN, KAKEOCHI.

SHUPPU  シュップ  出出 — suru, to go to the fu city.

SHURA-DO  シュラド  士都 n.  One of the hells of the Buddhists, filled with fighting and slaughter: — no chinmata.

SHURAN  シュラん  酔鬼 n.  Frenzy or delirium caused by drinking ardent spirits.

SYN. SUKYO.

SHUREN  シュレン  習練 (narai-neru) n.  Skill or dexterity acquired by long practice.

SYN. TANREN.

SHUREN  シュレン  職欲 n.  Amassing a fortune by injustice, or oppression: — no shin aran yori wa mushiro to shin are, better have a servant who is a thief than one that is oppressive.

SHUREN  シュレン  欲欲 — suru, to gather, collect, to harvest; to stringe, constrict.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHU</th>
<th>598</th>
<th>SHU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHU-REN-ZAI</td>
<td>シフレンザイ</td>
<td>収穫剤 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHURI</td>
<td>シュリ</td>
<td>修理 — suru, to repair (as a building).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>shupuku, nasu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUKKEN</td>
<td>シュリケン</td>
<td>手剃剣 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHURO</td>
<td>シュロ</td>
<td>手造 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHURO</td>
<td>シュロ</td>
<td>手造 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSAKU</td>
<td>シュサイ</td>
<td>酒焼 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>ryóhyá.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHURO</td>
<td>シュロ</td>
<td>酒焼 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUNON</td>
<td>シュノン</td>
<td>宗論 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHURI</td>
<td>シュリ</td>
<td>种類 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>taqi, rui.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHURYÔ</td>
<td>シュリョウ</td>
<td>酒房 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSRHI</td>
<td>シュソウ</td>
<td>酒壺 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSAI</td>
<td>シュサイ</td>
<td>主宰 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>tsukasa, osa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSAI</td>
<td>シュサイ</td>
<td>珍偏 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSAI</td>
<td>シュサイ</td>
<td>周囲 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSAKU</td>
<td>シュサカ</td>
<td>摘取 (tsuzune motonuru) — suru, to hunt after, search for. Same as sosaku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEI</td>
<td>シュセイ</td>
<td>修正 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEI</td>
<td>シュセイ</td>
<td>酒精 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEI</td>
<td>シュセイ</td>
<td>酒正 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEKI</td>
<td>シュセキ</td>
<td>手執 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>te, fuse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSKEI</td>
<td>シュスケイ</td>
<td>酒石 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSKEI-SAN</td>
<td>シュスケイサン</td>
<td>酒石酸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSKEIKAI</td>
<td>シュスケイカイ</td>
<td>酒石酸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUHEIRA</td>
<td>シュヒエラ</td>
<td>船便場 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEN</td>
<td>シュセン</td>
<td>支捾主 (iküwa yo shi or suru) — suru, to be in favor of, war, to advocate war: — tō, the war party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEN</td>
<td>シュセン</td>
<td>酒仙 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEN</td>
<td>シュセン</td>
<td>転死 (seda wo yaku) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSEN</td>
<td>シュセン</td>
<td>転死 (buranka) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSENO</td>
<td>シュセンド</td>
<td>転釈女 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>shiwambó.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>反撃 (tori sureru) Taking or rejecting, accepting or refusing: — wa kimi ni nakusera, I leave the accepting or rejection with you; fukuit wo — suru koto wa hito ni nakusere aru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>酒酸 (saka mise) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>酒死 (shini ni) — shite tataku, to fight until death, or to the last drop of blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>神宗旨 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>舟師 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>将史 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>神倉 (sakami) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>酒箱 (sakamishita) — suru, to contract, to lessen, — as anything elastic when extended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>番身 (mochki no kapiri) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>竪心 Earnest desire, ambition, hope, aspiration; passion for, fondness for, attachment: watakushi no — wo gungaku, military knowledge is my ambition; buppi ni — wo hito.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>酒僧 (owari no shitate) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>番身 (mi no osameru) n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>竪心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>番身 (kotoni sugureru) — More excellent, particularly eminent, more than ordinarily fine or good: — ni omou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>kidóku.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>番首 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>shókoku.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>番首</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>究意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>shi, shi, shi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>究意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>urotake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>究意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>究意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>究意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>究意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUSHI</td>
<td>シュシ</td>
<td>究意</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
599

Shuto シュト 爷 n. Father-in-law.
Shutome シュトメ 姥 n. Mother-in-law.
Shutsu シュツ ゆ m. Offspring, issue.
Shutsu シュツ ム m. Offspring, issue.
Shutsu シュツ ム to go out on horseback to wage war,—as a general.
Shutsu-botsu シュツボツ m. To—suru, to appear a while and then disappear, to be seen at intervals: shi shitsu ki botsu, appearing and then quickly disappearing,—as a general in battle.
Shutsugen シュツゲン 収 (arawareru) The appearing or manifestation of an invisible being: kami ya—shitamau.
Shutsugen シュツゲン 引群 (mukiheru) Prominent above the mass of people, excelling: —no hito.
Shutsuyo シュトリョ ゆ The going out or appearing in public of the Tenishi.
Shutsu シュツ を (de iru) n. Going out and coming in, expenditure and income.
Shutsu シュツ テ (dashi ire) See suiri.
Shutsu シュツ デ (de hanareru) —suru, to leave and be separated from, as: sho shi wo—suru, to leave this world where men live and die, and enter Nirvana (Bud.).
Shutsuka シュツカ テ (za ye deru) —suru, to go and take one's seat in an assembly or meeting. Syn. shussheki.
Shuttai シュッテイ 占 (dekiru) —suru, to be done, made; finished: choumen no shina ga—shita, the article ordered is finished.
Shuttatsu シュッタツ テ —suru, to leave, depart, set out on a journey.
Shuttou シュッタウ 占 (makari deru) n. The chief or principal of a class of officials: —suru, to be present at or to attend a meeting.
Shutsu シュツ フ テ (minato wo deru) Leaving port, exportation.
Shuca シュカ 終夜 The whole night.
Syn. yomoguara, youc.
Shuye シュエ 守衛 (manoru) —suru, to guard, defend: kuni no sakai wo—suru.
Shuken シュケン 酒宴 (sakamori) A banquet, feast, or entertainment, where wine is a principal article:—wo moyou, to prepare a banquet.
Shuyen シュエン 森苑 (owari) n. The end of life, death:—wo togeru, to arrive at the end of one's life;—no kokorozashi, a desire lasting as long as life.
Shyov ショイ ヤマ 収穫 (toriage yashinu) —suru, to take and bring up, to take and nourish: netsyo wo—suru.
Shyuu シュウ 須臾 (sukoshi no aida) A short time, an instant, moment: michi wa—no haramu bekarazu, the way must not be left for a moment.
Syn. shibaraku, zanji.
Shyuy シュウ 須臾 n. The name of a species of Zanthoxylum whose seeds are used as a medicine.
Shuzeki シュゼキ 小穂 (mitsugi wo toritetu) —suru, to collect taxes:—kean, tax collector's office;—ri, tax collector.
Syn. SHUEN, TSUKUBOTUN.

SHUEN シュんで 主要 (kashinwade) n. A butler.

SHUEN シュんで 號名 (turai somaru) — suru, to learn and be addicted to: akyū ni suru, to learn bad habits.

SHUEN シュんで 言行 (suryo) n. Common custom.

SHUEN シュんで 紅 (kuren) adj. Red ink.

Só ソ n. Only used in poetry and ancient compositions, as: mi-so-ji, yasoji, yaso.

Só ソ 顔 (arai) Coarse, rude, rough, unpolished, inelegant; (溪) thin, not close together: so na mono, a coarse thing. Syn. SATSU.

Só ソ 船 (senso) n. Ancestor, progenitor: tada so, my ancestor.

Só ソ 申 (go) n. The string used as a warp for floor matting: tatami so wo uku, he sent a letter to him; so wo omonwade, without thinking of that; — ga ikeraku, he said.

Só ソ 呼 = nakare. a neg. imp. particle, always following the verb with no prefixed, as: — ya yuki so, do not go; — ya yuki so, do not burn; wa wo hito no togame, so let not people blame me.

Só ソ 衣 = korono, n. Clothing: mi so, Emperor's clothing.

Só ソ 僧 (hōzō) n. A Buddhist priest, a monk: sojō kō, the rank of bishop in the Buddhist priesthood; dai-sojō shō, the rank of archbishop; sojō kō, a rank of priesthood below a bishop; dai-sojō shō, a rank next above sojō. To each of these ranks there is an assistant called gosho. Below these ranks there is yet one called rikishi, a common priest, who is without rank, is called shukei.

Só ソ 受 (mokō) n. A report, or memorial to the Emperor: shō, to do, to perform; to memorialize or exhibit to the Emperor; ongaku wo shō, to make music.

Só ソ 受 (okin) n. A respectful appellation in speaking to, or of an old man: venerable sir.

Só ソ 受 (shikshu) adv. So, thus, this way, this manner: — shikshu yo, do so; — ka, or — ka ye, or — desu, or — de gozaimas ka, so? or indeed! — de wa nai, it is not so; — shite oku, let it be as it is; — yā koto de wa nai, it is no such thing; — shite mire, 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. SÅXOS.

Só ソ 他 (subete) adj. The whole: — taka wa itakura, what is the whole amount? — shime, whole sum, total; — ninzu, the whole number of persons.


Syn. SHUEN, TSUKUBOTUN.

SHUEN シュんで 主要 (kashinwade) n. A butler.

SHUEN シュんで 號名 (turai somaru) — suru, to learn and be addicted to: akyū ni suru, to learn bad habits.

SHUEN シュんで 言行 (suryo) n. Common custom.

SHUEN シュんで 紅 (kuren) adj. Red ink.

Só ソ n. Only used in poetry and ancient compositions, as: mi-so-ji, yasoji, yaso.

Só ソ 顔 (arai) Coarse, rude, rough, unpolished, inelegant; (溪) thin, not close together: so na mono, a coarse thing. Syn. SATSU.

Só ソ 船 (senso) n. Ancestor, progenitor: tada so, my ancestor.

Só ソ 申 (go) n. The string used as a warp for floor matting: tatami so wo uku, he sent a letter to him; so wo omonwade, without thinking of that; — ga ikeraku, he said.

Só ソ 呼 = nakare. a neg. imp. particle, always following the verb with no prefixed, as: — ya yuki so, do not go; — ya yuki so, do not burn; wa wo hito no togame, so let not people blame me.

Só ソ 衣 = korono, n. Clothing: mi so, Emperor's clothing.

Só ソ 僧 (hōzō) n. A Buddhist priest, a monk: sojō kō, the rank of bishop in the Buddhist priesthood; dai-sojō shō, the rank of archbishop; sojō kō, a rank of priesthood below a bishop; dai-sojō shō, a rank next above sojō. To each of these ranks there is an assistant called gosho. Below these ranks there is yet one called rikishi, a common priest, who is without rank, is called shukei.

Só ソ 受 (mokō) n. A report, or memorial to the Emperor: shō, to do, to perform; to memorialize or exhibit to the Emperor; ongaku wo shō, to make music.

Só ソ 受 (okin) n. A respectful appellation in speaking to, or of an old man: venerable sir.

Só ソ 受 (shikshu) adv. So, thus, this way, this manner: — shikshu yo, do so; — ka, or — ka ye, or — desu, or — de gozaimas ka, so? or indeed! — de wa nai, it is not so; — shite oku, let it be as it is; — yā koto de wa nai, it is no such thing; — shite mire, 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. SÅXOS.

Só ソ 他 (subete) adj. The whole: — taka wa itakura, what is the whole amount? — shime, whole sum, total; — ninzu, the whole number of persons.

Syn. MMA.
the pillow (to listen); kasa wo sobadate ame wo fuseru, to incline the umbrella so as to keep off the rain.

Sobaeru ソバエール i.v. To be familiar in conduct, to take liberties with, to be free in one's conduct to others: hito sobae wo suru.

Sobagakuren ソバガク 큰 i.v. To separate one's self, or leaving the company of others in an offensive or sulky manner: hito — wo suru.

Sobaimono ソバイモノ n. The profile, side-face.

Sobagara ソバガラ 酸漬け n. The chaff or shells of buckwheat.

Sobagiri ソバギリ n. A kind of food made of buckwheat served with soy.

Soba ソバ n. Separating one's self, or leaving the company of others in an offensive or sulky manner: hito — wo suru.

Sobaishu ソバイシュ a kind of food made of buckwheat.

Sobame ソバメ n. The eyes or sight of a bystander; eyes turned to one side: de miru, to look at obliquely.

Sobame-i ソバメイ a kind of food made of buckwheat.

Soba-n ソバニ n. Freekles on the face.

Soba-ryou ソバリョウ n. A concubine.

Sobarme ソバメル t.v. To turn side-ways; to regard with averted eyes, or with disgust: mi wo sabame te turu, to go through side-ways, as a narrow passage; me wo sabame Miru, to look askant at another.

Sobami ソバミ n. To turn the face or body to one side, to turn sidewise.

Soban ソバラン n. (hayai osoo fast or slow, early or late, sooner or later: iken ne nari-masho, sooner or later they will fight.

Soba-setsu ソバセット n. A present made to all the servants or inmates of a house.

Sobashii ソバサシ n. A speculator in the market price of any commodity, a gambler in stocks, stock-jobber, or broker.

Sobasanyuu ソバサンユ n. A side or lateral view or appearance.

Sobatsuki ソバタスキ n. The cucumber. Same as kiiri.

Sobaya ソバヤ 肥多屋 n. A shop or eating house where food made of buckwheat is sold.

Sobazuke ソバヅケ n. utare, to get hurt in a melee, as a bystander.

Sobazuke ソバヅケ 将場仕 n. A price-current.
Soda ソダ 粗茶 n. Coarse or inferior tea.
Socchi ソチ 茶地 (coll. sotchii) That place, there, that thing (pointing to it), you: sochi ye kinnashō, I will go there.

Syn. soko.

Sōchū ソチュ 購装 (shikakeru) suru, to place in position, arrange: tashō wo datera ni - suru.
Sōchūna ソナ The same as socchi.

Sōchū ソチュ 昔朝 (asa hoya) n. The early morning, early in the morning: asu - , early to-morrow morning: yuku - , early next morning; kōn - , early this morning.

Sōchū ソチュ 曹長 (mil). Sergeant-major.

Soda ソダ 曹達 (Eng.) Soda: tasan - , carbonate of soda.

Sodachi ソダチ 快晴 n. Growth, bringing up, rearing, education, cultivation: ga waru - , badly brought up, or badly educated.

Syn. yashina, beiku, yōke.

Sodachi-ke ソダチケ 用い n. To grow, to enlarge in bulk or stature, to be reared up, brought up: kodomo ga yoku sodatta, the child has grown finely.

Syn. shēnchō suru.

Sōdai ソディ ノ主代 (subete no kawari) n. The agent, deputy, substitute or representative of a body or number of persons; a committee: - to tateru, to appoint a committee.

Sōdai ソディ 亀大 (sakan ni shite ni nari) Grand, great, magnificent.

Sō-daka ソダカ n. The whole, sum total.

Sōdana ソダナ 部分 (tori-atsume-banashi) n. A collection, - of sayings, anecdotes or scientific matters.

Sodate-ku ソダケ部 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. beiku suru, yōke, yashina.

Sode ソデ 袖 n. The sleeve of a garment: - no tsuyu shimo, the sleeve bedewed with tears; - suru tashō wo en.

Sodegaki ソデガキ 袖甘 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.

Sodegō ソデゴ Tipo 袖兎 n. Begging: - suru, to beg.

Sodegōsō ソデゴウソ 袖香香 n. A small censer used by carrying in the sleeve.

Sodejirushi ソデジリシ 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 neru, sleeping with his arm for a pillow.

Syn. temakura.

Sodemakurī ソデマクラリ n. Rolling up the sleeve.

Sōden ソデン 桑植 (ai tsutawaru) n. Handled down or transmitted from former generations, inherited: - no yaku-hō, a medical recipe received from others.

Sōden ソデン 桑田 (kuwabatake) n. A mulberry plantation.

Sodenai-ki ソデナイキ adj. Different from what it should be, improper; not true, ininsincere, false: - mono, counterfeit article; - kokoro, false-hearted; - koto wo suru, to act improperly.

Sodenashi ソデンナシ 袖無 n. A vest or jacket without sleeves.

Sodedome ソデドメ adj.袖止 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-utsushi ソデナシ 셔無 n. Handing anything secretly to another through the sleeve: - ni mono wo yaru.

Sōdo ソド 弾丸 n. Disturbance, riot, tumult, uproar, row, war: - wo okonu, to excite a riot, raise a disturbance; - wo suru, to make a disturbance.

Syn. sawagi, ban.

†Sōdoku ソドク i.v. To rush about in a noisy, active and bustling manner.

Syn. sawagu.

Sōdoku ソドク 袖着 n. Syphilis.

Syn. kaśa, baidoku.

Sōdoku ソドク 袖着 n. Receiving the names of the Chinese characters without learning their meaning, as children in first learning to read: - suru, to recite, etc.

Sōdōshō ソドショ 背年寄ノ n. The head man of a city, town, or village, selected from the common people.

Sōe ソー 他 n. Hand to, to give, to extend, to lend, to make; to annex, to add, to unite, to 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; kotoba wo - , to put a word in, or add a word to what is said; koko wo - , to give heed or attend to.

Syn. tsukeru, kuwae no.

Sōeboshi ソエボシ 背砕 n. A satellite.

Sōebumi ソエブミ 真書 (tenshō) n. A subjoined letter, a letter afixxed to anything, a letter of recommendation or introduction.

Sōebushi ソエブシ 背書 n. Sleeping together,-of opposite sexes.

Sōekakari ソエガキ 著書 n. A postscript.

Sōekam ソエカミ 著書 n. Artificial hair-worn by one whose hair is thin: - kamoji.

Sōegi ソエギ 副木 n. A splint.

Sōefuruma ソエフラマ n. An extra wagon, taken along as a relay.

Sōei ソエ退 n. Suckling a child while lying down: - wo suru.

Sōeji ソエ治 著跡 n. Same as soebumi.

†Sōe ソエ adv. So, yes: - tete, yes, but, however, nevertheless; soe ni to kotau, he answered, yes it is so.
Sogai ソガイ 背向 Backwards, or back turned towards: Oshima no — ni mitsutsune no kogi-yuku, they rowed the boat with their backs towards Oshima; — ni furimuku, turn and look back.

Soga-iro ソガイロ Yellow color.

Soga ソガ n. Musical entertainment or performance, music: — ga aru; — suru.

Sogaami ソガミ 總鬢 n. (coll.) Unshaven head, long hair: — no hito.

Sōhō ソホ n. An opera-class.

Sōhō-ren ソホレン 被新 (pass. and part. of sōgi) To be sliced or cut off.

Sōge ソゲ n. A splinter: yubi ni — ga tatsu, have a splinter in my finger.

Sōge-ren ソゲル 被 new i.v. To be cut, pared, or sliced obliquely, to be splintered: hana ga sogeta, his nose is cut off.

Sōgeki ソゲキ 戦擊 (merai uchi) — suru, to aim and shoot at, to deliberately fire at: — tai, company of sharp-shooters; hito wo — suru; — sarete shinu.

Sōgeki ソゲキ 忍劇 n. Pressing emergency, disturbance; busy.

Sōgen ソゲン 調源 (minamoto ni sakanoboru) — suru, tracing things up to their origin: tendō sogen.

Sōgokaze ソゴクaze adv. Cut up into various shapes, discordant, disagreeing, disunited.

Sōgoru ソゴル 被る t.v. To cut or pare off obliquely, as in pointing a pencil or tooth; to slice off, to chip off, split off: sekihitsu wo —, to point a slate-pencil; hana wo —, to cut off the nose.

Sōgoita ソゴイタ 殺板 n. Thinly split boards, shingie.

Sōgitaku ソギタク adv. Much, many. Same as kogotakan.

Sōko ソコ 聢聴 (kui chigai) — suru, to disagree, to contradict, not to suit or agree.

Sōko ソコ n. mutunjun.

Sōkō ソゴく 聢聴 good n. Countenance, features: — no yoi hito.

Sōkō ソゴく 聢聴 good n. Rose maloes, or liquid storax, the product of the Liquidambar tree, used much as a medicine.

Sōkō ソゴく 聢聴 good (wo matsu wa kotoha) n. Curred, blackguard or impolite language: — wo haku.

Sōkō ソゴく 聢聴好 n. The articles used at funerals.

Sōme ソメ 頭鼻 n. Despicable, contemptible fellow.

Sōme ソメ 不可 (sake no kamu) n. The dregs or sediment of sake: kojii no — wo numasu, to repeat merely what the ancients have said.

Sōhatsu ソホサツ 头髪 n. The hair unshaven, long hair: — no hito, a person who does not shave his head; — ni naru.

Sōhō ソホ n. Countenance, face; appearance, expression: — ni. One who without rank or nobility exercises power or influence through his wealth: —, a wealthy house or family.

Sōki ソキ n. A kind of scarecrow.

Sōkai ソマイ n. One's sincere desire, wish or hope.

Sōkai ソマイ n. Distant, strange, cold, or unfriendly in feeling; treating with neglect; mostly connected with a negative, as: soinaku, without reserve or neglect, intimate, friendly; soi ni wa keshite misaizu soro.

Sōkai ソマイ 相違 (ai-ta-go) n. Difference, discrepancy, mistake, error, failure: — suru, to differ, disagree; — nakai, without fail; ano hito ga totta ni — wa nai, there is no mistake about his taking it; jigō —, self-contradiction.

Sōkai ソマイ n. Mutual, muunjun. 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 wo haba ni sōte suwaru, the child sits by the side of the mother; tsuma wa otto ni sou, the wife is joined to her husband; tsuki wa chikyū ni sōta mono, the moon is a satellite of the earth; me ni sou, to be always in sight, never out of sight; koko wo mo ni siwazuru, to feel very anxious; — ni saiite, daily.

Sōkai ソマイ n. Sleeping or lying together.

Sōkai ソマイ 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; kurai wa wina ni —, the saddle belongs to the horse.

Sōkai ソマイ n. (same as soibushii) Sleeping together: — ni toku.

Sōkai ソマイ (cont. of sono yatsu) n. A word of contempt,—that fellow; that thing, or affair.
Sōka ソウカ足下 You (used in addressing another respectfully).
SYN. KARKA, KIKA.
Sokkenai, -ki-ku ソックナイ adj. Uncivil, rude, uncourteous in treatment of others.
SYN. ASO-NO-NAT.
Sokketsu ソックケつ取決 n. A summary judgment, as by a police magistrate without carrying the case to a higher court: — suru.
Sokketsu ソックケつ制関 Vacant, unoccupied, without incumbent—spoken only of an office: — dai-jō-dai-jin wa — no kuwan nari.
Sōkin ソキシン即金 n. Ready money, cash paid down: — de kau, to buy for cash.
SYN. OEN-KIN.
Sōkkō ソッコ足下 n. Immediate action, or quick operation of medicines: — kono kuurari wa — ga aru, this medicine gives instant relief.
Sōkkoku ソッコク即時 adv. In a moment, instantly; immediately, at once.
SYN. SUGUTO, TACHI-DOROBO XI.
Sōkken ソックケン即正 adv. Now, at once, this moment.
SYN. TADAIMAI.
Sōkkōshi ソッコシ即時紙 n. The name of a medicinal plaster, oil-bather's skin.
Sōkubu ソックブ (coll., contemptuous word, cont. of sono kubi) The head: — wo hikinuke, pull the head off.
Sōkuku ソックク (coll.) adv. All just as they are without disturbing or moving; entirely, wholly: — shite oke, let them be just as they are.
Sōkkx ソッキョ即時 n. Immediately to become merry, present merriment.
Soko ソコ其处 (cont. of sono tokoro) That place, there, that: — ye yakku; — wo noke, clear out from there; koko kara — mado, from here to there: — wo ima shite gozaru ka, are you now doing that? — to naku, no place in particular, any where.
Soko ソコ底 n. The bottom, the lowest part of anything: — wo tatakku, to empty to the last particle, as by striking the bottom of a measure when turned up; kokoro no —, the bottom of the heart; muso no —, the bottom of water; tari no —, the bottom of a cask; fune no —, bottom or hold of a ship; ten no —, go nketa, the bottom of heaven has dropped out (as in a heavy rain); — no kuni, hades.
Soko ソコ壁 n. The wall or rampart of a castle, the earth thrown out of a ditch or intrenchment and used as a defense.
Soko ソコ足下 pron. You.
Sokō ソコ狐公 (surunawaashi) n. One who leads about a monkey as a show.
Sokō サクウ狐 n. The first or rough copy, or draft.
SYN. SHITAGOY, GESHO.
Sokō サクウ狐把 (kusa kamuri) n. The radical for grass (+), over a Chinese character.
SOKO ソーコ (coll.) adv. That and this: — suru ouchi ni toshi ya kureta, while doing this and that the year ended.
SOKO ソーコ ishik n. (min.) Beryl or onyx.
SOKO ソーコ 情緒 n. The three governing orders of Bud. priests, viz., sōji, sōzu, and rishi.
SOKO ソーコ 桑名 n. San Francisco, so called from the Chinese.
SOKOBAKA ソコバカ Same as sokobaku.
SOKOBARU ソコバル 語利 adv. A good deal, much, many.
Syn. AMATA.
SOKODE ソコデ An illative conjunction, = then, after that, whenupon.
SOKOKA-HA-TAKU ソコハカタナ adv. Without an object, or special reason; not at all to the purpose: = arukimeawaru, to walk about without any special object.
SOKOKI ソコキ 内障 n. Internal disease of the eye, used for amaurosis and cataract: kuro, amaurosis; shiro, cataract.
Syn. NAISHI.
SOKO ソコ 場面 n. Secret, concealed or latent thoughts or intentions, reservation: — naku, without concealment or reservation.
SOKO ソコ n. Bottom; i.e. soko; also limit, bounds, confines: = naki fuchi ya wa sae; ame tsuchi ya no.
SOKOKI ソコキ 底気味 The deep or latent feeling or emotion which is felt but not manifested; the shudder which is felt in looking over a precipice, etc.: — ga wurn.
SOKOMAME ソコマメ 底豆 n. Corns on the sole of the foot: = ga dekiri.
SOKOMORO ソコモロ ソコモロ 底虫 n. You (to inferiors). Syn. SOKA, OMAE, KIDEN.
SOKOAI, AD ソコアイ 雕 i.v. and t.v. To injure, hurt, damage, to spoil; to mistake: = ko wo —, to offend, or hurt the feelings; kikisokon, to mistake in hearing; deki-sokon, to spoil anything in making; inochi wo —, to take life. Syn. SONZURE.
SOKONE, -RU ソコンヌル 底n. To be injured, hurt, damaged.
SOKONI ソコニ n. Ballast. Syn. KAREN.
SOKOSUNE ソコスネ 底拔 n. Without a bottom, or limit: = no oke, bucket without a bottom; — jigo, a drkardk.
SOKOSU ソコス adv. Thereabout; — more definite than soko.
SOKOSU ソコス n. Rising tide, low tide.
SOKORI, -SU ソコル adv. To flow or rise (spoken only of the tide): shio ga sokori ni natte kita, this tide has begun to rise.
SOKOSU ソコス n. Without a bottom, or limit: = no oke, bucket without a bottom; — jigo, a drunkard.
SOKORI ソコリ adv. In a hasty, hurried, or half-finished manner: shitaku — totenou, got ready in a hurried and incomplete manner.
SOKORU ソコル 非粗 Rude, coarse, vulgar in manner, rough, unfinished, gross, careless: = na furumai, rude behavior; — ni, roughly, rudely, coarsely.
Syn. SOMATSU, SOKO.

SOKOTSU ソクトシ 阻塞 Surveying, measuring: — suru, to measure the depth, height or length of anything great, to survey; = suru, to sound the depth of the sea; — ne, the study of surveying; — ne, surveying instruments.
Syn. HAKARU.
SOKUSAI ソクサイ 惣 紺 (coll.) Free from sickness, misfortune or evil: — ni kurashite oru, to live free from all calamity: — ni on mamari kudasare, preserve me from evil (in praying).  
Syn. bori.

SOKUSEKI ソクセキ 軍陣 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 ソクセン 着刃 n. Sufferers.  
Syn. shinkei.

SOKUSHI ソクシ 即死 n. Dying on the spot, or at once.

SOKUSULI ソクシユウ 満紙 n. A present made to a teacher on entering school, entrance-fee.

SOKUSUKU ソクスウ adv. (coll.) Quietly, softly, gently: =sora-soro.

SOKUTAI ソクタイ 軍帯 n. An ancient court costume.

SOKUTAI ソクタイ 軍帯 (hakuri sadamaren) — suru, to measure, survey.

SOKUTU ソクタウ 割答 n. Immediate or instant answer; replying at once.

SOKUTSU ソクツウ 満倉 n. The den of a wild beast, or of robbers.

SOKUZU ソクス リョ dou adv. On the spot, immediately, while sitting.

SOKWA ソクワ 紅潮 (saka-noboru) — suru, to go up stream, ascend against the current: kiyuryi ni — suru.

SOKWA ソクワ 紅潮 n. A hope or desire long entertained.  
Syn. hommo, honkwa.

SOKWAI ソクワイ 暖紅 (sakanura mimono) — n. A grand or magnificent object or sight.  
Syn. kari: i, konkaai.  
Syn. kari: i, kari: i.

SOKWATSU ソクワツ スミ絞 (nuke-kukuru) — suru, to superintend, to oversee: moromoro no jinen wo — suru.

SOMA ソマ n. A mountain from which timber is cut; a wood-chopper: — daku-mi, a wood-chopper; — gi, timber.

SOMARITO ソマリト 板柵 n. A woodman, wood-chopper; one who gets timber out of the forest; a lumberman.  
Syn. kikiri.

SOMAI ソマイ 葺塚 Early or uncivilized, rough, rude: — no yo, dark ages.

SOMAKATA ソマカタ n. A thickly wooded region, a forest.

SOMARI ソマリ 窒染 i.v. To be dyed, colored, tinged, stained; (fig.) to be imbued, infected, impregnated with: akaku somaru, dyed red; chi ni —, stained with blood; aku ni —, corrupted with wickedness.

SOMASU ソマス 赤木 Coarse, rough, rude, careless, badly made, vulgar; cheap, insignificant: — na mono, a thing cheaply made; oya wo — ni suru, to behave disrespectfully to parents; hon wo — ni suru, to treat a book roughly.

Syn. zatsu, sorayaku, sosa, soketsu.

SOMAYAMA ソマヤマ 根山 n. A mountain covered with timber: — bito, a woodman.

SOMAZU, or SOMANU ソマズ 不染 (neg. of somanu) Kokoro ni — koto, a thing for which one has no taste.

SOME ソメ サメ 存亡 Existence or destruction; life or death: kimu no — ni kawarewa ikusa, a war upon which the existence of a state depends.

SOME-BU ソメブ 結 t.v. To dye, to stain, tinge, color; (fig.) to imbue or impress with, infect: kimu wo someru, to dye silk; aku-zome, dyed red; kuro-zome, dyed black.

SOME-BU ソメブ 結 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.

SOME-IBO ソメイボ 紅色 n. The color of which anything is dyed.

SOME-INO ソメイノ 紅染 n. A dye house, or dyer.  
Syn. kota.

SOME-NO ソメノ 染物 n. Anything undergoing the process of dyeing.

SOME-NOT ソメノト 染屋 n. Dyed stuff, or dyer.  
Syn. ka.

SOME-NOT-SO ソメノト素 n. Vermicelli.

SOME-SUKU ソメスケ染付 n. Figured,— either by the pencil, as porcelain, or by dyeing.

SOMI ソミ 紅身 n. The whole body.

SOMI-NO ソミノ 染科 i.v. (cont. of somari) To be dyed: yamai ni somita, to be infected with disease.

SOMIKAUDA ソミキダ n. Same as yamabushi.

SOMS ツミ染色 (arai komayaka) Fine or coarse, close together or separated.

SOMMI ソミ染 兵 (tutokki o) i.e. Honor-able commands, or instructions (used in speaking to or of an honorable person).

SOMMO ソムマ 悲亡 Loss of money: yamai ga kizurete —, wo shita, the speculation has failed and I have lost.

Syn. son.

SOMMON ソモン 存問 (tazuneru) — suru, to enquire after one's health.

SOMO ソモ 国 Same as somo-soma.

SOMO ソモ 垂生 (lit. thick grass, jungle, used only in humble address to honorable persons) = i, a vulgar clownish person: — no shiin, id.

SOMO ソモ 垂 pron. You (only in speaking to a woman).

SOMOKU ソモク 柏木 (kusa ki) n. Herbs and trees, the vegetable kingdom.
SOMON そ も う ノ n. The principal gate or entrance into a castle.

SOMON そ も う ノ 相 職 n. A love song, or amorous poetry.

SOMORAI そ も う ら i. adv. Of interrogation: kara, how is it? used only by the Zen sect of Buddhist in discourses, etc.

SOMOSOMO そ も そ も む a prep. Used in commencing a narrative or introducing a new subject—Now, things being so, after this, to speak more particularly.

SON-FI そ う り 取 江 (tattoki iyashii) n. Honorable and base, noble and ignoble.

SON-PC-RO そ ん プ ル な 父 n. A teacher who resides in the house of his pupils; a tutor, or traveling instructor.

SOMUKU,RO そ む ク 背 t.v. To turn the back to, to turn away: kau wo —, to turn the face away: ni wo —.

SOMUKU,RO そ む ク 背 i.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 sonuite 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: oike wo —, to break the laws: yakuoku wo —, to break an agreement: shujin ni —, to rebel against one's lord.

Syn. TAKA, MOTOKU, ITAI SURU.

SOMYO そ ゅ ヨ 夫人 n. A general name, name of a class.

SOMYODAI そ ゅ ヨ 夫人 賀名 n. An agent, deputy, substitute, or representative of a body, or number of persons.

SOMAI そ も お 父 n. The father, or father-in-law.

SON-RO そ り 存 — suru, to exist, to be, to preserve: inochi wo —, to preserve one's life.

Syn. NAGARAERU, TAMOTSU.

SON-RO そ り 捨 n. Loss: — wo suru, to lose: watakushi wo — da, it is my loss.

Syn. SOMO, SOMITSU.

SON-RO そ り 眠 n. Descendant, posterity: Tenshi no —, a descendant of the Mikado.

Syn. SHISON, SEI.

SON-RO そ り 意 n. A numeral in counting tubes, barrels, casks, etc.: sake isou, one barrel of wine: abura ni son, two tubes of oil.

SON-RO そ り 意 (tattoki) Honorable, respected, holy, noble,—a term of great respect in addressing or speaking of high, or divine persons: songan, honorable face, or your face; son tajiin, your honorable father; shakusan, Shaka; go somyu, your father (polite).

SONAE そ ゅ ネ 殿 n. Provision, preparation; disposition, order, or arrangement: fai wo — wo suru, to make provision against an accident: gusse ni wo —, the disposition of an army.

SONAE,RO そ ゅ ネ 殿 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; souuite aru, to be endowed with, to have; gusse wo —, to set an army in order of battle; zen-shin wo sonacketuru mono, one endowed with a virtuous mind.

Syn. TAMUKERU, AGERU.

SONAKI,RO そ ゅ ネ キ 無左右 adj. Without consideration, thoughtlessly, heedlessly: sonaku hito wo soshibu, thoughtlessly to speak evil of others; sonaku hito wo tagamuru.

SONAKI,RO そ ゅ ネ キ 無遠 (naraiki naki) adj. Matchless, that has no equal, unrivaled: tori ni wa kii sonaki mono nari, among birds the phasan has no equal.

SONATA そ ん ソ タ 方 (cont. of sono kata) That side, you—, spoken to inferiors.

SONAWARI,RO そ ん ハ ラ 碑 i.v. To have or to be endowed with, to be fully furnished, to be perfect, or complete in, to possess: toku ga mi ni —, to be endowed with all virtue.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 碑重 (tattobi omousuru) — suru, to treat with great honor and consideration, to honor and esteem: kasho no michi wo — suru.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 n. Honorable persons, superiors: — wo uguami.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 大 n. Proud, arrogant, haughty: — no kisshu — ni kamaeru, to assume an arrogant demeanor.

SONO そ ん n. A rocky hill.

SONEMASHIKI,RO そ ん エ マ シキ 碑 n. Honorable friends, persons, superiors: — wo uguami.

SONEMASHIKI,RO そ ん エ マ シキ 碑 i.v. To have or to be endowed with, to be fully furnished, to be perfect, or complete in, to possess: toku ga mi ni —, to be endowed with all virtue.

SONEMASHIKI,RO そ ん エ マ シキ 碑 i.v. To have or to be endowed with, to be fully furnished, to be perfect, or complete in, to possess: toku ga mi ni —, to be endowed with all virtue.

SONOCHU,RO そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 n. Honorable persons, superiors: — wo uguami.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 大 n. Proud, arrogant, haughty: — no kisshu — ni kamaeru, to assume an arrogant demeanor.

SONO そ ん n. A rocky hill.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 n. Honorable persons, superiors: — wo uguami.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 大 n. Proud, arrogant, haughty: — no kisshu — ni kamaeru, to assume an arrogant demeanor.

SONO そ ん n. A rocky hill.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 n. Honorable persons, superiors: — wo uguami.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 大 n. Proud, arrogant, haughty: — no kisshu — ni kamaeru, to assume an arrogant demeanor.

SONO そ ん n. A rocky hill.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 n. Honorable persons, superiors: — wo uguami.

SONOCHU そ ん ノ シ ュ 懇求 大 n. Proud, arrogant, haughty: — no kisshu — ni kamaeru, to assume an arrogant demeanor.
Sonka ソンカ 村家 (nura no te) n. A farm house, village house.
Sonke ソンケ 郭改 n. Adoration, worship: - suru, to adore.
Sonkin ソンキン 招金 m. Money sunk or lost in business or in any enterprise: - wa isen ryū.
Sonkō ソンコウ 尊公 A title of highest respect; your honor, my lord, -; = you, in epistles.
Sonkyo ソンキョ 尊殿 - suru, to squat down, to crouch.
Syn. Tsiukemaru.
Sonko ソンコウ 村家 (nura ni oru) n. Residing in the country.
Sonkō ソンコウ 尊敬 (tattobi yuaman) - suru, to honor and respect, to reverence, to hallow: kami wo - suru, to reverence the kami.
Syn. Agameru.
Sonna ソンナ (cont. of sono yō-na) adj. (coll.) That kind, such, as much: - koto de wa nai, it is not that kind of thing: - ni naku wa, don't cry so much: - ni sanaku wo nai, it is not so very cold: - ni itaku wo nai, it don't hurt so very much.
Syn. Sahodo.
Sonnara ソンララ adv. (coll.) If so, then: - sō shiyo, if so I will do so; - kaerō, then I will return.
Sonno ソノノ 尊王 (ō wo tattobi) Honoring the king: - jō, 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 hīto, that man, or those men; sono mono, that thing or those things; - koto ni, at that time; - on chi ni, in your country; - mono, that way or manner, just as it is; - wana 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; - u, besides that, in addition to that, moreover, still more, furthermore; - uye, on that account, for that reason, therefore: - hoka, besides that, moreover: - ni, he, himself, itself; - ni sono wana, just as it is.
†Sonoru ソノフ (i.q. sono) A grove, garden, take no - Imperial relations.
Sono-nō ソノノウ 奥方 That side, that country, that person or thing; you (contemptuously = tenne).
Sono-kami ソノカミ 當時 adv. Formerly, previously, at that time.
Syn. Muhan.
Sono-kata ソノカタ 北方 Same as sonokō.
Sono-moto ソノモト 北許 pron. You (polite).
Syn. Soka.
†Sono-o ソノO 原陵 n. A temporary burying place.
Sonraiku ソンリスク 村落 (nura-nura) n. Villages.
Sonryo ソンリョ 尊慮 n. Your honorable opinion or will, - used in letters.
†Sonroyo ソンレウ 捐料 n. The expense or hire, price paid for things hired, such as clothes, furniture, utensils: - no futon.
Sonroya ソノレウヤ 尊料屋 n. A shop where goods are kept to hire.
Sonsetsu ソンセツ 賞爵 n. Restraint (of one's passions), self-denial.
Syn. Hikame.
Sonsitsu ソンシツ 捐失 n. Loss.
Syn. Sombo, son.
Sonshou ソンショウ 尊稍 n. An honorable appellation, title.
Sonsho ソンショウ 尊調 (tattomi-agameru) - suru, to honor, to adore, worship.
Sonshita ソンサイ 尊体 n. Your honorable body, or person.
Sonshi ソンザイ 尊大 n. Used in addressing an honorable person, - your excellency, your honor.
Sonshoku ソンショク 捐得 n. Loss and gain, profit and loss.
Sonshikai ソンシキ 捐益 n. Loss and gain, increase or diminish, advantage or disadvantage.
Sonzai ソンザイ 存在 n. Existence, being: - suru, to be, exist.
Sonzuru ソンルル See sonjiru.
Sō-o サオウ 相應 Suitable, fitting, becoming; middling or tolerably good circumstances: mi no bungen ni - suru, to be suitable to one's position or circumstances: - no yakume, a suitable office: - ni kurasu, to live in tolerably good circumstances.
Syn. Tekito, Kanau.
So-o ソオ 素王 n. One who without the office exercises sovereign or moral power over men, as Confucius.
Soppa ソバ 反歯 n. Projecting front teeth: - no hito, a person who has projecting teeth.
Syn. Debai.
Soppo ソップ反歯卒状 n. (coll.) Reckless, careless or extravagant in speaking, or acting: - no koto wo iu.
Sora ソラ空 n. The sky, the heavens; the space between heaven and earth; time, or season; a, b false, fictitious, feigned, sham, pretended; flighty: - de yoru, to recite from memory; aki wo, the season of autumn; koko ga sora ni natta, his mind has become flighty; ashi wa - ni naru, not to know whether one is walking on earth, or air, (from emotion) - fai, to be looking up at the sky, not paying attention; tachi-i no - wo obenu, did not know whether he was standing or sitting; wani wo suru - no nai, not appearing to know what he was doing: miru sora wo nai arisama, a condition not fit to be seen: sora-taboke, feigning ignorance; - waarai, feigned laughter; - re, feigned sleep; - yoi, pretended intoxication; - naki, pretending to cry; - yumai, feigned sickness; - tsunbo, feigned deafness; - wasuku, whistling in affected ignorance; - jini, pretending to be dead; - toname, pretended diligence.
†Soradare ソラダキ n. Burning incense.
SOR

610

SORENARI ソレラリ n. That condition, state or manner; as it is: *uno koto wa — ni shite oku
do i, better let it be as it is.
Syn. synomama.
SORE eru adv. Besides, moreover.
SORESORE ソレソレ 荒々 That and that, and each
and every one, various, different.
SORETAKA ソレタカ 外矢 n. A falcon that has
dropped away and does not return.
SOREWA ソレワ 外矢 n. An arrow that has
glanced or flown wide of the mark.
Syn. nagareya.
Sōshi すうし 腐し n. The pores of the skin,
the fibres of muscle, skin, etc.
Sōn ソン 反 n. A bend, curve, crook, arch;
the curved back of a sword: — wo utsu, to
turn the back of the sword upwards in the
belt preparatory to drawing; — wo irera, to
give a curve or bend to anything; — ga awauen,
to offend or grate upon the feelings, to be
incongruous.
Sōn ソン 槃 n. A sled, or sleigh.
Sōn ソン 縦緒 (sube-asamuru) n. Manager,
administrator, controller: — suru, to manage
or control affairs; hito no issai no jinu wo
suru.
Sōn ソン 邪 t.v. To shave: hige wo —
to shave the beard; kamii wo —, to shave
the head.
Sōn ソン 邪 i.v. To bend backwards or
outwards, to warp, to curve, to lean towards:
tea ga —, the hand is bent back; sotte aruku,
to walk bending back; hon no hyōshi ga sotta,
the cover of the book is warped.
Sōrihana ソリバナ 反鼻 n. A turned up
nose.
Sōrīdaijin ソリダイジン 縦緒大臣 n.
Minister president, prime minister, premier:
naikaku —, id.
Sōrin ソリヘン 反橋 n. An arched
bridge.
Sōrikasusure ソリカスレ n. An eruption on the
face or vagina.
Sōrike —, ソリケ反聞 i.v. To bend
backwards, to warp.
Sōrike ソリケ碎毛 n. The refuse hair that
has been shaved off.
Sōrin ソリリン 晃毛 n. (lit. grove) A Buddhist
monastery.
Sōrya ソリヤ exclam. Same as sorewa.
Sono ソロ A contracted form of sōro, much
used in letters as a final particle without
meaning.
Sōro ソロラ餘 See sōrai.
Soroban ソロバ算盤 n. A calculating
machine, abacus: — suru, to calculate or
reckon on the abacus; — shite miru, to reckon
how much; — ni atarum, not to come up to
one’s calculations; — dama, the balls of the
soroban.
Soroge ソロゲ反 t.v. To equalize,
make even, uniform or aike; to make to
accord or be in union; to match, to complete
the full number, to furnish or supply with
anything requisite: kuchi wo sorete mōsu, to
say unanimously; ashi wo sorote aruku, to
keep step in walking; koe wo sorete tonaeru,
to recite prayers in union; gunzei wo —, to
draw up an army; kazu wo —, to complete
the number; tsuho wo —, to make the pellets
of the same size; kattedoju wo —, to furnish
a kitchen with utensils.
Soroku ソロク 总裁 n. The chief official
of the guild of blind-shamponers.
Sōron ソロロン 務論 (araso tonzuru) n. Dis-
pute, contention, quarrel, altercation.
Sonori to ソロリト adv. Slowly, softly, gently.
Sono-soro to ソロソロ 徐徐 adv. Slowly,
gently.
Sonori to ソロリト, soto.}

SOR

610

SOS

say unanimously; ashi wo sorote aruku, to
keep step in walking; koe wo sorete tonaeru,
to recite prayers in union; gunzei wo —, to
draw up an army; kazu wo —, to complete
the number; tsuho wo —, to make the pellets
of the same size; kattedoju wo —, to furnish
a kitchen with utensils.
Soroku ソロク 总裁 n. The chief official
of the guild of blind-shamponers.
Sōron ソロロン 務論 (araso tonzuru) n. Dis-
pute, contention, quarrel, altercation.
Sonori to ソロリト adv. Slowly, softly, gently.
Sono-soro to ソロソロ 徐徐 adv. Slowly,
gently.
Sonori to ソロリト, soto.}

SOS

The creation of the world: — go, since the creation, —Anno Mundi (A.M.).
Sōske ソク創世記 n. The history of the
creation, Book of Genesis.
Sosó ソウソ 端相 (coll.) Coarse, vulgar, rude; carelessness, heedlessness: — nuru hito, an ill-mannered person; — ni kotoba, unrefined language; — bi, a fire which has originated through carelessness.

Syn. busahō, sónō, sortaku, sokotsu.

Sóso ソソウ 習usu (hijii) n. Great-grandfather.

Sosó ソショウ 離送 (hōmuri) n. A funeral: — suru, to inter, to bury.

Syn. nōe no okuri, tomurai, sórei.

Sosó ソソウ 洪桑 (umi ga kusabatake ni nuru gotoki kawuri) — no hen, a wonderful change,—in social condition.

Sosobashiri,-ru ソソバシリ i.v. To run about in a hurry or in a bustling manner.

Sosogase,-ru ソソガセ 令譜 (caust. of sosogu) To make or let sprinkle, or wash: chikai-bumi ni chi wo —, to sprinkle blood on a written oath.

Sosogi,-ru ソソジ t.v. To sprinkle; to pour or to empty into, as a river into another; to apply water, to wash; used often for suugu: misu wo hana ni —, to sprinkle water upon flowers; misu wo sosode miichi wo hakuru, to sprinkle and sweep the street; te wo —, to wash the hands.

Syn. karebu, utsu.

Sosokashii,-ki ソソカシイ 激烈 adj. (coll.) Hasty, impetuous, or precipitate in manner; heedless, careless, rude, coarse: — hito.

Sosoke,-ru ソソケ i.v. To be loose, or dishevelled, as the hair; to be slovenly or careless: bin ga sosoketa; — daten, id.

Sosoki ソソキ n. A kind of long grass, or rush.

Sosokusu,-ru ソソクス t.v. To toy or play with anything in the hands, handle: haji wo —, to handle and play with a fan.

Sosokutsu ソソクツ adv. (coll.) In a hurried manner,—said of one walking: — dete yoku.

Sosomeki,-ru ソソメキ i.v. To be in a hurry, to bustle about.

Soson ソソノ 端孫 (mago no ko) Great-grand-child.

Syn. himago, hiro.

Sosonokashii,-su ソソノカシイ 端相 t.v. To persuade, induce, allure, entice, seduce; to stir up, excite: hito wo sosonokashite bakuchi wo utsu, to entice another to gamble; musume wo —, to seduce a young woman.

Syn. hiraikare, seremera, odateru.

Sosori,-ru ソソリ t.v. To stroll about for amusement: uta utatte sosori-aruku.

Sosorin ソソリン t.v. To delude, impose on, trick, dupe: to jeer, ridicule, deride.

Sōsotsu ソソト 馕案 adv. The hurry or bustle caused by a sudden emergency.

Syn. niwaka ni, yuto.
Sosshin そしみ 先光 (sakidatsu) — suru, to go before or in advance: — shite yuku, to go before.
Sosshu-Suru そしゅ 直属 (hikiiru) i.v. To lead, command, or head an army.
Sotai そたい 総体 (subete) The whole body, all, the whole, entirely, generally, the most part, the majority.
Syn. TATTE.
Sotai-shō そたい相 佐 大将 n. General-in-chief.
Sotchan そちか そつ中 n. (med.) Apoplexy.
Soteki そてき 役仮 (sakkan haru hito) n. A full-grown, mature, and able-bodied man.
Sotenn そてん 平天 n. Early morning, dawn of day: — okiru, to rise early.
Syn. ASA-HATARU, AKATSUKI.
Sotetsu そてツ 鋼錬 n. The Sago-palm.
Soto そと 外 n. Outside, outer, external, abroad: — ie no —, out of the house; — ye deru, to go outside; — kurubushi, the external malleolus; uchi —, inside and outside.
Soto to そと adv. Softly; gently: — shite ooku, to put down gently; — ite mura, to go softly and look; — to ieba go to iu (prov.), if you say to him "gently" he will say "slam".
Syn. sononi, sotto.
Sōto そとう 相當 Suitable, proper, fitting, becoming, according: — ano hito ni —, na yaku, an office suitable to the man; — suru, to be suitable.
Syn. Sō-ō, KANAI.
Sōto そと 双刀 (futatsu no katana) n. Two swords: — wo obiru, to carry two swords in the belt.
Syn. FUTAKOSHII.
Sotoba そとば 逃去 n. A long, narrow, wooden tablet set up near a grave, inscribed with Sanserit characters, a sentence from the Buddhist sacred books, and inscriptions of the deceased; supposed to facilitate the entrance of the soul into paradise.
Syn. TŌBA.
Sotobe そとべ 外方 n. The region outside.
Sotobori そとぼり 外表 n. The ditch around a castle, a moat.
Sotomae そとまへ 外柄 n. The outside enclosure of a castle.
Sotogawa そとがわ 外側 n. The outside.
Sotoguruma そとぐるマ 外輪 n. A paddle-wheel: — no jakisen, a paddle-wheel steamer.
Sotomoto そとも 外面 n. The outside, back side: — yama no —.
*Sōron そろん 草縄 n. A cushion for sitting on.
Sotonomi そとノリ 外法 n. The outside dimensions or measurement (the inside is called uchinori).
Sotowa そとわ n. Bandy-legged: — no ashi, id.
Syn. WANTSASHI.
Sotsu そつ 隹 n. A foot-soldier.
Syn. HINDE, ASHARU.
Sotsu そつ (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.
Sosso そそ サツナ 殖業 n. Finishing or completing one’s business: graduation from school or college.
†Sō-tsu-Hoshi そとホシ 慘追捕使 n. Superintendent of police,—one of the official titles of Yoritomo.
Sotsoji そとじ 卒業 adv. Suddenly, hastily, abruptly and rudely, without proper respect.
Sotseki そとせき 消然 adv. Suddenly.
Sotte そと p.p. of sōte. Same as sōte.
Sotto そと adv. Quietly, gently, softly, secretly, stealthily.
Syn. HISOKA, NI, SOROH TO.
Soto そと 卒 上 (ame ga shita) n. The earth, world: — no hin, the end of the earth.
Sowa そわ (the same as sōba) A cliff, a corner: — kakin no —.
Sowa そわ (cont. of sosou) As for that, because, for.
Sowari そわり 剃剥 n. A food of sliced fish, mostly eaten raw with vinegar.
Sowa-sowa そわそわ adv. Restless, unequipped, uneasy, not calm or deliberate: — shite iru.
Sowa-tsuriku そわつく i.v. To be restless, inattentive, easily diverted from any object.
Sowazu そわず 毁絶 Neg. of sō.
Soya そや 佐矢矢 n. A plain arrow, such as is used in war.
Sōyake そやかけ 剃髪 n. A cartridge.
Soyen そえん 超遠 (otoku tashii) Distant, without communication or friendly intercourse: — ni uchi — sugiru, to live without hearing from, or visiting one another.
Syn. BUSATA, TODOSHI.
Sōyen そえん 習性 n. (min.) Bismuth.
Sōyō そよい 興好 n. (coll.) All the family, including only kindred or relations,—not servants.
Soyoiki-Go そよい 戦 i.v. To shake or flutter in the wind: — ki no ha ga kaze ni —, the leaves of the tree fluttering in the wind; — shiro no ha ga kaze ni —.
Syn. CHIRAMEKU, NABIKU, SAYAGU.
Soymeki-Ku そやメキ i.v. To make a soft rattling sound, as leaves fluttering in the wind: — ki no ha kaze ni —.
Soyori そやり adv. — to fuku, to blow gently.
Soyo-soyoto そよしと 習習習習 adv. Blowing softly, or gently sighing, sighing (said of wind): — kaze ga — fuku, the wind blows gently; — soyoto-me o to ga semu, not even the sound of the wind blowing softly.
Soyo サイエフ (cont. of shika yā) That kind, such, that way, that manner: — koto de wa nai, it is no such thing.
Sōzai そざい 患病 n. Common or plain food, such as is commonly eaten with rice: — ryōri, cheap restaurant.
Sozer そざれ 蒜菌 n. Tax.
Sōza サザイ 患想 n. Fancy, imagination, or image of anything in the mind, idea: — suru, to fancy, imagine; — furusato wo — shite iru; — shite mun ni ukitabaru koto.
Sōzō そぞ サツナ 創造 (hujime te tsukuru) Creation: — suru, to create.
The effigy of a man, used to scare animals or birds from a grainfield; a scarecrow.

The second rank in the Buddhist priesthood, a bishop.

A nest, of birds or insects; a den: tori no su, a bird's nest; hachi no —, a bee's nest; kumo 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 whole, as a bird; — wo hanar eru, to leave the nest, as a young bird; — wo tatsu, id.; dorobō no —, a den of robbers.

Vinegar, acid: — no mono, things seasoned with vinegar.

A sand bank in a stream, a bar, alluvial deposit: kawa no —.

A mat made of bamboo or reeds woven together.

See shi, same as suru.

Full of holes, porous, as a radish that has been kept long; kono daikō ni wa su ga itte itu.

Same as sudare.

To sip, suck. See sui.

The number, several, an indefinite number, less than ten (when used in combination it is pronounced short): gagashiru, the number is not known; — wo shiru, to record the number; — jō nin, several tens of men; — hayaku, several hundred; — nen, several years; — dai, several generations; — get-su, 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.

A peddler, broker.

A kind of confectionery.

Bare feet: — de aruku, to walk barefooted.
SUPERAKASHI-SU スペラカス 令葉 (caust. of suberi) To cause to or let slide or slip.

SUBERI-RU スペリ 香 i.v. To slide, slip, to be slippery, to abicate: michi ga —, the road is slippery; kōri wo —, to slide on the ice; kurai wo —, to abicate the throne; kuchi ga —, to make a slip of the tongue.

SUBERIHITO スペリヒト 馬観花 n. Purslane, a species of Portulaca.

SUBE-SUDE スペース adv. Smooth, slippery: — suru; — shita mono.

SUBETA スベタ (coll.) n. A slattern.

SUBETE スペテ 線 n. All, the whole, total, every, anything whatever; commonly, in general; with a neg. not any.

Syn. MINA, SūJITE, OYOSO, SōTAI.

SUDAKI スダキ 素引 n. Drawing an empty bow, i.e. without an arrow: — wo suru.

SUHANA スウハナ 優越 n. Young birds still in the nest, nestlings.

SUHITSU スウヒツ n. The hearth-stone, or stone placed for the bottom of a fire-place; a brazier.

SUBOKI-RU スボケル (coll.) Same as subomi.

SUBOKI, RU-SHII スボケ adj. Long and narrow, slim, slender: suboki katchi no hito.

SUBOKU-SHI ルポマリ adv. To be narrow, contracted.

SUBOME-RU スボメル t.v. To contract, draw together or close, as the mouth of a bag; to puck, to shut; kuchi wo —, to pucker the lips; kasa wo —, to shut an umbrella.

Syn. Tsubomeru.

SUBOMI-RU スブミ adv. To be contracted or drawn together, to be gathered, puckered: kuchi no subo na tokkuri, a bottle which gradually narrows to the mouth.

Syn. Tsubomu.

SUZOMI-RU スズミadv. To smoke, set smoke: maki ga —, the wood smokes.

SUZOMI, RU スズメ adv. To contract: kata ga —, to stoop the shoulders, to feel ashamed.

SUDACHI スダチ 越立 n. Leaving the nest, as a young bird able to fly: — wo suru.

SUDACHI, TSE スドガ adv. To leave the nest,— as a young bird.

SUDAKI-RU スダキ adv. To gather or swarm on shrubs or trees, as insects; to sing, as an insect: kirigurui ga —, the cricket sings; kusa ni sudaku aki no mushi.

SUDAMA スダマ n. An elf, hobgoblin.

SUIDARE スウダレ 熱 n. A blind or shade made of split bamboo or reeds.

SUHITA スウヒタ 建立 n. The frame of a building, not including the clap-boarding, plastering, etc. — ni shite oku.

SUDE スデ 寫手 n. Empty-handed: de kaeru, to come back empty-handed.

SUDE-SUDE スデスペース or サスペース adv. Sign of past time, already; with the fut. tense,—about to: hito — suru, the man has gone; shigoto wa — sunda, the work is already finished; — shinan to su, was almost dead; — ayai tokoro wo tasukatta, was saved from the midst of danger; — shite, and then, after a while. Syn. MOHAYA, HOTOONDO.

SUTE-NO-KOTO, OR SUNDE-NO-KOTO スデス科物 adv. (coll.) Almost, nearly: — kara ni hamaru tokoro de atta, almost fell into the river.

Syn. Mō suKOSHI DE, HOTOONDO.

SUDO スド 畑戸 n. A door made of split bamboo, or lattice-work.

SUDOKAI スドカケ adv. (coll.) Barter, exchange, swapping: — ni itashimashō, I will swap with you.

Syn. sadaKOKO.

SUDOKI スドキ 素引 n. Taking a young bird from the nest: tori no ko wo — ni suru.

SUDOKI スドキ 素引 n. Passing by without calling: manzara — mo naranai, perhaps I had better call.

SUDOKI-KAI スドキケ adv. Barter, exchanging.

SUE スー 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 yō, the last ages of the world, or the world since the death of shaka; — wo anijiru, to be anxious about the future; — no yakusoku, an agreement about something future; ya 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 スー n. Artificial hair worn by women, a toupet.

Syn. KAMOJI.

SUE-RU スー 餘 adv. To be spoiled, unfit to eat, stale: kono niku wo sueta, this meat is spoiled.

Syn. AzaKeru, KUSARU.

SUE-RU スー adv. To place, lay, set, fix, to settle, to apply; (med.) to compose, quiet, calm: kiyti wo —, to apply the moxa; ishizue 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.

Syn. OKU.

SUERUO スエフロ adv. A movable bath-tub.

SUEDA もえガ麻 n. A kiln for baking porcelain ware.

SUENIRO エイリョう n. A fan; i.q. chūkii.

SUERSUKA サーカフラ n. The honeysuckle.

Syn. NINDO.

SUERUO ソーク adv. Porcelain, pottery, crockery; — shi, a potter; — tasukuri, id.

SUERUO ソーク adv. The latest fruits.

SUERUO-SHI スーウラス t.v. To become stale, spoiled or rotten.

SUERUKATA サーカタ adv. The time towards the end of the month or year.

SUERUKATA サーカタ adv. The time towards the end of the month or year.

SUERUO-SHI スーウラス t.v. To become stale, spoiled or rotten.

SUERUKATA サーカタ adv. The time towards the end of the month or year.

SUERUO ソーク adv. The latest fruits.

SUERUO ソーク adv. Porcelain, pottery, crockery; — shi, a potter; — tasukuri, id.

SUERUO ソーク adv. The latest fruits.

SUERUO ソーク adv. Porcelain, pottery, crockery; — shi, a potter; — tasukuri, id.

SUERUO ソーク adv. The latest fruits.

SUERUO ソーク adv. Porcelain, pottery, crockery; — shi, a potter; — tasukuri, id.

SUERUO ソーク adv. The latest fruits.

SUERUO ソーク adv. Porcelain, pottery, crockery; — shi, a potter; — tasukuri, id.

SUERUO ソーク adv. The latest fruits.

SUERUO ソーク adv. Porcelain, pottery, crockery; — shi, a potter; — tasukuri, id.

SUERUO ソーク adv. The latest fruits.
SUGAI スガヒ 醗醄具 n. Clams sprinkled with vinegar and eaten raw.
SUGAI-NU スガヒ 造 i.v. To be nearly matched, even or equal.
SUGAKU スガク 算術 n. The science of mathematics: — ka, mathematicians.
SUGAME スガメ 鹹 n. Near-sighted or half-closed eyes, squint, eyed, 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 sugumete miru, to look at by half shutting the eyes.
SUGANAGA-RI スガナガル i.v. To be gloomy, momento.
SUGANAKI-KU-SHI スガナキ 同様 Same as suganaki.
SUGANUKI スガナキ 同様 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.c.); the ring itself was also so called.
SUGAO スガオ 尊顕 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 造 t.v. To waste or wear away, to diminish, become less, consume away, decay: tayi-sugare, wear away by sharpening; ki ga tachi-sugareru, a (dead) tree standing and wasting away; furuki haka wa sugarete to narimu, the old graves wasted away and become rice-fields.
SYN. HEBU, GENZERE.
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: tame ni —, to lean upon a staff; nau ni sugatte miru, to let one's self down by a rope; sode ni —, to cling to another's sleeve; a kotoba ni sugatte maiirimashita, relying upon your word I have come.
SYN. TORITSUKE.
SUGARI-RAI-U スガリアル 造合 t.v. To cling to each other.
SUGARI-TOKU-KU スガリック 造付 t.v. To cling fast to: chiichi no hiza ye ni, to cling to the father's knee; yoroi no sode ni —, to cling to the skirt of his armor.
SYN. SUGAMISHI-TOKU.
SUGARU スガル n. A kind of wasp; a stag.
SUGASO スガソ 遠見 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.
SUGASAI-SHITA-KU スガサキ 造付 t.v. Clear, pure: free from impurity, discomfort or anxiety: kokoro — ku omou.
SYN. ISAGISHI.

SUGATA スガタ 姿 n. Form, figure, looks, shape, appearance, manner, likeness, image, condition: ima no — to nuka ni no — to chigay, the appearance of things is different now from what it was formerly; yoi —, a fine form.
SYN. KATACHI, ODOMUKI, YUGI.
SUGATAMI スガタミ 姿見 n. A large mirror, in which the whole figure may be seen: — no kagami, id.
SUGATARI スガタリ 素語 n. A song, or dramatical performance, unaccompanied with music.
SUGATATSUKI スガタツキ n. Same as sugata.
SUGAYE スガエ 背像 n. A portrait or picture of a person.
SUGO スガ管 n. A kind of rush, used for making mats, rain-coats, and hats.
SUGO-RU スガル 造 t.v. To fasten by passing into or through a hole, as a handle into a socket: hara ni to mo —, to thread a needle; geta no dori —, to fasten the strap on a sandal; nomi no e —, to fasten a handle on a chisel.
SYN. TSUKERI.
SUGOGASA スガガサ 剃管 A basket-hat made of a rush called suge.
SUGEMI-MU スゲム i.v. To be scattered, separated: ha ga —, the teeth become few or separated as in old age.
SUGENAI-RI-KU スゲナリ 無素気 adj. (coll.) Destitute of affection or feeling; unkink, uncivil: sugeromaku.
SYN. NAKANE-NAL.
SUGENJA スゲンザ i.q. shugenja.
SUGI スギ 枝 n. The cedar, or Cryptomeria japonica: sugi no ha, cedar leaves; — mura, a cedar grove.
SUGI-RU スギル 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; sugitaru wa oyobuzara 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 da, the clothes are too fine for him; byōki wa sake ga sugiru kata dekita, the sickness comes from drinking too much liquor; kono sake wa mizu ga —, there is too much water in this liquor; kuchi ga —, he talks too much; hashi wo —, to pass a bridge; nomi-sugeru, to drink too much; yuki —, to go too far, go beyond.
SYN. TSUWI, YOHIRU.
SUGYAKUSHIN スギヤクシン 類杉 The Juniper tree.
SUGIHARA スギハラ 杉原 n. The name of a kind of paper.
SUGIYAMA スギヤマ 枝原 n. The name of a kind of paper.
SUGIYAMA スギヤマ 枝原 n. Equisetum, Horsetail.
SUHANARI スガナリ 形 n. The shape of a cedar, conical or pyramidal in shape: tawara wo — ni teimu, to pile bags up one over the other, in a pyramidal shape.
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUGOROKU
SUIGON すいがん 水銀 (mizukane) n. Quicksilver.
SUIKOWA すいこわ 睡臥 (nemuri fusu) — suru, to fall asleep.
SUI-OYO すいよい 水魚 n. Fish and water: — なまちにあい。
SUIKUN すいくん 水牛 (mizu ushi) n. The buffalo, or water ox.
SUIHEI すいへい 水兵 n. A marine on a man-of-war.
SUIHEI すいへい 水平 n. The horizon (at sea).
SUIHEN すいへん 水没 (mizu no hotori) n. Near the water.
SUIHI すいひ 水飛 — suru, to wash any pul-
verulent substance in water, to eutirate.
SUIHO すいほ 推歩 n. Astronomical calculation:
— suru; — よおやまする.
SUT-I-BAHI-SU すのいはす 口炎出 t.v. To suck
out.
SUKAI すかい 勝劣 — suru (otoroe yoweru), to decline and grow weak.
SUKI すき 招引 (kotowaru) — suru, to de-
cline, refuse.
SUJIN すじん 水神 (mizu no kami) n. The
god of water, called mizukanome no mikoto.
SUKAN すかん 水千 n. A kind of robe
worn by nobles.
SUKAN すかん 水旱 Flood or drought.
SUKAZURA すくかずら 怠冬 n. The honey-
suckle.
Syn. nendo.
SUTSU すす 水気 n. The vapor of water, dropsy, anaemia.
SUTSU すす 水鴨 (mizutori) n. Water fowl.
SUTSU すす 水鴨 (kotowaru) — suru, to
correct, as a manuscript.
SUTEKICHU すてきちゅ 口吸り t.v. To suck in,
draw into by suction, to imbibe, to inhale, to
snuff up, to absorb: しび wo —, to take an
inspiration.
SUTEKICHU すてきちゅ 吸入り n. The mouth-piece
of a pipe.
SUTEN すてん 討論 (oshie wo toreru) n.
Teaching, instruction: 三じょ —, the sermon
on the mount.
SITKWA すきわ 西瓜 n. A watermelon.
SIT-KWA すきわ 水火 (hi mizu) n. Fire and
water: — なな。
SUTSU すす 水類 推進 n. Recommendation, appointment to or promotion in office: — suru,
to promote.
SUTSU すす 水類 (com. coll.) — na, one’s own
choosing, of one’s own accord: — な koto wo
suru.
SUTSU すす 水類 醉狂 (yoi kurū) Drunk or
intoxicated and violent.
Syn. shuran.
SUTSU すす 水類 推究 (oshie kiuamare) — suru,
to infer or deduce a fact or principle from
investigation: 蒔々 no dōri wo — suru.
SUHIN すひん 聾眠 n. Sleep: — ぬ
moyōru.
SUHON すひょん 水互 n. A water-gate, a
lock, flood-gate.
SUIMONO すみモノ 吸物 n. Soup.
SUIYAKU すいいやく 水脈 n. The veins of water
under ground struck in digging a well;
(mod.) a lymphatic vein.
SCISA すいな 他 adj. Gentle, elegant.
SCISU すいすu, irina.
SUKAN すきな 水難 n. Calamity, or loss
occasioned by water, as an inundation, ship-
wreck, drowning.
SUKUN すくん 出名 (dashi-ire) n. Expendi-
tures and receipts, paying out and taking in:
— suru; — kwa.
SOKO す組 頭華 n. A strainer.
SUKAI すきらい 水雷 n. A torpedo: — kwa,
ld.; — sen, a torpedo boat.
SUKAN すきら 逃乱 (yoi midareru) n. Drunk
and violent.
SUKUN すきな 水線 (oogyo) n. Swimming,
exercises in swimming: — よおやまaru, to learn
to swim, tuad (pro.
SUKU すく イリ落入 n. Hibernating, as some
kind of bird.
SUKU すく イリ流 n. Advantage or benefit
obtained from using water, water privilege.
SUKU すく イリ入 n. Diving in water: — よ
suru, to dive.
SUKI すき イリ冷 n. Water power, the
force of water.
SUKO-KYOKU すきょくイキョウ 水道局 n.
Hydrographical department.
SUKON すきょく 推論 — suru, to discuss, to
carry out a process of reasoning.
SUKYÖ すきょく 値量 (oshiki-hakaru) n.
Conjecture, surprise, guess, supposition, in-
ference, opinion: おめえ wo — ni tagawaru, it
is just as you conjectured; みきばし —, an old
person’s notion; せ —, just as you
supposed; — suru, to conjecture, perceive; — に
setu, a theory.
Syn. seiatsu, saiseru.
SUSAI すさい 水災 (mizu no wazawa) n. Calamity or loss occasioned by an inundation.
Syn. sukan.
SUSAI すさい 水難 n. A water battery, or
fort built near the water.
SUSAI すさい 水槽 n. A watted fence
used for protecting the bank of a river from
being washed by the current.
Syn. shigarami.
SUSAN すざん 推算 n. Same as suicho.
SUSAN すざん 水産 (mizu ni dekira mono) n.
Things that are obtained from the water,
marine productions.
SUSAN すざん 推磐 (oshite mairu) Coming
without being invited, pushing one’s way,
used often in speaking humbly of one’s self:
— suru.
SUSAI すさい 水産 推観 n. Conjecture, sur-
mise, supposition, guess, suspicion: — suru,
to conjecture, to infer.
SUSAI すさい 水産 n. The planet Mercury.
SUSAI すさい 千年 (otoroe taru yo) n. A
degenerated age, times that have deteriorated.
SUSAI すさい 水産 (mizu no shiki) n. The
force of a current of water.
SUISEN 水戦 n. A battle upon the water, a sea-fight.
SYN. FUMAIKUSA.

SUIREN-ATAME 水戦端々 水仙花 n. Gladiolus.

SUIRENKWA 水戦水花 n. The Nayacnth, Narcissus tazetta.

SUISHA 水矢花 n. A watery diarrhoea.

SUISHA 水矢花 (mizu guruma) n. A water-wheel for driving machinery.

SUIKAKU 水狀家 (ata wo tateru) To continue to dwell in spirit, as a god in a temple: kako tokoro ni - shittamō kuni, the god who dwells in this place.

SUISHI 水死 n. Death by water, drowning.
SYN. DEKISHI, OBOFUMI.

SUISHI 水希花 n. Crystal, quartz.

SUISHI 水希花 (mizu shiki) n. Dropy.

SUISHI 水希花 (mizu shiki) n. A sailor, waterman.
SYN. KAKO, SENDO.

SUISHI 水希花 n. Hydrogen gas.

SUISHI 水希花 (mizu shiki) n. Durying by casting into the water, or throwing overboard.

SUISHI 水希花 (mizu shiki) n. A syllogism.

SUISHI 水希花 (mizu shiki) n. To set up or put into an honorable station.

SUISHI 水希花 (mizu shiki) n. Loss, injury or damage caused by water.

SUTTA-DOSSI 意道夫 (coll.) Being in love with each other, liking each other: fū-fu ni natta.

SUTTA 水道 n. Servants or messengers of the kurōdo, they are not allowed to enter the palace.

SUTTA 水道 n. (otoro shizuroku) - suru, to decline, decrease, decay, to fail: shōgushibito ni suru.

SUTTA 水道 n. A house built over or near the water.

SUTTERU 水地 n. A leech, blood-sucker.
SYN. HIBI.

SUTTERU 水地 n. Water-pox (?).

SUTERU 水地 n. A kind of food made of wheat flour.

SUTERU 水地 n. To suck out, draw out by suction.

SUTERU 水地 n. To stick fast by suction, as a leech.

SUTERU 水地 n. To bring near by suction, to attract: magane mono wo nuyōeru sara nari, magnetic iron has the property of attraction.

SUTERU 水地 n. A section of bamboo used for carrying sake.

SUTERU 水地 n. A tendon, sinew; a vein; a line, streak or long mark; lineage, family line; reason, right; business line, or kind of employment; used also as a numeral in counting belts, roads, rivers, etc.: wo hiku, to draw a line, or to transmit disease (as leprosy); - no warui hito, one who inherits leprosy; - wo tukeru, to make a mark; ki no ha no - , the nerves of a leaf; te 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; onnai no suru - de wa nai, it is none of your business, or you have no right to do so; - ga wakaran, I don't understand the reason; - no warui ie, a leprosous family; - naki 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.

SUSI 水磁理会 n. (coll.) Reason, right, business: nan no - de, by what right?

SUZAKI 水磁写 sūshū n. An outline sketch or drawing, statement of a case.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Metal bars worn in the helmet or in armor for strength and protection.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. A fish, species of Bonito, striped tunny.

SUZAKI 水磁写 (cont. of suji and chips) Oblique, slanting, diagonal, a brace: - ni yuku, to cross obliquely, or take a near cut; - michi, an oblique road.

SUZAKI 水磁写 (cont. of suji and chips) Obliquely, obliquely, diagonally: - to be oblique, slanting, diagonal.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Cramp, spasm.
SYN. KEIREI.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Lineage, pedigree, family blood: - ga tadashī, of good family.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Reason, right, claim: - ga akiraka, his right is plain; - wo ittate kui ni katsu, to show one's right and gain a suit.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Obliquely, obliquely, diagonally: - to be oblique, slanting, diagonal.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Several men, a few persons: i, sujin.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Genteel.

SUZAKI-ku-shi 水磁写 n. Unreason-able, unjust: - koto wo itu.

SUZAKI-ku-shi t.v. To twist or bend from a straight line, distort.
SYN. NEJIRU.

SUZAKI-ku-shi 水磁写 adv. Zigzag: - aruku, to walk in a zigzag manner.

SUZAKI-ku-shi 水磁写 n. Cramp, or contraction of muscle.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Family, blood, lineage, pedigree; nature, natural qualities: - ga warui.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. A grass-cutter, feeder of cattle; low people.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Rumex acetosella, sorrel.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. A poor fellow, speaking contemptuously.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Do not like, am not fond of: sukanai hito da.

SUZAKI 水磁写 n. Impervious.
SUKARE-SU スカラレ 被愛 (pass. of sukure) To be liked, to be loved: kotoba wo hito ni suka-
ru yō ni kiru, to talk cleverly so as to be liked by others.
SUKARI-TO スカリト adv. (coll.) — kiru, to cut
off at a blow, to clip off.
SUKASAZU スカザズ不 語 (neg. of sukashiti)
Immediately, at once: — kirikomi.
SUKASHI スカシ傳 n. The water lines, or
figures in the texture of paper, a transparency,
ornamental open work.
SUKASHI-SU スカラ 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 any-
kami wo sukaishite miru, to hold paper
up to the light to examine its texture, or to
see any indistinct lines on it; kini no ji wo
sukashite miru, to examine the texture of silk
by holding it before the light; ko no ma wo
sukashu, to plant trees a little apart from one
another; ki na eda wo —, to thin out the
branches of a tree; aida wo sukaishite wara-
beru, to arrange by placing a little apart;
hako no naka ni tanegami wo sukaishite ieru,
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 スカラ 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:
nakku wo ka wo —, to coax a crying child; hito
wo sukaishite kan wo toru, to coax a person
and take his money.
Syn. NADAMERU, AZAMUKU.
SUKASHI-BORI スカオリ透彫 n. Ornamental
carved open-work.
SUKKE スケ d. n. (coll.) Assistance, aid, help;
an assistant, helper, aid: — wo yatou, to hire
an assistant; — wo sutu, to assist.
SUKKE-SU スケル傳 (cont. of tanberu) t.v. To
help, assist, aid, lend a hand: sukete kudasare,
help me; sukete yarō, I will help you; sukete,
a keeper, assistant.
Syn. TETSUDAI.
SUKEDASHIRA スケダシラ 透彩 n. A prop, or support.
SUKEKI スケキ (vul. coll.) Lewd, lascivious,
wanton: — na oto, a lewd man; — suara, a
wanton face.
Syn. INBOKONI.
SUKEDACHI スケダチ 動大刀 n. A second in
a duel: — ni deru; — wo suru.
SUKEN スケン素見 (tadaniru) Merely looking
at anything, — without buying.
SUKENAI-KU-SHI スケナイ (coll. for sukunai) adj.
Few.
SUKI スキ adj. Sour. See sui.
SUKI スキ d. n. A spade.
SUKI スキ透 n. An opening, interval, a crack,
fissure; chance, opportunity, leisure; trans-
parency; weak places or points where a
country is open to attack: — wo mitenokete ni-
ge-daru, observing an opportunity he escaped;
to no — kara kaze ga hairu, the wind enters
through a crack in the door; kono bekko no —
gai yoi, this tortoise-shell is very transparent;
— wo ukagau, to watch for a chance.
Syn. HIMA, SUKIMA, AKI.
SUKI スキ n. Liking, fondness for, a lover of:
sake ga suki da, he is a lover of wine; — to
kairi, like and dislike; — wa jūjū wo moto,
(prov.); — na koto wo iu, talk at random; —
a waza, 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 携携 n. The pivot, or most
important power or office in a government.
SUKI-KU スキ透 i.v. To be open or separated,
as of things dense or crowded; to be thinned
out, scattered, dissipated; to be transparent,
perplexive: awaseme ga —, the joint is open,
or separated; mizu soko no ishi ga suite miru,
the stones under the water are seen through
it; gyo-man wo yoku sukitaru mono, glass is a
very transparent thing; te ga suita, have an
interval of rest from work; mizu ga-suite deru,
the water coozes through; mune ga suki, my
stomach is empty; hara ga —, to be hungry;
uniwata wo mizu no sukanu mono, sponge is per-
vious to water; mizu no sukanu mono, a thing
impervious to water.
SUKI-KU スキ透 t.v. To comb with a fine
comb: kami wo —, to comb the hair.
(2) 漱 To dig paper: kami wo —, make
paper.
(3) 鍬 To dig with a spade: ta wo —, to
dig a rice field.
(4) 鍬 To net, or make a net: ami wo —, id.
SUKI-KU スキ透 t.v. To like, to be fond of:
sake wo —, to be fond of wine; hono suite
yomu, to be fond of reading; bakhuchi ga suki,
howard of gambling. Syn. KONOMU, ASUBU.
SUKI-ABURA スキアブラ n. Pomatum, hair-oil.
SUKI-OAKI スキオキ n. A hedge or fence, i.e.
suigaki.
SUKIGOKORO スキゴコロ Lewd, lascivious,
lecherous.
SUKIGOTO スキゴト好性 n. Lewdness, lechery.
SUKIGUSHI スキグシ n. A fine-toothed comb.
SUKIHARA スキハラ空腹 n. Empty stomach,
hunger: — ye kusuri to no men, to take medi-
cine on an empty stomach.
Syn. KIFUKU.
SUKI-KAREISHI-SU スキカレヘ斯 漬反 t.v. To
work old paper over again into new. This
kind of paper is called sukigaeshi.
SUKI-KIHARI スキキハリ 好嗜 n. Like and
dislike: mono ni — ga aru, people have their
likes and dislikes.
SUKIMA スキマ透間 n. Opening, interval,
clerk, time, chance, opportunity, leisure.
Syn. SUKI, HIMA.
SUKIMI スキミ透見 n. Peeping, or looking
through a crack: — wo suru.
SUKIN スキ金 (coll.) Money only, cash: — de
kansu, to buy with money, — not to
exchange for goods.
SUKINIWAKA スキニワカ透線 n. Transparent
glue.
Sukishia シキヤ 好者 n. A person fond of antiquities, rare, or curious things; a virtuoso.

Sukishia シキヤ 敷者 n. A person skilled in the art of making an infusion of tea.

Suki-tōri-go スキトル通 通い and t.v. To pass through, shine or appear through, to be transparent: misu ga foton wo —, the water has wet through the quilt; muski ga suishō ni sukitōte miru, the insect is visible through a crystal.

Sukki-utsushi-su スキウス途書 t.v. To trace or copy by placing the paper over the figure to be copied.

Sukiyah シキヤ 役者 n. A thin silk garment worn in summer.

Sukkari スカリ adv. (coll.) Clear, distinct, plain; all, entirely, clean: kane ga — naku-natta, his money is clean gone; — to in, to speak plain, or without disguise; — to kiru, to cut anything clean off.

Sukkiri スキリ adv. To skilled; to be robust, to deal, to do something; to become, to finish; sukunakaru, to become few; sukunaku suru, to lessen, or diminish the number.

Sukki シキ adv. In a straight, erect, or tall manner; prominently: nani ka — tatte iru, there is something tall standing there.

Sukkori シコリ adv. Same as sukkarī.

Sukkomi, -mu スコミ adv. i.v. (coll.) To draw in, as a tortoise its head; go in, hide: kintsune ga ana ye sukkonda, the fox has drawn its head back into its hole.

Sirkomu シキム adv. A bundle.

Sukkunashia シキナスナ女 n. Fewness, paucity.

Sukuse シクセ司命 n. The previous state of existence (Bud.).

Sukumami シクマ目 n. Rice-hulls, peat, or turf used for burning.

Sukumashi シクマシ 三石石炭 (obs.) n. Stone-coal.

Sukumashi シクマ少士 n. A grub-worm.

Sukunawa シクナワ女 n. The residence, a dwelling place, habitation.

Sukumai シクマイ 要人 n. A residence, a dwelling place, habitation.

Sukuris シクライ舞流 n. To finish, to conclude; to settle. (N) 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; sunashite iru, to be easy, indifferent, unconcerned, take
no notice of; mi-sumasu, to see and be certain of; kiki-sumasu, 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-BU スマハレル (pass. and pot. of suma) To be habitable: sumawarenu, uninhabitable.**

**SUMAWASE-BU スマハセル (caus. of sumai) To cause to dwell or reside.**

**SUMEN スメン 無面 n. (coll.) As much as an inch, used neg. not the least bit: tagawanai, not the least difference.**

**SUME-BU 塗メ n. (pot. of sumu) To be able to dwell in: jigoku ni mo sumeru, able even to dwell in hell.**

**SUMMIMA スミミemma イッカン n. The grandson of Amaterasu-omikami, and then applied to the Emperor.**

**SUMEN スメン 無面 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.**

**SUMERAMI スメラミ n. The Empress.**

**SUMERAGI スメラギ n. The Emperor, Sovereign.**

**SUMERAGI サメラギ Emperor; i.q. superagi.**

**SUMERU スメル 清 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 utsu, to make a mark by snapping a line that has been inked.**

**SUMI スミ 畑 n. Charcoal: wo okoru, to kindle charcoal; wo tsugu, to put charcoal on a fire; yaki, a charcoal burner.**

**SUMI スミ 厚 n. An inside corner, or angle.**

**SUMI-MU スミム 畔 (same as sumai) i.v. To dwell, reside, live, inhabit, settle: Tokyo ni sumu, to live in Tokyo; sumi-bito, a resident dweller; enma ni, to be too intimate with a woman.**

**SUMI-MU スミム 塗 i.v. To do, end, finish, conclude, close, settle; to be easy in mind, unconcerned: to be clear, pure, without sediment: tkwa ga sunda, the water is ended; mizu ga sumu, the water is clear; ki ga sunda, my mind is now easy, or at rest; sumamatu koto, anything for which one reproaches himself, or feels uneasy about, improper, wrong, won’t do; anata ni taishite sumimasen, I feel confession stricken in regard to you.**

**SYN. SHIMAD.**

**SUMI-ARASHI-SU スミアラシス u. To dwell in and spoil; to injure by long dwelling in,—as a house.**

**SUMIBARI スミバリ n. An ink-holder,—made of bamboo for holding a piece of ink.**

**SUMIATORI スミイタリ 火打 n. A charcoal fire.**

**SUMIKO サミコ 角 n. The quality or the color of ink: — ga yot, ink of a beautiful black.**

**SUMIKODORO サミコドロ n. A dwelling place.**

**SUMIYAMA サミヤマ 山 n. A dwelling house, residence.**

**SYN. SUMAI, JUSHO.**

**SUMIKARI スミカリ 炉鉄 n. A scraper used for cleaning out a furnace: — no maka kara meten ga dera, a famous sword comes out of an iron scraper.**

**SUMI-KUSHI スミキシ 墨吹 n. Blotting out, erasing with ink: — ni suru.**

**SUMINOYAMA サミノヤマ 湧山 n. Same as shumisen.**

**SUMIRE サミレ 板 n. The violet.**

**SUMISHI サミシ 墨汁 n. The stick dipped in ink used by carpenters for drawing lines.**

**SUMISASUMI サミサスミ 墨渕 n. A small vessel for holding the water used in rubbing ink.**

**SUMITAKI スミタキ n. Charcoal-burner; i.q. sumiyaki.**

**SUMITORI スミトリ 火打 n. A coal-scuttle.**

**SUMITSUBO スミツボ 手付 n. The ink pot used by carpenters.**

**SUMITSUBO スミツボ 手付 n. The privy Council.**

**SUMITSUKA スミツカ 墨塚 n. An ink-holder; i.q. sumibasami.**

**SUMITSUBO サミツボ 手付 n. A paper bearing the sign-manual of the Shogun: — wo morau.**

**SUMIWARA-RO スミワラル i.v. To be quite clear,—free from clouds or transparent.**

**SUMIYA サミヤ 墨店 n. A shop where ink or charcoal is sold.**

**SUMIYAKA サミヤカ 速 adj. Quick, fast, swift, soon: — naru koto ya no gotoshi, swift as an arrow; — ni, quickly.**

**SYN. HAYAI, BASSOKU.**
SUMYAKARE, -RU スミヤカレル i.v. To be in a hurry, to hasten: okureji to shikiri ni koko —.
Syn. ISOGARU.
SUMYAKI スミヤキ n. Charcoal-burner.
SUMYAKI, -KU スミヤキ, -ガキ i.v. To be in a hurry, to hasten.
SUMYER スミヤル A picture drawn with ink.
SUMIZOME スミゾメ n. Dyed black; black, dark: — no koromo, black clothes; — no yoru, dark night.
SUNO スマフ相撲 n. Wrestling, a wrestler: wo toru, to wrestle; — goya, wrestling place.
SUMODORI スモドリ選手 n. Returning empty-handed, or without having accomplished anything: — suru.
SUMODOUSHIYORI スマドショリ相撲師等 n. Retired wrestlers who are elders or persons of authority in that fraternity.
SUMOJI スモジji n. A kind of food same as sushi,—spoken only by women.
SUMOMO スモモ李 n. A kind of plum.
SUMOMI スモミ不字卵 n. A barren egg; an egg that will not hatch.
SUMORI スモリ雀子 n. The bird that watches the nest.
SUMOTOMI スマトトリ相撲坂 n. A wrestler.
SUMOTORI-GUSA スマトトリグサ n. The violet.
Syn. SUMINE.
SUMPAKU スパンク -テフ n. The name of a class of disorders peculiar to women, characterized by pain in the back and loins.
SUMPÔ スパンパ -テハ n. The dimensions: hako no — wa ikura, what are the dimensions of the box?
SUN スン n. An inch—the tenth part of a foot or shaku=1i in. Eng.; — wo toru, to measure the length; issun go bu, one inch and a half; ni —, two inches.
SUJI スジ n. Sand.
SUJABACHI スナバチ砂盆 n. A shallow flower pot, a large shallow dish.
SUJACHI スサチ n. Sandy soil.
SUJADOKKEI スナドケイ沙漏 n. An hour-glass, sand-glass.
SUJADOKORI スナドコリstrument n. A fishing, fisherman.
Syn. RYUSHI.
SUJADOKORI, -RU スナドコリ具 i.v. To fish: sunadoru fune, a fishing boat; sunadori ni yuku, to go a-fishing.
Syn. RYUSHI.
SUJAFUKU スナフク n. Quicksand.
SUJAGANE スナガネ n. Gold-dust; i.q. shakin.
SUJAGOMO スナゴモ n. The gizzard of a fowl.
SUJAGO スナゴ砂 n. Gold or silver dust, used to ornament lacquer or paper.
SUJAGOSHI スナゴシ沙漏 n. Straining or filtering through sand: — no mizu, filtered water; — ni suru.
SUJASHI スナシャ里 n. A species of dolphin.
SUJAO スナオ賢直 Straight, not crooked; right, correct, virtuous, pliant, simple, honest: — na hito.
Syn. SHITSUDOKU, OTONASHI.

SUNAPPARU | SUNAPPARAJ place, a desert.
Syn. SARAKU.
SUNAPPALI, -KU スナパボイ adj. Sandy.
SUNAWACHI スナハチ所 conj. Then, that is, namely, to wit, thereupon, immediately, forthwith: o tusune nasara hito wa — kore nite sono, this is he about whom you inquired.
Syn. SOKODE, YAGATE.
SUNAWARA スナワラ砂原 n. A sandy plain, a desert.
SUNCHI スンチ -地 n. A bit of ground: — no nashi; — no motoru.
SUNCHI NO スンチノ -忠 A little fidelity or patriotism, used in humbly speaking of one's self.
SUNDA スンダ pret. of sumi.
SUNDE NI SUNDE ニ adv. Same as asu ni.
SUNENDOKOTO SUNEDOKOT adv. Almost, nearly, nigh: — kawa ni ochiru tokoro de atta, came near falling into the river.
Syn. HONONO.
SUNE スネ棚膚 n. The shin or leg between the knee and ankle, shank.
Syn. HAOI.
SUNE, -RU スネル i.v. (coll.) To be cross, ill-humored, sulky: kodomo ga sunete mono wo te, the child is sulky and won't speak.
Syn. PUTERO.
SUNESI TATE SUNESIAI 胸当て armor for the front of the leg, or shin.
Syn. HARIKI.
SUNEKOSA SUNEKOSA n. An eruption on the legs, i.q. gangasa.
SUNEMONO SUNEMO n. (coll.) A sullen, morose or sulky person.
SUNEKI SUNEKI -際 n. A moment of leisure; the least interval of space: — no nai.
SUNI SUNI 蒸煮 Boiled in vinegar,—as some kinds of fish: shiko no —.
SUN- サンレン -IN サンレイン -IN (lit. an inch of sunshade) The smallest portion of time: — wo oshimu, to grudge a moment.
SUNKA SUNKAKI -客 n. A moment of leisure: — no nai, have not a moment of leisure.
SUNKO サンコ -功 n. A small degree of merit, a few praiseworthy actions: — naku-shite tat roku wo hanu.
SUNOKO SUNOKO 箕子 n. A bench made of bamboo.
SUNOMONO SUNOMO n. A salad.
SUNOSHU SUNOSHI -脚尺 (lit. inch, foot) Dimensions, size: — ga shirenu, don't know the size.
Syn. SUMO.
SUNSHI SUNSHE -志 (lit. an inch of intention) Humble desire, kind intention,—used in deprecating one's ability: — bakari nite sono.
SUN-SUN SUNSUN -思 adv. Into inches, or small pieces, into bits: — ni kuru, to cut to pieces.
SUNSHITU SUNSITH -梯端 n. (lit. an inch of iron) Quite unarmed, no weapons: ni ni — wo arazareba tsui ni make wo toru.
SUNZEN SUNZEN -善 n. An inch of good, or prosperity: — shaku ma, an inch of good and a foot of evil.
Sunzun NT サンズン adv. Fine, minutely, into small pieces, bits: — ni kiri, to cut into small pieces.

Sūo スオ 蘗木 n. Sapan-wood.

Sō スウ 素桜 n. A kind of coal, only worn by nobles.

Supon スポン The sound of drawing a cork from a bottle; — to suru.

Suponji スポンジー n. (Eng.) Sponge.

Suppa スッパ adv. The sound of a cut with a sword, drawing a sword recklessly: — to kiri.

Suppa スッパ n. (coll.) A thief who snatches a thing and runs, a cheat: — wo suru; — wo in, to tell an exaggerated lie, or brag in an outrageous way.

Suppanuki スッパンキ n. (coll.) Drawing the sword recklessly without adequate cause, as when one is drunk: — wo suru.

Suppanuki, -ku スッパンヌキ t.v. To blunt out, or say something which should not be said openly.

Suppari to or Supperi スッパリ Same as sappari.

Suppakushī, -su スッパカス t.v. (coll.) To cast or throw away: sakadaru wo michi ni —.

Sup pon スポポン 魔 n. The snapping turtle: tsukki to — hodo no chigai, as different as the moon and a snapping turtle.

Sura スラ adv. Even: tori kemono sura ko wo ai suru, even birds and beasts love their young; kore te nite wa isha sura shinimasu, even the doctors die of cholera; seijin sura, even the sages.

Syn. sae, dani, demo.

Suran スラン (comp. of su, to be, and ran, future suffix) Ame ga furi mo ya suran, I wonder if it will rain.

Sure, -ru スレル Pass. of suri.

Suretsu to スレット adv. (coll.) In an even, smooth manner; without obstructions, sleek and easy, glibly: — dekita, to do anything easily without obstructions; sei no — shitta onna, a tall or slender woman; katana wo — niku, to draw a sword with one even sweep.

Suretsuka to スレッタ adv. Smoothly, sleekly, glibly, without obstructions.

Sure, -ru スレル 摺 (pot. mood of suri) Can print: ichi niichi ni isu mai sureru, how many sheets can you print in a day?

Sure, -ru スレル 摺 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; ishi ga surete maruku natta, the stone by friction has become round.

Sure あ スレア RU n. Friction, attrition.

Sure, -ad スレアフ 摺合 t.v. To rub against each other; to conflict; to be on bad terms.

Sureba スレバ subj. mo. of suri, or of shi.

Sureru スレル 銘 (seima niyogyo) n. The figure of a man made of straw.

Surekkashī スレッカシ (coll.) Saucy, pert, forward, bold from contact with the world: — no ko, a pert child.

Sure- sure スレスレ n. On bad terms: ano futari wa de iru.

Sure Suri すり n. A pickpocket, pilferer, thief.

Syn. mambiki, konosubito.

Sure, -ru スル 摺 t.v. To rub, to file, to print, to chafe: suremu wo —, to rub ink on the stone; yasuri de —, to file; hankō wo —, to print on a block; te wo —, rub the hands (as in apologizing); kane wo —, to lose all one's money; kusuri wo yogen de —, to pulverize medicine by rubbing in a mortar.

Syn. kosetsu, osu.

Surebiuchi スリバチ 撮盆 n. An earthenware bowl used for rubbing miso, a mortar.

Surechūdai, -ru スリチダフ 摺通 t.v. To rub or scrape past, to strike against each other in passing: june ga —.

Surekuroku, -mu スリクロウモ n. Figured garments.

Surehōsai, -su スリハカス 摺割 t.v. To rub off the skin, bark, lacquer, or outside of anything; to abrade. Syn. suki-muku.


Sureika, -ru スリカヘル t.v. To stealthily substitute a bad article for a good.

Sureikata スリカタ 喑屑 n. A mate, an equal, companion.

Surekintō, -ru スリキント t.v. To cut off anything by rubbing, to file off, to cut by shaving: yasuri de kane wo —, to cut off metal by filing.

Sureiko スリコ摺銅 n. Food for infants.

Surekōomi スリコギ 摺木 n. The stick used for rubbing miso in a suribachi, a pestle.

Surekoshī, -su スリコカス t.v. To shave off.

Surekomi, -mu スリコム 摺込 t.v. To rub in: kusuri wo surikonde shitsu wo nasu, to cure itch by rubbing in medicine.

Surekudai, -ru スリダフ摺割 t.v. To pulverize by rubbing.

Surekiusu スリ昔摺銅 n. Metal filings.

Surekimakari, -ru スリミガカ摺銅 t.v. To polish by rubbing.

Sureikuki, -ru スリマキ摺銅 t.v. To rub off or abrade the skin.

Surenekoto, -ru スレネケル摺付 t.v. To rub or squeeze through a crowd.

Sureotoshi, -su スリオトス摺銅 t.v. To rub off, abrade.

Surethunshī, -su スレフン摺銅 t.v. To break or crush by rubbing, to efface by rubbing.

Surethume, -ru スレムケル摺付 t.v. To apply anything by rubbing, to rub anything on another.
Susukari

**Susukake** ススケガ 纖竹 n. Bamboo blackened by smoke.

**Susutani** スストナ 炉煙 i.v. Same as suimotai.

**Susutani** スストナ 清洗 i.v. Same as suimotai.

**Susutani** スストナ 銖座 i.v. Same as suimotai.

**Sutandamono** スタタンモノ n. A reprobat, one rejected, abandoned, a castaway: yo no —.

**Sutakan** スタガ 失業 n. A remnant, waste, that which is rejected or useless: — ga wai.

**Sutaken-ru** スタケン化 i.v. To be cast or thrown away, discarded, abandoned, rejected: forsaken, out of use: sutaten suzuke wo atumete kuru, to collect and wear cast off rags.

**Sutaregokoro** スタレゴコーダ n. Depraved, wicked, profligate.

**Sutaremomo** スタレモモ adv. The sound made by sandals in walking: — aruku.

**Sutoru** スタ居手 n. Empty handed: — de kuru, i.q. karate.

**Sutte-ru** ステル捨 t.v. To throw away, to reject, discard, to leave, abandon, forsake, to let be, let alone, to desert: goni wo —, to throw away rubbish: tsuwa ko wo sutete nigeru, leaving his wife and child he fled away: inochi wo sutete tatakan, to fight regardless of his life: yo wo —, to forsake the world: aku wo sutete zen wo toru, to forsake evil and cleave to that which is good: sutete aku, to let alone. Syn. utchare.

**Sutte-buchi** ステボ割手 i.v. A pension, or daily ration of rice given by government to disabled or helpless servants.

**Sutepuda** ステンダ割手 n. A public notice of the crime and execution of a criminal.

**Sutegaki** ステガ割手 i.v. Useless scribbling.

**Sutegana** ステガナ 鐘聲 n. Japanese kana written at the lower corner of a Chinese character to show their grammatical relation.

**Sutegane** ステガネ割鐘 n. The three preparatory strokes on the bell in striking the hour.

**Sutegai** ステガイ 浣兒 n. A foundling.

**Suteki ni** ステキ adv. (coll.) Exceedingly, very: — samui, very cold.

**Sutekonomo** ステコモノ n. A thing not wanted, a thing thrown away, cast off thing.

**Sutekomi-chi-ru** ステコミ切る t.v. To whip a horse on the flanks while running: sutemuchi-utte hiki shirizoku.

**Sute-orake** ステオゲ割子 n. A little boat afloat on the waves: yurubenaqiga no —.

**Sute-oki-ru** ステオキ割目 t.v. To let alone, let be as it is: kono byôki wa sutete-oi de nonoru, if this sickness be left to itself it will get well.

**Sutetsuzumi** ステツズミ 鴨鼓 n. The preparatory beating of the drum in calling officials to their duties.

**Suyu**, or **Suyawa** スユ Exclam. of surprise, or sudden start,—There! suyu to iwaba hashiri iden.

**Suyu** 素ユ n. Leaving the nest, as young birds: swarming, as bees.

**Suyure-ru** スユル (pass. of su) To be snuck in, attracted.

**Suyuri-ru** スユリ居 i.v. To sit, to be set, placed, fixed, to be aground; no change of market price: tatami ni —, to sit on the mat; fuse ga suwakan, the ship is aground; monji ga yoku suwatta, the letters are neatly placed.

**Suyuki** スユキ密接子 n. Unglazed pottery.

**Suyu-to-nuru** スユトとる To sleep in a quiet, easy manner: kodomo ga —.

**Suzu** スズ 鈴 n. A kind of bell, such as are hung upon pack-horses, or a gong, such as is suspended before mizus or temples.

**Suzu** スズ 鈴 n. Tin: — haka, tinfoil.

**Suzu** スズ 鈴 n. A small kind of bamboo.

**Suzugamo** スズガモ n. The Scaph Pochard, Filigula marila.

**Suzukake** スズカケ n. The coat worn by yamabushis.

**Suzuke** スズケ 薄漬 n. Anything pickled in vinegar.

**Suzuki** スズキ 鈴 n. A species of perch, the Labraxis japonicus.

**Suzume** スズメ雀 n. A sparrow.

**Suzukaru** スズカラ (coll.) To bully, hector, to do something to provoke another, or a quarrel: kenka wo suwokan, to provoke a quarrel; giron wo suwokan, to provoke a discussion; suwokan ni kuru, to come in order to provoke a quarrel.

**Suzuki** スズキ駄接子 n. A small bird used for amusement.

**Suzumi** スズミ雀 i.v. To cool, or refresh one's self, hot weather: fuse ni nette suzumi, to take a boat-ride in order to cool one's self; hi kage de —, to cool off in the shade; suzumi ni de ru, to go out to get cool.

**Suzumi-dai** スズミ大雀 n. A bench set before the door in summer evenings for sitting on to cool one's self.

**Suzumeshi** スズメシ 鈴米 n. The name of an insect that sings like the tinkling of a small bell.

**Suzunai** スズナ i.n. A turnip.

**Suzunami** スズナミ n. A high or huge wave.

**Suzunari** スズナリ鈴成 n. Growing thick or in great luxuriance,—used only of fruit: budo ga — ni natta.
T.

Ta 田 n. A rice-field: — wo tekuru, to cultivate rice-fields; ono ga ta ye mizu wo hiku (prov.), to draw the water into his own field.

Ta 他 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; — shutsu, gone out; — gyo, id.

Syn. yo, hoka.

Ta 多 (oi) adj. Many, much: ta nen, many years; — shō, many or few.

Ta 他 pron. Who: ta ga tame ni, for whose sake? ta ga tsuma, whose wife?

Syn. tahe.

Ta 他 pret. suffix, perhaps an abbreviation of tari: mita, have seen; kiita, have heard; yu-kimishita, have gone.

†Ta 他 Hand-breadth,—used only in compounds.

Taba 田バ n. A bundle, as of straw, wood, bamboo, etc.: wara hito taba, a bundle of straw; — ni suru, to make into a bundle.

Syn. wa, tabane.

Tabai,–au 田バ t.v. To preserve, save, to care for: kinchi wo —, to save one's life.

Syn. mamoru, kaba.

Tabakabare,–ru 田バカルレ 被詛 (pass. of tabakuru) To be cheated or imposed on.

Tabakari,–ru 田バカル里 t.v. To cheat, deceive, impose on, to hoax; to plot, conspire.

Syn. damasu, itsuwari, azamuku, taburakasu.

Tabako 田バコ n. Tobacco: — wo nomu, to smoke tobacco.

Tabakoyon 田バコオン 烟草盒 n. A box or tray in which fire and smoking utensils are kept.

Tabako–ire 田バコイレ 烟草 n. A tobacco-pouch.

tokoro, a cool place; kinō no ame de suzushi–ku natta, it is cool and pleasant after yesterday's rain; — kazre, a cool breeze.

Suzushime,–ru すずしメ t.v. To make cool and pleasant.

Suzushino すずしノ n. A reed i.e. daikon.

†Suzushino すずしノ n. The tuft of hair left after shaving on the top of a child's head.

Suzushisha すずし師 n. The state or degree of coolness.

Suzuyaka すずやか Bright, clear, not hazy or dim.
TABI タビ 短靴 n. Stockings, socks: — wo haku, to wear stockings; — no soko, the sole of a sock.

TABI タビ 旅 n. A journey, traveling; — ye yuku, to go on a journey; — no hito, a traveler; — no sumai, a place of sojourn; — wa michizure yo wa nasuite (prov.), the best thing in traveling is a companion in the world kindness.

TABI タビ 一度 n. Time, or repetitions: hito tabi, once; futa tabi, twice; mi-tabi, three times; thu tabi, how often?

Syn. do.

†TABI-BU タブ 盥 (same as tamai- au) To receive from a superior; to grant, bestow; (imp.) take, or tabi-tamae.

TABI-BITO タビビト 旅人 n. A traveler, a stranger.

TABIDACHI タビダチ 旅立 n. Setting out on a journey: — ni yoi hi, a lucky day for setting out on a journey.

†TABIDOKORO タビどろ 終末 n. The place where a mikoshi is placed over night when taken place to place.


TABI タビ 旅路 n. A journey, the road in which one travels.

TABIITAKU タビイタク 旅装 n. Preparations for a journey.

TABINE タビネ 旅寝 n. Sleeping or lodging while on a journey, a night's lodging.

†TABISHI タビシ n. A pebble, small stone.

TABI-TABI タビタビ 皮 adv. Many times, often, frequently.

Syn. do-do, shiba-shiba.

TABITA タビタ 鎖 n. A sock maker, or sock store.


TABIZUMAI タビツマイ 姫 n. Sojourning.

†TABIZUTO タビツト n. Provisions for a journey, food which brought home on one's return from a journey.

TABO たぼ n. The puff, or swell made in dressing the hair on the back of the head; (com. coll.) a lady: — ii —, a pretty woman; — wo dasu.

Tabo ダーボ 多忙 (isogashii) Busy.

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 多分 n. Many parts, the most part, majority, chief part. (adv.) Perhaps, probably, likely, much, a great deal: — ni shiitogau, to follow the majority; kinsu, much money; — kinasho, will probably come.

Syn. okata, oku, tak-han.

Tabun タブン 終在生活中 (yoyi ni kiku) The hearing of others; — moyi, don't let others hear it; — wo halakaru.

Taburarashibu タ布拉カス 語 t.v. To deceive, cheat, impose on, hoax, gull; to seduce: onna wo —, to seduce a woman.

Syn. damasu, azamuku, tabakaru.

Tabusa タブサ 槍 n. The Japanese cue.

Syn. mago, motodori.

Tabushu タブッセ 邪さ 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 ugo koku.

Tabute タブッテ n. A pebble.

Tabuy タブウ 病多事 Often sick, sickly: — no hito, a sickly person.


Tachi タチ館 (yakata) n. A mansion, the house of a noble.

Tachi タチ 様 n. Form, appearance, looks.

Syn. kachichi.

Tachi, or Tatsu タチ立 n. (coll.) The nature, character, quality, ability, talent: Kane wo — ga warari, this metal is of bad quality: — no yoi hito, a person of good character.

Syn. shi.

Tachi-, tsu タチ or タス i.v. 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 tachinasare, stand up; yaku ni tatanu, useless, good for nothing; yoi ni 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; nikka tatte mata koi, come again after three days; haru ga —, spring has commenced; Osaka ye itsu tachimasu, when do you start for Osaka? Haru ga ashi ni tatta, have run a needle into my foot; ya ga —, the arrow sticks; na ga —, to become famous; ashi ga tatsu, his feet are useless, or lame in the feet; tachi ga —, the market is open; yu ga —, the water is boiled; tori ga —, the bird has flown; kuroi ga —, it smokes; hokori ga —, the dust rises, or it is dusty; za wo —, to leave one's seat; nami ga —, the waves rise; shochi ga tatsu, the alcohol evaporates; suki ga —, the vapor rises or evaporates; ashiki na ga —, to get a bad name.

Tachi-, tsu タチ or タス t.v. To cut out, as garments: kaimono wo —, to cut out clothes; mounen wo tatte kimono ni suru, to cut cotton cloth and make it into a coat.

Syn. kiru.

Tachi-, tsu タチ or タス 剪 t.v. To cut off, leave off, stop, abstain from: sake wo —, to leave off drinking sake; cha wo —, to stop drinking tea; inuchi wo —, to take life; doku wo —, to abstain from hurtful things; shoku wo —, to abstain from food.

Tachiagari, -ru タチアガリ 立上 i.v. To rise up, to arise.
TACHI-AI タチアイ 立合 n. An auditor of accounts.

TACHI-AI,-AN タチアイ立合 i.v. To meet together, assemble, to meet in combat.

Syn. ATSUMARI.

TACHI-AI-JIN タチアイジン 立合人 n. A bystander, eye-witness.

TACHASAIAN タチャサイアン立合裁判 n. A mixed court.

TACHIBANA タチバナ 立 n. The general name for fruits of the orange kind.

TACHI-BUKURO タチブル カットポッド n. A sword-case, or bag for keeping a sword.

TACHIDO, or TACHIDOKORO タチドコロ立所 n. A standing place, a place to live in: -wo sarazu tatakau, to fight without leaving one's place; ni no -wo nai, not having even a standing-place.

TACHI-DOKORO NI タチドコロニ adv. Immediately, at once, on the spot.

Syn. TACHIMACHI, NIWARA-NI, SOKUSA NI.

TACHI-KAI タチカイ 立会 n. Actions, conduct, behavior. Syn. OKONAI.

†TACHI-KAI タチカイ n. A sword-fight.


TACHIOI-TO, -KU タチイト, -ク adv. Immediately, at once, suddenly.

Syn. TACHIMACHI, NIWARA-NI, SOKUSA NI.

TACHI-MONON タチモノ著物 n. A building, edifice: jinme ni -wo uru kato, are there any buildings around? (質問) anything abstained from, abashed or renounced.

TACHI-KOTAI タチコテ立 i.v. To take backward, as in suspense, or deep thought.

Syn. HAIRAI, SARUTAI.

TACHI-KURO-SAI タチーカル仙立 i.v. To stand opposite to, to rise and meet, to confront, face.

Syn. HAMAKAI.

TACHINOBORI, -RU タチノボリ立 i.v. To rise up, ascend: kemuri kuno nado -.

TACHI-KOKARI, -KT タチコカリ立退 i.v. To leave, depart from, quit, abandon.

TACHI-NI タチノ立結合 n. Cutting out and sewing, tailoring.

Syn. SAIN.

TACHI-SAWARI, -GU タチサワリ立戻 i.v. To rise with tumult or noise, to be in commotion.

TACHI-SAWARI, -RU タチサワリ立戻 i.v. To rise, assist, or be engaged in doing: -tazusawaru.

TACHITTE タチッテ 立者 n. One that stands: teppū no sōbā ni wa - wo nai, no person would stand near the gun.

TACHI-TOMARI, -RU タチトマリ立止 i.v. To stop, to stand still.

TACHITORI タチトリ n. An executioner.

TACHI-YU タチウ立製作 n. A sword-fight.

TACHI-YO タチウ立木 n. A fish, species of Trichirius.

TACHI-U タチウ立資 n. Selling by slices, as watermelon, fish, etc.: mimiku wo -

Syn. KIRI-URI.

TACHI-ZAKU タチウ立行 i.v. To get along, to live, support one's self, maintain one's self: wagasa shinshū wa tachiyukimase, my means are inadequate to my support.
TADA タダ adv. Only, merely, just, alone, simply, but, gratis, gratuitously. Also an adj. 
*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; — sū i ga yoi, any nothing but that; — mono ni arazu, not a common person; — no hito, common people; — koto narazu, an uncommon thing; — naranu, not usual, uncommon, strange; kokoromochi tada narazu, feeling different from usual.

Syn. nomi, bakari, tsune, rel.

TADABITI タダビト 人 n. A common or ordinary person.

Syn. bonnin.

TADACHI TI タダチ adv. Immediately, directly, straightway: kaeru, to return directly.

Syn. sugo-ni, jiki-ni.

TADAGO タダゴ n. The naked face, unzoned, i.q. sugao.

TADAMAI タダマイ 吐 adv. Now, just now, at present, presently.

Syn. ima, sokon.

TADAKKO タダコ adv. (coll.) By barter or exchange, swapping one thing for another: — ni shigai, I will swap with you.

Syn. suda-ko.

†TADAMUKAI タダマキ adv. n. Ornaments or rings worn on the arm.

†TADAMUKAI-Al タダマカフ adv. i.v. To be directly opposite to, to face.

†TADAMUKI タダミ 吐 adv. The arm.

Syn. ude.

TADANAKA タダナカ n. The centre, middle: mattadanka wo iru, to hit directly in the centre of a target.

Syn. manaka.

†TADANO タダノ n. Silence.

TADA NI タダニ adv. Only, merely; vainly; immediately.

TADA-NO タダノ adv. Living in idleness or without occupation: — suru yori ga shōji maritomo suru ga masu, it is better to play chess or checkers even than to live without doing anything.


TADARE-RU タダレ 屋漏れ (bi-ran) i.v. To be infamed, sore and irritated: me no fuchi ga —, the eyelids are sore; kizu-uchi ga —, the wound is infamed.

TADAREMEE タダレメ n. Bleed-eyed.

TADASAMA タダサマ n. The usual, common or ordinary state.

TADASHI タダシ 了 conj. Used in introducing some exceptional or explanatory remark, or a note to something stated before; but, however, or.

Syn. shikashi.

†TADASHI-RU タダシ t.v. To examine into, to inquire into, to judge, to ascertain, to adjust, rectify, correct, to present for approval:

tsu ni wo —, to judge crime; eri wo —, to adjust the collar of one’s coat; hon wo —, to correct a book.

Syn. shiraberu, ommi suru.

TADASHIHI, -KI-KU-SHI タダシイ 了 adj. Straight, correct, right, just, upright, honest: — hito, an honest person; okonai ga tadashii, his conduct is correct; tadashiku mina ni ye mukan, to face directly to the south; — nai, not right.

TADASHISHA タダシ shrimp n. Correctness, rectitude.

†TADASHIKI-RU タダハキ adj. To be full (as the moon).

TADAYOI, -SU タデヨ フ 淤 i.v. To float or drift about, to be adrift, to wander about: fure ga nani ni —, the ship drifts about on the waves.

Syn. uke, nagaseru.

TADAYOWASHI-SU タデヨハス 滋 (caus. of tadayoi) To cause to float or drift about: kaze ga kumo wo —, the wind drives the clouds about.

TADAZUMI, -RU タダツプ t.v. To stand still, stop while walking: hashi no umi ni —, to stop on the bridge; tadazunde mono wo miru, to stop and look at something.

Syn. tachi-tomaru.

TADEN タデ n. A species of Polygonum, the water-pepper, or smart-wood: — kuki mo suki-zuki (prov.).

†TADERU タデ adv. t.v. To foment, to stupe: fone wo —, to char the bottom of a junk with fire; yu nite —, to foment with warm water.

Syn. musu.

TADOKORO タドコロ 所 n. Rice land, rice-fields.

TADON タドン 荒田 n. A ball made of charcoal dust and seaweed for burning in braziers; hotshoots.

TADORI, -RU タドリ t.v. To feel one’s way, to grope: yami wo —, to grope one’s way at night; tadori tadorite ayumi, to walk groping one’s way.

Syn. sa-ko.

TADO-TADO タド タド adv. In a grooping manner, or with uncertain steps: — ayumi.

†TADOTADOURUHI 柿-キシド タドド adv. Grooping one’s way, obscure, unintelligible; desolate, lonely.

†TAE タエ n. Silk stuff: iiko —, fine silk.

†TAR-E タアール t.v. To end, cease, fail, to be extinct, exhausted, cut off: chizui ga —, the family line is extinct; kawa no misu ga —, the water of the river has failed; inochi ga —, life is extinct; naka ga —, friendship has ceased.

Syn. kireru, danzetsu suru, tsukuru.

†TAR-E タアール t.v. To bear, endure, suffer, support, sustain, to hold out, to be able, adequate to, fit for, worthy of: atsui ni —, to endure the heat; tagotaki, hard to bear; tori-ken, id.; awari made —, to hold out to the end.

Syn. koberu, shinogu.
TAE-DAE Ni タエデゥイ adv. Almost exhausted or finished, hardly, barely, scarcely: inochi — nagaretu, barely escaped with life; iki — oru, to be scarcely alive.

TAE-HATE, -RU タエハテル 結果 i.v. To be completely extinct, to be cut off, exterminated.

TAE-IRU, -RU タエイル 結入 i.v. To die, expire, perish: tae-iru hodo no kurushimi, suffering enough to extinguish life.

Syn. SHINJUKU.

TAEHA タエハ 結閉 n. Cessation, interruption, interval, of space or time: — naku, without cessation, without interval; kuma no — kara tsuki ga susu, the moon shines from between the clouds.

Syn. SUKIMA, AIDA.

TANARU タナル 抄 adj. Marvelous, wonderful, most excellent: — sugata, exceedingly beautiful form.

Syn. MYO NARU, FUSHIO NARU.

TAESHINODI, -RU タエシンノブ i.v. To bear patiently.

Syn. KOREA.

TAETE タエテ (pp. of taeru used adverbially) Absolutely, positively, exceedingly.

TAEZE タエズ 不絶 (neg. of taeru) Unending, unceasingly, unaffected, without ceasing, perpetually.

TAEZU タエツ 不堪 (neg. of taeru) Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable, insupportable.

TAFU タフ 太布 n. Cotton damask.

TAFUKU タフク 児織 (hara chigai) n. Of different mother but the same father: — no ko, a step-child.

TAFUKU タフク 児織 (ittai) n. Much happiness, many blessings: — wa shuku suru, to wish another much happiness.

†TAFOREGOKO タフォレゴコ n. Light-headed, crazy.

TAGA タガ 他 pr. (cont. of tare ga) Whose, of what person.

TAGA タガ n. A hoop: — wo hameru, to put on a hoop; — wo kakeru, id.

Syn. WA.

TAGAE, -RU タゲール 建てる t.v. Not to conform to, to act contrary to, to violate, to alter, to change: yaku vosu wo —, to break a promise; dori wo —, not to conform to reason; naku wo —, to be at variance; ashi wo —, to put the foot out of joint.

Syn. SOMUKU.

TAGAESHI, -SU タゲエシ, -ス t.v. To cultivate the fields; to labor, as a farmer: — to wo —.

TAGAI タガイ n. Difference, variation: ginku to shitei no —, the difference between silver and paper money.

TAGAI タガイ n. Mutual, reciprocal: o tagai de gozairau, I have only reciprocated your favor: — no yaku vosu, a mutual agreement.

TAGAI, -SU タガイ, -ス 建てる i.v. To differ, disagree; not to conform to or accord with; to miss, err from mistake: hato no kokoro ni —, to differ in opinion from another; yaku vosu ni —, not according to promise; michi ni —, not according to the truth.

Syn. CHIGAI, SOMUKU, HAZUSU, MOTORU.

TAEGAI, CHIGAI タエギ, チガイ 参差 adv. Alternately missing each other.

TAGAI タガイ n. タガイ n. 互 adv. Alternately, mutually, reciprocally, each other, one another: — horeru, to be in love with each other; — sashi-chigaete shiruru, each stabbed and killed the other; — enyō nuku tsukiau, to associate with each other without formality.

Syn. TOMO NI, KATAMI NI.

TAGANE タガネ 星 n. A chisel or graver used for engraving on metal, cutting iron, etc.; a cold-chisel.

TAOWASE, -RU タオワセル 会逢 (caus. of tagai) To cause to differ or disagree.

TAGAYASAN タガヤサン 當刀本 n. A kind of fine grained wood imported from China.

TAGEI タゲイ 多言 Many polite accomplishments: — na hito, an accomplished man.

TAGEN タゲン 多言 Many words, much talking.

Syn. KUCHIMAME, TABEN.

TAGERI タグリ n. A species of Lapwing, Vacellus cristatus.

†TAGI タギ n. A kind of game something like bagatelle (?).

†TAOCHI, -TSU タオチ i.v. To whirl, tumble and toss, as water flowing down a steep and stony slope; to boil: miyu ga tagichi-nagaru.

TAGIRASE, -RU タギラセル 合流 (caus. of tagiri) To cause to come or let boil.

TAGIRI, -RU タギリ, -ル 合流 i.v. To boil, to whirl and toss, as waves: yu ga —, the water boils; tagiri-koborueru, to boil over.

Syn. NIEATRERU, WAKU.

TAGO タゴ 日子 n. One who plants rice.

TAGO タゴ 稲子 n. (coll.) A bucket with a handle.

Syn. TE-GOE.

TAGON タゴン 他言 Telling to others, divulging, blabbing: — wo shite kudasaru na, don't tell it to any one; — wa go myō, id.

TAGOSHI タゴシ n. A sedan chair carried by the hand.

TAGOKERI, -RU タゴケリ, -ル 他げる t.v. To compare, liken, make resemble.

TAGO タゴ 頃 n. Kind, sort: ano tagui no hito, that kind of man; swo — ni arazu, not like it; tagui nashi, uncommon, extraordinary.

Syn. SHURU.

TAGUI, -0 タギ, -オ江 t.v. To compare, liken, resemble; to be equal; to live together, as husband and wife (obs.): tare ga kore ni tagui biki, who can compare with him.

†TAGUNA タグナナ n. The long rope attached to a seine for hauling it in.

†TAGURI タグリ n. The vomit.

TAGURI, -SU タグリ, -ス手掻 t.v. To haul in a rope hand over hand: nawa wo —, id.; fune wo taguri-yosoru, to haul in a boat by pulling the rope.

TAGURI-DASHI, -SU タグリダシ, -ス手掻 t.v. To pay out, as a rope: nawa wo —, to pay out a rope.

TAGURI-KOMI, -SU タグリコ, -ス手掻 t.v. To haul in hand over hand.
TAGUSA タグサ 手革 n. A small bundle of sasa, held in the hand and used as a wand by a kannushi.

TAGO タゴ記 侏儒 n. The seeds of a rice-field.

TAPOR タポル 他行 (yoso ye yuku) — suru, To go somewhere, to be absent from home, to go out.

TAINABARI タイナバリ n. A species of Pipit or Lark, Anthus japonicus.

TARU タル他方 n. A different direction, or region.

TAKO タコ他部 (haka no kuni) n. Another state or country.

TAI 太 — suru, to be opposite, to front, to correspond, suit, answer, to be equivalent, to agree with, to pair; towards; to: yama ni tai-shita ie, the house fronting the hill; shujin ye-tai-shite shitsurei, rude to one's lord; oya ni taishite fukō, disobedient to parents. Syn. MUKAI, ATARU.

TAI 太体 n. A species of perch, the Serranus marginalis: ebi de — wo tsuru (prov.), catch a tai with a shrimp; kusatsu no tai (prov.).

TAI 太帯 (obiru) — suru, to carry or wear in the belt: dai-shō wo tai-su, to wear the long and short swords.

TAI 太亭 n. A tower, high terrace.

TAI 太胎 n. The womb: — wo ukeru, to be pregnant; haka no — ni yadoru.

TAI 太度 (iski) adj. Great, large, chief, illustrious, distinguished, severe,—used mostly in compounds, same as dai.

TAI 太隊 n. A company of soldiers.

TAI 太田 n. A house in the rice-fields, a farm-house; also rice-field or country.

TAI-LEI 太列 n. To desire, wish, want; — used only as a suffix to verbs, as: mitai, wish to see; kiki-tai, wish to hear; kaitai, want to buy; yuki-taku-nai, do not wish to go; hanashitō gozarimasu, I wish to speak; hanashiti-tai koto ga aru, I have something I wish to tell you.

TAIDAN タイダン 对談 (mukai kataru) n. Meeting and conversing together, convention: — no ne de sadameru.

TAIDO タイド 大度 Magnanimous, of great mind. Syn. KWANNIN, OYO.

TAIKO タイコ 胎麻 n. Congenital syphilis.

TAIFU タイフ 安全 n. The chief tutor to the heir-apparent.

TAIFU タイフ 安子 n. The chief keri of a daihyō; noble of the fifth rank.

TAIFU タイフ 正房 (3 kaze) n. A typhoon, hurricane, tempest; also, leprosy.

TAIFUKI タイフク 刺皮 n. The shell of the Aarea nut.

TAIFUBI タイフビ 正房皮 n. The name of a medicine used in skin disease, or for the leprosy.

TAIGAI タイガイ 大概 (omune) adv. For the most part, generally, generally speaking; about, more or less. Syn. TAITEI.

TAIDAN タイダン 創見 (kao wo awaseru) — suru, to meet face to face, to meet.

TAIDAN タイダン 弊言 n. Big words, bragging, boasting: — wo hakki, to brag, boast.

TAIO タイオ 大義 n. Right, just claim: — meibun wo akiraka ni su, to make clear the right and title.

TAIO タイオ 大義 n. Labor, toil, exertion, fatigue,—used often in expressing thanks, as: gotoi da, I have given you great trouble, or I am much obliged; — da kara yasumi, as it has been hard work I will rest.

TAIO タイオ 隊伍 n. A company, or corps of an army: — wo kumaru.


TAIDAN タイダン 造軍 (ikusa wo shirizokeru) — suru, to cause an army to retreat: — wo mezureru, to order a retreat.

TAIHA タイハ 大破 Greatly dilapidated or broken; irretrievably ruined or injured: — tera ga — ni oyo, destroyed.

TAIHA タイハ 頦欠 (yabaruru) — suru, to become corrupt, to deteriorate: — fūsu ga — suru.

TAIHA タイハ 頦欠 n. Superfine white sugar; also a wine-glass.

TAIKUREI タイクレ サイ大星 n. The planet Venus: Kinsei.

TAIHA タイハ 太平 n. Majoriy, the greater part, most part. Syn. ōkata, KWAHAN.

TAIHEI タイヘイ 太平 n. Peace, or freedom from war: — no yo no naka.

TAIHEIKAI タイヘイカイ 太平海 n. The Pacific ocean.

TAIHEIRAKU タイヘイラク 太平楽 n. (coll.) Speaking in an arrogant, overbearing, or insolent manner; boasting: — wo tu, id.
TAIKO タイコ 退校 n. Dismission, or expulsion from school; — suru, to dismiss.

TAIKO タイコ 太鼓 n. The title of a retired kwampanu.

TAIKO タイコ 太鼓手 n. The queen dowager.

TAIKO タイコ 太鼓大 n. Great merit, very eminent or praiseworthy deeds; — wa saikin wo kaeri niizu.

TAIKO タイコハリ 矛機 n. A drum-maker.

TAIKOMOCHI タイコモチ 範漢 n. A jester, or buffoon; one who, on account of his wit or comic talents, is called to assist at entertainments.

TAIKOCHI タイコウチ n. A species of waterbug, Neap.

TAIKOCHI タイコウチ 射手 n. A drummer.

TAIKO-UNDO タイコウンドウ 前払運動 n. A sham battle, military maneuvers.

TAIKOYA タイコヤ 偲屋 n. A drum store, or a person who sells drums.

TAIKUN タイクン 大君 n. A title of the Shogun.

TAIKYAKU タイクク 退引 n. (coll.) Eunni; tired, disgusted or weared with anything tedious, or for want of occupation; tedium: matte ite mo — da kara kaetta, he wanted me to wait for him, but getting tried I returned; — shite wob ni deru, being tried (of having nothing to do) went out to take a walk.

SYN. TOZEN, AKE.

TAIKYAKU タイキヤク 射客 (kyaku shairai) Receiving or entertaining a guest or visitor.

TAIKYO タイキョ 大然 (osora) n. The sky, infinite space.

TAIKYO タイキョ 大然 (osora) n. The sky, infinite space.

TAIKYOKU タイキョク 退去 (shirizoki suru) n. — suru, to leave, depart, go away, withdraw, abandon.

TAIKYOKU タイキョク 大然 n. The first principle or germ of matter, in which condition it existed before its separation into heaven and earth.

TAIMA タイマ 露馬 — de suku, to play a game of chess evenly, without either party receiving any advantage, without being handicapped.

TAIMA タイマ 露筗 n. Tortoise-shell.

TAIMA タイマ (coll.) Much, a great deal,— only spoken of money; — no kane.

TAIMAN タイマン 忍袁 (otokari) Negligence, carelessness; — suru.

SYN. TAIDA, KEDAI.

TAIMATSURI タイマツリ 稲拝 n. A torch, flambeau.

TAMATSURU タイマツル i.q. tatamitsuru.

TAINME タイメ 合名 n. An order, or command from the Shogun.

TAINME タイメ 大名 (binauru na) n. Great name, fame, celebrity.

TAIMEN タイメン 美醸 (memboku) n. Honor, reputation: kuni no — wo kegen, to bring disgrace or dishonor on one’s country.

TAIMEN タイメン 射面 n. Meeting face to face; — no na ori ohanashi itashimashio, I will tell you when we meet.

TAIMO タイモ 大望 (binauru nozomi) n. Great desire, or ambition; — no aru hito, a man of great ambition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAIHAI タイハ 大赦 (ayurushi) n.</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>amnesty or pardon: — wo okonau.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAIHARU タイハル 借金 n.</td>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>money privately without witnesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAIHASEKI タイハセキ 代赤石 n.</td>
<td>Red ochre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAIHISHI タイヒシ 大使 n.</td>
<td>Ambassador.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |

TAISHIN タイシン 近身 (mi wo shirizokeru) — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office. |
TAI

TAIBOKE タイボケ 大息 n. A long breath: — suru, to draw a long breath.  
Syn. TAMBEKI.

TAIKO タイコ 大鼓 n. The average number.  
TAIKO タイコ 大括 For the most part, generally, in the main; about, nearly, on an average: — no shina, a thing of ordinary or average quality; — ni shite-oki, need not be very particular about how it is done; — hika-nin surai, about one hundred persons; o — de wa nai, it is no easy matter.  
Syn. TAIKAI, OYOSO.

TAITEKI タイテキ 大敵 n. A powerful enemy: yudan —, negligence is a powerful enemy.  
TAITO タイトウ 混頭 n. Writing the name of the emperor above the line or leaving a vacant space above it.  
Syn. KEIDOJI.

TAITO タイトウ 剃刀 (katana wo obiru) Wearing a sword: — wo yuruu, to permit one to wear a sword.

TAIWA タイワ 嗤諸 n. Talking face to face, personal conversation.  
Syn. TAI DAN.

TAIYA タイヤ 逓夜 n. The night before the anniversary of a death.  
TAIYA タイヤ 摂昼 n. The quarters in the Mikado's palace where the female attendants reside.

TAIYAKU タイヤク 謝役 (yaku wo shirizoku) — suru, to withdraw from or resign an office.

TAIYAKU タイヤク 大役 n. Great, or important office.

TAIYU タイヤウ 大要 n. The most important parts, a summary, synopsis.

TAIYUREI タイヤレイ 髪髪 Matched, equal: — setsu, not matched, unequal, — as antagonists.

TAIYOKI タイヤギ や大陽系 n. The solar system.

TAIYOKI タイヤギ や大陽系 n. The solar system.

TAIYU タイヤウ 大谷 Generous, magnificent, liberal, dignified.  
Syn. OMARA, OYO.

TAIZA タイザ 席坐 — suru, sitting opposite each other.

TAIZA タイザ 席坐 (za wo shirizoku) — suru, to leave one's seat.

TAIZAI タイザ 大罪 (ainaru tsumi) n. A great crime: — wo okasu, commit a great crime.

TAIZAI タイザ 大罪 (todomaru) — suru, to stop, remain, stay: ryūsei nichi — suru.

TAIZEN タイゼン 嘉然 adv. Calmly, quietly, tranquilly.

TAI タイ 他事 (hoka no koto) Nothing more, or else.

TAIKA タイカ 台帳 田租 n. Land-tax.

TAIJIN タジン 他人 (yoso no hito) n. Other persons, or persons not related, not kindred.  
Syn. TANIN.

TAJIRE, -RU タジレール (coll.) i.v. To be childish from age, to dote, to be forgetful.  
Syn. BOKERU.

TAJIRI, -KU タジレク i.v. To stagger, start back, give way to, yield to force or pressure.  
TAJISHI タジシ n. A cow, or ox.

TAJII タジイ タジイ adv. In a staggering, unsteady manner: kodomo no — aruku.

TAJITSU タジツ他日 (hoka no hi) adv. Another day.

TAJO タジョ 多情 n. Affectionate disposition, strong feelings of kindness or love; fond of the other sex.

TAJII-IPPEN タジイイツペン 打成一片 adv. With the whole heart; i.e. ishin furan.

TAKA タカ 鷹 n. A falcon, hawk: — wo tsukau, to hunt with a falcon.

TAKA タカ 類 n. Income, produce from a farm, revenue; also the size of a farm; the amount, sum: — ga akunai, the income is small, i.e. nen no monji-kiku, the amount of one year's earnings; kana-daka, the sum of an account; daimeyo no —, the revenue or income of a noble; kusa-daka, the amount which land is capable of producing and for which it is assessed; yudai-daka, the amount of revenue paid to the landlord by the farmers.

TAKASUI-ANI タカシジンガ n. A large species of Crab, Inachus.

TAKABA タカバ タカバ (take no ha) n. Bamboo leaf.

TAKABAKARI タカバカリ n. A foot measure made of bamboo.

TAKABATA タカバタ n. A loom for weaving silk.

TAKAJI タカジ n. A fish, a species of Seriola.

TAKABU タカブ タカブ adv. Rising and falling, hills and valleys, uneven, — spoken of an uneven surface: — ga aru.

TAKABERI, -RU タカベル属 i.v. To be haughty, proud, arrogant, pompous: samurai wa takaburete hito wo mikudasu, the gentry are haughty and despise others.  
Syn. JIMAN SURU.

TAKADAKA タカダカ タカダカ 高高 adv. High, loud: — to nobi-agaru, to ascend high; — to yomu, to read with a loud voice.

TAKADA タカダ タカダ n. Small sections of bamboo used as ornaments.

TAKADOMO タカドモ 枠 n. The middle gallery or box of a theatre.

TAKADO タカド タカド n. The second story of a house, a tall house.  
Syn. no.

TAKABO タカボ タカボロウ 高樓籠 n. A lighthouse.

TAKAERII, -RU タカエリ i.v. (cont. of te ni kerau) To return to the hand, as a falcon.

TAKAFU タカフ竹生 n. A bamboo grove.

TAKAFUDA タカフダ 竹竹 (kōsatu) n. The boards on which the imperial edicts are published.

TAKAGA タカガ 師師 n. An officer of a noble whose business it was to feed and take care of the falcons.

TAKAGA タカガ n. A bamboo fence.

TAKAGI タカギ 鷹狩 n. Hunting with a falcon, hawking.
TAKAMAKIE タカマキエ 高嶋絵 n. Embossed gilt lacquer.
TAKAMAKU タカマク高 m. Embroidery with high cypress used for heraldry.
TAKAMORI タカモリ adj. High, mighty; n. The breast.
TAKAMUSASHI タカムサシ n. The place in which the Kami dwell, heaven of the Shinoto.
TAKAMUTSU タカムツ n. The eyebrow painted on the forehead of a young man after the natural brow was shaved off at the ceremony of Gempuku.
TAKAMURA タカムラ n. A bamboo grove.
TAKANE タカネ n. A kind of greens.
TAKANERU タカネル n. To bind in a bundle.
TAKANOSHIRO タカノシロ n. A bamboo mat.
TAKANAYAMA タカナヤマ n. A kind of bamboo.
TAKARA タカラ n. Precious things, anything valued, riches, wealth; — wo konomu, to love riches or money; — to suru, to esteem, value; — wo tsuiyashu, to squander one's wealth; — no kuni, a rich country; — no mochi guaari (prov.); — no yama ni irite te wo munashiku shite kaeru (prov.).
TAKARAITE タカライテ 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.
TAKARAGAI タカラガイ n. The cowry, Cypraea.
TAK 

686

Takehara タケヘ 木 n. A flat piece of bamboo.
Takehi, -Ru タケヘ 稲 i.v. To speak or act as a brave man.
Takehara タケガラ n. A rattle.
Takeki, -ku-shi タケキ 猛 adj. Valiant, brave, courageous, fearless, fierce, strong: — mono-nfu, brave soldier; — hono, a hot fire.
Syn. tsuyoi, araki.
Takekuoi タケオイ n. A bamboo nail or peg.
Take タケ 他見 The seeing of others: — wo yuruasu, will not allow others to see it; — wa go muyo, don't let others see it.
Takekawa タケカワ 男 To be at its height, or acme; also a little past the height, and beginning to decline or fail: yo ga — ni watta, to be a little past midnight; soke ga — ni oyobi, the drinking had begun to flag; kassen suki-ni — naran toki, when the battle would begin to flag.
†Take-no-sono-fu タケノノフ n. Princes of the Imperial family.
Takeki, -Ru タケキ 稲 i.v. To be fierce, ferocious, savage, to growl: toru ga hito ni takeri-kakata, the tiger ferociously sprang on the man.
Takekime, -Ru タケジメ (caust. of takeki) To cause to be high, exalted, eminent.
Takekoba タケコバ 竹束 n. Bundles of bamboo, or fascines, used to defend against projectiles.
Take-taka-yubi タケタカユビ 長指 n. The long, or middle finger.
Takefusa タケフサ 多血 n. (med.) Plethora, too much blood.
Take-uma タケウマ 竹馬 n. A wooden horse, the stilts used by boys.
Take タケ 流 n. A waterfall, cataract.
Taki タキ 雨 t.v. To burn, kindle; to boil, to cook: maki wo — , to burn wood; koi wo — , to burn incense; hi wo — , to make a fire; mehi wo — , to boil rice.
Syn. yaku, moyasu, niru.
Takibi タキビ 焼火 n. A fire: — de ataru.
Takibokori タキボコリ 増埃 n. Fine soot.
Takikara タキガラ n. The refuse left after burning incense.
†Takiki タキギ 斷末木 n. Firewood.
Syn. maki.
†Takiguchi タキチゲ 溢口 n. The keeper of the imperial bathing place.
Takikake, -Ru タキカケ 稲 t.v. To be about to kindle a fire: koi wo kimono ni — , to hold a garment over burning incense.
Takimon タキモノ 燃物 n. Fuel, incense.
Syn. kō, takoi.
Takishashi タキシシ 木 n. A fire-brand; i.q. moerkui.
Takishime, -Ru タキシメ 稲 t.v. To perfume clothing by holding it over some burning fragrant material.
†Takitate タキテ 燃立 Just boiled, or cooked: — no mashi, rice that has just been boiled.

Takitusu タキチュ 田壟 n. The deep hollow place excavated by the falling of the water of a cataract.
Takitsu タキツ シュ 流付 n. Kindling-wood, kindling a fire.
Takitsu, -Ru タキツュ 稲付 t.v. To kindle a fire; (met.) to make angry: hi wo — .
Takitsuse タキツセ 濃流 n. The rapids in a river.
Tako タコ 蟹 n. The Octopus.
Tako タコ n. The callousness produced by work.
Takō タコウ 高 adv. Same as takaku.
Takohime タコヒメ n. A species of Argonauta.
Takuro タクロ 球 (yoso no kuni) n. Another state, other countries.
†Takumura タクムラ n. The fleshy part of the arm.
†Takōna-gata タカウガタガタ之刀 n. A bamboo sword.
Takonomakura タコノマクラ n. A species of Echinus or Sea-egg, Clypeaster.
Taku タク 有 — 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.
Syn. tanomu, azukeru, kakatsu-keru.
Taku タク宅 n. A house.
Syn. re.
Taku タク桶 (sugaretaru, nukindetaru) Pre-eminent, excellent, superior, eminent (used only in comp.).
Taku タク 諸 — 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 タク楔 n. The paper-mulberry: — naua, a rope made of; — nuno, a kind of cloth made of.
Takura タクル 深魔 n. Pickled radish, so called from the inventor.
Takuazuke タクアズケ 深魔漬 n. Radishes pickled in salt and bran.
Takrubu タクブ 墨木 n. The cord used for tying up a picture mounted on a roller.
Takub resurrect タクブクタ墨木岛 n. A woodpecker.
†Takubusa タクブス n. The knot of hair on the top of a man or woman's head.
Takuchi タクチ 家地 n. The lot on which a house is built.
Takugen タクゲン 言言 n. Pretense, pretext.
Takuhatsu タクハツ 托錐 n. Begging from house to house, as Buddhist priests: — wo suru, to beg, etc.
†Takutori タクトリ n. A small earthen jar.
Takure タクレ 秩見 (sugaretaru minuki) n. Excellent opinion or judgment of the future, foresight.
Takuma タクマ 研磨 Cutting and polishing, as gem: — suru, to polish.
Syn. migaku.
affixed to other verb stems: Kami wa tenchi wo tsukuri-tamanu, God made heaven and earth; wa ga ni wo yasuku arashime-tamanu, grant me freedom from evil; mitamanu, to see; kikita, to hear.

Syn. nasubu, kudasubu, ataeuru.

Tamaki, n. A small box for carrying rice.

Tamaki, n. A bracelet, a ring; -no hashi naki ga gotoshibi, like a ring that has no end.

Syn. kushiro, udewa.

Tamakura, n. A kind of sea or water-plant.

Tamamono, n. A gift, anything received from an honorable person; inochi wa sunawachi kami no - nari, life is the gift of God. Syn. kudasubu-mono.

Tamamonomae, n. The name of a beautiful woman, a concubine of an ancient emperor.

Tamamushi, n. A species of beetle of a shining green color.

Tamani, adv. (coll.) Seldom, rarely, occasionally; -kuru, seldom comes.

Syn. mere ni.


Tamano-o, n. The string on which beads are strung; (met.) life; -no tae go kashi, I would that I might die.

Syn. inochi.

Tamara, or Tamaranai, n. A cucumber. Cannot bear, cannot endure, insufferable, intolerable; samukute tamaranai, it is so cold I can’t stand it.

Syn. mere ni.

Tamari-no-ma, n. An antechamber: mushadami, an open place or waiting-room within the walls of a castle where the soldiers assemble.

Syn. tama-tama.

Tamashigi, n. The Painted snipe, Rhynchoena bengalensis.

Tamashii, n. The soul, spirit, ghost: -mo ni ni sowa, the soul no longer united to the body, - said of one greatly distressed.

Syn. komakura, rei.


Syn. oritsushi, mere ni.

Tamatori, n. A juggler, or one who plays with balls.

Tamatsuki, n. Billiards, billiards-playing: asobi wo shite itu, the game.

Syn. tama-ru. A wine-glass.

Tamawari, adv. Occasionally, rarely, seldom, it so happened; -ni kuru, seldom comes; - hito no kitaru ari, the sight.

Syn. ataeuru, sazukura.

Tamawasu, adv. To give, to confer, - only of a superior.

Tamata, n. A tomb, sepulchre, ancestral temple.

Tamayobai, n. Calling from the roof to the spirit of one just dead to return, as is the custom in some parts of Japan.

Tamazan, n. A letter.

Tamibana, n. A land register.

Tamih, adv. (coll. cont. of tabi goto-ni) Every time, whenever; kuru - ni, every time he comes; netsu no deyo - ni, whenever the fever comes on.


Syn. mere ni.

Tamido, n. Rice-fields.

Syn. denji.

Tambo, n. Morning and evening.

Tame, n. Sake, account, purpose, reason, motive, for; by, denoting the agent, or means; to, or relation: kimi ga tane, for master’s sake; oya ga kodomo no tame ni kurō suru, the parent toils for his children; tane 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 korosaretara, he was slain by his son.

Syn. zumoubi.
TAMO ダモ n. A scoop-net for catching fish.

TAMO ダモ imp. of tamau; i.e. tamae.

TAMOCHI ダモチ j.n. Enduring, keeping, or lasting long; fuyu wa niku no — go yai, flesh keeps well in winter.

TAMOCHI-TSU ダモチ 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; ie wo — , to preserve one's family, to continue it; mi wo — , to take good care of one's self; niku wa nagaku tamotani, flesh does not keep long; inochi wo — , to preserve life; ima shime wo — , to keep a commandment.

Syn. MOTSU, MAMORU, KABAU.

TAMON ダモン n. The hearing of others, publicity; as: — wo habakaru, to dread that others should hear.

Syn. OWARI.

TAMORE ダモレ coll. imp. corruption of tamae or tamarae, — kudasare, give me, let me have.

TAMOROKI, — KT-SHI ダモロキ adj. Weak, feeble.

TAMOTO ダモト n. The sleeve; also pocket in the sleeve; hashi no — , the wide part at the entrance of a bridge.

TAMOTOKU-HI ダモトクール t.v. To go hither and thither, walk up and down.

TAMOTOKU-O TON ダモトクウト再生 n. A small purse or wallet carried in the sleeve.

TAMOTO-YURI ダモトユリ n. A species of Lily, Lilium japonicum.

TAMPAN ダンパク蛋白质 n. The white of an egg.

TAMPAN-SHI TANPAKUSHI 蛋白質石 n. (min.) Albumenia.

TAMPAN-SHI TANPAKUSHI 蛋白質石 n. Opal.

TAMPAN ダンパン 腔磷 n. Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.

TAMPEI ダンペイ 短柄 n. A short sword; — wo notte senyu, to fight at close quarters; — kyū ni, in a great hurry, with intense activity.

TAMPRIKYO ダンプリキョ 短柄急 — ni senyu, to attack vigorously and at close quarters.

TAMPO ダンポ n. A foot warmer; — of stone, or metal.

TAMPO ダンポ A soft pad affixed to the point of a spear in the spear exercise.

TAMPOCHA ダンポチヤ n. A reporter of a newspaper.

TAMPOPSHA ダンポチヤ n. The dandelion. TAMO, or TAMRO TAMA. Same as tameri.

TAMUKAI ダムカイ n. Same as temukai.

TAMUKKE ダムサケ n. An offering made to idols or at the graves: — wo mitu; — go wa.
TAMAGI-HAI, -AU タナギラフ i.v. To be cloudy and foggy.

TAMAGI-HAI, -AU タナギラフ a i.v. To be cloudy and foggy.

TANAGOE タナゴ n. The name of a small fresh-water fish, Capoëta lanceolata.

TANAGAI タナホ イ n. A handkerchief.

TANAGOKO タナゴ コ 棒 n. The hollow or palm of the hand: — ni nigru, to hold in the hand.

SYN. TE NO HIRA, TANASOKO.

TANAGUMO タヌム n. Clouds lying in strata.

TANAGUMORI, -RU タナムール i.v. To be cloudy, and windy.

TANAI タナヒダ n. The elbow.

TANAI タナ 井 井 n. A pit for steeping seed-rice in before sowing.

TANAKI タナ イト田池 n. Same as tanai.

TANAKATA タナカタ 店 n. A clerk, shop-boy.

TANAKO タナコ 店子 n. Persons living in rented houses, a tenant—so called by the landlord.

TANAMATA タナマタ 手段 n. The forks of the fingers: — yori kuki-ochiru, to leak through the fingers.

TANAMONO タナモノ 店者 n. The persons belonging to a shop, clerks.

TANAMOTO タナモト n. —te no moto, near at hand.

TANANSHI タナニシ 店主 n. The owner of a shop, a landlord.

TANARU タナレ n. Trained, broken in to one's hand or use.

TANASE タナサキ n. The end of the hand; the left wing of a falcon.

TANASOKO タナソコ n. Palm of the hand: — wa nararu, to clap the hand.

TANATSUMONO タナツモノ 畑物 n. Grain, corn.

TANA-U 舗ナウラ n. The palm of the hand.

TANAZU タナツエ n. The end of the hand or fingers: — no mitu, tax of woven stuff made by women.

TANCHO タンチョ 丹鶴 n. A species of Crane.

TANDAI タンダイ 探査 n. The title of an ancient official; an amusement in which a stanza of poetry was extemporized on a given theme.

TANDAKI タンダキ 科 i.v. To bow or salute by folding the hands in front of the chest in the manner of the Chinese.

TANEN タンデン 丹 田 n. The abdomen, stomach: — iki we — ni osamuru, to hold the breath in the belly—said of a seminit.

TANDOKU タンドク 燃 n. Erysipelas.

TANE タネ n. A seed; descendant, race; the occasion, cause, or origin from which any thing springs; yeast, or ferment: — wa maku, to sow seed; — wa ueru, to plant seed;
— wa onajikute hara ga chigau, the same father but different mother; uri no — ni nassubī wa haen, an egg-plant does not grow from a melon seed (prov.); kenukwa no — ni naru, to become the cause of a quarrel; iiwake no —, the grounds of an excuse; hakarigoto no —, the grounds of a stratum; pan no —, yeast.


TANOGAMI タニガミ 鬼卵絵 n. The paper on which the eggs of silk-worms are deposited.

TANEGASHIMA タネガシマ 森嶋 n. A pistol (derived from the name of an island near Kyushu where they were first introduced).

TANEGAWARI タネガワリ n. Having a different father, but the same mother: — no kyōdai, step-brother, half-brother.

TANESHON タネショウ 種本 n. The original copy of a book or picture; a textbook.

Syn. GEMON.

TANEN タネン 多年 (i toshi) n. Many years.
TANEN タネン 他年 (hoka no toshi) n. Some future year, another year.

TANEN タネン 菇念 (hoka no omoi) n. Another mind: — naku, minding or thinking of nothing else, without distraction: = yok-nen.

TANESURI タネスリ Using up capital in trade: — no shigoto.

TANETORI タネトリ n. A reporter for a newspaper.

TANEZUMI タネズミ 田鼠 n. A field-rat.

TANIGAI タニガイ 弹価 — suru, to bring an accusation against an official, to impeach.

TANIGAN タニガ n. Blushing countenance, shamefaced, ashamed: — no itari ni taezu, to be greatly ashamed.

TANAKA タナカ 坊 n. Mangrove bark (used for dying).

TANEN タンゲン 養殻 Strict, grave.

TANEO タンゴ 養卵 n. A single, not a compound word.

TANOE タネオ 養卵の 5th day of the 5th month, a holiday (o.c.).

TANOWAN タノワ n. A rifle or musket ball, bullet: — kukushi no chi, a country as small as a bullet or a mole.

TANOWAN タノワ n. A petition, entreaty, prayer: — suru, to complain in tears, to plead, to supplicate earnestly, entreat.

TANOE タネイ 卵衣 n. A garment of a single thickness, not lined.

TANOE タネ谷 n. A valley: tani-yuchi, the entrance to a valley; tani-gawa, a stream running through a valley, rivulet; — soku, bottom of a valley.

TANOE タネ谷術 n. A valley, ravine.

TANOGA タノガ 墓 n. A mountain rivulet.

TANOGA タニガ t.v. To hold or clutch in the hand.

TANOKU タノク n. A bull-frog.

TANOMI タノミ 墓道 n. A path amongst the mountains.

TANOE タニモ他人 (yoso no hito) n. Persons who are not related, strangers.

TANOE タニ- n. A valley.

TANOE タニズ 多数 n. Many, a great many.

Syn. ŌZEI.

TANSEMA タニサマ n. A narrow path in a valley.

TAN-SHI タニシ 田螺 n. A species of shellfish found in rice-fields, Paludina.

TANAKU タナク 短尺 n. Paper cut into long and narrow strips used for writing poetry.

Syn. TANZAKU.

TANJIRU タニジル or -SURU 短尺 (nageku) t.v. To sigh, to lament, mourn; to admire: tanejite iwayku, sighing, he said; — yo wo —, to lament on account of the times.

Syn. TANSOKU SURU.

TANJIRU タニジル or -SURU 短尺 門 (hiiku) t.v. To play on a strung instrument, as the harp: koto wo —, to play on the harp; — biwa wo —, to play the banjo.

TANJITSU タンジツ 短日 (mijikai hi) n. A short day.

TANJO タニジョ 生誕 (umare) n. Birth, nativity: — suru, to be born; — wo iwayu, to celebrate a birth.

TANJO タニジョ 生誕日 n. Birthday.

TANJO タンジョ 短砲 n. A short gun, a pistol.

TANJO タンジョ ブォン (med.) Bile; also called tanjeki.

TANJO タンジョ 短砲 n. A kind of short clothes worn by low people.

TANKE タンケ 短築 n. A lamp.

Syn. ANDON.

TANKI タンキ 単騎 n. A single horseman.

TANKI タンキ 邦氣 (mijikai ki) Quick-tempered, passionate, irascible, impatient, fretfulness: — ga hito, a quick-tempered man; tanki wo sonki (prov).

Syn. TANKYO, KI-MIJIIKA.

TANKI タンキ 短気 n. Cutting phlegm, a medicine that removes phlegm: — gusuri, id.

TANKO タンコ 短気場 n. A coal mine.

TANKO タンコ 花 n. The red flowers, i.e. the lips: — no kuchibiru, id.

TANKO タンコ 短気 (tadase) — suru, to examine into, investigate, — a crime, or malfeasance in office.

TANNU タンヌ 眠穏 n. (Eng.) Tanmin.

TANNO タンノ (coll.) — suru, to be satiated, filled, satisfied; to have enough, as with seeing, hearing or eating: ichi nichi shibai wo mitte; — shita, have been looking at the play all day and have had quite enough.

Syn. AKE, TARU, TAIKUTSU SURU.

TANNO タンノ 瞑醞 n. (med.) The gallbladder.

TANNO タンノ 瞑醞 (usami koi) Thin or thick, — in consistency; deep or light, — in color; weak or strong, — in taste; density.

TANNO タンノ 多能 Many or great abilities, or talents; many accomplishments: — na hito.

TANNO タンノ 多能 n. Same as tanugui.

TAN-NORU タノス n. The weeds of a rice-field.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANOMI</td>
<td>捨 n. Request, solicitation, petition; trust, reliance, dependence: hito no - ni yotte suru, to do anything at the request of another; - ni hiru 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 on his strength he despaired of others.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.** negai, tayori. 
**TANOMI-MU** 捨 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: ninosaku wo - , to call a cookie; kuni wo - , to call upon the kami for help; isha wo - , to call in a doctor; to - wo - , to confide in one's power; chikara wo - wa tanome, relying on one's strength; tanomi-nashi, I beg or request you to do me a favor; mise wo hito ni tanomei, to give his shop in charge to another. **Syn.** negai, yorui, habai suru. 

**TANOMIOTO** 捨ミオト n. A request, giving a charge, or entrusting to another. 
**TANOMINO** 捨ミノ n. Weeds of a rice-field. 
**TANOMOSHIHI** 捨モシ系 n. Weeds of a rice-field. 
**TANOMOSHINHI** 捨モシ系 adj. Reliably, to be depended on; hopefully, promising, giving ground to expect aid, or help from: tanomoshiki omou, to regard as promising, or to be relied on; tanomoshige naku, cheerless in temper, not hopeful, not promising. 

**Syn.** negai, yorui, habai suru. 
**TANOSHIHI** 捨シ系 n. Pleasure, happiness, delight. **Syn.** kyō, yorokobi. 
**TANOSHIHI-MU** 捨シ系楽 t.v. To take pleasure in, to be happy in, to delight in, rejoice in, to enjoy, to anticipate with pleasure: hana wo mitte - , to delight in looking at the flowers; tanoshinde matsu, joyfully to wait for; sue wo - , to look forward to a happy future; michi no - . **Syn.** omoshigotaru, yorokobushi. 

**TANOSHIHI** 捨シ系 n. Happiness, delight, pleasantness: gokuraku no - wa kono seki ni taqui nashi, there is nothing in this world like the happiness of heaven. **Syn.** omoshiraisu, yorokobushi. 

**TANRU** 捨 n. Beautiful, handsome. 
**TANREN** 捨願 鍛錬 (kitait eru) - 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.** remma, keiko, shugyo. 

**TANRYAKU** 捨リヤク 阻略 n. Courage, boldness, valor: - wa aru hito. 

**TANRO** 捨リョ 短慮 Quick-tempered, hasty, irritable: - na hito. **Syn.** tanri. 

**TANROKU** 捨リョキ 役力 n. Elasticity. 
**TANSAI** 捨サイ短才 (usui chie) n. Little wit, small ability. 

**TANSAKU** 捨サク 手際 (sagashi motomeru) - suru, to search for, look into, inquire after, investigate: - gakari, secret police. 

**TANSAN** 捨サン酸礦 n. Carbonic acid, carbonate: - soda, carbonate of soda. 

**TANSEI** 捨セイ端正 (tadashiki) Upright, just, correct. 

**TANSEKU** 捨セク端音 n. A painting. 
**TANSEKI** 捨セキ旦夕 (asa ban) n. Morning and evening. 

**Syn.** cho-seki, asa-yu. 

**TANSEKI** 捨セキ n. Gall-stone. 

**TANSEKI** 捨セキ腹吹 n. (med.) A moist cough, or a cough accompanied with expectoration. 

**TANSHI** 捨シ指 (yubi wo hajiku) In the snap of one's finger, in a moment. 

**TANSHIKU** 捨シ短縮 (chijimarui) - suru, to contract. 

**TANSHIN** 捨シン丹心 (akaki kokoro) n. A pure or sincere heart: - wo arawasu, to show sincerely. **Syn.** magokoro, sekishin, tanrei. 

**TANSHIN** 捨シン者身 (hitotomi) n. One person, alone, single individual. 

**TANSHIN** 捨シン延長 (umarebii) n. Birthday. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ端緒 (ito-guchi) n. The beginning, commencement: - wo hiraku, to begin. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ淡面 n. Fault or shortcoming, hito no - wo ageru. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ歎賞 n. Admiration, praise. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ炭素 n. Carbon. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ淡汁 (unugeshi) Powdering the face thinly. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ歎息 - suru, to accuse or bring a complaint against an official. 

**Syn.** tanrai. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ歎息 n. Grief. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ portfolios, n. A chest of drawers, bureau. 

**Syn.** negiku. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ短束 n. A fuse, the match of a fire-cracker or rocket. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ短束 (nagakko-eru) n. (gram.) An interjection. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ端子 n. A chest of drawers, bureau. 

**TANSHO** 捨ショ端子 (gram.) n. Singular number. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク parent t. To embrace, hold in the arms. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク n. To embrace, hold in the arms. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク短数 (gram.) n. Singular number. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク短数 n. A chest of drawers, bureau. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク端子 n. A chest of drawers, bureau. 

**Syn.** negiku. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク端子 n. A chest of drawers, bureau. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク端子 (gram.) n. Singular number. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク端子 n. A chest of drawers, bureau. 

**Syn.** negiku. 

**TANTAKU** 捨タク端子 t.v. To embrace, hold in the arms.
TARAWANU テラワヌ古い (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).

TARABO テラボ loosen The Holly, Ilex latifolia.

TARABU or TARANU テラブ 不足 (neg. of tari) Not enough, insufficient, wanting, deficient; unworthy, not competent: osoruru ni —, not worth fearing; toru ni —, not worth counting; shinzuru ni —, not worthy of belief.

TARAZUMAE テラズマヘ n. (coll.) The deficiency of or amount necessary to complete anything: "wo tasu.

TARE タレ n. 1) Paving margin. 2) (based on) pavement margin. 3) (based on) stake. 4) (based on) cask. 5) The margin of things tari. 6) Formed; to be; to be able to. 7) be able to; to be; to be able to; to be able to; to be able to. 8) be able to; to be able to; to be able to; to be able to.

TARE-TAMAERU タレタマエる i.v. and t.v. To drop, or run down, as a liquid; to hang down, as anything suspended; to bestow or give to an inferior; niizu ga —, the water drops; namida 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; shōben wo —, to pass urine involuntarily; sudare wo —, to let the window shade hang down.

Syn. SAGIMI, TSURUSU, KUDASU.

†TAREDOKI タレドキ n. Morning or evening twilight.

TAREKASU タレカス 傾斜 n. The sediment or grounds left after straining or filtering.

TAKE-KOME, -RU タケコメ 増産 i.v. To shut in, or screen with hanging curtains: sudare wo —, to hang up screens.

TAKE-NUNO タケノ n. A curtain.

TARU-RU タル Chu i.v. To be enough, sufficient, adequate, competent, qualified: tsaihō to naru ni —, competent to be a general; taru koto wo shirarun, to be discontented, —never to have enough; nemuri ga tatta, had enough to sleep; nijō miru tarazu, do not amount to twenty.

Syn. TARU.

TARU-RU タル An auxiliary verbal suffix formed from to, and ari: ko-tarū mono, —ko to aru mono, one who is a child; shin-tarū no michi, the duty of a minister; mi-tari kikitori shita koto wo kaitte oku, to write down things which one sees and hears; ne-tari oki-tarī shite iru, to be sometimes lying down, and sometimes sitting up, —to be up and down; kagyō no uchi tari tomo, even whilst engaged in business.

TA-BUKI テブキ能力 n. The strength or power of another: "no tasuke, salvation through the merit or power of another (Bud.).

TARO タロ太郎 n. The eldest son.

Syn. SORYO.

TARU タル n. A barrel, cask, firkin, tub.

TARUDAI タルダイ 橋代 n. The price of a cask of sake, given instead of the sake, as a wedding present to a bride's father.

TARUGAKI タルガキ n. Persimmons which are ripened and the astrignency extracted, by keeping them for a while in a sake tub.

TARUMI タルミ 壺水 n. An icicle.

Syn. TSURUARI.

TARUI, -KI-KU-SHI タルイ 息子 adj. Gross, or nauseous in taste, nasty: kono sake wo —.

Syn. SHITSUKOI.

TARUHI, -KI-KU-SHI タルヒ 息子 adj. (coll.) Slack, lax, not tense, relaxed; remiss, weary, tired: nawa ga —, the rope is slack; ashi ga —.

Syn. YURUI.

TARUKI タルキ 捏 n. The timbers of a roof, a rafter.

TARUME, -RU タルメ タルメ i.v. To slacken, to loosen, relax, to remit care or attention: nawa wo —, to slacken a rope.

Syn. YURUMERU.

TARUMI, -MU タルミ タルミ i.v. To be slack, loose, lax; to become remiss, relaxed, negligent: nawa ga tarunda, the rope has become slack.

Syn. YURUMURI.

TARUSHI タルシ adj. Slack, not tense. See tarui.

TARUYO タリョ 風流 n. The territory or estate of another person, not one's own.

TARU タル adj. The style, method, practice, or system of another.

TASEI タセイ 多謝 n. Many: "busei, many, and few.

TASHA タシヤ 多謝 Many thanks.

TASHIKU タシク 他信 (hoka yori karita) — suru, to borrow money, to get a loan of money.

TASHI タシ足 n. That which is added to make the full number or quantity, complement: "wo suru.

†TASHI タシ n. 1) Suru, i.q. tashika suru: "ni, certainly.

TASHI, -RU タシ足 i.v. To make up a deficiency, to complete; to add to so as to make up the full number or quantity, to fill up: fusoku wo —, to make up what is wanting; tegami wo kaki-tasu, to fill up an unfinished letter; tangu-tasu, to fill out by splicing; shi ni roku tusu no tō, six added make four.

Syn. SOKERU.

TASHIRAME, -RU タシラメ タシラメ t.v. To make certain, authenticate, verify.

TASHIKA タシカ 他信 adj. Certain, true, sure, positive, assured, safe, secure, reliable: "shōko, certain proof; — hito, a safe, reliable person.

Syn. KATARI, SHIKARI TO SHIKA.

TASHIKI NA タシカナ 賞 adv. Certainly, assuredly, surely, truly, positively, absolutely; — uketoru, certainly received; — obedete oru, surely remember.

TASHIMARU タシマヘ n. (coll.) Boot, anything given to make the exchange equal, or make up a deficiency: "wo toru, to take boot; "wo yaru, to give boot.

Syn. OI, SHITA.

TASHIMI, -MU タシミ 脚 t.v. To be very fond of, delight in, have pleasure in; to covet, love, addicted to: sake wo —, to be fond of sake.

Syn. SUKI, KONOMU.
TASHINAI,-RI-KU タシナイ 無足 adj. (coll.) Not more than one needs, only enough for one's self; not enough, scarce: tashinai kara wakete yarare-nai, as I have not enough I cannot divide it.

TASHINAMI, -RU タシンメル t.v. To afflict; to rebuke, reprovo.

TASHINAMI タシンマ 謀 n. Circumspection, caution, prudence, care: — no ii hito, a person of great prudence, or one who is well provided with acquirements for a future contingency.

Syn. TSUTSUHIMU, YOIN

TASHINAMI,-MU タシンナム t.v. To be circumspect, cautious, careful, watchful, provident; to be fond of, delight in: mi wo —, to conduct one's self with propriety.

Syn. TSUTSUHIMU, YOIN SURU

TASHINAMU, or TASHINAMERARU タシンヌメル adj. i.v. To be persecuted, afflicted, distressed, harassed.

TASHINYO タシンヨ 多神 n. Polytheism.

TASHO タショ 他所 (yoso) n. Another or strange place: — no mono, a stranger; — ye deru, to go to another place.

TASHO タショ 他生 (hoka no umare) n. Another or previous state of existence.

TASINO タスノ 多少 (oii sukuinai) Many or few, more or less: — ni kawarazuru, no matter whether many or few; — so da; — ni yorazu.

TASHI タシ 他祟 n. Another or different sect, not one's own.

TASHITSU タシユ 多出 (yoso ye deru) — SURU, TO GO OUT.

TASOGARE タサガレ 黄昏 (kō-kon) n. Evening, a little after sundown, twilight: hi no — ni natta.

TATAKU タタク 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.

Syn. TASHI.

TASHIBA タシヤ 他造者 One skilled in any thing, vigorous, well, healthy, robust, strong, sound in body or mind: anata no otoossan wa — de gozarmasu ka, is your father well? — na hito, a sound man.

Syn. SUKOTAKA, JÔBU, TATSU-JIN.

TASHI NI タシヤ 達 n. 达 adv. Vigorously, in a strong, robust or active manner, skillfully: michi wo — aruku, to walk along actively without fatigue; — kurashite iru, to live in vigorous health.

TASHI, -RU タシス, 途 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; jibun ni —, to reach the ears of or report to the Mikado.

Syn. FUKOBU.

TASHIYAKI タシヤキ 達書 n. A government circular or proclamation, notification.

TASU タス多 数 Majority, largest number: — ni yotte kimuru.

Syn. KWAN, TAIHAN.

TASUKARI,-RU タスカレル i.v. To be saved, preserved, delivered, helped, aided: inochi ga tasukatteru, his life was saved; tasukararumu, cannot be saved.

TASUKU タスケ 仏 n. Salvation, preservation, deliverance; succor, help, aid, assistance: kами no — wo kōmuru, to receive help from kami; — no hei, succouring troops; — bune, a boat which saves from drowning or shipwreck.

Syn. SURU

TASUKI タスキ n. A cord used for girding up the sleeves while working: — wo kakeru, to gird up the sleeves.

TATAE,-RU タタエ 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.

Syn. MICHIRU, MITASU.

TATAE,-RU タタエ 碼 t.v. To praise, sing praise to, to extol: kami wo —, to sing praise to God.

Syn. HOMERU, AOAMERU.

TATAE-GOTO タタエゴト n. Praise.

TATE-NA タテナ 美善 n. A title, an appellation of dignity given after death.

Tatakai タタカ戦 n. War, battle, contention, fighting: — wo suru, to make war; — ni shinda, died in battle.

Syn. IKUSA.

Tatakau,-RU タタカ戦 i.v. and t.v. (from tataki, to beat, and un, each other) To fight, to war, to contend, or engage in battle; teppō de —, to fight with guns; mikata ga tekito —, our side engaged the enemy.

Syn. KASSEN SURU.

Tatakare,-RU タタカレル (pass. or pot. of tatuki) To be able to beat or strike, to be beaten, pounded: tatakaretete shina, to be beaten to death.

Tatakawase,-RU タタカハセル 戦 (caust. of tatuki) To cause to, or let war; to make to fight, set to fighting.

Tatari タタリ 錬末肉 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.

Tatari タタリ n. A hard floor made by pounding small stones and mortar together.

TATAKI,-RU タタキ ip. t.v. To strike, beat, knock, rap, to pound; to chop fine; to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAT</th>
<th>646</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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; nikku wo —, to chop meat. Syn. ute; butsu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAI-AI,</strong> RU たたきあい 叩合 t.v. To fight or beat each other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAI-BARAI</strong> たたきばかり n. Flogging and setting off,—as a punishment: hito wo —, ni suru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAI-HIRAME,</strong> RU たたきひらめ 叩髪 t.v. To flatten out by beating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAI-KOBOSHI,</strong> RU たたきこぼし 打砕 t.v. To beat to death.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAI-KUDAKI,</strong> RU たたきくたき 敵砕 t.v. To break to pieces by pounding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMICHI,</strong> RU たたみ道 踏道 t.v. To be folded, shut; to accumulate, increase: hon ga —, the book is shut.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMI</strong> たたみ 紙 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 saasu, to make a mat; wo shiku, to lay down a mat; ichi jō, one mat; yarō, a mat without a border.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMI,</strong> MU たたみ 粗 t.v. To fold, or double up; to multiply, increase; (coll.) to kill: kimonow —, to fold clothes; hon wo —, to shut a book; ie 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; yō ga tatande kita, business has increased. Syn. ou.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMI-BARI</strong> たたみばり 縁敷 n. A long needle for sewing mats.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMISU,</strong> RU たたみす 紙敷 t.n. An arm-chair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMIWASHI,</strong> RU たたまいはし n. Sardines strong together and dried.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMI-KAKETE</strong> たたまいかケット 厳拝 (coll.) Repeatedly, over and over again: — kiri, to cut repeatedly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMISUMI,</strong> RU たたみすみ 紙盛 n. A maker of floor-mats.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMA,</strong> RU たたま 紙 n. A seller or maker of floor-mats.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMIZAN,</strong> RU たたみざん 縁展 n. A way of divining, or settling a doubt, by casting anything on a mat and counting the square on which it falls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAMITUKI,</strong> RU たたみっく 縁挟 n. Many or numerous items: yōjī —, ni shite hima nashi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAT</th>
<th>646</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATANATSUBU</strong> たたなつぶ adj. Closely connected, or lying one upon another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATANAWARI,</strong> RU たたなわら i.v. Piled up one upon another: tatanawaru aogakiyama, the blue mountains (appearing to be) piled one upon another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATARA</strong> たたら 唐.orig. A large bellows used in melting the metal in foundries, worked by treading: — wo fumu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATARAME</strong> たたらめ clear-eyed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATARI</strong> たたら n. Curse, evil, or calamity inflicted by a kami, evil spirit, or ghost of a dead person: kami no —, sawaranu kami ni — nashi (prov.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATASHI,</strong> RU たたし 砲 t.v. To inflict evil or calamity, to commit with a curse: kami ga hito ni —, the gods infect evil men upon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATARIKOSHI,</strong> RU たたらこし 打矢 t.v. To stop up, cause to stand up, to set free, to help off on a journey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATASUMI,</strong> RU たたすみ 水 t.v. To stop, stand still: tatasumi-dokoro, a stopping place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAudio</strong> たたらudio n The queen-post in a roof.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATASU</strong> たたらす n. The length: — yokosu, length and breadth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATASE,</strong> RU たたらせ 付 (cause of tataru) To help up, cause to stand up, to set free, to help off on a journey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATASHI,</strong> RU たたしぶ 状 (coll.) Completely happy, full and wanting in nothing: fusoku naki; mochizuki no —, kimi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAZUMI,</strong> RU たたずむ 砂 t.n. Standing, stopping still; the state, condition, appearance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATAZUMI,</strong> MU たたずみ 砂 t.v. To stop, stand still: tatazumi-dokoro, a stopping place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATE</strong> 縦 n. The warp or threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATE</strong> 縦 n. A shield: — ni toru, to use as a shield.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATE</strong> 縦 n. The height or length, standing up, erect; — row from top to bottom: — wa roku shaku yoko wo san jaku, it is 6 feet high and 3 feet wide; tate ni, lengthwise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TATE</strong> 縦 adv. (coll.) Just now: kumi-tate no misu, water just drawn; ki-tate no kyaku, a guest who is just come; deki-tate, just finished, or just made; taki — no meshi, rice just boiled; watakushi wa kitate da kara yosu wo shiranu, as I have just come I don't know how it is.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **TATE-** 縦 t.v. To stand up, set up, to erect, raise, fix, establish: to wo —, to shut a sliding door; koe wo —, to raise the voice; ie wo —, to erect a house; kado wo —, to sharpen the corners of anything; nokogiri no me wo —, to sharpen a saw; kokorozashi 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; shōko wo —, to bring proof; na 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; chu 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
TATE-AKASHI タテアカシ n. A torch; burning a light all night.

TATERA タテラ 立場 n. Stopping place or station on a road for chair-bearers or horses.


TATEBASHI タテバシ 立場 n. An apartment or building erected as an addition or extension to the main building.

TATEBOSHI タテボシ 立板 n. A pipe or spout for conducting rain-water from the roof.

TATE-GAMI タテガミ 神 n. A horse's mane.

TATE-IRO タテイロ 立織 n. Articles used in building a house, as screens, doors, etc., kept ready made for sale.

TATE-KOMI タテコミ 立木 n. The ship in which the above articles are sold.

TATE-KIKI タテキキ 立き t.v. To gener-ously aid, assist, or take part of others; nitrogen wa ano hito ni kane wo tatehite morita, I was generously assisted with money by that man.

TATE-ITO タテイト 立條 n. The warp in weaving.

TATE-IKAYA タテイカヤ 立家 n. A pillar, or slab of stone standing on end.

TATEJIMA タテジマ 立島 n. Striped lengthwise, as cloth.

TATEKAE タテケイ 立け t.v. To erect or put anything in the place of another, to exchange or substitute, to pay out for another: daikin to so tatekete daskite oku, to advance or pay out money for another.

TATE-KODORI タテコードロ瑞 t.v. To close up, cut off, or shut up, as a road or thoroughfare; to interdict: hashi wo tatekiri, to close up a bridge so as to prevent persons passing.

TATEKOMI タテコミ 立き t.v. To throng, to crowd or press each other: hito ga tatekonde kuru, the people are crowding each other.

TATE-KOMORI タテコモリ 立もり 立木立き t.v. To be shut up in a fortress, or enclosed with defences; to be intrenched, to be garrisoned: yama ni —; shiro ni —.

Syn. bōdo suru.

TATEKUHARI タテクハリ 立寒鳥 t.v. Constantly or severely purging: ni kudaru, to have a continued purging.

TATEMATSUBI タテマツブ立 t.v. To give or offer to a superior,—used as a very respectful adjunct to other verbs: niki wo kami ni —, to offer up wine to the kami; mōshiagetatematware soro,=mōshiagemasu, to report, inform, state; sonji tatematware-soro,=sonjimasu, to think, or feel; shitagai tatematwarezau, did not obey.

TATEMASHI タテマシ 立物 n. An extension built to a house.

TATEMONO タテモノ 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.

TATE-AZUMI タテアズミ n. A maker of shields.

TATE-BUKU タテブク 立富 n. 慢々 ni mon, ni to M

TATE-KOMI タテコミ 立立い t.v. To inform, latcmalturig ni on, wo ki, to a crowd.

TATE-MASHI タテマシ 立立い t.v. タテマシ 立立い t.v. See tachi.

TATEBEN タテベン 立弁 達辯 Eloquent, proficient in talking: — na hito. Syn. KUCHINAME.
TATSUÔ タツウ 進道 n. The path in which all men should walk, the universal rule of conduct,—as filial piety: chô ko wa tenka no — nari.

TATSUOSHIRA タツオシライ 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 手斧 n. (from te, hand, and tachi, 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. ono.

TATSUKI タツキ 手斧 n. An axe.

Syn. tedate, yosuga.

TATSUKI タツキ 田作 n. Dried sardines, same as gomame.

TATSUKURI タツクリ 命根 n. The tap-root of a tree.

TATSO-NO-KUCHI タツソノクチ タツソノクチ n. (lit. dragon's mouth) n. A machine for spouting water, a siphon.

TATSURAMAI タツラマヒ n. A dance.

TATSUTSUMAI タツトスマヒ 立舞 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 tadai) Now, presently.

TATTE タテ adv. (coll.) Urgently, importantly, right or wrong; — negau, urgently to request.

Syn. zehi, oshite.

TATTE タテ pp. of tachi.

TATTORI-AN タットーリ 昨言 t.v. To honor, respect, reverence, esteem, to value, prize: kami wo —, to reverence the gods; kinini wo —, to honor a lord; kin yori tattoo beki mono nashi, there is nothing more prized than gold.

Syn. uyaamu, omonzuru.

TATTOI-KI タットオキ 賢 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-AN タットオイ 昨言 n. To be honored, or esteemed.

TATTOI-AN タットオイ 昨言 n. Same as tattobi.

TATTOSA タットサ n. Honorableness, eminence, preciousness.

TA-UTA タウタ 四歌 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 ne te iru, to be in a heavy sleep; sake ni yotte — ga nai, to be drunk and stupid; kusutta ito wa — ga nai, rotten thread has no strength.

TAWAKE タワケ 原気 n. (coll.) A dance, fool, foolishness, lewdness: — me, or — mono; odawake, a great dance.

Syn. baka, aho.

TAWAKE-BA タワケバ 原気adj. Lewd, lascivious, immoral.

TAWAKO タワコ 羞言 n. Foolishness, nonsense, absurdity: — wo ni na.

TAWAKE-BA タワケバ 原気 t.v. To bend, to tride or talk nonsense, especially to a woman; to be silly, foolish, to commit lewdness: onna ni —; tawaketahako wo iru, to talk foolishness.

TAWAKEI-AN タワケイア 盜adj. Lewd, lascivious.

TAWAMU タワム 澇言 n. Playfellow, playmate.

TAWAREME タワレメ 澫言 n. Play, sport, fun, jest, joke, dallying language.

TAWARA タワラ 僕 n. A bag made of straw, etc., for holding grain, etc.

TAWARAWA タワラワ 僕 n. An infant.

TAWARAME タワラメ 僕 n. A prostitute, harlot.

Syn. zono.

TAWAROE タワロエ 僕 n. A man fond of pleasure and harlots, whoremonger.

TAWARI-AN タワライ 昨言 i.v. To commit lewdness.

TAWASHI タワシ 僕 n. A small bundle of bark or straw used for scrubbing pots, etc.; a swab.

TAWASHIKI-AN タワシキア 僕 adj. Lewd, lascivious.

TAWASHI-AN タワシア adv. Bent, curved.

TAWAYAMA タワヤマ 僕 n. Bending, flexible; i.e. tayaka.

TAWAYAMAE タワヤマエ 僕 n. A woman, i.e. taoyame.

TAWATASHIKI-AN タワタシキア 僕 adj. Easy, not difficult; i.e. tayatsuki.

TAWATASHIKI-AN タワタシキア 僕 adj. Something comical.

TAYA タヤ 多屋 n. A long row of houses under one roof, a block of houses.

Syn. nagaya.

TAYA タヤ n. The menses.

TAYASHI-AN タヤシア 纖言 t.v. To cause to cease, to cut off, to put an end to, to exter-
TÂY

649

Tazu タズ鶏 n. A crane.
Syn. tsuru.

Tazuki タズキ手着 n. Way, means, method, mode.
Syn. tatori.

†Tazuki タズキ n. An axe.

Tazuma タズマ手絹 n. A rein, bridle: て wo motsu, to hold the reins.

Tazune タズネ鶴 n. Inquiry, search, investigation.

Tazune-ru タズネ鶴付 i.v. To inquire, ask, search, hunt, to call upon, visit: hisanshiku otazune-moshimen, I have not called upon you for a long time; hito ni —, to inquire of a person; dorobo wo —, to search for a thief; nana tabi tazunete hito wo utagae (provm), search seven times before you suspect a person.

Syn. tou, sagasu, shiraburu.

Tazune-ai-ru タズネアフィ i.v. To inquire of each other, to search for each other.

Tazuneshi-ru タズネシマ i.v. To find out, search out.

Tazusake-ru タズサケラ i.v. To carry in the hand, to take, to hold, lead, conduct, take along with, to fetch: kago wo —, to carry a basket; tse wo —, to carry a cane.

Syn. motsu, hissaguru.

Tazusal-ru タザサル i.v. To go together: futari tazusaitte yuku.

Tazusanari-ru タツサンアリ i.v. To join with, club or league with, to take part in, participate in, be concerned in, meddle with: mouhon ni —, to take part in a rebellion.

†Tatsumai タツマイ n. A kind of ancient dance.

Te テ手 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; penmanship; handle; a person; a wound; mugi no —, the right hand; no kô, the back of the hand; — no ura, the palm; — no suji, the lines on the palm; — no aya, id; hidari no —, left hand; tsuru no —, the tendril of a vine; kago no —, the handle of a basket; misu 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; fuite 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; — wa kakeru, to divide into companies; — wa kuru, to borrow a hand, to help; — wa kashite kudasare, lend us a hand; — wa dasu, to take hold, to help to do; — wo tayaganeru, to fold the arms, to give up effort; — wo kumuru, or — wo komanuku, id.; — wo suru, or — wo momu, to rub the hands; — no uchi, one's skill (in fencing); — wo oru, to count with the fingers; — wo yurusu, to let go the hand, or one's hold; — no mono, persons in a company, followers; — wo kiru, to break off intimacy; — ni toru yó,
テアタリ テアタリ 手当 n. The feel, or state of one's reach, or being near at hand: "no yoi kuru, silk pleasant to the touch; "shidai ni totte nageru, seizing whatever was within reach, he flung it.

Syn. tezawari.

テアテ テアテ 手首 n. Treatment or management; things needed; conveniences, means; appliances, preparation, outfit, provision, supplies, equipment; ikuru no "wo suru, to make preparation for war; fune no "wo suru, to equip a ship; tabi no "wo suru, to make preparation for a journey; to-yō no "maki, funds needed on a journey.

Syn. shiraku, yōi.

テアツル-キ-キ-チシ テアツル-キ-キ-チシ アナフィ手厚 adj. Liber(al), generous, munificent, polite, careful.

テアワサケ テアワサケ 手合 n. First encounter or meeting of hostile armies; (coll.) a bargain; contract: kami-sori "wo "suru, to sharpen a razor on the hand.

テアヤマチ テアヤマチ 手過 n. "ni, by mistake, not intentional: "no kawaii.

テバ テバ (cont. of to ieba) Same as teeba.

テバコ テバコ 手箱 n. A small box used for keeping toilet articles in.

テバナ テバナ 手難 Blowing the nose with the fingers: "wo kamu, to blow the nose with the fingers.

テバナシ-シド テバナシ-シド アナウス手技 t.v. To let go the hold, remove the hands, let go: "koko teganashite yoso ye yaru, to let a child go and send him amongst strangers.

テバリ-ク テバリ-ク ハバル手柄 i.v. (coll.) To be more than one can attend to, too much for one to do or manage: "ichi niichi no shigoto "ko "tabaru, too much for one to do in a day.


テバツ手火 n. A torch-light, flamebean.

テビキ テビキ 手控 n. A note, or memorandum book.

テビキ テビキ 手引 n. Leading another by the hand to show the way, a guide; an introduction; hand-reeled: "wo suru; "ga na; "no ito.

Syn. annai, nakadachi.

テブロス-キ-キ-チシ テブロス-キ-キ-チシ テブロイ手廃 adj. Wide, extensive, widely extended: tebiroko akina "wo suru, to do an extensive business.

テブロス-キ-キ-チシ テブロス-キ-キ-チシ テブロイ手廃 n. An artist.

Syn. kōjin.

テブド テブド 手様 n. A person who has lost his hand, especially by leprosy.

テブキ テブキ 手縄 n. A small broom.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEB</th>
<th>TEG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEBOKE テボケ n.</strong> A javelin, or short spear.</td>
<td><strong>TEGANE テガネ 手錠 n.</strong> A manacle, handcuff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEBOMI テボミ n.</strong> Self-praise.</td>
<td><strong>TEGARA テガラ 手錠 n.</strong> A famous or praiseworthy deed, meritorious exploit; — wo suru, to do a heroic deed; — na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEBOKUBO テボクボ n.</strong> A glove, mitten.</td>
<td><strong>TEGARU-RI, -KU-SHI テガライ 手錠 adj.</strong> Easy to do, without difficulty, comparatively cheap: tegaruku dekita, easily done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEBUSA テブサ n.</strong> Empty-handed, unarmed: — de kita. Syn. KARATE.</td>
<td><strong>TEGASA テガサ 手毬 n.</strong> A parasol, sun-shade, — higaasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEBURI テブリ n.</strong> Behavior, manner; miyaga no — wo hurau; — ya goi.</td>
<td><strong>TEGASHI テガシ 手毬 n.</strong> Handcuff, manacle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEBSUKU テブスク n.</strong></td>
<td><strong>TEGATA テガタ 手形 n.</strong> A certificate, receipt, voucher, passport; a ticket, bank-note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TECHIKAI テチカイ 手拡 n.</strong> A small account, note, or memorandum book, pass-book.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOSHI テゴシ 手毬 adj.</strong> Firm, strong, durable, safe, secure; reliable, trustworthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TECHINO テチノ n.</strong> A mistake, blunder, error. Syn. MACHIGAI.</td>
<td><strong>TEGUNE テグネ 手付 n.</strong> A pestle, or small pounder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TECHYO テチョ n.</strong> A small account, note, or memorandum book, pass-book.</td>
<td><strong>TEGIRE テギレ 手切 n.</strong> Cut off, broken off, dissolved, — as relationship: — ni suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEDAI テダイ n.</strong> (coll.) One that acts in the place of another; an agent, factor, a clerk. Syn. BANTO.</td>
<td><strong>TEGIRE テギレ 手縛 In a clean, neat or handsome way: — ni suru.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEDAMA テダマ n.</strong> The game of marbles, or a game played with small bags filled with beans.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOI テゴイ 手縛 n.</strong> Cut by one's self: — no seppuku, the execution of harakiri ordered by a Daimyô himself to one of his servants, and not by the orders of the government: — no tabako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEDARE テダレ n.</strong> Skill in the movement of the hands; a skillful archer.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOI-RI テゴイ-リ adj.</strong> Same as teki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEDARI テダリ n.</strong> A skillful hand.</td>
<td><strong>TEGONOMI テゴノミ n.</strong> Taking by force, or doing against the will of another: kane wo — ni toru, taking money from another by force; onna wo — ni suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEDASHI テダシ 手先 n.</strong> Putting the hand to anything.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOO テゴー n.</strong> Same as teki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEDATE テデート n.</strong> A buckler, or small shield.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOO テゴー 手先 adj.</strong> Suited to the size or strength of the hand, handy, convenient in size: — na tsue, a cane suitting the hand; — na bo, a club just fitting the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEDATE テデート n.</strong> A buckler, or small shield.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOUSHI テゴウシ 手縛 n.</strong> Same as tagsoshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TENAMA テネマ n.</strong> Workmanship, skill in doing or making; kono zu wa — ga warui, this picture is badly done; — no yoi daiku, a skillful carpenter.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOTE テゴテ n.</strong> The sensation felt in the hand when striking against something held in it: — ga suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TEGOYAI テゴヤイ 手繰 adj.</strong> Too rough, rude, or violent for one: — yatsu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEFUDA テフダ 手札 n.</strong> A visiting card.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOMI テゴミ 手縛 n. (coll.)</strong> Folding the arms; a plan, scheme, trick; — wo suru, to fold the arms; — ga hzureta, my scheme has failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. NAPUDA, MIKISHI.</td>
<td>Syn. MOKROMI, IDEGOMI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEFUBI テフブ n.</strong> The motion of the hands; a betto, one who runs with the horse.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOKORO テゴコーロ n.</strong> Doing anything by feeling, — not by sight; the feel of anything: kono koto wa mada ichido no tegakumen suru kara — ga shirenai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEGOJI テゴジ n.</strong> n.</td>
<td><strong>TEGOMOE, OR TEGOMI テゴモエ, OR TEGOMI n.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEGUSU テグス天婦線 n. A kind of fishing line made of yamamayu silk.

TEGUSU-MUSHI テグスムシ n. The caterpillar which produces the yamamayu cocoon.

TEOUTSU テオツ n. Manacles, handcuffs.

TEHAKU テハク手等 n. Plan, arrangement, scheme, project: — ga hazureru.

TEHAIJIME テハジメ手等 n. The commencement, or first part of any work.

TEHEN テヘン天造 n. The crown of a helmet: kabuto no —. Syn. tenke.

TEHIDOKI-RI-KU-SHI テヒドキ手解 n. The commencement or beginning of any work.

TEHON テホン手本 n. A copy for imitation, a sample, pattern, model, specimen; example: hito no — ni naru, to be an example to others.

Syn. MHON, KIRAN.

TEI テイ (misao) Fidelity or obedience of a wife to her husband: — jo, a virtuous woman.

TEI 帝 n. A roof supported by pillars, a pavilion, shed, summer-house.

Syn. CHIN.

TEI テイ呈 — suru, to present to a superior; to send up, as a statement or plea.

TEI テイ體 n. (coll.) Form, appearance, looks, fashion, manner, state, condition: — wo kaeru, to change one's appearance; hyakushō no — ni naru, to look like a farmer; myakaken —, state of the pulse. Syn. KATACHI, SUIGATA.

TEI テイ帝 n. The Mikado, Emperor.

TEI テイ囲 hutsu (tsutsumi) n. A dike, levee.

TEICH テイチ 側知 (ukagai shiru) — suru, to reconnoitre, spy out, find out; teki no aritsuna wo — suru.

TEICH テイチョ 異重 Serious, grave; politeness: — ni suru, to treat seriously or politely.

TEIDAI テイダイ郎第 (yakata) n. A mansion.

TEIDO テイド 低度 n. Low degree, inferior in rank, or kind.

TEIFITSU テイフィツ 豚沸 (waki kaeru: — suru, met.) To boil, to be agitated and in commotion like boiling water.

TEIKAKU テイガク定額 (kimari no taka) n. Fixed amount, fixed quantity, or number.

TEIKAGU テイガク庭下 (iyashiki) Low in social condition: — no bombu.

TEI テイ議程 n. A present to one going on a journey.

TEISO テイゴ 書午 (mahiru) n. Noon, midnight.

TEIHATSU テイハツ 刺髷 — suru, to shave the head, to become a bazaar.

Syn. KURUSHOKU.

TEIKAI テイカ依送矢 n. A daring soldier, picked soldiers.

TEIN テインstat n. The fixed number of persons.

TEITETSU テイテツ 貞實 n. Honest, true, faithful, upright.

Syn. SHINJITSU.
TEIRÔKU 愛日本 捨投督 n. Admiral: fuku —, vice-admiral.
TEJAKU 植木 日 n. Pouring out wine for one's self: — wo suru.
TEJÎKA 植木 手近 Near at hand, within reach: — na tokoro, a place near at hand; — no mono, anything within reach. Syn. temoto.
TEJINA 植木 手品 n. Motions or gestures of the hand, movement of the hands in dancing, sleight of hand, legerdemain; — tezuma.
TEKAKU 植木 手書 n. A good penman.
TE-KAZU 植木 手数 n. (coll.) Number of hands or workmen, much labor, frequent services, help, assistance, trouble: — ga i karu hayaku dekiru, as there are many hands at work it will soon be done; — wo heru, to be done through another; — wo habuku, to save trouble; — ga kakaru, to require much labor or trouble; iro-iro o — wo kakemashita, I have troubled you many times, many thanks; — ni o — ni narimashita, I have given you much trouble.
TEKE THEKE (cont. ten and ki) n. Weather.
TEKI 植木 標 n. An enemy, foe: — ni naru, to become an enemy; — ni kateru, to overcome the enemy; — suru, to oppose, resist, contend with; — suru mono ga nai, there was no one who could oppose him. Syn. kataru, ada, atke.
TEKI 植木 的 post. Pos. Of, used also as adj. particle: kewajuku teki sakyû, chemical action; baka teki, —baka-mono, a dunce. Syn. no.
TEKI-I 植木 難意 (kohoro makase) According to one's will or pleasure, agreeable to one's mind or judgment: — ni aro, do just as you please, use your own pleasure; — ni naru, drink as much as you please.
TE-KIHISHI 植木 悪義 (coll.) Severe, rigid, strict; i.e. kibishi.
TEKI-CHI 植木 敵地 n. The enemy's country, a hostile country.
TEKICHÔ 植木 的 中 (mato ni ataru) — suru, to hit the mark: ano hito no itta koto ga — shiteru, it has turned out just as he said.
TEKIGI 植木 防宣 (bodeyoki) Convenient, suitable: — na mono.
TEKIHAKI あきは け adv. (coll.) Soon, quickly, diligently. — to tenki に naranu, it will not clear off very soon.

SYN. hayaku.

TEKIHI あきひ Proper or not, suitable or not.

TEIKI あきい 手利 n. Smart, adroit, active, or expert in doing anything.

TEIKOKU あきこく 敵国 (teki no kuni) n. The enemy's country.

TEKIME あきめ 觀面 adv. (coll.) Quick and manifest, immediate and obvious, in a striking manner, at once: — ni ksuri ga kiita, the effects of the medicine were quickly manifest; — ni bachi ga atatta, he was quickly smitten with punishment.

SYN. ichi-irushiku, meikaih, fumyō, mo-noatari.

TEKIN あきん 手金 n. (coll.) Earnest money, advance money, bargain money—tenetekhin.

TEKIPARI あきぱい 手拍 adv. (coll.) Quickly, industriously, actively, diligently: sono shigoto wo no oroku shite wa itsumaden — to suru ga ii.

TEKIREI あきれい 的女 n. An example, or case in point; a precedent; established usage.

TEKIRI あきり 手引 n. Cutting acquaintance, breaking off connection.

TEKIRIKIN あきりきん n. Money given to either wife or husband when the connection is severed.

TEKISETSU あきせつ 適切 Suitable, appropriate.

SYN. tekitō, kanau.

TEKISHU あきしゅ 敵手 n. An antagonist, foe, enemy.

TEKITAI-au あきたい 敵對 t.v. (coll.) To be hostile, resist, contend, to fight with, oppose: tekitai kooko nashi, have no desire to oppose.

SYN. aitedoru.

TEKISHUSU あきしゅす 通 勝 Suitable, proper, fitting, appropriate, becoming: — no kome-kata, praise just suitable to one's merit; — shitaru reigi, appropriate ceremonies; futekitō, unsuitable.

SYN. sō-3, kanau.

TEKIKU あきく 敵 僕 n. An incompatible medicine; also 通 僕 a medicine suitable to a disease.

TEKIKO あきこ 適用 (ate mochiru) n. Application, correspondence: — suru, to apply; kono kisoku wo ano koto ni suru.

TEKIKI あきき adv. (com. coll.) Just, exactly: — sō da, just so; — atarau.

TEKIRU あきる 手ひ n. A kind of mitten covering only the back of the hand.

SYN. tenkikura.

TEKIKU あきく 鉄杖 n. Iron ore.

TEKKYO あきょう 善去 (tori-suru) — suru, to take away, remove, as food from the table.

TEKKYŌ あきょう 鉄橋 n. An iron bridge; a gridiron.

SYN. aburiko.

TEKU あく手 捕 n. A lever: kana —, an iron lever.

TEKU あく手 The youngest child.

TEKOMAI あくま 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 あくな 手娘 n. A beautiful woman; the youngest daughter; a butterfly.

TEKOTA あくた n. A beautiful woman: — na, beautiful, lovely.

TEKOSURI, -RU あくする i.v. (coll.) To be perplexed, troubled, embarrassed.

TEKUBARI あくばり 手配 n. Distribution of troops or hands for any kind of work, division of labor: — wo suru.

SYN. tenwake.

TEKUBI あく手首 n. The wrist.

TEKUDAI あくだい 手袋 n. (coll.) Artifice, deception, trick: — ni kakaru, to be the subject of a deception; — ni noserareru, i'd.

TEKUSE あく手筋 n. Habit, or style of penmanship; also, a habit of pilfering: — ga waru.

TEMA あま手前 (te no ma) n. The time spent in work or doing anything, leisure or interval between work: tante — no iru shigoto, a work which will take a long time to do; mō sukashi — ga iru, it will take a little more time yet; — wo ikeru, to spend a long time in doing; — no kakaru shigoto, work requiring time to do; — wo toru, to take time; — wo habuku, to save time.

SYN. hima.

TEMACHIN あまちん 手間費 n. The price of labor, wages of workmen, reckoned according to the time spent on the work.

SYN. sakuryō.

TEMADAI あまだい 手間代 Same as temachin.

TEMADORI, -RU あまだり 手間り t.v. To spend or take a long time; to be tardy, slow; to delay, procrastinate.

SYN. madodori.

TEMAE あまえ 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 no —, this side of the river; hito no — ga hazukashi, ashamed to have anything known by others; tenae-gatte, one's own convenience, one's own pleasure; teppō no —, manner of holding a musket.

SYN. ware, ome, rochi.

TEMASHIMA あましま n. Leisure, or interval between work.

TE-MAKURA あまもくara 手枕 n. The arm used as a pillow: — wo shite neru, to sleep with the head on the arm.

TEMAME あまめ Dextrous, expert, skillful in doing; diligent: — ni shigoto wo suru, to be expert or diligent in doing one's work.

TEMANNO あまね手前 n. Gesture, or motions of the hands: — wo shite hanashi wo suru, to talk and gesticulate.

TEMANARI あまなり 手掌 n. Beckoning with the hand: — wo suru, to beckon.
手芸 手芸 n. A small ball, handball; — wo tsuku, to strike a ball with the hand.

手芸花 手芸花 n. Hoya carnosa.

手芸手紙 手芸手紙 n. (coll.) An assistant to a workman, an under workman.

手芸 t.v. To handle anything without thinking about it, to play with anything in the hands.

手芸人 手芸人 n. Anything near or at a hand; a servant of a Daimyō who carries his master's sandals; a packet or bundle carried in the hand.

手芸 t.v. To accomplish, finish.

手芸 n. Doing this and that in anticipation, or in providing for something to come: shō gwatō no — wo suru, to get ready by doing this and that, for the new year's holidays.

手芸 n. The punishment of heaven: — wo yaguraru koto wo murau, cannot escape the punishment of heaven.

手芸 n. Changes: shiki no — , change of season.

手芸人 n. Scales for weighing, a balance; — ni kake te mekata wo hakaru, to place in the scales and weigh.

手芸妻士門 n. The pole used for carrying burdens across the shoulder.

手芸 n. Retention of urine.

手芸郎 n. The general name for the 33 Buddhist divinities who dwell in heaven.

手芸 n. Anything pawned at a pawnbroker's shop, a — suru, to pawn; — wo ukeru, to redeem anything pawned; — ni ireru, to pawn.

手芸 n. Helping one's self to food at the table, waiting upon one's self; — wo suru.

手芸 n. adv. Doing anything with the hands without ceasing or resting.

手藝手許Near, at hand, convenient, within reach: ima — ni kane wo nai, I have no money by me just now; — ni aru mono wo totte nageru, threw anything he could lay his hands on.

手藝 adv. Entanglement, perplexity; difficulty, trouble.

手藝人 n. Tossing or moving the hands about, as one in great pain.

手芸 n. The Mikado's wine-glass: — wo tamawaru.

手芸人手紙 n. An extraordinary sign in the heavens: — ga arawareru, a sign appeared in the heavens.

手衆手衆 n. Natural, inborn.

手衆手衆 n. The name of an oval brass coin, 100 cash.

手衆 n. The flower of a species of Erigeron.

手衆手衆 n. Heavenly Father.

手衆手衆 n. Natural, inborn, innate.
TEMPU 天賦 (ten yori sazukaru) Conferred by heaven, innate, inherent: — no keni, inherent rights.

Syn. kotō.

TEMPUKU 天権祭祀 (kutugaesan) — suru, to subvert, overturn, upset: seifu wo — suru.

TEMPURA 天ぷ拉 天獄篇 n. Anything fried in oil; fish-cutlets, fritters.

TEMUKAI 天没向手向 n. Opposition, resistance: oya ni — wo suru, to raise one’s hand against a parent.

TEMUKAI-AU 天没向手面 t.v. To violently resist, or 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; — karu ochiru, to fall from heaven; — wo ogamun, to worship heaven.

Syn. sona.

TEN 禳 n. The ancient Chinese seal-character: — gaku, the heading of an inscription in the seal-character.

TEN 店 (mise) n. A shop, office: hon —, principal office; shi —, branch —.

TEN 点 n. A dot, point: — wo uesu, to make a dot; — wo orosu, to mark the spot where the moxa is to be applied.

TEN 簽 n. A marten, sable: — no kirea, the skin of a marten.

†TEN A future particle: kiten, will come; okurare tamitaen ya, will you accompany me?

TENABE テナベ n. A pot with a handle: — wo sageru, to cook one’s own food (used in contempt)

TENAE テナエ n. A withered arm, crippled in the arm.

TENAGA テナガ n. A long-armed person; a waiter, — at the table (oba).

TENAGAUMO テナガウモ n. The long-legged spider.

TENAGAI テナガイ n. An island supposed to be inhabited by long-armed people.

TENAGARU テナガル猿猿 n. A long-armed ape.

TENAMI テナミ 手練 n. Hand or skill in doing, dexterity: — no hodo wo miyō, let us see your skill.

Syn. shuren.

TENARI テナラ手習 n. Learning to write, penmanship: — wo suru, to practice penmanship, to learn to write.

TENARASHI-shi テナラ手仕手 t.v. To break in, to accustom to one’s own use, to train: tak: wo —, to break in a falcon; uma wo —, to break a horse.

Syn. natasukeru.

TENARE-shi テナレ手騒 i.v. To be accustomed to the use of anything, to be in the habit of using, used to: watashii no tenaretara kiri, a fan I am in the habit of using.

†TENASHI テナシ Without sleeves.

TENCHA テンチャ 麦茶 n. Making an infusion of powdered tea: — no kawai, a tea-party.

TENCHI テンチ 天地 (ame tsuchi) n. Heaven and earth: — ochigai, as different as heaven and earth.

Syn. Tenchō.

TENCHŌ テンチョ 天朝 n. The court of the Mikado; the government.

TENCHÔ テンチョウ 天頂 (teppen) n. The zenith.

TENCHÔ テンチョウ 天聴 (tenki no kiki) n. The hearing of the Mikado: — ni tassuru.

TENCHÔ テンチョウ 天诛 n. The punishment of heaven: — wo konuru.

TENDAI 啓天台 n. The name of a sect of Buddhists.

TENDI テンディ 自初 adv. From the first, from the beginning; that alone; to speak of nothing else.

TENDEN テンデン adv. (coll.) Each one, every one, all: tende ni, id.

Syn. ono-ono, mei-mei, men-men.

TENDEN テンデン adv. (com. coll.) Each one, i.e. ono-ono.

TENDÔ テンド 天道 n. The heavenly temple, paradise, heaven (a Budd. word): — ni umaruru, to enter paradise.

Syn. gokeiraku, jōdo.

TENDÔ テンド道 願願 (kutsugearer taoru) Turning up side down, to be overthrown, capsized: kii ga — suru, to be surprised and bewildered.

TENDOKU テンドク 祷演 The manner in which the Buddhist priests recite the sacred books, reading a little here and there, and skipping over many leaves: — suru, to recite the sacred books in the above manner.

†TENGA 天下 i.q. denka.

TENGA テンガ 天河 (ama no gawa) n. The Milky Way.

TENGAI テンガイ 天涯 n. The horizon, the utmost verge of the heavens.

TENGAI テンガイ 天崖 n. A canopy or dome of wood or gold under which idols are seated, also a canopy carried over the coffin at funerals.

TENGOAN テンガアン 天園 n. The face of the Mikado: — ga uruwashii, Emperor is pleased.

TENGOAN-kyō テンガアン京天苑鏡 n. A mirror which magnifies one’s face.

TENGEN テンゲン 諱言 (hirugeeru kotoba) n. An altered word, a word formed from another by a change of some of its letters.

TENGO テンゴ 諱語 (yoko-namari) n. A corrupt word, i.e. a word altered from its original form of writing or pronunciation.

TENGO テンゴ n. (coll.) Playing with anything in the hands, motions or gestures made with the hands: — suru, to lay hold of, to handle.

TENGO テンゴ 天狗 n. An imaginary being supposed to inhabit mountains and unframed 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 ito, to boast, vaunt one's self.

TENSHO テンショ 興具帖 n. A kind of fine thin paper.

TENGUN テンギュン 天軍 n. Imperial army; the hosts of Heaven.

TENSHA テンシャ n. A species of sea-weed, Gelidium corneum, used in making tokoroten and kanten.

TENSYO テンツオ 視業 (shōbai-gae) — su-ru, to change one's business or employment.

TEN-TEN 天意 n. The will of heaven.

TEN-WO-HA テンヲハ n. The particles used by the Japanese to show the relations of words to each other; the rules of grammar; koro bun wa — ga totonowau, this composition does not accord with the rules of grammar.

TENJI テンジ 興信 (naiashi no sute) n. The Mikado's concubines.

TENJI-nu or -ZURU テンジル様 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 things; kari wo —, to change from anger to merriment; ki wo —, to refresh the spirits; ma (a) no on tenjite n (へ) to naru, the sound of nu is changed into n. Syn. kāru.

TENJI-ZURU テンジル様点 t.v. To make a light: hi wo —, to light a lamp.

TENJUKU テンジュク 天竺 n. India: — momen, T-clothes.

TENJUKU-BOTAN テンジュクボタボン n. The Dahlia.

TENJIN テンジン 天神 n. Gods that dwell in the heavens.

TENJO テンジョ 天序 (ten no teuide) The order ordained by Heaven.

TENJO, or TEN-NYO テンジョ天女 n. Same as tennin.

TENJO テンジョ天井 n. The ceiling of a room; (coll.) upper side, top side, sky: wakaranu koto no —, the most obscure of all things.

TENJO テンジョ 天上 (ten no u) n. Heaven: — su-ru, to ascend to heaven, to mount up into the air; — ni umareru, to go to heaven.

TENJO-BITO テンジョビトト殿上人 n. The persons belonging to the Mikado's court, the kuge.

TENJO テンジョ 天縁 (ten no sazuke) n. Given or conferred by Heaven.

TENJO テンジョ 天縁 (naga inochi) n. A long life granted by heaven.

TENJO テンジョ 興住 Removal: — su-ru, to change one's abode.

TENKAI テンカイ 福別 (go hatto) n. A law, statute.

TENKAI テンカイ 天罪 (ten no shimeshi) n. A revelation from heaven.

Syn. mokusshii.

TENKAI-BYO テンカイビョ天別病 n. The disease inflicted by heaven, viz., the leprosy.

Syn. raidō, katta.

TENKEN テンケン 天弁 n. A natural strong-hold or fastness.

TENKEN テンケン 黒黒 — suru, to examine, search into.

TENKI テンキ 天気 n. Fine weather, the weather: — ga yoi, the weather is pleasant; — ga warui, the weather is unpleasant; — ni natta, it has become pleasant weather; kyō wa — da, it is fine weather to day.

Syn. hiyori.

TENKI テンキ 天災 n. (med.) The catamnia, measues: — itaru, to arrive at puberty, — of a female.

TENKI テンキ 天気 — wo ugaau, to make a complimentary visit to the Emperor.

TENKIN テンキン 興筋 n. Cramp, in the extremities.

TENKO テンコ 天鼓 n. (lit. Heaven's drum) Thunder.

TENKO テンコ 立故 (mukashi no kata) n. Ancient custom, or rule.

TENKÖ テンコウ 天冠 n. Light of the heavens, light; (coll.) an inferior kind of sugar.

TENKO テンコウ 天功 n. The operations of nature, as displayed in vegetable and animal life.

TENKÖ テンコウ 天工 n. The works of nature.

TENKOHU テンコウ 天骨 n. Natural intelligence, or cleverness; dexterity: — mo nai koto, an absurd, stupid thing.

TENKOKU テンコク 天國 n. The kingdom of heaven (chr.).

TENKOKU テンコク 篤刻 — suru, to engrave letters on a seal.

TENKOMONI テンコモに n. Hoaping or piling up, — as rice in a bowl: meshi wo — ni moru.

TENKÔ テンクロ 天空 n. The crown of a helmet.

TENKWA テンクワ 髪髪 n. A corruption or change in the spelling or pronunciation of a word.

TENKWA テンクワ 番書 n. The dots and strokes of a Chinese character.

TENKYO テンキョ頭狂 n. Insanity: — in, an insane asylum.

TENKYO テンキョ 天弓 n. Rainbow.

Syn. ni-ni.

TENKYO テンキョ 番席 n. The Emperor's equerry, a groom; the title of a high officer in a Daimyo's household.

TENKYO テンキョ 天泣 n. (lit. Heaven's weeping) A rain falling from a clear sky.

TENNANSHO テンナンショ 天南星 n. The Arisama tryphillum, droagon-root, or Indian turnip.
Tenen 天然 n. Natural, produced or affected by nature, of itself, spontaneous: — ni dekira.
Syn. shizen.
Tenen 天年 n. The natural term of life as fixed by heaven: — wo omaru.
Tennen bon 天津王子天然論 n. Spontaneous development theory.
Tenin 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.
Tenin 天人 轉任 n. Rotation in office, change of office or service: — suru.
Syn. yakugas.
Tenno 天王 n. The Emperor.
Tenobi 天手延 Procrastination, delay, putting off the doing of anything: dandan — ni nuru.
Tenogi 天日 iq. tenugui.
Tenon 天恩 n. Blessings, benefactions, or favor conferred by heaven, or by the Emperor.
Tenouchi 天曲手中 n. Alms (to beggars): — wo kou, to ask alms; — muyo, no alms given here.
Tenran 天眼 (Tenshi no mirukoto) The sight of the Mikado: — ni sonaeru, to show to the Mikado.
Tenrankai 天眼観察会 n. An exhibition or collection of rare things for show.
Tenri 天利 頗利 n. Interest of money paid in advance: — wo toru.
Tenrikou 天理 閭殺 — suru, to kill, massacre.
Tenryu 天理天領 n. Territory belonging to the Shogun.
Tensai 天才 n. Natural ability, or talent.
Tensai 天災 n. A calamity caused by the great powers of nature, as by an earthquake, tempest, or inundation.
Tensaku 天授 (soeru kezuru) — suru, to correct by adding to or erasing, to revise: bunsho wo —.
Syn. karitsu, naoshi.
Tensai 天聖 n. Natural disposition, or temperament: — ni, naturally, constitutionally.
Syn. umaretsuki.
Tensai 天聖 (umaretsuki) Natural, inborn, innate.
Tensai 天成 (shizen) Done by Heaven, providential.
Tenskei 天授典籍 (homotsu) n. Books.
Tenshi 天使 n. The son of heaven, viz. the Mikado, or the Emperor of Japan, "descended in an unbroken line from the gods," and after death supposed to become a kami.
Tenshi 天使 漕伝 n. (med.) The metastasis of disease; removal, change of place.
Tenshin 天心 n. Food taken between regular meals, a lunch, luncheon.
Tenshitoku 天時失 n. Natural disposition or temper.
Tensho 天書 簿書 n. That form of Chinese writing called "seal character."
Tensho 天書 読書 (soe-buni) n. A letter of introduction.
Syn. menshi.
Tenshu 天時天象 n. The signs of the heavens; meteorological phenomena.
Tenshikōdaijin 天使極大介天授（amaterasu-ōmi-ji）n. (lit. Heaven illuminating great sovereign deity) The Sun Goddess, the deity which was born when Izanagi washed his left eye after he escaped from yomu, and the progenitress of the present Imperial Dynasty.
Tenshoku 天時職 (yaku-gae) n. Change of office.
Tenshu 天時天全 n. A tower of several stories within the walls of a castle.
Tenshuku 天時恪宿 (yado wo kaeru) — suru, to change one's lodgings, or boarding house.
Tenshukiyō 天時教主 n. The religion of the Lord of Heaven, Roman Catholic religion.
Tensui-ger 天水界 n. A rain-tub.
Tentaku 天端 轉宅 Removal, change of residence: — suru, to change a residence, move to another house.
Syn. etsuru, hikkusu.
Tentei 天帝 n. Heavenly ruler, God: — ware ni meijite nanji no inochi wo uwaishimuru.
Syn. shōtai.
Tenteki 天帝 点滴 n. The rain-drops from the eaves of the house.
Syn. shittadai.
Tento 天端縄 n. (i.q. hana) A present made to a wrestler, or any play-actor, in appreciation of his acting.
Tentō 天端 一道 n. (coll.) The ruling power of nature, the Deity, heaven, the sun—worshipped as a deity: — wo oozeraru mono, one who has no fear of Heaven; Tentō-sama, Heaven; — hito wo koronazo (prov.).
Tentō 天端 滴壩 (hikkura-kaeru) — suru, to turn upside down.
Tentō 天端 噴頭 (unazuku) — suru, to nod the head.
Tentō 天端 噴壩 (akari wo tsukeru) — suru, to light a lamp, etc.
Tentōshō 天端 嘎子 職 n. A shop in the open air: — akura wo suru, to sell goods spread out on a mat on the ground.
Tentouki 天端 嘉得寺 n. A mattress made of thick paper stuffed with straw: — buton.
Tentomushi 天童 星 n. A kind of beetle, Lady-bird.
Tentori 天童 紺袴 n. Taking or receiving a prize or reward: — bun, a composition for which one has received a prize.
Tentoki 天童 鼠付 n. Having the
marks at the side of a Chinese character to show in what order they are to be read: — no hon.

Tenoguki テヌギ 手挟 n. A handkerchief, a towel, napkin.

Ten starter テンケ 手挟 n. An unintentional omission, or failure to do something which should have been done.

Syn. ochido, ayamari.

Ten-CN テンウン 天運 n. Fate, destiny determined by Heaven.

Tenkurui-ki-ku-shi テンヌルイ手競 adj. Slow, dull, inactive in doing; easy or gentle.

Tenya テンヤ (coll.) n. A shop where boiled fish and vegetables are sold.

Tenryaku テンラク 轉役 (yakugae) — suru, to be changed from one official position to another. Syn. ten'in.

† Tenyaku アンヤ 番論 (kagi no to tsuka) n. Keeper of the keys in the Emperor's palace.

Tenyakurari テンヤクル 鈴頭 The superintendent of the Tenyakuryu.

Tenyaku-byo テンラクブル 典禮頭 n. The officers who anciently had charge of the health, medicines, treatment of disease, and physicians of the Emperor.

Tenyawanda テンヤウンダ adv. In a disorderly manner, tumultuously.

Tenyu テンユ 諠詫 (moneri hetsuru) Flat-ter: — suru, to flatter, to wheedle, fawn.

Tenzan テンザン 献語 n. Algebra.

† Tenzen テンツン 宣諭 (kushiwade no tenka) n. The chief butcher, or superintendent of the Emperor's table.

Tenzaku テンザク 特薩 See tenji.

Tebson テボン 手愛 n. A mark, or anything used to aid one to remember; dexterity, skill: — ni kaite oku, to write down in order to remember: — wa nai.

Techi テチ 手落 n. An unintentional omission, or error.

Teandon テドariant n. Dancing or moving the hands and arms to music in the manner of dancers.

Teoi テオ伊 手絞 n. A wound: — ni naru, to be wounded; — ni suru, to wound.

Teoi テオ伊 手絞 n. A kind of mitten covering the arm and back of the hand, same as tekkō.

Teoki テオキ 手絞 n. The care bestowed on anything, the manner of putting away for keeping: katana no — ga urari kara subitu, because the sword was badly put away it has rusted.

Teokke テオクェ 手絞 n. Late in doing, delaying, procrastinating: ryōji ga — ni natte mo noraru, the treatment was commenced too late and (the disease) could not be cured.

Teomoi-ki-ku-shi テオモイ手競 adj. Difficult to do, serious, severe; important, comparatively dear in price: teomoi ryōji, important treatment; teomoi koto, an important matter.

Teono テノ手絞 n. Adz.

Syn. chōna.
 TERI-RU テリ 照 i.v. To shine, give light: hi ga —, the sun shines; tsuki no teru yo, a moonless night.
 Syn. HIKARU.
 TERI-WARE,-RU テリハセル 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-NO EU テリテリノウズ 捨情焼 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-TERI-NOEU テリテリノエ i.v. To shine upon: hi ga atama kara teri-tsukete atsu, the sun shining straight down upon me I am very hot.
 TEISAGURI テサグリ手按 n. Groping with the hands, feeling for or after anything,—as in the dark.
 TEISAKI テサキ手洗 n. (coll.) The end of the fingers; a secret policeman, a spy, an underling or agent.
 Syn. OKAPPIKI.
 TEISAKU 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.
 TESEI テセイ 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. TENARE.
 TEISHAKU テシヤク手醸 (coll.) Pouring wine into a cup for one's self, helping one's self to wine: — de nonu.
 TESHIGANA テシガナ Same as TESHIKA.
 TESHIGA テシガ A particle suffixed to the stem of verbs signifying,—to be desirable of; oh that; would that, as: mi-Teshika, I desire of seeing, or oh that I might see; kiki-Teshika, I desire to hear, or oh that I might hear.
 TESHIMA-ISHI テシマイシ手塚石 n. A kind of soft stone used in building.
 TESHIO, or TESHIO-ZARA テシオザラ 手壷血 n. A small plate.
 TESHTA テスタ手土 n. Those under authority, subjects, retainers.
 TESHOKU テソク手器 n. A hand lamp.
 TESO テソ手掲 n. (coll.) The lines on the palm of the hand examined in palmistry: — wo miru, to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.
 TESOMI テソミ手相見 n. (coll.) Palmistry, or one who tells fortunes by the lines on the hand.
 TESSEI テセイ 鉄石 n. Iron and stone, adamant: — skin, firm, immovable, or unyielding heart.
 TESSEN テッセン鉄鍬 n. A fan, the frame of which is made of iron.
 TESSEN テッセン銅鍬 n. A small iron coin, 90 of which made one tempo = bita.
 TESSHA テッシャ鉄砲 n. Iron filings.
 TESSHI-SURO テッシュス露 (tori) To penetrate, pierce through, to affect deeply: kimo ni —, to pierce through the liver,—to feel deeply.
 TESSHO テッシュ鉄器 n. The fluid made of iron and gall-nuts, used by women for blacking the teeth.
 Syn. OHAGURO, KANE.
 TESSU テスス手数 Same as TESKU.
 TESUKI テスキ手透 n. Intervals of leisure from work: — ni hon wo yoru, to study in the intervals of work.
 Syn. HIMA.
 TESURI テスリ手招 n. A rail extending from post to post, or over balusters for the hand to rest on.
 Syn. BANKAN.
 TETCHO テッチョ 鉄杖 (tetsu no haranawa). Bowels of iron, i.e. firm of purpose, determined, resolute.
 TETE, or TETEYA テテ 父 (chichi) n. Father.
 TETEGO テテゴ n. Father.
 TETE-NASHI GO テテナシゴ無父兒 n. A child without a father, a bastard.
 TETERA テテラ n. A shirt without sleeves worn next the skin; a waist-cloth.
 TETORI テトリ n. Expert, or dexterous,—as a wrestler; adroit or quick of invention.
 TETSU テス絹 (wadachi) n. The track or rut made by the wheel of a wagon, example: — wo furu, 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 テス鉄 n. Iron.
 Syn. KUDOGANE.
 TETSUCHEN テツベン 鉄根 n. An iron cane.
 TETSUCHIN テツチン 鉄根 n. An iron pot used for boiling water.
 TETSU-CHINKI テツチンキ 祢物鍬 (tetsu no hirunakura) Tincture of iron.
 TETSUDAI テツダイ手袋 n. A helper, assistant at any work; assistance.
 TETSUDAI-AG テツダイ手袋偶 t.v. To lend a hand, help, or assist in doing; shigoto wo —, to help another at work; kono tsukue wo ageru wo tetudatte kudasare, please help me to lift this desk.
 SYN. TASCHEERU.
 TETSUGAKU テツガク 哲学 n. Philosophy: — sha, philosopher.
 TETSUGO テツゴ手都合 n. Convenience: — ga warui kara nobashinau, as it is inconvenient I will postpone it; — ga ti, it is convenient.
 TETSUDIDE テツデ手次 n. While your hand is in, or while engaged in doing, as: sentakus no in, ni kore wo arare, when you wash the clothes wash this too; kyo wa — ga nai kara matsu arashinai, as I am not engaged in doing so to-day I will wash it at another time.
 TETSU-NO KIT テツノキ テツノ色 n. Iron color.
 TETSUJIN テツジン 倭人 (mono-shiri) n. A wise man, philosopher.
 TETSUKAI テツカ伊手付 n. An iron cane.
 TETSUKU テツク手付 n. Money paid in
advance to confirm a bargain, earnest money: — wo utu, to pay earnest money, to make a deposit; — kin, bargain money.

SyD. TEKIN.

TETSU-MEMPI テツメープリ 鎖面皮 n. A brazen face, impudence: — no hito, an impudent fellow.

SyD. ATSUKAWAZURA.

TETSUYA テツヤ 板夜 n. Passing the night without going to bed: — wo shite hon wo youmu, to spend the whole night in reading.

SyD. YODOSHI, TSUYA.

TETSUZUKI テツズキ 手縫 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.

SyD. TEZURO, TSUTE.

TETSUZUKI テツズキ 徹底 adv. Until the end or last, always; with a negative verb, — never.

TETSU テツツ免許 (hoshiminsha) Free, unrestricted by rules or ceremony: — hissei — wo jikibumen, very free in penmanship, i.e. not confined to any rule; — fuki no okunai, free and independent conduct.

TETSU テツツ箋刀 n. An iron sword.

TETSU-TETSUJI テツツジテツツジ鉄頭徴尾 adv. From beginning to end, from first to last: — ayamari nomi.

TETSUTSU テツツツ鉄槌 n. A large iron hammer, sledge-hammer.

TECHI テツチ手術 n. Killing with one's own hand, not commanding another to do it: — ni suru.

TETWAKE テツワキ手持分 n. Division of labor, hands or company in doing anything; division of a body of troops: — wo shite saganu, to separate and make search.

SyD. TEKUBARI.

TETWARUSU テツワルス n. Miscellaneous.

TETWASHI-ROU テツワハシ手渡 t.v. To hand over, to pass over to another.

TETWAZA テツワザ手案 n. Work, anything done by the hands, manual labor.

TETYARI テツヤリ手帳 n. A short spear, a javelin.

TETYOKI テツヨキ手錠 n. A hand axe, hatchet.


TETYAKU テツヤク手錠工 n. Any small or ingenious work made by one's self, or at home: — wo suru.

TETYAKU テツヤク手錠 n. The feel of anything: — ga arai, it feels rough.

SyD. TEKARAI.

TETZU テツツ手錠 n. One's company, or division of troops.

TETZU テツツ手錠 Narrow, close, confined: — na basho.

TETOBOI テツボイ手縫 n. Full complement or number of hands: — de shigoto ga hayai, when there is a full number of hands work is done rapidly.


SyD. SASHITTSUKE.

TEZUKAI テツクヘ手縫 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.

TEZUKAMI テツクヘ手縫 n. Seizing hold of, taking with the hand or in the fingers: meshi wo — ni shite kiu, to eat with the fingers.

TEZUKARA テツクラ手自 adv. With one's own hands, by one's self: — koshiraeta, made myself.

TEZUKURI テツクリ手作 n. Made by one's self, home-made, hand-made; also something made by one's self and paid as tax (obs.).

TEZUMA テツマ手不 n. Sleight of hand tricks, jugglery: — tsukai, a juggler: — shi, id.

SyD. TEZUMI, SHINNADAMA.

TEZUMARI-HI テツマル i.v. To be cornered, to be in a strait, or in a position of difficulty.

TEZUME テツメ手詰 n. Final, conclusive, decisive: — no saisoku, the last demand for payment; — no dampan, a final conference.

TEZUMONI テツモノ手量 n. Measuring with the hands or fingers: — wo suru, to measure with the hand.

TEZURU テツル手箋 n. A go-between, any means by which one many obtain his object: — wo motomeru.

TEZUSAMI テツサミ n. Doing anything to relieve tedium, a pastime, diversion: — ni e wo kiku, to draw pictures as a pastime.

TEZUTSU テツツ n. A pistol.

TEZUTSU テツツ adv. Awkwardly or badly done.


To TTO n. suru, to vomit.

SyD. HARE.

To TTO n. A door: — wo akenu, open a door; — wo tateru, or — wo shimeru, to shut a door.

To TTO n. A whetstone.

To TTO n. Party, company: waga to ni arazu, does not belong to my company.

To TTO conj. And, that; from; if, when, with; used to mark a quotation or to indicate something said or thought: — tame to tauchii, heaven and earth; — sumi ni fude to kami to wo mottekoi, bring the ink, pencil and paper; — 11 taim ni mishimasita, he said there was no more; — na wa Ginku to tii, his name is called Ginku; — mayou na wa wo Tami to waketa, they called the girl's name O Tami; — mokuzii wo kani to suru, he made a wooden image his god; — tatakawan yoi wo suru, to make preparation for war; — kore wo nari to in mono, what do you call this thing? — hito ga kuru to Nigerii, when, or as soon as anybody comes it runs away; — to wo akenu to kaze ga kaiuru, if you open the door the wind will enter; — kore de yoi to omou, that will do I think; — hito wo sumi ya neko to wa chigau, a man is different from a dog or cat; — wo kiku n, when he heard it.
TODOMARI, -ru トド马来 付 i.v. To stop, to cease from motion, to remain.
Syn. TOMARU.

TODOME トドメ付 付. Stop, pause, suspension, rest: そ wo sauru, to give the coup de grace.
TODOME, -ru トドメ付 付. To stop, to arrest motion, to detain, stay, check, prevent; to leave, let remain, to keep in mind, to recognize, know: そ wo todome hana wo miru, to stop the horse and look at the flower.
Syn. TOMERU.

TODOMEKI, -ku トドメ付 付. To stop, to arrest, to remain.
TODOMERARE, -ru トドメ防除 (pass. of TODOMERU) To be stopped, or arrested.
TODO-NOTSUMARI トドノツマリ n. The end, ultimate point, highest degree.

TODORI, 頭取 n. A head man, foreman, chief, a commandant, president.
TODOROKASHI, -ru トドロカス (caust. of TODOROKU) To cause to resound or reverberate: そ wo へけ, to cause one’s name to be heard.
TODOROKI, -ku トドロキ付 i.v. To sound with a rolling, rumbling noise, like thunder, or a wagon going over stones: kaminari ga — the thunder rolls; kuruma ga — the wagon rumbles; mune ga — to tremble.
TODOROMEKI, -ku トドロメ付 i.v. To make a rumbling noise.

TODOSHIKI, -ku 角除け付 adv. Rumbling. — noise.
TODOKI, -ku 角除け付 adj. Far, distant, alienated.

TOKO TO トホ付 adv. The sound of horses’ feet walking.

TOKU とく 豆腐 n. A kind of food made of beans, bean curd.

TOKU とく 岐阜 (higashi kaze) n. An east wind. Syn. KOCHI.

TOFUKU とふく 悪霧 (hara wo kiru) i.v., to commit suicide by karakiri.

TOGA とが付 or 脇 n. A crime, offense, fault, transgression: そ wo okasu, to commit a crime; そ wo otou, to convict of crime; そ wo, without crime, innocent.

TOSU とす Name of a tree, the Abies tsuga.

TOKAI とかい n. Food given to a falcon as a reward.

TOKAI とかい n. Same as masugata.

TOOAKURE, -ru とおかくれ i.v. Concealed or hid in the distance.

TOOAGA とおがマ付 外向付 n. The gate and enclosures of a house.

TOOAGA とおがマ付 n. Censure, reproof, blame, reprehension: そ wo wakaru, to be censured.

TOOAGA, -ru とおがマ付 i.v. To find fault with, to censure, to reprove, to blame, reprehend, rebuke, to scold; to irritate, as a sore: そ wo aiyumachi wo へけ, to censure a person for a fault; kizu wo togameru, the sore is irritated.

SYN. SHIKARU.

TÔGÀN とがん 小春 n. Same as tōya.

TOGANIN とがん人付 n. A criminal, offender.

SYN. TSUMIDITO, ZAININ.
TOGAKASHI-SU トガラカス 吹き t.v. To make into a sharp point, to point, sharpen, pucker to a point: ki wo kezutte — , to cut a stick to a point; kuchi wo — , to pucker the mouth; koe wo togarakashite shikaru, to scold with a sharp voice.

TOGARASHI トガラシ 細切 n. Cayenne or red pepper, chilies (capsicum annum).

TOGARI, -RU トガリ 尖 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-goe, a sharp or angry voice.

TOGATA トガタ 料 n. The space between the outer and inner gates of a castle, i.q. masugata.

TOGE トゲ 割 n. A thorn, splinter: yubi ni — ga tatsu, to run a splinter into the finger.

TOGATA-NU トガタ ヌ n. A high mountain pass; a climax, acme, summit, height; crisis: naka ni — ni tiatta, the fever has reached its height; — wo kou, to pass the summit or acme.

TOGE, -RU トゲ ル 割 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; fushin wo — , to complete a building; negai wo togeze ni shinda, died without realising his wish; yakusoku wo — , to fulfill a promise; na wo — , to achieve a name.

SYN. NARI, 願ず SURE, 希望.

TOGE, -RU トゲ ル (pot. of togu) To be rubbed smooth, polished by friction, to be whetted, honed, sharpened.

SYN. SURE, MISAKERU.

TOKO トコ 通告 音信 n. Plain, honest, direct, or frank words, plain language.

TOKU トク 通言 n. Common terms, language commonly used, the usual complimentary language on meeting another.

TOKU-UWO トクウヲ n. A kind of small river fish having thorny fins.

Toki トキ 侍 n. An attendant, companion; a nurse to a sick person, especially at night; watching by the corse of a friend: — wo suru; hanashi — , a person called to entertain the sick by his conversation.

SYN. KAIHÔ, MÔRI.

Toki トキ 詐議 — suru, to discuss.

Toki-OU トキ オウ drift 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 togeba yoku togeru, if you rub it on a whetstone it will become sharp.

SYN. MIKURU.

TOGIKAWA トギカワ 哲磨 n. A razor-strop.

TOGIKAWA トギカワ 子健 n. The reigning monarch, i.q. kinjô.

TOGI-MOSHII、-SU トギモシ、 ソ drift t.v. To take out by rubbing, as a flaw or nick.

TOGIHARE トギハレ 特記 i.v. To cease for a while, to stop at intervals, to be interrupted: yuki ga futte orai ga — , the passing to and fro is interrupted by the snow.

SYN. TODAI.

TOGISHI, or TOGIWA トギシ 剃師 n. A person whose business it is to shave swords.

TOGIYAMA トギヤマ n. A sharpener of cutting instruments, knife-grinder.

ToÔ トガウ 鷹合 — suru, to say things pleasing to another, to flatten: kimi no kokoro ni — suru.

ToÔ トガウ 上座 n. The wealthy men, or influential men of a district.

TOGO トゴ トガウ 胡座 n. The Castor bean.

SYN. HIMASHI.

TOGO トゴ トガウ 宮宮 n. The dwelling place of the prince royal, or heir apparent to the throne of the Mikado; the heir apparent.

TOGUCHI トゴチ 戸口 n. A door, entrance.

TOGUKE トグケ 野 n. A chicken coop, or roost.

SYN. TOYA.

TOGUMURA トゴムラ 戸馬 n. A small wheel on which doors or sashes are rolled, a caster.

TOGOWA トゴワ 鍾 n. A kind of grubbing hoe.

TOGWÁ トグワ 間 n. A Chinese picture.

TOGWA トグワ 冬瓜 n. The "winter-melon," a pumpkin.

TOGYO トギャ 鳳取 (nasanuru) — suru, to rule, govern.


TOHITOGYO トヒトギャ 鳳御 — suru, to go, or visit, — spoken only of the Emperor.

SYN. ONARE, SHUTSUYO

TOGÔKI トゴキ トギャキョウ キョウ京錦 n. A kind of brocade.

TOGUNA トギナ 縦牛場 n. A slaughter-house.

TOHÔ トウ 逃遰 (nigate sakaru) — suru, to flee from, to escape.

TOHÔ トウ 檸皮 n. Lemon peel — yû, oil of lemon.

TOHÔ トウ 徒費 (muda ni tanifu) — suru, to spend uselessly, to waste, squander.

TOHÔ トゥ 車都 (miyako inaka) n. City and country.

TOHO トホ 徒歩 (kachi aruki) — suru, to go on foot, to walk.

TOHO トゥ 途方 n. (michi no ko) Way, direction: tohô wo ushinu, to lose one's presence of mind; — ni kurera, to be in doubt or perplexity what to do; to be in a quandary or dilemma; to be at a stand, bewildered, puzzled; tohô wo mai, exorbitant, outrageous, exceeding reason or decency, extravagant; as, — koto in — ; yatsu da.

TOHÔ トウウ 上方 (kono kata) This side, this place, this region, this person; = I, we.

SYN. KOCHINA.
TOH 666 TOJ

TOHYA 倭屋 (pron. tonya) n. A wholesale commercial house, or wholesale merchant; commission merchant.

TOJABA 倭八 倭屋 n. The place in a post-station (shiku) where coolies and packhorses are furnished to nobles and government officers.

TOJI 仏子 n. On the way, whilst, when: tashoku no —, on the way home from his office.

Syn. GAKE, MICHI.

TOJI, or TOJIME 仏子 n. The mistress of a house, a young woman: hahaha —, mother.

TOJI 仏子 n. A brewer of sake.

TOJII 仏子冬 n. The winter solstice.

TOJI 仏子 湧治 n. Treatment of disease by bathing in the hot-springs: — ni yuku, to visit the hot springs for medical treatment.

Syn. ONSEN.

TOJI 仏子 寅時 adv. Now, at present, for the present, time, at that time, in those days.

Syn. TUBEN, SONG TOJI.

TOJI-ru or -ZURU 仏子校 n. To throw, cast, toss; to send (as a letter): yoshi wo —, to cast a stone.


TOJIRI 仏子 里 n. The grove in which a door slides.

Syn. SHIREI.

TOJIKOMI, -ru 仏子 帰 n. To shut in, lock in: hito wo —, to lock a person in.

TOJIKOMI, -ru 仏子 境 n. To sew in, or amongst the leaves of a book, bind up with: enu wo hon ni —, to bind a map or picture in a book.

TOJIKOMORI, -ru 仏子規模 n. To shut or lock one's self in: tojikomotte hon wo yuru, to lock one's self in and read a book.

TOJIKURI, -ru 仏子宅 n. To sew together, to patch, to mend.

TOJIMARI 仏子面 n. Closing, fastening, or locking a door: — ni shite neru, to lock the door and go to bed.

TOJIME, -ru 仏子年 n. To conclude, to end, terminate.

Syn. SUMU, OVARU.

TOJIME 仏子 n. The binding or knot that fastens the thread with which a book is bound, the fastening of a door, the conclusion: uta no —, the conclusion of a poem; — no koto, the last office or service to man, viz. a funeral.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TOK</strong></th>
<th><strong>667</strong></th>
<th><strong>TOJ</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokama トカマ n.</td>
<td>A sharp sickle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkan トクカン 等閑 (muzari) Remiss, negligient, careless, regardless.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkaiasu トウカラス n.</td>
<td>The magpie, i.q. kawasagi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkashii トウカス i.v.</td>
<td>To dissolve, to melt, to untie, unravel; kusuri wo misu ni —, to dissolve medicine in water; kōri wo —, to melt ice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkata トウカタ 株 n.</td>
<td>The capital of a pillar or column.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei トクケイ 徒刑 n.</td>
<td>Imprisonment with hard labor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei トクケイ 時辰表 n.</td>
<td>A watch, clock; tumoto-dokei, a watch; hashira —, a clock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokketsu トクケツ 場面 adv.</td>
<td>To be dissolved, melted, united, unraveled, loosened, cleared off, explained, ended; vō kōri kane noda ga —, the wax, ice, or metal is melted; obi ga —, the belt is loose; utaqaigai —, the doubt is dispelled; kōkomi ga —, the siege is ended; wānari wa yoku tokkeru, lead is easily melted; kore wo tokereru, can you untie this?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei トクケイ 関係 n.</td>
<td>Reconciliation or mutual understanding; — ni suru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei-Ashi トクケイ 始末 n.</td>
<td>The present incumbent of a Bud. temple.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkai トクケイ 剶鬼 n.</td>
<td>Cock-fighting; — wo suru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokei-Chi トケイ志 n.</td>
<td>A watch, clock; tumoto-dokei, a watch; hashira —, a clock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei-Chi トケイ志 確定 n.</td>
<td>Statistics; — gaku, science of; — ka, a statistician; — hyō, statistical table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkai-kai トクケイ 剽犯 n.</td>
<td>The Passion flower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkai-kai トクケイ 剽犯 n.</td>
<td>A statistician, a surveyor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkai-kai トクケイ 剽犯 n.</td>
<td>A watch or clock-maker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei-shi トケイ志 計時師 n.</td>
<td>A physician, a surgeon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei-shi トケイ志 時計師 n.</td>
<td>A watch or clock-maker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei トケイ 剽犯 n.</td>
<td>The same as hototogisu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei トケイ 剽犯 n.</td>
<td>A watch or clock-maker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei トケイ 剽犯 n.</td>
<td>A fireman, a fireman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkei トケイ 剽犯 n.</td>
<td>A foreign dog, large dog.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkai トクセイ 倒懸 (sakasama ni kakaru) n.</td>
<td>Hung with the head downwards; — wa toku ga gotsuki, like losing one who is hanging with his head downwards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokkai トクセイ 倒懸 n.</td>
<td>Vomiting or spitting of blood, Hemoptysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Toki トキ時 n. | Hour, time, season; any period of time; the times; a favorable time or opportunity; occasion; the time when; destiny; van doki, what o'clock; — wa garun, the times are bad; — waruru ru dō de, unfortunately happens to be out; — ga sugita, the time is past; — gaataru, the time is come; — ga utaru, 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 saiwa, a timely good fortune; — wo
utosu, to pass the time; — wo nishinai, to
lose the favorable time or opportunity; — 
wo eru, or uru, to get a favorable time;
— wo hazzus, to miss the opportunity; — 
wo matsu, to wait for a favorable time; — wo
shinkuru, to grow (as a cock); mimi goto wo — 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 kane, a bell on which the hours are
struck; go sen taberu toki, when eating dinner;
kodomo no uameta toki, when the child was
born; — to naku, always.

Syn. setsu, koro, jiban, ijesetsu.
Toki トキ 寄 n. Dinner, — used only for food of
Bud. priests: — wo suonara; — ni tuku.
Toki-ru トキ解 t.v. To melt, dissolve; to
unite, unbind, loosen, disentangle, to unravel,
rip open; to explain; undo; to take away,
dispers, disparate: kane kori rō nado
wo —, to melt metal, ice or wax; sati wo
mizu ni —, to dissolve sugar in water; ikari
wo —, to dispel anger; kakomi wo —, to
raise a siege; obi wo —, to loosen the belt;
muwabime wo —, to unite a knot; kimono
wo —, to rip up a garment; wake wo —,
to explain, or give the reason; kami wo —,
to unite the hair; sururarai no buki wo tuku,
to disarm the soldiery.

Syn. hodore.
Toki トキ 鰻波 n. A war shout: — wo tuku,
ru, to shout; — wo do to ageru; — wo avaseru,
to answer a shout.
Toki トキ 妒忌 (netami) n. Jealousy, envy.
Toki トキ 投寄 — suru, to contribute or
write an article for a newspaper: genkō wo — suru.
Tó-ki トキ 賞費 (ne ga agaru) — suru, to
rise in price.
Toki トキ 登記 (shinsuru) — suru, to register,
to enter in a ledger.
Toki タキ 陶器 n. Porcelain, or earthen-
ware: — seizo.
Toki タキ 留跡 n. The name of an odor-
iferous plant, Ligusticum.
Toki トキ 投機 n. Speculation: — sho, a
speculating merchant; — gyo, speculating
business.
Toki-amasu, -su トキアマス 賢明 t.v. To
explain, to solve, expound, to make clear or
intelligible, to unfold or illustrate: kow wo —,
to explain a book.
Toki トキ快 頭部 n. An officer who hears
and settles cases before going to court.
Toki タキ賢 唐案 n. Sorghum, saccha-
ratum, sugar-cane.
Toki-doki トキドキ 時時 adv. Sometimes,
now and then, occasionally, often.
Syn. ori-ori, toki-yori, ori-fusshi.
Toki-fuse, -ru トキフル 振付 t.v. To con-
vince, to force one to yield assent to truth.

Toki-mori トキモリ 時時 n. One who strikes
the hours on a bell.
Toki トキ 頭中 n. A kind of cap worn by
a yamabuki.
Toki-naranu トキナラヌ 不時 adj. Out of
season: — mono wo kī na, don’t eat anything
that is out of season.
Toki トキ 季 adv. Used in introducing
another subject; or in interrupting a conver-
sation to speak of something which suddenly
comes to mind;— by the way, now.
Toki-no-ke トキノ僧時氣 n. The noxious
influences or diseases peculiar to the season.
Toki-no-kizami トキノキザミ 土圭 n. A
sundi-al.
Toki-no-kor トキノコ留 n. A loud shout, as
that raised by an army on making an onset:
— wo agenu, to shout; — wo avaseru, to reply
by a shout.
Toki-no-ma トキノ待 adv. For an instant, or
little while.
Toki-su, -su トキスメス t.v. To per-
suade, cor.
Toki-su, -ryoku トキスキル 時津風 n. A
wind that blows at certain seasons or times of
the day, land and sea breeze.
Toki-tsu, -ku トキッ t.v. To be in a state of
tremor, or trepidation, excited, agitated.
Tokiwa トキワ 常磐 (contracted from toko,
unchangeable, and iwa, stone) Always the
same, unchanging: — no matsu; evergreen
pine; — ni kikawa ni; eternally.
Tokiwa トキガ常葉木 n. An evergreen
tree.
Toki-ken トキケン 色彩 n. Exclusive right
or privilege, prerogative.
Toki-ko トキコ 異錚 n. A kind of brass mace
held by Buddhist priests in praying.
Toki-kō トキ川 徳 鋭行 (yoki-oksai) n. Virtu-
ous conduct: — ga aru; — no kunn.
Tokiā トキカtextbox 時時 (kakubetsu na kikime)
Special adaptation, specific: — yaku, a
specific.
Toki トキ adv. (i.q. toki) Early, fast: — ni,
long ago; — kara, long time since.
Toki-kuni, -mu トキ国 坂絵 (comp. of tori,
and kuni, coll.) To seize and embrace, as
wrestlers.
Toki トキ (coll.) Same as tokuri.
TOKU-TO トックリ adv. (coll.) Attentively, carefully, well: — miru, to look at closely; — kangaeru, to consider well.

Syn. Toku-to.

TOKkawA トクワ 德化 — suru, to improve through good government.

TokerYO トクキョ 特許 n. Privilege, special right.

Toko, or TokerA ワ ノバ氏 n. A barber shop.

Toko トコ 咲 n. A bed, bedstead, a hot-bed: — wo noberu, to make a bed; — wo shiku, to make a bed; — kawa, the bed of a river.

Toko トコ 広 n. The lower piece of wood or bottom of a plough; a heavy wooden ram used for driving plows, or stones.

Toko トコ 常 Perpetual, always, unchanging, — used only in compound words: toko-mezurashii, always new or fresh.

Toko トコ 投 売 n. A kind of game which consists in throwing a ball into a cup.

Syn. Tōki.

Tōkō トウカ 與価 (contracted from tokaku) This or that: — masu ni oyobazu, no use in saying anything more.

Tōkō トウカ上皇 n. Native princes.

Tōkō トウカ上功 n. Earthwork, extensive works in digging, tunneling, etc.

Tōkō トウカ徒行 (kachii aruki) — suru, to go on foot, to walk.

Tōkō トウカ 稜登 (nobori kudari) Ascending and descending.

Tōkō トウカ 猶稿 n. An article contributed to a newspaper: — suru, to write an article; — sha, a contributor.

Syn. Tōshō.

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.

Toko-bu トコブ 言 t.v. To imprecate, or invoke evil upon, curse.

Syn. Kōro, shirō suru.

Toko bushi トコブシ n. A species of shellfish.

Toko-furi, -bu トコフル 床離 i.v. For a long time sleeping or living together: tokofutaru sōfu.

Toko-gamachi トコガマチ 床宿 n. A bedstead.

Toko-oku トコフ t.v. To curse, i.q. noron.

Toko-mezurashii トコメズラシ adj. Always delightful.

Toko-mise n. A barber shop, small shop.

Toko トコ 本桝 n. Ipecacuanha: — sharibetsu, syrup of Ipecac.

Toko トコ会堂 adv. At present, now.

Syn. Ima, mokon, mokka.

Toko トコ 刀痕 (katana kisu) n. A sword-cut.

Toko n. トコメ adj. — ni, smooth and slippery, perennially: — ni sugawaru kawa, the perpetually flowing river.

Toko-natsu トコナツ 雲寒 n. The Pink.

Syn. Sekichiku, Nadeshiko.

Toko-no-ma トコノマ 枕間 n. Above or that part of a room which is raised a few inches above the floor.

Toko-orno 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; sumai —, the place where one lives; — no hito, a resident of the place; kometo mita — no mono to chigai, different from the thing I saw before; inu — tagawazu, just as was said; waga shiru — ni arazu, it is something which I don't know; ikō to emou — ye kita, he came just as I was thinking I would go; yomi oeta — ni, when I had finished reading; ochiru — datta, I was just about to fall; toko ga, used in replying to an argument=allowing what you say, but yet, nevertheless.

Syn. sho, basho, tochi, toki.

Toko-nobo トコノボ 處存 n. The name of a bulbous root, Dioscorea unguiculosa.


Toko-dokoro トコドコロ 處所 Various places, here and there.

Syn. Shōshō, Achi-kochi.

Toko-gar トコガル 處替 n. A change of place, removal from one place to another: — wo suru.

Toko-gaki トコガキ 處書 n. The written directions of a place, as the name of the place, street, etc., the address, a directory.

Toko-gara トコガラ 處所 The kind, character or manners of a place: — ga warui, a bad place.

Toko-nokkoku トコノク ク国 The written directions of a place, as the name of the place, street, etc., the address, a directory.

Toko-ten トコテン 床太 n. A kind of jelly made of seaweed.

Toko-shi トコシ 常 Always, perpetual, eternal, everlasting: — no haru, perpetual spring; — ni, perpetually.

Toko-shirii ni トコシライ adv. i.q. tokoshihine-ni.

Toko-shine na トコシライヘナ 長 adv. Always, constantly, perpetually, eternally: — yake-yamaezu, will never cease to burn; — kakunogoto, always so.

Syn. Itsunadeshi, Magaku, Tsune ni.

Toko-shiruma トコシラマ n. The bed-bug, Acanthia leucaria.

Toko-towa ni トコトワニ 長久 (itsuno kawa-razu) adv. Perpetually, continually, eternally.

Toko-tsu-chi トコシュ チ床土 n. The subsoil, substratum of earth beneath the soil that is worked.

Toko-yōri トコヨリ 長間 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 常夜 n. Eternity; haves: —
no kuni, eternal world; also a foreign or un-
known country; — tachi, immortals,—used in
addressing others; — no yama, the elysian
mountain, i.q. Hórai-san; — mushi, a large
green caterpillar.
Tokyo トウキョウ 常夜 n. The whole night: —
no naga-nuki-dori, the bird that cries all
night,—the cock.
Tokuozume トクオツメ n. A bed-sore: — ga oki-
reba shinu.
Tokuozure トクオツレ 病済 n. A bed-sore.
Toku トク adv. Early, soon. See toi.
Tokyo トウキョウ 徳 n. Virtue, moral excellence,
good, influence, power: — wa tsunui, to per-
form meritorious acts; — no aru hito, a person
whose presence commands respect; baka ni mo
ittoku, even a fool has one virtue.
Syn. kudoku, kó.
Tokyo トウキョウ 徳 n. Profit, gain, pecuniary advan-
tage, success: — ga nui, no profit; son no —
no nai, neither loss nor gain; son wo shite —
no tori (prov.).
Syn. möke, eki.
Tokyo トウキョウ 特 (koto) Special: — on, special
grace or favor.
Tokyo トウキョウ 特 (koto) adv. Fur. See toi.
Tokubetsu トクべす 特別 (kakubetsu) — na, special,
particularly.
Tokubeki トクべき 眼鏡 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.
Tokudô トクド 得道 Obtaining salvation, or
passage into paradise (Bud.): — suru, to obtain
salvation.
Tokudô トクド 得道 (michi wo eru) Finding the
truth (as Shak'a did); entering a monastery or
the priesthood: — suru, to enter a
monastery.
Syn. shukke suru.
Tokui トクイ 徳義 n. Morality, virtue.
Tokuyósei トキューセイ 徳義業生 n. Bachelor
of arts.
Tokugyó トクギョ 椅牛 n. A calf.
Syn. ko-een.
Tokuhitsu トクヒツ 禄筆 (chibufude) n. A
spoiled and useless pen.
Tokui トクイ 徳義 anything which one is well ac-
quainted with or takes delight in; adept in,
at home in: tokui na koi, pleased counten-
ance; no hito wa wakakushi no — de gowari-
nasu, he is a customer of mine; — na koto,
a thing which one delights in or is at home in.
Syn. ete.
Tokujitsu トクジツ 餞毅 Sincere, honest,
upright: — na hito.
Syn. shōjiki.
Tokukén トクケン 特權 n. Privilege,
prerogative.
Tokummi トクミ 特命 — zenken kōshi, em-
bassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.
Tokumi トクミ 特命 n. Anonymous.
Tokuri トクリ 徳利 n. A bottle, phial, jug,
decanter.
Syn. hix.
Tokuyoshi トクユヨシ 特優等 (hiki-watashi) n.
An auditing the accounts of a retiring gover-
nor of a province.
Tokusa トクサ 本賊 n. Equestius, or ascs
rushing.
Tokusei トクセイ 徳政 n. Kind, beneficent
government.
Tokusei トクセイ 特税 n. (coll.) Profit on
the sale of goods; gojū ryō no — ni når, to
have a profit of fifty ryō.
Syn. tokubun.
Tokusen トクセン 特選 (koto ni eramu) Special choice or selection,—of the Emperor:
Tenshi no — ni makushira.
Tokusha トクウシャ 特赦 — suru, to pardon, to
remit punishment.
Tokusshu トクシュ 特旨 (kakubetsu no mune) Special regard.
Tokushin トクシン 特恩 (utsuki kokorozashi) n.
Kind-hearted, benevolence, liberality, gener-
osity: — no hito ga kanu wo megumi.
Tokushin トクシン 徳心 n. Assent, ap-
proval, consent: — suru, to agree, concede,
or yield; — zoku, connivance, collusion.
Syn. shōchi, shōnaku, nattoku.
Tokushitsu トクシツ 特失 n. Profit and loss
advantage or disadvantage.
Syn. son-eki.
Tokusho トクショ 稽書 (hon wo yomu) — suru,
to read books: — jin.
Tokushoku トクソク 得色 (shitari gao) n.
A pleased countenance, as of one who has got
a victory.
Tokusho トクショ 稽書 i.q. toku-shitu.
Tokushoku トクソク 経商 (hatora) — suru, to
drive, press; to dun, importune, or urge,—as
payment of a debt.
Tokutaku トクタク 徳澤 (megumi) n. Grace,
benefactions.
Tokutatsu トクタツ 特達 (sugureru) — suru,
to be superior to others, prééminence.
Tokuten トクテン 特典 (kotonaru megumi) n.
Special grace, mercy or clemency.
Toku トク adv. Attentively, carefully,
minutely; well: — miru, to look closely at.
Syn. yoku, komara ni, tokukuri to.
Toku toku トクトク 互換 adv. Quickly.
Syn. hataku.
Tokuyeshi-sha トクユエシ 什役者 n. Over-
seer, taskmaster.
Tokuyó トクウヨ 徳用 Good, serviceable,
useful, profitable, advantageous, economical:
ishi no te wa — da, a stone house is most
serviceable.
Syn. rikata.
Tokuyóiséi トクウセイ 特有性 n. Peculiar
or specific properties (of matter).
TOK 671

TOKIWA トキワ 都会 n. A city.

TOKIBUNE トキブネ 驛舟 n. A ship, sailling at anchor.

TOMAI トマ伊 n. A stop, cessation, stoppage, a stopping place: koi-ban no — wa doko da, where will you stop to night? — ga nau, no sight.

TOMAI-KOMI トマイコミ 太枝 n. A bird on the roost.

TOMAI-KE トマイケ 木枝 n. — ni yuku, to go any place with the intention of stopping a night or two.

TOMAI-GO トマイゴ 止本 n. The pole on which fowls roost, a perch.

TOMAI-SU トマイス 紙富 t.v. To enrich, to make wealthy: kuni wo — , to enrich a nation.

TOMAI-TSU トマイツ 紙土 n. (the same as to) A measure of grain.

TOMATSUBO トマチボ 漆桶 (kenu) — suru, to erase, blot out; hitofude ni — suru, to draw the wax over and erase.

TOMAWASHI ツマハシ 遠回 Indirectly, in a round-about way.

TOMAYA トマイヤ 偶屋 n. A small hut thatched with tama.

TOMI トミ 鳥 n. (same as tobi) A fish hawk: kiri-tombi, a pick-pocket.

TOMI-GAGGA トミガガ 蛇 ava n. A kind of overcoat with a long cape, a cloak.

TOMO トモ 龍蛇 n. A dragon fly.

TOMODAMA トモダマ 眼石 n. Cat's eye (stone).

TOMOGOKURI トモゴク裏 n. A summersault: — wa uchi.

TOMOKU トモク 散歩 (atsuka sunao) Simple, plain, homest.

TOMBYO トミヒョ 類病 n. A sudden attack of sickness.

TOM-, -BU トム ブ留 t.v. To stop, to cease, to put an end to any motion, arrest, hinder, to hold, to check, to keep, to detain, to harbor, to lodge (as a guest): uma wo — , to hold a horse; kuruma wo — , to stop a wheel or wagon; itami wo — , to stop the pain; chi wo — , to stop the flow of blood; uke-wo — , to stop a report; me wo tomeru, to look fixedly at; tsunibito wo — , to harbor a criminal; kyaku wo — , to lodge a guest.

TOMI-GE トミゲ 造言 n. An old lady, a matron; (met.) an old fox.

TOK, -BU トク ブ留 t.v. Far-sighted; looking at from a distance: see no osoroshi.

TOMU トム 末剪 n. A region of country in which hunting is prohibited except to the lord of the soil; a game-preserve.

TOMENARI トマエナリ 残点 n. A pin: — de tsukeru, to pin.


TOMEDO トメド 止所 n. A stop, end, cessation, a stopping place: — ga nau, endless.

TOMIRI トミリ 突 n. A wind-mill for cleaning grain.

TOMI-ROBBI トミロッビ (from tokō, a cont. of tokaku, and robbi to see) Looking about here and there: — shite suumaru, looking here and there and hesitating to go forward.

TOMI-TO トミト 遠見 n. The appearance of anything seen from afar, a scout, a lookout: — no heit; — no dama.

TOMI TAI トミタイ 偕 n. A wind-mill for cleaning grain.

TOMI-KOMI トミコミ 偕 ava n. (from tokō, a cont. of tokaku, and robbi to see) Looking about here and there: — shite suumaru, looking here and there and hesitating to go forward.

TOMI-TO トミト 遠見 n. The appearance of anything seen from afar, a scout, a lookout: — no heit; — no dama.

TOMI-SU トミス 紙富 t.v. To enrich, to make wealthy: kuni wo — , to enrich a nation.

TOMI トミ 鳥 n. (same as tobi) A fish hawk: kiri-tombi, a pick-pocket.

TOMITSUBO トミチボ 漆桶 (kenu) — suru, to erase, blot out; hitofude ni — suru, to draw the wax over and erase.

TOMAWASHI ツマハシ 遠回 Indirectly, in a round-about way.

TOMAYA トマイヤ 偶屋 n. A small hut thatched with tama.

TOMI トミ 鳥 n. (same as tobi) A fish hawk: kiri-tombi, a pick-pocket.

TOMI-GAGGA トミガガ 蛇 ava n. A kind of overcoat with a long cape, a cloak.

TOMO トモ 龍蛇 n. A dragon fly.

TOMODAMA トモダマ 眼石 n. Cat's eye (stone).

TOMOGOKURI トモゴク裏 n. A summersault: — wa uchi.

TOMOKU トモク 散歩 (atsuka sunao) Simple, plain, homest.
Tomo トモ筋 n. The stern of a boat, or ship.
Tomo トモ 従者 n. An attendant, servant:
— wo suru, to go along with; — wo tureru, to take an attendant; o — wo hitashimashō, I will go with you.
Syn. jūsha, tomori.
Tomo トモ盾 n. A leather shield worn around the wrist by archers.
Tomo トモ列 n. A train, such as formerly accompanied high officials on a journey; — wo kiri, to cross the road in front of a train.
Syn. gyōretsu.
Tomo ト (a conjunctive particle, comp. of to and no) Though, even if, whether, even: suru tomo shinai tomo kokoro makase, do it or not just as you please; yuku tomo yoi, if there are none, very well; wa tomo nai, nothing at all, no change or effect at all; ita wa tomo shiren, don't know when.
Tomo トモウ土土 (tsuchi no sambutsu) n. Productions of the earth, fruits of the earth, herbs, vegetables.
Tomo- ا (ref. of to-nia- or to-ma- are, the imper. of ni) Let it be so; however it is, so be it; granted, conceded: hito ni aishiku omowaruru wa tomo-are, if people think evil of you, so be it; sore wa tomo-are, let that be as it is.
Tomobashira トモバシラ n. The mizen-mast.
Tomborito トモビト従人 n. Attendants, followers, servants.
Syn. jūsha.
Tomodachi トモダチ 朋友 n. A friend, companion.
Syn. nōtu, hōrai.
Tomodomo ni トモドモノ 共共 adv. Together, altogether, in company.
Tomogakari トモガカリ n. A friend, companion.
Tomokamo トモガメ n. A species of wild-duck.
Tomogara トモガラ 従 A collective noun designating the whole class of persons to which it is joined; a plural word: yakunin no tomogara, officials, or the official class; kodomo onago no —, children and women.
Syn. yakara, taotii.
To-モティトモジ n. The character for ten:
ashi wo — ni furu, to walk irregularly like a drunken man.
Tomo-kakumo トモカクモ adv. (comp. of tokaku, and no) In what manner soever, however; however it may be, in one way or another, in some way, at all events: — nanji yaki-ni hakaran beshi, manage the matter in whatever way you may think best.
Tomo-kōmo トモカモノ Same as tomokakumo.
Tomomawari トモマハリ供進 n. The attendants or servants around a person of rank; pages.
Tomonai, -au トモノナフ 休 i.v. and t.v. To accompany, to go along with, to attend, to lead, conduct, take along with: hito wo tomonau.
Syn. tsukeru.
Tomo ni トモノ 共 adv. Together, in company with, along with; both: watakushi to — Tōkyō
ye yuku, to go with me to Tōkyō; hikkyō yoshir ashī tomo ni mizukara maneku mono nari, after all, both good or bad look men get for themselves; ne shitā —, both high and low.
Syn. issou ni.
†Tomo-no-o トモノヲ n. The chief of a band of soldiers.
Tomore, -ru トモレ灯 i.v. To burn so as to give light. See toborei.
Tomobokushita ダトモボシタら 焼 n. Maize, or Indian corn.
Tomosaki-giri トモサキギリ n. Crossing the line of a procession.
Tomoshibi, -riu トモシビ灯 t.v. To light, —spoken only of a light, lamp, or candle (see tobochiri):
akari wo —, to strike a light; andon wo —, to light a lamp; tomoshibi-abura, lamp-oil.
Tomoshiri トモシリ燈火 n. A light.
Tomoshiri, -ki, -ku トモシリ 灯し See tobochiri.
Tomoshito-natsu トモシトノナツ n. A pine torch.
Syn. taisetsu.
Tomoshita トモシタ灯搭 i.q. moroshitara.
†Tomoshitsumu トモシツム灯搭 n. A wife seldom met, a beloved wife.
Tomosiba トモシバ 灯座 (—yayo no sureba) Apt, liable; frequently.
†Tomoya トモヤ n. An arrow used in hunting.
Tomoye トモエ 巴 A figure like this is so called: mitsudomoye is like .
Tomozono トモゾノヘ n. A retinue, company of followers.
Tomozuna トモツナ線 n. A rope or hawser from the stern of a ship.
Tomu トム止 (contracted form of tomura) To stop, cease, end.
Tomune トムネ The breast, bosom: — wo takun, to be startled by surprise or alarm.
Tomurai, -au トムライ時或用 (the same as tobourai) To lament for, to condole; to visit.
Tomurai トムライ送葬 n. A funeral.
Syn. sōrei, soshibi, okuri.
Tomurai-gassen トムライギャセン 冤命戦 n. A battle fought to revenge the death of a friend or ally: tomurai-ikusa, id.
Tomuramakiku トムラマク signalling n. To coil up, as a snare: hebi ga — (i.e. toguro).
Tomeshi トメシ n. A moth.
Tomeshiro トメシロ ロ償 n. A mat made of ratan.
Syn. akari.
Ton トン (Eng.) n. A ton: iton, one ton; ni ton, two tons.
Tonase, -ru トナヘル時 t.v. To say, to recite, to call or name: nambutsu wo —, to recite prayers; na wa Sadajirō to —, called his name Sadajiro.
Syn. shōshiru.
Tonakai トナカイ 駄馬 n. A Reindeer, Cervus tarandus.
†Tonami トナミ n. A net for catching birds; the current or tide of a narrow strait.
Tonan トナザン 増難 n. Calamity or loss from robbers: — ni au,
トナレル 脱 adv. Neighboring, adjoining: —ie, a neighboring house.

トナリ- ユ トナール 脱 i.v. To adjourn, to be continuous to, to lie or be next to: ikken aite tonaru, the next house but one; sono ie wa koko no ie ni —, his house is next to the corner house.

トナリ 脱 Neighboring, adjoining; a neighbor: —ie; —no hito; —no kuni.

トナヌス 南瓜 n. A squash, or pumpkin, Cucurbita pepo. Syn. kurochka.

トンチ トンチ领悟 脫 Quick perception, cleverness, acumen: —yoi hito.

トンチキ トンチキ n. (coll.) A stupid fellow, a dunce, fool, ass. Syn. tomoda.

トンド 飛 (pret. of tobi) Has flown (this word is much used as a superlative): extraordinary: —koto ga dekita, or —me ni atta, have met with a shocking affair; —u wo ni naru.

トンドメナール-キ トンデメナール-キ adj. Extraordinary, singular, strange, prodigious: —koto wa osashira.

トネキ トネキ会人 n. The night-guard or attendant of the Tenshu.

トネキホ n. Name of a tree, Red ash.

トネキホ- RU トンクル adv. (coll.) To be sharpened, quick to be angry.

トネ トネ 頼た ゆ (hayas nomi-komi) — suru, to understand quickly.

トニトニ トニトニ i.q. toku: ni.

トニキナユ トニキナユ adv. (comp. of tokaku, and ni) In any manner sooner, in any way whatever, at any rate.

トニン トニン 審人 n. The principal person, or chief party; the person most interested in any business; the said person, the person in question: —ga fushichii da, the chief will not consent.

Syn. honnin.

トニン トニンの核 仁 n. A peach kernel.

トニャク トニャク 食着 — suru, to be solicitous about, to be careful for, take an interest in, to be concerned or troubled about, to mind, to heed: —suru, indifferent, unconcerned; —yoi ni — suru, to be concerned or troubled about the affairs of the world; nama-yoi ni — suru na, don't mind a drunken man; son-ni koto ni wa — shimasen, I will not mind such business; —n, —, heedless.

Syn. kama, anjire.

トニジ トニジ 通達 (uige-kijū) n. Excuse made to escape a dilemma, a subsitige, evasion: —wo mōkuru.

トニジ トニジ 南見 (bata no ku) My pig of a son.—speaking humbly of one's child.

トニキ トニキ 領達 な onna, a woman who does absurd and stupid things from flurry or agitation.

トネル トネル (Eng.) n. Tunnel.

トニ トニ 講 (niwakani) adv. Suddenly, hastily, quickly.
wine: 

wine: yado wo —, to take lodgings at an inn; suumō wo —, to take the dimensions; hyōshi wo —, to beat time; sumō wo —, to wrestle; itōma wo —, to take leave; toshi wo —, to get old; sita 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 hikari 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 tarasu, worthless, or of no account; tori mo naosetsu, without alteration, without change, nothing more or less than; kado wo —, to round off the angles; hiku wo —, to get the worst of it, to feel humbled; kōji wo —, to be put to shame; kachi wo —, to win, get the victory; kigen wo —, to please, humor; seifū wo —, to administer the government.

Tori-arezu トリアベース 不取扱 adv. Immediately, forthwith, at once without waiting to take or do anything; in haste.

Syn. sugoito, tachi machi, jiri ni.

Tori-age, -ru トリアゲー, -ル トリアゲー 取扱 t.v. To take up, take and lift, take away, receive and hand up, to collect, to confiscate, etc.: nengu wo —, to collect taxes (as an inferior officer); samurai no ryōtō wo —, to take away the swords from a samurai.

Tori-age-baba トリアガイババ 無上 n. A midwife; sambo.

Tori-ai トリアイ 取扱 n. Strife, quarrel, contention.

Tori-ai,-au トリアイ, -オウ トリアイ 取扱 i.v. Prepared, having at hand.

des of Tori-ai,-au トリアイ, -オウ トリアイ 取扱 t.v. To take hold of each other; to mind, concern one’s self about, or take notice of, to answer for: te wo toriattare aruku, to walk holding each other’s hand; namagoyi ni toriau na, don’t meddle with a drunken man.

Syn. kamau, tonjaku.

Tori-ami トリアミ 鳥網 n. A net for catching birds.


Syn. torihakakai, toriisabaki.

Tori-atsumai,-au トリアツマイ, -オウ トリアツマイ 取扱 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; atsuku —, to treat handsomely; katasu wo —, to handle a sword.

Syn. atsukai, motenaku.

Tori-atsumai-kin トリアツマイン トリアツマイン 取扱人 n. A director, manager, negotiator, controller, agent.

Syn. torihakakai, toriisabaki.

Tori-atsumi,-ru トリアツマイメル 取扱集 i.v. To assemble, collect together, gather.

Tori-awase トリアウェース 集合 n. A cock fight: - wa suru, to fight cocks.

Syn. tōrei.

Tori-awase,-ru トリアウェース 取扱 t.v. To take and put many things together, to mix together, to combine, blend.
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 反倦 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 tenkeru, to assess a tax. 

Syn. tokubun, nengu, toribun.

Torikabuto トリカブト 鳥兜 n. A kind of cap worn by dancers.

Torikage トリカゲ 反倦 n. Exchange of one thing for another: — ko, exchange, barter.

Torikage-RU トリカゲル 反倦 t.v. To exchange one thing for another, to change, to barter, to give and take, to reciprocate: sumi wo fude to, —, exchange ink for a pen.

Torikai-RU トリカリール 反倦 t.v. Taking back, retaking, recapitulate, reclamation: — ga tsuka-haru, cannot be reclaimed.

Torikai-SU トリカリール 反倦 t.v. To take back, retake, recapitulate, to reclaim: yatta mono wo —, to take back something given to another. 

Syn. tori-modoshi.

Torikago トリカゴ 鳥講 n. A bird cage.

Torikai トリカイ 反倦 n. Starboard the helm: — wo suru, to starboard the helm.

Torikai-RU トリカリール 反倦 t.v. To commence to do, to begin: shiyoto ni, to commence work. 

Syn. hajimeku.

Torikatazuke-RU トリカタツケル 反倦 t.v. To put to one side, to put away.

Torikawashi トリカワシ 反倦 n. Exchange, giving and receiving reciprocally: yakujo no —, ga sonda, the treaty has been exchanged.

Torikawashi-SU トリカワシル 反倦 t.v. To exchange reciprocally, as a treaty or agreement: kikinuke wo, —, to exchange writings.

Torikeshi-SU トリクシー t.v. To annul, countermand, abrogate.

Toriki トリキ 反倦 n. Propagating trees by layers, or by binding together two branches of different trees partially cut.

Torikobo-RU トリキコブル t.v. To tell, say, inform.

Torikomi-RU トリキコムル t.v. To be settled, decided: tori-kimi naki, undecided, unstable, irresolute.

Torikomi-RU トリキコムル t.v. To decide, settle, fix, determine, ratify.

Toriki-RU トリキル t.v. Taking all, taking and not giving back again: — ni suru.

Toriki-RU トリキル t.v. To take all: hana wo torikita, 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 拘 ni, to take prisoner. 

Syn. toraware.

Torikome-RU トリコメル 反倦 t.v. To surround, encompass, enclose; to confine, as a prisoner; to shut up.

Torikomi-SU トリコミル 反倦 t.v. To take up and put in, to take into; (i.v.) to be busy, occupied or pressed with business; to embroil.

Torikoboshi-SU トリコボシル 反倦 t.v. To kill another by one's spirit taking possession of him.

Torikoushi-SU トリクウシル 反倦 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-gurô, anxiety or trouble about the future.

Toriku トリク 鳥舞 (mina-goroshi ni suru) — suru, to slaughter, massacre.


Toriki-shi-MU トリキチムル t.v. To seize and embrace, as wrestlers; to exchange promises.

Toriki-kuzushi-SU トリキクツシル 反倦 t.v. To dismantle, to take apart, take down.

Toriki-magashi-SU トリキマガシル 反倦 t.v. To cover up or mix up so as to obscure.

Toriki-magashi-RU トリキマガシリール t.v. To be distracted, perplexed, or occupied with much business: yoji ni, —.

Toriki-makanai-SU トリキマカナイ 反倦 t.v. To manage.

Toriki-maki-SU トリキマキル 反倦 t.v. To surround, encompass, environ.

Toriki-mawashi トリキマワシル 反倦 n. A person's movements, the moving of anything: — ga warui, to be awkward, clumsy; tsukue ga o悟 kutte — ni komaru, the table is so heavy it is hard to move about.

Torime トリメ 鳥喙 n. Night blindness: — no hito.

Toriki-mawashi-SU トリキマワシル 反倦 t.v. To derange, confuse, disorder, jumble together, embarrass.

Torimochi トリモチ 反倦 n. Recommendation, advocacy, getting for another: — wo suru.

Torimochi トリモチ 鳥講 n. Bird-line.

Torimochi-tsu トリモチツル 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 yome wo, —, to recommend a wife to another; torimatte hōki wo saseru, to recommend and get a place for another as a servant.

Syn. sewa suru.

Torimodoshi-SU トリモドシル 反倦 t.v. To take back, retake, reclaim, recapture.

Torimodo-NAOBAZU トリモドバズル 不取返 adv. Nothing more nor less than, just the same as, tantamount to, or only another name for: gojikwanme shakkin ga dekita wa — gojikwanme wo inbinō nari.

Torimusuri-SU トリムスプル 反倦 t.v. To unite or join together: korei wo, —, to unite in marriage; jōyaku wo, —, to make an agreement.
ni —, to catch hold of a rope; kitesune ga hito ni —, the fox bewitcher; toritsukareru, to be bewitched.

Tori-tsukurai,-au トリツクロ 鳥飼い 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 Toriwakete トリウケ 取分 adv. Particularly, especially, above all.

Syn. betsuban, kotosara ni, koto ni, wakete.

Toriwake,-ru トリウケ 取分 t.v. To distribute, divide.

Toriya トリヤ 鳥屋 n. A shop where fowls or birds are sold, bird-fancier.

Tori-ya トリヤ 鳥屋 n. Give and take, receiving and sending: tegami no —, receiving and sending letters, correspondence.

Tori-ya,-ra, -ru トリヤ 取分 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-ya-se,-nu トリヤセル 取分 t.v. To bring, fetch, import, draw, to get, receive, take, procure: Nippon karu cha wo —, to import tea from Japan.

Tono トノ 届 (noberu) — suru, to utter, say, declare.

Tōno トノ 直 (muda-boneori) n. Useless labor.

Tōno トノ 直 (michi ni ataru) n. Filling an important office in the government: no hito.

Tōno トノ 直 (michi) n. A grog-shop, dram-shop.

Syn. sakaya.

Tōsō トウソウ 燈籠 n. A lantern or stationary lamp: — gusa, the Winter-cherry.

Tōno トノ 直 (michi ni ataru) n. A mantsi: ga ono wo motte ryūsha ni mukau gotoshi (prov.).

Syn. kamakiri.

Toribi トリビ n. A slow fire.

Torō, xi-sui トリウス adj. (coll.) Dull, sluggish, slow of motion, stupid: hi ga toroi, the fire is dull.

Syn. noroi.

Toroke,-ru トリマル i.v. To dissolve, to melt, to soften, liquify; to be debased; to be fascinated.

Syn. tokoru.

Toroku トロク 登録 — suru, to register.

Torō トロ adv. — to, dozing; — to suru uchi ni, while dozing.

Torō トロ n. A kind of gruel made of yamaimo: — meshi, id.

Tororobōi トリルビ n. Same as torobi.

Toroko-toro トリトリ adv. (coll.) In a slight or short manner, slow: — neru, to doze, to have short naps.

Tōryū トウリュ 逗留 (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? wagaku — shi-ta, have sojourned a long time.

Tōsa トサ n. The distance.

Tōsai トサイ 誕生 n. A child born in the present year.

Tosaka トサカ 鶏飼 n. A cock’s comb or crest.

Tōsai トサ 作用 n. Spring labor on the farm.

Tō-sama-kō-sama トウサマカウサマ adv. This manner or that manner, perplexed, doubtful or uncertain state of mind; in a quandary.

Tosan トサン 之落 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. samuetsu, miyage.

Tōsan トサ 之落 n. Bankruptcy, insolvency: — ni oyobu, to become insolvent.

Tōsamotatsu トサモタツ 銅製 n. A wine-cup.

Tōsamotatsu トサモタツ 焼き n. An oil cup, a lamp.

Tōsanō トサンノ 之落 n. The general name for the eight eastern interior provinces, viz. Omi, Mino, Hida, Shinano, Kōtsuke, Shimiotsuke, Mutu, Dewa.

Tosatsu トサツ 長役 (hori korosu) — suru, to slaughter, kill.

Tosetsu トセツ 年 (same as toshi) A year.

Tosetsu トセツ 紹介 (yo watari) n. A living, business, occupation, employment.

Syn. kagyo, shōbai, sugiwai.

Tosetsu トセツ 紹介 n. The present age, the present time: — fu, present customs, fashionable.

Tosetsu トセツ 落前 (erami ni ataru) — suru, to be elected.

Tosetsu トセツ 落前 (kamu aragi) n. Death of the Mikado.

Tosetsu トセツ 落前 (watashiobike) n. A ferry-boat, a packet-ship: tosemba, a jetty.

Tosetsu トセツ 落前 (sen ni ataru) n. A match for a thousand: ichi nin — no mono, one who is a match for a thousand; ikki to, one.

Tosetsu トセツ 拔戦 (tataka) — suru, to war, fight.

Tosetsu トセツ 拔戦 (takau) — suru, to stop.

To-sen-kaku-SEN トセンカク sens (comp. of tokaku, and sen, the fut. 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 トセツ 監督 (mashiki) n. Stealing, theft, robbery.

Tosetsu トセツ 監督 n. A small knife.

Tosetsu トセツ 監督 (imadoki) adv. Now, at the present time, nowadays.

Syn. konosetsu.

Tosha ト沙 n. A butcher.

Tosha トサ 肌着 (haki kudashi: med.) n. Vomiting and purging: — butsu, the matter vomited and purged from the body.

Tosha トサ 増光 (kope shiinu) n. Death from cold, frozen to death.
Tōshi トシ 年 n. Year.
Tōshi 誕生通 n. Yearly, for a person.
Tōshi 年儀 n. Every year.
Tōshi-ko 年寄 n. An old man; elders, an elder of a street or village, who ranks next below a nanashi: — no hiya naka (prop.).
Tōshō n. 拓於 致奉 n. A contribution to a newspaper, communication: — ka, a contributor.
Tōshū n. (min.) Red ochre.
Tōrei トーレイ 徒手 (mute) Empty-handed, having nothing in the hand.
Tōrei ターレイ 齃主 n. The present master of the house.
Tōshiki トッシキ 投宿 (yado wo toru) — suru, to sojourn, to stop or put up at an inn.
Tōshiki 誅刺 (toshin) — na, not worth taking account of: — no hito, an ordinary person.
Tōhō トーソウ 走走 (nige hurushiru) — suru, to flee or run away, to escape.
Tōshu トッシュ 福福 (shimoyake) n. Chiblain.
Tōhō トーソウ 放牧 (tatakai) — suru, to fight.
Tōhō トーソウ 放牧 n. Small-poix.
Tōhō トーソウ 放牧 n. Travelling for religious purposes, as Bud. priests.
Tōhō トーソウ 放牧 n. Blowing out the breath: — suru, to breathe; — no aida, in a moment.
Tōsen トッセン 突进 (tsuki tatakai) — suru, to fight furiously.
Tōshitsu トッシュト 突出 (tsuki tsuru) — suru, to sally forth, to issue suddenly, — as from a fortress to attack.
Tōsinn トッシン 突進 (tsuki suumi) — suru, to advance or charge furiously, — the enemy.
Tōsu トース 頭主 n. A privy in a monastery.
Syn. BETSUBIN.
Tōsō トッソウ 等数 (mat.) Common number, divisor or measure.
Tōtai トッタイ 涼冷 (kogoe suru) n. Cold and hungry: — ni kena.
Tōtai トッタイ 涼冷 n. Ueno in Tokyō: — ni ise no hiko, taking a walk in Ueno.
Tōtan トッタン 白途 n. Spelter, or zinc.
Tōtun トッタン n. Gambling on the rice exchange, speculating; the act, or effort of doing: uma wo yokuero — ni dobu ni hanaru, in the act of dodging the horse he fell into a ditch.
Syn. NTENSHI.
Tōtan トッタン塗炭 (doro sumi) n. Mire and charcoal, or dust and ashes; — used only to convey the idea of extreme misery: — ni kuru shinshin; tami no — ni niku.
†TOHAN, RU トッハ 宰足 i.v. To have a competence, to have enough, to be in easy circumstances: totaru ie.
Tōte トテ (cont. of to, and inte, saying, shite, doing, or omoite, thinking) Tenno wo masu to te shi no ki wakororu, in mending the horn he killed the ox; hanami ni tote deshita, he went out, saying he "was going to see the flowers;" tenjiku ni dachō tote okina tori ga iru, in India there is a large bird called a dochō.
(2) Following a verb ending with the subjective, ba, — tono, or tedomo, even if, although, as: yōi wo sureba toto ni nii shirasaru yō ni suru koto kanyū nari, even in making prepara-
tions, etc.; seishitsu ga yoreru toke gakumon wo itasameta dori 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: te wo taten tote zoimoku wo kau, to buy timber in order to build a house; bimbō wo kakuuru tote samazama to shinrō wo suru, to be at a great deal of trouble in order to conceal one's poverty; mikka oide-nasaranu tote, because you did not come for three days, etc.; ungei no tote hajī ni wa sararanu.
Tōtei トーテイ 徒党 n. Disciples, followers.
Syn. MONTO, DESHI, MONJIN.
Tōtei ターテイ到底 (tsunari) With a neg. by no means, not at all.
Tōteki ターテキ 漂泊 (arai sosogu) — suru, to wash off, to cleanse: aka wo — suru; chiri wo — suru.
Tōtemo トーテモ adv. (comp. of tote, and mo) Although, even if, notwithstanding; as: yama deke no kashira wo nonu totemo no ma, although you should take a mountain of medicine you cannot be cured; sen ki ga iki ni naru to one kono seme guchi wo yaburazuma hito ashi wo hikaji, 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; — tanakaranu; — naranu; totemo noko ni, — better, much better, by all means; totemo-kakutemo, in this or that way, doing this or that.
Tōtei ターテイ 耕遭 n. Gluttony, gomandizing.
Tōtei ターテイ 耕遭 n. Sotikōru) Transparent, translucent.
Toto トト (coll.) Father: — sama, id.
Syn. OTOTTAN.
Toto トト n. (com. coll.) Fish, used by girls or women.
Tōto トト adv. In imitation of the sound of the wind, or water flowing, or of a drum: kaze ga — to todomeki tatoru.
Tōto トト adv. (coll.) At length, at last; in the end, after all, quickly: — sumimashita, have finished at last.
Syn. TSUI-NI, TOTAIKU.
Tōto トト徒党 A band, league, confession, faction, conspiracy: — suru, to band or league together: — wo musubu.
Tōto-ki-ush タットフィ夷 adj. Honorable, noble, precious, valuable.
Syn. TATTO.I.
Tōtoku トトク都督 (kashira) n. Chief, major-general: konoe — , chief of the Imperial guard.
Tōton-mu タトム貴 i.v. To honor, venerate, to esteem, prize.
Syn. TATTONI, UMAKU, AGAMERU.
Tōton トトン 信者 (nige nogaruru) — suru, to flee away, escape; — yū, city of refuge.
TOZAI トザイ 吐剂 (haku guwuri) n. An emetic.
TOZAKARI-RU トザカリ ル雏 i.v. To be separated or absent, to keep at a distance from, not to be familiar with, estranged, alienated.
TOZAKU-RU トザク ル雏 t.v. To separate from, keep at a distance from, keep away from, alienate: akunin wo —; teki wo —.
TOZAMA トザマ 外様 A daimyō or baron who was not a vassal of the Shōgun, distinguished from fudai.
TOZAN タザン 測山 n. China.
TOZAN タザン 樹棧 n. Tassachelles.

Syn. SANTOMA.

TOZASHI-SU トサジ 章 t.v. To shut, close: to wo —, to shut the door.

Syn. TOZURU, SHIMERU.

TOZEN トゼン 徒然 n. Leisure and ennui, when one has nothing to do and time hangs heavy: — de komaru; — wo nagasamaru.

Syn. TAIKUTSU, TSURURE.

TOZEN トゼン 原新 (higashi ni susumu) — suru, to advance eastward, to spread toward the east: bunnō —.

TOZEN タゼン 怒然 (shikarubeka) Proper, right, that which ought to be; natural, or according to the stated course of things, of course: — no koto. 

Syn. ATARIMAЕ.

TOZOKU トゾク 本俗 (tochi no hito) n. The natives of a place, inhabitants of the district; customs of a place.

TOZOKU タゾク 盗賊 n. A robber, thief.

Syn. DONOHO, NUSEBITO.

†TOZUKI トツキ Same as todoki.

†TOZUMA トツマ n. The wife who is far away.

TSU トス 津 (minato) n. A harbor, a port for ships. See nyū-tsū, shut-tsu.

TSU An obs. pret. suffix, =ta, or tari; mitus = mita; kikitsu = kita; ame ga furitsu yamitsu = ame ga futtari yandari, it rains by fits and starts.

TSU An obs. gen. suffix to nouns, = no; as ama-tsu, of heaven; kuni-tsu, of the state.

†TSU トス 津 n. Saliva, spittle: — wo haku, to spit.

TSU トス 通 n. A numeral used in counting letters, documents, etc.: tegami ittsū, one letter; ni tssi, two letters.

TSUBA トサバ 鎧 n. The guard on the hilt of a sword.

TSUBA, or TSUBAKI トサバ 麒 n. Saliva: — wo haku, to spit.

TSUBAMOCHI トサボチ 麹漬 n. Boiled rice enveloped in the leaves of the camellia and eaten at festivals.

TSUBAKI トツバキ 麒 n. The Camellia japonica.

TSUBAKURA トツバク 琴 n. The swallow or martin.

TSUBAME トツバメ 羽 n. The swallow: ni gwatru no haka ni — ga itaru.

TSUBANA トツバナ 茅花 n. The flower of the kaya.

TSUBAKASHI-SU トサカ 麒 t.v. To pick open or loose, as cotton or wool when lumpy: wata wo —.

Syn. TSUMU.

TSUBARA, or TSUBARAKA トツラ 麒 Contracted form of tsunabiraka.

TSUBA 麒 n. The wings of a bird.

Syn. HANE, HAGAI, HA, UROYO.

†TSUBEDAMASHI トツデリョマシ adj. Fearful, dreadful.

TSUBE-KÔME トツヘ コメ adv. (coll.) Talking much and long; babbling, garrulous: — to kuchigatae suru.

TSUCHEN タケン 錦辨 n. An interpreter.

Syn. TSUCI.

TSUKI ツキ 隠戸 (immon) n. The vault.

TSUBO トツボ 坑 n. A land measure of six feet square, or 36 sq. feet.

†TSUBO トツボ 坑 n. An official chamber, i.q. ryoku.

†TSUBO トツボ n. A garden: courtyard.

TSUBO トツボ 面 n. A cup, jar.

TSU An obj. or aim: nerau — ni itaru, to hit the object at which one aims; omou — ni ataru, to succeed in one's design.

TSUBOGI ツボギ n. Gouge-bit, auger.

TSUBO-OCHI トツボ オチ n. The mouth pierced up or contracted, as when speaking in anger, or scolding: — wo shite rikutu wo iu.

TSUBOGUSA ツボグサ n. Plants planted in a garden to beautify it.

TSUBOKE トツボケ n. Trees planted in a garden for ornamentation.

TSUBOMARI-RU トツボマル i.v. To be pierced up, drawn together, or contracted (same as subomaru): fakuro no kuchi ga —, the mouth of the bag is drawn together.

TSUBOME-RO ツボメ禄 i.v. To puckered, draw together, or contract: kuchi wo —, to puck the mouth.

Syn. SUBOMERU.

TSUBOMI-MU トツボミ 綱 i.v. To be puckered, drawn together, contracted; to be closed or shut, as a flower.

Syn. SUBO, SHIBOMU.

TSUBOMI ツボミ 鋐 n. A flower-bud.

TSUBONE ツボネ 鑊 n. A room,—generally used of the rooms occupied by female servants in the house of a noble; also the women who occupy them.

TSUBO-NO-ISSHIBU ツボノイシブ 夥碑 n. A stone pillar or monument in the province of Oshū.

TSUBONOMI ツボノミ n. A round chisel, a gouge.

TSUBOSHI ツボシ n. The mark, the right point: — ni ataru, to hit the nail.

TSUBOSUMIRE ツボスミレ n. The violet.

†TSUBOTSUKU ツボツケ n. A land register.

†TSUBOTSUKU ツボツキ n. A deep cup.

TSUBO-UCHI ツボウチ n. A kind of game, where a ball is cast so as to enter a cup.

TSUBOTAKI ツボタキ n. A clam or oyster roasted in the shell.
Into the to kimono stopped, worn.

SBSUN, or TSUBUSHI ブソボリ n. The ankle-bone.

TSUBUN, or TSUBURAKA ブソラ Round and full, plump, chubby.

TSUBUKE, RU ブソレwalv. To be broken, said of things like an egg, bubble, the eye, gall-bladder, etc.; to be burst, mashed; worn off or effaced, as by friction; stopped up or closed up, as a hole; to be bankrupt and ruined: "tama ga -", the egg is broken; "me ga -", the eye is spoiled; "dekimo ga -", the boil is broken; "hari no ana ga -", 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 mashed, i.e. to be greatly astonished; "mimi ga -", to be deaf; "ko ga -", to lose the voice.

Syn. KOWARERU, YABURERU, KUZURERU, KUDAKERU.

TSUBURU-IDO ブソレド WALv. An old well that is broken or filled up.

TSUBURIHISHI ブソリシ WALv. A round stone.

TSUBURI アブ See tsuburi.

TSUBURI adv. i.q. zumburi.

TSUBURA N ブソナ adv. Minutely, fully, particularly, in detail, in full.

Syn. KUWASHI, KOMAYAKA NI, TSUMABARAKA N, KOSAI NI.

TSUBUSHI ブソビ壁 WALv. Breaking, mashing, bursting, crushing; spoiling: "kono toki we - ni shite mo hyaku yeu ga mono aru", even if this watch were broken the gold in it is worth a hundred yen; "tsubushi no ne de kau", to buy anything at its intrinsic value, or at the value of the material in it.

TSUBUSHI-SU ブソビする t.v. To break, to mash, burst, to crush, to spoil, or to destroy; to fill up, as a hole; to rub off, or wear off by friction: "tama go -", to break an egg; "kimo go -", to be astonished; "ji go -", to erase a letter; "mimi go -", to deafen; "me go -", to spoil the eyes.

Syn. KOWARU, YABURU, KUZERU.

TSUBUTE ブソテ壁 WALv. A small stone, a pebble; "wo tsu", to throw stones; "kito wo ni tsu", to fling a man, as if he were a stone.

TSUBU-TSUBU ブソブブ n. Grains, any small lumps, granulations, drops: "kono nori we - ga dekita", this paste is lumpy, not smooth; "namida", tears falling in drops; "to futatte oru", to be fat and chubby.

TSCBURE. adj. i.q. tsubusa ni.

TSUBUTAKI, RU ブソヤカ WALv. To grumble, or complain or mutter to one's self.

Syn. TSUROUZU IU.

TSUCHI ブチ土 n. Earth, clay, soil, ground, mortar; the earth.

TSUCHI ブチ板 WALv. A hammer, mallet.

TSUCHI ブチ通知 - suru, to report, inform, communicate.

TSUCHI-ABURA ブチアブラ WALv. A bridge, the floor of which is made of earth.

TSUCHIBOKE ブチボケ土佛 n. A clay idol.

Syn. DORBUSHI.

TSUCHI-BUNE ブチボン WALv. A boat used for carrying earth.

TSUCHIDO ブチ道 WALv. A door made of plaster, as in fire-proof store-houses.

TSUCHIDONO ブチドノ WALv. An earthen house, or house plastered on the outside.

Syn. KURO.

TSUCHI-FUMAZU ブチフマズ WALv. The part of the sole of the foot that does not touch the ground.

TSUCHI-FURI, RU ブチフル WALv. To have a dust or sand-storm.

TSUCHI-OUMO ブチオモ土蜘蛛 WALv. A species of spider which makes its net in the ground, Atypus; a troglodyte.

TSUCHI-HARAI ブチハラ WALv. A fender or screen to keep off the dust of a carriage wheel.

TSUCHI-HOKORI ブチホクリ WALv. Dust.

TSUCHI-HOTABU ブチホタブ WALv. The dust of a carriage wheel.

TSUCHI-IMI ブチイミ WALv. Divining the properties of the ground, as the veins of water, proper places for building, etc.

TSUCHIKAI, AU ブチカフ WALv. To hoe and draw the earth around the stems of grain, to manure: "mugi ni -".

TSUCHI-KAWAZU ブチカワズ WALv. A toad.

TSUCHI-KAZE ブチカゼ WALv. A sand-storm, or wind accompanied with dust.

TSUCHI-KURE ブチクレ WALv. A clod of earth.

TSUCHIMURA ブチムラ WALv. A subterranean vault, a cellar.

TSUCHI-NINYO ブチニンヨ WALv. Clay figures of men.

TSUCHINOKI ブチノキ WALv. and Tsuchimoto, ブチ ノト WALv. Two of the ten signs used in numbering years, months, days, hours, etc.

TSUCHIRU ブチリ WALv. A subterranean prison, dungeon.

TSUCHITAKE ブチタケ WALv. A mushroom growing from the earth.
TSUCHIWARI 船柱り n. A harrow; a beetle used by farmers for breaking elods.
Syn. MAN-GUWA.

TSUCHITA 船下 藤 n. A cave.

TSUCHITA 船下 土塚 n. A dealer in earth, clay, etc.

TSUDAMU 船吊り n. Throwing up the milk after nursing,—of children.

TSUDASHI 船上 造り n. Exportation, loading a ship with goods for exportation: kome no — wo yuru, to allow the exportation of rice.
Syn. YUSHITSU.

TSUDATSU 船下 通達 n. A communication, a public notice, message; proficient, accomplished, skillful: — suru, to communicate, inform, publish; Tenishi no miyuki wo — suru, to give notice of the going out of the Emperor.

TSUDO 船渡 虚度 n. The time, occasion: sono — ni, every time (it happens).

TSUODE-ROU 船渡へ集合 t.v. To assemble, collect, gather.
Syn. ATSUMERU.

TSUODU-OU 船渡 憲 i.v. To assemble, to collect together, gather: sakura no shiita ni kodomo ga —, the children gather under the cherry tree; mono wa konomu tokoro ni tsudoveri, things collect where they are liked.

Syn. ATSUMERU.

TSUODO-TSUDO 船渡 皮皮 度度 adv. Each time, every time.

Syn. GOTO NI, TOKI-DOKI.

TSUE 船戸 手 n. A cane: — wo tsuku, to carry a cane; — wo hitku, id.; also to take a walk; korobanu saki no — (prov.).

TSURO 船ろう 弱風 n. Rheumatism of the joints, arthritis.

TSUGI 船上 接 n. The larch.

TSUGAI 船上 接 (cont. of tsugi and ai) i.v. or t.v. To join one thing to another by a joint or hinge, to couple together, to copulate: yumi ni ya wo —, to fix the arrow to the bow-string.

Syn. HAMERU.

TSUGAI 船上 接 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: micatori hito —, a pair of bows; byobu no — ga kireta, the joint of the screen is broken.

TSUGAEME 船上 接目 n. A joint, hinge: home no —, the joint of a bone.

TSUGANE-ROU 船上接 鋼 t.v. To bind into a bundle, as straw, sticks, etc.: waru no —, to bind straw into a sheaf; te wo —, to fold the hands.

Syn. TARANERU.

TSUGAGE-ROU 船上接合 (cast. of tsugi) t.v. To cause, or let spine, etc.: naca wo —, to order another to splice a rope.

TSUGASHI-ROU 船上接 同様 n. Same as tsugaseru.

TSUGI-ROU 船上接 同様 t.v. To tell, inform, to announce, relate: shugin ni —, to tell the master.

Syn. KIKASERU, SHIRASERU, IC.

TSUGI 船上 接 n. Boxwood.

TSUGI-UCHI 船上切り 目口 n. Telling tales or informing on others: — wo suru.

Syn. ITSUKEGUCHI.

TSUGI-ROU 船上 接 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: chawan wo —, to join together the pieces of a broken tea cup; hone wo —, to set a broken bone; kii wo —, to graft a tree; hana wo —, to splice a rope; ie or yo wo —, to succeed to a family estate, or name; ato wo —, id.; cha, nizu, abura, sake nudo wo —, to pour tea, water, oil, or wine into a cup; kimono wo —, to patch or lengthen a garment; yo wo hi ni tsuide yuku, to go constantly day and night; setomonwo wo —, to cement porcelain; ninoku wo —, to change coolies, take a relay of fresh hands; ki ni take wo tsunagi, yu na hanashi; itochi wo —, to prolong life, to live.

TSUGI 船上 船上 n. Enlarging, lengthening, or repairing, by joining one thing to another; succeeding, inheriting, splicing, a patch: — wo suru, to splice, to patch.

TSUGI 船上 接次 n. The next, succeeding, adjacent, contiguous, adjoining, inferior: sono — wa dare, who comes next to him? kono shina mono wo — da, this article is inferior in quality: — no heya, the next room; — no ma, id.; — no hi, the next day.

TSUGI 船上 接義 n. Universal or general principle: chikō wo tenka no — nari.

TSUUGI-AWASE-ROU 船上合せ 接合 t.v. To join together, connect, splice together; to patch up.

TSUGI-BA 船上 合結 n. The office in a post-station where coolies and horses are changing; a seat.

Syn. TATERU, TSUOGIME.

TSUGIHO 船上接 病 n. The branch that is ingrafted into a tree, a graft.

TSUGIHI 船上接 木 n. A grafted tree.

TSUGIME 船上接 致 n. The place where two things are joined, a joint, seat, connection, succession.

TSUGIMONO 船上接物 n. (coll.) Mending, or patching garments, sewing: — wo suru.

TSUGI NI 船接 次 adv. Next in time, order, or place; adjoining to, contiguous to, adjacent to; after: hon yo yonde — trenari wo suru, after reading to practice writing.

TSUGI-TASHI-ROU 船上接大 輸足 t.v. To lengthen, to enlarge, to splice: ie wo —, to enlarge a house; nana wo —, splice a rope.

TSUGITATERA 船上接 太 n. Same as tsugibusa.

TSUGI-TSUGI NI 船上接 次 adv. One after the other, in succession, consecutively: — ryōji wo suru, to prescribe for patients one after another.

Syn. JUN-JUN NI.

TSUGI-ZAMA 船上接 足 n. Lower or inferior kind: — no hito.

TSUGI 船上 都会 (subete awaseru) n. (coll.)
The sum total, amount, aggregate; convenience, circumstance, condition, case, predicament: — つくら, what is the amount? — うる, inconvenient; — うる, convenient; — しだいに, to act according to circumstances; — こそあそぬ, to suit one's convenience, to be opportune.

Syn. SHIMETE.

TSUGUINI ツゴミ �𝚗 Ḩ. The last day of a month.

Syn. MISOKA.

TSUGUMI ツグミ 鳥 n. The name of a bird.

TSUGUMI-MU ツグミヲ t.v. To shut the mouth, to be silent, to stoop down: くちを — id.; くつすを во.

TSUGUNAI-AC ツグナフ 儀 t.v. To make good, to indemnify, to make satisfaction, compensation, or restitution, to commute, to make amends; to atone for, to answer for, to expiate: ままだちに ずろきん во, to pay the debts of friend; こを たてて としぬい во, to atone for one's crimes by a meritorious deed.

Syn. AGANAI.

TSUGUNAI ツグナフ 儀 n. Compensation, reparation, indemnification, restitution, atonement, commutation.

TSUGUNAI-KIN ツグナヒキン 儀金 n. Money paid as indemnity, satisfaction money, ransom.

TSUGURA ツグラ i.q. tsuguro.

TSUGUBO ツグボ n. A kind of basket made of straw used to keep a baby in a cradle.

TSUCHO ツクハフ 通法 n. Universal or general rule.

TSU'I ツイ adv. (coll.) Quickly, soon, promptly, suddenly: — てつきぬ, I will do it soon.

TSU'I ツイ 侍 n. A couple, or two of like things, a pair; a like thing, match: いったまノ かくん蒙, a pair of hanging pictures; — きもの, clothes that are alike, or match; — なれ, same style; いたみノ はな形, a pair of flower vases; — すру, to pair, to match.

Syn. SORBOT.

TSU'I ツイ An exclam. of regret, sorrow, or disappointment in making a mistake, committing a blunder, or on forgetting anything; as, つう うすねまし, there I have forgotten; つう おしは, つう あやまッタ, — さと, an accident.

TSU'I ツイ An obs. particle prefixed to verbs, for euphony, not affecting their meaning as, つうイ-くてる, つうイ-ようがみ, つうイ-する.

TSU'I ツイ cont. of tsuki.

TSUIJIBAI-MU ツウイヒバノ t.v. (comp. of tsuki, to pick; and hamu, to eat) t.v. To pick up and eat, as a bird: とりがで во —, the bird picks up its food.

Syn. HAMU, KURAI.

TSUIDO ツイド-追集 (oi-truten) — suru, to look back or reflect upon the past, to feel admiration for one who has died: しんし肌て ときく во — suru, to admire the virtues of one who has died.

TSUKE ツケ 序 (coll.) n. Order, arrangement, turn; occasion, convenience, opportunity: — こそみだす, to disturb the order; — によつて くり, to come in regular order; — ひたたれ へつみなし, when I have an opportunity I shall call: — むねが まほし上, I take this opportunity to say; — うつ, wait for a convenient time; — そつ, when you have a convenient time: ふり — いる, to call as one is passing: せんたく во, に こっ во と, wash this when you are washing clothes.

TSUE ツヒエ 隋 n. Bad habit, way or custom.

TSUE ツヒエ 費 n. Waste, useless consumption, expenditure.

TSUE-,RU ツヒエ 創 iv. To be wasted, squandered, consumed, or spent uselessly: かねを つやうれこと する во, don't waste money.

TSUE-,RU ツヒエ 隋 iv. To burst and run out, burst out; to be routed, defeated: て に, —, the water has burst out of the pond; ぐんざい во, —, the army was routed.

TSUIKU ツウク 仮驚 (wo inorу) to pray for the future happiness of one deceased: — わ いと, to say mass for the dead.

TSUIKU ツウク 仮驚 n. A pair of hanging pictures.

TSUIKAKI ツウカキ 堅場 n. A fence or wall of earth.

TSUI-GASANE ツウガサ子 硬雑 n. A set of boxes, either wood or porcelain, fitting one on the other.

TSUIGEKI ツウゲキ 追撃 (oi-uchi) — suru, to pursue and suite, to follow after and attack.

TSUISHI ツイシ n. I.q. tsuji.

TSUIHO ツウホ 仮追 (oi-toraeru) — suru, to pursue and seize.

TSUIHO ツウホ 仮追 (oi-hanaten) n. Banishment or expulsion from a place, as a punishment for crime; exile: — suru.

Syn. TOKOBO KARAI.

TSUISHI ツウシ 隋 n. The ruler of a province in the time of Yoritomo, who was called Sori-tsu-ho-shi.

TSUI ツイ 場 n. A fence, or wall made of earth or clay.

Syn. NERIBEI.

TSUIJ-GAWARA ツイガワラ n. A brick.

TSUKA ツウカ 追か n. An appendix, a supplement or addendum to a book.

Syn. FUKOKU, SHI.

TSUIKAI ツウケイ 追啓 n. A postscript to a letter.

TSUIKAI ツウケイ 追啓 n. Antithetical sentence.

TSUIMATSU ツイマフ 嘘松 n. A torch made of pine, flambeau.

Syn. TAMATSU.

TSUIN ツウイン 喧嘩 (itaku nomu) — suru, to drink deeply of sake.

TSUIN ツウイン 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. MAMMARI.

TSUN ツウニ 仮啓 adv. Then, therefore, upon that, finally.

TSUN ツウニ 仮啓 adv. At last, at length, finally, after all; with a negative verb,
never: ryōji wo shite mo — shiminashō, do all you can for him he will die after all; — nita koto wo nai, have never seen it.

Syn. tōtō.

TSU-I-NI-MI TEI テイノミテイ 殊意 (awari no michi) n. The last journey, i.e. death.

Tsuiri テイリ n. The rainy season in June, i.e. tsuinyu.

Tsuigoroku テイゴク 由稿 (oi-kaki-tom eru) — suru, to chronicle or record one's meritorious deeds after his decease.

Tsuibon テイボン 由痕 — suru, to consider or deliberate upon one's virtues after his decease.

†Tsuishino テイシロ n. A mat or carpet spread on the floor.

Tsuishō テイショ 推賞 n. Honors or rewards bestowed after the death of a person.

Tsuishō テイショ 推進 n. Flattery: — suru, to flatter; — wo ii, id.

Syn. hetsumai, kobi.

Tsuishu テイシュウ 塗iumi n. Red lacquer carved or embossed.

†Tsuiso テイショ 推進 i.e. tsuishō.

Tsuiso テイショ 推進 (omoi-datsu) — suru, to think over something past, to look back upon.

Tsuison テイショスン 由思 (oi-tatobu) — suru, to render posthumous honor to one deceased.

†Tsuishitei テイシテイ 屋敷る t.v. To set down, to place.

Tsuitchi テイチ チ モド n. The first day of a month.

Tsuitchitei テイチ テイチ 衝立 n. A screen of one leaf set in a frame.

Tsuirō テイロウ 推進 (piiten) — suru, to pursue and fight against, to quell, subdue, — as a body of rebels.

Syn. seitaatsu.

Tsuitchishu テイチシ チュマ 費 t.v. To waste, squander, to spend uselessly, to consume, expend: kin gin wo — , to waste money; minashiku toki wo — , to spend time uselessly; chikaka wa — , to waste the strength.

Tsuizou テイチュウ 推進等 n. Mass said or offerings made for the dead: — wo suru, to perform mass; — wo itomamu, id.

Syn. nōji.

Tsuji テジ 浅 n. Free, open, unobstructed in passage, communication: daiben no — wa ikonga, how are your bowels? nan no — nan nai, no communication.

Tsuji テジ 深通 n. An interpreter, translator.

Syn. tsūben.

Tsuji テジ 深 n. The place where two streets cross, or where a street forks; a whirlwind.

Syn. minasa.

Tsuji テジ 深通 i.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 unconstrained condition of bowels; banji ni tsujite, applicable to everything, to be proficient in everything.

Syn. kaya.

TSUJIBAN ツジバン 拝殿 A guard-house at a cross-street.

TSUJIDAMA ツジダマ n. A plant. Same as zuudama.

TSUJIDō ツジタ堂 n. A small shed with an idol in it erected at a crossing, or at the fork of a road.

TSUJIGAKU ツジガク n. Woolly hair; curly hair.

TSUJI-MI ツジミ n. A street-walker, harlot.

TSUJIRAI ツジライ 切切 n. Killing or murdering in the streets to try one's sword or skill.

TSUJIO-SHAKU ツジウガシャク n. Telling stories on the streets.

TSUJOUSURI ツジウスリ 慈療 n. Cathartics, laxatives.

TSUJIKATE ツジカテ n. Guarding the crossing places of roads.

†TSUJIKAZE ツジカゼ n. i.e. tsujukazé.

TSUJIKATSU ツジカツ n. A festival in honor of Dōsojin, the god of roads.

†TSUIJIMI ツジミ n. A bruise.

†TSUJIME ツジメ i.v. To become dark in color, as a scar.

TSUJITSUMA ツジツマ Relation of one thing with another: — ga awanu koto, something contradictory, or that has no connection with what was said before.

TSUJI-URA ツジウラ 裏 n. Divining one's luck by something heard at a cross-road, used now for anything by which one tries his luck.

TSUJIRAI ツジライ 資 n. Selling in the streets.

TSUKO ツコ用 (tsuke no) — no, common, usual, customary: — kai, a regular meeting.

TSUKO ツコ用 n. A universal feeling, or sentiment common to men.

TSUKA ツカ n. A prop, brace. — wo kau, to brace.

Syn. TSUKKAI-BO.

TSUKA ツカ壇 n. A tomb, a mound of earth: ichi ri zuka, mounds along a road for marking the miles.

Syn. HAKA.

TSUKA ツカ柄 n. The hilt of a sword; handle of a knife, hoe, sickle, etc.

TSUKA ツカ挟 n. A hand-breath, a short time: to — no tsuwagi, a sword ten hands long; — no ma, a hand's-breath; — no aida, id.

TSUKA-ANA ツカアナ窟 n. A cave, vanit or tomb.

TSUKABASHIRA ツカバシラ 支柱 n. A beam used as a support, a prop.

TSUKABUKO ツカブクロ 桁-sign n. The covering of a sword hilt.

TSUKABUNA ツカブナ 束縛 n. A large funa.

TSUKAE ツカエ 支 n. Obstruction, impediment, stoppage, pain in the stomach.

Syn. JAMA, TODOKORI, SAWARI.
To serve, to wait upon, minister to, to perform official duties, to obey: *fubo ni* —, to obey one’s parents; *te wö* —, to place the hands in a polite posture. Syn. tsumoeru.

To be obstructed, blocked up, impeded, stopped, hindered, clogged: *mume ga* —, to have an obstruction in the stomach.

Syn. todokoru, furagaru.

†Tsuchaeru 具知 n. Cooies employed by government.

Tsuchagashira 具知上 n. The piece of metal at the end of a sword-hilt.

Tsuchai 夸他 n. A message, messenger:

— *wo yaru* to send a messenger; *chotto* — ni *itte koï*, to take a message for me; *kami* no —, a messenger of God, an angel.

Syn. shinsha.

Tsuchai-Aru 夸他使 t.v. To use, handle, manage, employ, spend: *kome* wo —, to spend money; *kate* wo —, to employ a man; *ki* wo —, to be anxious or worried; *kokoro* wo —, id.; *uma* wo —, to drive a horse; *fune* wo —, to manage or handle a ship.

Syn. mochiru.

†Tsuchai-Dachi 夸他刀 n. A sword worn only for ceremony, not for use.

Tsuchai-Hatashi,-su 夸他筍使集 t.v.

To use up, to spend all, consume.

Tsuchai-Kata 夸他答使方 n. The way of using, or how to use anything: *wo shiranu*, don’t know how to use it; *ga nai*, no use.

Tsuchai-Komi,-su 夸他込使 t.v. To embezze, to commit a fraud: *hito no* *kane* wo —.

Tsuchai-Konashi,-su 夸他控使 t.v. To make pliant, easy, tractable or comfortable by use; to use with ease or comfort.

Tsuchai-Mu 夸他使女 n. A female messenger, maid-servant.

Syn. kosimotoge, gejo.

Tsuchai-Michi 夸他道使接 n. The way or manner of using, use.

Tsuchai-Mono 夸他物 n. A present.

Syn. himotsu, shinji-mono, okuri-mono.

Tsuchai-Nabashi,-su 夸他踏使 t.v. To use and break in, to make pliant by use.

Tsuchai-Nikutiri-Ku 夸他肉取使惡 adj.

Difficult or disagreeable to use or employ; unhandy.

Tsuchai-Ishi 夸他石 n. A stone prop, or support.

Tsuchai-Hogu 夸他穂使過 n. Using or spending to excess, wastefulness, prodigality, extravagance.

Tsuchai-Ae 夸他使手 n. A user, an employer.

Tsuchai-Ryo 夸他柄線 n. The thread used for winding round the hilt of a sword.

Tsuchai-Yo 夸他桿使様 n. The way of using, how to use.

Syn. tsuchai-kata.

†Tsuchai-Zane 夸他才子 n. Chief messenger, or ambassador.

†Tsuchamare, -ru 夸真師被撔 (pass. of tukamari) To be grasped in the hand, to be caught, seized.

†Tsuchamechu, -ru 夸真師使 t.v. To do; a respectful word used to superiors or honorable persons; the same as, suru, tsukara, nari; o *tomo* tukamari-nushi, = o *tomo* shi-nushi, I shall go with you.

Tsuchame-Ru 夸真師撔 t.v. To grasp, lay hold of, to seize, to catch, to arrest, capture: *dorobô* wo —, to catch a thief; *hashiri* *uma* wo —, to catch a runaway horse; *uma* wo *tsukamarette* *naboru*, to climb up by a rope.

Syn. toraeru, nigiri, tukamari.

Tsuchami 夸真撔 n. A handful: *kome* *hito* —, a handful of rice.

Tsuchami 夸真 n. A metal clamp.

Tsuchami-Ru 夸真撔 t.v. To grasp, to lay hold of, to seize, to catch, to clutch: *washi* *ga* *hebi* wo —, the eagle seizes the snake; *ki* *wo* *ne* *wo* *tsukamere* *yama* *ye* *naboru*, to climb the mountain by catching hold of the roots of trees.

Syn. nigiri, toraeru.

Tsuchami-Ai, -ai 夸真愛撔合 t.v. To grasp or seize hold of each other: *kami* *wo* tukamari-tette kenkawa suru, to seize hold of each other’s hair and fight.

Tsuchami-Dashi, -su 夸真模撔 t.v. To seize hold of and put out, or take out.

Tsuchami-Do 夸真道撔 t.v. Seizing or clutching all one can get, snatching.

Tsuchami-Kakari, -ru 夸真具撔撣 t.v. About to lay hold, or seize.

Tsuchami-Konoshii, -su 夸真模撦撦 t.v. To squeeze or choke to death with the hand.

Tsuchami-Kowashi, -ru 夸真模撦撦 t.v. To break by squeezing in the hand, to crush with the hand.

Tsuchami-Kedaki, -ru 夸真模撦撦 t.v. To crush with the hand.

†Tsuchanagi 夸真倉 n. A club.

Tsuchanai 夸真 n. Something irrelevant which one thinks of and wishes to say— by the way.

†Tsuchanami 夸真米 n. Sheaves of straw or corn.

Tsuchane 夸真子 n. A bundle, sheaf.

†Tsuchane, -ru 夸真 t.v. To bind, bundle: *te* *wo* —, to fold the arms.

Tsuchanu, or Tsuchaku 夸真不付 (neg. of tukasu) *ki* *ga* *tsukamuranda*, did not take notice, did not come to mind.

Tsuchanashi, -ru 夸真具 (caus. of tsukaruru) To cause to be tired or exhausted: *uma* *wo* —, to tire a horse.

Tsuchaboso, -ru 夸真色撦 t.v. i.q. tsukarashi.

†Tsuchekar 夸真撦 n. Fatigue, weariness, exhaustion: *tahi* *wo* —, the fatigue of traveling; *byôgo* *wo* —, the weakness which follows sickness; *ga* *deru*, to become tired.

Tsuchekar, -ru 夸真撦 t.v. To tire, fatigued, wearied, faint, exhausted, worn out, cuseched, consumed: *nagamichi* *wo* *aruite*...
ashī ga tsuikaretā, my feet are tired by walking so far; ara shigoto de tsuikaretā, worn out by hard work.

Syn. kutariheru, lowara.

Tsukezare-nu タケザレ 被突 (pass. or pot. of tsukari) To be stabbed, etc.; yari de tsukarezare, stabbed by a spear.

†Tsuksa タクサ n. A chain.

Tsuksadori-nu タクサドリ 俊 i.v. To be soaked, steeped, nacerated: mizu nī —, to be steeped in water; nagaku mizu ni tsukatte-ita kara omoku natta, it is heavy from being long in the water.

Syn. hitasare.

Tsuksa タクサ n. Ruler, superintendent, director, chief officer.

Syn. chō, kashina, osa.

†Tsuksa-bito タクサビト 官人 n. An officer, official.

Tsuksadari-nu タクサダリ 俊 t.v. To govern, direct, rule, superintendent: kuni no seiji wo —, to rule over a country; fushin wo —, to superintend a building.

Syn. shihai scrb. mamoju.

†Tsuksameshi タクサメシ n. Appointment to official service.

Syn. jomoku.

Tsuksare-nu タクサレ Past of tsukari.

†Tsuksayatsuko タクサヤツコ 官女 n. A convict.

Tsuksa タクサ n. (caust. of tsukuri) To cause to stick, etc.: ainō wo tsuksaeren, to cause another to lose their affection for a person; sō wo —, to cause another to lie.

Tsuksa-tuka タクサadv. Suddenly, abruptly, unceremoniously.

Tsuksare-nu タクサレ 被付 (pass. of tsukari) To be used or employed.

Tsuksawaru タクサワール t.v. To send, to give, to pay: tsukai wo —, to send a messenger; tegami wo Tōkyō ye —, to send a letter to Tokyo; sono-hi nō oshiete tsukawasu, to deign to teach you; hore wa sonohō ye tsukawasi, I give this to you.

Syn. yare, okure.

Tsuksya タクスヤ 墓屋 n. A wooden structure built over a tomb, as an ornament.

Tsuks タク (coll.) A bill, or account, as of an inn, hotel or restaurant.

Tsuksu タク adv. To apply, affix, fix, attach, join, or fasten one thing to another; to put on, set, write down: wa wo —, to give a name; kizunō kusuri wo —, to apply medicine to a wound; iro wo —, to color, or dye; kabe wo —, to put on plaster, to plaster; oshiro wo —, to powder the face; hi wo —, to kindle, or set on fire; honmen —, to write anything in an account book or register; ban wo —, to set a watch; me wo —, to fix the eye on; haruni ito wo —, to thread a needle; ne wo —, to fix or offer a price; shirukishi wo —, to mark, fix a mark on; kan wo —, to blacken 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 let-
ter; mizu nī —, to put into water, to soak; shio wo tsukete kū, eat it seasoned with salt; fude wo sumi nī —, to dip the pen into ink; nikki wo —, to keep a journal.

Tsuksagari-nu タクサガリl. to exalt one's self, to be puffed up.

Tsuksaban タクサン付幕 n. Artificial nose.

Tsuksbei タクセイ 付火 n. A conflagration caused by an incendiary.

Tsuksbitori タクスビト 看守 n. A watch, keeper; a guardian, nurse; a tutor.

Tsuksfuda タクスワ 付札 n. A card or slip of writing attached to anything.

Tsuks-gami タクスミ 色紙 n. The small piece of paper used to mark a word or sentence not known.

Tsuksamagai タクサマガイ 色染付染 n. False hair: — wo suru, to put on false hair.

Syn. kamoji.

Tsuksai タクセイ 火奴 n. A match made of sticks tipped with sulphur.

Tsuksesuri タクセスリ 付薬 n. Medicines used by external application.

Tsukski タクスケ 通帳 n. The whole amount, sum total.

Tsuks-mari-nu タクスメイ 附属 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.

Tsuks-shi タクスセイ 石 n. A touchstone.

Tsukskiri タクスケリ 附属剂 n. A scheme or cunning to which one has been instigated or put up to by others.

Tsukskeji タクスケジ 附属機 n. A subsidiary fortress.

Tsukskeke タクスケケ 付称 n. Overcharging, charging in a day-book more than the price for which anything was bought.

Tsuks komi-nu タクスモキ 付込 i.v. and t.v. To carry or convey into, to observe, perceive, to mark, take notice of, take advantage of: hito no yuarami wo tsuketeke komarareru, to take advantage of the weak points of another to vex him; nimotsu wo kuru nī —.

Tsukskonashi-nu タクスコンナシ 附属 adv. To beat down the price, cheapen.

Tsuksmage タクスマゲ n. The false hair on the top of the head worn by women.

Tsuksemono タクセモノ 附属物 n. Anything pickled in brine, strike, etc.; preserves, pickles.

Tsuksen タクセ シュルン n. A ticket for admission to a theatre, show or lecture.

Tsuksena タクセ 小漿 n. Pickled greens or cabbage.

Tsuksen タクセ 附属 n. The root or place where one thing joins on another; a bid, or price offered for anything (cont. of tsukenedan); nimi nō —, the place where the ear joins the temple; hana nō —.

Tsuksdenan タクセデン 附属 adv. A bid or price offered for goods.

Tsuksen タクセ 附属 n. Anything added as a note, or addendum; (adv.) together with, besides.

Tsuksodore タクスドケ 附属 n. A fee, a payment of money, a bribe.
TSUKE-TSUKE ツケツケ — い, to speak to another in an angry manner.

TSUKAYAKI ツカヤキ 附焼 n. Baked with some kind of seasoning put on it.

TSUKERUKAIDA ツケルカイダ 附焼かた n. A false edge, or an edge put on a sword by roaring, so as to resemble a good edge; (fig.) spoken of a fictitious knowledge or skill which is only put on.

†TSUKEZUHA ツケズハ マシ n. A bulky-horse; — suru, to bark.

TSUKI ツキ 月 (getsu) n. The moon, month; menses (obs.): — ga deru, the moon rises; — ga iru, the moon sets; — ga mittsuru, the moon is full; — ga kakeru, the moon wanes; kono —, this month; ato no —, last month; — no de, the rising of the moon.

Syn. owatsuk.

†TSUKI ツキ n. Way, means, help; i.e. sazuki.

TSUKI ツキ 稲 n. The name of a tree, same as keyaki.

TSUKI ツキ The name of a bird, same as toki.

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; ashi-tsuki, way of walking; kotoba-tsuki, manner of speaking, or voice.

Syn. nari, puri.

†TSUKI ツキ n. A cup, vessel; used now only in comp. as sakazuki, takazuki.

TSUKI-KU ツクく t.v. To vomit, eructate; hedo wo —, to eructate.

TSUKI-KU ツクく 付 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 append to; to pertain, or relate to, refer to; 肝 to bewitch, spell, as a fox: sumi ga te ni —, the ink sticks to the hand; kute ni doro ga —, the mud sticks to the shoes; shone ga —, to come to one's senses; kitesune ga —, possessed by a fox; toko ni —, to go to bed, or be confined to bed; byoki ga —, infected with disease; une ga tsuita, the ship has arrived; ucki 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 shuinin ni —, the servant adheres to, or sides with his lord; une ni wo ra ga —, the ear belongs to, or is a part of the boot; migi ni tsuite, on account of the foregoing reasons: kate ni tsuke tentaku suru, to move one's residence for the sake of convenience; iro ga —, to be stained or colored; ato kara tsuite koto, follow me, or come after me; hi ga tsuita, the fire begins to burn; koko ga tsukuru, not aware or conscious of; kono sekitan wa hi ga tsukuru, this coal will not burn; koko no tsuita koto, a thing of which one is conscious.

TSUKI-KU ツクく 炎接寝 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; moci wo —, to beat rice bread in a mortar; yari de —, to stab with a spear; iti wo —, to make an expiration, to take breath.

TSUKI-KU ツクく 装 t.v. To build with stones, or earth: shiro wo —, to build a castle; ishigaki, toride, odaiba, hettsumi nodo wo —, to build a stone wall, intrenchment, fort or furnace. Syn. kizuku.

TSUKI-KU ツクく 装突 t.v. 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-AOE, -RU ツクアオ, -オRU 突上 t.v. To thrust upward at anything. 船 To finish building, as a wall.

TSUKI-AOE ツクアオ n. A door which is opened by pushing up.

TSUKI-AI, -AU ツクアイ, -オウ 装合 i.v. To associate, keep company, to have intercourse, or communion. 突合 To thrust, push at, or gore each other; aku nin ni tsuki-au na, keep no company with a wicked man.

Syn. majiwaru.

TSUKI-AI ツクアイ 突際 n. Associating, keeping company, intercourse, communion, acquaintance.

Syn. majiwaru, kōsai.


TSUKI-ATARI, -RU ツクアタリ, -オRU 突突 t.v. To strike against, to collide, run against.

TSUKIBAN ツキバン 月番 n. Monthly duty, as guard or watchman.

TSUKIBARAI ツキバラリ 月摺 n. Monthly payment, paying by the month.

†TSUKIBITAI ツキバタイ月摺り n. That part on the top of the head formerly shaven, supposed to resemble a half-moon; a horse with a white forehead.

Syn. syakaihara, tsukishiro.

TSUKI-DASHI, -RU ツキダシ, -オRU 突急突 t.v. To drive or push out.

TSUKI-DEFFO ツキデフェオ n. A popgun.

TSUKIFU ツキフ 月賦 Monthly instalments, or payments of a debt: — ni shite kane wo harau, to pay money by monthly instalments.

TSUKIFUSE, -RU ツキフセ ル 突伏 t.v. To stab or thrust and cause to fail, =tsuki-taasu; tsuki-korobasu.

TSUKI-GAKE ツキガケ 月掛 n. Monthly dues, or payments of money: — ni shite kane wo atsumeru, to collect money by monthly collections.

TSUKIDANE ツキダンネ n. A large bell rung by thrusting a stick of wood against it.

Syn. tsuchigane.

TSUKIGANNA ツキガナナ n. A plane used by pushing.

†TSUKIGOR ツキゴる n. Cream-colored, of a horse.

TSUKIGOME ツキゴメ n. Cleaned or white rice: — yu, a shop where rice is cleaned.
The brilliancy of the moon, bright moonlight.

To thrust away, push asunder, to let go; to decline, as a request.

Land made by filling in, as a swamp; reclaimed land.

To beckon, to show or direct by the motion of the hands.

To thrust back, to stab, or in return.

The shadow of the moon, moonlight: — nichi no yoru.

To be about to thrust or stab, to commence fighting with.

To thrust, stab, or stick each other.

To break and pulverize by pounding in a mortar, or with the point of anything.

To throw down anything piled up, by thrusting, battering, or pushing; to put to rout.

Watching for the rising of the moon, on the 7th or 23rd night of the month.

Straddling or stretching across from one month to another, as an unfinished work: toryuu shite — ni naru, continued to stay on from month to month.

To cleave to, adhere to and follow.

Month about, alternate months: — ni ban wo suru, to watch month about.

Puncture of the eye.

A woman who pounded mochi in a mortar.

The 15th of the 8th month (o.c.), set apart especially to conviviality or paying homage to the moon.

To refuse, decline.

To thrust back, to stab back.

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; jii ni kagi wa — da, the key is a part of the lock.

Not to accord, match, or suit.

Each month, monthly, month by month: — ju go nichi wa — no yasumi da, the 15th day is a monthly rest.

The katsura tree in the moon, used only figuratively for attaining high literary honor.

Cloth which in ancient times was paid to government as tax.

The god of marriage; (coll.) the old man of the moon.

Grapes preserved by a coating of sugar.

The full-moon; also the vital part in the breast of a bear.

To pound thoroughly, to pound over and over.

To thrust through, stick through.

To thrust down, to knock down.

To stick, or thrust into.

Not exhausted, not finished.
thrust into until it stops; to examine to the bottom of a thing; to ascertain, or investigate thoroughly.

TSUKI-TOSHI—SU  と 見 月 通 窓 通 t.v.  To thrust through; hito ni yari wo —, to run a spear through a man.

TSUKI-TSUME—RU  と 月 木 箔 t.v.  To examine into or search to the bottom of a matter.

TSUKI-USU  と 月 用 n. A large mortar used for cleaning rice, etc.

TSUKITA  と 月 坐 n. A person who cleans rice by pounding it in a mortar, —kome-tsukki.

TSUKI-TABURI—RU  と 月 灰 異 t.v.  To break or tear by thrusting.

TSUKI-KAKU  と 月 構 n. Monthly courses, menses; — ni suru, to menstruate.

TSUKI-KAMA  と 月 狂 n. An artificial mountain, or hillrock; rock-work.

TSUKI-TAISHI  と 月 太 枕 n. One hired by the month; — ni suru, —no mi.

TSUKI-TÔ  と 月 夜 n. A moonlight night.

TSUKI-YODOMO  と 月 言 哩 n. Stoppage of the menses.

TSUKI-YOMI—NO—MIKOTO  と 月 視 見 寫 n. The moon god, begotten when Izanagi washed the slime contracted in yomii from his right eye, brother of the Sun goddess.

TSUKI-ZE  と 月 月 n. The latter part of a month.

SYN. GEZUN.

TSUKI-ZUKI  と 月 看 n. Monthly, each month, every month; — no kanji.

TSUKI-ZUKUHI  と 月 看 顧 n. Convenient and pleasant; beautiful.

TSUKI—AU  と 月 朝 t.v. To prop up, or hold up, so as to prevent from falling; to fall out inopportune, to come at an unlucky time.

SYN. TSU-PAKU.

TSUKIKAIÔ  と 月 伴 架 (coll.) n. A prop; — wo suru.

TSUKIKAKARI  と 月 加 彈 coll. cont. of tsuki-kakari.

TSUKIKOMI  と 月 コ ミ coll. cont. of tsukikomi — nedarun, the price of anything in the lump without assorting.

TSUKÔ  と ク 通 通行 (ōrai) Passing through, transit.

TSUKOKO  と ク コ 燕 (itaku naku) — suru, to mourn bitterly.

TSUKOKU  と ク 畜 n. The whole country.

TSUKÔMATSURI—SU  と ク マ 祭 祐 t.v. To serve.

TSUKU  と ク 燦 (kurushimi) n. Pains of body.

TSUKURI—AU  と ク リ 作 (coll.) i.v. To sit down on the heels bend forward and rest the body on the hands, as when speaking to a superior; to squat down on all fours, to crouch down.

TSUKURÔ  と ク ロ 捕 抜 n. A weapon in the shape of a cross, armed with sharp teeth, kept standing in a frame before guard-houses.

TSUKUSA  と ク サ 作 n. A rice-field, especially those that belonged to the Shogun.

TSUKUSA—NI  と ク サ 作 借 n. Anything boiled in soy in order to preserve it, as fish.

TSUKURO  と ク ロ 机 n. A writing table, desk, table.

TSUKUSHI, or TSUKUSHI—MO  と ク シ 明 n. The name of an edible root, a species of Dioscorea.

TSUKUMA  と ク マ 作 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, which 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—DOKOBO  と ク モ 食 箭 n. A house in the palace grounds where articles of silver or gold are made.

TSUKUMOGAMI  と ク モ 神 n. An old bag with disheveled hair.

TSUKUNE—RU  と ク レ 箍 t.v. To press together or knead in the hands, as a lump of clay, a dumpling, etc. ningyo wo —, to make clay images; — te wo, to fold the hands.

TSUKUNE—SU  と ク ン 作 (coll.) Sitting idly and lazily; — to shite hi wo kurasu, to pass the time listlessly without employment.

TSUKUNI—BITO  と ク ニ 場 n. A hired laborer.

SYN. YATORIBITO.

TSUKUSA  と ク サ n. A bundle of straw used as a target in shooting with the bow.

TSUKUSA  と ク サ n. The young of the bora.

TSUKUWA—AU  と ク ラ 藤 Same as tsukuroi.

TSUKURASE—RU  と ク ラ セ 合 作 (cast. of tsukuri) To cause to, or let make or produce.

TSUKURI—RU  と ク ル 作 t.v. To make; to form, fashion; to produce, cultivate, grow; compose: — ie wo, — to build a house; kutsuchi wo, — to adorn one’s person; tu wo, —, to cultivate rice fields; ine wo, —, to grow rice; uta wo, —, to compose a song; hon wo, —, to make a book; tsumi wo, —, to commit a crime; toki wo, —, to crow, as a cock.

SYN. SAKU, KOSHINAIKU, SURU, NASU.

TSUKURI—SU  と ク ル 作 n. Production, crop; the make, structure, construction; the right side of a Chinese character; kotoshi wo — wo yō gozarimasu, this year’s crop is good.

TSUKURI—AOKU—RU  と ク ル ア 作 上 t.v. To build up, to erect; to finish making.

TSUKURI—AWASE—RU  と ク ル ア セ 合 作 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  と ク ル バ ナ 作 花 n. Artificial flowers.

TSUKURI—BITO  と ク リ 場 n. Maker, author.

TSUKURIDORI  と ク ル ド リ 作 取 n. Keeping all that one produces, —said of a farmer who pays no taxes.

TSUKURIEDO  と ク リ エ ド n. The stalk of an artificial flower.
TSUKURIGE ツクリゲ 作錦 n. A fictitious, counterfeit, or artificial voice.

TSUKURIGOTO ツクリゴト 作錦言 n. A fiction, a made-up story, a myth.

TSUKURI-KATA ツクリカタ 制作 n. The way or mode in which a thing is made, the construction, formation.

TSUKURIKAWA ツクリカワ 作革 n. Leather, imitation leather.

TSUKURIMATSU ツクリマツ n. An ornamental pine, such as are trained and cultivated in gardens.

TSUKURIMONO ツクリモノ 作物 n. Anything made, or produced; crop, production: spring, kyukusho no — da, wheat is raised by farmers.


TSUKURI-TATE-RU ツクリタテル t.v. To adorn, ornament, embellish. Syn. KESHO SURU.

TSUKURISUE ツクリスエ 作物付 n. Made of one piece, or put on when made; not made separately and afterwards joined together; anything made and attached to another: — no to; — no mado.

TSUKURI-WARAI ツクリワラリ 作笑 n. A forced, or feigned laugh. Syn. USO-WARAI.

TSUKURI-YAMAI ツクリヤマイ 作病 n. A feigned sickness. Syn. KESHO.

TSUKURIYE ツクリエ n. A colored picture.

TSUKEROL-OU ツクロール緑 t.v. To repair, to mend; to remedy, to adjust, or put in order; to put right, set right; yane wo —, to repair a roof; mi wo —, to adjust one’s clothes. Syn. OGINAI, NAGU.

TSUKURIOI ツクリオイ 緑 n. Repair, mending, remedy.

TSUKUSHI ツクシ n. A species of horse-tail, Equisetum arvense.

TSUKUSHI-SU ツクシス 盛 t.v. To use up, to exhaust, consume, to do to the utmost, to spend, to the whole, to finish, end; te wo —, to exhaust one’s art or skill; chikara wo tsukushite kimi ni tsutoumeru, to serve one’s lord to the utmost of his ability; kokoro wo tsukushite oya ni tsukueru, to serve one’s parent with the whole heart.

TSUKUSHI-GAMO ツクシガモ n. The common Sheldrake.

TSUKUSU ツクス 温宿 n. (coll.) A bribe, fee, or gift secretly made in order to gain the good will of another, secret collusion to defraud: — wo harau, to give a bribe; — de hito wo tsukushi ni oton, to collude together and get another convicted of crime.

TSUKU-TSUKU-NOSHI ツクツクパス n. A species of cicada, so called from its sound.

TSUKUTSUKUSHI ツクツクシ n. Same as TSUKUSHI.

TSUKUYO ツクヨ i.q. tsukyo, a moonlight night.

TSUKUKU ツクク急 adv. Ripely, maturely, attentively, carefully, thoroughly: — to kan-geru, to consider thoroughly; — to miru, to look at attentively. Syn. TSURA-TSURA.

TSUKUROI ツクルoi 目通 n. A kind of reed or grass.

TSUKWA ツクワ 通資 n. Transit, passing over.

TSUKUROI ツクルoi 目通 n. Current money.

TSUKWAI ツクワイ 別体 (itaku kokoroyot) n. Extremely glad, or joyful.

TSUKUROI ツクルoi 目通 (akira ka ni satoru) 通資, to thoroughly understand, to be well versed in. Syn. TSUJITSU.

TSUMA ツマ n. Anything which should be eaten with something else to give it relish; as, shoga wo sakushin no tsun i no suru. Syn. KA, MACHI.

TSUMA ツマ 媛 n. A wife; also, f., husband, but now obsolete. Syn. KANAI, NAYO, SAL.

TSUMABARAI ツマバリ 亀甲 n. A swelling under the nail, whitlow.

TSUMA-BI ツマビ n. Playing the harp, or on the bowstring, with the finger or nails.

TSUMABIRAKA ツマヴラカ 裁裁 n. Or if: as, yoko no —, the eaves of a house. Syn. SUTO.


TSUMADO ツマド n. A door revolving upon hinges, i.q. hirakido.

TSUMAODORI ツマドリ 卓踏 t.v. To seek after the female (as animals or birds), or communing together as two lovers.

TSUMADOKI-TO ツマドキ-ト 卓踏 t.v. To hold up the skirts of the dress.

TSUMAME-TO ツマメ-ト 卓梅 t.v. To cut with scissors, to shear.

TSUMAI ツミ イ 板木 n. Brush-wood, branches collected for fire-wood.

TSUMAI ツミ ガイ 板木 n. Brush-wood, branches collected for fire-wood.

TSUMAOI ツマオイ 板木 n. For seeking its mate.

TSUMAOI-TO ツマオイ-ト 卓茂 t.v. To roll between the thumb and finger, turn with the nail: furi wo —, to tell the rosary.

TSUMAORO ツマオロ n. An arrow, the feather of which was partly black.

TSUMAOUSHI ツマオウシ n. A comb.

TSUMABAIJIKI ツマバイキ 击弦 n. A filip, or snapping with the finger and thumb; — wo suru, to dislike, regard with contempt.
TSUMAI タマリ n. A disease of the hoof of the ox.

TSUMA-JIRO タマジロ 白身 n. A horse with four white legs.

TSUMAJINSHI タマジンシ 爪印 n. A mark made with the nail.

TSUMAKARAGE タマカラゲ n. Having the skirts of the dress tucked up, or girded up: してやく。

TSUMA-KUBENAI タマクベン内 n. i.q. 鍔屋蛙。

TSUMAMI タマミ 拭 n. A pinch of anything; a knob, as of a drawer: ひと — こそ wa りる, to put in one pinch of tea.

TSUMAMI-MU タマミ母 拭 n. To take between the ends of the fingers, to take a pinch: しょ wo ー, to take a pinch of salt; つまんだもす, to say briefly or in a few words; つまみばなす, a concise account.

†TSUMA-OBOE タマオエ n. Fingers skillful in playing the koto.

TSUMA-ORI-GARA タマオリガラ n. A hat with the rim bent.

†TSUMA-OTO タマオト n. The sound of horses' feet; also the sound of the harp.

TSUMARU タマラ ノ著 (neg. of tsumarai) Not clogged, or filled up; much used in coll. to express disapprobation; — stupid, useless, foolish, absurd: こそ wo はな, don't say anything so absurd; — やべす da, a stupid, useless fellow.

TSUMARI タマリ 赤 n. A corner, a place beyond which there is no passing, a closure, stoppage, the end, conclusion.

TSUMARI タマ adv. After all, in the end, at last.

Syn. HIKKYO.

TSUMARI-RU タマル 拭 i.v. To be stopped up, obstructed, clogged, stuffed up, filled up, choked: はな ga —, the nose is stopped up, as by a cold; はな ga —, the throat is obstructed; きしる ga —, the pipe is clogged up; きとば ga —, no words with which to reply; にし —, convinced by reason.

Syn. FUGARASHI.

TSUMARI-RU タマル i.v. To become short, or less in size, to shrink: はな ga タマット, to be diminished in length; ひ ga —, the days have become short.

TSUMASHI タマサキ n. The end of the toes: はな はる, from the end of the toes to the crown of the head.

TSUMASE-RU タマセル (caust. of tsumari) To cease to pile up, etc.

TSUMASHI-RU-KU-SHI ツマシキ adj. Economical, frugal or sparing in expenses: — はん, an economical person; — わく, a business in which the earnings are small.

Syn. KENYAKU.

TSUMAWARE タマハレ n. Sand cracked, — of a horse's hoof.

†TSUMAYA タマヤ n. A bed chamber.

†TSUMAYASHIRO タマヤシロ n. A small Shintō shrine.

†TSUMAYOBI-RU タマヨブ i.v. To call after its mate, as a stag.

TSUMATÔJI タマリョジ 張揚枝 n. A tooth-pick.

TSUMAYORI-RU タマヨリ切 i.v. To turn anything in the fingers to see if it is straight, especially of an arrow: げに。

TSUMAZUKI-RU タマツク 腹 i.v. To strike the foot against anything in walking, to stumble: しに ni つますづけ こるぶ, to stumble against a stone and fall.

Syn. KETSUMAZUKI.

†TSUMAI タス engr. A sling.

TSUMÔ タス獨 n. Deaf: — に イる, to become deaf; かた —, deaf in one ear; — はや みみ (prov.).

Syn. MINISHI.

TSUME タメ n. The nail of the finger, or toe; a hoof, claw, talon: ゆびに —, a finger nail; あしに —, toe nail: うに —, horse's hoof; ねこに —, cat's claw; うわに —, an eagle's talons; — は あく wo とる, to clean the nails; — はる, to spread the claws (as a cat); — はながい, a miser: — はく wo とむす, to burn the nails in order to make a light; — はく に, to bite the nails, to be ashamed; あかに —, the fluke of an anchor.

TSUME タメ n. Anything used for filling, stuffing, or packing a hole, crack, or waste place; a block, or wedge used to prevent anything from moving, or shaking; a plug, stopper: はわり —; はる —, or はこ。

TSUME タメ n. The packing; also, the material used for packing goods; a day's march or journey: はた wo — すに, to use cotton for packing; じゅうじゅ, a journey of ten miles.

TSUME-RU タメぬ 拭 i.v. To pinch, to straiten; distress: はがに wo とまてて ひと はた wo はし (prov.), pinch yourself and know how others feel.

TSUME-RU タメぬ 訳 i.v. To shorten, to make smaller, to abridge, to contract, reduce in size, to crowd together, to restrain, to corner; to fill; to stuff, to pack, to make close; to serve, to perform official duty; to do constantly, or without ceasing; to checkmate: きもの はな wo ー, to shorten a coat; はながい はな wo ー, to shorten anything long; ふくに はた wo ー, to stuff cotton in a bag; に wo ー, to suppress the breathing, breathe softly; とまてて はたむ, to pain incessantly; にまと wo はこ に, to pack goods in a box; はくす はせ —, to be in one's office; はな きん こ wo ー, to fill a tooth with gold.

Syn. TSUZUKU, KOMETU, TÔGU.

TSUME-AI-RU タメあい 訳合 i.v. To press each other closely or violently, as in fighting or in argument.

TSUME-RAN タメパン 猫枕 n. A mark made by the nail to a document as a seal: ー おし。

TSUME-BI タメビ n. Playing the guitar with the nails, — not with a plectrum: さみせる wo ー。

TSUME-KOMI-RU タメコミ 臼立 i.v. To stuff, press, or pack into, to crowd in: にまと wo ばれに —, to pack goods in a ship.
TSUKI(木) n. A nail-cutter.—in-
TSUNI(木) n. A paddle or blade of a boat.
TSUMI(木) n. A tree or post.
TSUMI-KI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KU(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
TSUMI-KURI(木) n. A part of a tree or post.
ツナ ツナ鱼 n. A rope, cable, hawser: — wo usu, to make a rope.

Syn. nawa.

†ツナデ ツナデ n. A hawser.

ツナヨーコ,一ツ 被装 Rev. Pass. or pot. of tsunagi.

ツナギ ツナギ n. Straw, or any other fibre mixed with plaster, to make it stick together; a bond.

Syn. sasa, tsuta.

ツナカギ,ツナカギ t.v. To tie with a rope or halter, to hitch, to tether; to link together, to support, sustain or lengthen, as life: una wo ki ni — , to hitch a horse to a tree; fune wo — , to moor a ship or boat; inochi wo — , to support life.

ツナガイ,ツナガイ n. A post for hitching horses to.

ツナハキ ツナハキ n. Pulling the rope-boat, or, for amusement to see who is the strongest.

†ツナキ,一ツキ adj. Painful; i.q. tsuruki.

ツナミ ツナ米 n. 海嘯 n. A large wave which rolls over and inundates the land.

†ツナアム n. i.v. To be fond of, addicted to.

†ツナアタキ ツナアタキ n. A sock made of leather.

ツナアシ ツナシ n. The name of a fish.

†ツナシ ツナシ i.q. tsunenashi: — nikuki kao, cold and distant countenance.

ツナチ,ツナチ n. A rope-maker, rope-making: — a ba, a rope-walk.

ツナワタリ ツナワタリ 船渡 n. Walking the rope, a rope-dancer.

ツナワタリ-ツナワタリ n. A rope-ferry.

ツケ one, usual, ordinary, habitual, ordinary course of things, universal: — no koto, a common occurrence; — no tobi, the usual way: — no kimono, every day clothes; tanoshimi wo negau wa hito no — , to enjoy the amusement.

Syn. budan, itsumo, heizetsu.

ツケギ ツケギ n. Common or every day clothing. Syn. budangi.

ツケネ,ツケネ,または,ツケネ-NARU, or TSUK-NE-NARU ツケネナラム 不常 adv. Unusual, strange, uncommon, not habitual, not constant or enduring: koko-chi — , to feel different from one's ordinary state.

ツケニ ツケニ 常 adv. Always, constantly; commonly, ordinarily.

Syn. itsumo, heizetsu.

ツケ-ユース ツケ-ユース 常常 adv. Always, constantly, habitually, commonly.

Syn. mai-mai, itsumo, budan.

ツケコツウ n. A horn, antena: ushi shika nado no — , a cow or deer's horn; — wo disu, to get angry.

ツケノダレ ツケノダレ n. A square washbason with spouts at the corners.

†ツケノデ ツケデ n. A book-mark.

†ツケガミ ツケガミ 角筋 n. Two locks of hair like horns left on shaving a boy's head.

ツケノオ ツケノオ 錬鉄 n. An arrow tipped with horn or bone instead of iron.

†ツケノグミ,一ツケノグミ i.v. To sprout, send forth, shoot.

ツケノグリ-ガミ ツケノグリガミ 角筋 n. The hair gathered into a knot and curled on the top of the head.

†ツケニ, or TSUKOKI-WARI ツケキウラ n. A kind of arrow-head.

ツケモタ ツケモタ 角筋 n. A kind of sea-weed used in plastering walls.

ツケノンミシ ツケノンミシ 天牛 n. The horned beetle, Cerambyx.

ツケモ-ガミ, or TSUNOHAYA ツケモガミ (cast. of tsunou) To cause to increase, to aggravate, to cause to levy.

ツケニ,ツケガミ 肩革 n. To raise, collect, gather, to levy or enlist. (i.v.) To increase, or grow more severe, or violent, to persist in: hei wo — , to levy troops; kin wo — , to collect money; kaze, byoki, samusa, atsusa nado ya — , the wind, sickness, cold, or heat increase in severity; itsunou, to insist upon, adhere to what one has said.

Syn. atsumen, tsunatori.

†ツケノヤ ツケノヤ n. A steep-roofed house.

†ツケヨ-ガミ ツケヨガミ n. i.q. tsunogami.

ツケ n. To 釘 adv. (coll.) Not noticing, recognising or speaking to another; cold and distant, arrogant or unsocial.

ツケ-サン ツケサン (coll.) n. Uncourteousness, incivility, rudeness: — suru; — shita onna.

†ツケ ツケ i.q. tsuno.

ツケンヨ-キ ツケンヨキ通尿器 n. A bougie for the urethra.

ツケツキ,ツケツキ 喝囗或或 or i.e. tskunai. To break or rend off; to rend, rive, tear apart: den wo kumo wo tsunzakite hitouri wo hossu.

ツケン-ガミ ツケンガミ adv. Minutely, finely, into pieces: hōchō de — kisanu, to cut fine with a knife.

ツケバリ ツケバリ 张突 n. A prop.

Syn. tsukakari.

ツケバリ,ツケバリ 喝囗或或 縫合 n. (tsuki and huru) To prop up, to hold up anything about to fall; to push away, to stretch: ie wo — , to prop a house.

†ツケラ ツケラ i.q. tsuura, a bow-string.

ツケラ ツケラ 頬 n. The cheeks, the face.

Syn. kao, omote.

ツケ ツケ 線 n. A row, rank, file, line, series: gun hito — , a row of wild geese.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.

ツケボシ ツケボシ 鞍骨 n. The cheek bones.
TSUKEI-MI ツケイミ n. A companion, or company in going or traveling; — wa ni kara yuki-maken, as I have no companion I shall not go; — wo sasode yuku, to take another along with.

TSURE, RU ツレ 仮 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; ashi te su te koi, bring him with you to-morrow; jiki ni te ye byaki ga okoru, diseases vary with the climate; toki yo ni te yarete fuzoku ga kawaru, customs change with the times.

SYN. TOMONAI, SAGO.

TSURE-AI ツレアイ 连合 n. Companion in welllock, husband, partner or consort.

TSURE-AI, AU ツレアイ 随合 i.v. To go together, or in company; to be companions, to live together.

TSUREKI ツレキ 连諦 n. Playing musical instruments; suiten no na to suru. Singing together or in company, a chair: — de utau.

TSURE-DACHI, TSU ツレダチ 立立 i.v. To go together or in company: tsure-datte yoku.

TSURE ツレ n. Common, general, customary, usual, current.

TSUREKO ツレ科 子 n. A stepchild, or a child by a former marriage, which the mother takes with her when she marries another husband.

TSURENA-GORO ツレナゴロ n. Unfeeling, hard-heartedness.

TSURENAI, KI-SHI ツレナイ adj. Hard, painful; cold, distant, unfriendly; unfeeling, heartless: tsure mousuki kao, a cruel, unfeeling countenance; — hito, a man void of feeling or pity; — inochi, a hard, or painful life; tsure-naku naru, to become distant or unfriendly.

SYN. TSUKEI, HAKU-JO-NA, TSURENAKAI.

TSURE-SO1, OU ツレソ 続連 i.v. To go together, or in company, to be companions.

TSURE-ZUKU ツレヌ 往然 n. Leisure time, unoccupied or idle moments: — naru.

SYN. TOZEN, TAIKETSU.

TURI ツリ 銘 n. Fishing with a hook and line, angling: — ni yuku, to go a-fishing; — wo suru, to fish with a hook and line.

TURI ツリ n. (coll.) Change, or the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased: — wo toru, to receive the change.

TURI ツリ 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.

TSUKEI-MI ツケイミ n. 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; jero ga kyaku wo —, the harlot allures visitors; hito wo tsutte oku, to keep one in suspense.

TSURE, RU ツレ 仮 t.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; jero ga kyaku wo —, the harlot allures visitors; hito wo tsutte oku, to keep one in suspense.

SYN. TSUKEI-MI.
Tsuru タル 鳥 n. A bird: "budo no —, a
grape-bird; " ga nobiru; " ga hau.
Tsuru タル 弓 n. A bow-string: " wo kakeru,
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 タル A pret. suffix to verbs,=—taru:
yune ni hite " wo mituru yo, the
when she saw a man in a dream.
Tsurubami タルバミ 植 n. An acorn, fruit of
the ichiji.
Syn. donuri.
Tsurubashi タルバシ 鉤 n. An iron hook.
Tsurube タルベ 鉤 n. A well-basket: —
mae, a well-rope.
Tsurubeuchi タルベウチ 鉤 n. Firing by volley.
Syn. rematsu.
Tsurugi タルギ 剣 n. A long double-edged
sword used in ancient times.
Syn. katana, ken, tachi.
Tsurugai タルガイ 腕 n. Naked legs; gar-
ments rolled up: — nite wataru, to wade
across with the garments rolled up.
Tsurukake-masu タルカケマス n. A dry
measure that has an iron bar extending
across to give accuracy to the measure.
Tsurukuni タルキニ 鳥 n. Crane's neck, a long
kind of gourd.
Tsurumi タルミ 魚 n. To copulate, to
cover, or, in the case of birds or locusts:
"tori, kedamono, mushi wada ga —.
Tsuru-no-hashi タルノハシ 鳥 n. A crane's
bill; a pickaxe,=—tsurubashi.
Tsuru-no-ko タルノコ n. A great-grand-
child.
Tsurushigai タルシガイ 魚 n. Persimmons
dried, by stringing on a stick and hanging in
the air.
Tsurushi タルス 魚 t.v. To let hang by a
rope, to suspend, hang: "toro wo —, to hang
a lantern or lamp.
Syn. saguri.
Tsurushigaki タルシガキ n. A maker of bow-
strings.
Tsurushi タルス 魚 t.v. To hang up a
rope, to dangle.
Syn. hiki-irei.
Tsuri タリ 魚 n. A fisherman.
Syn. ino.
Tsurikawa タリカ イ n. A fishing-line.
Tsuridai タリダイ 魚高 n. A box, or
frame used by coolies suspended from a pole.
Tsuridashi タリダシ 魚打 t.v. To draw
out with a hook and line, to lure out, draw or
entice out of the house, to decoy.
Tsuridoko タリドコ n. A hanging bed, a
hammock.
Tsuridono タリドノ 魚鈷 n. A saloon built
over a pond for anglers.
Tsurigane タリガネ 魚錘 n. A hanging
lattern.
Tsurigane-ninjin タリガネニンジン 魚参 n.
Tsuriganeboshi タリガネボシ A spurious kind of ginseng,
Adonaphora verticillata.
Tsurigannna タリガナン 魚騎 n. A circular
plane.
Tsurihashigo タリハシゴ 魚梯 n. A rope
ladder.
Tsurito タリト 魚錫 n. A fishing line.
Tsurikai タリキ 通力 n. Supernatural
power, or influence, as of becoming invisible,
of seeing, hearing, and knowing all things.
Syn. jinro.
Tsurikomi タリコ イ t.v. To allure,
entice, or draw into.
Syn. hiki-irei.
Tsurimanako タリマナコ n. Oblique eyes.
Tsurimik タリミク n. A fishing-line.
Tsurisage タリサケ 魚下 t.v. To hang
or suspend so as to swing; to dangle.
Syn. tsurisu.
Tsurisen タリセン n. (coll.) The change
received after paying more than the price
of the article. Same as turi.
Tsurita タリタ 魚手 n. A cord, or rope by
which anything is suspended.
Tsuritoke タリトケ 魚背 t.v. To
allure, entice, attract, to draw near or close to.
Tsurizao タリツオ 魚竿 n. A fishing-rod.
Tsuruno タリノ 魚通路 n. An open road, a
thoroughfare, communication: — wo raru,
to cut off communication.
Tsuu タウ 鳥 n. A crane, stork.—said to
live a thousand years, an emblem of long life:
— no mago, a great-great-grandson.

**

Tsūno 福省通商 (zoku-myō) n. The name by which one is generally known.

Tsushōji 福省通信 撰子 n. A screen made of lattice work.

Tsushū 福書 (itami) n. Pain, suffering.

Tsuta 福田 n. Ivy, Cissus thunbergii.

Tsuta 福 a n. Straw or any fiber mixed with plaster.

Syn. nuta, tsunagi.

Tsutae 福伝 n. Tradition, transmission, handing from one to another.

Tsutae 福伝傳 t.v. To transmit or pass along from one to another, hand down by tradition, to teach: shiton ni mono wo —, to transmit anything to posterity.

Tsutakuki 福傳開 t.v. To hear by tradition, to hear through others.

Tsuta 福傳伝 i.v. To walk or go along, to pass along: nawaza wo —, walk the rope; kumo ga ito wo —, the spider climbs its thread; iishi wo —, to walk over a line of stones; mitu ga kakehi wo —, the water runs along the outside of the pipe.

Tsutama 福マ n. A species of rush.

Tsutan 福田 撰(它-nageku) — suru, deeply sighing or lamenting: — no itari, exceedingly lamentable.

Tsutanai, Ki-Ku-Shi 福田伊 拘 Shibō adj. Ignorant, unacquainted; unskillful, unhandsome; inexperienced; awkward, clumsy; rude, rough; or badly done: saiku ga —, the work is clumsily done. Syn. heta, busakku, bukkyō.

†Tsuta-Tsuta 福田 adv. Mistily, as seen through a fog.

Tsutawari 福田率 i.v. To be transmitted, delivered, or passed along from one to another, or from age to age; to receive, derive or inherit from one's ancestors: senzo yori tsutawatta mono, a thing received from one's ancestors.

Tsute 福 a n. An introducer, go-between, or mediator between two parties who are strangers to each other.

Syn. tetsuzuki.

Tsudo 福東 n. Something heard from an intermediate person.

Tsuto 福昼 n. Early morning, already: — ni okiru, to rise early.

Tsuto 福顔 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.

†Tsuto 福 a adv. Fixedly, steadily: — miru.

Tsuto 福築 n. A present, a wrapper of straw such as that in which eggs are carried: te-tato ni suru. Syn. miyake.

Tsuto 福 a adv. (coll) In a sudden or quick manner, hastily, abruptly, quickly: — tatte deru, got up hastily and went out.

Tsutemari 福蔓 姿 i.v. To be able to serve, or perform official duty: yaku no tsutemari hito, a person who cannot discharge the duties of his office.

Syn. kakebu, ōu.
powerful, violent, mighty, severe, firm: tsuyoi kaze, a violent wind; iki ga —; of great power; tsuyoi hito, a mighty man; tsuyoku nuru, to become strong or powerful.

TSUTSUKI, -RU ツツキ 弱 い り. To grow strong, to strengthen, encourage, invigorate: hi wo —, to make a fire burn more intensely; kokoro wo —, to encourage, or animate; karada wo yōjō shite tsuyouneru, by taking care of one's health to invigorate the body.

TSUYOMI ツヨミ 強 い ん. Strength, support, a stay.

Syn. chikara, tayori.

TSUYORI, -RU ツヨリ 強 い り; i.v. To grow stronger, severe, or more violent: zen ga tsuyureba aku ga yowaru, as virtue becomes stronger vice grows weaker; kaze ga —, the wind increases in violence.

TSUYOSA ツヨサ 強 い ん. The degree of power, might, violence.

TSUYOMI ツヨミ 強 い ん. A strong bow; a powerful archer.

TSUYU ツユ 雨 n. The rainy season, commencing about the 1st June.

Syn. nuber.

TSUYU ツユ 露 n. Dew; fig. for the smallest particle, brief: — ga oku, the dew falls; — no inochi, life as evanescent as the dew; — utagau beki tokoro mo nashi, not the least reason for doubt; — hodo mo shirazu, don't know the least.

TSUYU ツユ 炎 n. Broth, soup.

TSUYU ツユ 炎 n. A tassel worn from the sleeve of theshitatate.

TSUYU-AKI ツユアキ 送 梅 n. The end of tsuyu or rainy season in June.

TSUYUFUKU, -RU ツユフクル i.v. To be late in the night.

TSUYU-HARAI ツユ Hayward 霊 持 n. The person who went before a noble to clear the way, and to make people squat down; also, an inferior actor, who amuses people assembling in a theatre until the principal actor makes his appearance.

TSUYUKKEI, -KU-SHI ツユケイ 介 n. Wet with dew, dewy: tsuyukkei ichi, a road wet with dew.

TSUYUKURA ツユクラ 草 n. Dewy grass: — ni koromo wo nurusan.

TSUYUKUSA ツユクサ 鳥 n. A plant, Spider-wort, Commelina communis, anciently used as a dyestuff.

TSUYUMUSHI ツウムシ n. Insects that live in the grass.

TSUYUKAI, -KU ツユカイ 介 n. (coll.) Dewy: — ichi.

TSUYU-NAI ツユナイ 病 n. General or common properties of matter.

TSUYU-TAKKE ツユタケ n. A mushroom that springs up in the rainy season of June.

TSUYUSARA ツユサラ n. Bamboo grass.

TSUZOKU ツウソク 通 信 Popular, suitable to the common people, easy to be understood; common.

Tsuazu ツア Sama as juzu-dama.
TSUZUKE-n. Ten years old; according to some. 19: — ya hatachi, ten or twenty years old.

TSUZUKI-t.v. To continue, to do without interruption, or consecutively; to carry onward; to splice, lengthen, to connect: kusuri wo tsuzukete nomu, to take medicine continuously; hyorō wo —, to keep up a continual supply of provisions; sake wo tsuzukete jippai no nukushi, have drunk ten glasses of wine one after the other; narea wo —, to splice a rope; washi tsuzukem, to continue to do; nomi tsuzukeru, to continue to drink.

Syn. TSUKU.


TSUZUKI-n. Continuation, connection, succession, joining: mae no hon no —, a continuation of a previous volume.

TSUZUKI-ku-Fra. To be uninterrupted, or in regular succession; to be connected, to hold out: tenki ga —, the weather continues pleasant many days in succession; ame ga tsuzuite furu, it rains several days in succession; chōji ga tsuzuite oru, the family line continues uninterrupted.

†TSUZUKU-ku-t.v. Same as tojikuru.

TSUZUMARI-ku-Fra. To contract, to become smaller, to be abridged; to conclude or end, — as a story. Syn. CHIIMARI, TSUMARI.

TSUZUMAYAKA-Fra. Economical, frugal, saving, sparing: onore wo — ni shite ogori wo shizuke yo, be economical and avoid extravagance. Syn. KENZAKU.

TSUUZE-n. Contraction, diminution, reduction in size or quantity; deficiency, or coming short in an account: kobakuchi no — wo arawasu, to balance an account so that a deficiency caused by gambling may not be seen.

TSUZE-t.v. To contract, diminish, reduce in size or quantity, to abridge; to end, conclude: jissatsu wo go natsu —, to abridge a book of ten volumes to five.

Syn. CHIIMERE, TSUMERE.

TSUZUMI-Fra. A kind of drum, held and beaten with the hand.

TSUZUMIKARA-Fra. Drum-plant, the Dandelion; i.e. tampoku.

TSUZU-Fra. n. A kind of vine used in making baskets, etc.; ratten; also a basket made of it.

TSUZUBORI-Fra. n. Zigzag: — michi, a zigzag road.

TSUZUKE-n. Ragged clothes, rags: — no nishiki (prov.): — wo saru, to stitch rags together. Syn. BORO.

TSUZUMASUKE-n. An insect, a species of Cricket (?).

†TSUZUZUKU-ku-t.v. To sew patches together, to patch, to compose a work of fiction, to spell: kore wo tsuzuite futon ni suru, to make a quilt by sewing patches together; buwakō wo —, to compose an essay. †TSUZUSHI-ku-Fra. To sip, sup; to hum: — uta.

U.

U ウ (karashu) n. A crow; black: kiu-ku, golden crow, the sun: — gau, black eyes.

U ウ鷲, ウ鷹 (kora-n) n. A coromant: — wo tsukau, to fish with a coromant: — wo mine suru karasu wa nizu wo nomu (prov.).

U ウ付 n. (the first syllable of ura, a hare) One of the twelve signs: — no toki, 6 o'clock A.M.: — no hō, the east.

U ウ有 (go-on: the kau-on pronunciation of yō is preferred by the Japanese) n. Possession, property: mina kare ga u to naru beshi, all will become his property.

U ウ然 exclam. Yes: ina to mo u to mo iwashu, he said neither no nor yes.

U ウ用, ウ作, ウ使 n. To get, obtain, to be able. Syn. SHIBU.

U ウメ, ウ梅 n. A wet-nurse. Syn. OMA.

U ウメ老母 n. An old woman. Syn. OBA.

UUCHIDORI ウチドリ n. A species of Oystercatcher, Hamatopis.

UBA ウバ白鷺 n. (Sans.) The name of an order of female religionists among the Buddhists; female lay Buddhists.

UBA ウバ山頂 n. A kind of dried plum, used as a medicine.

UBA-ru ウバ投 n. To take by force or violence; to seize, to rob, steal: kore wo uba wo mono wo korosare, kuni wo uba mono wo a to naru (prov.), he who steals money is killed, but he that steals a country becomes a king.

Syn. WUSE. UBA-n. UBA ウバ同 n. Same as ibara.

UBASOKU ウバソク, ウバ山頂 n. (Sans.) The name of an order of male religionists among the lay Buddhists.

UBAWARE-ru ウバワレ投 n. To be taken by force, seized, robbed.
Ube ウベ 省 Right, properly, that which ought or should be: — na, very well, yes.

Syn. mottomo.

Ubenai-au ウベナフ 省 t.v. To assent, consent, acquiesce; to submit: uhenawaza, would not consent.

Syn. shochi eru, yersu, uroagai, gaen-zuru.

Ubu ウブ 生 Natural state, simple, unwrought, unadorned: — na ishi, a stone unpolished; — na musume, an unsophisticated young lady; — no mama, natural state.

Syn. shizen.

Ubohco ウボクゴ 孕裳 n. The first cry of an infant just born.

Ubusco ウブコ 孕衣 n. The clothes worn by a new-born infant.

Ube ウベ 孕孕 n. A woman with a pregnant woman.

U-be ウベ 邸舎 n. A boat used in fishing with a coromant.

Ubebuna ウバスナ 孕土 n. The birth-place, native place, the tutelary god of a place.

Syn. ujioami, chinju.

Ubeza ウベザ 孕屋 n. A lying-in chamber.

Ubezu ウベズ 孕湯 n. The warm water in which an infant is first washed.

Uchi ウチ 内 or 中 Inside, within, whilst, among, in, into; a house: onae no — wa doko, where do you live? — ye hairu, to enter the house; te no — , inside of a house; hako no — ni iringa, have put it in the box; ni san ni chi no — ni yukiwashi, I shall go within two or three days; gaikusa 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; kurenu — ni kaere, come back before sunset; Nippon ye konu — ni, before I come to Japan; hiru no — , in the day-time.

Syn. naka, aido.

Uchi-tsu ウチ 打 t.v. To strike, knock, beat, smile, shoot; to slay, to force, or make by beating; often used prefixed to other words to add force to them, or for elegance: tatiko wo — , to beat, or play a drum; kane wo — , to strike or ring a bell; toki wo — , to strike the hour; hi wo — , to strike fire; kataki wo — , to kill an enemy; kubi wo — , to cut off the head; katana wo — , to forge a sword; kugi wo — , to hammer a nail, or drive a nail; te wo — , to clap the hands; go wo — , to play checkers; bakuchi wo — , to gamble; monen wo — , to mull cloth; tenpoo de tori wo — , to shoot a bird with a gun; ishi wo — , to throw a stone; mizu wo — , to sprinkle water; hina wo — , to make bread; ami wo — , to cast a net.

Syn. butsu, tatakru.

Uchi-ake, ru ウチアケ 内明 t.v. To tell something concealed, to reveal, confess; to break open: kokoro wo — , to open one's heart.

Uchi-ami ウチアミ 捕網 n. A net for catching fish, used by casting.

Uchi-aware, ru ウチアハセ 打合 t.v. To join by beating, to weld; to inform beforehand, to give previous notice, to play in concert on different musical instruments.

Uchira ウチラ 打場 n. The inside edge, moderation, a proper medium, temperance, abstinence: nani goto no — ni suru go yori, it is well to exercise moderation in all things; — mono, a temperate person.

Syn. hikaremi.

Uchiban ウチバン 打盤 n. A block on which anything is beaten, or for ringing coin.

Uchina ウチヒ 打火 n. Fire struck from a flint.

Uchiburo ウチブロ n. A private bath-tub, not a public one.

Uchidashi ウチダシ 打出 n. Sending the spectators of a wrestling performance away by beating a drum, the close of a wrestling performance: yoji ni — ni natta.

Uchikashi, ru ウチナス 打出 t.v. To begin to shoot, or play draughts; to raise by beating, as letters or figures; to make an offer; to march out.

Uchide ウチデ — no kowashi, the mallet carried by Daikokuten, the God of Wealth, every blow of which produces a piece of gold.

Uchikusa ウチクセ 打伏 t.v. To knock down with the face to the ground.

Uchoinu ウチギュ 打呪 n. A long robe worn by women of rank.

Uchigori ウチギリ 打錦 n. A punch for making holes.

Uchihare, ru ウチハレ 打腹*i.v. To stretch along, stretch out: shirahama nagaku — , the white beach stretches far off.

Uchiharai, au ウチハラ打桟 t.v. To knock away by beating, or shooting; to beat off or away, as dust, an enemy, etc.

Uchihashi ウチハシ n. A bridge thrown over or constructed in haste, or just for the occasion: — wataru.

Uchihatsushii, ru ウチハタス 打果 t.v. To destroy by killing or shooting.

Uchimi ウチミ 槿 n. A machine for pressing out oil, etc.; a press.

Syn. shimori.

Uchikikko ウチキ モ 打蹲 n. Braid, silk cord.

Uchiharame, ru ウチハラメ 打環 t.v. To beat flat, to flatten by beating.

Uchire, ru ウチレ 糞入 t.v. To fight one's way in, to enter: katsuki no ie — , to enter forcibly the house of an enemy in order to slay him.

Uchini ウチニ 殲戦 (senki) Killed in a battle: — suru.

Uchikabuto ウチカブト 裏兜 n. The inside of a helmet.

Uchihachi, tusu ウチハ代 打毬 t.v. To overcome, conquer, — in battle.
702

UCHI-KAESHI,-SU ウチカエシ 打豆 t.v. To strike back, return a blow.

UCHI-KAESHITE ウチカエシテ 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.

UCHI-KAKE,-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 kempeki.

UCHI-KATAME,-RU ウチカタメル 打合 t.v. To harden by beating; to make secure.

UCHI-KESHU ウチケシュ n. A negative (in grammar): えす wa eru no — eru is the negative of eru.

UCHI-KESHI,-SU ウチケシ 打消 t.v. To extinguish by beating, to stop, silence.

UCHIKI ウチキ 社 n. A long robe worn by women.

UCHIKI ウチキ 内気 n. Retiring, diffident, modest, bashful, timidous: — na onna, a modest woman.

UCHIKIKI ウチキキ 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.

UCHIKIZU ウチキズ 打次 n. A wound made by a blow, confused wound.

UCHI-KOMI,-RU ウチコミ 打込 t.v. To throw or shoot into, beat into.

UCHI-KOBOSHI,-SU ウチコボシ 打殺 t.v. To kill by striking, beating or shooting.

UCHI-KOWASHI,-SU ウチコワシ 打破 t.v. To break by striking; to break down, as a building; to demolish.

UCHI-KUDAKI,-RU ウチクダカ 打碎 t.v. To smash or crush by beating, break to pieces.

UCHIKURUBASHI ウチクルブシ 内障 n. The internal ankle bone.

UCHI-KURUSOOGI,-GU ウチクルスジー i.v. To sit or behave in an easy and free way, free from form or restraints of etiquette: uchikutsuroide ai-katara.

UCHI-MAJIRI,-RU ウチマジリ 打負 i.v. To be mixed, mingled together.

UCHI-MAKE,-RU ウチマケル 打負 i.v. To be defeated in battle.

UCHI-MAKE,-RU ウチマケル 打崩 n. To pour out, as water from a vessel: kokoro no aritake wo uchimakete ii.

UCHIMAKI ウチマキ 銃米 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 内線 n. Private, secret: — ni shite kudasare, please let this be private, or between ourselves; kono koto wa — no hana ni shinsho shi, 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 木 n. The inside of the thighs: — 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.

UCHIMOMO ウチモノ 打物 n. Anything made on an anvil, or by forging; a halberd.

UCHIMONO ウチモノ 捅物 n. A kind of confectionery.

UCHI-MOHAREZU ウチモノカレズ adv. Could not let it pass.

UCHI-MORASU,-RU ウチモラス 千 t.v. To let escape from slaughter.

UCHI-NARASHI,-SU ウチナラシ 千 t.v. To sound by striking or beating: shita wa —, to smack the lips, to click with the tongue.

UCHINWA ウチニハ 内庭 n. A small courtyard or area inclosed by a house, inner court.

UCHI NO-HIME-MIKO ウチノヒメミコ n. An imperial princess, i.e. naishinō.

UCHINORI ウチノリ 内規 n. Inside measurement or dimensions.

UCHISHIKI ウチシキ 打数 n. A spread for a table or stand.

UCHI-SHIORE,-RU ウチシオレ 千 t.v. To droop, lose heart, be dispirited.

UCHI-SHITAGARU ウチシタガル 打從 t.v. To bring into subjection.

UCHI-SURE,-RU ウチスレ 打居 t.v. To beat one into a slitting posture.

UCHISUTUME ウチスズメ n. An insect, species of Smerinthus.

UCHI-TASHEI,-SU ウチタスヘ 打打 t.v. To beat or knock down anything standing.

UCHI-TO ウチト (same as uchi-soto) Inside and outside.

UCHI-TORE,-RU ウチトーレ 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-TORI,-RU ウチトリ 打取 t.v. To shoot or strike and give a quietus to.

UCHI-TSURE,-RU ウチツケ 打着 t.v. To throw anything on something else; to throw against, throw and hit: hame wo hashira ni —, to nail clap-boards on a post; mudogara ni ishi wo —, to throw a stone against the window.

UCHI-TSURE NI ウチツケニ adv. Directly, immediately, to one’s face: — iu, to speak to one’s face,—without backwardness.

UCHI-TSUJI ウチツジ 内面 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 n. A family, household.

Syn. KANAI.
divintegrate; to become loose in texture and swell up or blister, as a plastered wall: kabe ga —, the plaster swells up in small blisters.

†Ugonawa,-ru ゴナツル i.v. To assemble at their offices, as officials.

Syn. ATSUMARU.

Ugonomochi ゴノモチ n. A mole, i.q. mguramochi.

Uo オウ n. The name of a small fresh water fish.

Uoishu オイス池 n. The name of a small singing bird, the Cetria cantsans.

Uovorai オボライ鳥 n. Things having shape or bodily, material.

Uotsu オツト a n. Black hair.

Ui ウイ (yaku) — suru, to roast in ashes.

Ui ウイ 喜衣 n. Black clothing, i.q. kurei kimono.

U-i オイ 喜有 (Bud.) 一. changing, inconstatn: — no oku yama, the mountains of this changing world; — temben no yo no naka, a world full of vicissitudes. See mu-i.

Ui ウイ 爽 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.

Ui,-ki-ku-shi ウィ基 adj. Sad, sorrowful, miserable, dreary, cheerless: yo wo uki-mono ni owou, to regard the world as a miserable place; ega ni waharuru uki koto, the sad thing of being separated from her parents; uki-me ni an, to meet with trouble or hardship; uki me tsurai me. Syn. kanashii, kurushii.

Ukōmichi ウカムシ虐初冠 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.

Ukōto ウカト 喜凹 n. The clove: shō-ukyō, anise.

Ukishiki,-ku ウシキ側 adj. Young, weak, uneducated, unorganized: kuni uishikariishi toki, when the country was still in its infancy.

Ui-Ushii,-ku ウシイ初収 adj. Youthful, inexperienced, a novice, or tyro in appearance or manner.

Syn. wara-Warashii.

Uitsatsu ウィツツ adv. Spoken in praise to an inferior, — my good fellow.

Ui ウィ 喜 n. A black snake, — this snake is dried and used as a tonic medicine.

Ujake,-ru ウjaケル i.v. (coll.) To split or burst open, — as ripe fruit; to be rumpled, slovenly: ichijiku ga —, the fig has split open; ujiketa nari wo shite iru.

Ujakkoi,-ku ウjaッコイ毁 n. Feeling disgust, aversion, or shuddering at the sight of anything disagreeable.

Ui ウィ n. A maggot: — ga waku, to breed maggots; seken no hito wo — mu-ri no yō-ni mikudaisu.

Ui ウィ n. Family name, family, house. =Mr., Sir: hito wa — 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 ウダガミ氏神 n. The peunates, or tutelary god of a house, or place.

Syn. TEEBUSA.

UJIKO ウダコ氏子 n. The persons living in a place under the protection of an uji-gumi, the parishioners of a Myōja.

UJNA ウジナ Same as mujina.

UJITSUKI, -RU ウジュツク i.v. To crawl, squirm; to move hesitatingly, as in fear.

UJI-UDO ウジウド氏人 n. Same as ujiko.

UJI-UJI ウジウジ (coll.) - su ru, to loiter, idle, or waste time by procrastinating.

Syn. OUEZU-OUZSU TEBU.

UJÖ ウジョウ有情 (kakoru aru) n. Animate, having feeling; sensibility: — no ningen.

UKA ウカ食 n. Food, provisions, victuals: — no mitama, the spirit who gives and protects food, viz., Inari: Toyo-uke no kani, the god who gives an abundance.

Syn. KEMONOU.

UKEBAKE, -RU ウケバケル (pot. of ukabu) Can float, or rise to the surface of water; can be saved (Bud.): ikite ita toki no tsuuki ga omukute ukaburu, I committed such heinous sins while living I cannot float, i.e. become a Hotoke (Bud.).

UKEBAKE, -RU ウケバケル浮 (cast of ukabu) To cause to float.

UKEBE, -RU ウケベル浮 i.v. To float or ride upon the water, to swim, to cause to float: fune wo —, to float or launch a ship; namida wo —, eyes filling with tears.

Syn. UKERU.

UKAI, -RU 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; fume ga —, the ship floats; kokoro ni —, to fancy, to imagine, or conceive in the mind; ni wo stute koso ukabu seno are (prov.).

UKAGAY ウカガビ n. Inquiry, a friendly visit.

UKAGAY, -AU ウカガバ観 i.v. To inquire, ask after; observe, to ascertain, descry, to spy out, to explore, to watch secretly, to peep at, look at secretly, to reconnoitre, to hear or listen to: kigen or ampi wo —, to inquire after one's health, salute; nyakku wo —, to feel the pulse; hima wo —, to seek for an opportunity; teki no yusan wo —, to reconnoitre the state of the enemy; go sekkyō wo ukagaimashita.

Syn. TEBUHAGA, KEBAHAGA.

UKAI ウカイ漁師 n. A person who fishes with coromarias.

UKABE, -RU ウカベル浮 i.v. The same as ukabe.

UKAMI, -MU ウカミ浮 i.v. The same as ukabi.

UKAMI-AOARI ウカミアオアリ i.v. To float; (met.) to be prosperous.

UKARA ウカラ眷属 n. Family, relations.

UKARE, -RU ウカレル浮 i.v. To be lively, buoyant, gay, to be in high spirits; to be fanciful, whimsical, giddy: ongoku ni ukaretete odora, carried away with the music he danced; ukarete aruku, to walk sprightly.

UKABEITU ウカベイト浮人 n. A wanderer, one who has no settled dwelling place.

Syn. ROKIN.

UKABEUSHI ウカベウシ浮節 n. A lively tune or song, merry or airy tune.

UKABEMU ウカベメ遊女 n. A prostitute, harlot, courtésan.

Syn. JORU.

UKAREZUMA ウカレズマ n. A harlot.

UKA-SANE, -RU ウカサンル被浮 (pass. of ukashi) To cause to be floated; to be borne up by water, to be carried away, transported, fanciful; bewitched, affected, influenced; to be made delirious: netsu ni ukasarette uwo koto wo in, made delirious by the fever talked foolishly; cha ni —, to be affected by tea so as not to sleep.

UKASHI, -RU ウカシ浮 t.v. To cause to swim, to float, to buoy up: mizu ga fune wo —, the water floats the ship.

Syn. UKABEU.

UKA TO ウカト 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, -RU ウカツク浮 (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 ウカウカ adv. Heedlessly, inattentively, forgetfully, vacantly, idly: — to yomu, to read inattentively; — to yo wo kuraru, to live in an idle way.

UE ウケ n. A weir, or bamboo basket fixed in a stream for catching fish.

UE ウケ浮子 n. The float of a net, or fishing line, a buoy.

UE ウケ n. Food. Same as uka.

UE ウケ有格 n. A period of good luck: — ni iru, to enter a lucky period.

UE ウケ承或受 n. 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; kaze-uke ni kaki wo suru, to erect a fence to keep off the wind.

UE ウケ n. A bracket for supporting a shelf, etc.

UE, -RU ウケ浮 t.v. To float, bear up, to make to swim on the surface: mizu ga fune wo —, the water floats a ship.

UE, -RU ウケ受 t.v. To receive, to get, to hold, to take; to be the subject of; to parry; to believe: anime 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; tsuyu wo —, to be wet with dew; sawa wo —, to receive assistance; kakomi wo —, to be surrounded; kata- na wo tsue de —, to parry a sword cut with a cane; kono fune wo iku nin ukeru, how many men will this boat hold? on wo —, to receive
UKE 706

kindest; shichi-mote 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 ウケアゲポリ n. Sculptured in relief.

UKE-AI ウケア utils. Insurance, guaranty, security: kawan —, fire insurance; marine —, marine insurance; ryō —, insurance fee, or premium.

UKE-AL-AU ウケアフ受変 t.v. To warrant, to guarantee, to insue, to 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. yakuoku suru, niki-ukekeru.

UKE-AI-NIN ウケアミニン受合人 n. A surety, insurer, contractor.

UKEBARI-RU ウケバル t.v. To consent to, to accept, to act without fear, to act boldly.

Syn. shōdaku suru.

UKEJI ウケジ n. An oath, swearing before the kami.

Syn. chikai.

UKEJI-RU ウケヲ受約 i.v. To take an oath, to swear by calling Kami to witness, to curse, to pray.

Syn. chikai.

UKEKAGAMI ウケガマり新符 n. 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.

UKEKUMI ウケヲミ 精文 n. A receipt.

Syn. ukejori.

UKEJIRI ウケヲ受刃 n. The sword placed in guard, or to fend off, in fencing: — ni naru, to have the appearance of being defeated.

UKEJIRI-SU ウケヲ受出 t.v. To take out, to redeem,—as anything pawned, or a prostitute before her time of service is up.

UKEJIRI-AU ウケヲ受背 t.v. To consent to, to receive as true, to believe, avow: ukegai-gataki, hard to believe.

Syn. ukenai, shōchi suru, yurusu, shinjiru.

UKEKAGAMI ウケガマり n. Same as ukehoro.

UKEKAGAMI ウケガマり n. A mouth where the lower lip projects beyond the upper.

UKE-JIRI-KU ウケヲジリ t.v. To take upon one's self, to accept, to consent to: hito no tanomi wo ukehiku.

UKE ウケ有形 豊名, material science: — gaku, material science.

UKE ウケヲ受状 n. An indeniture or written contract binding a person to service.

UKE-KARASHI-SU ウケヲカヘ受返 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 ウケヲコム受込 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-ukekeru.

UKEKOTOE ウケヲクテ 承答 n. Answer, reply: — wo suru.

Syn. hentō.

UKEME ウケメ受前 n. The duties which belong to one's station, or which one has undertaken to do; obligations, responsibilities: — no michi wo tsutomeru.

UKEMI ウケミ受身 n. Acting on the defensive: — ni naru, to be on the defensive.

UKEMONE ウケモノ受 t.v. Keeping, having the charge of, under the care of; office, duty: kono mon wo watakushi no — da, this gate is under my care.

UKEMONE-TSU ウケモノ受 t.v. To have the keeping, charge or care of: basho wo —.

UKENAGASHI-SU ウケナガス t.v. To party a blow.

UKEKIN ウケキニ受 n. One who undertakes to perform anything for another; a surety, bail, bondsman.

Syn. ukeninin.

UKENOKU ウケノオレ請負 n. A contract: — shigato, work done by contract; — nin, a contractor; — shi, id.

UKENORI, UKENOKI ウケオリ浮縄 n. Woven with raised figures.

UKERU ウケル Same as okera.

UKESAKU ウケサク借作 n. Renting ground from a landlord and raising crops: — wo suru; — nin, a small farmer.

UKESHIMI-MU ウケシミ (caust. of ukeru) To cause to receive or get, to give.

UKESHO ウケショ請書 n. A writing or document containing one's consent, agreement or assent to some government demand.

UKESHIKE-RU ウケスヘル t.v. To launch, put into the water, to float: — wa, wo uni ni —.

UKETAMAWARI-RU ウケタマハル承 To hear, to be told, listen to, receive (used in respectfully speaking to another).

Syn. kiho.

UKE-TORI ウケトリ受取 n. A receipt.

UKE-TORI-RU ウケトリ 受取 t.v. To receive, catch: — wa, wo —, to receive money; — wo —, to catch a ball.

UKETSUKU ウケツク n. An officer whose complaints are received and reported to the higher officers.

UKETSUKU-RU ウケツク受付 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.

UKETSUKENAI-KU ウケツクナイ 受付 adj. Not to consent or listen to, not to undertake, to refuse, decline, not to accept.

UKETURI ウケトリ 受取 n. Selling goods obtained from the producer; doing a small retail business.

Syn. ko-urii.

UKI ウキ浮遊 n. A buoy: — jirushi, id.

UKI ウキ浮 n. A wine cup, i.q. sakazuki.

UKI ウキ沼 n. A marsh, bog; i.q. numa.

UKI-KU ウキ浮 t.v. To float, swim on the surface, to be buoyant; to be vivacious.
cheerful, light, fickle: fune ga — , the boat floats; ki no nita hito, a fickle, careless person; 
ki ga — , to be light-hearted, or merry; yo no uki shizumu, the vicissitudes of life; nita koto wo in, to talk frivolously; ha ga — , the teeth are set on edge.

UKI-AGARI "ウキアガリ 池上 i.v. To rise and float.

UKI-BONI "ウキボニ n. Embossed carving.

UKI-BUKURO "ウキブクロ 浮上 n. A bag used as a float, or a life-preserver.

UKI-DOMO "ウキドモ 浮雪 n. Floating cloud:
— no nekakuru tokoro naki ga gosho.

UKI-DUTSU "ウキデツ n. Floating shoes, attached to the feet in order to enable a person to cross a river without sinking.

UKIHA "ウキハ 浮紫 n. A floating leaf, as of the lotus.

UKIHA, or UKUHA "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.

UKIHASHI "ウキハシ 浮桟 n. A floating bridge, a bridge of boats, pontoon: auna no — , the bridge-bridge which Izanagi and Izanami crossed in descending from heaven to the earth.

UKI "ウキ 浮き魚 n. The Sun-fish, Orthragoriscus.

UKI "ウキ 浮木 n. Floating wood, drift-wood; a raft, a boat.

UKIKUSA "ウキクサ 浮草 n. A plant that floats upon the water, duck-weed, Lemma minor.

UKIMAKURA "ウキマクラ n. Uneasy or troubled sleep.


UKI "ウキ 浮身 Used only in the phrase:
— wo yateu ni, to devote one's self to anything, to give one's self up to anything, one's self to: onna ni — wo yateu; shibai ni —.

UKIKOMO "ウキコモノ 浮者 n. A lively, vivacious, gay or cheerful person; unemployed money.

UKIMISHA "ウキミシマ 浮者者 n. Troops kept in reserve in case of need, reserve corps.

SYN. YOGUN.

UKIN "ウキノ 学名 n. A bad name, or reputation: — wo nagasari, to become notorious.

UKINAMI "ウキナミ n. Ripple, little waves.

UKINE "ウキネ 浮凝 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: motan no —.

UKI-GORI "ウキゴリ n. Woven in raised figures.

UKI "ウキ 浮冒 n. A sand-bank, bar, shoal.

UKI "ウキ 浮草 n. A bird's nest built on a reed so as to rise or fall with the tide, a floating nest.

UKITACH -Tsu "ウキタチ i.v. To be light-hearted, buoyant, cheerful.

UKI -UKI "ウキウキ 幽浮 adv. In a buoyant manner, in a gay, lively, cheerful, light-hearted manner; adrift, drifting.

UKIYO "ウキヨ 学生 n. This fleeting or miserable world, so full of vicissitudes, and unsettled: mama ni harari wa — no nari.

UKUYU "ウキユ 学習 n. Confirming a covenant by an exchange of wine-cups.

UKURI "ウキリ adv. (coll.) Vacantly, listlessly, carelessly, without attention: — miru, to look at without paying attention.

SYN. ANKAN.

UKUKI "ウクキ adj. Foolish, silly.

UKKEMONO "ウクメモノ n. A foolish or silly person, dunce, fool.

UKKETSU "ウクケツ 善結 — suru, to be melancholy, gloomy.

UKI "ウキ 懐 n. The vapoors, gloom, melancholy: — wo harari, to dispel gloom.

UKKONRO "ウッコンコウ 喜金香 n. Golden Turmeric, species of Curcuma.

UKKORI "ウッコイ 鳥金香 n. A species of domestic fowl.

UKON "ウコン 浮金 n. Turmeric root, yellow color.

UKKOSO "ウコンソウ 浮金香 n. Turmeric.

UKU, or UKUKU "ウクル 浮 Same as ukeru. See uke.

UKA "ウカ 羽化 (hono ga haaru) — suru; to get wings, become a winged insect: bōfa ga — shite ka to waru.

UKAI "ウカイ 近辺 (motowari michi) — suru; to go around, take a circuitous road; — shite teki wo ushiro ni iederu.

UKATSU "ウカツ 造治 (coll.) Dull, stupid, slow, headless, careless: — na hito; — na kokoro.

UKIYOSHII "ウキヤヨシ右京顯 n. The mayor or governor of Kyōto.

UMA "ウマ 馬 n. A horse; also, one of the 12 signs: — no toki, 12 o'clock; — no ha, the south; — no mura, to ride on a horse; — wo koshiro, got the horse realy; kashiru — ni no uchi (prov.), even a running horse needs the whip; — wo odoroki yasui mono, a horse is easily scared; — no hananake, an entertainment given to one about to set out on a journey; — ni nimi ni kaze (prov.), like wind to a horse's ear, to which he pays no attention.

UMAI "ウマリ 華合 n. Cordial friends, like-minded friends.

SYN. OMODOSHII.

UMABA "ウマバ n. A place for practising horsemanship, a race-course, a circus.

UMABITO "ウマビト 胴人 n. A noble.

UMABUNE "ウマブネ 船 n. A horse trough, a manger.

UMABARAI "ウマバラい n. Horse bason; also a tub from which a horse is fed.

UMABASHI "ウマ橋 両端 n. The outside circle of a shiro, i.e. senninmara.

UMAGAI "ウマガイ n. A covering for a horse, horse-blanket.

UMAGO "ウマゴ n. (same as mago) Grandson.

UMAGOSHI "ウマゴシ 虹晩 n. Trefoil, or clover.

UMAGOSHI "ウマゴシ n. A curry comb.
Umaouwa ウマグワ 馬把 n. A rake drawn by a horse, a harrow; i.q. manguwa.

Umahiru ウマヒル 馬練 n. A horse-leech.

Uma ウマ 熟睡 (jukanu) Sound sleep; — suru, to sleep soundly.

Uma-kai ウマガイ 駄馬 n. A horse used for crossing horses over a river.

Uma-keusa ウマケサ 駄軍 n. A troop of horse, cavalry; also a cavalry battle.

Umajirushi ウマジルシ 駄帳 n. A flag, or banner, used for distinguishing the commander of an army.

Umakai ウマカイ 缲人 n. One who feeds and attends a horse, a hostler.

Umakata ウマカタ 駄方 n. The person who attends and leads a pack-horse; — mago.

Umakemuri ウマメリ 駄煙 n. The dust raised by horses traveling; — wo tuite hase kitaru.

†Uma ウマ 收 n. Pasture-land for horses.

Uma ウマ 釈 adv. Sweet, pleasant to the taste (see uma); — suru, to sweeten; — nai, not sweet; — seishimeru, to get easy possession of.

Uma-mawari ウママわり 駄廻り n. Anciently the body-guard of a Daimyo, composed of officers of high rank.

Uma ウマ n. The sweetness, pleasantness.

Umanori ウマノリ 駄乗 n. A horse rider, a teacher of horsemanship, a horse-race.

Umare ウマレ 生 n. The condition, or place in which one is born; birth, extraction: — ga warui; — ga yoi.

Umare-ru ウマレル 生 i.v. To be born, brought forth: akambu ga umareta, a child was born; watakushi no umareta kuni, the country where I was born.

Syn. shushiro suru, shigururu.

Umare-awase ウマレアハセ 生合 n. The nature, natural properties, the condition or fortune into which one is born; born in one family: — no yoi kusa.

Umare-awase-ru ウマレアハセル 生合 i.v. To be born together in one family.

Umarehi ウマレヒ 生日 n. Birthday.

Syn. tangoi.

Umaage ウマアゲ 生子 n. An infant.

Syn. akambo, mibuhoro.

Umarekawari ウマレカリ 生変 n. Transmigration of the soul, metempsychosis; one who has undergone transmigration; second birth: — kono ko ushi no — da.

Umarekawari-ru ウマレカリル生変 i.v. To pass by birth from one thing into another, to transmigrate, as the soul of the dead (Bud); hito ga innu ni —, the soul of a man passes into the body of a dog.

Umarekko ウマレッコ (coll.) i.q. umarego.

Umare-marabi-ru ウマレマサル 生増 i.v. To rise above the condition or station in which one was born.

Umare-otoki-ru ウマレオトトル 生劣 i.v. To fall below the condition or station in which one was born.

Umarete ウマレテ 生立 (coll.) Just born: — no ko, a child just born.

Umaretsuki ウマレツキ 生付 n. Nature; inborn or natural constitution, disposition, temperament, property or quality; natural faculty: — no yoi, a person of a naturally good disposition; — no katawa, a cripple from birth.

Syn. shokubai, shōzai, kisshitsu, seisshitu.

Umaretsuki-ru ウマレツキ 生付 i.v. To be born, inborn, innate, congenital; to be endowed with, to have naturally: — rikō nī —, to be naturally clever; umaretsukamukata, a cripple but not from birth; hito nī wa jin'itei shi shin ga umaretsuite oru, men are naturally endowed with the five cardinal virtues.

Umaru-ru ウマル 理 i.v. A contraction of umenari, to be buried.

Umaru ウマ ブ n. Sweetness.

Umatsumi ウマツミ 騎 n. A post-station, or relay station on a public road where pack-horses are changed.

Syn. shukubai.

Uma-uma to ウマウマト adj. Cleverly, adroitly, skillfully, artfully: — damashita.

†Umaru-ru ウマアル 生 i.v. To increase in number, multiply,—used only of animals.

Syn. hansoku.

Umayu ウマユ 騎 n. A post-station.

Syn. eki, shiku.


Umatari ウマタリ 騎路 (ekiro) n. A public road.

Umayumi ウマユミ n. A bow used for shooting from horseback, an amusement.

Umaizukuri ウマズカリ n. The hollow or rut made by the feet of horses.

Umaozoi ウマオツイ n. A large kind of ciea суд.

Uma ウマ n. One who runs with a horse.

Syn. betto.

Umaume ウマウメ 不生女 n. A barren woman.

Umazuka ウマズカ 馬面 n. Horse-face, —a long and homely face: — kawahagi, a kind of fish, Monocanthus.

Umbo ウモ ブ雲母 n. (min.) Mica.

Syn. kirbū.

Ume ウメ 梅 (bai) n. The plum tree: — no hana, the blossoms of plum tree; — ga e, the branch of a plum tree; — ga ka, the perfume of —.

Ume-ru ウメ 理 (cont. of umenru) To bury, cover, fill up, to pour in in order to reduce the temperature, or strength; to dilute: —to
Umi-dake ウミダケ n. A sea-tortoise.

Umigasuku ウミガスク n. The common Guillemot, Uria trolea.

Umihotaka ウミホタカ 海鰂魚 n. Sponge. (Syn. Umikota)

Umikko ウミッコ n. A fish, species of Mullus.

Umiji ウミジ 海鰂 (kairo) n. A journey by sea, a voyage.

Umikame ウミカメ n. A species of Shearwater, Puffinus.

Umikko ウミッコ n. Sea-weed, marine plants.

Umimatsu ウミマツ 海松 n. A kind of sea-weed, or coral.

Umise ウミセ n. By the sea, near the seacoast.

Umimusou ウミムソウ n. The sea-otter, Enhydra lutris.

Umitosase, -ru ウミトサセ (caust.) To cause to forth, to deliver a woman of a child.

Umisuzu ウミズズ n. The Grey-headed Ank or Guillemot, Uria.

Umitanago ウミタナゴ n. A fish, species of Ditremus.

Umite ウミテ n. By the sea, near the seacoast.

Umikko ウミッコ n. A kind of fish, Pegasus.

Umi-uchikusa ウミウチクサ 倭薫 i.v. To be tired or disgusted with.

Umi-tsuka ウミツカ i.v. To deposit eggs on anything, as silk-worms on paper; to spawn, as fish.

Umiuchiwa ウミUCHIWA 海雏 n. A kind of coral, Gorgonia.

Umi-Uma ウミウマ 海馬 n. The Sea-horse, Hippocampus.

Umiwata ウミワタ 海鰤 (kai-men) n. Sponge.

Umiyanagi ウミヤナギ 海柳 n. A species of coral or sea-weed.

Umiyuki ウミユキ 生月 n. The last month of gestation.

Syn. ringetsugi.

Umizuru ウミズル 海TokenType n. The surface or shore of the ocean.

Umi 翡翠 (ju-dake) n. Fortune, luck; fate decreed by heaven, destiny:  - 1a 7ukita, has lost one's good luck.

Umi 翡翠 霊母 n. Tale or mica used in making the figures on wall-paper.

Syn. kirara.

Umi ウミ雲霧 (kumo kiri) n. Cloud and fog, cloudburst.

Umo ウモ羽毛 n. Feathers.

Syn. torii no hane.

Umore, -ru ウメール 理 i.v. To be buried, or covered up; to be filled up:  - 1a 7uochi ni —, the stone is buried in the earth.

Syn. uzumaru, umaru.
Umore-01 ウモレ岐理木 n. Fossil wood.
Umore-M ウモレ岐理身 n. A person of talent or ability who dwells in obscurity.
Umore-Mizu ウモレ岐理水 n. A subterranean current of water.
Umorl-RU ウモル岐理 i.v. The same as umore.
Umpan ウンパン造形 (hakobu) — suru, to convey, transport, carry: tetsudo wo shiite — no michi wo hiraku.
U-MU ウム 有黴 (oku nashi) Are or are not, existing or not existing, have or have not: — no ren ni mo oyobazu, unnecessary to dispute whether there is or is not; t-umi no u-nu ni kakawarazu mina yōya ni ireru, without respect to guilt or innocence he put them all in jail.
Umuoi ウムギ蛇 n. A clam.
Un ウン 运 n. Fortune, luck, chance, destiny, turn, time, vicissitude: — no yoi hito, a lucky person; kodomo ni — ga warui, unfortunate in one's children (all dying); — ga nai, to have no luck: — ni makas eru, to leave it to chance; — no ten ni makas eru, to commit one's fortune to heaven; — ga nacotta, fortune has changed for the better.
Un ウス 嶽 (kumo) A cloud: — su bōto, above the clouds; — jō bōto, the huge; — su chū, in the clouds.
Un ウッ (coll.) Exclam. of assent: — to iu.
Unabara ウナバラ 海原 (umi no hara) The wide sea.
Unahaha ウナハタ n. The sea shore.
Unadare-Ru ウナダレ 項舞 (unaji wo tare-ru) i.v. To hang the head, as in shame or trouble; unadarete mono mo itazaru ni oru, hung his head and remained silent.
Unade ウナデ 反舞 n. A road or path through rice-fields.
Unagami ウナガミ 頭髮 n. The mane of a horse or lion.
Unagashi-Su ウナガス 促 i.v. To press, urge, to hurry; solicit, hasten, dun; to order to make ready: Kamakura ye ga u no —, to order the horizon, and go to Kamakura.
Syn. Saisoku suru.
Unagi ウナギ 鮒類 n. An eel, Anguilla japonica.
Unagita ウナギヤ n. An eating-house where eels only are served up.
Unai レナ拵 n. Hair worn unshaven or hanging down; a child: — ko, id.; — banari, id.; — otome, a little girl.
Syn. Taregami.
Unai-Au ウナフ 鶴 i.v. To cultivate, plough, farm: ta wo —, to cultivate the rice fields.
Syn. Tagatatsu.
Unai-Matsu ウナフ杉 n. A young pine.
Unaji ウナジ頭 n. The nape of the neck.
Unai-Tsu ウナツ n. Tsu.
Unak bushi-Su ウナカブス i.v. To hang down, as a head of rice or wheat.
Unakobu ウナコブ n. The lump on the neck of an ox, against which the yoke rests.

Unami ウナメ 北牛 n. A cow; i.q. meushi.
Unare-Ru ウナレ 呼吸 i.v. (to huri, sounding u... 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 morn: hara ga itakute unatte iru, groaning with pain in the stomach; tsurigane ga nagaku uraru, the bell resounds for a long time.
Syn. Umeku.
Unabara ウナラダ n. A humming kite.
Unarigoma ウナリゴマ n. A humming top.
Unasare-Ru ウナサレ 蜂 i.v. To have the nightmare, to have a horrible dream: unasareru no wo kiki-tsukeru, to hear some one crying out in the nightmare.
Unatake-Ru ウナタケ 蜂 i.v. Same as unadare.
Unawa ウナワ 鳥絵 n. A line used in fishing with a corromant.
Unazuki-Ru ウナツク 點頭 i.v. To nod the head in assent, or to beckon with a nod.
Unchiku ウンチク 魚釣 (tutsumi takawareri) — suru, to collect and lay up; to contain, to have or possess, as talent or ambition.
Unchin ウンチン 御賞 n. The money or hire paid for carrying or transporting goods either by horse, oolie, ship, or wagon; freight, fare.
Syn. Uooki, Mekuri.
Undou ウンドウ 運動 n. Motion, movement, exercise: — suru, to move, to take exercise; chi no —, circulation of the blood; — shi-niku mono, a thing difficult to move.
Syn. Uooki, Mekuri.
Undon ウルドン Same as udon.
Une ウェ n. A ridge between furrows.
Unenke ウネキ adv. (coll.) Convoluted, or zigzag; winding and turning in form or manner; hebi ga — to hau.
Unenkeri-Ru ウネクル I.v. To twist and turn, to coil in and out, to be convoluted, to wind about.
Syn. Notakuri.
Uneme ウネメ 柔女 n. Female servant of the Tenishi.
Unenju ウンジェ 苇抜け n. The myrtle tree.
Unerin ウネリ 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.
Unogi ウノギ 魚伝 (kumo niji) n. Clouds and rainbow: takau — no nomou ga gotoshi.
Unogen, or Uogen ウオゲン 雲絵 n. Divers colors and divers figures: — no nishiki; — no heri.
Un ウノ海産 n. The Sea Hedgehog, Echinus, also a kind of food made of it.
Un-1 ウノ煮え物 (kotoba to okonai) n. Words and acts, language and conduct: sono — michi ni ataru.
Unkō ウニコオル 一 封 n. The Sea Unicorn or Narwhal, Monodon.

Unki-nu or -Zun ウンジホッ 亜 i.v. To be weary, tired: nagaku matte unjihata, tired by long waiting.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.

Unkō ウンジホッ 運上 n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods: — wo harau, to pay duty; — wo toru, to take duty.

Unkoso ウンジホッショ 運所 n. Custom-house.

Syn. undeI.
URA

712

URA

Unabon ウラボン 子関盆 n. The 15th day of the 7th month (o.e.), when the festival for the dead is celebrated.

Urada-NA ウラダナ 裏薬 n. A rear house.

Uradoi-OI ウラドオイ 闘い t.v. To foretell or know by divination; divine, prognosticate:

mi no yuku asu we wo — to tell one's future by divination.

Uragei-RU ウラゲル 結び t.v. To become inside out, or turned about in an opposite direction, to become a traitor or turn-coat:

mikata ga uragaitte teki ni naru, our allies are turned and become our enemy.

Urakshi-SU ウラクシ 裏斜 t.v. To turn inside out, to turn the bottom side up:

kimo-no wo —, to turn a garment.

Urakushi ウラクシ 始 n. An indorsement or writing on the back of a letter: — wo suru, to indorse, to direct; to make notes.

Urakure-RU ウラクレ 末桔 t.v. To wither, wilt.

Syn. HRKURU, SHIDOKU.

Urashiki-RI ウラシキ 裏示 t.v. To comfort:

Syn. NAGUSA MEREI.

Urashiri-RU ウラシリ 裏切 t.v. To go over to the enemy, to betray one's friends into the hands of the enemy:

mikata no mono ga teki ni —.

Urashiri ウラシリ 裏切 t. Treacherous, a traitorous attack in the rear by one supposed to be an ally: mikata no uchi — ga aru.

Urashiki ウラシキ 犠 t. Irony.

Syn. SRAGOTO, HANGO.

Uratchi ウラッチ 裏口 t. The back door of a house.

Unahan ウラハン 俳判 n. The seal affixed to an indorsement.

Unahara ウラハラ 表俳 n. Contrary to each other, the reverse, or opposites of each other, contrast, antithesis:

ku-shi to shi-jin to itsu wo nari, the good man and bad man are always the reverse of each other; aru to nai to wo da, aru and nai are the opposites of each other.

Syn. HYOIRI, HANTAL.

Unahazu ウラハズ n. The ends of a bow to which the string is attached.

Ukain ウライブ 禄 pal n. The seal affixed to an indorsement.

Syn. URANAI.

Urakko ウラコ n. The name of the fern leaves attached to the straw rope suspended before houses on new year, Gleichenia glauca.

Urakku-KU ウラクッ聚 t.v. To pierce through the armor: urakku ya tote wa maka- rikeri, not a single arrow pierced his armor.

Urakku ウラクッ t. The signs by which future events are divided; also the fortune, or future events, as told by a fortune-teller.

Uraki ウラキ 末木 n. The upper part of a tree, opp. to motoki, the lower part: motoki ni masaru — nashi.

Urameshi-KU-RI ウラメシ 依歌 t.v. Exciting displeasure or resentment; hateful, odious, spiteful: urameshikku o mou, to feel displeased or offended.

Urashimi-MU ウラシミ 惶 or 惶 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 another; hito wo —, to feel offended at another; hito tachi uramin, by one cut to avenge.

Syn. NIKIMI.

Urashimi ウラシミ 惶 n. Resentment, enmity, vexation, displeasure, chagrin, malice, malevolence, spite, ill-will: — ga tsunoru; — wo miriyu; — wo kaeri; — wo toku; — wo iro, to complain, state one's grievance.

Urashimi-RU ウラシミ 慣 t.v. The same as urashimi.

Urashimi-Michi ウラシミ路 n. A back road.

Urashike-RU ウラシケ路 慣 (pass. of urashimi) To be regarded with enmity, or malice, to be hated.

Uranakuma ウラナクマ n. = that which one is offended.

Urashime-RU ウラシメ ス t.v. To foretell, prognosticate by divination, to divine, to augur:

mi no wo me wo —, to tell one's fortune.

Syn. BOKKU SURU.

Urano, or Urani ウラノ 不要 (neg. of uri) Not to sell.

Urana ウラナ 島 n. Divination, prognostication, augury, fortune-telling.

Uranai ウラナヒャ n. A diviner, fortune-teller.

Urannku-KU ウラナク i.v. To cry with a low or mournful voice.

Urann-KU ウラナキ 摧破 adj. Frankly, sincerely.

Uranomoi ウラノモイ n. Hesitation, doubt.

Syn. KOGI, YUKU.

Uranai, or Uraban ウラナい 聞なき adj. Contrary to each other, opposite.

Uraran ウララン 麗 Clear, bright, serene, pleasant: — na koe; — na tenki.

Syn. TOSOKA.

Urare-RU ウラレ 饻 t.v. To be sold.

Urare-RU ウラレ 旅食 (pass. or pot. of uri) To be sold.

Urare-RU ウラレ 合食 (caus. of uri) To cause to sell or let sell.

Uranu-Chi ウラヌチ 築打 n. Pasting paper on the back of a picture, etc., in order to strengthen it: — wo suru.

Uranu-Ge ウラヌヘ 表装 Inside and outside (of a garment), contrary, opposite.

Uranu-Ra ウラヌ adj. Clear, bright.

Uranu ウラヌ 浮図 n. A shallow inlet or indentation in the coast.

Uranu-Ra ウラヌ カ adj. Still, young, not yet to be called old: — ku miyuru.

Uranu ウラヌ 彼與 adj. Agreeable, pleasant (of language, manners, weather, etc.).

Syn. URABAKA.

Uranushiri-Ru-Ru ウラヌマシリ 難 adj. That which one would like to be, or resemble; enviable: uranushikku o mou, to desire to resemble, to envy.

Syn. KENARI.

Uranu-Mu ウラヌマ 略 t.v. To desire to be
like, or in the place of anything which one admires; to envy, to be jealous of: tori wo — , to desire to be a bird; hito no hanjō wo — , to desire to be as prosperous as some one else.

Urasuki, ru-shi ウラスキ adj. Freedom from care or anxiety.

Use, ru ウレル i.v. (coll.) To be ripe; kuki ga ureta, the persimmon is ripe.

Use, ru ウレル g. i.v. To be sold, can be sold; sono no de wa urenasen, it cannot be sold at that price; ito ga urena ka, is raw silk salable? or in demand? hon ga ureta, the book is sold; kao no ureta hito, a well known person.

Ura ウラ n. The sale: ito no — ga yoi, silk is in great demand; — ga toki mono, an unsalable article.

Ura n. Distress, sorrow, grief, sadness; anxiety, trouble, danger: — wo moyō, to excite sorrow; — wo fukumun, to be sorrowful; ishi no to wa kuiji no — ga nai, a stone house is in no danger of being burnt; — ni shizumu. Syn. kurō, shimpai, anjī.

Urekuchi ウレクチ售 n. Sale, demand: — no aru mono, a salable article; ito no — ga nai, no demand for silk.

Urenai, or Urenu ウレンナイ 不 (neg. of ureru) Unsalable: urenai mono, an unsalable article; urenakute no kamaimasen, no matter if it is unsalable.

Urenoki ウレノキ 貨残 n. A remnant, or anything remaining after a sale.

Ureshegai, ru ウレシェガい i.v. To feel joyful, pleased, delighted, to enjoy.

Ureshima ウレスヒマ場気 n. Pleased or delighted appearance: — na kao, joyful countenance.

Ureshi, ki-kushii ウレシイ親附 adj. Delightful, pleasant, joyful: kon na ureshi koto wa nai, there is nothing so delightful as this; ureshikute tamarami, so happy he could not contain himself; ureushi-naki, crying for joy; ureshi namida, tears of joy.

Syn. yorokobu.

Ureshimi, mu ウレシミ iv. To be delighted, pleased, joyful.


Ureshishin, ki-ku ウレシシ售 adj. Sad, sorrowful.

Ureshiyō, to or -oru ウレシ售 iv. 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.

Uru ウル n. A melon: uki-batake, a melon patch.

Uru ウル售 iv. To sell: na wo — , to sell one's name, to become famous, or notorious; ikura de uki-nnsuru, what do you sell this at? hyaku ryō de urimashō, I will sell it for one hundred ryō.

Syn. sabaku.

Urei-koe, ru ウレイグ語售 iv. To finish selling, to sell.

Urei ウレイ n. A melon fly.

Uredane ウレドネ 稜 n. Melon seed, especially of the musk-melon: — gao, an oval face, — considered pretty.

Urediashii, ru ウレディア售售 iv. To sell, to commence or open the sale of anything; to come out with something over after having sold all the rest.

Uredori ウレドリ售售 n. Selling something belonging to another and keeping the money: — ni sushi.

Urei-hara, ru ウレヒラ售售 iv. To Clear off by selling, to sell off.

Urei-jihone, ru ウレヒホメ售售 iv. To sell all about, to sell extensively; to spread about by selling.

Urei-kai ウレカ售售 n. Buying and selling, trade, traffic: — no sushi.

Urihante ウリカ售售 n. Sales made on credit: — kiin, money due from —.

Uriken ウリケン售 n. A deed of sale.

Urikiru, ru ウリキル售售 iv. To sell all, so that none is left, sell out.

 Urikiko ウリコ售售 n. A pedler, or one who is hired to peddle and sell goods for another.

Uri-komi, ru ウリコメ售售 iv. To sell into; in selling anything to fall short of the original quantity; to be used to selling anything.

Urikoshi ウリコシ售售 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.

Ureikuchi ウレクチ售售 n. An outlet for the sale of anything, demand: — ga nai, there is no demand, or no buyer.

Syn. sabori-kuchi.

Urimomo ウリモモ售售 n. A dish made of cucumbers sliced and seasoned with vinegar.

Urimono ウリモノ售售 n. Articles for sale, merchandise.

Urinashi ウリナシ售售 n. The seller.

Uru ウル售售 n. See uki.

Uru-sai ウル西售售 n. The buyer, or person to whom anything is sold.

Syn. kaise.

Uritsuro ウリツル售售 n. The price or money received in exchange for goods; mina — nashi, turned all his goods into money.

Syn. daikin.

Urisake ウリサケ售售 n. A house that is for sale: — ga deita, there is a house for sale.

Urite ウリテ售售 n. The seller.

Syn. uiri-nushi.

Uritsashii, ru ウリツサ售售 iv. To sell and deliver the goods.
Urizane ウリザナ n. Same as urizane.
Uro ウロ 雨漏 n. A leak or dropping of rain through the roof: — wo shino ga, to stop a leak. Syn. amamori.
Uro ウロ 有漏 n. (Bud.) Having faults or imperfections: — no mi, one who is not perfect, and must go through transmigration. Un ウラン (coll., fut. of uru) Will sell, would like to sell, or think of selling: — to inte no kaita ga, I wanted to sell but nobody would buy.
Uro ウロ 空 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: — no on, kindness like rain and dew, or favor bestowed by heaven.
Urako ウラコ 鳴 The scales of a fish or snake. Syn. koke.
Uronuki, ku ウロヌキ 湿没 i.v. To take out anything from amongst others so as to leave an opening or space; thin out: hitotso-oki ni —, take out every other one; daikon wo —, to thin out radishes. Syn. manuku, mariku, sukaku.
Urotae, ru ウロタケ 狐猴 i.v. To be confused, bewildered, agitated, perplexed, flurried; to be giddy, thoughtless, inconsistent: urotae-te yuki dokoro no shiranu, so bewildered he did not know where to go. Syn. nōbaid sugu.
Urotsuki, ku ウロツキ 湿落 i.v. To be bewildered, perplexed, confused; to loiter.
Uso ウソ 異 adv. (coll.) In a wandering, confused, bewildered, or perplexed manner; heedlessly, carelessly: — to shite iru.
UUCHI ウチ 米rice. (not glutinous).
Uuki, -u ウキ, -ウ 匹 coll. cont. of uruoi.
Uuka ウカ 江豚 n. The name of a fish, i.q. iruka.
Uka ウカ n. Salted fish roe.
Uruma-no-kuni ウルマノクニ n. The ancient name for Lwewchew.
Urumasu ウルマセル (caust. of urumu) To moisten: me wo urumasuetate nakisogi no yō ni nuru, (her) eyes suffused with tears and her voice became as if about to cry.
Urume ウルメ n. A kind of very small river fish.
Urumi-mu ウルミ 痘 i.v. To become black and blue, as a bruise; or discolored, as a cicatrice: kizu ga urumu.
Urumi-mu ウルミ i.v. To be moist, damp: me ga —, eyes are moist with tears; koe —, voice to be tremulous, as in weeping.
Urui ウルイ 浅潮 i.v. To be moist, wet; irritated; to be rich, prosperous, wealthy: ame de tsuchi ga —, the ground is wet with rain; kuni ga —, the country is rich. Syn. shimeru, nureru.
Urushinou-su ウルシウセ 潮 t.v. To moisten, to wet; irrigate; to enrich; to make wealthy: ame ga tsuchi wo —, the rain moistens the ground; kuni-ko kuni wo —, gold and silver enrich a country; gan-shoku wo —, enliven the countenance. Syn. shimesu, nusaru.
Urushigari, -ru ウルシガリ 潮 i.v. To be troubled about, annoyed: byōshin wa hito no saigawo no wō —, a sick person is annoyed by people's noise.
Urushi ウルシ 漆 n. Lacquer, varnish: — no ki, the lacquer tree, Rhus vernicifera; — wo kaku, to box the lacquer tree; — de nuru, to lacquer; — de tsugu, to glue, or cement with lacquer; — ni kabueru, to be poisoned with lacquer; — kaki, a tool used in gathering lacquer. Syn. urushia-kabure.
Urushine ウルシネ 米 Rice, in distinction from mochi-gome, or glutinous rice. Syn. kome, tadagome.
Urushiyahi ウルシヤ海屋 n. A lacquerer, varnisher.
Urushinawashin, -ki-ku-shi ウルシナハイ adv. Beautiful, elegant, graceful, good, rich. Syn. urushinawashin-mu ウルシナハイメ i.v. To be friendly, to be on good terms, to regard as good, or reasonable.
Urushiki ウルシキ閉月 n. An intercalary month.
Usa ウサ (see ui) n. Sadness, sorrow; gloom, melancholy: — wo hurasu, to dispel gloom.
Usagi ウサギ 兔 n. A hare, or rabbit.
Usagi-ami ウサギ阿米 n. A net for catching hares.
Usagi-uma ウサギウマ 騎 n. An ass, donkey.
Usakaruku ウサカク 鳴高角 n. Rhinozeros horn,—used as a medicine.
Usan ウサン 胡散 n. (coll.) Doubt, suspicion, distrust: — ga kakaru, to entertain suspicion of any one: — ni amou, to regard with suspicion; waunisai yaten, a suspicious fellow. Syn. ubon, utagai.
Usayuzuru ウサユズル 綱弦 n. An extra bow-string.
Usfu, -ru ウフル i.v. To come or go, a vulgar word used in contemptuous language.
USE

715

USUKI ウセモノ 失物 n. A stolen thing, lost or missing. _Syn._ NAKU-NABU.

USE-MONO ウセモノ 失物 n. A stolen thing, lost or missing. _Syn._ NAKU-NABU.

UHISHI ウシ 大人 n. An honorable title to a lord, teacher, or master. _Syn._ TAJIN.

UHISHI ウシ 人 n. A cow, ox; also ウシ, one of the 12 horary characters: — no toki, 2 o'clock A.M.; — no hō, the N.N.E.; — no tama, bezoar; — mitsu no koro, about 3 o'clock A.M.; — wa nishizure uma wa uma-zure (prov.).

USHI ウシ 命 n. (ame no kami) n. The rain god who controls the rain.

USHI ウシ (see u) adj. Sad, gloomy, melancholy.

USHI-ADU ウシアド n. A kind of large fly, a species of Tabanus. _Syn._ Ushigama, Ushikama.

USHIHAKI,-KU ウシハキ主 t.v. To govern, to be lord over: kono yama wo ushihakimensu kami.

USHIKAI,-RU ウシカイ牛 t.n. A cowherd.

USHINA,-RU ウシナ牛 t.v. or i.v. To lose, to part with, to depri ve, to deprive of, to get rid of: ki wo —, to lose one's senses, become insensible; inochi wo —, to lose life; mi ni wo —, to ruin one's self by dissipation; hito ni shin'yō wo —, to lose the confidence of others; michi wo —, to lose the way; hito wo —, to slay or make away with a person. _Syn._ NAKUSURI.

USHINAWARE,-RU ウシナワレ牛 t.v. To cause to lose.

USHI-NO-SHIITA ウジョンシタ牛舌 n. Ox tongue; also a kind of sole fish; also the name of a plant, the Dock.

USHIO ウシオ潮 n. The water of the ocean.

USHIRO ウシロ後 n. The back, or part opposite the front, the rear; behind: te no —, the back part of a house; te no — ni, behind the house; teki ni — wo totte tatakuri, to throw the back to the enemy, to flee; — wo kaerimu, to look behind. _Syn._ IRAI, ATO.

USHIRO-ASHI ウシロアシ後足 n. Taking a few steps backward, as in hesitation or doubt: — wo funa.

USHIRODATE ウシロダテ後顔 n. A shield, or defence for the back; guardian, protector: ki wo — ni totte tatakuri, to fight with the back against a tree.

USHIRODE ウシロ得後手 n. Having the hands behind the back: — ni shibaru, to tie the hands behind the back.

USHIROGURI,-KI-KU-HI ウシログリイ後暗 adj. Secretly committing something criminal: ushirogurai koto ga atta junia wo oseru, having secretly done something criminal he is afraid of the police; ushirogurakku omou, to feel conscious of guilt; ushirogurai uaza, a secret crime.

USHIROKAGE ウシログケ後影 n. The image of the back, the back: — no mieren made mikururu, to look at a person who is going away as far as he can be seen.

USHIOMETAL,-KI-KU-SHI ウシオメタール adj. Feeling concern or anxious about: ushirometaku 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: — wo suru, to act as guardian.

USHIROMUKI ウシロムキ後向 n. Having the back towards anything, as: — ni suwaru, to sit with the back towards a person.

USHINOSUGATA ウシンスガタ n. The view or sight of one's back: hito no — wo mikakeru, caught a sight of his back, as he was going.

USHIRO-YASAKARI,-RU ウシロヤサカリ i.v. To feel at ease, without concern, or anxiety.

USHIROYASKI,-KU ウシロヤスキ adj. Feeling at ease, or secure.

USHIROUYORI ウシロヨリ後持 n. — wo raru, to point the finger at any one behind his back, to ridicule.

USHITORA ウシトラ丑寅 — no kata, the northeastern quarter.

USHIZAKI ウシザキ牛裂 n. The punishment of being drawn by oxen.

USHI ウシヤマ羽蟹 (sakazuki) n. A wine cup: — wo tobu, to circulate the wine-cup.

USO ウソ虚言 n. A lie, falsehood, untruth: — wo tanuki, to tell a lie.

USOUSUKI, -KU ウソウスキ骗 n. To whistle with the mouth; to roar, — said of the tiger: tora no —.

USOSURI ウソスリ北 n. To be a liar.

USO- USO ウソウソ adj. Furtively, stealthily: — mi-mawashin, to look around slyly or stealthily.

USAN ウサン散 Dispersing gloom, or melancholy, enlivening the spirits: — suru, — no time ni. _Syn._ Kirahasir_article:.

USU ウス t.v. To oppress, make gloomy, make dull: ki wo naru, to make the spirits gloomy.

USU ウス n. (coll.) A liar.

USURU ウス権 Adv. Furtively, stealthily: — mi-mawashin, to look around slyly or stealthily.

USURURI ウス権散 Dispersing gloom, or melancholy, enlivening the spirits: — suru, — no time ni. _Syn._ Kirahasir_article:.

USURI ウス利 adj. (coll.) Thinly, not close together, scattered, not deep in color: — someru.

USURU ウス権 i.v. To be dull, gloomy, melancholy, depressed in spirits.

USU ウス n. A large wooden or stone mortar for pounding rice; also the gizzard of a fowl.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usu</th>
<th>716</th>
<th>Uta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usu</td>
<td>ウス 淡淡</td>
<td>Thin, rare, not dense; not close, or crowded together; light, not deep in color (used only in compound words): — うす (light blue).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usu-akai-ki-ku</td>
<td>ウスアカイ 淡赤 adj. Light red.</td>
<td>Usutō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usuda</td>
<td>ウスは 御 also n. A thin-bladed knife used in the kitchen.</td>
<td>Usuzumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usubagahō</td>
<td>ウスバガラフ n. An insect, species of Myrmeloon.</td>
<td>Uta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usude</td>
<td>ウスデ 薄手 n. A slight wound; thin in make: — うすかたれ, a thin tea cup.</td>
<td>Uta-awa-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usuchu</td>
<td>ウスチュ 歌茶 n. Weak tea, weak infusion of powdered tea.</td>
<td>Uta-awase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usugai-ki-ku</td>
<td>ウスガイ 明暗 adj. Slightly dark.</td>
<td>Utagai-au</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usugurai-ki-ku</td>
<td>ウスグラ ノ闇 adj. Light black, blackish.</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usugurai-ki-ku-shi</td>
<td>ウスグライ 淡闇 adj. Light black, blackish.</td>
<td>Utagai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usugoro-ki-ku-shi</td>
<td>ウスグロ ノ暗 or 淡暗 adj. Thin, rare, not dense, not close or crowded together; light, not deep in color; slight, not profound: うすい きり, thin ice; いと うす, the color is of a light shade; なさけ うと, of little kindness.</td>
<td>Utagaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usugoro-ki-ku</td>
<td>ウスグロイ 淡暗 adj. Slightly dark.</td>
<td>Utagakura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usugoro-ki-ku-shi</td>
<td>ウスグロイ 淡闇 adj. Light black, blackish.</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usukawa</td>
<td>ウスキ川 adj. A thin skin, a membrane, thin pellicle, or film.</td>
<td>Utagawa-ru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usukerai</td>
<td>ウスケライ (coll.) Same as usugurai.</td>
<td>Utagawa-ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usuku</td>
<td>ウスク歌 adv. Thin; see usui: — うす, to make thin; — きり, to cut in thin slices; — なら, to become thin; — そめ, to dye of a light shade; じたま うと, the pain becomes light.</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usumono</td>
<td>ウスモノ n. A kind of thin silk stuff, worn in hot weather.</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usupera</td>
<td>ウスッペラー adj. (coll.) Thin: — な, thin paper.</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usurooru</td>
<td>ウスロロ t.v. To gradually become thin, rare, less dense, or lighter in color; to fade, to remit, to abate in intensity, diminish in severity: いと うと, the color fades; きり うと, the ice becomes thin; きり うと, the fog clears away; しょうわ うと, the cold abates; じたま うと, the pain abates.</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usutsuki-ku</td>
<td>ウスツクラ歌 t.v. To pound in a mortar.</td>
<td>Syn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usu</td>
<td>ウス 歌淡</td>
<td>Thinner, rarer, density.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UTOMASHI,-KI-KU ウトマライ adj. Cold, distant, strange; no longer intimate or familiar; estranged.

UTO, -MU ウトム 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-nin wo — not to be familiar with wicked men.

SYN. tōzakēru.

UTO, -MU ウトム n. A corps of ninety men, who formerly composed the body-guard of the Mikado when he went out of his palace.

UTO, -MU ウトム t.v. Same as utōmu.

UTO, -KI-KU ウトム t.v. To doze.

UTO, -KI-KU ウトム t.v. No longer familiar, or intimate; estranged, alienated, cool.

SYN. utomashi.

UTSU ウツ n. Gloom, melancholy, low spirits, vapors: — wo harau, to dispel gloom; — wo sanzuru, id.

UTSUBO ウツボ n. A kind ofeel-shaped fish, Murana.

UTSUBO ウツボ n. A quiver.

UTSUBO ウツボ n. Depression of spirits, melancholy.

UTSUBO ウツボ n. Lying with the face downwards: — ni toseru, to fall with the face downwards.

UTSU, -KI-KU ウツボ推 n. Piled up high.

UTSU ウツ n. The name of a flowering shrub, Deutzia scabra.

UTSUKASHI, -MU ウツクサク美 adv. To regard as lovely, to love, pet (used mostly of a child).

UTSUKUSHI, -KI ウツクス美 adj. Beautiful, handsome, pretty, elegant, good; lovely; beloved: — hana, a beautiful flower.

SYN. kirei n. utawashiki.

UTSUKUSHI, -KI ウツクス美 n. The fourth month.

UTSUKUSHI, -MU ウツクス美 t.v. To become beautiful, lovely.

UTSUKUSHI, -MU ウツクス美 n. To love: ko wo, to love a child.

SYN. aisuru.

UTSUKUSHI, -MU ウツクス美 n. Beauty, elegance.

SYN. bi, uruwashība.
UTSERIKA KAWARI, -RU ウサリカルハル 造変 i.v. To change with the lapse of time, or by removals: yo ga —, the times change.

UTSURO ウツロ 空 n. A hollow in a tree.

UTSURO, -OY ウツロ 間 i.v. To be reflected, as in a mirror; to change or fade, as color: ki no kage ya nizu ni —, the shadow of the tree is reflected in the water; iro ga —, the color fades.

UTSUROI ウツロイ 空見 n. This present.

UTSUROI, -I ウツロイ 昼見 n. This present.

UTSUROI, -UN ウツロイ 昼分 n. The cast-off shell of the semi.

UTSUROI ウツロイ 空 n. An empty shell.

UTSUROIKU ウツロイク 前 n. See utsuru.

UTSUROI, -R ウツロイ rupture t.v. To transfer, change or convey from one place to another, to move; to transplant, transpose; to copy, imitate; to pass, or spend time; to reflect, as in a mirror; to communicate, as disease: hon wo —, to copy a book; ezu wo —, to copy a picture; to wo —, to move a house, or a family to another place; kagani ni kage wo —, to reflect an image in a mirror; yama wo —, to communicate disease; tsuki hi wo —, to pass the time; nae wo —, to transplant young shoots.

UTSUROI, -TE, -RU ウツロイテル 吸替 t.v. To transplant: sho-gwatsu wa jumoku wo utsusihyurryu ni yoroshi, the first month is a good time to transplant trees.

UTSUROIKU ウツロイ空 adv. A magic lantern; or a picture made by reflection.

UTSUROI ウツロ adv. The reality, visible, as opp. to a dream; the visible existing state, the world; also a dreamy state: wa wo — ni, in this present world; — yo, id.; yume ka — ka to utagau, doubted whether it was a dream or reality; — wo uukasu, to abandon one's self to any thing.

UTSUROI-STU ウツロイ adv. In a dozing manner, a dejected manner, cast-down or melancholy.

UTSUROI ウツロ adv. In a dozing manner, a dejected manner, cast-down or melancholy.

UTSUROI ウツロ adv. In a dozing manner, a dejected manner, cast-down or melancholy.
yakuho ye —, to appeal to a civil court; hito wo bugyu ye —, to accuse a person to the governor.

Syn. sosou suru.

Uttake-sen ウタケヘン 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 sasuki-nukeru, to send out —.

Uttewashii ni ウッテガシニ adv. Alternately.

Syn. ichido-gawashi ni.

Utte-kawate ウッテカハテ adv. On the contrary, on the other hand: sore to wa —.

Uttori ウットリ adv. (coll.) In a dull, heavy, absent-minded manner: — shite iru, to be in a revere.

Uttoshi-ni ウっとしに タッタウシイ 途陶 adj. (coll.) Cloudy, dark, dull, gloomy, melancholy, dismal, dejected, disagreeable, annoying; uttsuki otenki, gloomy weather; — hito, a bore; — ka ga, to feel gloomy; uttsukishiku omou, to feel gloomy or dejected.

Syn. kubasi.

Uttsubushi-su ウツプブス Same as uchitaubushu.

Uωwöo ウハヨ n. The palate.

Uwada ウハバ上牙 n. The upper teeth.

Uwadami ウハバミ歯 n. The anaconda, or boa constrictor, Python.

Uwade ウハデ上齒 n. The outside, the external, and visible; 表面, the countenance, the expression of the face: — wo kazaru, to adorn the outside.

Syn. ojote.

Uwagaki ウハガキ上書 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 koke yuru.

Uwagami ウハガミ上著 n. The outside cover of a book, paper-cover.

Uwagi ウハギ上衣 n. The outside garment, overcoat.

Uwagusuri ウハグスリ上臥 n. Medicines applied or used externally; glazing, enamel.

Uwagutsu ウハグツ n. An overshoe; slippers.

Uwaha ウハハ上端 n. Balance, amount over, or difference in value of any two articles; nijissei no — ga dera, there is a balance of twenty sen.

Uwahi ウハホ n. Opacity of the cornea (?).

Uwahig ウハヒゲ上髭 n. The beard on the upper lip, mustache.

Uwakawa ウハカハ表皮 n. The outside skin, the cuticle, scum, film: chi-chi no, —, the cream which forms on the surface of milk.

Uwaki ウハキ 頸骨 n. Unsettled or irregular in habits, fickle; lewdness, lust: — wa, lewd, licentious, wanton: — mono, a rake.

Uwakoto ウハコト語語 (sengo) n. The talk of one in delirium: — wo in, to talk deliriously, or nonsense.

Uwakuchi-hize ウハチチコヘ n. A mustache.

Uwamakuro ウハマレ 上前 n. The outside breast of a coat; a bribe, black-mail, or money secretly retained or exacted as a perquisite or squeeze.

Syn. kasuri, bōraki.

Uwamie ウハミイ上目 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.

Uwamoya ウハモヤ n. Agitation of mind from grief or sadness, gloominess: mune no —.

Uwamuki ウハムキ上向 n. The outside, external, outward.

Syn. uwabe, omotemuki.

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.

Uwanori ウハノリ上乗 n. A person who goes on board with a cargo as a guard, a supercargo.

Uwano-sora ウハノラ上空 n. Absence of mind, abstraction, or inattention: — ni kiku, to hear in an abstracted manner.

Syn. uchoten, muchi.

Uwawatari ウハワリ上塗 n. The outside coat of plaster, varnish, or paint.

Uwao ウハオ 後夫 n. A second husband.

Uwao-obi ウハオビ n. The outside belt worn over armor.

Uwasora ウハソラ上色 n. Covering anything so as to screen or protect: mune ni — wo suru, to cover plants.

Uwari-shi ウワリ著 i.v. To be planted: ta ni mune ga nivita, the rice plants are planted in the paddy-field.

Uwasa ウハサ嗤 n. Talking about another who is not present; gossip, report, rumor: Sadajiro ni — wo shite oru, we are talking about Sadajiro; — wo suru kohe ga saku (prov.), talk about another and he is sure to come; — wo kiku, to hear a report; — wo suru, to talk gossip; hito no — wo shichijiga gozochi (prov.).

Syn. nyoban, fuchin.

Uwashi ウハシ 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 kuru, to take hold of one in wrestling above the shoulder.

Uwatsuki-ke ウハツクへ i.v. To be fickle, light and flighty.

Uwatsuka ウハツカ n. The outside, surface, superficialities: — bakari de, superficially.

Syn. gwaimen.

Uwata ウハタ上手 n. In a fickle, flighty manner, capriciously, whimsically: — ka ga — shite iru, to be fickle, irresolute.

Uwatak ウハタク n. A superior officer.

Uwate ウハテ上手 n. Touching over with a pencil figures that have been marred in dyeing: — wo kaku.
Uwazome ウハザメ n. Re-dyeing with the same color.

Uwazōri ウハザツリ 上草履 n. Slippers, worn when walking upon a board floor.

Uwazumi ウハズミ 上湿 n. The clear liquor from which the sediment has settled.

Uwazumi-ku ウハズミく 上湿く i.v. To be heedless, careless, or trifling; thoughtless: ki ga uwazurite iyashiki ni mo tattoki yo ni omou.

Uwazutsumi ウハズツミ 上泡 n. The outside wrapper or covering, an envelope.

Uwo ウフ 魚 n. Fish. Syn. gyo, sakana.

Uwogashii ウフガシ n. A fish-market.

Uwōsawō ウソサワソ 右往左往 Going to the right and left: ni nige hashiru, fleeing right and left, in various directions.

Uyamai ウヤマヒ 役 n. Reverence, respect, veneration, honor, fear; adoration.

Uyamai-ku ウヤマヒく 役く i.v. To reverence, respect, honor, venerate; to worship, adore; kami wo, to reverence or fear the kami; opa wo, to honor one's parents.

Syn. tattobe, agemere.

Uya-uyashii-ki ウヤウヤシイキ 異商改 adj. Reverential, respectful in manner or deportment; humble.

Uzen ウエン 遠 (mawari do) Roundabout, circuitous, indirect, intricate, complicated: na hakarigoto; na roo.

Uyoku ウョク 翎羽 n. Wings.

Syn. hane, tsubara.

Uyohyō ウヨヒョウ 落餘穀 (lit. food left by King U) n. Hematite.

Uyo ウヨ 烏有 (aru koto nashi) Nothing, naught: ni kisuru, to come to naught.

Uzai ウザイ 有罪 (tsumi aru) Guilty: ni mazai, guilty or innocent.

Uzai-oaki ウザイオキ 有財賊鬼 n. A miser; one who has money but starves himself rather than spend it. Syn. shiawambo.

Uzauza ウザウザ 嫌嫌 adv. Swarming like insects: ki no edu ni kemushi ga, shite iru, the caterpillars swarm on the trees.

Uzoku ウソク 羽丛 n. Winged creatures.

Uzō-muzō ウゾムツ卓有象無属 All things material or immaterial, visible or invisible; no mono, id. Used in com. coll. for all, minka. Syn. shinhabansho.
W.

WA

Wa カ輪 n. A ring, wheel, circle: kuruma no — , the wheel of a wagon; yubi — , a finger ring; oke no — , the hoop of a bucket; kusari no — , the chain of a link; — wo kaku, to draw a circle; wa ni wa wo kikete iu, to exaggerate.

†Wa カ我 pron. I, me, my: wa te, my house; nani sen ni wa menarume ya, why did you call me? wa woba onowazu, 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-ono, you; wa-dono, master; wa-onna, you women.

Wa カ和 (yamato) n. Japan.

Wa カ寛 (tairigu) n. Peace, harmony: — wo musubu, to make a peace; — suru, to make peace, harmonize.

Wa ハ者 A particle which is placed after, and serves to designate, the subject of a sentence, as: kore wa nani, what is this? sore wa ishi da, that is a stone; koko ya kite wa warui, lit. the coming here is bad,= you must not come here; sore ni wa eyobanu, that is unnecessary.

Wa ハ私 or 吾 n. The numeral in counting bundles and fowls: tori ichi wa, one fowl; wara sam ba, three bundles of straw; hatto jippa, ten doves; maki ichi — , one bundle of wood.

Wa ウ Exclam. in shouting, or crying: waa waa to naku.

Wabi カび n. Supplication or making a confession in order to obtain pardon or mercy: — wo suru.

Wabi, ru カびる 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: wuchiri-wabiru, to be tired of waiting for another; sumi-wabiru, to be tired of living in a place; tsunni wo kami ni, to confess one's sins to God in order to forgiveness; ayamachi wo dannia ni — , to confess one's faults to a master.

Syn. atamakari, kaneru, monogashigaru.

Waribito カリト n. A forlorn, desolate, solitary person.

Wariboke カリコ n. Sad, mournful or lamentable voice.

Wariboko カリコト 害言 n. Supplication or petition for mercy or forgiveness.

WAG

Warishii, ki-, ku-shi サリシ拾数 adj. Forlorn, dismal, lonesome, solitary, dreary, cheerless, desolate.

Syn. nangi na, monoganashii.

†Warishira ni サリシラニ adv. Mournful or sad manner, lamentable: akt no mushi nani — naku yarai.

Warizuma サリズマ付定住 n. Dwelling in a cheerless or solitary place, or in discomfort.

Wabori サボリ腕 n. Making peace, restoring friendship or harmony: — suru, to make peace.

Wabun サブ和文 (yamato bumi) n. Japanese writing, or books written in the Japanese character.

Wachigae カチゲ輪達 n. The figure of rings linked together.

Wachiki サキ我 (coll. for watakushi) I, me, — used by women.

Wada サダ 萬 n. The ocean, sea: — no hara, the wide ocean.

Wadachi サダ奇 n. The rut made by a wagon wheel (obs.).

Wakamakari, ru サカマカテ発 i.v. To be coiled up, as a snake; to be convoluted, tortuous, winding: kokoro ni wadakamari ga aru, to have an evil conscience, or evil intentions.

†Wadamii サダメィ n. An eddy or deep place in a river; i.e. yodomi.

Wadan サダン和談 n. A conference for the purpose of restoring peace, friendship, or harmony: — ni naru.

†Wada-wada サダサダ adv. Same as wana-wana.

†Wadazumi サダジミ n. The ocean, the god of the sea: — no kami; — no miya, the palace of the king of the dragons.

Wadono サドノ我殿 n. You.

Syn. omar, kiden, monata.

Waga サガ我 pron. One's own; either my own, your own, or his own; self: — mi, one's self; — kuni, one's own country; — mono, one's own thing, either my own, or his own; — mono-gao ni, as if it was his own; shishi wa waga ko wo tamari ni wageru (prov.).

Waga hai サガかい我 Hai pron. We.

Wagaku サガク学 n. Japanese literature or science: — shi, one learned in —.

Wagamama サガママ我慢 n. Willfulness, self will; obstinate, stubborn, arbitrary, despotic: — na kodomo, a self-willed child; — ni saezete oku, to let one have his own way.

Syn. kimama.
WAGANARI - RU ワガナル i.v. To bend into a ring, to coil: take ga wagunatte aru, the bamboo is bent into a ring.

WAGANE - RU ワガねる  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 ワガリ 名 n. My house, my residence.

Wagaseko ワガセコ 各子 n. My husband (in affectionate language).

Wage ワゲ n. The same as mage.

Wage ワゲ和頌 Rendering or translating into the Japanese language: — suru.

Wage - ru ワガル t.v. To bend: ki wo —, to bend wood.

Syn. magere.

Wagemono ワゲモノ n. Same as magemono.

Wagi ワギ 和諧 n. Peace, amity, friendship, harmony, concord.

Syn. wakoku.

Wagimi ワギミ 頌 (cont. of waga kimi) per. pron. You.

Wagimo, or Wagimoko ワギモコ 各我子 My beloved wife, or my beloved.

Wago ワゴ 唱 n. (yamato kotoba) Japanese language.

Wagō ワゴ和合 n. Union, combination, peace, friendship, or harmony: — suru, to unite, combine, to be at peace with one another, harmonious.

Wagon ワーグ 和琴 n. A musical stringed instrument,—a harp of six strings.

Wagumi - mu ワグム t.v. To bend into a ring or circle, to coil: nawa wo —, to coil a rope.

Waher ワヘル 和合 n. Peace, tranquillity, harmony.

Wai ワイ A coll. suffix to verbs, either in the present or past tense, giving an intensive meaning, used by angry persons: kiita wai, I have heard, keep silence!

Waidame ワイダメ 差別 n. Difference, distinction: kami shino no —, nashi, no distinction of high and low.

Syn. shibetsu, kejime, kawachi, kubetsu.

Waidate ワイデート 盗賊 n. Armor for the protection of the sides.

Waidon ワイドン per. pron. I, me (Satsuma dialect).

Wain ワイン 和 n. Same as shi-in.

Wai-oku ワイオク 無落 n. My mean or small house,—in speaking humbly.

Waino ワイノ 偽落 n. A bribe: — wo toru, to take a bribe.

Syn. mainai.


Waiso ワイス 所 or small Little or low in stature, not tall or high: — naru hito; — naru ki.

Waitai ワイトai exclam. (coll.) The noise of one crying or of many shouting: — to sawa-yu; — dono, vulgar people.

Waitahishi, - ku ワイトしき adj. conspicuous, prominent, obvious, easily distinguished.

Wajuku ワジュク 和熟 Harmony, peace, or friendship: — suru.

Wajuk ワジュク 和順 Amicable, harmonious, propitious.

Waka ワカ 和歌 (yamato uta) n. Japanese poetry or song: — dokoro, the department that has the control of.

Waka ワカ若 Young,—used only in compound words; the young master, boy: — go, id.; uchi no — wa inai, our son is out (to an inferior).

Wakaba ワカバ 若葉 n. Young leaves.

Wakabe ワカベ n. The young tender shoots of a tree.

Wakachi ワカチ 若 n. Difference, distinction, division: — naku, without distinction.

Syn. shibetsu, waidame, kejime, kubetsu.

Wakachi, - tsu ワカチ若 or f t.v. To divide, separate, distinguish, discriminate: ze-kii wo —, to distinguish between right and wrong; futatsu ni —, to divide into two.

Syn. wakeru.

Wakadachi ワカダチ n. A young shoot, or branch.

Wakadonna ワカドンナ 若桜那 n. Young master (respectful in addressing or speaking of the son of a superior).

Wakadoshiyo ワカドシヨ若年寄 n. The title of a class of civil officers or councilors in the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Wakaeru ワカへル 若 i.v. To continue young,—never grow old; to become young: kimi ga ya chi yo wo wakae tsuiten min.

Wakageri, - ru ワカヘル 若回 i.v. To become young again, turn young, or have a youthful look: ano hito wa wakagatta, he has become young again.

Wakage ワカゲ 若息 n. Youthful spirits, or temper: —, no ayamaichi; — no itari.

Wakagimi ワカギミ 若君 n. Young prince, or master.

Wakai, - ku - shi ワカイ若 adj. Young, youthful: wakai hito, a young man; ki no wakai hito, a person of youthful spirits; wa kaku mieru, to look young; toki ga — ni sakku, to bloom early, or before the proper time.


Wakaku ワカク adv. (see wakai) — naru, to become young.

Wakakusa ワカクサ 若草 n. Young grass of spring; an appellation for wife; a young fledgling of a falcon.

Wakame ワカメ 若海 n. A kind of edible sea-weed, Alarum pinnatifida.

Wakameki, - ku ワカメ i.v. To have a young or youthful appearance; to look young,—said of elderly persons.

Waku - midori ワクミドリ n. A fresh green

Waka - miya ワカミヤ 若宮 n. Young prince,—only a son of the Mikado.
WAKAYAO,-o٠る ソカマダ i.v. To become youthful, or young in looks, or feeling.
WAKAYA  ソカマダ Young, or youthful appearance: — na hito.
WAKAYU  ソカ (cont. of waka and ayu) i. As young trout.
WAKAZAKI ソカザカリ 若然 n. The vigor of youth.
WAKAZU, or WARANU ソカズ 不分 cont. of wakatsuz, neg. of wakachi.

WAKE ソケ理 n. The meaning, reason, signification, cause, effect, right: anata hirareru — ga nai, you have no right to enter; yukai, — important or reconcile reason; dō yō — de, for what reason, why? — mo nai koto, a trifling matter; is ni iru beki wakne mono, one who has a right to enter the house.

Syn. IRKUTSU, DÔN.

WAKE ソケ分 n. A separation: — ni naru, to be separated (as wrestlers without deciding who is victor): — ni suru, to separate.

WAKE,-ru ソケル or ソケる t. To divide, to separate, part, to distinguish, understand, to explain: futatsu ni —, to divide into two parts; sukoshi wakete kudasure, part with a little and give to me; kiki wakuru, to hear and understand; mi-wakuru, to distinguish by looking at.

WAKEME ソケメ分 n. The meaning, signification, reason.

Syn. ZAMAI.

WAKE-ARAI,-ru ソケアタル分與 t.v. To share, divide.

WAKEOI ソケイ n. Young onion, or garlic.

WAKE-RI,-ru ソケアイ i.v. To enter by opening one's way, as through a crowd.

WAKEUCHI ソケウチ n. Share, portion; i.q. wakemae.

WAKEMAE ソケメ分前 n. Share, portion, part: — wo toru.

WAKEME ソケメ分目 n. The dividing line, a division, separation, partition: tengá — no ikusa, a battle which decides the fate of an empire.

WAKETE ソケテ adv. Especially, particularly: wakete no, id.

WAKI ソキ脂 n. The side of the chest: the place bordering on, or at the side of anything, another place or person: — no shita, the armpit; michi no —, the side of a road; — ni oku, to place to one side; — ye yore, stand aside, make way.

Syn. KATAWARA, ROBA.

WAKI-ku ソキ渕 i.v. To boil up, well up, to push forth, or bubble up, as water in a spring; to ferment; to swarm or come out, as insects: yu ga —, the water boils; mushi ga —, the insects swarm.

WAKI-GAARI,-ru ソキガル 通上 i. To boil up, to ferment, to shoot up.

WAKI-ANE ソキアケ脂明 n. A slit in the sleeve of a coat such as is worn by children.

WAKIHARA ソキバラ脂腺 n. The side of the abdomen, a cocubine: — no ko, the child of a concubine.
WAK 724  WAP

WAKI-BASAMIT-RU サキバサム拝 t.v. To hold between the arm and the side; to hold under the arm: *touo wos*, to hold the cane under the arm.

Syn. TADABASU.

WAKIDACHI サキダチ 腕立 n. Standing at the side; the smaller idols that stand on each side of the principal one.

WAKIDAME サキダメ Same as wakidame.

WAKIDE-RU サキデル 浸出 t.v. To gutter forth, as water from a fountain; to swarm forth, as insects.

WAKIGA サキガ 腕臭 n. The offensive smell of the armpit.

WAKIGE サキゲ 腕毛 n. The hair in the armpit.

WAKI-IZU-RU サキイズル Same as wakideru.

WAKIKARE-RU サキハル 淹却 i.v. To boil and surge round, as boiling water; to boil up, to issue or gut forth.

WAKIKUSO サキクサ n. Same as wakiga.

WAKIMAE サキマへ率 n. Discrimination, judgment, discernment: kodomo wa ga nai, children have no judgment.

Syn. PUMBETSU, KAMEN.

WAKIMAE-RU サキマール 率 t.v. To discriminate, distinguish, discern; to account for, to defray expenses: zen aku wo —, to distinguish between good and bad.

Syn. WAKITU, PEMITSU.

WAKIME サキミ 鬼目 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. ORAME, YOSOMI.

WAKIMI-CHI サキミチ 鬼道 n. A side or branch road.

WAKI-TACHI-RU サキタチル立 i.v. To boil up, to swarm.

WAKITE サキテ 例 adv. Especially, particularly.

Syn. BESSHITTE, KOTONI, WAKETE.

WAKITSUBO サキツボ n. The side of the chest.

WAKITSUKU サキツケ n. The title appended to an honorable person’s name in directing a letter.

WAKI-WARI サキワリ 腕裂 (coll.) Other places or persons: *de wa dekinu*, it cannot be done in other places.

Syn. HOKA-HOKA.

WAKIYARI サキカリ n. A side spear, a side or flank attack: *wo ireru*, attacking on the flank.

WAKIZASHI サキザシ 腕刺 n. The short sword worn in the belt.

WAKIZUKI サキズキ 腕息 n. A small stand used to support the arm, or to lean upon, by one sitting on the mats.

Syn. KYOSHUKU.

WAKO-DÔIN サクドウドウデン 和光同事 (hikari wo yawarugete chirī ni majiwari) Softening one’s glory in order to mingle with dust (men),—spoken of the gods or sages.

WAKO-KU サク和国 n. Japan.

WAKU サク 蜷 n. A reel; also, a frame, as of a picture or door; a crate, a box or cage for animals.

WAKUDERI サクデリ 蜷内 (madoi oboreru) In-\p{ Halfclosed}\p{ Halfclosed}ation, fascinated.

WAKUGO サクゴ 子 n. A young child.

WAKUN サクン 和訓 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 サクラーナ 逾期 adv. Seldom, rarely.

Syn. TAMASAKA.

WAKURABA サクラバ 病葉 A sick leaf, a withered leaf on a green tree.

WAKURAN サクララン 規則 (madoi midareru) — suru, to be bewildered, confused, perplexed.

WAMBUKU サンバック n. Self-willed, obstinate,—said of children: *mono; na kodomo*.

Syn. WAGAMAMA.

WAMERI-KU サメモノ 例 i.v. To cry out, to vociferate, to scream; to clamor.

Syn. OMERU, SAKEDASHI.

WAN サン n. A cup or bowl made of wood: *— no mashi*, one bowl of rice; *kake-wan*, a broken cup.

WANA ワナ 魚 n. A trap, snare, loop: *— haru*, to set a trap; *— ni kakeru*, to be caught in a trap; *— wo kakeru*.

WANAKI-KU ワナク 例 i.v. To shrug one’s shoulders.

WANAMI ワナミ 各種 pron. I, we.

Syn. WARE, WAREHA.

WANANARI-KU ワナナリ戦役 i.v. To tremble or shake with fear.

Syn. ONONOKU, KURIGERU.

WANA-WANA ワナナナ 例 adv. In a trembling manner: *— furari, to tremble.*

Syn. BURI-BURI.

WANAI ワナイ 霊 n. An alligator or crocodile, a name given to a boat.

WANI-AZHI ワニアシ 魚脚 n. Bandy-legged: *soto-wani*, the toes turned outward; *uchi-wani*, the toes turned inward.

WANIGUCHI ワニグチ 魚口 n. A kind of gong suspended before miyusa, a large mouth.

WANISHI ワニシ (Eng.) n. Varnish.

WANKIN サンキン 説 n. A towel or napkin for wiping cups or bowls.

WANMORI ワンモリ n. A soup of meat or fish with vegetables.

WANODI ワンドリ 輪乗 n. Riding in a circle or ring: *— wo suru*.

WANRYOKU ワンリョク 腕力 (ude no chikara) Arm power, force, strength: *— ni utareru*, to resort to force; *— wo furite tataku*, to fight brandishing one’s arms.

WANUSHI ワンシ 各之 pron. You.

Syn. WAIDONO, OUSHI.

WAPP サッパ n. A boy,—used in scolding.

WAPPU サップ制服 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. WARITSUKU.
WARA サラ繊 n. Straw.
WARABE サラベ童 n. A child, either girl or boy.
WARABIBI サラビ根 n. Fern: — nori, an adhesive paste made of fern.
WARABIDE サラビデ根手 n. The shape of fern sprouts; ( Parenchyma) scroll.
WARABINAWA サラビナハ繊縄 n. A rope made of fern-stalks.
WARAKO サラゴト n. Thatched with straw.
WARAKOGETO サラゲゴト n. A laughable, or ridiculous matter; droll, comical thing.
WARAFUDA サラファダ n. A straw cushion.
WARAI サラ笑 n. Laughter, ridicule; — wo korau, to suppress laughter; — wo shinobu, id.; hito no — wo ukuru, to be laughed at by others; — wo kaku, to hide laughter; — kemono, the orang-outang.
WARAI-AU サラ笑 i.v. To laugh; or (t.v.) to laugh at, ridicule; to open, as a joint or seam; to become loose: hito ga —, people laugh; hito wo —, to laugh at another; waratte son wo shita yō-na kō wo shite iro, his face looks as if he would suffer loss by laughing; — as if he were afraid to laugh; warau kado ni wa fuku kitaru (prov.), wealth comes to the house of laughter; — niwaru.
WARAI サラ笑 n. A straw sandal.
WARAJI-MUSHI サラムシ n. A species of wood-louse.
WARAKASHI-SU サラカス t.v. (coll.) To make a person laugh; i.q. warawaru.
WARAME サランペ童 n. Same as warabe.
WARABII サランブ Same as waraji.
WARASA サラサ n. A fish, young buri.
WARABITSU サラ別 pron. I, used only by women in speaking of themselves.
WARAS サラ童 n. A child, boy under 15 years: me no —, a girl.
WARASHI サラペ n. A young boy, a young boy servant.
WARAKASHI-SU サラハカス (coll. for warawaru) To make a person laugh.
SYN. DONYO.
WARASHI-TSU サラハメ童女 n. A young girl.
WARASHI サラハメ童女 n. A young girl.
WARAOKI サラオキ n. Thatched house.
WARAZU サラズ n. A straw sandal.
WARAZUKA サラ Zukka n. A stack of rice straw.
SYN. INAMURA.
WARA-ZUTO サラフト編笠 n. Same as teuto.
WARA サラ子供戯 n. I, me, one's self: you, in speaking contemptuously to another: ware saki ni, "I first," or best fellow foremost; ware mo ware mo, "I too," "I too," of several persons striving together for something; — wa waiveru, to forget one's self; — shiranu, unconsciously; — ni kaeru, to come to one's self.
SYN. WATAKUSHI, ORU, ONORE.
WARAE サレ抜 n. A split, rent, crack, fissure: — ga deta, it is split.
WARAE-RU サレ抜, or split (pass. of warai) To be split, rent asunder, divided, broken, cracked: take ga —, the bamboo is split; chawan ga —, the ten-cup is broken; uchiwa ga —, the family is divided.
WARAE-DOMO サレドモ (plur. of ware) We = wareira.
WARAKO サレゴ n. A cracked voice, or sound of a cracked bell.
WARAKARA サレカラ pron. By or of one's self or himself; a kind of insect that lives in seaweed: kore mo — no warai nari, this is a thing I have brought upon myself.
WARAI サレメ戯目 n. A crack, split, rent, or fissure.
WARAIKO サレモカ n. Saint John's wort, a species of Hypericum.
WARAI サレ葉 n. — WARAIKO サレモカ (plur. of ware) We, I, and others like me; also you, —speaking contemptuously to others.
WARAI サレヘ adv. Must, by all means; — awan, must meet.
WARAE サレ adv. Of one's self, of himself; — waga ni wo horobu, to destroy one's self.
WARAYAGAO サレハガお我者顔 n. A conceived or boastful countenance.
WARAWARE サレソレ 吾等 (plural of ware) We.
WARAI-RU サレ割破 t.v. To split, rend asunder; to part, divide; to crack: maki wo —, to split firewood; mitsu ni —, to divide into three parts; hikis-awareu, to draw asunder, to saw asunder.
WARAI サレ殻 n. Cracked wheat or barley.
WARAI サレ割 n. A share, portion, dividend, proportion, lot, percentage, or rate of interest: — ga warui; — ga yoi; ichi —, ten per cent; ichi — go bu, fifteen per cent; risoku wa iku warui, what per cent is the interest?
WARAI サレ包割合 n. The dividing or partitioning of anything amongst several; dividing into proper shares, parts, or proportions; proportion, allowance, parcel, shares, portion, rate: ichi nin no — ga ikura, how much is the share of one person? tamamo no — ga warui, the cloth does not cut to advantage.
WARAI-TE-RU サレタル t.v. To allot, apportion, distribute.
WARAI-AWA-RU サレハガ割合 t.v. To apportion, to allot shares.
SYN. WARIHAKU.
WARIFU サリ威 n. A part of a seal, corresponding to the part on another document, — a tally.
WARUJARE サルジャレ n. Evil jesting, or playing abusive tricks or pranks upon others.  Wasure サザレ 悠患 n. Artfulness, cunning, craftiness.

WARUKU サルク 悪 adv. Bad, evil; exceedingly (see warui): hito wo — tu, to speak evil of others; — omou, to think evil of: — nai, is not bad; — naru, to become bad; — suru to— I fear that it may be that, if one is not careful, if you don't look out.

WARUKUCI サルクチ 悪口 n. Evil or contemptuous speaking, detraction, dirty or black-guard language: — wo tu.


WARUSA サルサ adv. Bad state, or condition; badness, evil, mischief: — wo suru, to become mischievous.

WARUJARU サルジャレ adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUDAKUMI サルダキュミ 悪計 (kankei) n. A wicked, fraudulent, or treacherous artifice or trick.

WARUKU サルク 悪 adv. Bad, evil; exceedingly (see warui): hito wo — tu, to speak evil of others; — omou, to think evil of: — nai, is not bad; — naru, to become bad; — suru to— I fear that it may be that, if one is not careful, if you don't look out.

WARUKCHI サルクチ 悪口 n. Evil or contemptuous speaking, detraction, dirty or black-guard language: — wo tu.


WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.

WARUSU サルス adv. Badly, extremely, most, much.
WAZU-UTA サダウタ童謡 n. A fashionable song, very current song.

WAZAWAI サダハト騒音 n. Misfortune, calamity, adversity, evil, trouble: — mo san-nen okeba ya ni tatsu (prov.); — ga kuchi kara okoru (prov.).

Syn. MAGAKOTO, SAINAN.

WAZAWAI-HOSHI サダハト星宿 (keiwa) n. A star that is a sign of calamity, viz., the planet Mars, or a comet.

WAZA-WAZA サザサザ adv. (coll.) Intentionally, on purpose, by design.

Syn. KOTOHARA N.

WAZUKA サズカ偽 adv. Little, few, slight; trifling, trivial: — na kane, only a little money; — mikka no aida, in the short space of three days.

Syn. SOKUSHI, CHITTO, TADA, ISAKA.

WAZUBAI, WAZA ワザバレイ i.v. To be sick, ill, diseased; to be troubled, perplexed; me wo —, to be diseased in the eyes; shokan wo —, to be sick with fever; byokki de —, to be sick; omoi wazuru, to be anxious or troubled.

Syn. YAMU.

WAZURASHI-SU サザラハス t.v. To make sick, to afflict, to trouble, distress, annoy, tease, molest; kokoro wo —, to be troubled about, distress one's self.

Syn. KURUSHIMERU, NATAMASERU.

WAZURASHI-KI-KU サザラハシ adj. Troublesome, perplexing, vexatious, annoying, distressing.

Wo う A particle which comes after, and designates, the object of a transitive verb, — the sign of the objective case, as: inu wo bute, to strike a dog; nani wo shite iru, what are you doing? haha ga musuko wo ajite 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 inu ni kuitukaretara, I got my foot bitten, or my foot was bitten by a dog; ano hito wa teni wo tsukebi de yakaretara, 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.) ga, or ni, as: kayatsu ga nefushi ouchi ni utte toru bekarishi wo, ima wa haya oki-identaeba zei 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 shint wo senu mono wo, if you had been here he would not have died; hayaku kaereta 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 wa nioedo chiriu 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 wooba, 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 mashte, = how much more.

Y.

Ya つ n. An arrow: yumi ni — wo tsugau, to fix the arrow to the bow; — wo tsogu, id.; — wo iru, to shoot an arrow; — no ne, an arrow-head.

Ya つ 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; — kazu, the number of houses.

Ya つ A particle used in coll. instead of wa or ba; as, kosuri-ya—ko sureba.

Ya つ n. The spoke of a wheel: kuruma no —.

Ya つ (tani) n. A valley; used only suffixed to names, as: Shita-ya, Lower valley.

Ya つ (hachi) n. Eight, same as yatsu, used indefinitely in comp. for a great many, innumerable, as: yaoyorozu; yasoshima; yakumo.

Ya つ 夜 (yoru) n. Night, used chiefly in comp.

Ya つ 枠 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 ya, as: huna ya cho ya, the flowers and butterflies; kowai ya, or ooroshi ya, how dreadful! oira ja 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 やあ Exclamation of surprise:—aa.

YAA-AWASE やあわけ 束合 n. The shooting of arrows by both armies at the commencement of a battle.

YABA やば 矢場 n. A place for practising archery.

YABAN やばん 野薔 n. Savage, barbarian.

SYN. EKIBU.

YABAN やばん 夜薔 n. A night watch.

YABANE やばね 矢羽 n. The feather of an arrow.

YABO やぼ 野父 n. (coll.) A boor, clown, rustic, bumpkin:—na hito, a boorish person.

SYN. EKOTSU, HIIKI.

YABU やぶ 竹薔 n. A bamboo grove, cane-brake, thicket:—wo tsutsuite hebi wo datsu, poke a cane-brake and you will drive out a snake (prov.).

YABUDAMA やぶだま n. A large kind of puffed ball.

YABUDÔ やぶどう 野葡萄 n. Wild grapes:—no-budô. SYN. YABU-KARASHI.

YABU, or YABUKA やぶ A large kind of mosquito which infests canebrakes.

YABUKARASHI やぶカラシ n. A wild grape, bitis penbaphilla.

YABUKERU やぶける i.v. To be broken, torn, ragged, tattered: yabuketa kimono.

YABUKERU やぶく める i.v. (coll.) To break, tear, rend.

YABUMI やぶみ 矢文 n. A letter fixed to an arrow, and sent by shooting it from a bow:

YABUN やぶん 夜分 n. Night.

SYN. TOBU.

YABUNIRAMI やぶにらみ n. Squint-eyed, strabismus.

YABURAKARE やぶられ破 (pass or pot. of yaburi) To be torn, broken, can break.

YABURASE-RE やぶられ破 (caus. of yaburi) To cause or let break.

YABURE-RE やぶれ破 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; harakono ga —, the absciss is broken; hakarigoto ga —.

YABURE-RE やぶれ破 (coll.) n. A desperate condition.

YABURI-RE やぶり破 t.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; yakujuj wo —, to break an agreement; ie wo —, to bring ruin on a family; sekiyô —, to pass by force or stealth through a pass or guarded station; mituji wo —, to divulge a secret.

SYN. KOWASU, KUDAKU.

YABUNAKA やぶなか Stingy, niggardly, avaricious, miserly.

SYN. SHIWAI, KINSHOUKE, KECHI.

YABUNAME やぶなまわ 駅庭 n. Shooting with a bow at a target from horseback while the horse is running:—wo okonau.

YABUSUMA やぶすま 矢収 n. A volley of arrows:—wo tsukuri te seke-ruteru.

YACHI やち 八千 Eight thousand, used only for an indefinite number, very many, a multitude:—tose, a great many years.

YACHIMATA やちまつ a place where many roads meet.

YACHEI やけえ 野猪 n. A wild hog, wild boar.

SYN. INOSHIHI.

YACHU やちゅ 夜中 n. In the night, during the night:—nichi wo yoku.

YADONI やどに 矢次 n. Same as yudonshiki.

YADOKA やどか 矢取 n. The supply of arrows in a quiver:—ya teikuru, the arrows are all spent.

YADO やど 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; konoyo wa wazuka kari no —, this world is but a brief and temporary home.

SYN. TCHI, IE.

YADOBAKI やどバキ 矢宿 n. First removal to a new house; sojourning at an inn.

YADORA やどら 矢部位 n. A sign inscribed with the name of the occupant or lodger and hung at the entrance of an inn.

YADOOGAE やどがえ 矢宿 n. Change of residence:—wo suru.

YADOHIKI やどひき n. Persons at inns who watch for travelers and invite them to stop; hotel-runner, touter.

SYN. NOBIRI.

YADOKARI やどかり 賢居 A hanger-on, dependent; the Hermit crab, Pagurus striatus.

SYN. GÔKA.

YADONASHI やどなし 無宿 (mu-shuku) Homeless, houseless.

YADO-ORI やどおり 矢田 n. Same as yado-iri.

YADOI やどい 矢 n. A lodging place.

YADOI やどい 矢 n. Returning home from service for a few days.

YADONI-RE やどりへ i.v. To sojourn, to stop, or lodge, as at an inn; to roost: tainai ni —, to be in the womb, as a fetus; toru ga ki ni —, the birds roosts in the tree; yadeya ni —, to lodge at an inn. SYN. SHUKU SURI.

YADONI やどり 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.
ヤドリゴ 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.).
ヤドリンク n. A vulgar, contemptuous title applied to a husband, or head of a family by a wife.
ヤドスガキ n. Returning home after one's time of service is finished.
ヤドセン 館宿 n. (coll.) The money paid for lodging at a hotel, fare: ￡wo harau.
Syn. hatoago.
ヤドスイシュ 旅宿 t.v. To lodge, to deposit: tsuki ga kage wo mimizu ni — , the moon lodges her image in the water; ￡wo ￡o — , to be pregnant.
ヤドヤ 来ヤ宿 n. A hotel, inn, tavern.
Syn. hatagoya.
ヤエ ハ童 n. Eight-fold, many fold: hana ga — ni saku, the flower blooms with many petals; — ni sakura, a cherry-tree that bears a double blossom.
ヤエナ ハノリ 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 ineise teeth of children).
ヤエムウラ ヤハムラ n. Cleavers or Catchweed, Galium aparine.
ヤエネリ ハノリ n. A kind of bean or pea; an abundant yield of fruit.
ヤゲガ嘉 ヤガカリ矢場 n. Bow-shot: — no yoi tokoro, at easy bow-shot; — ma de mo susumeru, did not approach within bow-shot.
Syn. yagoro.
ヤガキ ヤガカル夜校校 n. A night school.
ヤガク ヤガ級 n. Studying or learning by night.
ヤガ ヤガ恩 n. The corn on a horse's knee,—which the Japanese cauterize in order to keep the horse from being sick.
Syn. yome.
ヤガラ ヤガ斧幹 n. The shaft of an arrow, or an arrow that has no metal head.
ヤガラ ヤガダ斧魚 n. The tobacco-pipe fish, Fistularia tabaccaria.
Syn. taino-go.
ヤガリ鲁ヤガル t.v. (A vulg. coll. suffix to verbs used in speaking contemptuously to or of others) To be: aitsu wa, itsuno sake wo mawde i-yagaru, that fellow is always drinking sake; miyagare, look out! see what you have done.
Syn. me, ou.
ヤガテ ヤガat adv. Immediately, soon, by and by, almost, then, directly, forthwith: — kuru, will soon come; — furu de arı, I think it will soon rain.
Syn. jikin, hodonaku, sunawachi.
ヤゲン ヤゲ恩 n. A machine made like a trough with a wheel playing in it, used for pulverizing medicines; a kind of mortar.
ヤゲンゾイ ヤゲンソ科 n. The keel of a boat.
YAK 781

YAK-ochi,-ru ヤケオチル i.v. To burn down, to burn and fall,—as a house.

YAKE-shi,,-ru ヤケシマ i.v. To be burned to death.

YAKE-shizumari,-ru ヤケシズマル焼畑 i.v. To stop burning.

YAKE-tadare,-ru ヤケタダレル i.v. To be burnt, to be sore and inflamed.

YAKEWARA ヤケハラ焼原 n. An area or district from which the houses have been burnt off.

YAKI やき n. A burn, burning, roasting, baking; temper of metals, annealing: — wo mödousu, 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.

YAKI,-KU ヤキ焼 t.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. MOYASU.

YAKIBA YAKIBA 烏板 n. The edge of a sword hardened by fire, a tempered edge: midare — , where the steel edge of a sword is welded in an irregular line; sugu — , where it is welded in a straight line.

YAKIHA ヤキハ焼場 n. The place where dead bodies are burnt, cremation ground.

YAKIBAN ヤキバン焼判 n. A hot iron used for branding or stamping.

SYN. YAKI-IN.

YAKIBARI ヤキバリ n. An iron instrument used by physicians for cauterizing.

YAKIFUDE ヤキフデ焼筆 n. A pencil made of charcoal.

YAKIgorane ヤキガオラ焼朧 n. Branding-iron: uma ni — wo ateru, to brand a horse.

YAKIGARI ヤキガリ焼符 n. Hunting animals

YAKIGARI by setting fire to the under-wood so as to drive them out.

YAKIGOME ヤキゴメ n. Parched rice.

YAKIGOTE ヤキゴテ n. A smoothing iron, a tailor’s goose.

YAKIGUSHI ヤキグシ n. A toasting fork, or skewer for roasting fish.

YAKI-HARAI,-AU ヤキハラアイ焼拂 t.v. To clear away or off by burning, burn up.

YAKI-IMO ヤキイモ n. Roasted potatoes.

YAKI-IN ヤキイン焼印 n. A brand or mark made in branding or stamping.

SYN. YAKI-BAN.

YAKI-IHI ヤキイシ n. A hot stone, a stone heated and used for applying to a painful part.

YAKIKIN ヤキキシン n. Pure or refined gold.

YAKI-noroshi,-ru ヤキノロシ焼絵 i.v. To kill by burning, burn to death.

YAKIKKWA ヤキククソ野薔薇 n. Camomile flowers.

YAKIKUSA ヤキクサ n. Material for setting anything on fire.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YAK</th>
<th>YAK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKIMOSHI</strong> ヤキモシ 烧物 n. (coll.) Baked rice bread; jealousy: — wo yaku, to be jealous; — ishi, a nodular stone.</td>
<td><strong>YAKO</strong> ヤコ 友好 n. Shining in the dark: — no tama, a gem that shines in the dark, diamond, or carbuncle; — gai, a pearl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. BINKI, NETAMI, SHITTO.</td>
<td><strong>YAKU SHIRO</strong> ヤクシロ n. Medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKIMONO</strong> ヤキモノ 烧物 n. Any kind of earthenware, as crockery or tiles; also baked fish: — gusuri, the material used for glazing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKU</strong> ヤク 役 n. Office, duty, service, employment performed for the government: — wo tsutomeru, to attend to one's official duty; ikken yaku, the public service, or its equivalent in money exacted from each house; kōyaku, public service, — wo motte, to hold office; — wo ageru, to resign office; — wo yameru, to retire from office; — ga ageru, to be turned out of office; — to —, in office; — hi —, out of office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKIMONO-SHI</strong> ヤキモノシ 烧物師 n. A general term for a maker of any kind of earthenware that is burnt in a kiln, a potter.</td>
<td>Syn. KUAN-SHIKU, TSUTOME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn. SUIMO-SHI.</td>
<td><strong>YAKU</strong> ヤク 銘 An agreement, covenant, promise: — wo musubu, to make an agreement; — wo somuku, to break an agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKINABE</strong> ヤキナベ n. Earthenware pan; a pan for roasting flesh.</td>
<td><strong>YAKU</strong> ヤク 症 n. Misfortune, affliction, evil, calamity of any kind: — wo harau; — ni kateu; — ni makeru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI-JIKU</strong> ヤキジク n. Baked goods; a baked thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUBU</strong> ヤクブ 病 n. A pestilence, plague, contagion; i.e., eki-byō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI-UCHI</strong> ヤキうち 燒打 n. Destroying by fire, attacking and burning, as a castle or town: — ni suru.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUBU-DAMISHI</strong> ヤクブ大病ISHI n. A pestilence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ The person who bakes; a jealous or envious person.</td>
<td>The god who visits men with pestilence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI-SHIME</strong> ヤキシメ n. Tufts of singed hair put around a field to keep off wild hogs or deer.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUCHI</strong> ヤクチ 益 n. Cardamon seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI-TATE</strong> ヤキタテ n. To burn up, consume.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUDOKU</strong> ヤクドク 薬 n. Place of business, office: — ye yaku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKITE</strong> ヤキテ n. The person who bakes; a jealous or envious person.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUDOKU</strong> ヤクドク 薬 n. The price of medicine, i.e., yaku-ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKITSUKI</strong> ヤキツキ 粗末 n. To cause to adhere by burning: shinchū ni kin wo —, to plate brass with gold by means of heat; chawan ni e wo —, to bake the figures or picture on a tea-cup.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUDOKU</strong> ヤクドク 薬人 n. Agreement, promise, covenant: — no tōri, according to agreement. Syn. YAKUSOKU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ The person who bakes; a jealous or envious person.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSOKU</strong> ヤクスク 役 n. Unofficial, not pertaining to an office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI-UCHI</strong> ヤキうち 燒打 n. Destroying by fire, attacking and burning, as a castle or town: — ni suru.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSOKU</strong> ヤクスク 薬 n. The hurtful effects of medicine, injury from taking medicine: — de kurushimu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSOKU</strong> ヤクスク 役 n. The critical years of life, supposed to be the 7th, 25th, 42nd, and 61st of a man's; and the 7th, 8th, 19th, 33rd, 42nd, and 61st of a woman's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI-MONO</strong> ヤキモノ 火物 n. A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSOKU</strong> ヤクスク 役 n. Unofficial, not pertaining to an office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSOKU</strong> ヤクスク 役 n. Driving away evil, or misfortune; persons who go through the streets on the evening of the setsubun, and by repeating a charm or incantation, drive away evil from those who apply to them. The applicant takes of the parched beans used on this evening a number equal to the number of years he is old, wraps them in paper, rubs them over his body, adds some copper cash to them and gives them to the yaku-sharai, who wishes all kinds of good fortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSOKU</strong> ヤクスク 役 n. Official, pertaining to an office: — no yōnu-ki, official business; — no bunrei, official communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSHIN</strong> ヤクシン 禪品 (kusuri no shina) n. Medicines or materia medica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSUKAI</strong> ヤクスケイ 役外 n. Unofficial, not pertaining to an office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSUKAI</strong> ヤクスケイ 役外 n. Official, pertaining to an office: — no yōnu-ki, official business; — no bunrei, official communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSHIN</strong> ヤクシン 禪品 (kusuri no shina) n. Medicines or materia medica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSUKAI</strong> ヤクスケイ 役外 n. Unofficial, not pertaining to an office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAKI</strong> ヤキ A trouble, burden, bothersome thing.</td>
<td><strong>YAKUSHIN</strong> ヤクシン 禪品 (kusuri no shina) n. Medicines or materia medica.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ヤクノヤクタシの薬方 n. A medical recipe or prescription.
ヤクユイ ヤクスカ役員 n. The officers, managing officers: ginkō no ー, the officers of a bank.
ヤクジ ヤクシ薬師 n. Medicine which a sick person is using: ー no shirushii.
ヤクマ ヤクマ約定 n. An agreement, covenant, promise, contract: ー, a written contract.
ヤクガイ ヤクガイ譯解 n. Translation, explanation: ー, to translate and explain.
ヤクタす ヤクタす n. A cowry, i.q. takaragai.
ヤクマへ役前 n. (coll.) Duty, office, business, function.
ヤクマ役目 n. (coll.) Office, official duty: duty, business: ー wo tsutomeru, to attend to the duties of one's office or place; watakushi no ー de wa na, it is not a part of my duty, or none of my business; nengi wo harau no wo hyakushō no ー da, it is the duty of farmers to pay their tax.

Syn. shokubeki, tsutome.

ヤクウ ヤクウ n. Anything thirsty or pungent added to food to give it a relish, seasoning: ー wo ieru.

ヤクウキ ヤクウキ n. Eight clouds, indefinite for many clouds.

ヤクミユキ ヤクミユキ役向 n. (coll.) Official duty, office, one's special duty.

ヤクウラヤクウラ n. Evils which happen on a critical year; evils, calamity.

ヤクウドヤクウド n. A government officer, official, or an officer of any kind.

ヤクウチホウの変 i.v. (coll.) To be useful, serviceable: yakunittanatu, useless, of no use. Syn. yōnitsutu.

ヤクウドヤクウド薬能 n. The virtues or powers of a medicine, medical virtues.

Syn. kō-nō.

ヤクウドヤクウド薬方王 n. The god of medicine: ー bosatsu, id.

ヤクブツヤクブツ薬屋 n. A present made to a physician for services rendered.

ヤクブツヤクブツ薬力 n. The strength or virtue of medicine.

Syn. kōnō, yakuonō.

ヤクウドヤクウド薬房 (kusuri bako) n. A medicine chest.

ヤクウドヤクウド役斜 n. The pay or salary of an officer of government.

ヤクウガイ,ヤクウガイヤクウガイ i.v. To be sick, ill.

ヤクウケヤクウケ薬石 n. Medicines, drugs; i.q. kusuri.

ヤクウシヤクウシ薬師 n. A play-actor.

ヤクウシヤクウシ役所 n. An office or house where public business is transacted.

ヤクウシヤクウシ種類 (kusuri no ru) n. A medicine or drug,—in the raw state: ー ya, a drug-store.

ヤクウドヤクウド役僧 n. A priest who manages the secular affairs of a monastery.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬方 n. A medicinal plant.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ約束 n. An agreement, covenant, promise, bargain; decree of heaven; fate or destiny appointed to each before his birth into this life (Bud.): ー wo suru, to make an agreement; ー wo somoku, to break a promise; ー wo tagaeru, or ー wo chigaeru, id.

Syn. yakuonō, keiyaku.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬袋柄 n. A kind of paper used for wrapping medicine in.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬店 n. Same as yakuonō.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬湯 n. A medicinal bath.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ役得 n. Emoluments or perquisites of office.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬園 n. A garden where medicinal plants are cultivated.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ役用 n. Government service.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬用 n. Taking medicine, used as medicine, medicinal: ー suru.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬用 (coll.) Coarse, mean, poor, badly made, useless: ー mono, a thing coarsely made and of little value; a worthless fellow.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬剂 n. A medical compound, a medicine prepared for use.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬剤書 n. A pharmacopoeia.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬用 n. A mountain; a heap, or pile: ー ni noboru, to ascend a mountain; ー ni agiru, id.; ー wo kudaru, to descend a mountain; ー no itadaki, the top of a mountain; ー no ha, the top of a mountain (poet); hito yamaneya kura, how much for one heap (of goods)? ー darake na, mountainous; ー no kami, god of the mountain, a virago.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ n. (coll.) A mercantile speculation, an enterprise or adventure having pecuniary gain for its object: ー wo suru, to speculate; ー ga hazureta, the speculation has failed; ー ga atatta, the speculation has been fortunate.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ薬用 n. Swelling up,—as the eruption of small-pox.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ n. Wild indigo, Mercurialis leiocarpa.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ n. Wild indigo, Mercurialis leiocarpa.

ヤクスユイヤクスユイ n. Wild indigo, Mercurialis leiocarpa.
YAMABITO ヤマビト 山人 n. A mountaineer; also, しの, the same as semmin, a genius, or fairy.
YAMA-BUDÔ ヤマブドウ n. Wild grape.
YAMABUKI ヤマブキ 山吹 n. The Corchorus, or yellow rose, the Kerria japonica.
YAMABUSHI ヤマブシ 山吹 n. A low sect of religiousists, an offshoot from the Budd. sect of shingon, who practice divination and fortune-telling.

Syn. shugenja.
YAMADA ヤマダ 山田 n. Rice-fields amongst the mountains: — mori, keeper of.
YAMADACHI ヤマダチ 山達 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.
YAMADOKE ヤマドケ 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.
YAMAGAN YAMAGA 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.

YAMAGOBÔ ヤマゴバ n. Pokeweed, Phytolacca acinosa.

YAMAGOKO ヤマゴコ (coll.) n. Fond of speculating.

YAMAGONNYAKU ヤマゴンニヤク 山星 n. The same as tennoshô.

YAMAGOSHI ヤマゴシ 山越 Crossing a mountain: — ni yuku.

YAMAGOSHI ヤマゴシ 山脇 n. Mountain side: — ni aru ie.

YAMAGOTÔ ヤマゴト 山所 n. A falsehood, subterfuge, fabrication.

YAMAOCHI ヤマオチ 山口 n. The entrance to a mountain region.

YAMAGUMI ヤマグミ n. Cornus officinalis.

YAMAIKHO ヤマイホ 山彦 n. An echo, — personified as a god: — ga kotaeru.

YAMAHIME ヤマヒメ n. A mountain elf or fairy.

YAMAHII ヤマヒル 山庭 n. A mountain leech, Hamopis.

YAMAI ヤマイ 病 n. Sickness, disease: — wo nameru, to cure disease; — no ryôji wo suru, to prescribe for a sickness; — ga naoranu, the disease is incurable; — te kuchi yori iru (prov.), diseases enter by the mouth; — wo ukeru, to become sick; — ni kakaru, id.; — wo oshite deru, to go out in spite of being sick.

YAMAIKE ヤマイケ 病気 n. A sickly condition, or feeling: — ga nai, not sickly.

YAMAIMO ヤマイモ n. A kind of edible root, Dioscorea japonica.

YAMAINU ヤマイヌ 狸 n. A wild dog, or wolf.

YAMAIKE ヤマケ ヤマケ n. A sickly condition, or feeling: — ga nai, not sickly.

YAMAKAGAMI ヤマカガミ n. A large snake.

Syn. obochi.

YAMAKAWA ヤマカワ 山川 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.

YAMAKOMI ヤマコミ n. A large kind of bat.

YAMAMATU ヤママツ n. The cocoon made by Yamamai. a species of wild silk-worm.

YAMAME 邪々 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.

YAMAMONO ヤマモノ n. A tree resembling the Arbutus, Myrica rubra.

YAMAMORI ヤマモリ 山盛 n. Heap ing up anything in measuring, heaping full.

YAMAMOTO ヤマモト 山下 n. The base, or foot of a mountain.

Syn. fumoto.

YAMANABASHI ヤマナブシ n. The Aspen tree.

YAMANE ヤマネ n. The Dormouse, Myoxus.

YAMANO-HA ヤマノハ 山場 n. The mountain top: — ni tsuki ga kakureru, the moon is hid behind the mountain.

YAMANO-TE ヤマノテ 山手 n. A region of country near or on the mountains.

YAMASHI ヤマシ n. Top or peak of a mountain.

YAMASHIGA ヤマシガ n. A head covering of silk.

YAMASHISHI ヤマシシ山下風 n. A storm of wind blowing down from the mountains.

YAMOTO ヤマト n. A giant supposed to live amongst the mountains.

YAMASHIBI ヤマシバ 山鼻 n. (coll.) A mercantile speculator, or adventurer.

YAMASHIGI ヤマシギ n. A species of Woodcock.

YAMASHI-KI-KU ヤマシキ渡 adj. Sickly, unhealthy, painful.

YAMASHIMA ヤマシマ 浮 t.v. To cause pain or sickness: kôbe wo —, to make the head ache.

YAMATACHIBANA ヤマタチバナ 山橘 n. The name of a plant.

ヤマトダマシヒ ヤマトダマシヒ 大和霊 n. Japanese spirit or temper, viz., patriotism, loyalty, chivalrous spirit.

ヤマトゴト ヤマトゴト n. The Japanese harp, of six strings.

ヤマユバ ヤマユバ 山葉 n. The old woman of the mountain, said to kill and eat people.

ヤマワケ ヤマワケ 山分け n. (coll.) An equal division of profits: — ni suru.

ヤマヤマ ヤマヤマ 山 adv. Mountains; only used figuratively for, a great deal: — katayenakanu, greatly obliged.

ヤマザクラ ヤマザクラ n. The wild cherry.

ヤマザト ヤマザト 山 p. n. A village among or near the mountains.

ヤマゼリ ヤマゼリ 山 n. Mountain pasture, Pencedanum sieboldii.

ヤマズミ ヤマズミ n. The god of the mountains.

ヤマカマヤ ヤマカマヤ n. The side of a mountain.

ヤマズタヤ ヤマズタヤ n. Crossing the way by the way of or along the mountains: — ni yuku.

ヤメ ヤメ べ n. A stop, cessation: ikusa ga — ni natta, the war is ended; mō — ni shi-mashō, I will stop, or cease to do; mō — da, id.

ヤメ,-RU ヤメ,-RU 被止 (pass or pot. of yami) To be left, abandoned, or given up: yamerarenu, could not stop.

ヤメバセ,-RU ヤメバセ,-RU 原止 (caust. of yami) To cause to lose or cease to cause to abandon.

ヤミ ヤミ 関 n. Darkness: — no yo, a dark night.

ヤミ ヤミ 野味 n. The taste or flavor of game.

ヤミ,-MU ヤミ,-MU i.v. To cease, stop: ame ga yanda, the rain has stopped; itami ga — , the pain has stopped; yamum koto nashi, without ceasing, incessant: yamum koto nashi, must of necessity, could not help, but no alternative, obliged; yameō to omou, think of stopping.

ヤミ,-MU ヤミt. or i.v. To be diseased, to be sick with: shōkan wo — , to be sick with a fever; rōgai wo — , sick with consumption.

ヤミアガリ ヤミアガリ 病後 (byōgo) Con- neling or getting up from sickness.

ヤミホケ,-RU ヤミホケ,-RU 損害 i.v. To become impaired from cease.

ヤリヤリ ヤリヤリ 闇路 n. A dark road, or traveling in a dark night; the road to Yomi.

ヤミクメ ヤミクメ adv. (coll.) Recklessly, indiscriminately, thoughtlessly.

ヤミシギ ヤミシギ yami (same as yame, imp. of yamernu) Stop, quit.

ヤミツケ,,-RU ヤミツケ,,-RU 病癒 i.v. To be weakened or exhausted by disease.

ヤミツキ ヤミツキ 病没 i.v. To be taken sick: tsukura yamitsuita, how long have you been sick?

ヤミウチ ヤミウチ 鬱計 n. Killing in the dark: hito wo — ni suru, to kill a man at night.

ヤミタカ ヤミタカ adv. (coll.) Uselessly, for naught: — to korosh.

ヤミジラ ヤミジラ n. The Dragon-fly; i.q. tomo.

ヤミア ヤミア ヤニメ病 n. Sore eyes, ophthalmia.

ヤミバオ ヤミバオ n. A widow or widower: — garasu, a sick crow. Syn. goke.

ヤモト ヤモト n. A widower.

ヤモリ ヤモリ 屋ifu n. One placed in a house to keep it, a watchman; also a species of lizard that frequents houses.

ヤムシラ ヤムシラ n. A species of lizard that frequents houses.

ヤマガリダ ヤマガリダ n. A red lacquered wooden vessel containing sake, exchanged as a bridal present when a couple were betrothed; also a kind of satirical or comic poetry.

ヤマグチ ヤマグチ 胡錄 n. A quiver.

ヤマノイバ ヤマノイバ n. A willow box, wicker basket.

ヤネ ヤネ 屋根 n. A roof: — wo fuku, to cover a roof with shingles, tiles, etc.; to roof.

ヤンボア ヤンボア n. A covered boat, a boat with a roof over it.

ヤンブキ ヤンブキ n. A roofer.

ヤンケガ ヤンケガ n. Putting on a new roof.

ヤンカ ヤンカ n. A person whose occupation is to roof houses.

ヤンゴトナキ ヤンゴトナキ 無事な adj. High in rank, honorable: — ni hotoke; — o kata, an honorable person.

ヤンガ ヤンガ 菓 n. The pitch, or gum that ex- ceeds from certain kinds of trees: me-yani, a gummy discharge from the eyes.

ヤンキョウ ヤンキョウ adj. Weak, not strong; frail.

ヤンウナ ヤンウナ 矢庭 adv. Immediately, instantly, quickly.

ヤンニ ヤンニ adv. It is all over.

ヤノ ヤノ 矢筈 n. The shaft of an arrow.
Yomu やもむ n. The ridge of a house or top of the roof.
Yonshi よんし n. Landlord, owner of a house.
Yonta ヨンタ (a reduplication of the exclam. yu) Exclam. of admiration or praise, uttered by a crowd of persons: — to hayasu.
Yoka ヨーカ haj o n. The eighth day of the month, also eight days. Syn. yokka.
Yomote ヨモテ 矢面 n. The range of an arrow or ball, bow-shot: — ni susu teki wo nanoshiri, advancing within range of the arrows he reviled the enemy.
Yora ヨラ adv. Softly, quietly, gently: — mi wo okou, softly raised himself up; — daki okou, to raise up gently. Syn. soro.
Yone よね exclam. Same as yare.
Yotsu ヨツ hatako 屋 f. A seller of vegetables, a green-grocer.
Yorobosu ヨロボス リョコ ボス (lit. eight hundred myriads) — All, the whole multitude of: — no kami, all the gods.
Yappari ヤパラ adv. Same as yahari.
Yara ヤラ (derived from ya and ra, contr. of ran) A conjunctive particle, or a particle expressing doubt or uncertainty, — nu, or, whether, I wonder: — sake wo nomu yara odoru 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 so da, I think some body has come; — hana ga chiru yara, the flowers seem to be falling.
Yarade, of Yarazu ヤラデ, ヨラデ (neg. of yaru) Without doing: — kaki mo yarade, without writing; — ni yarazu sugi-yuku, he passed without noticing.
Yara ヤラ n. A picket fence, a stockade, paling.
Yarai, Au ヤラアイ, ヨラアイ t.v. To drive away: — mo wai tei wo, to scatter beans about and drive away evil spirits.
Yarakashi, Aw ヤラカシ, ヨラカシ t.v. To do, work: (coll.) shigoto wo, to do one's work; — ippai yaraka, will take a drum; mata yarakashi-Kihasho, will go to work again; yarakashite minasho, I will give it a trial.
Yara ヤラ Same as yara: icarun koto yaran, what kind of an affair can it be? Ithaka — to o aiji-mo hinaishita, I felt anxious about you, or wondered how you were doing.
Yarae, Ru ヤラエ, ヨラエ t.v. To be broken or injured, to be worsted.
Yarae, Ru ヤラエ (caust. of yari) To cause or order another to send or give: — tuuki wo, — to order a messenger to be sent.
Yare ヤレ Exclam. of surprise, fear, or pain, joy, or sorrow.
Yare, Ru ヤレル (coll. cont. of yabururu) t.v. To be broken, torn.
Yaremusa ヤレムサ n. Torn clothing, ragged clothes.
Yarama ヤラマ n. Broken place: — te no —
Yare-yare ヤレヤレ exclam. Same as yare.
Yari やり n. A spear, lance: — no mi, the head of a spear; — no e, handle of a spear; — de tanku, to thrust with a spear.
Yari, Ru ヤリ t.v. To give, bow down, to send, transmit, to do, make, to let, allow, permit: — hito ni kane wo, to give money to another; — Tukiyo ye, to send to Tooky; — yatate shittama, I have finished; — bend yaro ja nai ka, let as lunch; — miw wo niwa ye, to conduct a stream of water into the yard; — mite yaru, to look at for another, to examine; — white yaru, to do for another; — teyami wo, to send a letter; — butte yaru, to give a blow; — omoi wo, to get rid of or dismiss the thought; — yatte minasho, I will give it a trial.
Syr. tsukawari, okuru, Yarake.
Yarishita ヤリシハ t.v. A place to send or put away anything: — ga, have no place to send it: — ni komaru, troubled about a place to put it.
Yarisanashi ヤリサンナシ (coll.) Same as yarippanashida.
Yarida ヤリダ n. A place to send or put away anything: — a, have no place to send it.
Yaridos ヤリドウ t.n. A latice door which revolves on hinges fixed in the upper edge of the frame.
Yariganna ヤリガンナ n. A speakehole.
Yaridai ヤリダイ n. A sham-fight with spears.
Yaridashita ヤリダシタ n. A small flag attached to a lance to mark the owner.
Yarikake ヤリカケ n. A spear rack.
Yari, Ru ヤリ t.v. To begin to do.
Yarikomi, Mu ヤリコマ t.v. (coll.) To put to silence, refuse, convict: — gion wo shite yito wo yari-konda.
Yarikusu ヤリクシ t.v. (coll.) To plan or devise how to raise money, to turn over one's money: — shinsho wo.
Yariniku ヤリシク t.v. (coll.) To plan or devise how to raise money, to turn over one's money: shinsho wo.
Yarimizun ヤリミシズ n. A stream of water brought from a distance for irrigation; water conduit.
Yarimochi ヤリモチ n. Spearman, lancers in a daimyo's train.
Yarippanashi ヤリパンナシ (coll.) Leaving one's work in disorder, without putting things in their proper places; slovenly, careless, negligent: — na hito; — ni suru; — ni shite oku.
Yarikari ヤリカリ n. The point of a spear: — de toru.
Yari sokonai, Au ヤリソカナ t.v. To injure in making, to spoil; to fail in doing.
Syr. shi-sokonau.
Yari-sugoshita, Ru ヤリスゴシ t.v. To exceed, or do more than was necessary; to let pass: — kyuuki wo, — to overpay one's wages; — hito wo yarigushite uchiki kara kiru, to let a man pass and cut him from behind.
Yarite ヤリテ n. The sender, or giver; a female servant in a brothel.
YABO ヤラウ 野董 n. A boor, a low fellow: — atama. Syn. YATAKE.
YARO ヤラウ 治郎 n. A handsome man.
YARUDO ヤルド 马 (Eng.) A yard=3 shaku 3 sun.
YARUKATA ヤルカタ 萌方 Used in the phrase: — naku, cannot help, or cannot get rid of; urei — nashi.
YARUSE ヤルセ (same as yaru-kata) — ga nai, cannot help or get rid of, cannot restrain; naniida, tears that one cannot keep back.
YASAGISHI ヤサギし 屋敷 n. Searching a house: — wo suru, to search a house.
YASA-GATAKU ヤサタク 复形 n. Thin, slim, or lean in body, or delicate in form.
YASAI ヤサイ 野菜 n. Vegetables=qamonoid.
YASAKA ヤサカ 八枝 adj. Long: — ni, a long gem.
YABAKEN ヤバケi 矢物 n. The shout made when shooting an arrow: — no koe.
YABAKI ヤバキ 矢突 The point of an arrow, in the range of an arrow: — ni tatsu.
YASATOKO ヤサトコ n. Delicate, gentle person.
YASASHI ヤサシ 千利 (adj.) Amiable, gentle, tender, soft, kind; easy, not difficult: yasashii hito, an amiable person; yasashiku mono wo iu, to speak gently.
YASU ヤス 生物 i.v. To be emaciated, thin, wasted in flesh; to pine, to be poor, sterile, as soil: yamai de yaseta, wasted by sickness; tsuchi ga, the soil is poor; mon no mae no yase inu (prov.).
YASECHI ヤセチ 慢地 n. Poor or sterile soil.
YASEGAMAN ヤセガマン (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.
YASEGAO ヤセガオ n. A thin or haggard face.
YASGAI ヤスガイ — na, slender, thin, delicate onna.
YASEI ヤセイ 生 v. Growing wild,—also used in speaking humbly of one's self, — i: — no ma.
YASEJOTAI ヤセヨウタイ n. (coll.) Little properly or means.
YASEKOKU ヤセコク 瘦 瘦 i.v. To be emaciated and withered, to be extremely thin and emaciated.
YASEGAWA ヤセガワ n. A dry river.
YASEGUS ヤセギス — na, slender, thin, delicate onna.
YASEI ヤセイ 生 v. Growing wild,—also used in speaking humbly of one's self, — i: — no ma.
YASEJOTAI ヤセヨウタイ n. (coll.) Little properly or means.
YASEKOKU ヤセコク 瘦 瘦 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: — hō, a field gun.
YASE-OCHOKU ヤセオクロール 瘦養 i.v. To become emaciated and feeble.
YASETSU ヤセツチ n. Same as yase-chi.
YESE ヤセデ n. (lit. thin arm; used fig.) A poor hand, inexpert, of no ability,—generally used in depreciating one's self.
YASHA ヤシャ 夜支 n. (a Sanscrit word) A demon. Syn. OTSUKA.
YASHA ヤシ n. (coll.) Great-great-grandson.
YASHI ヤシ 野夷 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-swallowers, serpent-charmers, top-spinners, peddlers, etc.; a mountebank.
YASHI, or YASHI ヤシ 掛子 n. A cocoon: — yū, oil.
YASHI ヤシ 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 潮洲 n. The eight islands, i.e., Japan.
YASHIN ヤシン 野心 n. Treasure, treachery: — wo kueadatesu, to devise treason; — no mono, a traitor. Syn. FUTAOKORO.
YASHINAI ヤシナイ 矢矢 n. To nourish, nurture, foster, to support, maintain, sustain; to rear, bring up, to cultivate: ni wo —; kokoro wo —; ko wo —, to nourish a child; ki wo —, to support the spirits. Syn. SODATERU, BUKU SURU.
YASHINAI-OTA ヤシナオタ 矢矢母 n. Foster parents.
YASHIRO ヤシロ 入入 n. Deep in color.
YASHIO-ORI ヤシオフリ 矢矢弗利 n. Made over and over again: — no tsurugi, a well-tempered sword; — sake, refined sake.
YASHIYOYAMA ヤシヨヤマ n. cont. of yashiinai-oya.
YASHIRO ヤシロ 聖祠 n. A Shinto temple, or shrine. Syn. JINJA, HOKORA.
YASHIWAGO ヤシワゴ 玄箱 n. A great-great-grandson.
YASHIYU ヤシユ 野蔬 n. A wild rose.
YASHIKU ヤシク 夜食 n. A supper, or food taken late at night. Syn. YUMESHI.
YASHI ヤシ 野蔬 n. The odor or smell of the country, or fields.
YASO ヤソ 八十-Eighty. Syn. HACHIJU.
YASO ヤソ 邪教 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., Jesus; Jesu Kirisuto, Jesus Christ; Jesu wa kyû-sei no shu nari.
YASOJO ヤソジョ 八十- Eighty years of age: — no ga, congratulation on having attained to 80 years.
YASHISHIMA ヤシシマ 潮洲 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: — uri, selling cheap.
YASU ヤス n. A fish-gig.
YASU ヤス 番数 n. The number of houses.
YASUKE ヤスゲ n. The julas, or gally worm.
YASU-1 ヤス壹安類 n. A quiet, tranquil sleep, sweet sleep.
YASUKARI,-ru やすかる t.v. To make easy, make plain.

YASUKU, or Yaso やすそ adv. See yasui: — nai, not easy, or not cheap; — omou, to consider easy, or cheap; — suru, to cheapen, or make easy.

YASUMI,-ru やすみる 休 i.v. To be at rest, to repose, to be quiet, tranquil, to be at ease: mune no yasumurao hito no nashi.

YASUME やすめ n. 休 or 休, to give over-weight in selling; (fig.) to act in an humble way.

YASUMI,-ru やすみる 休 t.v. To rest, to repose, to be quiet, tranquil, or free from uneasiness: me wo —, to rest the eyes; te wo —, to rest the hand; oya no kokoro wo —, to set the mind of a parent at ease.

YASUMIJI やすみ地 休地 n. Fallow ground, ground suffered to lie without tillage.

YASUMI やすみ休 n. Rest, repose, cessation from work; holiday, vacation: o — nasu-me se (salut.), may you rest well, — good night; — dokoro, a resting place.

YASUMI,-nu やすみる 休 i.v. To rest from labor, or fatigue; to repose, to cease from work; to be quiet, tranquil, or at ease: shigoto wo —, to cease from work: o yasumi nasare, take a rest, or I wish you good night (on leaving).

Syn. iko, kyouzu suru.

YASUMIJI やすみ休日 (kyuu-jitsu) n. Day of rest, a holiday.

Syn. ansoku-nichi.

YASUMIDONO やすみどり n. Resting house for the Emperor.

YASUMI-shi やすみ千 a 千者 n. Reigning over the eight corners: — waga okimi, the reigning monarch.

YASUMONO やすももの 休物 n. Low-priced things: — ni ne zeni ushinai (prov.).

YASUNE やすね安 t.n. Cheap, low price.

YASUNI,-ru やすにる 安 t.v. To make peaceful, happy, or contented; to tranquilize, to govern, to preserve peace: kuni wo —, to tranquilize a state; kokoro wo —, to set the mind at ease.

YASUPPOI,-ru やすっぽい adj. (coll.) Cheap, small, mean, contemptible; low, coarse: — mono, low fellow; — hito.

YASURAI,-ru やすらう休 i.v. To rest; to be at ease.

YASURARA やすらら休 Easy, not difficult; free from trouble, tranquil; gentle, mild, nimble: — haru; — ni.

YASURASE,-ru やすらせ休 (caust. of yasuru) Cause to rest.

YASURI やすり n. A file: — de ororu, to reduce by filing; — de suru, to file; — me, the marks left by filing; — no me, the teeth of a file; — ko, filings.

YASUSHA やすさ休 Easyness, facility, cheapness.

YASU-YASU TO やすやす安安 adv. Easily, without difficulty, tranquilly, gently.

YATAI やたい夜々 n. A kind of car drawn through the streets in festivals for dancing girls: — mise, a portable shop.

YATATE やたて履行式 Courageous, spirited, heroic, intrepid, bold, impetuous: — gokoro.

Syn. takeri.

YATAKA ヤタガ n. (coll.) In a hurried or confused manner, indiscriminately, without thought or care, incoherently: mono wo hako ni — suru, to put things into a box in confusion and without care; — mono wo ru.

YATE やたけ n. A portable inkstand, such as is carried suspended from the belt.

YATOU ヤトウ夜 n. A thief who steals at night.

YATSU ヤトス夜 n. Hiring or employing for service, a hired person.

YATSU-ou やつ手 t.v. To hire, to engage or employ for service: ninsoku wo —, to hire a cook.

Syn. tanomu.

YATOTTO やっと休 n. A hired man, employed.

YATOWARE,-ru やとまれ休替 (pass. of yatoi) To be hired or engaged to do service.

YATSU ヤトス n. Eight.

Syn. hachi.

YATSU ヤツ休 n. A low fellow, rascal.

YATSUBARA ヤツbara休女等 plur. Fellows, rascals.

YATSUBO ヤツボ休矢矢休 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.

YATSUBUSA ヤツブサ休房 n. Having eight teats, or in clusters: — no ini; — uma, a cluster of plums.

YATSUGARE ヤツガレ男休 pron. I, your servant.

YATSUGASHIRA ヤツガシラ休 The Hoopoo, Upupa eopos.

YATSE-GASHIRA ヤツゲシラ休 n. A species of yam.

YATSUKA ヤツカ休 n. Eight hand-breadths: — long: — hige, a long beard; — bo, a long ear of corn.

YATSUKO ヤツ子休 n. A servant.

YATSUKUCHI ヤツクチ休 n. A child's coat.

YATSUME ヤツメ奴女休 n. Rascal, villain.

YATSUME-KABURA ヤツメカブラ休 A humming arrow,—used in war.

YATSUME-NAO ヤツメナヲ休 the Jemrey, Petromyszon fluviatilis.

YATSUMI ヤツミ休 n. Eight ears, quick to hear, sharp ears.
YATSUKU—KU ヤツクル adj. i.v. To become thin, emaciated, or debilitated; to be ragged, filthy and poor in appearance.

Syn. YAE-TOBORERU, SHÔSU.

YATSUSHI ヤツシ n. A flop, one fond of dress.

Syn. DATERONI.

YATSUSHI—SU ヤツシュ 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 yatsu shite shinobi ni yuku, to disguise one's self and go incognito; yagata wo —, to disguise one's appearance.

Syn. MOKASU, KARESU.

YATSU-U MA ヤツウマ 八馬 n. An eight-year old horse.

YATSU-YATSUSHI—KI—KU ヤツブヤツシキ adj. Poor, miserable, wretched, dirty and ragged.

YATESUKE ヤテスケ n. Tearing to pieces: tora ga iru wo — ni suru.

YATTO ヤット adv. (coll.) At length, at last, barely, scarcely, hardly: deki-agatta, it is done at last.

Syn. YÔYAKU, SHIMAI.

YATTOKO ヤットコ n. A smith's tongs, used in handling hot metal.

YATSUSHI ヤツシ家置 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: seiken mo kono ne yawa iru, is there any wisdom above this [there is not]? hito no kokoro ni akare yawa senu, is it not loathsome to the minds of men [it is]?

YAWA ヤハ adv. How; it is doubtful whether, I doubt if; most likely: kmutotte wa iru ga yuwaka furu mo sumai, it is cloudy, but I rather think it will not rain: yuwaka yurusumaji, I doubt whether he will permit it; — sono mama oku beki, how can I let it be so?

Syn. YÔYAKU, IKADEKA.

YAWAKO—SHI ヤワコイ 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; —ori, one skilled in such tricks.

Syn. HITODERE.

YAWARAGE—BU ヤワラガル and t.v. To soften, mollify; to mellow, to compose, appease, pacify, tranquillize, to make peace, restore friendship: koe wo —, to soften the voice; site —, to soften by boiling; kokoro wo —, to tranquillize the mind; ikari wo —, to appease anger.

Syn. NAGOSUMERU.

YAWARAGI ヤワラギ n. Peace, harmony, concord, friendliness: — wo mani, to make peace.

Syn. HIBIFARI.


YAYA ヤヤ adj. Somewhat, tolerably, pretty, considerably, rather, gradually, little by little: — hitashiku, a good while; — nitaru, somewhat alike; — samoku watta, it has become rather cold; — atte, after some time, after a good while.

YAYA ヤヤ n. An infant (wom. word), i.q. YAYAKO, ukembo.

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 — hazureru, theatres are apt to prove a failure.

Syn. TOAKU.

YAYO ヤヨ exclam. used in calling or addressing another: — matte, hello! wait a little.

YAYO ヤヨ adj. Meretricious, alluring, enticing manner: — wa in wo osiyuru.

†YAYOI ヤヨ n 三月 (san gatsu) n. The third month

†YAYOKI—KU—SHI ヤヨキキ adj. Many: toshi no kazu wo 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. SAKUBAN.

YAZUKA ヤ Zukka 矢束 n. A bundle of arrows.

YAZUKURI ヤツク里 屋形 n. The form or construction of a house.

YAZUTSU ヤツツ矢筒 n. A quiver.

YR へ方 post-pos. To, towards, at, into; sign of the dative: doko ye yuku, where are you going; Tokyô ye itte oru, am going to Tokyô; hon ye kaku, write in a book; chawen ye tengu, pour into a cup; shita ye oruru, to go downwards, Yokohama ye toshaku suru, to arrive at Yokohama; kawa ye otsita, fell into the river.

Syn. NT.

YEN エン 貨 A dollar,=100 sen.

Yo イヨ (cont. of yotu) Four.

Syn. NIT.

Yo イヨ (anari) 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; hyaku nin no yo, more than a hundred men.

Syn. HOKA, TA.

Yo イヨ n. The part of a bamboo between the joints: take no yo, a joint of bamboo; futu yo, two joints.

Yo イヨ per. pron. I (used by persons of rank): yo yu, my.

Syn. WADE.
Yo よ 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 tsuteru, to despise the world; wo sonzoku, 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, extraordinarily; shiranai, id.; kokoro kodo no yo wo wo heru (prov.), the world is just as a person's heart makes it; yo wo osamuru, to reign, govern; no naga bito, a person who has lived long; no tōbito, id.

Syn. seken, jisetsu.

Yo よ n. An imperitive or emphatic particle; as: miyo, look; kite yo, hear, listen; mite yo, wait; yōjin seyo, be careful; iyada yo, I won't; mō nai yo, there is no more; shiranai yo, I don't know; abunai yo, take care.

Yo よ夜 n. Night: yo ga aketa, it is day-light, or the morning has dawned; kon yo yonde yo wo akaru, to spend the whole of the night in reading a book; yo wo hi ni tsuite aruku, yo wo yuki ni tsukete yume no wo naru, to carouse until late in the night.

Syn. yoru, yabeno, ya.

Yo よ薔 n. A carbuncle: senaka ni — ga dekita, has a carbuncle on the back.

Yo よ用 n. Business, employment, use, need: ga atte kimasu, have come on business; wo tsau, to do business; omae wa nan no yo da, what is your business? or what do you want? kyō wa mō yo wa nai, have nothing more to do to-day; kono hako wa nan no yo ni nichiiru no da, what do you use this box for? Yō ni tatsu, is useful; yō ni tatamu, is of no use; yō ga tarita, the business was finished; yō ga tarinai, not sufficient for what is needed.

Yo よ妖 n. Something enchanting, bewitching; unnatural; ominous: wa toku ni kate wa koto nashi.

Yo よ頑 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).

Yo よ洋 n. Western, European, foreign: — fuku, foreign clothing; — gin, foreign money, the dollar. German silver.

Yo よ現 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 wa nai, have nothing like it; aru — ni nien, looks as if there is; nai — ni nomu, I think there is not; korebana — ni ki wo tsukemasu, take care that you don't fall; morenu

— so as not to miss; ochinai — ni, so as not to fall; hito no inochi wo tasukeru — ni, in order to save life; ichi yō, alike.

Syd. sama, tōri, mama, tame.

Yo よ陽 n. The male principle of nature in Chinese philosophy.

Yo よ要 (kaname) n. The principal thing, important subject, that which is essential: okotari naki wo — to su, make diligence the principal thing; — suru, to be necessary, to be important, to have need of; to compel one to attend to or notice a matter.

Syn. kanjū, kanyō.

Yo よ望 (iokenai) n. The young, youth: — shu, young master, or lord; — kun, id.

Yo よ好 (cont. of yoku) adv. Good, well; — shita mono, a thing well done; kore de — gozarimasu, this will do; — sezuka, it may be, perhaps.

Yo-ake よあけ夜明 n. The dawn of day.

Syn. akatsuki, akebono.

Yo-kinai よあきな夜没 n. A traffic carried on at night: — wo suru.

Yo-aruki よあるけ夜行 n. Walking in the night: — wo suru.


Yo-な君や用場 n. The place of one's business, a privy.

Syn. kōra.

Yo-bai よバイ n. The strawberry tree or arbutus, i.q. yamamono.

Yo-bai よ結び n. Marrying a wife (obs.); its present meaning is, illicit intercourse: — ni yuku.

Yo-bai-au よがみ i.v. To cry out, call aloud; to have secret sexual intercourse.

Syn. sakebu.

Yo-baioshiti よばいしだ流星 n. A meteor, shooting star.

Yo-bai-so よばいさ夜桟 n. A syphilitic eruption.

Yo-ban よ仮連 n. A night watch: — wo suru.

Yo-bare よばれ夜舞 i.v. To dance a circle dance, to have a night. To be called, invited, summoned; can call.

Yo-batarake よばたらけ夜飯 n. Work done by night = yoshigoto.

Syn. yonabe.

Yo-bawari よばわり夜遊 i.v. To cry out, call aloud, call to.

Syn. sakebu.

Yo-ben よべ n. Last night. Same as yūbe.

Syn. sakuban.

Yo-ben よべん 用便 n. Facilities, conveniences.

Yo-bi よび n. Call, invitation: — ni yuku, to go to call or invite; — ni azukaru, to be invited; — ni kita, have come to call.

Yo-bi 技能 (arukajime sonmeru) Preparatory, preparation, preliminary: — suru, to prepare, make ready; — mon, preparatory school.

Yo-bi よび i.v. To call, to invite, to
召唤，姓名：te wo tataite yobu，to call by clapping the hands; kyakku wo —, to invite a guest; tsuna wo —, to take a wife; kazuuki wo yonde koi, call the servant; isha wo —, to call a physician.

Syn. MANEKU, MESU.

YOBISUMEBISU-RO ヨ比スムエビル出 t.v. To call together, to convoy, summon together.

YOIBASHI ヨビバシ冲出 n. A summons: — jō (leg.), a written summons, a subpoena.

YOIBASHI-SU ヨビバシ出 t.v. To call out, invite out to come, to challenge, banter, to summon.

YOBISUN ヨビサ 預備軍 n. The reserve of an army.

YOBISURI-RO ヨビスリル呼出 t.v. To call to life; to revive by calling, as a person in coma or fainting.

YOBISURI-SU ヨビスリル呼返 t.v. To call back, invite to return.

YOBISURI-KOE ヨビサコール呼答 n. The voice of one calling, the cry of street bucksters.

YOBISURI-MUKAI-RO ヨビサムカール呼返 t.v. To call, or send for, to summon; to take, as a wife.

YOBINA ヨビネ 呼名 n. The name by which a person is generally known.

Syn. TSUCHI.

YOBISHIA ヨビシヤ n. An ammunition wagon.

YOBISHIGI-RO ヨビシギ呼集 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.

YOBISHIGI-SU ヨビシギ呼返 t.v. To continue or pass on a call, as to a person too far off to hear the first one that calls.

YOBISHIGI-RO ヨビシギ呼集 t.v. To call near, to invite to approach, to summon.

YOBOKAヨ バ カ 防防 (arakojime fuesu) — suru, to prevent, guard against—as disease; prophylactic: — yaku, prophylactic medicine.

YOBOKAヨ バ カ 保母 n. Foster-mother.

YOBOKASYUSHAヨ バ カ 資助 (kao katchi) n. The comeliness, form, features or expression of the face.

YOBOKOヨ バ カ 師 n. A servant man.

YOBOKO-NORU ヨ バ カ ノ ル 唤子笛 n. A whistle used for calling, or giving signals.

YOBEN ヨ ベン 館分 n. An amount more than the proper quantity, the quantity in excess or over, an excess, a superfluity, redundancy, abundance: — ni toru, to have more than is proper: — ga aru naru kudasare, if you have more than you want give it to me; — ni wa trimaesen, I want no more than enough; menkyo taka yori — no shibori kata, a quantity of (oil) expressed beyond the amount licensed.

Syn. YOKKI.

YOCHE ヨ チ 館加 (arakojime shiru) n. Foreknowledge, prescience.

YOCHE ヨ チ 館地 (amareru ba) n. Ground or space left, spare room: — nashi, no space left; nuki ga ittai de — ga nai.

YOCHEYO ヨ チ ヨ 嬰協童園 n. Kindergarten.

YOCHEYO-RO ヨ チ ヨ 嬰協 adv. (coll.) The unsteady and tottering walk of a child: — aruku.

YOCHEYO ヨ チ ヨ 嬰協 權観 (miyabiya) Genteel, elegant, graceful,—of a lady's form: — taru sugata.

YODACHI ヨダチ 夜征 n. Starting out on a journey early in the morning,—before dawn: — ni suru.

YODACHI-RO ヨ ダ チ 呼立 i.v. (coll.) To be of use, useful, to loan, lend: yodachi kin, money lent, a loan.

YODACHI-SU ヨダチ呼付. To stand on end, as the hair when one is cold, or frightened: — ni ke ga —, his hair stood on end.

YODAI ヨダイ 容體 n. (coll.) Condition, state, circumstances: byō-nin no — wo kiku, to inquire after the state of a sick person; — gaki, the history, or description of a case of sickness.

Syn. YOBU, ARISAMA.

YODAIHURI-RO ヨ ダ ヒ ユ ブ 韻体桟 i.v. To be pompous, consequential; to assume a lofty or an important air: to be vainglorious, to make arrogant pretensions.

YODAKE ヨダケ杆竹 n. A long-jointed bamboo.

YODAN ヨダン 用版 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; salver, dropper: — wo tateru.

YODARE-KAKE ヨ ダ レ カ ケ 湿接 n. A small apron worn under the chin over armor, or under the chin of infants to catch the saliva; a bib.

YODATE-RO ヨダテ呼立 t.v. To furnish with, aid or assist another with something needed, to accommodate with: kan'ee wo —.

YODATSU ヨダツ 輪常 (ataeru ibai) n. Giving and taking: — no ken, the power to give or take,—supreme power.

YODO ヨ ド 度 n. Expenditure, disbursement, outlay.

YODO ヨ ド 増 n. An eddy or sluggish place in a stream.

Syn. Yoru.

YODO ヨ ド 童 n. A child.

Syn. KODOMO.

YODEME ヨ デ メ 液 t.v. To arrest the flow, to make stagnant, or dam a current of water: yodem eru misu, stagnant water.

YODEMI-RO ヨ デ ミ 液 i.v. To be stagnant or sluggish in its flow, as water; to be slow or to hesitate in speaking, to falter: nagare ga —, the current is stagnant; kotoba ga —, to falter in speaking.

YODEMII ヨ デ ミ 液 n. Stagnation, or sluggishness in a current; torpor; hesitation in speaking.
YODÔSHI ヨドウシ 夜通 n. The whole night:
— aruku; — hanashi wo shitara.

Syn. yomogura.

YÔFU ヨウフ 孕婦 (harumi onna) n. A woman
with child, a pregnant woman; — no hara wo
saku.

YÔFU ヨウフ 縪風 (nakoru kaze) n. The wind
which continues to blow after a storm has
abated; an old custom still remaining.

YÔRU ヨウル 燕父 n. Foster-father.

YÔSÔ ヨウソ 洋風 n. Foreign ways, man-
ners: — baiji wo — ni suru.

YÔFUKA-,KI-,SHI ヨフカ伊 夜深 adj. Late
at night: yofukaku kaetta, come back late
at night.

YÔFUKASHI ヨフカシ 夜深 n. Up late at
night: mai bun no — de nemui, by being up
so late every night I am sleepy; — wo
suru.

YÔFUKU ヨフク 洋服 n. Foreign clothes or
style of dress.

YÔFUNE ヨウフェ 炎怒 n. Noxious vapors, or
elhuvia, —used only fig. for threatenings of
dark and evil times.

YÔFUNE ヨフネ 夜舟 n. A night boat: — ni
noru, to travel in a boat by night.

YÔGALE ヨガレ 純潔 n. A place strong by
nature or well fortified; a fortress, strong-
hold: — wo kamaeru, to build a fortress.

YÔGARI ヨガリ 儿学 n. Literature for
children.

YÔGÂN ヨウガン 容顏 n. The countenance,
features: — birei no onna.

YÔGACHI ヨガチ 世柄 n. The state of the
times: — ya warai.

YÔGARE-,RU ヨガレル 夜離 i.v. Separated at
night; — as by business.

YÔGÂTARI ヨガタリ 言語 n. Conversing
about the current subjects of the time, seken-hanashi.

YÔGE ヨゲ Good, delightful: kokochi — naru
daitoshi.

YÔGEKI ヨゲキ 妓接 (machibuse shite utsu)
— suru, to lie in wait and attack; to attack by
surprise.

YÔGEN ヨゲン 妓言 n. Uttering evil
omens, portents.

YÔGEN ヨゲン 擬言 (apete iu) — suru, to
publish abroad, to talk about, blaze abroad:
hito no ayamachi —, to talk about the
faults of others.

YÔGEN ヨゲン 謎言 (arakajime iu) n. A
prophecy, prediction, foretelling: yogensho, a
prophet: — suru, to predict. prophecy.

YÔGETSU ヨゲスウ 妓巫 (iawazai) n.
Calamity, retribution for evil conduct: — wo
kômarm.

YÔGI ヨギ 夜衣 n. Night clothes, bed quiet.

YÔGI ヨギ 妓衣 n. The departure, manner,
form of the body: — wo tsubashiku suru.

YÔGÔ ヨゴ 夜鶏 n. Foreign coin, especially
the dollar; German silver.

YÔGÔ,NI-,KI-,SHI ヨギナイ 無鉄砲 adj.
That which must be done, than which there
is no other way, necessary, indispensable,

obligatory, unavoidable: yoginaka suru, to be
constrained to do; oya no kotoba ni somukeba
yoginô hantô ni seneba naranu.

Syn. yondokobonai, yamukoto wo ezu.

YÔHITÔ-,RU ヨヒトル 通 t.v. To cross or pass
from one side of a road to the other; to pass
by: tomokichi no te wo —.

YÔHÔ ヨホ 永劫 n. Eternity (Bud.).

Syn. ki-pl.

YÔGO ヨゴ 頗後 n. (med.) The prognosis of
disease.

YÔGÔ ヨゴ 眼携 n. i.q. ògo.

YÔGOKÔ ヨゴ科 色情 n. Love for the
other sex: — ya tsuku, to arrive at puberty.

Syn. iboke, shiekô, namakoboro.

YÔGÔMI ヨゴミ 夜襲 n. A night attack:
— no yôi wo suru, to prepare to make an attack
by night.

YÔGÔMÔ ヨゴも 夜襲 n. Passing the night
in a temple for worshipping.

YÔGÔMRI-,RU ヨゴモル i.v. Not yet arrived
at puberty.

YÔGÔRE-,RU ヨゲレル 汚 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. kogameru.

YÔGÔRE ヨゲレ 汚 n. Dirt, filthiness, defile-
ment: shiroi kimono wa — ga haitai, white
clothes are easily soiled.

YÔGÔREME ヨゲレメ 汚目 n. A dirty spot,
stain.

YÔGÔSHI-,RU ヨゴシ t.v. To dirty, soil, foul,
to make unclean, to defile, pollute, contaminate:
tere —, to soil the hands; kao —, to be
put to shame. Syn. kogasu.

YÔGOTO ヨクト 失語 n. A blessing, pros-
perity, or good luck wished upon a person or
thing.

YÔGÔTO NI ヨゴトニ 失夜 adv. Every night.

Syn. maiban.

YÔHA ヨハ余夜 (nakoru nuiti) n. The rough
waves which remain after the storm has
subsided; the remainder.

YÔHAKU ヨホク 汚白 n. Blank space, un-
occupied space in a writing: shinbunsashi ni
— gai, there is no blank space left in the
newspaper.

YÔHAKU ヨホク 汚白 n. Imitation or Ger-
man silver.

YÔHAN sare-,RU ヨハネル 汚難 i.v. Separating
one's self from the world.

YÔHEKI ヨヘキ 汚難 n. A fondness for
foreign things, ways or customs.

YÔHITO ヨヒト 人 n. A person, people.

YÔHITÔ 汚接 (mono kaki) n. One
who follows the business of writing letters or
any kind of documents for others: — wo
tanonde negaisho wo kaite morou.

YÔHÔODÔ ヨホド外程 adv. (coll.) A great deal,
good many; almost, nearly; for the most part;
very; — dokita, nearly done, best part is done;
— yoku dekimashita, it is done very well;
— mizu ni ochi-kakatta, almost fell into the
water. Syn. hotondo, taisô, ôku.
ヨウ

ヨウズキ ヨウズキ 萄月 n. An evening moon.
ヨウ ヨウス 用事 n. Business, something to be done: man no — de kita, what business have you come on? — ga nai, have nothing to do.
ヨウ ヤウジ 昼枝 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 tsukau, to use a tooth-brush.
ヨウ ヤウダ 散事 (hoka no koto) n. Another thing, anything else.

ヨク

ヨクソ サ サ 月 n. The moon in the month when there is no moon, the dark night.
ヨクヨ ヨクヨ やか n. A disease of the spine, characterized by pain and weakness of the legs, Tabes dorsalis (?).
ヨクサイ サイ ヤマ n. Becoming sober after a debouch: — no mizu no umasa wa geko shiran-zu (prov.).

ヨブ

ヨブ ヨウゲキ 薮月 n. An evening moon.
YOKAI 与上底 (tokasu) Solution: — suru, to dissolve, melt.
YOKAMBEI 与上梅 木好 (coll. cont. of yokuri, aru, beshi) Will be good, or right. will do: kore de — ka, do you think this will do? itte mo —, you may go.
Syn. yokari.
YOK-KAN 与上門 羊絨 n. A kind of confectionery made of sugar and beans.
YOKAN 与上茶 n. Cold weather continuing into the spring.
YOKAN 与上茶 n. A kind of paper made in imitation of leather.
YOKANE-ME 与上間メ = yokari.
YOKARI,-RU 与上裡 i.v. (from yoku and aru) To be good, right, proper well: yokuran or yokori, I think it will do; yokoraru, not good; yokari ashikare, whether good or bad, no matter; ame ga furanai de yokatta, it was well it did not rain.
YOKAWA 与上川夜川 n. Fishing in a river by night, with a torch-light.
YOKU,-RU 与上 遠 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 wo —, to avert misfortune; kuruma wo —, to get out of the way of a wagon; kaze hi nami shimo nado wo —, to protect anything from the wind, sun, waves, or frost; michi wo —, to give the way. Syn. sakedu, fesuqo.
YOKU,-RU 与上 除 t.v. (coll.) To take, or leave out of the number, to put aside, to except, to exclude, to omit, pass by: warui no wo yokete yoi wo no toru, to reject the bad and take the good.
Syn. nozoru, nokeru.
YOKKEI 与上雷 计. More than the proper quantity, or than is necessary: superfluity, excess; a great deal, abundance; uncalled for, or unnecessary interference, insolent: — na kurō wo shita, has had unnecessary trouble; — na koto wo in wa, don’t speak when you are not wanted, don’t interfere.
Syn. yorin.
YOKKEI 与上雷 順 (amari no yorokobi) n. The prosperity or benefits which descend to the posterity of a person of great merit: sekien no ie ni wa —. Ari.
YOKKEMichi 与上品遊 遊 n. A way by which to avoid, withdraw, or get out of the way of others: — ga yakote komaran.
YOKWAREF-RU 与上列 被遊 pass. or pot. of yoke.
YOKI 与上 預期 — suru, to anticipate, expect: — shite oru.
YOKI 与上 adj. Good. See yoi.
YOKI 与上 へ n. A broad-axe.
YOKI 与上 気 n. Climate, weather, temperature; also, cheerful, lively: — no yonari takora, a place the climate of which is bad; — no sei, the influence or effect of climate; — ni yakoru, to be affected by the weather; — na hito, a cheerful, lively person.
Syn. jiko, kinoko, niyori.
YOKIN 与上金 用金 n. An extraordinary levy or exactation of money from the people by government.
YOKKARI 与上里 n. A joint of bamboo used for carrying medicines, etc.
YOKKA 与上四日 n. The fourth day of the month, or four days.
YOKO 与上 横 Across, crosswise, from side to side, athwart, transverse, horizontal, sideways, the side: — ga sanjaku, three feet across; — ye nagai, long from side to side, or broad; kani ga — ni hau, the crab goes sideways; — ni kaku, to write from side to side; — ni kiu, to cut transversely; — ni naru, to lie down; — goto.
YOKO 与上 紙光 (amari no hikari) n. The excess or superabundance of light.
YOKO 与上 洋行 n. Traveling to western countries: — suru, to travel to Europe; — gari, returning from Europe.
YOKOCAKE 与上 紙痕 n. Cochineal, carmine.
YOKOCAHR 与上 笹合 n. The side, or flank: — kara tsuki-kakoruru.
YOKOAME 与上 師流 n. A driving rain.
YOKOHARA 与上原 n. The side, flank.
YOKOLUE 与上 紙敷 n. A flute.
YOKOCHO 与上 師町 n. A cross-street, side-lane.
YOKOKO 与上 横手 n. Hands placed one upon the other crosswise; used also in the phrase, — wo utsu, to clap the hands, as in joy.
YOKODERI 与上 狸板 n. Seizing anything unlawfully: — wo suru, to seize, usurp.
YOKOFUGU 与上 紙蛙 n. A fish, a species of Tetraodon.
YOKOYami 与上 他黙 n. The axle-tree of a wagon.
YOKOYami 与上 脇撮 n. Paper: — wo saku, to tear paper crosswise; (fig.) to act unjustly.
YOKOYaki 与上 紙桿 n. A cross-bar, a cross-piece of timber.
YOKOGI, -RU 与上 著切 t.v. To go across transversely or horizontally; to cut across, intersect: michi wo —, to go across a road, also to block up and cut off a road; ame ga yokogite furu, the rain falls obliquely.
YOKOHIMO 与上 草舞 n. A cloud spread out in horizontal strata. Syn. TANAMU.
YOKOTO 与上 坛 n. The roof.
Syn. nuki-rito.
YOKOYOME 与上 師メ n. Same as yokozuna.
YOKORU 与上 師庭 (nukama guin) n. Countries which have friendly relations with each other.
YOKOMACHI 与上町横町 n. A cross-street, side-lane.
YOKORE 与上 紙目 n. A secret police, a spy; squint eyes: — de miru, to look askant.
Syn. YOKOMACHI, sugame.
YOKOMICHI 与上町横町 n. A cross-road: — no waza, unjust affair.
YOKOMOJI 与上町横文字 n. A word written crosswise, as European writing.
YOKONAGA 紡長 Broad, wide, or
greater in breadth than length.

YOKONAMARI- RU 紡算 鮫 t.v. To corrupt
or change the spelling or pronunciation of
a word.

YOKONE 紡子 n. Sleeping on one's side.

YOKONE 蛋毒 n. A bubo or enlarged
inguinal gland.

Syn. BENDDOKU.

YOKOSAMA 紡様 横 横 Crosswise, athwart,
across, sideways, transversely: — ni kiru, to
cut it crosswise.

YOKOSAME 紡手 n. A driving rain, a rain
falling obliquely.

YOKOSHIBI, -SU 紡泥 t.v. To give, hand over, to
send: kane wo yokoseba shiromono wo yaru, if
you pay me the money I will give you the
goods.

Syn. KUBENI, OKAKU, TSUKAWASU.

YOKUSHIMA 紡島 風 (ju) Wicked, vicious,
malignant, depraved, corrupt: — na kokoro; — na hito.

YOKUXAIKAI 紡ダ雀横 纵横 Oblique,
slanting, diagonal.

YOKUTAI- RU 紡タ台横 t.v. To place
across, athwart, or horizontally: katanu wo
yokotae aruku, to walk with the sword
sticking horizontally in the belt.

YOKUTAWARI, or YOKUTASHILI- RU 紡タ瓦し 横 t.v. To place
across or athwart, to let
lie crosswise.

YOKUTAWARI, -SU 紡タ華横 横 i.v. To be or
lie across or athwart: kebi ga nichi ni yokota-
sette toraramen, a snake is lying across the
road and I cannot pass.

YOKUTE 紡の The side, at the side: umaya
no — ni aru, it is near the side of the stable.

YOKOTEIRI 紡執利 横手新 n. Cutting
horizontally with a sweeping motion.

YOKOTOJU 紡拓畝 横線 n. Bound so as to be
broader than it is long, as a book.

YOKOTA 紡口 横矢 n. An arrow coming
crossways to one's direction.

YOKOKAN 紡干 横 n. The cross-birth of a
card of a woman in labor.

YOKUPPO 紡づぼくか n. (vul. coll.) The
side of the face, cheek: — wo naguru, to slap
the face.

YOKUKichi 紡口ち n. A kind of wooden
mailet.

YOKUKA 紡下 a n. A silk belt made in the
shape of a shimenawa, worn by the champion
wrestler, presented by the Emperor: — wo
hara, to wear the belt.

YOKU 紡好 adv. (see yoi) Good, right, well,
expert, clever, much, greatly: — dekitu, it is
well done; — nei, it is not good, bad; — suru,
to do well; — suru, it rains much.

YOKU 紡好 n. Passion, appetite, lust,
inordinate desire, concupiscence, covetous-
ness: — no fukai hito, an avaricious person;
— ni soko wari (prov.), lust has no bottom:
— ni fukeru; — wo hanaharu.

YOKU 紡能 Can, able: sure ka — kore wo
nasen, who is able to do this.
YOMARE,-RU ヨマレル 読解 (pass. or pot. of yomi) To be read, can read: "ji ga kiete yomare-nai, the words are erased and cannot be read.

YOMASE,-RU ヨマセル 令読 (caus. of yomi) To cause, or let read, to order to read: "hitto ni yomase kiku, to get a person to read for one.

YOMAWARI ヨマワリ 夜巡 n. A night-watch or patrol.

YOMYO よよ adv. Last night (coll. for yobe).

YOMI よみ n. A daughter-in-law, a son's wife; one's wife: "wo toru, to take a wife for a son; "wo mukaeru, id.; "ni yuku, to marry (of a woman); "ga shito ni naru, (prov.), the daughter-in-law will become the mother-in-law; "go.

YON ヨン n. (lit. night eyes) Seeing in the dark, or by night; also, the corn on the fore-leg of a horse above the knee.

YOMI-BASE,-RU ヨミベース 織 t.v. To give a daughter in marriage: "nunase wo.

Syn. KATAZUKERU, ENZUKERU, ARITSUKERU.

YOMI-KIRI ヨミキリ 終命 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.

YOMIGHTO ヨミイト 逆 t.v. To turn, to commence.

YOMIKAKU ヨミカク 窃中 n. Night-blindness.

Syn. TONIME.

YOMERU ヨメル 織り n. A kind of greens.

YOMERAGAI ヨメラガイ n. A Limpet, species of Petulla.

YOMEZUKA ヨメズカ夜 勝 n. A woman who attends on a bride going to the house of her husband, a bridesmaid.

YOMI よみ n. The Japanese equivalent of a Chinese character, the meaning.

YOMI YOMI 黒 n. The place of departed spirits, Hades of the Shinto: "no kuni, id.

YOMI YOMI 物, suru, to prize, value, regard as good, to esteem, think well of, approve; to love: kodo mon wo, to love children; kenjin wo, to esteem the learned; takara wo, to prize riches.

YOMI-UTA ヨミウタ 詩 t.v. To read: "hon wo, to read a book; "uta wo, to, to compose poetry; "kazu wo, to count; "hama wo yonda uta, verses composed about a flower.

YOMI-AKAGE,-RU ヨミアケガ勒 上 t.v. To finish reading.

YOMI-ARABE,-RU ヨミアラベ 諧解 t.v. To understand clearly any subject by reading.

YOMI-ATARI,-RU ヨミアタリ 請明 t.v. By reading to hit upon something one wants to find.
YOMOSTUGARA ヨモスピガラ 絛夜 (tetsu ya) The whole night.

SYN. YODOSHI, SHU-TA.

†YOMOTSEKENI ヨモツケニ n. (same as yomi) Hades.

YOMOTA ヨモタ adv. of conjecture or doubt. I rather think, am inclined to think, perhaps: - uso de wa arumai, I am inclined to think that it is not false.

SYN. MASAKA.

YOMOTA ヨモタ n. (coll.) A deception, cheat, artifice: - ni karkeru, to be taken in, imposed on, duped.

YOMOTAMA ヨモタマ 四表八表 adv. Many and various.

YOMUKI ヨムキ 用向 n. (coll.) Business, matter, concerns.

SYN. YUKI.

YOMU オムキ 幼年 (osana na) n. The name which one had when a child.

YON ヨン exclam. Same as yo.

YO ヤウ 模成 adj. Like, similar, resembling (see yo): ishi no - mono, a thing like a stone; mita - hito da, like some one I have seen, or, think I have seen him before.

YONARE ヨナレ 夜工 n. Any work done at night: - yo suru, to work at night.

YONAI-AU ヨナイ t.v. (coll., same as opinai) To help, assist, aid: yonatte yaro, I will help you; yonatte omashe, let me help you.

YONARA ヨナラ 夜半 (gahana) n. Midnight.

YONAKI ヨナキ 夜寄 n. Crying at night (as an infant); one who peddles and cries his wares at night: - yo suru.

YONAKI-KU-SHI エウナキ無積 adv. No use, useless: yonaka wa, useless work.

YONAMISHI ヨナミシン n. The web in rice, Curculio.

YONAYONA ヨナ邪夜夜 (yo-yo) adv. Every night.

SYN. MAIDAN, MAIYO.

YONDOKORONAI-KU-SHI ヨンドコロノイ無積 adj. That must be done, necessary, unavoidable, obliged to be done: - yoji ga atte Tokyō ye yukimasu, having unavoidable business I am going to Tokyo.

SYN. TAMU-KOTO NO EZU, YOGINAI.

YOK ヨク 松 n. Rice: - gura, granary.

SYN. KOME.

YOKEN コテ子 evasion n. Youth, time of youth.

YOKENNAKI-KU-SHI ヨケンナキ無積念 adj. Not minding or thinking about anything else, intent on what one is doing, not having anything on the mind, free from care, light-hearted: - teri, a light-hearted manner.

YONETSUKIMUSHI ヨネツキムシン n. Same as kometsubikimushi.

†YONI ヨニ exclam. or adv. In the world! very, indeed, truly; (with a neg.) positively: - kanashigare naru omowochi nite, with a very sad countenance: - tagawa, I will positively not break, the promise.

YONIKI ヨニキ 用入 n. A chamberlain or officer in a daimyō's court.

YONI-KI ヨニキ 用キ i.v. (coll.) Fit or good for use, useful, serviceable.

YONK ヨン相 Four breadth of cloth: - no buton, a quilt of four breadth of cloth.

YON-KO-GOTO-MO ヨノゴトモ adv. Never, as long as the world lasts: usage wa wataseji, I shall never forget it.

YONOKA ヨノカ 世間 n. The world.

SYN. SEKU.

YONO-SUKE ヨノスケ 緋常 (jinya) Common, ordinary, usual: - naranu, nakase, uncommon kindness.

YOND ヨン相 (amari no wazawari) n. A calamity or misfortune entailed on posterity by the wickedness of an ancestor: - zuken wo tsunen no ise ni wa kanarasu - ari.

YOPPARAI ヨッパライ (coll.) To the full, plentifully: - nouda; - katta.

YOPPARAI ヨッパラー n. (coll.) A drunkard.

YOPPARAI-AU ヨッパラウ (Tokyō coll.) To be drunk, intoxicated: yoppurate kenne wa shita.

SYN. YO.

YOPPIKI-KU ヨッピキ能引 i.v. To draw a bow powerfully to the full length of the arrow: yoppitte pyō to hanatsu.

YOPPI ヨッピ 夜一夜 (coll.) The whole night: - okite ha, was up all night.

SYN. YOF, YOMOSTUGARA.

YOPPODO ヨッポド相行 (same as yohodo) adv. (coll.) A great deal, very much, for the most part, almost, nearly, very: - dekita, have done a great deal, or, almost done; - oshi sō niatta, came near falling.

YORAKU エウラク 環络 n. A necklace worn by women, a fringe.

YORARE-KU ヨラレ脈彼 pass, or pot of yori.

YORASE-KU ヨラセ脉彼 canst. of yori.

YORAWARE-KU ヨラワレ i.v. To be twisted, i.e. yoreru.

YORAZU, OR YORANU ヨラズ不思 (neg. of yori) Nani ni yorazu, no matter what; ikusa wa sei no to shō ni, a battle does not depend on the size of an army.

YORE ヨレ 据 n. A twist, kink: nara ni - ga aru, the rope has a kink in it.

YORE-KU ヨレ脈 i.v. To be twisted, can twist: ito on, the thread is twisted.

YORE-KI ヨレ脈 i.v. The twist of a cord or thread: - to to iro ito, a cord closely twisted; - ga amari, the twist is loose; - wo kakeru, to twist a cord still tighter.

YORI ヨリ i. J. or ccw post-pos. From a sign of the ablative case; also そ、. than, in comparing: Tokyō - from Tokyo; ima, from this time, henceforth; neko - wa, ga okī, a dog is larger than a cat; sore - mo kore ga yoi, this is better than that; amīta - itakatta, it hurt more than I thought it would; wataku-shi yori to yōtei mottearu, he has more than me.

SYN. KARA.

YORI ヨリ n. (coll.) A sore, or gathering, called from the supposition that an eruption or the virus is collected into one spot: - ga dekita.

YORI-KU ヨリ脈 i.v. To twist: kami wo -.
To twist paper; *ito wo* — to twist thread; *nawa no* — to make a rope; *hara no* — to laugh heartily.

Yoriki-Komi-ru よりこみ ずつ t.v. To approach, draw near; to call, or stop in passing; to assemble, or collect together; to lean upon, to depend on, rely on, subject to; to be according to; on account of, owing to: *kaze ga fuite janme ga tsu ni yoru*, the boat by the blowing of the wind nears the shore; *kito no soto ye* — to draw near to a person; *torigake ni yorimashō*, I will call as I pass by; *kaerigake ni yorimase*, call as you come back; *ōze hito tokoro ye* — the crowd collected in one place; *rankan ni yotte yasumari*, to rest by leaning on the railing; *tene ni yotte tate*, stood leaning on his staff; *shōbu wa toki wo un ni yoru*, victory depends on the turn of fortune; *watakushi no ryūjī wa anu shomotsu ni yorimashū*, in my treatment of disease I do not go according to that book; *mono no na wa toki ni yotte chigai*, the names of things vary with the place; *koto ni yoru*, according to circumstances, or depends on circumstances; *onomae no hō-ori ni yotte dekita*, finished through your industry; *okage ni yotte marui-mashita*, have got well through your kind assistance; *toshi ga* — to grow old.

Yori-ai より愛 場合 n. Meeting, coming together, associating; also the title of hatajōto, who had a revenue of rice from 3000 to 9000 koku; *ame tsuchi no* — no kivami, as long as the sky and earth last.

Yori-ai Au より愛 集会 i.v. To assemble or collect together.

Syn. atsumarui.

Yori-Awase-ru より愛合わせ 評合 t.v. To twist together.

Yoribito よりびと 探人 n. The person chosen or elected.

Yorobō よりぼう 輪舞 n. An oak pole or club six feet long used by policemen.

Yoridasu よりだす 評出す t.v. To select, choose, elect, pick out.

Syn. harami-dasu.

Yoridokoro よりどころ 擬 n. Something to rest or depend on; a ground, basis, foundation, proof (used only of statements, doctrines, opinions, etc.): *mo nai setsu*, a saying that has nothing to substantiate it: *sono uta no* — *wo shirazu*, don’t know what gave rise to that song; *naki shidai*, in case of necessity, unavoidable.

Syn. shōko.

Yoridon よりどん 探取 n. Taking one’s choice.

Yoridō よりど 探取 n. A twisted thread.

Yori-Kakari-ru よりかけら 探取 i.v. To lean upon.

Syn. motakeru.

Yoriki よりき 與力 n. A policeman or constable, a grade higher than Dōshin.
YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.

YORO 義隆 n. The goodness, excellence.
YOSETSUGI ヨセツギ寄接 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.

YOSEZAN ヨセザン寄接 n. Addition.

YÖSHA ヨウシャ寄殖 n. Pardon, patience, indulgence, forbearance: — kudasare, pardon me; — wo tanomu, to beg pardon; — wo shite hanashi wo euru, to speak with forbearance; — wo naku kiriten, to cut a person down on the spot without allowing time for explanation.

Syn. KOTO, OMOURE.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 n. Subject, matter, affair, event, thing, fact, case, circumstance; reason, cause; at the end of a sentence, = so it is said: kono — wo kuwasuku chūshin 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. KOTO, OMOURE.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 n. (see yoi). It is good, right, or well: — ashi, good or bad.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 n. A rush, or reed, such as grow in wet places; — no zui kara tenjō wo miru (provs.), to look at the heavens through a reed.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 adv. Very well, never mind, all right, it is enough.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄子 adv. A foster-child, an adopted son.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄子 adv. Dying while still young, early death.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 adv. (coll.) To stop, quit, forbear, to leave off, give up, to cease, abandon; nō yoshimashō, I will stop; shigoto wo yōshi kaettō, he has stopped work and gone home; nō sake wo yōshita, I have given up drinking sake; osahi wo —.

Syn. XAMERU, OKU.

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. Whether it be so or not, let it be so that.

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. The Falcated Teal.

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. The young sprouts of the yoshi, used as food.

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. A species of Heron, Ardea.

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. Used in calling attention, in explaining or narrating anything — do you understand? — do you perceive? —

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. The name of a small bird.

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. Let it be so that, even if it be so that, no matter if, supposing that: — atta tote shikutta ga na, even supposing you had it, it would be of no avail.

YÖSHIYASHI ヨシヤシ寄 adv. Friendship, friendly relations, intimacy, good-will: kinyoku no —, the friendship of a neighboring state; — wo mashuku, to contract friendly relations.

Syn. NASAKE, SHITASHI.

YÖSHIN ヨシン寄次 (arakajime shiraberu) n. (leg.) A preliminary examination of a criminal.

YÖSHINAI, KI-KU ヨシナイ寄次 adj. Something which one regrets to have done; useless: — koto wo shite hito wo urawaretu.

YÖSHINA N ヨシナ寄次 (same as yoroshiku) — o negai mōshinai, I beg your kind assistance: — otorinashi kudosari-mase.

†YÖSHI-NASHI-GOTO ヨシナシゴト寄 n. Unimportant or useless matter.

YÖSHI-O-SAMI ヨシオサミ寄 n. A kind of tissue paper.

YÖSHIYA ヨシヤ adv. Even if, if, supposing that.

Syn. TATOI, MOSHI.

YÖSHIYOSHII ヨシヨシ寄好 adv. Exclaimed of consent, or permission; = very well, all right, very good.

Syn. YOROHII.

YÖSHIYOKU ヨシヨク寄科 n. A mat made of rushes; — buri, a booth in the street for selling small wares.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 (leg.) Claim, demand for restitution.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 adv. YOUTH, time of childhood: — tokii kara, from one's youth.

Syn. ITOKENAI, OSANAI.

YÖSHIYOKU ヨシヨク寄科 n. Food prepared in the foreign manner.

YÖSHIYOKU ヨシヨク寄科 n. The face; a beautiful countenance: — aru onna, a beautiful woman.

YÖSHI ヨシ寄 adv. Foreign liquors.

YÖSHIYOKU ヨシヨク寄科 n. The spring.

†YÖSOU ヨス Vocal. Forty.

YÖSO ヨソ寄所 (hoka no tokoro) Another or different place, abroad, away, elsewhere, foreign; others: — ye ita, has gone out; — no koto wa kaimaitasen, I will not meddle with other people's business; — ni nite 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. TASHO.

YÖSO ヨソ寄 (fut. of yoshi) I think I will stop? — to omou tokoro ni, just as I was thinking of stopping.

YÖSO ヨソ寄 adv. Cancer.

YÖSO ヨソ寄想 (arakajime omou) n. Anticipation: yōso no hoka ni izuru, to be more than was anticipated.

YÖSOU, KU ヨスホル寄科 t.v. To liken to, to represent, compare to, resemble, to personify, to refer, allude to: mokuzi wo kami ni yōoete ogawu, to worship a wooden image supposing it to represent the deity; zen ni ni yōoete aku ni wo imashinu, to reprove a bad man by referring to the case of a good man.

Syn. NAZODE, JENSHU, TERASU.

YÖSOBAMASHI, KI-KU-SHI ヨソバマシ寄科 adj. Like, or in the manner of a stranger; distant, reserved, cold or unconcerned in behavior.

YÖSOGOTO ヨソゴト寄 adv. Something be-
Longing to another, that which does not concern one's self, something foreign: — de wa nai, it is not a matter that I can be indifferent to.

**Yosoi-ou** ').' To put rice into a cup, to help one to rise; meshi iko —.

Syn. taeou, more.

**Yosoi ｮｬ ﾟ i 40 n.** Forty years of age.

**Yosomi ｮｮ m i ｮ i ー ー m i ー n.** The eyes of another, or of one disinterested or unconcerned; the eyes or notice of others: — ni miru, to look at with the eyes of one whom the matter don't concern; — wo habakaru, to shrink from, or avoid the notice of others; — hazukashii, to feel ashamed of the notice of others.

Syn. orake.

**Yosomi ｮｯ m i ｮ i ー ー m i ー n.** Looking off from what one is doing, looking at something else: — sezu ni hon wo yome, read and don't look off your book.

**Yosoi-ou ｮｮ 侍 i ー ー m i ー t.v.** To adorn, ornament, to dress up: ni iko —, to adorn one's self.

Syn. kazaku.

**Yosoi-ru ｮｮ 侍 i ー ー m i ー t.v.** To put rice into a bowl, help one to rice.

**Yosu-iyo ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 i ー ー m i ー adj.** Like a stranger in manner; cold, distant, indifferent, unconcerned, or disinterested in manner.

Syn. yosogashiti.

**Yosu ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 n.** State, condition, circumstances, appearance: teki no — wo nkyougu, to spy out the state of the enemy; fune no — wo nkyougu, to examine into the condition of the ship; byouton no —, the state of a patient; — utte takoku no sumai, for certain reasons I live abroad; — wo utte aruku, to walk so as to be admired.

Syn. yoda irasama.

**Yosu ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 n.** Odd numbers.

Syn. han.

**Yosu-ai ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 i ー ー m i ー n.** (coll.) The same as yosu, the state, condition.

**Yosuwa ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 wa n.** Connection, affinity; one's fortune, way, means something to depend on: chikaku —, near relation; tegumi wo yaru — wo nai, no opportunity for sending a letter; O Masu wo tomeru — no aine, a rain which came most opportunitly to keep O Masu from going.

Syn. tayori, chinami, en.

**Yosugara ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 ga 惣夜 adv.** The whole night.

Syn. toyu, yomogurabi, tsuya.

**Yosui ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 i n.** A living, support, livelihood: — ga deki-kaneru, hard to make a living. Syn. kurashi, yowa i ga.

**Yosu-ku ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 i ー ー ー ku exceeding Exceeding what is right and proper, too much, too fine, better than is needed: maka no —, too intimate.

**Yosui ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 i n.** Water used or kept ready for irrigation, fires, etc.

**Yosui ｮｮ ﾟ 侍 i ー ー ー ー ー ー n.** (coll.) Line of business, occupation.

Syn. yoji.
Yotsuke 鎮所 adv. A horse with four white feet.

Yotsukaze 鎮所 adv. Something not of this world, or not like a thing of this world.

Yotsuse 鎮所 四目 n. A figure of this shape 四目.

Yotsukegaki 鎮所根木 n. A fence made of upright bamboos, placed several inches apart.

Yotsuneegari 鎮所根治四根鎗 n. A square drill, or drill with four faces.

Yotsutsuji 鎮所四式 n. A cross-road.

Yottari 鎮所四引 coll. for yotari.

Yotte 鎮所 (pp. of yoi) Drunk; also pp. of yori, used as an adverb; therefore, hence, in consequence of, through.

Yotchii 鎮所 夜打 n. A night attack: — wo suru, to make an attack at night.

Yowa 鎮華 夜半 n. Midnight.

Yowage 鎮華 裏面状 n. (coll.) Appearing to be feeble or weak: — na hito. Syn. yowasō.

Yowai 鎮華 気 n. Dispirited, discouraged, cowardly: — wo daru, to become discouraged.

Yowagoshi 鎮華著 n. The loin or space between the ribs and the bones of the hip.

Yowagoshii 鎮華著 n. Weak in the loins, bent in the back.

Yowai 鎮華 恵 n. Age: tsuru wa sen nen no — , the age of a crane is a thousand years. Syn. toshi, nenrei.

Yowai-ki-ku-shi 鎮華基口氏 adj. Weak, not strong, feeble, infirm: yowai hito, a weak man; yowai na wa, a weak rope; shōchū, weak alcohol; kuni ga — , the state is weak. Syn. yojaku, hinkaku.

Yowaku 鎮華 惑 adv. Weak, feeble: — naru, to become weak; — nai, not weak; na wa — te kireu, the rope is weak and will break.


Yowami 鎮華损 n. Weakness, feebleness, weak place, or time of weakness: teki no — wo tsuke-bonde semaru, to discover the enemy's weakness and attack him.

Yowase-karu 鎮華塞尔 令 (caust. of yowari) To cause to become weak, to weaken.

Yowari-ku 鎮華 四ル adj. i.v. To be weak, feeble, debilitated, enfeebled, fatigued: yamai no tame ni — , enfeebled by disease.

Yowarime 鎮華役 n. Weak eyes: — ni tatarime (prov.), one affliction upon another.

Yowasa 鎮華 令 n. Weakness, feebleness: chikawa ga — ni maketa, was defeated on account of weakness.

Yowatali 鎮華鶴流 (tosei) n. Passing through the world, a living, subsistence: — wo shikaneru, hard to make a living. Syn. kuchi sugoi, yosui.

Yowashii 鎮華四時 adv. Through the night, passing the night: — monogatari onu, passing the whole night talking.

Yowa-yowashii-ki-kusu 鎮華四時キス adj. Weak, feeble.

Yoyaku 鎮玉 樽約 n. Previous contract, preliminary treaty, subscription: — de shuppan suru, to publish by subscription.

Yoyaku 鎮玉 窒気 adv. At last, at length; after long waiting, or great difficulty; scarcely, hardly, barely: — o tenki ni natta, it has at last become pleasant weather.

Syn. tattō, yōtō.

Yugen 鎮根夜隠 無用 n. Important business, important: — no shigoto, important business; — no tegami, a letter on important business.

Yōyō 鎮養 無 adv. A contraction of yō-yōku.

Yōzan 鎮山 洋算 n. Foreign arithmetic, or mode of calculating.


Yozem 陰盛夜攻 n. A night attack.

Yōzō 鎮塚 隐塚 n. A sun-glass, burning-glass, used for producing heat.

Yozekii 鎮萃 i.v. To arrive at puberty.

Yutama 鎮太 無 n. Hot water; a hot bath: — wo wakasai, to boil water; — ga waite, the water has boiled; — ni hairu, to bathe in hot water.

Yu 鎮の n. The ulcer or sore made by the moxa.

Yu, or Yuzu 鎮 of n. A lemon.

Yu 鎮 from post. pos. i.q. yori, from.

Yu 鎮故 See yu.

Yu 鎮本著 n. A kind of cloth made of the bark of the mulberry worn in ancient times.

Yu 鎮優 (yutaka) adj. Gentle, refined.

Yu 鎮有 — suru, to have, possess, to own.

Yu 鎮優 Abundant, great, extra, special: — on, special favor: — shō, a special reward.

Yuadai 鎮大同 Same as yuami

Yu-agari 鎮大洗 n. Coming out of a hot bath.

Yu-ai 鎮愛 聆諦 Umbrages and tranquil as a mountain forest.

Yu-ai 鎮愛 友愛 n. Brotherly love, friendship.

Yu-ako 鎮愛夫婦 n. Liberal, bountiful, rich.


Yu-kan 鎮愛暗暗 (kuroki) Dark, gloomy, shady: — no shitsu, a dark room.

Yu-ka 鎮浴場 n. A bath-house, a place where there are hot springs. Syn. tōjo.

Yu-ka 鎮浴 n. A kind of food made of beans, the skin of bean-curd.

Yurana 鎮浴花 n. The deposit of sulphur, etc., from the water of natural hot springs.
YUBARE ウバレ n. Clearing off, or ceasing to rain in the evening; — wa tenki no agaru shirushi.

YUBARI ウバラ 紋 n. Urine: — bukuro, the bladder.

YUBASHI ウバシ 様 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.

YUBU ウブ n. The evening; also, last night.

Syn. Ban, Sakuban.

YUBUSHI ウブシ 神智 n. A kind of confectionary made of the rim of the lemon.

YUBI ウビ n. A finger: hito ni — wo saru, to point the finger at a person; oya —, the thumb; hito sashi —, the index finger; naka —, the middle finger; beni sashi —, the ring-finger; — wo oru, to bend or shut a finger; ka —, the little finger; — wo otte kazeru, to count with the fingers; — no saki, the tip of the finger; ashi no —, the toes.

YUBI-ONI ウビオン n. Obscure, occult, mysterious; abstruse, subtle, hazy.

YUBIREMONO ウブリモノ n. A whitlow or felon on the finger.

YUBIGAKI ウビガキ 指甲 n. A finger-ring.

YUBIKI ウビキ 汤引 n. Sponging certain kinds of new cloth in order to take out the starch.

YURIKU-RI ウリク湯引 t.v. To scald anything by passing it through boiling water.

YUBIRAHIKIMA ウブライヒキマ 指環 n. A finger-ring.

YUBEI ウベ n. A post, mail: — hajitsumain, postman, letter-carrier; — kyoku, post-office; — kita, a letter or postage stamp; — hagaki, a postal card; — buko, a letter-box.

YUBEKIN ウベキン 指環 n. A thimble.

YUBEKI ウベキ 指指 n. Counting upon the fingers: — wo suru, to count on the fingers; — no hito, a few persons, whose number may be counted upon the fingers, or one distinguished above others.

YUBIWA ウビワ 指環 n. A finger-ring.

YUBIZASHI ウビザシ 指指 n. Pointing the finger: hito ni — wo shite warau, to point the finger at a person and laugh; — wo shite oshi-eru, to inform by pointing with the fingers.

YUBUKURO ウブクロ n. The case in which a bow is kept.

YUBUKO ウブコ 汤槽 n. The large hot water tank in bath-houses.

YUBUTSU ウブツ物 (eramono) Extraordinary thing, rare thing.

YUCHO ウチョ 卓長 Sedate, calm, composed, prolix, tedious.

YUCHI ウチ 雨 n. A shower, a thunderstorm, squall.

YUDAKI ウダキ n. A shower-bath of hot water.

YUDAMA ウダマ 汤玉 n. The bubbles in boiling water.

YUDE ウデ n. An instrument or frame for bending a bow.

YUDAN ウダン 詭 n. Negligence, inattention, slothfulness, heedlessness, carelessness, romisseness: — tai-teki, negligence is a great enemy (prov.); — wo suru, to be negligent; — nakku kagyou wo hagemu, to attend industriously to one's calling. Syn. Okotabi.

YUDE-BU ウデブ受 t.v. To commit to the will or control of another, to leave to another, to intrust, to delegate, to confide; matsuri-goto wo shin ni —, to commit the government to the ministers; aku ni mi wo —, to give one's self up to evil.

Syn. Makasuru, Ninzuru.

YUDE-BU ウデブ取 t.v. To be cooked by boiling: tamago wa mada yudarimasesen, the eggs are not yet done (by boiling); ino ga udatta, the potatoes are boiled.

Syn. Nieru.

YUDE-BU ウデブ彫立 n. The ceremony of boiling water before the kami, and sprinkling it around with a bunch of bamboo for purification.

YUDE-BU ウデブ t.v. To cook by boiling: tamago wo —, to boil eggs—uderu.

YUDEHAKU ウデハク 友達 (tomon no michi) Rules or proprieties regulating the intercourse of friends.

YUDOFU ウドフ豆腐 n. Boiled tofu.

YUDONO ウドノ浴室 n. A bath room.

Syn. Furuba, Yoku-shituru.

YUE ウ越 n. Reason, cause, account, sake, because, effect, consequence, result: hiru yoru no wakaru — wo nani, what is the cause of day and night; chi wo nan no — de meguru, what is the cause of the circulation of the blood? nani — konna nagi wo suru koto yara, why am I thus afflicted? omue — nara washa doko-made-no kara tenjikku wo hate made mo (song), for your sake I will go anywhere, even to the ends of India and China; shiraku 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, Tame.


YUEN ウエン 油煙 n. Lamp-black.

YUROSHI ウロシ目線 n. The reason, cause, origin: koto no — wo tsuzunuru.

Syn. Yuen.

YUKI ウキ 有難 Wealthy, rich: — ha, a rich man.

YUKI ウキ懐 (urei-ikidoku) Sad and indignant.

YUKAI ウカエ n. A glove worn by archers to protect the hand.

YUKAI-KU ウカイ湯汲 i.v. To cook slightly by pouring boiling water over; to scald, parboil.
Irresolute, & to sum. Thearu. To be awry, inclined from the right direction, crooked, bent, distorted; katsuna ga —, the sword is bent; yuganda kao, a wry face.

Syn. Magon, Mageru.

Yuga — ユガ 道 lanc n. The flower of a species of gourd that opens in the evening.


Yogu ゆうぎ 遊楽 n. Amusement, sport.

Syn. Yamawake, Asobi.

†Yogu ゆうぎ 綺麗 n. The Imperial guard.

Yogu ゆうぎ 遊楽 n. Amusing arts or performances, such as music and the drama; — wo shikomu.

Yogi ゆうぎ 友誼 n. Friendship, amicable relations between persons; — wo mattō suru.

Yogin ゆうきん 道崩 n. Unemployed capitalist; money that is lying idle or not earning anything.

Yogisho ゆうきょう 湯起請 n. Trial by causing the suspected person to dip his hand in boiling water.

Syn. Santei.

Yogote ゆうこっ n. A covering to protect the arm, used by archers.

Yogu ゆうぐ 性具 n. The inside garment worn by women, from the waist to below the knee, originally worn on entering a bath.

Syn. Yumoji, Yumaki.

Yogun ゆうぐん 渡軍 n. The reserve corps of an army.

Syn. Yurei.

Yogure ゆうぐれ 遊戻 n. The period just after sunset, twilight.

Yogor ゆうごく 游行 (yuki meguru) — suru, to travel about.

Yogoyôa ゆうごうへ 遊行道 n. A sect of itinerating Buddhists. Same as jishu.

Yohada ゆうはだ n. A kind of cloth dyed in spots.

Yohaku ゆうばく n. The ends of a bow.

Yohel ゆうへい 暗閉 — suru, to confine, imprison.

Yohk ゆうへい 遊兵 n. The reserved corps of an army.

Yohi ゆうひ 遊日 n. The evening or setting sun.

Yohitsu ゆうひと 詩筆 n. A secretary, amanuensis.

Yoho ゆうほ 遊歩 n. Walking for amusement; — suru, to take a walk.

Yugi ゆうき 違 (nokoren) To leave; — as at death; to will, — used only in comp.; — choku, the last will of the Emperor; — meit, or — shō, ill; — tai, a corpse.

Yugi — ゆうき 違逆 n. A dead body, corpse.

Syn. Shigai, Makigara.

Yugeni, or Yugon ゆうげん 違言 n. The verbal will, or last directions of a dying person; — suru.

Yui-ichi ゆいいち 唯一 (tada shitotsu) Only one; kami wo — narumono; — Shinbō, a sect of Shinbō.

Yui-me ゆいめ n. Same as yuine.

Yukai ゆかい 違言 (nokoren imashime) n. The dying instructions, exhortations, as of a parent or teacher: oya no — wo momorō. Yukcest ゆかセキ 違名 (nokorimono) n. The things left by a deceased person, or a present made by a person about to die; a legacy, bequest.

Yurin ゆりうん 誘引 (izanau) suru, to accompany, to go along with, to take with.

Yuro ゆうろ 試験 n. The presents exchanged at the time of espousal (customarily of fish, sake, a belt, and money); — wo okuru.

Yusen ゆうせん 護犠 n. The writing left by a deceased person, the ruins, or remains of an ancient place, house, castle, etc.

Syn. Roseri, Kyosuki.

Yusshi ゆうしき 頻識 The doctrine that all knowledge consists only in ideas, idealism (Bud).

Yushin ゆうしん 唯心 (tadakokoro) Merely a notion, fancy, or conceit; sangai —, the three worlds are merely a conceit.

Yusho ゆうしょう 護犠 n. Pedigree, lineage, descent; — tadashi hito; — wo tadasu, to examine into the pedigree; — aru mono, one of good family.

Syn. Yumai, Rairei.

Yusuke ゆうすけ, ユースケ 結付 n. To bind fast to, to tie something on another.

Syn. Musen-tosukeru.

†Yuchi ゆうち 藤子 n. A nephew, adopted son of a noble.

Yujin ゆうじん 友人 n. A friend, companion.

Syn. Tomodachi, Hōbi.

Yujin ゆうじん 違言 n. A man of leisure; one who lives without business or occupation.

Syn. Asobite.

Yudo ゆうど 違女 (nrobe) n. A harlot.

Syn. Jōro.

Yudo ゆうど 違女 (nrobe) suru, to pardon, forgive.

Yusu ゆうす 罪柔 Irresolute, undecided, hesitating; — judan.
Yuki ゆき 有機 Having organs, organic:
- tai, organism; - sei, organic; - butsu, organized beings.


Yuki ゆき 霛 n. Snow: - ga furu, it snows;
- mizu, snow-water; - ga tsunomaru, the snow is deep;
- wo azamuku hadare, a skin white as snow.

Yuki, -ku ゆき 行 i.v. To go: Tōkyō ye, — to go to Tōkyō;
pake hito wa dare, who is going; yuku tokoro ga nai, no place to go to.

Syd. kē, mairu, itaru.

Yuki-ai, -au ゆきあ 有機 行合 i.v. To meet in the way from opposite directions: yukitai kyōdai, brethren by the same mother but different father.

Yuki-akari ゆきあかり 雪光 n. Snow-light,
or light caused by the snow: - de aruku.

Yuki-atari, -bu ゆきあたる 行当 i.v. To walk against, to strike against while going, to meet in the way.

Yukibara ゆきびら n. A snow-flake.

Yukihokore ゆきはこれ 霜雲 n. An image made of snow.

Yukicho-ai, -au ゆきちがう 行返 i.v. To pass each other in the way.

Yukidama ゆきだま 雪玉 n. A snow-ball: - wo utsu, to throw snow-balls.

Yukidare ゆきだれ 雪降 n. Overtaken and dying in the snow.

Yuki-dariuta ゆきだるま n. A snow image of the shape of Daruma.

Yukidoke ゆきどけ 雪消 n. The thawing of the snow.

Yukidokoro ゆきどころ 行所 n. The place to which one is going; the place where any one has gone: - ga shirenai, don't know where he has gone.

Yukidomari ゆきどまり 行止 n. The end of a road, or end of one's journey.

Yukigake ゆき掛け 行掛 While going: - ni chaya ye yoru, to stop at a tea-house while going to any place.

Yukigata ゆきがた 行方 n. The place or direction in which any one has gone: - ga shirenai, don't know where he has gone.

Yukige ゆきげ 雪消 n. Melting snow: - no mizu, water from the melting of the snow in spring; - no na, the greens which appear after the snow melts.

Yukigoe ゆきげ 雪消 n. The appearance of snow, looks as if it would snow: - no sora.

Yukihoko-nomizu ゆきひこもみず 飛消水 n. Snow-water.

Yuki-hazukashiki, -ku-shi ゆきばすかしキ adj. So white that snow would be shamed in comparison, whiter than snow.

Yuki-kaberi, -bu ゆきかべる 往反 i.v. To go and return.

Yuki-kai, -au ゆきかふ 行来 (jrai) i.v. To go and come, to go to and fro: yuikaku hito.

Syd. yuki-eri.
YUKI-HAYOI,OU トキキヨ 逋通 i.v. To go and come often, to be in the habit of going and coming.

YUKI-KI トキキ 逋来 (otai) n. Going and coming, passing to and fro; intercourse, or visiting backward and forward.

YUKI-KOBORASHI トキコボラセ 坂模 n. Rolling snow into large balls: — wa suru.

YUKI-KURE, RU トキクレ 行基 i.v. To be belated in going.

YUKI-HI トキヒ n. A party or excursion for looking at the falling snow.

YUKI-NADARE トキナダレ n. A snow-slide, avalanche.

YUKI-NO-HITA トキノヒタ 石背 n. The name of a flower, the Saxifraga sarmentosa.

YUKI-O-RISHI トキオリシ 寧静 n. A snow-slip, avalanche.

SYN. nadare.

YUKI-SAKI トキサキ 行光 n. The place to which one is going; the future: — ga wakaru.

YUKI-SHÔ トキショ 湯起請 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.

YUKISHIGAANA トキシガア adv. While going, while in the way.

YUKI-SUGI, RU トキスギル 行通 t.v. To go too far, beyond: yukô to omou yori yukisugita, went beyond the place he was going to.

YUKISHI トキシ悠基基基 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 okusain.

YUKI-TODOKI, KU トキトドク往居 i.v. To extend or reach to the utmost, to be thorough, complete, perfect, to be able: gimen ga yuki-todotta, the examination was thorough; kani no miru koto wa nani goto ni mo yukitodokenu tokoro wa nai, there is nothing that God does not see.


YUKI-WATARI, RU トキワタール 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 yukikwattate temawashi ga ii.

SYN. yukitodoku.

YUKI-YANAGI トキヤナギ n. The Sprea thunbergii.

YUKKURI TO ユックリ締 adv. leisurely, not in haste, not in a hurry to return.

YUKÔ トウ (fut. of yuku) Will, or would go: Tokyô ye yuku, I shall go to Tokyo, or let us go to Tokyo.

YUKÔ トウコウ 勢勢 n. (min.) Orpiment.

YUKOKU ウウク 龍谷 n. Valley, ravine, gorge.

YUKÔN ウョッ ズ魂 n. The souls of the dead, manes.

YUKU ウク 愛憐 (urei osoruru) Sad and fearful.

YUKU ウク 生苦 (urei kurushimi) Sad and suffering at heart, care-worn.

YUKURU ウク行方 n. The place to which one is going, or has gone, the whereabouts: hito no — wa tazureru, to inquire where a person has gone; — wa shiraru, don't know where he has gone. SYN. yukusaki.

YUKUN ウク俊遊君 n. A harlot.

SYN. jôro, yûjo.

†YUKURAKA ウクラカ — ni, slowly, leisurely.

†YUKURAKA ウクラカ — ni, unexpectedly, suddenly.

YUKURU-NAI, KU ウクリナ意不意 adv. Unexpectedly, suddenly, unintentionally.

SYN. fai to, omowazu ni.

YUKURU ウク行光 n. The place to which one is going, destination; the future: — ga nagai; — wa doko da, where are you going? — wa shiru, don't know where I am going, or the future is not known.

SYN. yukur.

†YUKUSA-KUSA ウクサカ仮往来時 adj. When going or coming.

YUKUSU ウクス行末 n. The future, the time to come, the end: — wo omou, to think of the future.

YUKU-YUKU ウクク行 adv. In future, at time elapses, at length, in the end: — wa dô naru ka.

SYN. nochi-nochi.


SYN. yobokori, tanoshimi.

YUKWAN ウクワン Same as yukan.

YUKYO ウキョ 潔居 (samushi ruma) n. A lovely dwelling; living in confinement, or retirement.

YUKYÔ ウキョ優遊 n. Pleasure and amusement, diversion.

YUMAGURE ウマガレ夕間 n. The evening twilight.

YUMAKI ウマキ湯緑 n. The cloth worn by women around the loins.

SYN. yugyô, yumokai.

YUMI ウミ 梦 n. A dream: — wa miru, to dream: — pokoro, a reverie; — ga sameru, to wake from a dream; — no yo wa naka, this world so like a dream; — ni mo zonzezu, not even dreaming of such a thing.

SYN. ime.

†YUMI ウミ 梦 (always with a neg. imper. particle, to which it gives emphasis) Must beware, take heed that you do not.

YUMIAWA ウミアワ n. Interpreting a dream.

YUMETSUIGAI ウメテガイ梦遛 n. By repeating a certain stanza of poetry to change an unlucky dream into a lucky one: — no uta.
YURI ゆり 百合 n. The lily.

YURI-nu ゆり-な 銀 and t.v. To rock, to move to and fro, to swing, to shake, to sift by shaking: jishin ga yuru, there is an earthquake; nami ga fune wo —, the water rocks the ship; kome wo —, to wash rice by shaking.

YURI-ARU ゆり-ある T.v. To raise, or lift up by rocking or shaking: shinoko wo —, to run through one's property.

YUKI ゆき 冬力 n. Strength.

YUKISHA ゆき Passenger 有力者 n. A person possessing power, influence or wealth.

Yuki-konmu ゆき-勧め T.v. To pack down by shaking, as tea in a box.

Yuki-nu ゆき-な T.v. To shake down, to cause to fall by shaking, as by an earthquake.

YURI-WAKE ゆり-わけ T.v. To separate by shaking, as with a sieve; to bolt, to clean by sifting.

YURIYAKA ゆりやか (corr. of yuruyaka) Easy, lenient, mild; not strict, not severe.

YURU ゆる T.v. Same as yuru-meru.

YURU-nu ゆる T.v. See yurumi.

YURUASHI ゆるあし T.v. To shake or rock, to cause to vibrate.

YURU-GU ゆるぐ 動崩 (dogyo) i.v. To shake, vibrate, rock, to swing, to move to and fro, to be loose; to quake, tremble: jishin de te ga —, the house is shaken by the earthquake; ka ga —, the tooth is loose; kugi ga —, the nail is loose.

Syn. toouk.

YU-RU-KI ゆるき-し ゆるい 睦 adj. Slack, not tense nor tight; loose, easy, lax, not firm; flabby, soft, limber; not strict, not severe; remiss, negligent: nawa ga yuru, the rope is slack; go hetto ga —, the laws are not strict; kutsu ga —, the shoe is loose.

Syn. tokasetsu.

YUKORASE ゆくられ 緩急 adv. Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly, in a slightly or perfunctory way: ni suru, to slight, disregard.

Syn. orosoka, somatiku, kessotsu.

YUKURU ゆくる adv. (see yurui) — suru, to slacken, relax, soften; — naru, to become slack; — nai, not slack; tense.

YURUMA ゆるま 詫 i.v. To be slack, lax, loose; to become weak; to relax in zeal or ardor.

YURUMA-NU ゆるまま-な 錯i.v. To make less tense, tight, or severe; to slacken, loosen, relax one's attention or care: tsuni wo —, to mitigate the punishment of crime.

Syn. kutsurogeru.

YURUMEGURI ゆるめぐり 縫い n. Anodyne medicines.

YURUMI ゆるみ n. The slack.

YURUMU ゆるむ 錯i.v. To be slack, lax, loose, soft, flabby, flaccid; to be remiss; to remit zeal, activity, or attention; to flag: samusa ga —, the cold has moderated; ki ga —, to become remiss or negligent; itami ga —, the pain has abated.

Syn. kutsurogu.

YUREI ゆれい A hearth. Same as irori.

YUREI TO ゆれい-つ adv. Not in a hurry or haste; leisurely, slowly, taking time and ease: yasunde ikinasare, take a little rest and then go on your journey.

Syn. yukurui.

YURESA ゆれさ 縫 n. Slackness, looseness, the tension.

YURESA-NU ゆれ-せる T.v. (pass. of yureshi) To be allowed, permitted, pardoned, excused.

YURESHI ゆれし 緩 n. Permission, leave, for-giveness, pardon, remission, amnesty: wo ukeru, to receive pardon.

Syn. minko, shamen, tumen.

YURESHI-NU ゆれ-せる T.v. To grant, allow, permit; to let go, set free; to accede to; to yield, to pardon, to forgive, excuse, consent to, unloose, liberate, tolerate, remit, pass over, spare: negai wo —, to grant a petition; tsuni wo —, to pardon a crime; ki wo —, to feel at ease; onna ni ki wo yuru na, don't confide in a woman; yurushite kudasare, or yurusshi nasare, pardon me.

Syn. shamen suru, shochi suru, yoshia suru.

YURUTAKA ゆるたく 銀 Not strict, severe, or rigorous; slack, lax, easy, lenient, gentle.

YURE-TSUGU ゆる-つぐ 緩続 adv. Leisurely, without hurry or haste, slowly: to aruku, to walk leisurely.

Syn. soro-soro, yureto.

YUREYOKO ゆれよく 進遊 (asobio nai kari) — suru, to hunt, for pleasure or sport: ni yuku, to go hunting.

YUSEN ゆせる 进山 A pleasure excursion, a picnic: — bune, a pleasure boat; — suru, to go on a picnic.

Syn. no-asobi.

YUESHI ゆいし-し ゆい 淫去 n. The night.

Syn. yoru.

YUWASHI ゆうはし 勢盛 n. A swing.

Syn. buranko.

YUJITSUSE ゆうじつせ 手伝 adv. Moving backwards and forwards, swinging, oscillating.

YUEI ゆうせい 星遊 n. A planet.

Syn. yoseki.

YUSEN ゆせる 勇戦 n. Fighting bravely or heroically: — suru.

Syn. yusen.

YUSEN ゆせる 渡瀬 n. The price of a bath.

Syn. yusen 渡場 n. Heating by the water-bath, by placing the vessel containing the substance to be heated in boiling water: ni suru.

YUSHI ゆしお 勇者 n. A brave man, hero.

YUSHI ゆしお 勇者 n. A brave man.

YUSHI ゆしお 有司 n. A civil officer, officer of government.

Syn. yakunin.

YUSHI ゆしお 銀髪 (tayaka na sugata) n. A beautiful figure or form.

YUSHI ゆしお 縫線 n. Gossamer thread seen floating in the air.

YUSHI ゆしお 藤子 (oi) n. Neophew, niece.

YUSHI ゆしお 有志 (kokorozashi aru) n.
Having the desire, inclination toward sympathy for a matter: — no hito ga kweido wo tateru kane wo kifu suru.

Yusho イウシヤ 儘傷 (urei itamu) n. Sorrows, grief.

Yusho-nen イウシヤ年 n. The survival of the fittest.

Yusho イウシヤ鬓 (urei) n. Sorrows, grief: — no uchi ni tsuki hi wo okuru.

Yusho イウシヤ亜齿 (toroware) — suru, to be seized and imprisoned.

Yushitsu イユシ遠出 (teki deru) — suru, to spout or issue forth, as water from the earth.

Yutoko イユト取物 n. Exportation, the export of merchandise: — ga o, the exports are large; — suru, to export.

Yuto イユト 运送 (okuru) — suru, to send, transport, — as goods.

Yuto イユト 高勇壮 n. Bravery, boldness, courage.

Yuboku イユブ古昔 n. One skilled in the name, a type of the Ficus pyrifolia.

Yuburu, -ru イユブ流 t.v. (coll.) To shake, agitate: ki wo yusubutte mi wo oton, to shake off the fruit from a tree; netaru hito wo yusubutte okoru, to shake and rouse one who is sleeping. Syn. itaburu, yuru.

Yubu イユブ 付木 n. The upper end of a bow.

Yuburou, -ru イユブ溜 t.v. To cleanse by washing, to wash: te wo —, to wash the hands; kimono wo —, to wash clothes.

Syn. yubego, ara.

Yuburu イユブ流 n. A tree which yields a fruit something like a cherry, the Prunus tomentosa.

Yuburame イユブ染 n. The fruit-bearing isurame; cherry.

Yuburi イユブ里 n. (coll.) Extortion of money by fraud, threat, or intimidation: — wo suru. Syn. nedari, kari.

Yuburi, -ru イユブ理 t.v. (coll.) To shake anything, as a tree, pole; to extort: ki wo —, to shake a tree; yasutte kane wo toru, to extort money. Syn. ugosasu, tsubordori.

Yuburi-komi, -mu イユブ裡込み Same as yuri-komi.

Yuburi イユブ里 n. The hot rice-water used in dressing the hair: tsuki, the ewer for holding the —.

Yubuzumi イユブ埋 n. The cool of the evening, cooling one's self in the evening.

Yuta イタ 霧打 n. The outside or rain-doors, i.e. amado.

Yutabure, -ru イタブレ i.v. To be shaken, moved, agitated.

Yutabure, -ru イタブル t.v. To shake, to agitate, move, excite: kage ga nami wo yutaburasite fane ga yutaburu, the wind agitates the sea and makes the ship rock; (caus.) yutabaraesu, to cause to shake, agitate or excite. Syn. itaburu, yugusasu, ugosasu.

Yutai イタ退 (isamasihiku shirizoku) Bravely retiring, or boldly resigning one's office.

Yutai イタ待待 (atsuku motemasu) Handsome treatment: — suru, to treat handsomely.

Yutaka イタ嘉 n. Abundance, plenty, prosperity, influence: — ni kurasu, to live in plenty; — na, abundant, plentiful, copious, fruitful, rich; — na kuni, a rich and fertile country; — toshi, a fruitful year.

Syn. jishun.

Yutamono イタモノ n. A bottle containing hot water used for warming the feet, etc.

Yutan イタ油 n. An oil-cloth for covering goods, or a large cloth wrapped for wrapping.

Yutanoto イタノト adv. In a quandary, hesitation.

Yuta-yuta イタヤ adv. In a rocking manner, as a boat.

Yutotō イトト油槽 n. An oil-can.

Syn. abura-tsubo.

Yutotō イトト油桶 n. Oil-paper.


Yotō イト油等 Highest grade or quality, best: — no shiwa.

Yutorsi イト士 n. A vessel used for bailing a boat.

Yutorsi, -ru イト士 t.v. To linger, to loiter, to delay: michi ni —, to linger in the way.

Syn. yatatai.

Yotsgot イト取り湯次 n. A vessel for holding hot water.

Yuttari イッタリ adv. Calm, quiet, deliberate, leisurely: — shita hito; — shite iru.

Yuwae, -ru イウ恵 t.v. To bind, tie: nana de kouri wo —, to bind a bale of goods with a rope; uma wo ki ni yuwae-tsukeru, to tie a horse to a tree.

Yuwai, -ru イウ介 t.v. (coll.) To tie, bind.

Yuwakashi イウかし n. A copper pot used for boiling water.

Yuwaku イウカく誘惑 (izanau) Temptation, seduction: — suru, to tempt.

Yuwase, -ru イウセ t.v. caust. of yui.

Yuwata-ori イウタオリ n. Same as icataobi.

Yuwō イウヲ急行 n. Sulphur; i.e. iwo.

Yuta イタ湯 n. A public bath-house.

Syn. sentoya.

Yutaker イタケ晚霞 n. The red and glorious appearance of the western clouds when the sun is setting: — ga sureba tsugu hi wa tenki ni naru.

Yutami イタミ夕霞 n. An evening without moonlight.

Syn. yoi-tami.

Yute イテ故 See yue.

Yuri イウ里 (kachi make) n. Victory and defeat, win and lose, success and failure: — wo arasou.

Yugen イウシ恩遠 Remote, far off, distant: — no michi.
YUZU イチジク 木通 n. The circulation of money, money matters, finance, fiscal matters: — ga wari; fi —.

YUZURI イチジク 塩通 n. The stamens of a flower.

YUZUKA イチジク 角 n. The place in the bowl where it is grasped by the hand.

YUZUKU イチジク 清 n. Rice eaten with hot water poured on it. Syn. CHAUKE.

Yo-zuki-ko イフキコ 星月夜 n. A moonlight evening.

YUZUKU イチジク 通 n. The setting sun.

YUZURI-no イチジク 通 か the sun; to code, yield, resign, give up, to give place to, relinquish: kura-i wo, to resign the throne; za-wo, to give up a seat to another; kagyou-wo e, to relinquish business in favor of another.

YUZUKO イチジク 朝 n. Resignation, cession, yielding, or giving up: — wo kureru.

YUZUKO イチジク 朝 n. A bow-string: — wo hazushite kougen suru, to unbend the bow and surrender.

YUZUKU イチジク 太白 n. The evening star, Venus.

YUZUSUKA イチジク 薬 n. Weed.

YUZUSUKI-KU イチジク 酒場 i.v. To be mealy, or soft, as fruit.

YUZUZOU イチジク 奥 adv. (coll.) Mealy; soft and friable, as fruit: kuri ga — shite unaku nai.

YUZUA イチジク 坐臥 (suzuru to fusu) Sitting and lying down: — ni mo wasurezu.

ZAI ザイ n. A numeral used in counting doses of medicine, or the periods in which medicines are taken: ichi zai no kusuri, one dose of medicine.
ZAI 無 (takara) n. Wealth, riches, property: — wo musaboru, to covet wealth: — wo konoumu.

ZAI 無在 n. The country, a place away from a town: Kanagawa no —, the country near Kanagawa: — no kito, a countryman, rustic.

ZAI-AN 無安罪案 n. Written accusation.

ZAIAN 無安在 n. The guard who formerly had charge of the Shōgun's castles at Osaka and Kyōto.


ZAIKO 無郷在 n. The country or place away from a town: — ni oru, to live in the country.

ZAIKO 無郷在 n. Money, riches, wealth: — yutakanaru mono, a person in affluent circumstances.

ZAIKO 無郷在 n. Upon the throne, reign: — no Tenri, the reigning Emperor; — wo manzai to inoru, to pray that the reigning monarch may reign a thousand years.

ZAIKO 無罪状 n. The nature or kind of crime: — gaki, accusation, indictment.

ZAIKO 無在住 n. Now residing, a resident: Tokyō — no kito, a person now residing in Tokyō.

ZAIKO 無在住 n. Syn. koka, zairu.

ZAIKIN 無在今 (tomete no aru, coll.) Discharging official duty, in office: Yokohama — no mono domo, officers doing duty in Yokohama.

ZAIKWA 無頃過 n. Transgression, sin, crime.

ZAIKWA 無頃過 n. Syn. tsumi, toga, atamachi.

ZAIMI 無人 在名 (na aru, coll.) Having the maker's name inscribed, as a sword: — no kataana.

ZAIMUKU 無模脈目 n. Written specifications of crime.

ZAIMUKU 無模木材 n. Timber for building; lumber.

ZAIMUKU 無模木材木 n. A lumberyard, or a person who sells timber.

ZAIMOTSU 無物財物 (takara mono) Precious things, any article of value, property.

ZAININ 無人罪人 (tsumi-bito) n. A criminal, malefactor, a sinner.

ZAININ 無人罪人 n. Syn. toga-nin.

ZAINO 無ノ財産 n. A purse: fujin —.

ZAINO 無ノ財産 n. Lady's purse, in racing.

ZAIRAI 無在来 (arikitori) Customary, common, usual: — no fū, common or previous custom.

ZAIYÔ 無レ物材木 n. Materials.

ZAIYÔ 無在留 Dwelling, living, residing: - triji Tokyō — no daimyō, the nobles now residing in Tokyō.

ZAIYÔ 無在罪 n. A sin-offering.

ZAIYAN 無言財産 (mochi mono) n. Property.

ZAISE 無在 居 (yo ni aru) Living, in the world: chichi ga — no toki, when my father was living.

ZAISE 無在 居 n. Syn. zommei.

ZAISEKI 無塞 罪 (tsumi no ato) n. The proof or evidence of crime or guilt: — akiraka narazu.

ZAISEKI 無塞 罪 n. Syn. mukashi.

ZAISEKI 無塞 罪 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.

ZAISEKI 無塞 罪 n. Syn. koto.

ZAIYÔ 無尤 罪 (tsumi norari) n. Sins (which are an obstruction in the way to paradise)—Buddh.: — wo shimetsu suru.

ZAIYÔ 無尤 在職 n. In office: — no toki, while in office.

ZAIYÔ 無尤 罪 n. The ringleader in crime, chief offender: — wo hidoku basuru.

ZAIYÔ 無尤 在職 (yado ni iru) At home: — bi, the days when one is at home; sensei wa — de gozaranasu ka, is Mr. — at home?

ZAIYÔ 無尤 在宅 (ie ni aru, coll.) At home, in the house.

ZAIYÔ 無尤 在天 (ten ni aru) Dwelling in heaven: — no chichi, the Father who is in heaven.

ZAIYÔ 無尤 在宅 (yaku ni aru, coll.) Dwelling in heaven: — no chichi, the Father who is in heaven.

ZAIYÔ 無尤 在宅 (yaku ni aru, coll.) In office: — chichi ni, while in office.

ZAKI 無キ記 n. A miscellany.

ZAKKOKU 無国雜貨 n. All kinds of grain.

ZAKKUBARA 無国バラ adv. (coll.) Frank, candid, sincere in manner, without affectation: — ni hanasu ga yoroshii — uchimakett, fukuzō nakayu.

ZAKKUWA 無クワ 杂貨 n. Miscellaneous goods; divers sorts of goods kept for sale; a medley: — wo uru.

ZAKKUWA 無クワ 杂貨 n. Mixed residence, dwelling of foreigners amongst the natives of a country: naichi — wo yuru, to permit —.

ZAKONE 無村雑雑 n. Sleeping crowded or confusedly together.

ZAKU 無倉鰯 n. A general name for small fish: — no totomaijiri (prov.).

ZAKOBASA 無鱼漁場 n. A fish-market.

ZAKOTSU 無田骨 n. (med.) The bone on which we sit, Ischiuim.

ZAKURO 無桜 拓植 n. The pomegranate, Punica Granatum, 1.q. jakuro.

ZAKUROBANA 無桜花 n. A grog-blossom, the red nose of a grog-drinker.

ZAKUBO-DAMA 無桜ダイマ n. Grape-shot.

ZAKUBOCHI 無桜チ n. The small entrance to the tank of a bath-house.
著者 ZAM 762 ZAS

ZANIN ザinin 残忍 n. Cruel, devoid of pity, inhuman: — na hito, a cruel man.

syn: BÔ-ARU, NASAKENAI, MUGOI.

ZANNYU ザニユ 残念 n. Interfering, intermeddling, or interfering improperly; interrupting, mixed together: — suru, to interfere.

ZANSAU ザンサウ 新殺 (kirikoro-su) — suru, to kill, slay.

ZANSHA ザンシャ 譲者 n. A slanderer, calumniator.

ZANNO ザンノ 譲新 n. Calumnious charges, or complaints against another; slander, backbiting.


syn: SHIZAI.

ZAPPAKU ザップバック 雑駄 Many and diverse, various kinds, multifarious: kembun — various kinds of knowledge.

ZAPPI ザップピ 雑費 n. General, or miscellaneous expenses: disbursements of money: iksa no — ga 6, the expenses of war are great; muckei no — , useless expense.

syn: NITU, NTISHI.

ZARARI ザラリト adv. (coll.) Rough to the feel or hearing, roughly, without order or nicety: — te ni savaru.

ZARATSUKU-KU サラツク i.v. (coll.) To be rough, not smooth to the feel, as sand, etc.: kona ga — , the flour feels rough.

ZARA-ZARA ザララ adv. In a manner rough or harsh to the feel, or hearing: teatarari — suru, it feels rough.

ZARE-KU ザレル (same as jare) To sport, play, frolic.

ZARE-KO ザレコ 随和 n. Jesting, joking, facetious, humorous or playful talk: — wo itu.

ZARI ザリ See jari.

ZARIGAMI サリガミ n. The crayfish, Astarte.

ZARU ザル n. A basket.

ZARU ザル 不 A neg. adjective suffix to verbs, formed from zu, and aru; the same as nu: kami no shirasuru koto nashi, God knows all things; omowazaru sainai wo eto, have got an unexpected good fortune.

ZASEKI ザセキ 座席 n. An apartment or room, a place of meeting or assembly.

ZASETSU ザセツ挫挫 (kujikai) — suru, to break, crush, destroy; to fail, become weak: teki no tikkai wo — suru; yuki ga — shita, his courage failed.

ZASHI ザシ 坐视 (suwatte miru) — suru, to sit still and see a matter; — suru ni shinobu, 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-sukito suru.
ZAS

Zaishiki ザイキ 座敷 n. A room, or an apartment, parlor.

Zaishikira ザイシクラ 座敷 PRIV. 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.

Zashio ザイショ 座上 At the time of sitting, in the chamber.

Zashoku ザショ 坐食 (igui) suru, to live without labor, or business: — shite tsukushi wo okuru; — sureba yama mo munashi, if one eats without working a mountain (of food) would not be enough.

Zassetsu ザセツ 雑説 n. Miscellaneous sayings, or writings. Syn. zakkri.

Zashii ザッシ 雑誌 n. A magazine, newspaper.

Zasho ザショ 雑抄録書 n. Miscellaneous books, a medley of different kinds of books.

Zasho ザショ 雑抄集 n. An inferior officer who does a variety of work, anything that he may be called upon to do.

Zasu ザス A weed.

Zasu, or Zasuru ザス See za.

Zasu ザス 座主 n. The head bishop of a Buddhist sect, always a son of the Mikado, and belonging to the Tendai sect.

Zato ザト 座頭 n. The general name of the privileged persons among the blind, of whom there are three ranks,—the Kengyo, Koto, and Shubin.

Zatokuisha ザトウキシア n. The Rorqual, a species of Baleoptera.

Zatsu ザツ 雑 Coarse, badly or roughly made, unworkmanlike, carelessly done: — da, it is coarsely made; — na mono or butsu, a coarse article; — ni shite mo it, you need not be very particular in making it.

Zatsugetsu ザツゲツ ツキ合 n. Composed of several ingredients, compound.

Zatsuji ザツジョ 雑雑著 n. Many various kinds, things, miscellaneous affairs.

Zatsuyou ザツユ ツキ用 n. Many various kinds of business, a multiplicity of engagements.

Zatta ザタ 雑多 Miscellaneous, various.

Zatto ザット adv. (coll.) Coarsely, roughly, not nicely, not minutely; without care, attention, neatness, or skill: — de yō gozamaru, 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 ザット雑混 Bristling, noisy: — naru tokoru; — suru, to be noisy.

Zatu ザトウ 座頭 (za no migi) The right side of a seat, or a place always near to where one sits: kono hon wa — wo hanasu bekarozu, this book must not be removed from its place near the desk; tsune ni — ni oku.

Zazamuki ザザムキ i.v. To make a noise, clamor, tumult, or clatter.

Syn. SAWAOU.

Zazen ザゼン 坐禅 n. Sitting in religious meditation or abstraction, as the Buddhists: — wo suru.

Zazō ザゾ 坐臥 n. The crime of receiving stolen goods.

Zazō ザゾ 坐像 n. An image, or idol in a sitting posture.

Ze ゼ n. That which is right, that which is: izure ka zeranru wo shiranazu, don’t know which is right; sono setsu wo ze to su, to regard that doctrine as the right one.

Ze (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 ga ii ze, ghost stories are the best.

Zechi ゼチ n. (coll.) Alternative, one of two things: — wo suru, to offer the alternative; — ni kakareru, id.; — ni kakaruru, to have the choice of two things offered to one.

Syn. pyōtembin.

Zeisai ゼサイ 坐界 n. Same as okinaanaka.

Zessen ゼサン n. A person who supplies prostitutes to houses of ill-fame; a pimp, procurer, pander.

Syn. HANNIN.

Zeishini ゼイシニ 坐非 n. Right or wrong, so or not; true or false; (adv.) by all means; must: — wo arasi, to dispute about the right or wrong, so or not so, of any subject; ze ka hi ka imada sadamara, not determined whether it is so or not; hi wo sute se wo toru, to reject the false and hold to that which is true; — ni oyaburi, without gainsaying; — ga nai, no help for it, no room for dispute, no gainsaying; — ni tsurumari, unable to gainsay, or deny; — tomo so seneba naran, must by all means do so; — kite kudasare, you must come.

Zeni-zen ゼニゼン 坐非是 n. Is or is not. Must, by all means.

Syn. KABARAZU.

Zeizai ゼイザイ 坐在 n. The fine feathers or down on a bird. Syn. nikoore.

Zei ゼイ 稼 n. Duty, excise, customs, tax: — wo osanemu, to pay duty or tax; — wo toru, to collect duty.

Syn. Unjō, NENGO.

Zei ゼイ 僕 n. The fine feathers of a bird. Syn. NIKOORE.

Zei ゼイ 稼 n. Duty, excise, customs, tax: — wo osanemu, to pay duty or tax; — wo toru, to collect duty.

Syn. Unjō, NENGO.

Zekka ゼッカ 坐々 n. The fine feathers or down on a bird. Syn. NIKOORE.

Zekkoku ゼッコク 坐々物 n. An excrescence, a useless appendage, unnecessary or superfluous thing.

Syn. YOKKI NA MONO, CHOBUTSU.

Zekichiku ゼキチク 盤竹 n. The 50 rods, or sticks used by fortune-tellers.

Syn. MENDO.

Zekiku ゼキク 坐々 n. The amount of taxes: — wo sadamari, to fix —.

Zeigen ゼイゲン 僕々 (yokkei no kateba) Superfluous or redundant words, needless repetition: — tsukamatsurazuru.

Zeigin ゼイジン 僕々 n. Money paid for duty or tax.

Syn. Unjō, NENGO.
ZEN  サン 良 (yoshi) n. Virtue, goodness:  
1)  wo okonau, to practice virtue:  —  wo susumu, to persuade to the practice of virtue.

ZEN  サン 前 (mae) Before, previous, former, in the presence of (only used in compounds):  
zen-no, before, previously.

ZEN-AKU  サンアリ 三悪 (yoshi ashii) Virtue and vice, and good and evil:  —  wo wakimaeru, to discern between good and evil.

ZENCHI  サンチ 全知 (hirazaru nashi) n. Omniscient.

ZEN-CHI-BHI  サンチ前置詞 n. A preposition.

ZEN-CHI-BHIKI  サンチ前知 n. A priest of eminent virtue, a learned priest.

ZENCHO  サンチョ 前兆 n. A prognostic, an omen.

Syn. ZEMFY.

ZENCHO  サンチョ 前朝 (mae no aza) n. Yesterday morning, the previous dynasty.

Syn. SAKEDO.

ZENDAI  サンデイ 後代 (mae no yo) n. Former ages, previous times:  —  mi-mon, unheard of in former times.

ZENDANA  サンダナ 前朝 n. A closet in which dining tables are kept.

Zein  サン 退 (yuki michi) n. The good way, the way of virtue.

ZENGAKE  サンガ前筆 (yuki michi) n. The literature or learning of the Zen sect of Bud.

ZENGEN  サンゲン 前言 (mae ni iu) n. A prophecy, prediction, forcasting; words spoken before.

ZENGO  サンゴ 前後 (mae ushiro, or saki ato) Before and behind, before or after, front and rear, more or less, about:  —  wo waaueru, to be bewildered, or confused; unconscious; ioka — ni kuru, to come in ten days, sooner or later.

ZENGO  サンゴ 前後 (nachi wo yoku suru) Doing better hereafter:  —  wo saku wo kisuru, to devise a plan for amicable or better relations in future, as between countries that have been at war.

ZENGO  サンゴ 前後 n. Good or virtuous deeds, good works:  —  wo mukui, the reward of good works.

ZENON  サンオ 前後 n. Virtuous deeds, acts of charity and benevolence, good works:  —  wo okonau;  —  wo susumu.

ZENI  サンイ 銭 n. Small copper or iron coin, cash.

ZENI-1  サンイ銭位 (kurai wo yuuzuru koto) n. Abdicating the throne.

ZENI-AO  サンイアオ 銭位 n. The common Mallow, Malva sylvatica.

ZENBAKO  サンバコ 銁 n. A money-box.

ZENBASU  サンパス 銁 n. A kind of freshwater plant having a small leaf.

ZENIGANE  サニガメ 銁 n. A small kind of tortoise.

ZEMAI  サンマ 二 Customs, n. The shoots of young ferns.

ZEMBU  サンブ 前文 n. The introductory part of a letter.

Syn. jo, HASHIGAKI.

ZEMEN  サンベン 前篇 n. The first series of a book.

ZEMPEI  サンペイ 前篇 n. Former crimes or sins, former evil practices:  —  wo kuyamu, to repent of one's crimes:  —  kokuwai.

ZEMPYU  サンピー 錫 n. Former pen ink; only used fig. in asking for one's autograph or specimen of his writing.

Syn. KIZASHI, SHIRASE.
| ZENSHIN ゼンシン 善心 (yoki kokoro) A virtuous mind. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| ZENSHIN ゼンシン 全身 (mattaki mi) n. The whole body. |
| SYN. sōshin. |
| ZENSHIN ゼンシン 渐進 (korosoro susumu) Gradual advancement or progress (opp. to kyōshin): shugi wo tori, to advocate the principle of gradual progress; to, the party of. |
| ZENSHIRU ゼンシュル 稔宗 n. A Buddhist temple belonging to the Zenmō sect. |
| ZENSHI ゼンシ 産僧 n. The name of a sect of Buddhist monks. |
| ZENSHU ゼンシュ 染僧 n. A priest of the Zenmō sect. |

**ZEN 765 ZEN**

| ZENIGASA ゼニガサ n. Ringworm. |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| SYN. TAMUSHI. |
| ZENI-IRE ゼニイレ 錯入 n. A purse. |
| SYN. SAIFU, KANE-IRE. |
| ZENZASHI ゼンサシ 賞賞 n. The string on which cash is stringed. |
| ZENZA ゼンザ 錬座 n. The mint where copper coins are made. |
| ZENZETSU ゼンゼツ 錬束 n. A section of bamboo used as a cash-box. |
| ZENJI ゼンジ 鍬師 n. The highest title of the priests of the Zenmō sect. |
| ZENJI ゼンジ 善事 (yoki koto) n. A good deed, virtuous action. |
| ZENJITSU ゼンジツ 前日 (mae no hi) n. The day previous, yesterday, a previous or former day, the other day. |
| ZENJÔ ゼンジョ 謀定 n. Abstract contemplation (Bud.): ni iro. |
| ZENZÔ ゼンゾ 謀譜 (kurai wo yuyuru koto) n. Abidation, resigning the government. |
| ZENKA ゼンカ 全家 n. The whole house, whole family. |
| ZENKEN ゼンケン 完權 n. Full power or authority, plenipotentiary: kōshi, minister plenipotentiary. |
| ZENKE ゼンケ 前見 n. Prognosis, forecast: suru, to prognosticate, foresee; no akira ra na hito. |
| ZEKIN ゼキシン 錬金 Money. |
| ZENKIN ゼンキン 前金 n. Money paid in advance: ni harau. |
| ZENKÔ ゼンコ 鍬閣 n. The title of the father of a Kamikō, who shaved his head and became a bōzu. |
| ZENKÔ ゼンコ 前骨 n. Before-mentioned article, antecedent. |
| ZENKAI ゼンケイ 鍬快 n. Recovery from sickness, perfect restoration to health: shita, restored to perfect health. |
| SYN. HOMUKU. |
| ZENNEN ゼンネン 前年 (mae no toshi) n. The previous year, the year before. |
| ZENNI ゼンニ 演尼 n. A pun, the widow of a noble who shaved her head after her husband’s death. |
| SYN. AMA, BUKUNI. |
| ZENNIN ゼンニン 縁人 (yoki hito) n. A good man, virtuous person. |
| ZENNO ゼンノ 全能 (atawasaru nashi) n. Almighty, omnipotent. |
| ZENBUSHI ゼンブシ 布施 n. Two long strips of cotton cloth attached to a coffin and held in the hands of those walking in front of it. |
| ZENBAI ゼンバイ 姥前 (mae no tsuama) n. The first wife, a former wife. |
| ZEBBA ゼンセ 前世 (mae no yo) n. The previous state of existence (Bud.). |
| ZENBI ゼン比 善比 (yoki matsuriyago) n. Good government. |
| ZENBI ゼン比 善比 (yoki matsuriyago) n. Good government. |
| ZENBI ゼン比 善次の (mattaku rakamari) Flourishing, prosperous, the greatest perfection, bloom. |
| ZENSHIN ゼンシン 増次 n. — ni, gradually. |

---

| ZEPFAN ゼッフマン 絶版 n. Out of print: — ni naru; — suru, the edition is exhausted. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| ZEPPEKI ゼッペキ 絶版 n. A precipitate. |
| ZEPPI ゼッピ 是非 adv. (coll. for seki) Must, positively, without dispute. |
| SYN. KANARAZU. |
| ZEPPIN ゼッピン 絶品 n. An article of the very best quality. SYN. BEPPIN. |
| ZEPPITSU ゼッピツ 絶筆 n. The last writing: kore wa ano hito no — no kakimono da, this is the last thing he wrote. |
| ZEIKU ゼイク i.v. To breathe with difficulty and noise; to wheeze: zenoku de —. |
| ZEIZEN ゼイゼン 絶ゼン adv. Breathing with a whoozing noise, i.e. seizei. |
| ZEKU ゼク i. n. The finest or best in the world: — no bijin, the most beautiful of women; — no meizaku. |
Zessen ゼッセン寺戦 n. (lit. a tongue battle) A war of words, dispute, quarrel, logomachy.

Zesshi-su ゼッショ SU (taeru) i.v. To be cut off, destroyed, exterminated, to come to an end: gongi no suru, to be inexpressible.

Zesshoukoku ゼッソウコク絆念 Cessing to eat from want of appetite, as in sickness.

Zesso ゼッソ虫 n. Cancer of the tongue.

Zetchō ゼッチョ虫経 n. The apex, highest peak, the summit of a mountain.

Zen ten ゼン天 adv. of likeness.

Zen-so ゼン草 n. The tongue. (comp. only)

Zen-ssui ゼンスイ絶代 The largest, biggest.

Zen-sukai ゼンスカイ絶代 (yo ni narabi nashi) Unmatched, unequalled: no bijin, a woman of matches, beauty.

Zenshū ゼン修絶念 A precipice.

Zenshūki ゼン修紀絶命 (inochi taeru) n. The end of life, death.

Zenshūzō ゼン修造絶妙 Most wonderful, most admirable, splendid.

Zentrin ゼンリン絶倫 The highest or best of the kind, or amongst men; as: bu-yu-, the bravest of men.

Zetsu-kyō ゼツルキョ絶縁 Same as zeshoku.

Zetsuki ゼツキ絶域 n. Remote nations.

Zetto ゼット絶対舌 (shita no koke) A fur, or coat on the tongue, as in fever; a furred tongue: ga kakatta.

Zetto-kyō ゼット絶対絶絶命 n. Absolute, unconditioned, perfect: Kami wa, naru mono.

Zetto-sennin ゼット塔絶対絶絶命 adv. Reduced to the last extremity.

Zetto-ten ゼット蝸絶絶舌 (shita no saki) n. The tip or end of the tongue.

Zetto-tyō ゼット舌絶絶 (shita no saki) n. The tip of the tongue.

Zetto-tyō ゼット舌絶絶 - suru, to fall down with excess of emotion, to be enraptured or overcome with emotion.

Zeku ゼク n. (same as zeni) A small copper-coin.

Zo ゾ 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 i koto zo, what is that you say? so de wa nai zo, it is no such thing; bushi ni nigon wa nai zo, I would have you know that a soldier never breaks his words; avarui koto wo suru to busu zo, if you are bad I'll beat you; naku to okami ga kuru zo, if you cry the wolf will catch you.

Zo-ko ゾ科 (okuru) n. Confering a posthumous title: kwan, or i, a rank conferred after death: daijōdaijin.

Zo ゾ象 n. An elephant.

Zo ゾ像 n. An image, statue, idol, likeness: butuseō, a Buddhist idol; hito no, a statue; mokuzō, a wooden image; sekki zo, a stone image.

Zō ゾ戸 n. The viscera: gazō, the five viscera, viz., the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys: haito no, the lungs; shita no, the heart.

Zō-ai ゾア伊受愛 (nikumi ittsukushini) n. Hating or loving, hatred or love.

Zōshin ゾシン象腿 n. Elephant's leg, Elephantiasis.

Zōutsu ゾウツ造物 n. The Creator.

Zōutsusha ゾウツ造者 造物者 n. The Creator.

Syn. Zōkō.

Zōchō ゾチョ虫長増 - 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.

Zōchō ゾチョ虫注 n. Notes, or commentary added to the original notes.

Zōdan ゾド丹雑談 n. Miscellaneous or idle talk.

Zōfu ゾフ虫膚 n. The viscera, or internal organs of the body, the intestines.

Zōgan ゾガン象眼 n. Inlaid work of gold or silver.

Zōge ゾゲ耳蜚牙 n. Ivory: saiku, ivoryware.

Zōgen ゾゲン虫増 (mashi herashi) Adding to or taking from, increasing or diminishing: suru.

Syn. Ka-gen.

Zōgo ゾゴ蟲言 n. Scurrilous, foul, or abusive language: wo in, to abuse.


Zōgō ゾゴ雑具 n. Various articles of furniture.

Zōgō ゾゴ瘟疫 (ashiki waza, Bud.) Wicked deeds, sinful conduct.

Zōhan ゾハ蟲版 Holding, or possessing the blocks or stereotype plates on which a book has been printed.

Zōi ゾイ虫幣 n. Coining money: ryō, the mint.

Zōhō ゾホ虫補 (mashi oinai) Enlarged and deficiencies filled up; corrected and enlarged,—spoken of a book.

Zōhō ゾホ障病兵 n. Common soldiers.

Zōjōman ゾジョ万象 増上慢 n. Pride, arrogance, haughtiness: no tomogara wo shirizokeru.

Zōka ゾカ虫増 (masu wo masu) n. Increase (in number): suru, to increase, multiply.

Zōka ゾカ虫増 (atai wo masu) - suru, to increase the price.

Zōkin ゾキ虫品 n. A house-cloth, or coarse towel.

Zōkkan ゾクカン俗聞 n. Amongst the common or uneducated people: ni okonawareru seizo, a saying in vogue amongst the uneducated.

Zōkkoku ゾク国 n. A subject state, dependency.

Zōkkoku ゾク国虫戸 n. A rebel state, a state in rebellion.

Zōkon ゾコン adv. (coll.) Very, exceedingly, truly, indeed: kokoroyasui, very intimate.

Syn. Jitsu ni.
Zoku ズカ 俗
Common, vulgar, plebian; inelegant, uneducated, unpolished; laity, secular, profane: — mono, a vulgar person; — ni, vulgarly, commonly; — no toto, the vulgar dialect; — sen, layman, — not a Bud. priest.

Zoku 屠殺 (tsuku) — suru, to belong, pertain, attached to, to be subject to, tributary, to connect one’s self with, join: Ryu-kyu to Satsuma ni, — the Low-Chew islands belong to Satsuma; mikata wo hanarete teki ni, — to leave one’s party and join the enemy; kujira wa nan no bu ni, — to what class (of animals) does the whale belong? Nichiren-shū ni, — to belong to the sect of Nichiren.

Syn. shitaga, kisuru, iro, tsuku.

Zoku ズカ族 n. A family, clan, or tribe having the same surname: ichi-zoku, the whole family, or tribe. Syn. yakara.

Zoku ズカ亀 n. A robber, bandit, brigand; a rebel.

Zokuun ズクーン 俗文 n. The vulgar style of writing.

Zokuutsu ズクックス 俗物 n. A vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined; common or profane things.

Zokuochi ズクオチ 俗鳥 n. The chief of a band of robbers.

Zokuuun ズクーン 俗言う n. Common conversation, vulgar talk, conversing in the common dialect.

Zokuugen ズクゴン 俗言 n. The common, or vulgar dialect; the common colloquial or spoken language.

Zoku-go ズゴ 俗言 n. The common colloquial or spoken language.

Zokuun ズクーン 賊軍 An army of robbers, rebel army.

Zokuuen ズクーヘン 縮編 n. A supplementary treatise, or additional volume.

Zokuuchi ズクチ 俗書 n. A secular Buddhist philosopher, — one who does not belong to the priesthood.

Zokuutsu ズクックス 俗書 Inelegant penmanship.

Zokuu ズク俗事 n. The common or vulgar business or affairs of life; secular business.

Zokuuen ズクーン 俗学 n. Lit. world dust, i.e. the common business, cares, vexations, and toiles of this world: — wo harau; — wo kiyomeru; — wo araru.

Zokuun ズクーン 俗人 n. A common or unlearned person; layman, laity.

Zokuukan ズクukan 賊艦 (tōzoku no fune) A pirate ship, or ship belonging to a country in rebellion.


Zokuuchi-ku ズクックス 俗 i.v. Not in good taste, inartistic, inelegant, — used mostly of drawings or paintings.

Zokuu ズク俗務 (go no tsutome) n. Secular business, common business of every day.

Zokumō ズクムウ 俗名 n. The secular name which a person bore while living, in contradistinction to the kaimyō or posthumous name.

Zokunin ズクウイ 俗人 Same as zoku-jin.

Zokushihiti-ki ズクウシ 俗氏-氏 n. Common, vulgar, unrefined, inelegant, or unlearned in manner, style, language, etc.

Zokurini ズクルツイ 俗類 n. Relations, kindred, genus, class, family.

Zoku-san ズクサン 俗サンゴ亀殻散 (Bud.) n. The country scattered like millet, i.e. Japan.

Zokusei ズクセイ 俗姓 n. The family name of a Bud. priest.

Zokusen ズクセイ 俗姓 n. A pirate ship.

Zokutsu ズクウツ サン 俗語 n. A saying, story, or belief current among the vulgar, or common people; a vulgar saying.

Zokushū ズクシウ 俗臭 (zoku kuwa, lit. vulgar smell) Having the appearance, manner, or language of a vulgar person, or thing. Syn. zokushihiti.

Zokushu ズクシュ 賊首 The chief of a band of robbers.

Zokusō ズクソウ 俗ソウ 頭 n. A robber’s den.

Zokutai ズクタイ 俗体 n. The condition of a layman, or one who does not belong to the Buddhist priesthood.

Zukuto ズクト 賊徒 A band of robbers, a company of thieves, insurgents, rebels.

Zokuyō ズクウヨ 俗義 n. Vulgar penmanship, — such as is plain and easily read.

Zokuzoku ズクソク 仏族 (mura-mura) adv. In crowds, multitudes.

Zokuzoku ズクソク (coll.) adv. — suru, to start, shudder, or shiver, as when cold water is poured over a person; to have a chill.

Zokwa ズクウワ 造化 Creator: — suru, to create; — no taciwarte, a freak of nature.

Zokyo ズクキヨ 增税 — suru, to increase the wages or salary.

Zommun ズムムン 俗分 n. All that is in one’s mind, sentiments, pleasure: — wo nokosatu, to speak one’s mind without reservation; — ni karawanu, not to one’s liking; omae no — ni shinamesu, do as you think best.

Syn. omoire, zonjiyori, zoni.

Zomkei-, ru ズメイ i.v. To be noisy, uproarious, turbulent; zomeki-aruku, to go along shouting, or making a noise.

Syn. sawagu.

Zommei ズメイ 存在 n. In life, still living: chichi no — no uchi ni wa empo ye yukuemasu, I cannot go to a distant country while my father is living; ottosan wa — de zoarimasu ka, is your father still living?

Syn. nagarae, zaisei.

Zomutou ズムトウ 難物 (iro-iro no mon) n. Miscellaneous articles, diverse things, various things; — wo tieru koya.

Zomutsu ズムツウ 難物 (nusunada mono) n. Stolen goods: — wo azukaru.

Zomutsu ズムツウ 難物 n. Personal property, the things which one possesses.
Contrary to one's expectations, different from what one supposed: — hayaku dekita, done sooner than I expected.

A kind of food made by boiling mochi, fish, and various vegetables together, eaten at new year.

Mind, opinion, sentiments, thoughts.

Inferior servants, the rabble, the common herd.

To think, to know (a polite word): arigato-sonjinmasu, thank you; go-sonji ka, do you know? Tōkyō no gozonji de gozarimasu ka, have you ever been to Tōkyō? sonjite ori, I know, or I have been.

Unexpected, unfinished, unlooked for.

 Unexpected, unfinished, unlooked for, unthought of, incidental.

In the opinion of...

In life, living: ojii san wa go de gozarimasu ka, is your grandfather still living?

Gruff, churlish, or crabbed; perverse and uncompliant.

Thoughts, mind, opinion, views, sentiments.

Careless, inattentive, negligent; not neat; slovenly: ano daiku wa da, that carpenter does his work in a very careless manner; ni mono wo iu, to speak in a careless or rude way.

Shudder, or tremble, as with cold or fear.

Sandals made of straw: — no o, the thong of a sandal.

A sore on the foot made by the sandal.

The servant who carries his master's sandals: — ni mo tarimase, unworthy even to carry his sandals.

Dragging or trailing like the long skirt of a robe; in succession: — to aruku, to walk with the skirt dragging behind.

The sound made by plunging into water: — to misu ni tekeru, to plunge anything into water.

Grass sandals, winter sandals. Extract of liquorice.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Always with a negative, as: zōsa mo nai, not difficult; easy; zōsa mo naku dekita, easily done.
ZUBOTOKI ズボトキ adj. (coll.) Bold, fearless, daring, audacious: zubotokō dorobō, a bold robber.
ZUDA ズダ 頭陀 n. A Buddhist priest.
ZUDABUKU ズダブク 頭陀婆 n. The bug carried by begging priests; also the purse of money tied to the neck of the dead to pay for crossing Sanze no kara.
ZUDAZUDA ズダズダ 印 n. Into pieces: —ni kiru, to cut into pieces.
Syn. sunzun ni.
ZUDORI ズドリ n. A plan, diagram.
ZUFURI ズフリ adv. i.e. zumburi.
ZUGARI ズガリ n. The swimming crab.
ZUGAWA ズガワ 図 n. Picture.
ZUCHIKAMUI ズキマウミ 図引紙 n. Drawing paper.
ZUCHIKIANATA ズキキナタ 圖引板 n. Drawing board, a board used for drawing or painting pictures on.
ZUZU ズズ 瑞 n. A sign, omen: hōnen no —, sign of a fruitful year.
ZUZU ズズ 悅 n. Marrow, pith of wood.
Syn. kotsuzuki.
ZUZU ズズ 場 n. A piece of wood from which fire is evolved by friction; also a concave mirror used for producing heat.
ZUZU ズズ 隈 (shirizuko) — suru, to decline, retract or withdraw, —from a battle.
ZUZU ズズ 場 n. The pistols of a flower.
ZUZU ズズ 場 場 n. suru, to tranquilize, calm, pacify: tsukia wo — suru.
ZUZUKUN ズズクン 謙分 adv. Tolerably, as good as the circumstances admit of, pretty well, as much as possible: —yoku narimashō, it will do pretty well; —jōzu ni natta, has become pretty skillful; —ki wo tsuke yo, be as careful as possible.
Syn. kanari, yoku.
ZUZUCHO ズズチオ 瑞兆 (yoki shirushi) n. A good omen, lucky sign.
ZUZUGEN ズズゲン 瑞験 A favorable token, a good omen.
ZUZUHEI ズズヘイ 瑞兵 n. A guard of soldiers.
Syn. mampusu.
ZUZU ズズ 瑞 頭 (kokoro makase) At one's pleasure, according to one's mind, or convenience: —ni musare, do as you like.
Syn. omōsama, kimama.
ZUZLCHI ズズチ 青い The best, the first: baka no —, the greatest fool; Nippon — no hito, the greatest hero of Japan.
ZUZUN ズズン 青神 n. The attending or guarding gods, especially those that sit at the entrance of a Miyaz; i.e. yukiikuni.
ZUZUN ズズン 青神 Same as zuzhin.
ZUZUZU ズズズ 頭上 Upon the head: —ni ochi-kokoru, to fall upon the head.
ZUZU ズズ-browser n. A follower, attendant; a disciple, adherent: — suru, to obey, to follow.
Syn. shita-gawu.
ZUZUN ズズン 隻順 — suru, to obey, submit to.
ZUKI ズキ 萬喜 n. Delightful assent, joy, approval, pleasure or joy felt in sympathy; affected with joy: seppō no chōmun shi — no naujida no moyōshiketsu.
ZUKI ズキ 染喜 n. The stem of the Taro, used as food.
Syn. imoara.
ZUKU ズク 番夢 n. A lucky dream.
ZUKURI ズクリ 紙石 n. Flint.
ZUKIHIN ズキシン 番臣 n. A follower, a disciple, attendant: — suru, to follow.
ZUKU ズク 番順 n. The name of a precious stone, carbuncle (?)
ZUKU ズク 番順 跳絨 n. The crystalline lens, —of the eye.
ZUKU ズク 紅 n. A lucky sign, a favorable sign; a sign.
Syn. yot-shirase, zuzen.
ZUKURAI ズクライ 紅彩 n. A falling body,—in mechanics: —sokuryoku, the velocity of —.
ZUKU ズク 随 adv. Directly; in a direct, straight manner, without minding ceremony; — haito, to go straight in without saying anything or minding anybody.
ZUKUN ズクン 番雲 n. The cloud that is a good omen.
ZUKUAI-ZUKUHO ズクアイ-ズクホ 随在随處 adv. Everywhere, —dokonite no —, —kimi no onotsukuru wo agaunu.
ZUKA ズカ adv. Straight, directly: —iru, to go straight in, —without formality.
ZUKARA ズカラ An affix, found in the words, kuchi —, by one's own mouth; mizukara, of one's self; onozukara, tezukara.
ZUKI ズキ n. Secret police, detective: —ga mawaru.
ZUKIN ズキノ頭巾 n. A bonnet, a cap worn in cold weather.
ZUKUZUKI ズキズキ itamu, to thrub with pain.
ZUKARI, or ZEPPIRI ズカリ adv. Straight, direct: —iru, to kuri, to cut in two; —to, to in, to speak freely without reserve.
ZUKU ズク Used only as an auxiliary word, = on account of, by force, or by means or influence of: tokushin — da, by connivance of; kanzukuro de chāiyo wo suru, to be loyal only because of gain by it; shinsetsu — ga kurō no tame, lavish kindness on others is the seed of trouble; aitai — nite, by mutual consent; echikara — de, by force.
ZUKU ズク n. An owl. Same as mimizuku.
ZUKU ズク n. Crude or unwrought iron; pigiron.
ZUKUN ズクニ 極々 n. Same country (a provincialism): —hito da, fellow countryman.
ZUKU-SHI ズクシ n. A ripe persimmon.
ZUKUHAI ズクハイ 紅石 n. A sling.
ZUKUMI ズクミ adv. The sound made by anything suddenly sinking in water: —nure, to be thoroughly wet.
ZUKU ズク n. A kind of yellow dyestuff.
ZUKU ズク n. The Pyrus loringa.
ZUNASHI ヌナシ 紫蘇 (ne nashi) Highest, best,—in quality, price: kono shizunono — do, this article is the best quality.
ZUNDO ヌンド adv. (coll.) Particularly, especially, very: — yori, very good; — yoku nai, very bad; — moto, origin, first, or beginning.
Syn. RAKUHETSU, KOTO NI.
ZUNOIRI ヌノイリ adv. A cross section of bamboo used as a flower vase.
ZUN TO ヌント adv. Powerfully, with all one's might: — kiri.
ZUNUKKE,-RU ヌヌケル adv. To be extraordinary, or outstanding, or different from the common run: zunuke ni sei no takai hito, an extraordinarily tall man.
ZUN-ZUN ヌンズン adv. (coll.) Rapidly, fast: fune ga — hashiru, the ship sails fast; kodo no wa — sodatsu, the child grows rapidly.
Syn. SASASSO.
ZUN-ZUN NI ヌンズンニ adv. Into small pieces: kuni wo — hikitsukau, to tear paper into small pieces.
Syn. ZUNABA-ZUDA, KIRE-GIRIB.
ZURUZU ヌルず adv. All over, completely: miizu ni ochite — nureta, fell into the water and got wet all over; — neru, to be covered with bed.
ZURAI TO ヌラリト adv. (coll.) One after another, in a line, continuously: single file: — narabu.
ZURAZURA ヌラズラ adv. (coll.) Glibly, smoothly: — hon wo yomu, to read a book glibly.
ZURE ヌレ (impure tsure, used only in compounds) Accompanying, going with, companion, associate: miuchire, a fellow-traveler; uma wa umazure, horses keep company with horses.
Zurusu ヌルス adv. (coll.) To slide down, to slip down: nun no ni ga —, the horse's load slips down; jishin de kawara ga zatta, owing to the earthquake the tiles slip down.
Syn. SUBERU.
ZURI-KOMI,-MU ヌリコミ adv. (coll.) To slip, or slide down into, to take secretly, steal: kawa ni —, to slip into the river.
ZURI-OCHI,-RU ヌリオチ adv. To slip, or slide down anything: uma kara —, to slide down from a horse; yama wo —, to slide down a hill.
Zuro ヌロ Slow, idle, careless: — na hito.
Zure,-RU ヌレル adv. Bold, fearless, daring, audacious.
Zuru ヌル Slippery, smoothly, in a slippery manner: — to suburu, to slide; — ni natta, to slide into the possession of anything; — bettari ni naru, id.
Zu-sa ヌサ 從者 n. A follower, servant, retainer. Syn. JUSHA, TOMO.
Zushii ヌシ 燈子 n. A small shrine in which idols are kept.
ZUSHIYARA ヌシヤラ i.q. tsushiyaka.
ZUSHIO ヌシオ 図書 (ezu to kèmesu) Pictures and books: — no kuni, a librarian; — ryō, the Imperial library.
ZU-SHO-KWAN ヌショクワン 図書館 n. Library.
ZU-SHO-RO ヌショロ 図書研究所 n. The department, or library where the pictures and books of the Emperors are kept.
ZUSO ヌゾ 頭著 n. An eruption on the scalp.
ZUSHI ヌシ adv. The sound of a heavy body falling to the ground,—as a bag of money.
ZUTSU ヌツ adv. At a time, apiece, the number to which it is joined separately taken, as: hitotenu-zutsu, one by one, at one time; futsuten-zutsu, two by two, or two at a time; hitori-zutsu, one person at a time, one by one; san nii —, three by three; chanei ni ippai — hi ni sanu nomu ya yoi, take one ten-enpū three times a day.
ZU-TOKU ヌトク adv. Headache: — ga itashimau, have a headache.
ZUTSONAI,-KI-KU-SHI ヌツナナイ adj. Painful, grievous, distressing, hard to bear.
Syn. KURUSHI, SETSUNAI.
ZUTSONAI,-KI-KU-SHI ヌツナナイ adv. (wom.) Lazy, indolent, indisposed to exertion: — hito: — kote ikkenai.
ZUTSONASHI ヌツナシ n. A lazy fellow who hates to move.
ZUTTO ヌッ adv. (coll.) In a direct, straight course; i.q. zutto.
ZUWAZ ヌワ枝枝 n. The young shoots or branches of a tree.
ZUZAN ヌザン 社倉 n. A small, fanciful, unsupported by fact or reason, hypothetical: — na seito.
ZUZU ヌズ念珠 n. A rosary: — wo nomu, to roll the rosary between the hands; — wo tsunagaru, to push the beads of the rosary along with the nail. Syn. JUZE, NENJU.
ZUZUAMA, or ZUZUO ヌズママ 萩麻 n. A plant vulgarly called Job's tears, Coix lacryma.
ZUŽEŠIL,-KI-KU ヌズウシュレ adj. Bold, fearless, daring, audacious.
PART SECOND.

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING THE

MOST IMPORTANT ENGLISH WORDS

WITH

NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.
AN

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE
DICTIONARY.

A

A, or An, a. Hitotsu, ichi, aru.
Aback, a. Ushiro ni, ato ni. Taken —, bik-
kuri suru, odoroku.
Abacus, n. Soroban.
Abaddon, n. Akuma no na.
Abat, adv. Ato ni, ushiro ni.
Abandon, t.v. Suteru, misuteru, saru, hai suru,
ymameru, shirizokeru, taikyo suru, hoki suru.
— study, haigaku suru, masakeru.
Abandoned, p.a. Sutaru, sarareru. — fellow,
dōranku na mono, hōratsu na mono.
Abandonment, n. Shirizoke, taikyo, suteru koto,
misuteru koto, okizari.
Abase, t.v. Oshihesu, sageru, kudasu, hikuku
saru. — one's self, herikudaru, mi wo sageru.
Abasement, n. Sageru koto, hikuku suru koto.
Abash, t.v. Hazukashimeru, kawo tsubusu,
chijoku wo ataru.
Abashed, p.p. Memboku wo ushiunai, hajiru,
chijoku wo toru, hazukashii, hajii wo kaku.
Abate, t.v. Herasu, genzuru, menzuru, yam eru.
— a nuisance, gai wo nozoku. — the price,
nedan wo makeru.
Abate, i.v. Heru, yuruku suru, usurogu, yuru-
maru, shizumaru.
Abatement, n. Genzuru koto, yuruku suru koto,
yamuru koto, nesage, geneshi.
Absas, n. Chichi.
Abass, n. Amadera no kashira, amagashira.
Abbay, n. In, tera, jin.
Abbreviate, t.v. Mijikaku suru, ryaku suru,
habuku, tsuzumeru, hashoro, tsuemeru, chijimu-
meru.
Abbreviation, n. Mijikaku suru koto, ryakuji,
ryaku-go.
Abbicate, t.v. Kurai wo yuzuru, kurai wo su-
beru, kurai wo jisuru.
Abduction, n. Kurai wo yuzuru koto, jōi, zen-i,
jishoku.
Abduction, n. Hara, fuku, tenden, kikai, to-
fuku, shitaara.
ABNORMAL, a. Tsūrei maki, tsune naranu, hidō.
ABOARD, prep. Fun ni. To go — ship, fun ni noru.
ABODE, n. Sumai, jūkyō, zairī, ie, uchi, taku, suniika.
ABODE, pret. of AMIDE. Sunda, otta, jūkyō shitā.
ABOLISH, t.v. Hai suru, yameru, haishi suru, yō-u.
ABOLITION, n. Haishi, hai suru koto, yameru koto.
ABOLITIONIST, n. HAITEN mo mōshi tateru hito, haki.
ABOMINABLE, a. Kirawashii, nikui, nikunikushii, nikurashii, nikumii bekii.
ABOMINABLE, adv. Nikurashii, kirawashiku.
ABOMINATE, t.v. Kiran, nikunu.
ABOMINATION, n. Kiran koto, nikumii bekii mono.
ABORIGINAL, a. Moto no, saisho no, kompon no.
ABORIGINES, n. Moto no hito, dejin.
ABORT, t.v. Ryūzai suru, hansan suru.
ABORTION, n. Ryūzai, datai, hansan. To come —, kō wo orosu, kō wo mugasu, datai sasen.
ABORTIONIST, n. Orosi, oroshi-ba, ko-oroishi.
ABORTIVE, a. Mučki na, dekisok-nai no, muna-shiku naru, mada u ni uru. — medicine, datai yaku.
ABOUND, i.v. Takusan ni aru, mitsuru, jūbun ni aru, tanto aru.
ABOVE, prep. and adv. Ue-ni. — a hundred men, hyaku yo ni n. — fifty years, go-jō yo nen. — the brightness of the sun, hi no likari ni sugureru. From —, ue ka, kami ka. As was said —, migi no tōri ni. —, sono ue ni, beeshite, koto ni.
ABOVE BOARD, adv. Omotemuku ni, mukidashi ni, meikahiku ni, ōya re ni, ainoramina ni.
ABOVE MENTIONED, a. Migi no, kudan no.
ABRADE, t.v. Suriunuku, suriyaburu, surihagasu.
ABREAD, adv. Narande, narabete, mukatte. To walk two —, futari narande aruku.
ABRIDGE, t.v. Tsuumeru, chijimeru, ryaku suru, miikakuru, habuku.
ABRIDGEMENT, n. Ryaku-setsu, habuku koto.
ABRIDGE, t.v. Haishi suru, hai suru, yameru, yam-e-saseru.
ABRUPT, a. Kewashii, niwaka no.
ABRUPTLY, adv. Niwaka-ni, tadachi-ni, totsu-zen to, sotsuzen.
ABSCESS, n. Haremono, chō, nōgō.
ABSCOND, t.v. Mi wo kaku-ku, chikuten suru, shuppon suru, kale-ochi suru, kakureuru.
ABSENCE, n. Oranu koto, rusu. — of mind, fuchū-i.
ABSENT, a. Oranu, inai, rusu no. — minded, muchū, ukkari.
ABSENT T.V. — one’s self, konai, denai, kesseki suru, shusen suru.
ABSENTEE, n. Fuzai nain, kesseki-in.
ABSOLUTE, a. Jūban naru, kawanattari, shi-goku no, mattaki, jun, zui-i, sensei no, zettai, mutai.
ABSOLUTION, n. Yurusu, yūmen, shamen.
ABSOLUTE, t.v. Yurusu, yūmen suru, shamen suru.
ABSOLED, a. Suikomu, hikkomu.
ABSORBED, a. Suikomeru, oboreru. — in study, gakumen ni koru, kori-katamaru.
ABSORBENT, n. Kyūshii busa, kytishikwan.
ABSORPTION, n. Suikomu koto, muchū, mono ni oboreru koto, wakudeki, kyushii.
ABSTAIN, t.v. Yameru, imu, taisu. — from food, shoku wo tatsu, — from wine, sake wo tatsu, kiu shu suru. Things to be abstained from, inimono, kimmutsu.
ABSTEMIOUS, a. Uchibara naru, shushoku wo hikaeme ni suru.
ABSTRACT, t.v. Nuku, toru, nusumitoru, bassui suru.
ABSTRACTED, p.a. Ki ga tsukanu, ukkari ebitaru, nusumitoritaru, nukitaru.
ABSCERTITUDE, n. Higagato, ri ni kanawano koto.
ABSCOUT, n. Takusan, yoppodo, amata, taiso, jūbun, kwata, bunyō.
ABUNDANT, a. Ōi, taiso na, jūban na, dosari, obitadashii. — harvest, hōsaku.
ABUSE, t.v. Nonoshiri, waruku iu, sami suru mugoi-me ni awaseru, mijime ni awaseru, ha-zukashimeru, kegasu, moyō suru, ranyō suru.
ABUSE, n. Nonoshiri, mugome, mijime, hidome. go-kana, moyō, ranyō, akuhei, akki.
ABUT, i.v. Tsuku, hittatsu, sessuru, kuttatsu.
ABUTMENT, n. Hashidai.
ABYSS, n. Soko maki na, jiga-ku, fuchi.
Accompanied, a. [shōkaito] kasanō, koto, kasanē, kasaneru.

Accomplished. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, kotosō, katanai.


Accessible. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acceptance, n. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acceptable, a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accelerate. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accentuate. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Academy. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accede. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Account, n. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accountable, a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accountancy. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accountant. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accounting. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accountantship. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accrue. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accrual. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accumulate, t.r. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accumulated. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accumulation. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accredite, t.v. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Accreditation. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgment. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledged. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgement. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgments. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledging. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgingly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.

Acknowledgedly. a. [shōkai] kasanē, kasanō, katanai.
Acne, n. Itami (v.) itamu. Headache, zutsā.
Belty — fukutsū.
Achieve, t.v. To geru, shiitoguru, jōju suru,
deki-agaru, seikō suru.
Achievement, n. Jōju suru koto; tegara, jigō,
seikō, tēgīwa, waza.
Achromatic, n. Iro naki, musbiki no.
Aid, a.n. Sui, suppai, san, sammi, sakn.
 Acidify, t.v. Supppan suru, sankwa suru.
Acrimonious, t.v. Suppaku suru, sanchū suru.
Acrimonies, t.v. Suka suru.
Acrone, t.v. Sho-ri, suru, atsuk, aizatu, tari-
roku, shiru, shiru-bito.
Across, t.v. Shirase, suru, suru, suru,
deki-agaru, shitaikō suru; to — the receipt of
a letter, tegami wo rakushita shita to hentō suru.
Acknowledgment, n. Sho-ri, sang, hentō,
mitome, reishia.
Acne, n. Saihū, kyokudo, chōjō.
Acne, n. Nikibi.
Acomite, n. Uzu, torikabuto, sōranguiku.
Acomite, n. Kashi-no-mi, dōnguri.
Acratic, a. Onei no.
Aesthetics, n. Seiōngaku.
Accomplish, t.v. Shinareru, szugeru, kiikiseru.
To be acquainted with, shiru, wakaru.
Attract, t.v. Shirarko, wak Lonely koto, kūbu,
shirube, shiru-bito.
Acrystallize, t.v. Sho-ri, suru, akirameru, shita-
gan, fuku suru, natto kok suru.
Achievable, a. Erareru, motomeraeru.
Acquire, t.v. Ukeru, eru, mōkeru, motomeraeru.
Acquiemnt, n. Motometo mono, nō, gēi.
Acquisition, n. Eta mono, motometo mono,
motomeraeru mono, gēi, nō, shotoku.
Acquit, t.v. Yorosu, menzuru, shamen suru,
hōmen suru; one's self poorly, waraku
dekiru.
Acquittal, n. Shamen, yurushi, hōmen.
Acme, n. Jitsubō isen ni-hyaku tō tsubo ni
alaru, tambetsu nite shi tan san sekai yo.
Acrid, a. Karai.
Acridity, n. Karasa.
Acrimonious, a. Karai, nigai, kibishi.
Acronymy, n. Kara-a, nigasa.
Achobat, n. Karuwasashi.
Achobatic, a. Karuwaši no.
Across, prep. Yoko ni, sashi-watashi ni. The
distance —, sashi-watashi. To go —, wae-
ku, koreu. To step —, matagaru. Sit —, ma-
garuru. Jump —, tobi-kueru. Fly —, tōbi-
kueru. To lay —, wataku, kakkeru. Come —,
au, mitsukeru. Lie —, yokotawaru. Look —,
miwatasu.
Achromic, n. Oriku.
Act, n. Koto, waza, shiwa, genkō. of
government, kisoku, okite, tate. of a play,
dan, maku. in the — of doing, hyōshī, totan.
— of kindness, sewa.
Act, t.v. Okonai, shiwa suru; hata
kuru, hata to suru, to suru. — up to a promise, yakusoku wo
togueru.
Act, t.v. Nasu, itasu, suru, maneru, niseru,
miburu, hataaraku.
Acting, n. Shosa, miburi, mane wo shite oru,
daari, kari.
Action, n. Okonai, shogyō, waza, hataraki;
(battle) kassen, sensō. at law, kuji, de-iri;
gesture) miburi.
Active, a. Mameyaka na, kasegu, honeoru,
benkyō na, kwappatsu na, hataraku, isogu.
— verb, ta-dōshi.
Actively, adv. Isode, hayaku, kaseide, hono-
otte, seidashi shite, hataraitte, benkyō shite.
Activity, n. Kwappatsu, hataraki, shinsoku.
Actor, n. Yakusha.
Actorress, n. Onia yakusha.
Actual, a. Jitsu no, hontō no, makoto no,
gen no.
Actually, adv. Jitsu ni, hon ni, makoto ni,
gen ni.
Actuate, To be actuated, omoi-tsuku, tsuara-
tū. Actuated by pity, shinsetsu-zuku de,
kobu surera.
Actumen, n. Reiri, hatsumei, tonchi.
Accept, t.v. Shinjutsu, shinji.
Acute, a. Surudoj, togeru, rōkō na, kashikoi,
hayai. Disease, kyūsei byō. —, toho
neiro. — pain, hidei itami. — angle, eii-
kaku.
Actually, adv. Surudoku, bikeshiku, tsuyoku,
hidoku.
Adage, n. Kotowaza, kingen, kagukun, shin-
gen.
Adam, n. Jinrui no shiso.
Adam's apple, n. Nōdo dangō, kekkō.
Adapt, t.v. Kanawaseru, tekitō sasera, ōzuru,
waswretu.
Adaptation, n. Sō-5, toki-5.
Add, t.v. Kuwae, kazo suru, masu, fuyasu,
tasu, yosuru, sōeru.
Addendum, n. Furoku, mashigaki, shiō, zōho,
tsuika, batsu.
Adder, n. Mamushi, dokujira, hirakuchii.
Adicted, — to, fukureru, tashimu, oboreru,
wakudeki suru.
Address, n. Yosezan. In — to, hoka ni,
mae, no, ve ni.
Adore, a. Kusareta.
Address, t.v. Iikakeru, hanasashi-kakeru,
enetzetsu suru, kon-in wo ikumu. — a letter,
tegami no atena wo wak, tegami wo okuru.
Address, n. Ateina, na-ate, uwagaki, enetzetsu,
kōsha, eibun, kon-in no mōshikomi.
Adduce, t.v. Hiku, mōshī-tateru, teishutsu
suru, mōshi-dasu.
Adapt, n. Abura, shihō.
Adapt, n. Jōzu, ete, tokui, tatsujuin, kurōto,
tassha.
Adequate, a. Tariru, kana, tekitō, jōbu no,
sō do nuru, tayuru.
Adhere, t.v. Tsuku, nebari-tsuku, hebari-
tsuku, menchaku suru, naizumu, kōe suru,
kochaku suru, kataba toru.
Adherent, n. Zoku suru mono, fuzzyoko no
mono, mikata, jūsha.
Adhesive, a. Nebai, menchaku suru, nebari-
tsuku.
Adhesive-plaster, n. Mansōko, hamsōko.
ALB 
780 

ALBUM, n. Shogwajō.
ALBUMEN, n. Tampaku-shitsu.
ALBUMINURIA, n. Tampaku-nyō.
ALBUMINUM, n. Shirāda.
ALCHEMIST, n. Renkinka.
ALCHEMY, n. Renkijutsu.
ALCOHOL, n. Kwa-shu, araki, arukōru, shō-chū.
ALCOVE, n. Tokonoma.
ALDER, n. Han no ki, niwatabo.
ALDEMAN, n. Sōsōshiyori.
ALEE, adv. Kazashino ni.
ALEMBIC, n. Rambiki, jōryūki.
ALEKT, a. Suniyakas na. To be on the —, ima ya ima to matsu, machi-mōkete iru.
ALIEN, n. Gawaikoku-jin.
ALIEN, a. Gawaikoku no, takoku no.
ALIENATE, t.v. Hoka ye nitsu, tōzakuru, uton-zuru; (t.v.) aisōzukashi ni naru, tōzakuru.
ALIENATION, n. Utsuru koto, tōzakaru koto, aisōzukashi. Imital —, kichiagari, ranshiki, kimagure, kyōki.
ALIGHT, i.v. Kudaru, oriru. — from a horse, geba suru, tomaru.
ALIKE, a. Onaji, hitoshii, doyō, niru, niteiru.
ALIKE, adv. Hito-shiku, onajiku.
ALIMENT, n. Shoku-motsu, tabe-mono, kuimono, jiyōbutsu.
ALIMONY, n. Tekire-kin.
ALIVE, a. Ikite oru, niigiyaka, iki na. To keep —, ikasu.
ALKALI, n. Arukari.
ALL, n. or adv. Tsugō, shime-te; mattaku, mina, subete no, moro-moro no, arikitari, aritake, issai, nokoratsu, oyoso, kogotokuta. — things, ham-motsu, ararimu mono, yorozu no mono. — men, ham-miu — countries, ban-koku, tenka. — the world, sekai-jū. — the year, nenjū. — generations, ban-sei. — one, onajikoto, ichi-yō, do-yō. — the better, naro, yo-rosii. — over, shimatta, sonda, owatta; amaneku, hōbō, zappuri. At —, totemo, keshite, sara ni —, alone, hitori de. — about it, kawashiku, arisama. — there are, aranka-giri, arigiri, aritake. This is — there is, kore kiri. For — that, saredomu, shikaredomu. — of you, uno-ono sama, mina sama. By — means, zehi, tokaku, keshite. At — events, dō shite mo, izure ni shite mo. — ready, shitaku suru. — at once, ichi doki ni, ichido ni, tachimachi. Once for —, ichidokkiri.
ALLEGATION, n. Mōshi-tate.
ALLEGE, t.v. I-tateru, mōshi-tateru, iharu.
ALLEGIANCE, n. Chūgi, chisetsu.
ALLEGBY, n. tatoo-banashi, hiyu.
ALLEVIATION, n. Yawarage, nadame, karume, gen-hō.
ALLEY, n. Roji, kōji.
ALL-FOURS, n. To go on —, yotsuebai ni aruku.

ALLIANCE, n. Chinami, chigiri, en, yukari, dōmei.
ALLIATOR, n. Wani.
ALLOT, t.v. Wari-tsukeru, Wari-watasu, ategau, ate-ham eru.
ALLEMENT, n. Wari-tsuke, warimae. — of Providence, tenmei.
ALLOW, t.v. Yuru-u, shōdaku suru, hiku, nkegan, ataucu, shōchi suru. — me to see, misasete kudasare.
ALLOWABLE, a. Yurusu beki, shōdaku su beki.
ALLOY, n. Meze-gane, mazemono.
ALLOY, i.v. Mazeru.
ALLODE, t.v. Ate-tsukeru, yosoe te iu, teukute iu, sashite iu, nazo kakeru.
ALLORE, t.v. Sosonokusu, liiku, hiki-zurikomu, isuri-komu, sasou.
ALLUREMENTS, n. Saso, tsuri-komi, izanai.
ALLUSION, n. Ate-tsuke, nazo.
ALLUVIUM, n. Su, suru.
ALLY, t.v. Chinami wo musubu, en wo musubu, dōmei suru, rengō suru. Allied countries, dōmei koku.
ALLY, n. Dōmei, mikata, katōdo.
ALMANAC, a. Koyomi, rekishi.
ALMIGHTY, a. Atawazaru tokoro naki, zen-nō no.
ALMOST, adv. Sude ni, ma no naku, hotondo, mō sukoshi de tatei, hodonaku, masi ni, nan-nan to.
ALMS, n. Semotsu, hodokoshi, segyō, nigiwasu. To give —, semotsu suru, hodokoshi suru, segyō suru, nigiwasu.
ALOK, n. Bokwai.
ALOFT, adv. Ue ni, takaku.
ALOOF, adv. Hesitate, tōzakatte, hanarete.
ALOUD, adv. Ogое nite, takaku, takagoe de.
ALPHA, n. Arupa, hajime.
ALPHABET, n. Jîbo.
ALREADY, adv. Mō, haya, mōhaya, sude ni. With the pret. tense of the verb, as: — come, mō kimashita.
ALSO, adv. Mo, mata, mo-mata, yahari, onajiku, narabi ni, oyobi.
ALTER, t.v. Aratamuru, naou, henkaku suru, kaeru, henzuru, tori-kaeru; (i.v.) kawaru, henzuru, aratamuru.
### BAA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAA</th>
<th>BAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BABBLE, i.v. Shabenu, katakoto wo in, muda-</td>
<td>To —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuchio wo kiku, sawasawa to naru.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaya.</td>
<td>BAIRU, n. E, eba, esu. To bait a hook, hari ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BABYISH, a. Kodomo-rashii.</td>
<td>e wo tsukeru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACHANALIAN, n. Shusen, sakenomi, shukaku.</td>
<td>BARE, t.v. Yaku. (i.v.) Yakeru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of arts, tokugyōsei.</td>
<td>BALANCE, n. Tembin, hakari, tsuri-ai, harai-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACK, n. Se, senaka, sobira; ura, oku, ushio,</td>
<td>nokori, zanku, tsuri. — of trade, kōki no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kō, mune.</td>
<td>keikō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACK, adv. see comp. of Kaeru, kaesu. To go —</td>
<td>BALANCE, t.v. Tsu-rawaseru, hei-kin suru,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—, kaeru, modern, shirizoku. To send —, ka-</td>
<td>hikakuru suru, kuraberu, seisanzuru. (i.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esu, modosu. To stand —, yokeru, atoshizuru.</td>
<td>Tsuriun, heikin ni suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To keep —, nokosu, hikaeru. To look —,</td>
<td>BALCONY, n. Engawa, en.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaeri-mi, mi-kaeru. To give —, kaesu,</td>
<td>BALD, a. Hageta, ametaru, kaburo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modosu.</td>
<td>BALDHEAD, n. Hage-atama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsudan, kata wo motsu, shiri-oshi wo suru. To —</td>
<td>BALE, t.v. Kōru, tsatsuuru. To bait a boat,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— out, shirizoku, ato ye yoru, ato-shizuru.</td>
<td>fiuno no aka wo kae-dasu, kai-dasu; kai-kumō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKBONE, n. Se-bone, sekkotsu.</td>
<td>BALK, t.v. Munashikku suru, yaburu. (i.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACK-OATE, n. Karamete, kōmon.</td>
<td>BAL, n. Mari, tama, temari. — cartridge,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKGROUND, n. Ji, enkei, ushio.</td>
<td>hayago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oku no hō.</td>
<td>BALLOON, n. Ki-kyū, fū-son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKSIDE, i.v. Daraku suru, ochiru, somuku,</td>
<td>BALLOT, n. Nyū-satsu, ire-fuda, tohyō. (t.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oshīre wo suteru.</td>
<td>Nyūsatsu suru, tohyō suru. — box, nyūsatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKSIDEK, n. Daraku nin.</td>
<td>hako, tohyō-bako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKWARDS, adv. Ato ye, ushio ye. To more —,</td>
<td>BAND, n. Himo, seme, tai, kumi, tō, hayao,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atoshizuru, shirizoku. To fail —, samu-</td>
<td>hayato. — on music, gakutai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke ni taoreru. To look —, kaeri-mi, mi,</td>
<td>BAND, a. Kuni suru, toto suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to read —, sakayoni wo suru. To turn —, aito</td>
<td>BANDAGE, n. Makimomen, hakutai, hōtai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okureru, ma ga warui, nibui.</td>
<td>BANDY-LEGged, a. Wani-ashī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAD, a. Warui, ashīki, kuri naru, fukitsu na.</td>
<td>BANISH, t.v. Shima-magashi ni suru, ruzai ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADEGE, n. Mon, ajiirushī, kigō.</td>
<td>suru, hairu suru, entō suru, ruizan suru, gachi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADGER, n. Ijimeru.</td>
<td>hō suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADGE, n. Tausuki, mami.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ni shiro. (As an imp.) Be gone, yuke yo. Be still, shizuka ni shiro. To be happy, tanoshimu. To be far, tō. To be large, ōkii.

BEACH, n. Hama, iso, nagisa.

BEACON, n. Kagaribi, noroshi, miojirushi, miogni.

BEAD, n. Tama, juzudama.

BEAK, n. Kuchi-bashi, saki, hesaki.

BEAM, n. Daisakazuki.

BEAM, n. Hari, kösen.


BEAR, n. Kuma. The great —, hagunsei hokuto. —’s gail, kuma no i. — skin, kuma no kawa.


BEARABLE, a. Koraeraru.

BEARD, n. Hige. — of wheat, nogi.

BEATRIZ, n. Motsu hito, mochi-te, jisan nin. — Chair —, kago-kaki.

BEARING, n. Furi; narifuri, hōgaku, kwankei.

BEAST, n. Kedamono, chikushō, kemono, jū.

BEASTLY, a. Chikushō no yo na.


BEAT, n. Uchi, hyōshi, mochiba, chōchaku.

BEATEN. — track, hito no ērai no aru michi.

BEATIFY, t.v. Saiwai to suru.

BEAUTIFIDE, n. Anraku, saiwai, kiru aru.

BEAU, n. Date-sha, date-koki, share-mono, yūyōrō.

BEAUTIFUL, a. Kirei na, utsukushii, migoto na, rippa na, hananya na, bibashiki, ada na, senken taru.

BEAUTIFY, t.v. Utsukushiku suru, kazaru, kirei ni suru.

BEAUTY, n. Utsukushisa, kireisa, rippasa, birei, bi.

BECAUSE, a. Kaze no yande susumankara naru. — because, cong. — ni yotte, yue ni, tame ni, da kara, ikan to nareba.


BECK, n. Te-maneki.

BECKON, t.v. Maneku, temaneki suru.


BECOME, t.v. Ni naru, natte kuru.


BED-BUO, n. Tokojirami, nankin-mushi.

BED CHAMBRE, n. Haya, nema, shinjō.

BEDDING, n. Yagi, kaimuki.

BEDDING, n. Yagi, toko-iri.

BEDECK, t.v. Kazaru, yosou.

BEDewed. Uruou, hureru.

BEDFELLOW, n. Dokin suru mono.

BEDIM, t.v. Kunoraseru.

BED-QUILT, n. Kakebuton, futon.

BEDDIDDEN, a. Toko ni baki tsuite iru.

BEDSIDE, n. Tokozume.

BEDHEAD, n. Toko, nedai, nedoko.

BEF, n. Mitsu-bachi. — hice, hachi no su.

BEED, n. Buna no ki.


BEER, n. Mugi-zake, baku-shu, biiru.

BEER-Barrel, n. Biyadaru.

BEES-WAX, n. Mame.

BEET, n. Aka-daikon.

BEETLE, n. Kogune mushi, yoroi mushi, kakeya.

BEFALL, i.v. An, kakeru.

BEFIT, t.v. Sō naru, kanau.

BEFOOL, t.v. Tsukeru, ota suru.

BEFORE, prep. Mae ni, saki ni, omote ni, sendate, itsuzoya, izen, sakidatte, ganzen. The ship sails before the wind, tuue ga oite ni hashiru.

BEFOREHAND, adv. Mae-motte, kanete, arakajime, kaisute, maebi no.

BEFOREMENTIONED, a. Migi no, kudan no.

BEFORETIME, adv. Muku-shi.

BEFOUL, t.v. Kegasu, yogag.

BEFRIEND, t.v. Sewa suru, tsukeru.

BEO, t.v. Tanomu, kou, negau, koi-negau, motomeru. I beg pardon, gomen kudasare, kannin shite kudasare.

BEGER, t.v. Umu, shōzuru, moketeru.

BEGGAR, n. Kojiki, kototsuki, hi-nin, mono-moral.

BEGIN, i.v. Hajimaru. (t.v.) Hajimeru.

BEGINNER, n. Shōgakusha, miku mono.

BEGINNING, n. Haji, hajimari, hottan, moto, sasho, genshi, ranshō.

BEGONE, interj. Yuke yo, ike, sare.

BEOGONIA, n. Shōkudō.

BEIGHTER, t.v. Oshinu.

BEIGHTIL, t.v. Madosu, sosonokasū, taburakasa, itsuwaru, wasuru, natsugameru, damakasa.

BEHALF, n. Tame, ni kawatte.
BEHAVE, t.v. Okonai, nasu, itasu, suru, shimu- keru.

BEHAVIOR, n. Tachifurumai, okonai, mimochi, gyōjō, gyōseki, kyōdō.

BEHAD, t.v. Kubi kuru.

BEHIND, prep. Ato ni, ushiro ni, ura ni. — To be —, okureru, otoru. — To leave —, ato ni nokosu, okuru.

BEHINDHAND, a. Okureru, osoku naru.

BEHOLD, t.v. Nagameru, miru, kembutsu suru.

BEHOLDER, n. Kembutsunin, mite.

BEHOYVE, t.v. Beki, neba naranu, hitsuyō naru.

BEING, n. Iki mono, dōbutsu, mono, gentai.

BEING, adv. Shite, nite, ate, tate.

BELCH, t.v. Okubi wo suru, geppu suru.

BELLAGUER, t.v. Samekakomu.

BELFAX, n. Shurō, kanetsukūdō.

BELIEF, n. Shin, shinkō; shinshi.

BELIEVE, t.v. Shinzuru, shinkō suru.

BELIVER, n. Shinja.

BELL, n. Tsurigane, hanshō, fūrin, rin.

BELLO, n. Kōto.

BELLE, a. Ichiban no bijin.

BELLES-LETTRES, n. Dungaku.

BELLY-ACHE, n. Tsuriganeshi.

BELLY, n. Shizen, shizen suru.

BELLY-FLOWER, n. Tsuriganeso.

BELL-FOLOWER, n. Tsuriganeshi.

BELLYFUL, n. Tsurigane, kongwan, rin.

BELMERED, n. Tsurigane, kongwan, rin.

BELONG, t.v. Zoku suru, tsuku, soeru, kisuru, fuzoku suru.


BELLJET, t.v. Hoeru, naku, sakebu.

BELLS, n. Fuigo, tataru.

BELLY, n. Hara, fuku. To lie on the —, utsu- muki ni neru, shita muite neru.

BELLY-ACHE, n. Fukutsuhi, harа-итami.

BELLY-BAND, n. Hara-obi.

BELLYFUL, n. Hara-ippai, mammuku.

BELONG, t.v. Zoku suru, tsuku, soeru, kisuru, fuzoku suru.


BELONG, prep. Shita ni, otoru, shimo.

BELT, n. Obi; hayano.

BEMERED, a. Doro-darake, doro-mabure.

BEMARK, t.v. Nageku, kanashimu.

BENCH, n. Koshibake; dai, shirasu, saibansho.


BEND, n. Magari, kukkyoku.

BENEFACT, t.v. Shita ni, otoru. — one's notice, toru ni taranu.

BENEFICITION, n. Saiwai wo inoru koto, shuku- fuku, shukutō.

BENEFICIONATION, n. Megumi, onkei.

BENEFACCTOR, n. Megumu-mono, onjin.

BENEFICENCE, n. Megumi, on.

BENEFICIENT, a. Megumi wo hodokosu, zen wo shi ne, shi ne. — beneficent, a. Megumi wo shi ne, zen wo shi ne, shi ne.

BENEFICIARY, a. Bieki aru, eki aru, tame ni naru, yō ni tatsu, yūyō naru.

BENEFICIARY, n. Megumi, on, eki, tame, yō.

BENEFIT, t.v. Rieki suru, tame ni suru, megu- mu.


BENIGHTED, a. Yo ni iru, kura-yami ni iru, kura-ku naru, gumai naru.

BENIGN, a. Nasake aru, jieh bukai, tame ni naru.


BENIGHT, a. Kuse, heki, katamuki.

BENIGHT, t.v. Kogoesaseru, shibiresaseru, ya- nasu.

BENIGHT, t.v. Kogoesaseru, shibiresaseru, ya- nasu.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogoreru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogokeru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogokeru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogokeru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogokeru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.

BENIGHT, a. Shibireru, kogokeru, kajikeru, nayeru, maki suru.
### BLA 798

| BLACK-MAIL, n. | Mainai, uwamai, bōsaki. |
| BLACKNESS, n. | Kurosa. |
| BLACK-SEA, n. | Kokkai. |
| BLACKSMITH, n. | Kajiya. |
| BLADDER, n. | Bōko, shōben-bukuro. |
| BLADE, n. | Katana no ha, mi, yaiba. |
| BLAMEABLE, a. | -n. Togamu-beki. |
| BLAME, t.v. | Togameru, semeru, kogoto wo iu. |
| BLANKET, n. | Mu-shitsu, ayamachi naki, tsumi naki. |
| BLANKWORTHY, a. | Togamu-beki. |
| BLANCH, v.t. | Shirou kuromi, sarasu, sarasu, hana. |
| BLANDISHMENT, n. | Neiben, hetsurau. |
| BLANK, a. | -v. paper, shira-kami. |
| BLANKET, n. | Enshō de fuki-kowasu, fuki-arasu, bōhatsu suru. |
| BLEACH, v.t. | Sarasu, shirou kuromi. |
| BLEAK, a. | Samusō na. |
| BLEAK-EYE, n. | Todare-me. |
| BLEAT, n. | Hitsuji no hoeru suru. |
| BLEED, n. | Mizu-bukure. |
| BLEED, i.v. | Chi ga deru, slukketessu suru. (t.v.) |
| BLEEDING, n. | Chi no deru koto, shukketsu, shiraku. — from the nose, hanaji. |
| BLEMISH, n. | Kizu, shimi. |
| BLEND, v.t. | Mazeru, awaseru. (i.v.) Majiru. |
| BLESS, v.t. | Megumuu, saiwa wo inoru, rei wo iu, agameru, sambi suru, shuku suru, homeru. |
| BLESSED, a. | Aigataki, saiwa naru. |
| Blessing, n. | Megumii, saiwa, shuku-fuku. |
| BLINDFOLD, v.t. | Mekakushi wo suru. |
| BLINDMAN'S-BEET, n. | Kakurembō. |
| BLINK, i.v. | Mebataki suru, mabu-hii. |
| BLISS, n. | Tanoshimi, raku, kerau, saiwa. |
| BLISTER, n. | Mizu-bukure, mame, suibō, hibukure. — plaster, hatabō. |
| BLOT, i.v. | Mukumu, fukureru. |
| BLOCK, t.v. | Sasaeru, tsuneru, fusegu. Blocked up, isumaru, fusagu. |
| BLOCKADE, t.v. | Miunato wo fusagu, hōsa suru. |
| BLOCK-CUTTER, n. | Hangishi, chōkokushi. |
| BLOCKHEAD, n. | Baka, fuuuke, mommō, noroma, ahō. |
| BLOOD, n. | Chi, ketsu; chisuji. — vessels, myakkwan. |
| BLOOD-HEAT, n. | Ketsu-on. |
| BLOODLESS, a. | Chi naki, muketu na. |
| BLOOD-RELATION, n. | Chisuji, ketsuzoku. |
| BLOOD-STONE, n. | Kessaki, daiisha seki. |
| BLOOD-SECER, n. | Hiru. |
| BLOODTHIRSTY, a. | Hito wo koro-hitagaru, mugoi. |
| BLOODY, n. | Chimsubre no, chidarake no, chimamite no, chi no tsuita. |
| BLOODY-FLEX, u. | Geketsu, chikudari. |
| BLOOM, n. | Hana, hanazakari. — of youth, waka-zakari. |
| BLOOMING, a. | Sakaru, sakan naru. |
| BLOSSOM, i.v. | Nai, koi nana. (t.v.) Hana ga saku. |
| BLOT, t.v. | Sumi de yososu, kegasu. — out, keshu, nurikeshu, shōmetsu suru. |
| BLOT, n. | Sumi no yogore, hiji, chijoku, omei. |
| BLOTCH, n. | Deki-mono, aza. |
| BLOTTING-PAPER, n. | Siiitori-gami. |
| BLOW, n. | Uchi, tataki. At a — hito uchi. |
| BLOW-OUT, n. | Fuki-zutsu. |
| BLOW-Pipe, n. | Hi-fuki-tetsu. |
| BLOOPER, n. | Kujira no abura. |
| BLODEON, n. | Bō. |
| BLUE, n. | Aoi, ai. — sky, aozora. |
| BLUE-BOOK, n. | Kwan-otoku. |
| BLUE-BT-BLE, n. | Aimai. |
| BLUE-VITRIOL, n. | Tampan. |
| BLOOD, n. | Yama, yamate. |
| BLUE, n. | Machigai, ayamachi, ochido, bu-ahō. (t.v.) Ayamachi wo suru, busāhō wo suru, ayamaru, bōsō suru. |
| BLUE, n. | Nihui, don na, bukotsu na, suke mo nai, uchitsuke na. (t.v.) Nibuku suru, don ni suru. |
| BLOUNTLY, adv. | Bukotsu ni, uchitsuke ni. |
| BLOW, t.v. | Kumoru. |
| BLEED, n. | Sekimen, akami. |
| BLEED, i.v. | Sekimen suru, akaramu, kao wo akamuru. |
| BLOOM, t.v. | Sōzashiku fuku, sawagu, ibaru. |
| BLOOM, n. | Usabami. |
| BOAR, n. | Obuta. |
BULK, n. Kasa, ōkisa; taihan, omo no hō, kwa-bun.

BULK-HEAD, n. Fune no heya no shikiri.

BULKY, a. Kasadakana, kasabaru.

BULL, n. O-ushi, kotoi.

BULLET, n. Tama.

BULLETIN, n. Fu-koku, fura.

BULLFINCH, n. Uso.

BULL-FROG, n. Gama.

BULLION, n. Ana-bachi.


BUMPEN, n. To drink a —, sakazuki ni ippai domu.

BUMPKIN, n. Yabo, bukotsu-na mono.

BUNCH, n. Fusa.

BUNDLE, n. Taba, tabane, wa, tsutsumi.

BUNGE-HOLE, n. Taru no kuchi.

BUNGLED, n. Bukiyō na mono.

BUNGLING, n. Heta, busaiku, futegiwa, tsuta-bai, bukiyō.

BENTING, n. Hata-jirushi ni mocihyūru rasha.

BOY, n. Ukegi, uki-jirushi, uki.

BOY, v.t. Ukaseru. (t.v.) Uku.

BOYANT, a. Ukamu.

BOYANTCT, n. Ukamu koto.

BUN, n. Iga.


BURDENsome, a. Omoi, nangi na, omo-sugiru, wataruhashikiri.

BURDOCK, n. Gobō.

BURKAN, n. Tansu, yaku-cho, kyoku.

BURKAN, n. Oshi-komi, ya-yikiri, dorobō.

BURKARY, n. Ya-yikiri, yoto, oshikomi.

BURIAL, n. Tomorai, soshiki, hōmuri, maisō.

BURLESCQUE, a. Okashii.

BURLY, a. Takumashii.

BUN, t.v. Moyasu, taku, yaku, kogasu. — up, taki-tsukusari.

BURN, v.t. Moeru, kogeru.

BURN, n. Yakedo, kwashō.

BURNING, a. Atsumi, moeru.

BURNING-GLASS, n. Yozui, hitori-megane.

BURNISH, t.v. Migaku, tagu.


BURROW, t.v. Tsuchi ni ana wo ugarre irtu, horu.

BURST, t.v. Haretasu-saseru, yaburu. — in, oshi-kowasu. (t.v.) Fukidashi, haretasu.

BURY, t.v. Hōsuru, zuumeru, maisō suru, ikeru. — in the water, suisō suru.

BURRING-GROUND, n. Hakashi, hakasho, bosho, rantōba, maisōchi.

BUSH, n. Chisai ki, shiba.

BUSHEL, n. Masume no na, ni tō roku go ni ataru.

BUSINESS, n. Shōbai, yōi, kagyō, tosei, shigoto, koto, shoku, gyō, tsutome, jimū. It is none of yours, omae no kama koto de naai. Although it is none of my business, yoso nagara.

BUST, n. Han-shin no zō.

BUSTLING, a. Nigiyaka, sawagashiki, isogashiki, zai-tō naru.

BUST, a. Isogashii, sewashii, tayō na, yōi ga suru.

BUSTYBODY, n. Sewayaki.

BUT, t.v. Hoka ni, ga, bakari, tada, keredomo, shikashi-nagara, to iedomo.

BUTCHER, n. Ushiyagi, togyū ni, ushi wo hofuru hito. — meat, momonji. (t.v.) Hofuru.

BUTCHER-BIRD, n. Mozu.

BUTLER, n. Makanai, misoyaku, shushi.

BUTT, n. Mato, taru.

BUTTER, n. Giryaku, bata.

BUTTERFLY, n. Chō.

BUTTOCK, n. Shiri, oido, ishiki, isarai.

BUTTON, n. Botan. To —, botan wo ka-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, uri-kai, bai-kai.


BUZZ, t.v. Uaru.

BUZZARD, n. Kumataku.


BY-ONE, a. Sugisatta.

BY-LAW, n. Kiseoku.

BY-Road, n. Nuke-michi, kando.

BY-STANDER, n. Waki ni tatsu hito, bōkwani-nin.

BY-WORD, n. Kuchi-kuse.
CAB

Can, n. Basha.
CanaI, n. Todô, nakama.
Cabbage, n. Botan na, ha-botan.
Carin, n. Funé no heya, waraya.
Cabinet, n. Heya, zashiki, tansu, naikaku.
Cabinet-maker, n. Sashimonoya.
Cackle, i.v. Mendori no tamago wo umu toki no nageo.
Cactus, n. Saboten.
Cadarves, a. Shi-bitó no yó na, shibito zura na, omyoasetu.
Cage, n. Kago, ori.
Calize, t.v. Hetsurau omoneru.
Cacker, n. Kwasbi, mochi, katamari. (i.v.) Katamari.
Calebe, n. Hyotan, fukube.
Calamitous, a. Wazawai na, sainan naru.
Calamity, n. Wazawai, sainan, nanjû, nangi.
Calcium, n. Shôbu.
Calciné, t.v. Yaku.
Calculation, t.v. Kanjô suru, kazeru, hakaru, tsumoru, keisan suru.
Calculation, n. Keisan, kanjô, hakari, tsumori, sanyô.
Calculs, n. Sekirin.
Caldon, n. Kama.
Calendar, n. Koyomi.
Calp, n. Ko-ushi. — of the leg, hokurahagi, komura.
Calibre, n. Öztusu no kuchi no sashi-watari, kuchihaba.
Calico, n. Kanakin, sarasa.
Cake, t.v. Mai-hada wo iroru.
Cainsiné, n. Taisô, undô.
Call, n. Meshi, meshijô.
Calling, n. Nariwai, kagyô, gyô, shokugyô.
Candles, a. Katai, bushinsetsu na, hakujô na.
Callus, n. Tako.
Call, a. Odayaraka na, shizuku-naru, ochi-tsu-
Ku, nagu.
Call, n. Nagi.
Call, i.v. Shizumeru, odayaraka ni suru, ochi-
sukueru.

CAN

Calmy, adv. Shizuka ni, ochi-tsuite, odayaka ni, heiki de.
Calomel, n. Keisun, kankô.
Caloric, n. Unki, kwaki.
Candy, n., t.v. Shohiru, zangen suru, waruku
fu, hihi suru, kusasu.
Calumniate, n. Zasūba, shohiru hito.
Calumnry, n. Zangen, shohiru, hihi.
Calvary, n. Shari-kôba.
Calyx, n. Utena, heta.
Cambric, n. Kanakin.
Came, n. Rakuda.
Camelia, n. Tsuabaki.
Camera-obscura, n. Shashin wo toru hako.
Camlet, n. Goro.
Camomile, n. Kuyoku, yakikwa, kamitsure.
Camphor, n. Ryôno, hônô, shôno.
Camp stove, n. Shôgi.
Can, n. Oil —, abura-langi.
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, kikoeru;
cannot but speak, iwaueba nanaru.
Canal, n. Taisu, kan, yuka.
Canard, n. Môdan, kyotan.
Canary, n. Kanaria.
Cancel, t.v. Ks, tori-ksu.
Cancer, n. Yôso, yô, kan.
Candid, a. Shôjiki na, uchi-aketa.
Candidates, n. Shigwan nin, kôho.
Candidly, adv. Uchi-akete.
Candle, n. Rôsoku.
Candle-stick, n. Shokusai.
Candy, n. Shôjiki.
To —, satôzuke ni suru.
Can, n. Tsue, take. To —, tsue nite butau.
Caneneke, n. Yabu, takayabu.
Canine-teeth, n. Kiba.
Canker, n. Deki-mono.
Cannibal, n. Ningen no niku wo kurau hito.
Cannon, n. Öztusu, taihô. — ball, taihô no
kaza, hógwam.
Cannonade, n. Hôgeki. (t.v.) Taihô nite utsu,
hôgeki suru.
Cannot, n. Dekinu, atawazu. Also contained in
the neg. potential form of the verb, as; kikoenu,
cannot be heard; kazouen, cannot be counted.
CANON, n. Maruta-bune.
CANON, n. Nori, kisoku, ritsu, keiten, ji-hō.
CANONIZE, t.v. Seito to suru.
CANSKY, n. Tengai.
CANT, i.v. Katamukeru, katageru.
CANT, n. Kuchi-kuse.
CANT’vit. Dekinu.
CANTER, t.v. Kake-saseru, daku wo noru.
CANTER, n. Daku.
CANTHARIDES, n. Hammyō, gensai.
CANTONMENT, n. Jingyo, jinyei.
CANVAS, n. Ho-momen.
CANVAS, t.v. Sensaku suru, senkyo wo tanomi aruku.
CAPACIOUS, a. Hiroi, ōkii.
CAPACITY, n. Kiryo, sai, ryo, hodo, doryo, yōryō.
CAPE, n. Missaki.
CAPILLARIES, n. Mōsaikwan.
CAPITAL, n. Hashira no kashira, motode, shihinō, miyako, keishi.
CAPITALIST, n. Shihonka, kinshu.
CAPITulate, t.v. Kōsan suru, kudaru, kōfuku suru.
CAPRIC, n. Wagasamana, muragi, utsurigiri.
CAPRICIOUS, a. Uwatsuiku, muragi na, utsurigiri na.
CAPSICUM, n. Ōgarashii.
CAPSIZE, t.v. Kutsugaesu. (i.v.) Kutsugaeru, hikuri-kaeru.
CAPSTAN, n. Rokuho, shachi, manriki, makiroku.
CAPSULE, n. Tanebukuro, shikaku.
CAPTAIN, a. Taichō, senchō, tai-i.
CAPTIOUS, a. Rikutsuppoi, gironzuki na, age-shi wo toru.
CAPTIVATE, t.v. Kokoro wo ubau, mayowasu, zōto suru.
CAPTIVE, t.v. Toriko. To take —, ikedoru, toriko ni suru.
CAPTURE, t.v. Bundori suru, toraeru, meshi- toru, tsukamaeru.
CAR, n. Kuruma, dashi.
CARDINE, n. Tanzutsu.
CARBIC ACID, n. Sekitansan.
CARBON, n. Tanbo.
CARBONIC ACID, n. Tansan.
CARCASS, n. Shikabane, shigai.
CARDAMOM, n. Yakuchi.
CARD-CASE, n. Tefuda-ire.
CARDIO-ENDORPHINE, n. 1-110-jōkō.
CARDITIS, n. Shinzō-yen.
CARD-RAKE, n. Fudasashi, jōsashi.
CAREEN, t.v. Katamukeru. (i.v.) Katamuku, kashigu.
CAREER, n. Ibashōgai, (i.v.) Washiru, kakeru.
CAREFUL, a. Tsutsushimun, ki wo tsukeru, yo- jin-bukai, nen wo ireru.
CAREFULLY, adc. Tsutsushinde, ki wo tsukete, nen wo iete.
CAREFULLNESS, n. Yōjin, tsutsushinshī.
CARELESS, a. Tsutsushimana, ki wo tsukenu, yudan naru, okotaru, okkari shita, sosō na.
CARESS, t.v. Chō-ai shite ssaru.
CARICATURE, n. Toba-e, dōke-e, share-e.
CARIES, n. Fukossou.
CARIOS, a. — tooth, mushiba.
CARMAN, n. Niguruma no goyo, shariki.
CARMINE, n. Besiko, tōbeni.
CARNAGE, n. Satsuriku, korusu koto.
CARNAL, n. Inyoku no, niku no.
CARNELLIAN, n. Menō.
CARNIVOROUS, a. Niku-jiki.
CAROL, n. Uta.
CARRIAGE, n. Shuyen.
CARRIAGE, t.v. Shiyen suru, sake mona tanoshimun, kein suru.
CAR, t.v. Rikutu wo iu, hi wo utsu.
CAR, n. Koi.
Carpenter, n. Daiku, takumi, banbō.
Carpet, n. Zashiki no shiki mono, mōsen. (t.v.) Shiki mono wo shiku.
CARRIAGE, n. Bashii, kuruma; hakobi; nari- furi. Gun —, tahi-ō no daī.
CARRIER, n. Ninseko, katsugu hito.
CARRIER, n. Ninnōseko, katsugu hito.
CARRIER, n. Denshobato.
CARRION, n. Kusatta shigai, funiku.
CARRIED, n. Ninjin.
CART, n. Dainichi-guruma, ni-guruma. To — kuruma nite hakobu.
CARTILAGE, n. Nan-kotsu.
CARTIDGE, n. Hayaga. — box, dōran.
CARVE, t.v. Horu, kiru, chōkoku suru.
CARVER, n. Hori-mono shi; niku wo kiru hito.
CARVING, n. Hori-mono.
CASCADE, n. Taki.
CASE, n. Saya, hako, Fukuro, tsutsumi; yōdai.
Caire, t.v. Saya ni ireru, hako ni ireru.
Cash, n. Zeni, kan, genkin, sokkin, bita, kin-su. To — kane ni kaeru.
Cashier, n. Kwaikai kata, suino-kata.
Cashier, t.v. Hai suru, menahoku suru.
Cash, n. Taru, oke.
Cashet, n. Kobako, tebako.
Casque, n. Kabuto.
Cassia, n. Nikkei, keisai.
Cast, t.v. Xe-pper, kanseisuru, kangaeru, iru.
Castanet, n. Yotsu-dake.
Castaway, n. Sutari-mono.
Cast, n. Shuzoku, sei.
Caster, n. Kuruma, koguruma.
Casting, n. I-mono.
Cast-iron, Jukutetsu.
Castle, n. Shiro, jō.
Castor-oil, n. Himashi no abura.
Castigate, t.v. Kintama suru, nasu, sei su wai.
Casual, a. Hakarazaru, fu-i na, omoigake naki, fuji no, gēzen no.
Casually, adv. Hakarazu ni, futo, fui ni.
Casualty, n. Fuji no koto, dekigoto.
Cat, n. Neko.
Catamenia, n. Gekkei.
Calcium, n. Hisaki.
Capia, n. Ishi-yumi.
Capitox, n. Taki. — of the eye, sokohi, haku-naiishi.
Catastrophe, n. Taihen, ihen, wazawai.
Catch, n. Hikite, kakegane.
Catechise, t.v. Mondō suru.
Catechism, n. Mondōsho, mondō.
Catechist, n. Mondōsha.
Catechu, n. Asenyaku.
Catechumen, n. Mondō sei.
Catechory, n. Shurui.
Caten, t.v. Makanau.
Caterpillar, n. Shakutori-mushi, kemushi, armushii.
Caterwaul, n. Neko no nakigoe, igamu.
Catfish, n. Namazu.
CHU

CHURN, n. Gyu raku wo koshiraeru oke.
CHURN, t.v. Chi-chi wo kaki-mawashite gyu-
raku ni suru.

CHYLE, n. Nyubishi.

CIGADA, n. Semi.
CIGATARIK, n. Kiru sto.
CIGATRIKKE, t.v. Kizu ga naoru.
CIGER, n. Bingo nite koshiraearu nomi-mono.
CIGAR, n. Mak-tabako.
CIGNET, n. Tsurugi, katana.
CICCHONIA, n. Kinakina, kina.
CINNABAR, n. Shusha, tan.
CINNAMON, n. Niki, keshi.
CIPHER, t.v. Sanyo suru, kazoeru.
CIRCLE, n. Maru, wa; nakana, enkei. To —, mawaru.
CIRCULAR, n. Mawari, gururi, junkwai, junkwai-
chi.
CIRCUSTIOUS, a. Mawardiyo.
CIRCULATURE, t.v. Mawaru, meguni, tsenyu suru,
jukwkan suru. (t.v.) Mawaru, megarasu, 
hironeru, kubaru.
CIRCULATION, v. Meguri, mawari, junkwan. —
of money, yuzu.
CIRCUMCISION, n. Katsurei.
CIRCUMPERIENCE, n. Mawari, shuu-i, meguni.
CIRCUMANavigate, t.v. Fune de junko suru, 
ori-mawari.
CIRCUMSCRIBE, t.v. Kagiru, kagiri wo tsukeru, 
kakumo.
CIRCUMSPECT, a. Tutsushimu, yojin suru, 
ki wo tsukeru.
CIRCUMSECTION, a. Tutsushimi, yojin, kin-
shin.
CIRCUMSTANCE, n. Koto, arisama, sbisai, shigi, 
kotogara, yosii. (plur.) Shinsbo, bungen, 
shindai. According to —, koto ni yoru, 
riniki-ohen ni.
CIRCUMSTANTLY, adv. Kuwashiku, shisai ni, 
saini-u ni, tsunamibiraka ni.
CIRCUMSTANTLY, t.v. Kuwashiku iu.
CIRCUMVENT, t.v. Azamuku, damasu, kataru, 
tabarakasu.

CIRCUS, n. Kyoku-ba.
CISTERN, n. Mizu-tamo.
CITADEL, n. Shiro, hommaru.
CITATION, n. Higikoto, inyoi, bassui, yobidashi, 
sbikwan.
CITE, t.v. Mesu, meshi-dasu; hiku, hiki-
sageru.
CITIZEN, n. Jii-nin, kiryu-nin, tochi no hito.
CITIZENSHIP, n. Jinin.
CITRATE, a. Kuyen san. — of iron, kuyen-
san-tetsu.
CITRHO ACID, n. Kuyensan.
CITRON, n. Bushukan, kuyen.
CITY, n. Tokwai, fu, mechi.

CIVIL, a. Kuni no; tami no, nengoro na, teinei

na. — war, doshi-uchi, nairan. — govern-
ment, koku-sei. — law, mimpo. — officer, 
bunkwan.

CIVILITY, n. Aiso, nengoro na koto, reigi.
CIVILIZATION, n. Kuikwa, kyokwa.
CIVLIZE, t.v. Kuikwa suru.
CIVILLY, adv. Nengoro ni, teinei ni.
CLAIM, t.v. Motomenu, sbokyu suru.
CLAIM, n. Motomuru koto, sbokyu.
CLAIM, n. Hamaaguri.
CLAIMMY, a. N-batsuku.
CLAIMOR, n. Sawagashi, soodo, omeki. (i.v.) 
Sawagu, omuku, wameku, sakhebu.
CLAIMOROUS, a. Sawagashii, soshoi, kamabi-
sushiki.
CLAN, n. Han, zoku, kwanzoku, kachu.
CLANDESTINE, a. Hisoka-naru, naisho na, shi-
nobaru.
CLANDESTINELY, adv. Hisoko ni, naisho de, 
shinonde, kakushite.
CLANK, t.v. Kachin-kachin to naru.
CLANSMAN, n. Kwan-zoku no hito.
CLAP, t.v. Tatakui, utsu. — the wings, hatatake.
CLAP, n. Hata to utsu, pisshari-to utsu.
CLAPBOARD, n. Shitami-ita. To —, shitami 
wo horu.
CLAPPER, n. Hancho no shita.
CLAP-TRAP, n. Mis-e-kake.
CLARET, n. Budou-shu no tagui.
CLARIFY, t.v. Sumanu.
CLARIONET, n. Rappa.
CLARINET, n. Charumeru.
CLASS, t.v. Choo-choo to utsu, kachi-kachi to 
utsu.
CLASS, t.v. Kumu, kumi-tsuku, shigami-tsuku, 
diku, kakera.
CLASS, n. Ko-haze-gake, shitotome.
CLASS, n. Burui, ru! The four classes of people, 
shin ni, yotsu no tami. First — on the 
railway, jots. Second —, chutou. Third —, 
kato.
CLASS, t.v. Buwako wo suru.
CLASSICAL, a. — language, ga-gen.
CLASSICS, n. Keisai, keiten, gokyo.
CLASSIFICATION, n. Buwako wo suru koto.
CLASSIFY, t.v. Buwake wo suru, buurui suru.
CLASSMATE, n. Dohai, aidshe.
CLATTER, t.v. Kachi-kachi to utsu, sawagu, 
sazadekku.
CLAY, a. Fu, kajou.
CLAVICLE, n. Sakotan.
CLAW, n. Tsumne. To —, tsume de kaku.
CLEAN, n. Kirei na, koyiaku na, kyoui, issagi-
yoku, sbokyu, kiyoraka naru.
CLEAN, t.v. Sappuri, mattaku.
CLEAN, t.v. Kiyorumei, kirei ni suru, kiyoku 
suru, sbokyu ni suru.
CLEANLINESS, n. Shijou na koto, kiyoki koto.
CLEANSE, t.v. Kiyorumei, kirei ni suru, kiyoku 
suru.
CLEAR, a. Akiraka naru, kiyoki, kiyoraka na, 
sawayaka na, hakkori to shita, suki-toru.
Communicate, t.v. | Atearu, sazukeru, taman, 
dentsatsu suru, shirameu, shimeu, kikase, 
hanasu. (t.v.) Tsuzuru, majiwaru, tsushin 
suru.

Communication, n. | Tsujii, kayoi, tsudate, 
taru, orai; tayoi, otozure, inshin; majiwari, 
tsukihin.

Commission, n. | Tsuki-ai, majiwari, kosi.

Commissioner, n. | Sha-kwa, makata. | of goods, 
moyai ni shinsho wo motsu.

Commendation, n. | Inono, suru.

Commander, n. | Itsumo, gokai.

Command, t.v. | I-tsunke, geji, sashizu, mei, shihai 
suru, ukeru.

Commandant, n. | Taitoku, taisho, shireikwan.

Command, t.v. | Makaseru, komenn, tori-motsun. 
shimureru, taku suru, suikyo suru.

Commander, n. | Honnou beki.

Command, t.v. | Ko ni suru, saimatsu ni ku 
daku.

Commander, t.v. | Awaremu, fubin ni omou, 
kindo kochi ni omou.

Commission, n. | Awaremu, fubin.


Commission, n. | Meukyoushi, inin, meiri-gaki, 
kosen, mokudai. | of crime, tsumi wo okasu 
koto, bauizu.

Commissioner, n. | I-in, jimukwan. | of 
custom, zeikwan-chou.

Commissioner, t.v. | Tonya, kosen-douya.

Commission, n. | Awasame.

Commit, t.v. | Makaseru, azukeru, yudaneru. | 
sin, tsumi wo okasu. | to prison, roya ni 
ireru. | treason, mouhon wo okosu. | murder, 
hitogoroshi wo suru. | to memory, soran 
zuru. | theft, nusumu. | adultery, mittsai 
suru.

Committee, n. | Sodai, i-in.

Committee, t.v. | Mazeru. (t.v.) Majiru.

Commission, n. | Tsugyo, beiri yo.

Commission, n. | Shinoshi, shiro-mono, shima 
mono, kawabutsu.

Common, a. | Tsurui no, tsune no, heisei no, 
fudan no, heijitsu no, namu no, arifureta, 
sumo no. | people, heimin. | person, heimin. | colloquial, tsurei no ko toba. | In 
moi, ni.

Commonality, n. | Heimin, shimojoimo, shiritaja, 
tani.

Commonly, adv. | Tsune ni, fudan ni, heizei ni.

Commonwealth, n. | Seiji.

Common, t.v. | Sodo, sugawa, ran.

Common, t.v. | Hanashi au, sodan suru.

Communicant, n. | Bausan ni azukaru hito.
Complaint, n. Naṣekī, nakigoto, uttate, sosō, byōki, yamai. Written —, sujō.
Complaisance, n. Teinei.
Complaisant, a. Ōtei nei.
Complement, n. Tashihai, tashi.
Complete, t.v. Jōju suru, dēki agaru, shihagur, togeru, shi-togueru, owaru, rakusei suru.
Complete, a. Jūbun naru, mattaki, mauzoku na; owaru, totonou, sonawaru.
Completely, adv. Mattaku, jūbun ni.
Completion, n. Shi-togueru koto, jōju suru koto, rakusei.
Complex, a. Iri-kundaru, hanzatsu naru.
Complexion, n. Ganshoku, kō-iro.
Complicate, t.v. Shōchi, shitagai, nattoku.
Complicate, t.v. Irikumaseru, sashi-motsureru, kompōsii suru.
Complication, n. Sashi-motsure, iki-kundaru koto, konzatsu.
Complicity, n. Dōri.
Compling, t.v. Naiwa, aisatan, shūgi. To present —, yoroshiku o negai mōshimasu. (t.v.) Homeru.
Comply, t.v. Shitagau, nabikeru, kanau, maka-eru.
Comfort, t.v. Kanau, an, sō-ō suru.
Comfort, t.v. Tsuzuru, shizumeru, ochitsukeru; koshineru, kumitaru, muku: What is this ink composed of, kono sumi wanī de koshireneta no ka. — poetry, uta wo yomu, shi wo tsukuru.
Composed, p.a. Ochi-tsuku, heiki de iru.
Composition, n. Bunshō, tsuzuri; tsukuri-kata, koshirea-kata.
Composer, a. Shokuji nin.
Composer, n. Heiki, ochitsuki, anshin.
Compound, a. Mazaru, konkwa shitaru, fuku.
Comprehensive, a. Wakareru, satorareru.
Comprehension, n. Wakimae, gatten, satori, kokoze.
Compressible, n. Hiroi.
Compress, t.v. Oshiku, shimeru, osae-neru, ositekureru, oshi-shimeru, oshi-chijimeru, asshiku suru.
Compress, n. Ate-momen.
Compri, t.v. Komoru, fukumu, obriru.
Promisive, t.v. Naka-naori wo suru, nai'ai suru, aibian. — one’s reputation, hyōban ni kakawasu.
Compulsion, n. Muri ni saaseru koto, shiite sasueru koto, kōyōhaku.
Confection, n. Kuyami, kōkai, zannen.
Comparison, t.v. Kazoe, hakaru, tsuumori.
Compte, t.v. KaIZOERU, hakaru, tsumoru, kanjō suru.
Comrade, n. Tomodachi, hōbai, aite.
CONFIDENT, a. Shimpuku no.
CONFIDENTIALLY, adv. Kiwametsu, ketsujō shite, ta-shika ni, nagata tokoro naku.
CONFIDRATIONAL, n. Katachi, sugata.
CONFIDENT, n. Sakai, kagiri.
CONFINE, t.v. Kiwametsu, komarosetsu, kagiru. To be confined, san suru, nebi ni komoru, hikikomotte oru. — to bed, niko ni fusu.
CONFINE, n. Komoru koto, hiki-komoru koto, yūhei, kinko.
CONFIRM, t.v. Sadameru, kimeru, katameru, ketsujō suru.
CONFIRMATION, n. Sadameru koto, shōko, hoshō. — rite of, kenshiri ni.
CONFISCATE, t.v. Tori-ageru, mosshu suru, kesshu suru.
CONFISCATION, n. Tori-age, mosshu, kesshu.
CONFUSION, n. Kwaiji, shhukwa, kwairoku.
CONFLICT, n. Uchi-ai, tatakai, sensō.
CONFLICT, t.v. Uchi-au, tataku, sensō suru, gyaku suru.
CONFLUENCE, n. Ochi ai.
CONFORM, t.v. Shitagan, kanan, fugō suru, itchi suru.
CONFORMATION, n. Shitagan koto, kanan koto; katachi.
CONFORMITY, n. Kanan koto, shitagan koto.
CONFOUNO, t.v. Mayowaseru, magirawasu, midasu, odorokasu, kimo wo bisyaru.
CONFERT, t.v. Mukai, tai suru, ai-mukawaseru, tsuki-awaseru.
CONFLICTS, n. Koshi.
CONFUSION, n. Judō, jugaku.
CONFUSION, n. Jusha.
CONFUSE, t.v. Midasu, mayowaseru, konzatsu saseru. (i.v.) Midareru, hechi wo musaku, mayou; utoraeru.
CONFUSION, n. Konzatsu, midare, ran, utorae, fobai, mayui.
CONFUTE, t.v. Heikō sasere, itsusemeru, ikikomeru, bemakurau suru.
CONFESSION, n. Katameru. (i.v.) Katamaru, kōru, gyoketsu suru.
CONJECTURE, a. Kokoro ni kanan, au, ki ni kanan, kokoro yoi.
CONJUNCTION, n. Umore nagara no. — syphilis, tiokoku. — disser, senten-doku.
CONFERENCE, n. Jūketsu. — of head, nobose, gyūkōdō.
CONFEDERATION, n. Midari ni atsumatte iru koto.
CONFEDERATION, n. Hebari-tsute iru koto, nen-chaku.
CONFEDERATE, t.v. Iwai wo in, shuku suru, shōgī wo in, omedetō wo in, ga suru.
CONFEDERATION, n. Iwai, shōgi, ga.
CONFEDERATION, t.v. Atsumeru, yoseru. (i.v.) Atsumaru, yoru, shukwai suru, kwaigō suru.
CONFEDERATION, n. Shukwai, kwaigō, kwa, atsumaru koto, kwaishū.
CONFERENCE, n. Gi-in, shūgī-in, kokkai, shūgī.
CONFERENCE, n. Tekito, sōto.
CONFERENCE, n. Kanan, au, tekito naru, sōto naru.
CONFERENCE, t.v. Sniryō suru, suisatsu suru, tsunoru, osi-hakaru; also by the dubitative suffixes, darō, de arō.
CONFERENCE, t.v. Awasuru.
CONFUSION, n. Fūfu no. — relation, engumi, fūfu no chiminai.
CONFUSION, t.v. Hatarakasu.
CONFUSION, n. Hataraki, kwatsu-yō.
CONFUSION, n. (gram.) Setsu-zoku-shi.
CONFUSION, n. Katsumakku.
CONFUSION, n. Orifushi, orikara, tokoro, ba-ai.
CONFUSION, n. Jumon, majinai; chikai; ko-i-negai.
CONFUSION, t.v. Chikawaseru, koi-negai.
CONFUSION, t.v. Mahō wo tsukau, majinai.
CONFUSION, n. Mahō-tsukai, shina-dama-tsukai, tezumashi.
COUNSEL, COUNCIL, COUNT, COUNSEL, COUCH, COTTAGE, COUNTENANCE, Coucir, COTTON, COSTIVE, COUNTERFEIT, COUNTERFEIT, COUNTERACT, COST, COSMOS, COSMOGONY, COUNTERMAND, COUNT, COUNTERPOISE, COUNTRYMAN, n. Okugaki, oku-in, chō-in, kain; ni-kotoba, aizū.
COUNTING-ROOM, n. Chōba, kanjōbeya.
COUNTERFEITED. Hinabita, bukotsu ni na.
COUNTRY, n. Kuni; tochi, inaka, zaigō, hempi.
COUNTRYSIDE, n. Kusa-nono, dōkoku no hito, zūkuni-mono; iyakushō.
COUNTRY-SKAT, n. Bessō, betsugyō.
COUNTY, n. Kōri, gun.
COUNSEL, COUNCIL, COUNT, COUNSEL, COUCH, COTTAGE, COUNTENANCE, Coucir, COTTON, COSTIVE, COUNTERFEIT, COST, COSMOS, COSMOGONY, COUNTERMAND, COUNT, COUNTERPOISE, COUNTRYMAN, n. Okugaki, oku-in, chō-in, kain; ni-kotoba, aizū.
COUNTING-ROOM, n. Chōba, kanjōbeya.
COUNTERFEITED. Hinabita, bukotsu ni na.
COUNTRY, n. Kuni; tochi, inaka, zaigō, hempi.
COUNTRYSIDE, n. Kusa-nono, dōkoku no hito, zūkuni-mono; iyakushō.
COUNTRY-SKAT, n. Bessō, betsugyō.
COUNTY, n. Kōri, gun.
COUNSEL, COUNCIL, COUNT, COUNSEL, COUCH, COTTAGE, COUNTENANCE, Coucir, COTTON, COSTIVE, COUNTERFEIT, COST, COSMOS, COSMOGONY, COUNTERMAND, COUNT, COUNTERPOISE, COUNTRYMAN, n. Okugaki, oku-in, chō-in, kain; ni-kotoba, aizū.
Crosswise, adv. Yoko-ni, yokosama.
Croch, n. Mata.
Croton-bean, n. Shiyen, hazu. — oil, hazu no abura.
Croch, i.v. Uzukumaru, slagamu, shita ni oru, kagamu.
Crow, n. Bahifu.
Crow, i.r. Toki wo tsukuru.
Crow-ban, n. Kanabu, kanateko.
Crowd, n. Úrei, gunshū, koni-ni.
Crowd, i.r. Atsumaru, murunagaru, gunshū suru.
 — into, oshi-iru, oshi-yoseru.
Crow, n. Koku d no kumumi, toppen, Zuboshi; itadaki, setchō.
Crow, t.v. Kammuru suru, soku-i sasueru, ō ni tateru, kabusureru, jōyu suru.
Crueller, n. Rutsuabo.
Crufix, n. Žōka jōka no žō.
Cruifixion, n. Hari-tuke, jōjika ni uchi-tsukeru koto.
Crow, a. Nama no, arai, somatsu na, mījuku na.
Crow, n. Mujo, Nasake no nai, muzan naru, finiūjō na, kakujō na, Jake na, kaku na, kawari na.
Cruely, n. Nagoime, jaken, funiūjō, zaukoku.
Crush, i.v. Funie nite tokari suru.
Crumb, n. Pan no kūzen.
Crumbly, t.v. Moni-kudaku, kuzusu. (i.r.) Kuzureru.
Crumple, t.v. Shiwa ni suru, momu.
Crumper, n. Shirigai.
Crosch, n. Oshi-tsubasu, oshi-kudaku, assuru, atō suru.
Crost, n. Uwa-kawa, kara.
Crosty, a. Iji no warui.
Cry, i.r. Naku, koku suru, yobu — out, sakehū, wameku, omeku, yobawaru — up, homeru — down, soshiru, kenasu. Preparing to —, mosokaku, besokaku — to, tangwan suru, inoru.
Chr, n. Naki, sakebi, koe.
Cryptomeria, n. Sugi.
Crystal, n. Žiīshō.
Crystallize, i.v. Kōru, katamaru.
Cur, n. Ko, kedamonono no ko.
Cure, n. Rippō.
Cure, n. Hihatsu.
Cuckoo, n. Hotoguisu.
Cucumber, n. Kyūri.
Cud, n. Chō the —, neri-kamu, nire-kamun.
Cudgel, n. Bō, tsume.
Cudgel, t.v. Bō wo kurawasu.
Cus, n. Mage, metōdō, tabasu.
Cuff, t.r. Te de tataku.
Cuff, n. Sode-guechi, sodeberi.
Cuirass, n. Yoru no dō.
Cul-de-sac, n. Fukuro-machi, yukidomari.
Cull, t.v. Erabi-toru, eridasu.
Cuminate, t.v. Tōge ni itaru, sakan ni naru, chōjō ni itaru, oyobu, tassuru.
Cultivation, n. Saka, tōge, sakan naru toki.
Curtain, n. Maku, tobari, nóren, ibaku, chô.
Curtain-lecture, n. Toko no tachi no odang. 
Curtain, t.v. Muguru, suru, kagameru. (t.v.) Magaru.
Cushet, n. Ne-nashi-kazura.
Cushion, n. Zabuton.
Custodian, n. Ban suru mono, mamori, ban-nin, kanshu.
Custody, n. Mamoru koto, ban suru koto, tojikomeru koto, rô, kanshi, koryû suru.
Customable, n. Unjo no deru, kwanzei no deru.
Customarily, adv. Taurei, fandan.
Customary, a. Tasurei no, fudan no, itsumo no, tsune no.
Custommer, n. Tokni, kyaku.
Custom-house, n. Unjocho, zeikkan.

D.

Dana, n. Kizu, son, itami, gai, sokonai; tsumubaki kin, songai.
Dana, t.v. Itameru, sonzuru, sokonai, gai suru, yaburu, itameru. To be dampered, itamu, sonjirareru, sokonawareru. — goods, sawate mono, songai-kwabatsu.
Dans, n. Donzu, mongoro, aya.
Dans, n. Goshinzô.
Danz, t.v. Tanmi aru to sadameru, tsumisukibuki mono to suru, monoshiru.
Dansable, a. Tanmi subeki, jikoku ni otsu beki.
Dansation, n. Dazoku, eien no keitatsu.
Dans, t.v. Shimiru, muren.
Dansen, t.v. Shime-u, nurasu. — the ardor, kisaki wo kujiku.
Danseness, n. Shukki, mizuke.
Dansal, n. Masume, otome, shinsû.
Dans, t.v. Odoru, man. (t.v.) Odoraseru, manawasu. (n.) Odori, mai, tûbu.
DANCER, n. Odoriko, maiko.
DANCING-SCHOOL, n. Töhôjo.
DANDELION, n. Tampopo, hokôyei.
DANDER, n. Fuke. To raise one's —, haratata-suru.
DANDLE, t.v. Ayasu.
DANDY, n. Share-mono, hadeshia, datekoki.
DANGEROUS, n. Abunai, ayaui, kemon naru.
DANGLE, i.v. Burari to sagaru, bura-tsuku, tsuru.
DAPHNE-OODA, n. Jinchôke, rinchoke.
DAPPLE, n. Buchi, madara.
DARE, t.v. Ate suru. (t.v.) Yoli dasu.
DARE-DEVIL, n. Daian-mono, kimofutoi-yatsu.
Makura.
DARKEN, t.v. Kurasu suru, kuramareru.
DARKNESS, n. Kurayumi, kurasa.
DARKNESS, n. Kawaireshii, airashi, itôshii.
DARKNESS, n. Nai-tsukuru.
DART, t.v. Teyarai, nagayerai. To throw a —, yari wo nageru.
DART, t.v. — out, hanedera, tobi-deru. (t.v.) Idasu, harsuru.
DASH, n. Uchi, tsuki-ai, sashi, ke.
DASHBOARD, n. Doroyoke-ita.
DASTARD, n. Okurômono.
DATE, n. Gappi, toki, koro, hizuke.
DATE, t.v. Gappi wo katu, hizuke wo suru, toki wo sadameru.
DATE, n. Natsume.
DATE, n. Ni kaku. — case is indicated by the post-pos. ni, ye.
DATERA, n. Mandarage.
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, n. Yome.
DAY, t.v. Osoruru, osorashii.
DAY, t.v. Yo ga akeru.
DAY, t.v. Of ichi, dai-toku-chô.
DAY-LABOR, n. Hî-yô, iri shigoto, iri.
DAY-LABORER, n. Hiyô-tori.
DAYLIGHT, n. Hiru.
DAYSPRING, n. Yo-ake.
DAYWARD, n. Chûhô, chû-shi ni.
DAY-STAR, n. Myôjô.
DAY-TIME, n. Hiru.
DAY-TO-DAY, n. Tsubo, tsurumi noshi.
DAY-DREAM, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-TO-DAY, n. Tsubo, tsurumi noshi.
DAY-DREAM, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
DAY-DREAMER, n. Chichirâ, chû-gerei.
Defile, t.v. Kegasu, yogosu. (i.v.) Ichiretsu ni yuka.
Definite, a. Kimatte oru, ittei no, tashika suru. — article, teikwanshi.
Definitely, adv. Kiwamete, kataku, akiraka ni.
Definition, n. Toki-akashi; imi, teigi, chukai.
Deflect, t.v. Soruru, hazureru.
Deform, t.v. Katashi wo sonzuru, mi-nikuku suru.
De Fraud, t.v. Azawuki toru, katairi toru, kaameru.
Defray, t.v. Harau.
Defunct, a. Shinda.
Defy, t.v. Idomu, unasaguru, mono tomo sezu.
Degenerate, t.v. Otoroeru, suihi suru.
Degradate, t.v. Kurai wo sageru, otosu, shirizokeru, iyashiku suru, chitekochu suru.
Degraded, a. Shimo ni sageraretu, otosaretu, iyashiku.
Degree, n. Do, kurai, hodo, dan, kaku-shiki.
By degrees, den-dan, o-i, shidade shidai ni.
Defy, t.v. Kami to nasu, kami ni agameru, kami ni matsuru.
Desion, i.v. Kudasaru. — to hear me, kikitamae, doka okiki-kudasare.
Desir, n. Shizen-shinkyo.
Desist, n. Shizen-shinkyo.
Deity, n. Kami, shin.
Defect, t.v. Ki ga fusagu, utsu-utsu suru, ki ga ochiru.
Dejection, n. Ki-ochi, utsuomon, kokoro no fusagi.
Delay, n. Ebinin, hinobe, yuyo.
Delay, t.v. Tuki wo nobasu, chitai saseru, himadoraseru. (i.v.) Matsu, himadoru, temadoru, chitai suru, todokoru, en-nin suru, chichi suru.
Delectable, a. Tanoshiki, omoshiroi.
Delegated, t.v. Myoidai ni yaru, kawari ni tsukawasai; yandaeru, inuzuru.
Delegate, n. Mokudai, myosai, i-in.
Deleterious, a. Dokku na, fuyogo na.
Deleteriously, adv. Hyougi suru, kangaeru, shian suru, omomakaruru.
Deleterious, n. Hyougi suru, kangaeru, shian suru, omomakaruru.
Deliberately, adv. Tsutsushinde, kangaete, takunde, kotoso na.
Deliberation, n. Kangase, hyougi, tsutsushimi.
Delicate, n. Chimmi, bimi, fuga, umasa, kokorosa, komayakasa.
Delicate, a. Tensei na, asariaritori shita, sappari to shita, kyasha na; hosi, komaka na, yowai, tayowai.
Delicious, a. Oishii, kekkou na, umai.
Delight, t.v. Yokobosasu, tanoshimusuru. (i.v.) Yokonobu, tanoshimu, omoshibogaru.
Delight, n. Yokobobi, tanoshimi.
Delightful, a. Kekko na, omoshiroi, oishii.
Delinquent, n. Ochido, toga, tsami.
Delinquency, a. Futamawari no, shokubun ni okotaru, taida no.
Deliquesce, t.v. Shimeru, shitoru.
Delirious, a. Uwagoto wo iu.
Delirium, n. Uwagoto, senyo.
Deliver, t.v. Tasukeru, sukou, watasu, hiki-watasu, yuzuru, hanasu, noberu, tautseru; umu, shussan suru. — a blow, utsu. — a sermon, sekkyo suru.
Deliverance, n. Tasuke, sukui; toki-hanashi, nobe.
Delivering, n. Tasukeru mono, sukute.
Delivery, n. Tasuke; watasu koto, shussan, kyo, hiki-watasu.
Del, n. Tani.
Delta, n. Sankakusu.
Declute, t.v. Azakeru, damasu, mayowasai, ba- kasu, sukasu.
Deluge, n. Kozui, o-mizu. (t.v.) Afureru, misu no su.
Delusion, n. Mayou, azamukai, mayowashi.
Delusively, a. Mayowashii, magawashii.
Delve, t.v. Horu.
Demagogue, n. Takumi no hito no ki wo toru mono.
Demand, n. Motome, saisoku, haku-kuchi, muki, muki kuchi; yokyui. To pay a bill of exchange on demand, kawase wo jaki-watasu suru.
Demarcation, n. Kiwa.
Demand, t.v. Okonau, mimochi suru, hige suru.
Demandor, n. Okonai, mimochi, miburi.
Demented, a. Kichigai.
Demise, t.v. Yuzuru. (n.) Hogyo, shinuru koto.
Democrat, n. Kyowatou, minseito.
Demolish, t.v. Uchi-kowasu.
Demon, n. Oni, akki, akuma, ma, yasha, gozu-mezu, kishin.
Demoniac, n. Akki ni tsukaretaru mono.
Demonstrate, t.v. Ronjite akirara suru, arawa, toki-akas.
Demonstration, n. Ronjite akirara suru koto, shoko, giron, shomei.
Demoralize, t.v. Fuzoku wo kegasu, midasu, kizusu.
Demur, n. Fune wo kari oite yakuju no nichigen wo sugita toki ni hiwari nite harau tokoro no kane, teisenkiyo, kwakigin.
Demure, a. Magaka na, majime no.
Den, n. Ana, sokutsu, su.
Denial, n. Ina-inai, sori kara arazu to iu koto.
Denomination, t.v. Nazukeru, gosu, shosou.
Denomination, n. Na, myomoku, shushu, shuba, kyoha, rui, tashin.
Denote, t.v. Shiimesu, susu, shirusu.
Dense, a. Katai, shigeru, shigeki.
Densit, n. Kataza, shigeru koto.
tsutomeru. — from prison, hōmen suru. — pus, umi ga deru. — a debt, shakkin wo haran. — one's duty, tautome wo mamoru, sekinin wo tsukusu.

DISCHARGE, n. Hassuru koto, deru koto. — from the nose, ao-bana, misu-bana, hana. — from the eyes, me-yani, me-kuza. — from the ears, mimi-dare.

DISCIPLE, n. Monto, montei, deshi, shitei, monjin.

DISCIPLE, t.v. Imashimeru, oshieru, shitsukeru, chōren suru, kyōdō suru, keiko saseru.

DISCIPLE, n. Imashime, shitsuke, keiko; sekkan; tori-shimari, shinari, kiritan, guuritu.

DISCLAIM, t.v. Bi-fusegu, li-kesu, so de wa nai to iu, ukegawaru.

DISCLOSE, t.v. Arawasu, hakkaku suru, abaku, yaburu.

DISCOLOR, t.v. Shimeiro, iro ga kawaru.

DISCONFIT, t.v. Uchi-yaburu, shirizokeru, oichi-rasu.

DISCOMFORT, n. Fu-jyū, fuanshin, fu-tsugō na koto.

DISCOMMODE, t.v. Komaraseru, fujyū sureru.

DISCOMPOSE, t.v. Midaru, ugcokasu, fu-anshin ni suru.

DISCOURT, t.v. Midadu, yaburu, munashiku suru.

DISCONNECT, t.v. Wakatsu, hanasu, hazasu.

DISCONSOLATE, a. Nagusaaman.

DISCONTINUE, t.v. Fusoku, fu-anshin, fumanzoku.

DISCOURTEOUS, a. Burei na, shitsurei na, ryogwai na.

DISCOVER, t.v. Arawasu, mi-dasu, mi-tsukeru, hatsumei suru, hakken suru.


DISCOVER, n. Roken, hatsumei, liakken.

DISCREDIT, t.v. Shinyō senu, hazukashimu.

DISCREET, a. Tsutsushimeite iru, tashinami no yo, yōjin naru, kasshikoki, hatsumei naru.

DISCREPANCY, n. Chigai, sōi, kotonari, sogo, yukiichigai.

DISCRETION, n. Tsutsushimi, tashinami, yōjin.

DISCRIMINATE, t.v. Wakimaeru, wakeru, bembetsu suru, kubetsu suru.

DISCuss, t.v. Giron suru, ronzuru; chirasu.

DISCUSSION, n. Giron, rongi, ron.

DISDAIN, t.v. Iyashimeru, karouzuru, sageshimu, mi-kudaru.

DISDAINFUL, a. Iyashimeru, ōhei na.

DISEASE, n. Byōki, yamai.

DISEASED, a. Yamiu, wazurau, byō-shin, yamitsuita.


DISEMBowel, t.v. Seppuku suru, harawata wo nuku.

DISENCHANT, t.v. Mayo ni toku.

DISENCUMBER, t.v. Mi no jau ni naru mono wo suieru.

DISENGAGE, t.v. Manukareru, nogareru, hanasu; hinia ni naru.

DISENTANGLE, t.v. Toku, hodoku, sabaku.

DISENFRANCHISE, t.v. Katachi wo waruku suru, migurushiku suru.

DISENFRANCHISE, t.v. Köken wo ubau, or hukudatsu suru.

DISERR, t.v. Haki-dasu.

DISECRACE, n. Haji, chijoku, kakin, naore, shika, kizu, hazukashii, fumemboku.

DISECRACE, t.v. Hazukashimeru, chijoku atearu, memboku ushiawaseru.

DISERCEFUL, a. Hazukashii, hazubeki.

DISECUT, t.v. Shimboku, yatsuas, magiraksasu, sama wo kaeru.

DISEGUST, t.v. Kirawaseru, nikumaseru. — Dusted with, kirau, nikumu, skihateru.

DISEGUST, n. Kirai.

DISH, n. Sara, bon.

DISHARBELLE, n. Hikkabute iru.

DISHARTEN, t.v. Ki wo otosaseru, kisaki wo kujiku.

DISEVILED, — hair, rampatsu, motsure-gami, midaregami.

DISHONEST, a. Fu-shōjiki na, fu-chū na.

DISHONORABLE, a. Hazukashii, iyashii.

DISENCUMBER, t.v. Iya ni naru, iyagaru.

DISEFFECT, t.v. Yamai no tane wo nozoku, or harau, shōdoku suru.

DISENCOMTANT, n. Shōdokuyaku.

DISENTEGRATE, t.v. Kudokeru, kutakeru.

DISENTER, t.v. Tsuka wo abaite kabane wo hori-dasu.

DISENTERED, a. Eko-hiki nashi, katahiki naki, watakushi no nai, katsyorainai.

DISEJIN, t.v. Hanareru, hazasu.

DISEJN, t.v. Hone no fushin-bushi wo hanasu.

DISENTEGRATE, t.v. Kudokeru, kutakeru.

DISEJTEST, a. Oso-eru, kowagaru, ojikeru, abunagaru.
DISMISS, t.v. Okuru, yaru, hina wo dasu, ito-ma wo yaru, hōchiku suru. — an assembly, seki wo hireku, kwai wo sazuru.

DISMOUNT, t.v. Geba wo suru, uma kara oriru.

DISOBEDIENT, a. Fukō naru, shitagawaru.

DISOBEDIENCE, t.v. Shitagawaru, fukō naru, somuku, sakaru.

DISOBLIGING, a. Burei na, fushinsetsu na, shik-ANKAI.

DISORDER, n. Midare, konzatsu, yamai, byiki.


DISORDERLY, adv. Midari-ni.

DISORGANIZE, t.v. Kudasu, midasu.

DISOWN, t.v. Nai sakarau, kenaeu, ma kei waseru.

DISPATCH, t.v. Tsuroi. kari-awa, hiraku, chirasu.


DISPENSE, t.v. Oihara, harasu, toku, chirasu. Dispelled.

DISPENSABLE, n. Suyakuju, yakyoku.

DISPENSABLE, n. Sadame.

DISPENSABLE, n. Yakuhogaki.

DISPENSE, t.v. Wari-tsukeru, hiraku, chirasu, toki, chirasu, toshi-ya, makichirasu.

DISPENSE, t.v. Harau, harasu, toku, chirasu, toshi-ya, makichirasu.

DISPOSE, t.v. Dōraku na, hōtō na.

DISPOTTER, a. Onajiku nai, ni-awatu, hito-shikarazu, futō na.

DISPOSSESS, t.v. Tokobera, shirabakureru, kaku-su, shiranu furi wo suru, sora-tsukau.

DISPOSSESS, t.v. Tokobera, shirabakureru, kaku-su, shiranu furi wo suru, sora-tsukau.

DISPENSATION, t.v. Hiromeru.

DISPENSE, t.v. Ōkara, kōron, arasoi, naka-tagne.

DISSENT, t.v. Nattoku senu, shōchi senu, dōi senu.

DISCERN, t.v. Ronsetsu, rombun, enzetsu.

DISCURRENT, a. Onajiku nai, ni-awatu, hito-shikarazu, futō na.

DISSECUTE, t.v. Horatsu, horatsu, hōtō, hōtō na.

DISSECT, t.v. Chirasi koto, horaten, hōtō.

DISSECT, t.v. Hōratsu na, dōraku na, hōtō na.

DISSECT, t.v. Tokeru koto, kuzureru koto, yameru koto, shibō, kaisan, kaisa.

DISSECT, t.v. Tokasaru, yameru, haishi suru. (t.v.) Toku, kieru.

DISSECT, t.v. Kanawanu, tekito senu, chōshi awaru.

DISCOURSE, t.v. Koto wo senu yō ni susumeru, isameru.


DISTANT, a. Tōi, empō naru; sen ni naru, utoi, hedateru, tōzakaru, tōnoku, hanareto oru.

DISTANCEFUL, a. Mazu, umaku nai, kirawashii, iyarashi-hii.

DISTEMPER, n. Wazura, yamai, byōki.

DISTEND, t.v. Fukurau.

DISTEND, a. Fukureta.

DISTILL, t.v. Jō-ryū suru, rambiki ni kakeru.

DISTILLERY, n. Jōryū-ryo.

DISTRICT, a. Betsu no, hoka no, kotonaru, hanaretaru, betsu no; hakkiri to shita, akira-ka suru, meihaku naru.

DISTRICT, n. Shabetsu, kubetsu, hedate, wakachi; madakaki, mukindeta, kōmyō.

DISTINCTLY, adv. Hakkiri to, akira-ka-ni, meihaku ni, shika to.

DISTINGUISHED, t.v. Wakimaeru, ni-wakeru, kubetsu suru, wakatsu, bembetsu suru; kō wo tateru, na wo ageru.

Doubt, n. Utagai, gishin, giren, giwaku.

Doubt, i.v. Utagai, ayashimu, ibukaru, giren suru, ayabumu. giwaku suru.

Doubtful, a. Utagawashii, ibukashii, obotsu- kani, fusin naru.

Doubtless, a. Chigai-naku, mochiron, kana- rai.

Doughty, a. Sukoyaka naru.

Douse, t.v. Hitasu.


Dovetail, a. Arizashi, ari, musō.

Dowdy, n. Hikizuri, shōtare.


Down, n. Watage, nikoge.

Downcast, a. Ki ga fusu-g; urei, ki ga utō- shi.

Downfall, n. Horobi, gakai.

Downward, adv. Shita ni, shita no hō ni.

Downy, n. Jisankin.

Doze, i.v. Nemuru, madoromu.


Draö, t.v. Hiku.

Draö-net, n. Hiki-ami.

Draoon, n. Tatsun, ryū, ryō.

Draoon-fly, n. Tombō.

Draoon's blood, n. Kirin-ketsu.

Draoon, n. Kiba, kaihei.

Draöin, n. Dobu, gesui, nagashii.

Draöin, t.v. Hakasuru, nuku, shitamun, kosm, tsukusu. — a country of specie, kwahei chi wo harau.

Draöinae, n. Mizu-haki, misuzo wo nuku koto.


Draöma, n. Kyōgen, shihai.

Draöper, n. Shiitateya.

Draöpear, n. Iifuku.

Draught, n. Hiku koto; shita-gaki, sōkō, kaki- tsuke; kawase-tegata; kaze no tōri; go — of a ship, fuma-ashi.


Drawback, n. Harai-modoshi-zei, sashitsukae, futugō.

Draw bridge, n. Hane-bashi.


Drawing, n. Ezu.

Drawing knife, n. Sen.


Draw, n. Daischi-guruma, nagiruma.

Draw, t.v. Osoeru, kowagaru, habakaru, oso- re iru.

Drawful, a. Osoroshii, kowai.

Draam, n. Yume. (i.v.) Yume wo miru.

Dary, a. Uottō-shii, wabishii, mou-sobugi.

Dread, t.v. Saru, saseru.


Drench, t.v. Nouaseru, nurasu, shimesu. (i.v.) Nureru, shimeru.

Dress, t.v. Totonou, sooreoru, kimono wo kise- ru, yosouo, kazaru, tsukuru, koshiraeru. — food, tabemono wo ryōri suru. (i.v.) Kiru, chikuyō suru.

Dress, n. Ifuku, kimono, ishō.

Dress clothes, n. Haragei.

Dresser, n. Todana, mama-ita.

Dressings, n. Kakemono, tume-mono.


Dress maker, n. Onna mono no shitätayta.


Drible, i.v. Tareru, shitataru.

Drift, t.v. Tuluiwai, ukamu, iku. The snow drifts, yuki ga fuki-tsumoru.

Drift, n. — of an argument, shii.

Driftwood, n. Nagaroki, fuboku.

Drill, n. Kiri, maqigiri, chōren, keiko.

Drill, t.v. Sōren suru, chōren suru, narasu, nereru, kiri wo momo.

Drink, t.v. Nomu.

Drink, n. Nomino-mono.

Drinkable, a. Sukate, chadic.

Drink-money, n. Sukate, chadai.

Drink-offering, n. Kwanai.

Drip, i.v. Shítataru.


Driver, n. Yodare. (i.v.) Yodare ga tareru.

Driver, n. Gyo-sha, uma wo tsukai.

Driving-wheel, n. Utensha.

Drizzle, i.v. Kiri-ame ga furu.

Drizzzing-rain, n. Kagaiane, kiri-ame.
ENGINEER, n. Kikaikata, Civil —, chikuzökata.

ENGLAND, n. Ekoku, Iirisu.


ENGRAVE, t.v. Horu, kizamu, koku suru.

ENGRAVER, n. Hor'i-mono-shi, iimbanshi.

ENGRAVING, n. Hor'i-mono.


ENHANCE, t.v. Masu, omoku suru, takaku suru, hidoiku suru.

ENIGMA, n. Nažo, ingo.

ENJOY, t.v. Ti-tekeru, meizuru, kinzuru.

ENJOY, t.v. Omushirogurururu, tanoshimuru, motsuburu, suru. Have greatly enjoyed your entertainment, őkini go-chiō ni narimashita.

ENVIRONMENT, n. Tanoshimushi, nagamushi, kyō, ureshissha, hoyō.

ENKINDLE, t.v. Taku, okosuru.

ENLARGE, t.v. Ōkiku suru, hiroiku suru. (t.v.) Futoru, ōkiku suru, hiroiku suru, kuwashikunorueru.

ENLIGHTEN, t.v. Terasu, akaru suru, kagayakasu, akiraka ni suru, satsuru, bunmei ni suru.

ENLIGHTENMENT, n. Bummei.

ENLIST, t.v. Kakaeru, tsunoru.

ENLIVEN, t.v. Ki wo hiki-tateru, kibarashoi suru, tanoshimasueru, kwappatsu ni suru.

ENMITY, n. Urami, iken, uppon.

ENRICH, t.v. Tattobaseru, tozen, akiru koto.

ENRONC, a. Bakutai naru, ikai naru, osoroshii; furachi na, ammari na.


ENRAGE, t.v. Haratataseru, rippuku sasueru, ikidorasueru, ikarasueru. To be enraged, hara ga laisuru, rippuku suru, ikiūdoru, ikaru.


ENRICH, t.v. Tomasueru, kanemochi ni suru, yutaka ni suru, urousou, koyasu.

ENROBE, t.v. Matou, kiseru.

ENROLL, t.v. Chōmei ru kiki-ireru, kiki-tomeru.


ENSHINE, t.v. Anchi suru.

ENSIGN, n. Hata, hata-jirushi.

ENSIGN, n. Shōi.

ENSLAVE, t.v. Shimobe ni suru.


ENTAIL, t.v. Shōoku sasueru, nokosuru. Evit entailed upon one's posterity, yōō.


ENTERITIS, n. Chōyen.

ENTERPRISE, n. Koto, hakarigoto, mokuromi.

ENTERTAIL, t.v. Motenasu, kyō-dō suru, ashirau; go chiō suru, furuma; nagamusureru, shō-chi suru.

ENTERPRISE, n. Go-chiō, furuma, kyō-dō, kyō, nagamumi.

ENTHUSIASM, n. Netchū, fumatsururu, neshin.

ENTICE, t.v. Sosonokasu, obiku, izanai suru, sasou, hiki-ireru.

ENTIRE, a. Mattaki, marude, ippan no, nokoru.

ENTIRELY, adv. Mattaku, sappari, sukkari, tonto.

ENTITLE, t.v. Nazukeru, gō-su, shō-su.

ENTRY, n. Jittai.

ENTOMOLOGY, n. Konchū gaku.

ENTOZOON, n. Chōchū.

ENTRAIL, n. Hara-wata, hyakuhiro.


ENTRANCE, t.v. Ki wo ushinawaseru, kōkotsu to naraseru.

ENTRAP, t.v. Wana ni kakeru, ana ni otoeshireru, obiki-komu.

ENTREAT, t.v. Koi-egasu, tangwan suru, itō suru, motomeru.

ENTRY, n. Iru koto, kaki-ireru koto, iri-kuchi, shi-kakeru koto.

ENTWINE, t.v. Karamu, kari-masu.

ENUMERATE, t.v. Kazaeru, kanjō suru, sanyō suru; shiśai ni noberu, maïkyō suru.

ENUMERATION, n. Sanyō, kazoe.


ENSCONCE, t.p. Tsutsueru, futuji, gami, tsutsueru.

ENGULF, a. Urayamashihiru, kari-masu.

ENVIOUS, a. Urayamahaguri, sonemu, netamu, shitto-bukai.

ENVIRONMENT, n. Mawari no mono.

ENVIRONMENT, n. Hitori, atari, kinjō, kakoi, ma-marii.

ENVY, n. Shisha, tsukai, kōshi.

ENVY, t.v. Netamura, sonemu, urayamu.

ENVY, n. Netam, sonemi, urayami.

EPAFLETTÉ, n. Katafusa.

EPHEMERAS, n. Kagerō, furyū.

EPHOD, n. Epode, saishi no katagiri.

ERIC C, n. Bi-shoku wo konomuru hito, umai mono-zuki.

EPIDEMIC, n. Ryūkōbyō, hayari yami, ekibyō.

EPIDEMICS, n. Éydvishi

EPistroMium, Mizu ochi, kyūbi.

EPITAPHE, n. Tenkan.

EPITAPHE, a. Kanioku no. — church, kanioku kyōkwa.

EPITAPHE, n. Nagamii, shokan, fumi, shojo.

EPITAPHE, n. Bohi no mei, limi, bohi.

EPITOMY, n. Ryaku-setau, ryaku-cho, shattoyō.

EPOCH, n. Tuki, nenjō, jidai, kigen.

EPSEUSON, n. Sharien, ryūsan-kuto.

EQUABLE, a. Taira-naru, ichi-ō na, mura nakki, hitoshi, soroitaru, leikin uraru.
EVENTUALLY, adv. Tsui-ni, hate ni, ageku-ni, tōto, shini-ai ni.

EVEN, adv. Itsu-made mo, bandai, ei-kyū.

EVERGREEN, n. Tokiwa-gi. (a.) Tokiwa no.

EVERLASTING, a. Kagiri-naki, itsumade mo, tsukizaru, eien. From — mushi yori kono kata.


EVERYWHERE, adv. Doko nite mo, izuku ni mo, amaejuku, mamben, bōbō, sho-sho, shō-hō, bampō.

EVIDENCE, n. Shōko, akashi.

EVIDENT, a. Akiraaka na, meikaku na, ichijirushi.

EVIL, a. Aku, ashiki, warui, fukitsu na, kyō — speaking, akkō — spirit, akki — thoughts, aku-nen.

EVIL, n. Aku, gai, wazawai.

EVINC, t.v. Arawasu.


EVULSION, n. Nuku koto.

EWER, n. Mizu-ire.


EXACT, n. Kibōmen na, shimattaru, genjū na, kimari no.

EXACTLY, adv. Chōdo, shikkuri to, kitchiri to, teinei ni.

EXAGGERATE, t.v. Ōkiku iu, gyōzan ni iu, hari wo bō ni iu, o ni o tsukete iu, kot-gotoshiku in.

EXALT, t.v. Agameru, homeru, ageru, takameru.

EXAMINATION, n. Giumi, shirabe, aratame, shinnomon, shiken.

EXAMINE, t.v. Gimmu suru, shirabere, aratemaru, kokeromu, tōi-tameru, shimonmon suru, shiken suru. — one's self, kaerimaru.

EXAMINE, t.v. Gimmu suru, shirabere, aratemaru, kokeromu, to-i-tameru, shimonmon suru, shiken suru. — one's self, kaerimaru.

— a patient, shinshatsu suru.

EXAMPLE, n. Shou, mon, kibo, gihyō, kan- gami, rei, tamushi, furai. For — tatocha.

EXasperate, t.v. Ikarakuru, rippuku-sasu. (pass.) Ikaruru, okoruru, rippuku suru.

EXCABATE, t.v. Hori-kubomeru, kuru, horu.

EX CavATION, n. Hori-kubomeru koto, ana, hori.

EXCEED, t.v. Sugiru, amaru, kōeru, kosu, yo-sugiru.

EXCEEDingly, adv. Hanahada, shigoku, itatte, ito, ammari.

EXCEL, t.v. Sugiru, kosu, masaru, hidureru, nu- kinderu, katsu, suguneru.

EXCELLENCE, n. Sugiraru koto, masaru koto, hiditeru koto, yosa.

EXCELLENCE, n. Your —, kekka.

EXCELLENT, a. Yoi, i, ikekō na.


EXCEPT, prep. Hoka-ni, urade, nokete.

EXCEPTION, n. Bakkaku, kakugai, kukanbetsu.

EXCEPTIONAL, a. Reigwai no, shukku no, hiō no, tsune naranu.

Excess, n. Yōkei, amari, kawabun, yobun, do wo sugiru koto. — or deficiency, ka-fuyū.

Excessive, a. Amari na, do ni sugiru, do ni hazureru, bakutai, haidō.

Excessively, adv. Shigoku, hanahada, itatte.

EXCHANGE, t.v. Tori-kaeru, kaeru, ryōga suru, tori-kaawaru.


EXCHANGEABLE, a. Tori-kaerareru.

EXCISE, n. Unjō, seisin, sei, kokusan-zei.

EXCITABLE, a. Okorippoi, geki-shiyasai, kanji shiyasai.

EXCITE, t.v. Hagemasu, okosu, odataru, sendō suru, sawagasu, taki-tukuru.

EXCITEMENT, n. Sōdo, sawagi, dōyō.

EXCLAIM, t.v. Koe wo ageru, sakebu.

EXCLAMATION, n. Hotsu-gon.

EXCLUDE, t.v. Kizuru, kotowaru; dasu; no- kuru.

EXCLUSIVE, a. As, wearing two swords is the exclusive privilege of a samurai, ni hon ssasu wa samurai nomi ni kagiru.

EXCLUSIVELY, adv. Kagitte.

EXCITATE, t.v. Omoi-megurusu, kanaga-dasu.

EXCOMMUNICATE, t.v. Shīshū wo laikaku, hōchiku suru, shashi wo kanau.

EXCORIATE, t.v. Kawa wo suri-muku, hagu.

EXCREMENT, n. Fun, kuso, daiben.

EXCRUCIATION, a. Kurushiki.

EXCRIPATE, t.v. Tsumi nashi to mōshi-wake suru, kamai kore maki mune mōshi wa-tasu.

EXCREScence, n. Kobu, sei-butsu.

EXCUDIATING, a. Kurushiki.

EXCLUDE, t.v. Yurusu, menkyo suru, menzuru. — me, go-men nasare.

EXCUSE, n. Hi-wake; kakotaku.

EXCUSE, a. Nikurashti.

EXCUT, t.v. Nonoshiru, norou, nikumasu.

EXCRATION, n. Nonoshiri, noroi, akkō.

EXECUTE, t.v. Togeru, shi-togeru, sumasu; tori okonau, tori-atsukau; shioiku wo suru, slizai ni suru.

EXECUTION, n. Tori-okonai, tori-atsukai; shioiku — ground, shioiku ba.

EXECUTIONER, n. Shioiku wo okonau hito.

EXECUTIVE, n. — department, gyōsei-bu.

EXEMPLARY, a. Kangami ni naru, gihyō to naru.

EXEMPLIFY, t.v. Okonai hito no tehon to suru, tai suru.

EXEMPT, t.v. Yurusu, menkyō suru.

EXEMPTION, a. Menkyō, yurushibi, naki koto.


EXERCISE, t.v. Hatarakasu, ugosasu, shugyō suru, keiko suru, sōren suru, chōren suru; okonau, tsukasadoru. — authority, shihai suru.


EXERTION, n. Shussei, tansei, taigi.
EXT 834 FAC

EXTemporize, t.v. Mae kara kangaee nashi ni iu, sokuza ni iu, sokuseki ni iu.
Extend, t.e. 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, hinobe.
Extensive, a. Hiroi, oiki.
Extensively, adv. Hiroku.
Extent, n. Hirosa.
Extenuate, t.v. Heru yō ni ii-wake wo iu, genzeru, karoku suru, shakuryō suru.
External, n. Soto no, gawai. (n.) Uwabe, omote.
Extirpate, t.v. Tayasu, mina-goroshi ni suru, messuru, horobosu, kiri-tsukusu. (pass.) Tae-
hatenu, danzetsu suru.
Extract, t.v. Suihetsu, kuru, memetsu suru.
Extract, t.v. Homeru, shō suru, sambri suru, tataeru, agameru.
Extract, t.v. Ubas-toru, oshite toru, itaburu, yasuru.
Extortion, n. Muri ni toru koto, oshi-dori.
Extra, a. Sono hoka, betsudan no. — expenses, riiji no niiyō.
Extract, n. Nuki-gaki, bassui, genso, ekiso.
Extraction, n. Nuki, hiki-dasu koto, chisuji, nukidashi.
Extradition, n. Zainin kiki-wataoshi.
Extraordinarily, adv. Kakubetsu ni, tsune-
narazu shite, hijö ni.
Extraordinary, a. Tsune naru, hijö naru, ihen na; kakubetsu no, hibon na.
Extravagance, n. Ogori, zeitaku, shashi.
Extravagant, a. Högwai naru, ogoru, zeitaku na, tondemonsai.
Extreme, a. Shigoku naru, kiwamattaru, kono
ue naki, hannahadashiki.
Extreme, n. Itari, kyokuten, kyokudo.
Extremely, adv. Shigoku, iatte, hannahada-
shiki.
Extremist, n. Gekironö.
Extreme, n. Kasiri, owari, hate, itari.
Extricate, t.v. Sukui-toru, tasukueru, suiku-
dasu.
Exude, t.v. Dasu. (t.v.) Deru.
Exult, t.v. Yorokobu, ureshigaru, kiyetsu suru.
Eye, n. Me; manako, gen, moku. One —, kai-
me. — disease, gam-byō. Sore —, byō-
gan. Artificial —, i-re-me. — of a needle, haru no ana, haru no mizo. To keep an —, me wo tsukueru, mamoru. Have an —, to, ki
wo tsukueru.
Eyeball, n. Me no tama.
Eyebrow, n. Mayu, mayu-ga.
Eyglass, n. Megane.
Eystal, n. Matsuge. 
Eyelet, n. Ko-ana, himo tōshi ana.
Eyelid, n. Mabuta.
Eye-service, n. Kate-hinata no shigoto.
Eye-servant, n. Kate-hinata suru hokōnin.
Eye-tooth, n. Kiba.
Eye-water, n. Me-gusuri.
Eye-witness, n. Me ni mita shoko-nin, shita-
ishiki mita.

F.

Fabre, n. Tatoe-banasi, tsukuri-mono gatarī, hiyu.
Fabric, n. Tsukuri-kata, ji-ai, kime, tatemono. 
Fabricate, t.v. Tsukuru, koshiraeru, sakru suru, sei suru, seizō suru. — a lie, uso wo tsukuru.
Fabrication, n. Tsukuru koto, tsukuri-mono; 
usou, kyo-gon, seizō.
Fabulous, a. Kyo-setsu na, gi-saku na, zuzan
na.
Face, n. Kao, tsura, kambase, omote; membu, memboku, men, omo. To —, mukau, tai
suru. — about, kuri-ageru. Face to face, taimen, ai-mukai ni, ai-tai ni, muki-au. Lose —,
memboku wo ushinau. Straight —, magao, majime na kao. To laugh in one's —, 
azawarau. Before the —, me no mae ni, gan-
zen. In the — of, mukōmizuu ni. To make
faces, karasaihara wo suru. To have the — 
hesukashiki mo naku. To — each other, ai-mukau, muki-ayu.
Face, t.v. Mokau, tai suru, kiseru, kazaru, okasu.
Facets, a. Odokeru, shareru, kokkei na, 
yubikin na. — person, odoe-mono, share-
mono.
Facial, Kao no. — angle, menkaku.
Facile, a. Te-yasui, tayasu, yasui, yasashii, 
onashii.
Facilitate, t.v. Yasuku suru, tayasuku suru.
Facility, n. Shi-yasui koto. zō-amo-naki koto, 
jōzu.
Fac-simile, n. Iki utsashi.
FEL


Fellowship, n. Nakama, tsuki-ai, majiware, shishashimi, kōsi, dō-shin, azukarāu.

Felon, n. Zai-nin, tsuminibo, jūzai-nin.

Felony, n. Tsumi, toga, jūzai.

Femal, a. Mesu, me, omna no, nyo.

Female, a. Oona no, onnaraishii, memeshī, naiyakeru. — gender, josei.


Fence, t.v. Hei de kakou; shi-ai; kenjutsu suru.


Fertilant, n. Waki-agaru koto.

Fern, n. Warabi, shida, zumnai.

Ferocious, a. Takehi, bōaku na, ara'i. — animal, mō-jū.

Ferrule, n. Tagane, ichizuki.

Ferry, n. Watashi-ba, watashi.

Ferry, t.v. Watasu, wataru.

Ferry-boat, n. Watashi-bune.

Ferry-man, n. Watashi-mori, senjō.

Fertilize, a. Kōetsu, yutaka na, kataki.

Fertilize, t.v. Koyasu.

Fertilize, n. Shippee.

Ferment, a. Asu; fumpatsu na, hageshiki, nesshin na.

Fermentently, adv. Atsuku, hageshiki, ichizu ni.


Festal, a. — day, iwaibe, matsu-ri
di. Fester, t.v. Umū, (n.) Deki-mono.

Festival, n. Matsuri, iawai, jinji, sairei.

Festivity, n. Kyō, yorokobi, kiyetsu.


Fetchism, n. Haibutsukyō.

Fetch, a. Kusai.

Fetlock, n. Akuto-age.


Fetter, t.v. Ashigase wo kakeru, hodasu.

Fetus, n. Haragomori no ko.

Fecund, n. Kenkwa, isakai; han.

Fodoral, a. — system, hōken. — chief, shokō, daimyō.

Fodoralism, n. Hōken.

Fermentationary, n. Sho-kō, daimyō.

Fever, n. Neko, netau, yō, shōkan.

Few, a. Sukanai, shō-shō, wazuka, sukoshi.

Su. — days, sū-jitsu. — hundred, sū-hyaku.

Fit, n. Uso. To —, uso wo ite.

Fibre, n. Sen-i, suiji.

Fibula, n. Hotai-koju.

Fickle, a. Utsurigi na, maragi na, sada-maranu, uwatsuite oru.

Fiction, n. Tsukuri-monogatari, tsukuri-mono, sakukomon. 

Figurative, a. Kenjutsu-tsukai, tsukuri, monogatari, tsukuri-mono, sakukomon. 

Fiercely, adv. Takehi, arai, hageshii, bōaku na. 

To look —,rikimu.

Fiercely, adv. Takehi, araku, hageshiku.

Fier, a. Hi no yō; hageshii.


Fifteenth, a. Jūgo-ban. 

Fifteenth, a. Jūgo-ban. (n.) Jūgo-ban me.

Fifth, a. Go-ban. (n.) Go-ban-me.

Fifth, a. Gojū-ban. (n.) Gojū-ban-me.

Fifth, a. Gojū.

Fig, n. Ichijiku.

Fight, i.v. Tatakau, kassen suru, sensō suru, bachi-ai; kenkwa suru, tekitan, teki suru. (as dogs) Ku-i, kami-ai. To fight cocks, keawaseru, tōkei asaseru. — with swords, shi-ai, kiri-ai.


Figure, n. Katachi, sugata, kata, moyō, aya, hinagata; nari, shirushi, tate, keiō, suiji.

Figure, t.v. Katadoru, kaku, tatoru, nyadoru, nazoraeru. — up, sanyō suru, kaujō suru.

Figure, n. Moyō, aru, ayu aru.

Filet, n. Seishijo.


File, n. Yasuri; narabi.

File, t.v. Yasuri de suru.

Filet, t.v. Hitoridachi ni aruku, hitotenasurabirunai aruku.

Fillal, a. Ko taru mono no, oya-kōkō na. — obedience, kōkō, kō.

Fillings, n. Yasurikko.

Fill, t.v. Mitasu, mitasuru, moru, aku, ippai ni suru. — up toth earth, uzumaru, moru. — up a deficiency, tasu.

Fillet, n. Himan.

Filip, t.v. Haisen, tsuzumai, kara suru.

Film, n. Uwa kawa.

Filter, n. Mizutama. To —, kōri.

Filter, n. Aka, kegararuma, fūjō.


Fin, n. Hire.

Finable, a. Kwariyō wo toru beki.

Final, a. Owari no, shimai no, sue no.
FOD 840 FOR

FODDER, n. Kaiba.
Ford, n. Katsaki, ada, teki.
Foggy, a. Kirubukai.
Fool, n. Furu-kusaki mono, furumekashii hito.
Fool, t.v. Munashikuru suguru, naku suguru, fusegur, yaburu, hana-akasuru, dashinukuru.
Fool, n. Keikō-dachi; haku, kise.
Fold, n. Hida, orime, bai, e; kakoe. Two ---, futu-e. Three ---, mi e.
Fold, t.v. Oru, tatamuru. --- the arms, ude wo kumu, tegumi. --- in the arms, idaku, daku.
Folding-doors, n. Ori-do.
Foldage, n. Ko-no-ha.
Follow, t.v. Shitaguru, ou, ato ni tsuzuku, tsuite yuku, tsugu, fukuji suru. To --- the mercantile business, akina ni gyō to suru. To --- the eye, mi-okuuru. As follows, sa no gotoshi, tsugi no gotoshi.
Follower, n. Tomo, jusha, zuiji, shitaguru hito; montu, deshi.
Following, a. Tsugi no. --- day, akuru hi, yoku-jitsu.
Folly, n. Oroka naru koto, baka naru koto, guchi.
Font, t.v. Musu, taderu.
Fontanel, n. Hiyomeki.
Food, n. Tabo-mono, kui-mono, shokuji, shoku-motsu.
Foot, n. Baka, ahō, tawake-mono, koke, chōsailō, shire-mono. To make a of, baka ni suru, chōsai suru, gurō suru. To play the ---, dōkeru, hyōgeru.
Foot, t.v. Baka ni suru, gurō suru, chōsai suru; damasu. (i.v) Dōkeru, hyōgeru. --- away, itazura ni tsuiyasu.
Footery, n. Dōke-goto, hyō-goto.
Foothardy, a. Mukōmizu na, muttepo na, myumi na.
Foolish, a. Bakarashii, ahōrashii, oroka naru, tawai-mo-naki, tsunara-nai, gu naru, donna, baka na.
Foolishness, n. Oraka na koto, baka na koto, tawakoto.
Foot, n. Ashi; shaku. --- of a mountain, yama no fumoto. To go on ---, kachi nite yuku. Set on ---, hujinuru, shi-kakeru. Near the feet, ashi-moto.
Foot, t.v. Aruku, funnu. (t.v) To --- a bill, kanjō wo harasu. To --- up an account, kanjō wo sanyō suru.
Foot-dake, n. Kemari, shūkiku.
Foot-bath, n. Sensoku.
Foot-bridge, n. Ichi mai bashi, kobashi.
Foot-hold, n. Ashi-gakari, ashi-damari.
Footing, n. Ashi-gakari.
Foot-mark, n. Ashi-ato.
Foot-pad, n. Oi-hagi.
Foot-print, n. Ashi-ato.
Foot-rule, n. Kanezashi.
Foot-soldier, n. Ho-hei, ashigaru.
Foot-stalk, n. Jiku, kuki.
For, n. Date-sha, date-oto.
Forfeit, a. Date-zuki na.
For, prep. Kawari ni, tame ni; ni yotte, ni tsuite. Rice for five men, meshi go nin maē.
For, t.v. Shigetaru, ou, ato ni tsuzuku, tsuite yuku, tsugu, fukuji suru. To --- the mercantile business, akina ni gyō to suru. To --- the eye, mi-okuuru. As follows, sa no gotoshi, tsugi no gotoshi.
Forsake, a. Date-sha, takeru, takeruru.
Forsworn, a. Date-sha, takeru, takeruru.
Forswear, t.v. Hikaeru, yameru, kannin suru, kotsuru.
Forswearance, n. Kannin, hikaemue, yōsha.
Forswear, t.v. Kiusuru, kotowaru, kinzei suru, chōji suru.
Force, t.v. Shiru, osu; also included in the causative form of the verb. To --- out, oshidasu. --- open, oshi-akeru, oshihiraku. --- apart, oshi-hedatern, oshi-hanasu. --- into, oshi-kuomu. --- back, oshi-kaesu. --- one's way into, oshi-iri, shite-iri, muri ni iru, --- down, oshi-kudasu. --- through, oshihiraku.
Forward, a. Tsuyoi, muri naru.
Forwardly, adv. Muri ni, shite, oshite.
Fore, a. Zen, maē, sakai.
Forebode, t.v. Miksho, kizukau.
Forecast, t.v. Mae-motte hakaru, senken suru, yōjin suru.
Forecaster, n. Mae-motte hakaru, senken suru, yōjin suru.
Forecastle, n. Hesaki no heya.
Forefather, n. Senzo, sosen.
Forefinger, n. Hito-sashiyubi.
Foregoing, a. Migi no, kudan no, maē no, sen no.
Forehead, n. Hitai, naka.
Forehead, n. Hitai, naka.
Forejudge, t.v. Okudan suru.
FOURTH-DAY, n. Yokka, yokkame.
Fowling-piece, n. Chōjū, karizutsu.
Foxlove, n. Jikitarisu.
Fracas, n. Sōdō, kenkwa, sawagi.
Fraction, n. Hashita, bu, hampa, bunshū.
Fractions, a. Iji no warui.
Frail, a. Yowai, moroi, sakui.
Frailty, n. Yowasa, chōkō, kichi, sakui, kameji, san.
Frame, n. Sudate, homeguni, waku, shōjī, kameji, san.
France, n. Fanruse, futsu.
Franchise, n. Monjō, senkyō-ken.
Frank, n. Tsutsumi-kakushi no nai, uchi-akete.
Frankness, n. Kö, nyūkō.
Frankly, adv. Uchi-akete.
Frantic, a. Kurui, gureru, monogurui na, kichigai no yo na.
Frantically, adv. Kichigai no yo ni.
Fraternally, a. Kyōdai no, keito ni.
Fraternal, a. Kyōdai no, keito ni.
Fraternities, n. Nakama, kumi, kūdoshiri, wakai, kōshi.
Frankish, a. Tsutsumi-kakushi no nai, uchi-akete.
Frankly, adv. Uchi-akete.
Fraternal, a. Kurui, gureru, monogurui na, kichigai no yo na.
Fraternal, a. Kurui, gureru, monogurui na, kichigai no yo na.
Frequently, adv. Shiba-shiba, tabi-tabi, chokochoku, ori ni.
Friesian, n. Közui, 5-mizu, de-mizu.
Frost, t.v. Suru, suri-yaburu, suri-kuru, iratsu, jirasu. (i.v.) Iratsu-ku, dadakeru, naku, jireru.
Fruited, a. Jireru, jirettagaru, dara wo iu.
Friable, a. Koware-yasui, moroi, sakui, yowai.
Frisia, n. Shukke, bōzu.
Friction, n. Sure-ai, kishimi.
Friday, n. Kinyōbi.
Friend, a. Tomotachi, hōyū, hōbai, mikata, yorube, tayori, kokoro-yasui hito.
Friendship, n. Mutsumajishi, shinshimishimi, kon-ai, yoshimi, mutsubi, kōgi, yūdo.
Frigate, n. Gunkan.
Fright, n. Osore, odoroki.
Frighten, t.v. Odorokasu, odesu, obiyakasu.
Frightful, a. Osoroidari, kowai, okkanai.
Frightfully, adv. Osoroshiku.
Frigo, a. Samui, kan.
Fringe, n. Fusa, baren.
Frisik, i.v. Haneru, jareru, tawamareru.
Fritters, t.v. — away time, toki wo tsuyasuru.
Frivolous, a. Wazuka na, karui, iyashii, sai-nai.
Friggled, a. Chijijeru.
Fro, adv. To-and —, achi-kochi.
Frock, n. Kimono, uwagi.
Bull —, hiki, gama: aka-gaeru, ao-hiki.
Frolic, a. Tawamareru, asobu, jareru.
Frolicksome, a. Jaretagaru, fuzaketagaru.
From, prep. Kara, yori.
Front, n. Omote.
Front, i.v. Muka, tai suru.
Front, a. Omote no, mae no.
Front-door, n. Omote-mon.
Frontier, n. Kuni no sakai.
Frontlet, n. Ma-bisashi.
Frost, n. Shimo.
Frost-bite, n. Shimo-yake.
Frost-bitten, a. Shimoyake-aru, shimogata.
Frosty, a. — night, shimo-yo.
Frost, n. Awa.
Froth, i.v. Awa wo fuku.
Frothy, a. Awa-gachi ni.
Frown, i.v. Shikameru, mayu wo hisomaru.
Frozen, a. Kōtsu, kogoeta.
Frightful, t.v. Koyasu, uruose.
Fruad, a. Kenyaku na, kanyaku na, shita- na, iszumanyaka na, tsuhashi.
Fruitfulness, n. Kenyaku, shitsuhashi.
Fruit, n. Mi, kinomi, mizu-kwashi, marimo, kudamono. First fruits, hashiiri.
Fruitful, a. Yutaka naru, koei, eru, ni o. — and unfruitful, hōkō. — year, hō-nen.
Fruitarian, a. Madō-na, munashiku, yo ni tani- na, mi wo mosanu.
Frustrate, t.v. Naka suru, munashiku suru, yanesasueru, yaburu.
Kore issei no, taitei no, 
ō-kata no, taigai no. — name, sōmyō. — as-
semble, sokwai.

Kasa no, sōdaisho, sōtoku.

Generously, adv. Tai-tei, ōkata, ōmune, taiga,
tairayaku, oyoso.

Generate, t.v. Shōzuru, san suru, dezuru, 
okoru.


Generous, a. Ki ga hiroi, ki no ōkii, mon-
ocshimu sen, taiki na, nune no hiroi.


Genealogist, n. Sōsēki, okori, kigen.

Gender, a. Nenaguro na, shinsetsu na.

Genial, n. Senmin.

General, n. Mae no mono.

Genite, a. Teinei na, furyō na, ūga na, 
iki na, miyayabika na, adeyaka na.

Genitile, n. Itojin, koto kunitito.

Gentle, n. Otonashii, onjun naru, yasashii, 
shizuka na, odayaka na, nyūwa na.

Gentleman, n. Kunshii, iegara no hito.

Gently, adv. Soro-soro to, soto, soyo-soyo to, 
yadayaka ni, yasuraka ni, shizuka ni, soku-
oku, sóō.

General, n. Samurai, mibun aru hito, reki-
reki no hito.

Genuine, a. Hon, hontō, jitsu na, makoto no, 
magai no nai.

Genus, n. Bu, burui, zoku, rui.


Geography, n. Chiri.

Geology, n. Chishitsus-gaku.


Geranium, n. Fūsō.


German, a. Doitsu no.

Germany, n. Doitsu.

Germinate, i.v. Kizaish, me ga deru.

Gestation, n. Mi-gomori, kwa-i-nin, hara-
mo.

Gesticulate, i.v. Temane wo suru, miburi wo 
suru.

Gesture, n. Temane, mono-mane, miburi.

Get, t.v. Uru, ukeru, motomeru, mokueru, toto-
noeru, sazuukaru, ataezeraru, moran. — out 
of the way, yokeru. — the day, katsu, shōri 
weru. — together, atsume, tsuamu. — over, 
sugiru. — up, okiru, tatsu, agaru, noboru. — away, 
yuku, yokeru, tatsu, saru. — behind, okureru. 
— back, kaeru. — clear, sakceru, yokeru. 
— out, deru. — in, hairn, iru. — loose, han-
sureru. — down, oriu, kudaru. — rid of, yokeru, 
sakeneru, nozoku. — through, shi-kogeru, 
sumu. — near, chikayoru, yoru. — at, todoke, 
orobu. — drunk, sake ni yō. — between, 
ledateru. — to, itaru, atarum. — ahead, kosen, 
susumu, shussei suru. — a child, ko wo umu. 
— rich, kanemochi ni naru. — home, ie ni 
akureru. — on a horse, uma ni naru. — the better, 
katsu, shōri wo uru. — by heart, soranzuru.

How are you getting on? — kono setsu ikaga de 
gozaimasu ka.

GLEAM, t.v. Hikari ga susu, kagayaku, kirameku, kiratsuku.


GLEEN, n. Yorokobi, ureshigaru koto, tanoshimi.

GLEN, n. Tani, kubotokoro.

GLIR, a. Nameraka na, tetsu-tsuru.

GLIRLY, adv. Zura-zuru, nameraka ni.

GLIDE, t.v. Nagareru, hashiru, tobu, suberu.

GLIMMER, t.v. Kiratsuku, kiratsuku.

GLIMPSE, t.v. Kiritsuku, kiratsuku.

GLITTER, t.v. Kirameku, kira-kira, kagayaku, hikaru.

GLOBULAR, n. Marui.

GLOBE, n. Sekai, chikyū. Celestial —, kontengu.

GLOBE-FISH, n. Fugu.


GLOOMINESSES, n. Inki, utōōshīa.

GLOOMY, a. Utōōshi, ibusei, kokoro-bosoi, ni, inki naru, ushiru, ussuru, ki ga fusagu.

GLOSS, t.y. Honmeru, shōbi suru, agameru, sakae wo arawasu.

GLORIOUS, a. Kwōdai, kagayaku, hikaru, kōmyō na, appare na.


Gloss, n. Tsuya.

Gloss, t.v. Tsuya wo tsukeru, ikazaru, kazaru.

GLOSSARY, n. Jibiki.

GLOSSY, a. Tsuya aru.

GLOTTIS, n. Nodobue.

GLOVE, n. Tsubakuro.

GLOW, t.v. Mōeri, yaku, hikaru.

GLOW-WORM, n. Tsuehi hotaru.

GLED, n. Nikawa.

GLEE, t.v. Nikawa zuku wo suru.

GLEET, n. Nikawa-nabe.

GLEY, a. Nebai, nebatsuku, beta-beta to shita.

GLUT, t.v. Aku, agumeru.

GLUTTONOUS, a. Naihii, betatsuku.

GLUTTON, n. Ogurai, shoku wo musaboru moono.

GLUTTONOUS, a. Ijīritanai, kuitagaru.

GLYCELINE, n. Gurisurin.

GNASH, t.v. — the teeth, hagashiri wo suru, hagiru wo suru, hagami wo suru.

GNAT, n. Buyu.


— up, agaru, noboru. — with, tomonau, dō-dō suru, isaho ni yuku, dōhan suru. — to and fro, kayō, yuki suru. The place to which one is going or gone, yuku-saki, yuku-tokoro, yukne. Just about to go out, de-kakaru. Not go, ikanu. To — for nothing, muda ni naru, yō ni tatanu. Where does this road go to? ko-no michi wa doko ye yuku michi desu.


Godness, n. Onna-gami, me-gami, nyo-jin. — of mercy, kwan-on.


Godless, a. Kami wo yamawanu, fushinjun na.

Godlike, a. Kami no yō na, keikun no.

Godliness, n. Shinjijn.

Godly, a. Kami wo yamau, shinjuu na.


Gongo, n. Yuki, mairi, iku. As you are going, yuki-gake ni.


Golden, a. Kin no.

Gold-beater, n. Hakuya.

Gold-dust, n. Kinsha, shakin.

Gold-pleasannt, n. Kinkei-chō.

Gold-fish, n. Kingyo.


Gold-thread, n. Kinski.

Gong, n. Dora.

Gongehka, n. Rimbyō, rinshitsu.


Good, n. Zen, tame, saiwai, eki. — and evil, zen aku. As good as, onajikoto, hitoshikku.

Good-bye, interj. Sayōnara, go-ken, yoroshū.

Good-day, interj. Koniichi wa, sayōnara.

Goodly, a. Yoi.

Goodman, n. Aruji, shujin, teisuu.

Good-morning, interj. Ohayō.

Good-natured, a. Otonashii, nyūwa na, hitoyaka na.

Goodness, n. Yosa, yoroshissa, toku, nasake, on, kage.

Good-night, interj. Sayōnara, oyasumi nasare.


Good-tempered, a. Kokoro no yoi, yasshii, ojuijin na.

Good-will, n. Tokui-saki.

Goose, n. Wild —, gan, kari. Tame —, gacho.

Goose-when, n. Tori-hada.


Gore, n. Chi, hagi, machi, okubi.

Gore, t.v. Tsukin.

Gorge, t.v. Hara ippai kurau, taraiku taberu.

Gorgeous, a. Kekkō na, rippa na, hanayaka na, kirabiyaka na.

Gorilla, n. Shōjō.


Gossip, t.v. Uwasa wo iu.

Gossip, n. Oshaberi, kuchitakata, uwasa.

Gosh, n. Marunomi, kuri-nomi.

Gotch, t.v. Kijiru, hiru-kijiru, eguru.

Gourd, n. Hyōtan, fukube.

Gourmand, n. Gobizō, tashoku na mono.

Govern, t.v. Osameru, matsurigoto wo suru, shi-hai suru, yō suru, kwan-katsu suru.

Governness, n. Onna-shishō, uchi-shishō.


Governor, n. Chihi, shihai nin, kenrei.

Gown, n. Kinmono, koromo, uwagi.

Grain, n. Hittakuru, tsukamitoru.

Grace, n. On, megumi, awareami, jīhi, fubin, nasake, on-taku, on-toku, gachi.

Graceful, a. Furōy na, gachi aru, iki na, miyabiyaaka na, ateyaka na, taoyaka na, ada na, shinmyaka na.


Gradation, n. Dan-dan, shiō, oi-oi, tōkyō.

Grade, n. Kurai, kakushiki, kaku, jō chūge, dan, i, tairaku naru koto.

Gradually, adv. Shidai ni, dan-dan, i, itosu-toku.

Graduate, t.v. Bu wo tsukeru, me wo tsukeru. (i.e.) Sōtsu-gyō suru, gakkai wo saizukaru.

Grant, n. Tsugihō, tsugikku.

Grant, t.v. Ki wo tsugu, tsugiki suru.

Grain, n. Tsūbu, go koku, mokume. One grain troy, = iechi rin shichi nō.

Gram, n. Mame.

Grammar, n. Bumpō, bunten.


Grammatical, a. Bumpō ni kanau.

Gampe, n. Shachi, hoko.


Grandchild, n. Mago.

Granddaughter, n. Mago-musume.

Grandee, n. Rei-riki no hito, kinin, kwazoku.
HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITATION, n. Sumai, jakyō, taku, ie.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITABLE, a. Sumawazeru.

HABIT, n. Kuse, nara, kimono, shūkan.

HABILIMENT, n. Huku, kimono.

HABILADER, n. Komamono-ya.


HABERAS-CORPUS, n. Hōshinritsu.

HABITUALLY, adv. Tsune ni, tsune-zune, higoro, hachi-do.

HABITUATE, i.v. Nareru. (t.c.) Narasu.

HABITANCY, n. Tatate-kiru.

HABIT, n. Kuse, nara, kimono, shūkan.

HABITABLE, a. Sumawazeru.

HABITATION, n. Sumai, jakyō, taku, ie.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.

HABITUAL, a. Tsume no, huijitsu no, itsumono, fudan-no.
HOL

HOLST, n. Migaki-ishi.
HOMAGE, n. Uyama, sonkei.
HOMELESSNESS; n. Oshigoto, sumai-son, yado, kura, meru.
HOMESTAY, n. Tochi ara-uma.
HOME-MADE, a. Tezakuri, tesaku, tazaku, jisaku, tessei.
HOME-MADE, N. Naikokusa-san.
HOMESTICK, a. Satogokoro, kokyō wō natsukashiku omen.
HOMESTEAD, n. Honke, hon-taku.
HOMICIDE, n. Hito-goroshi, setsugasai-nin.
HOMILETICS, n. Sekkyō-gaku, kōhō-gaku.
HOMOGNEITY, a. Onai-ō no, onai rui na.
Hone, n. Toishi, awasēdo.
Hone, t.v. Togu.
Honest, a. Shōjiki na, tadashii, seichoku na, shinjitsu na, maneyaka na.
HONESTLY, adv. Jitsu ni, makoto no, tadashii, tokujitsu ni, maneyaka ni.
Honesty, n. Shōjiki, tokujitsu, tonkō.
Honey, n. Mitsu, hachi-mitsu.
Honey-bee, n. Mitsu-hachi.
Honey-corn, n. Mitsubashi no su, mitsu-busa.
Honeyuckle, n. Miodo.
Hone, n. Shō-kwan.
Honor, n. Homare, uyamai, kurai, meiyo, tattoki.
Honor, t.v. Tattobu, sonkyō suru, uyamai, agameru.
HONORABLE, a. Tattoki, takai, kōmei naru, na-dakai, meiyo naru.
HONORARY-TITLE, n. Son-gō.
HONORIFIC, a. Tattonda.
Hood, n. Zukin, horo.
Hoodwink, t.v. Damasu, mayakasu, gomakasu, me wo kurasamau, i-kuromeru.
Hoof, n. Tsune, bazu, hizume.
Hook, t.v. Kagi de kaku.
Hook AND STAPLE, n. Hiji-tsubo.
Hoop, n. Taga, wa.
Hop, t.v. Tobu, odoru.
Hop, n. Mugura.
Hope, n. Nozomi, kibō.
Hope, t.v. Nozomu, kibō suru.
HOPELESS, a. Nozomi ga tsuki-hateta, nozomi ga na.
Horizon, n. Chihai, tengai, shihei.
Horizontal, a. Taikara na, yoko no.
Hook, n. Tsuno, charumera, rappa.
Horn, n. Mimizuku.
Horned, n. Kumabachi.
Horoscope, n. Hoshii-uramai, uramai.
Horrible, a. Osorobii, kirawashī.
Horrors, a. Osoroshii, kirawashī.
HORRIFY, t.v. Osoraseseru.
Horrification, n. Mi no ke no yodatsu koto.
Horror, n. Osore-wananaki.
Horse-boy, n. Betti, mago.
Horse-chestnut, n. Tochi no ki.
Horse-cloth, n. Bagi
Horse-dealer, n. Bakurō.
Horse-doctor, n. Hakuraku, uma-isha, ba-i.
Horse-dung, n. Daun, maguso.
Horse-fit, n. Abu.
Horse-jockey, n. Bakurō.
Horse-load, n. Da, dani.
Horsmanship, n. Bajutsu.
Horse-race, n. Keiba.
Horse-radish, n. Wasabi.
Horseshoe, n. Kanaguten.
Horse-tail, n. Sugingusa.
Horsewhip, n. Muchi.
Horse, n. Tabi, kawa-doyu, tsutsu.
Hospitalable, a. Kyaku wo teinei no motenasu, nengoro da.
Hospital, n. Byō-in.
Hospitality, n. Kyaku wo teinei no motenasu koto, settaī.
Host, n. Shujin, motenashi-kata, yadoya no teishū; ōzei, guzei.
Hostage, n. Hitojichi.
Hostile, a. Teki, ano no.
Hostility, n. Ikusa, urami, ikon.
Hostler, n. Bettō, mago.
Host, n. Asui, karai, hotoru. — springs, deyu, tōjiba, onsenn.
Hostel, n. Byō-in.
Hotel, n. Natsu-gakan, tsukii, kusu, mameyaka, hitora.
Hot-blooded, a. Hayari-o no, kekki no.
Hotel, n. Yadoya, hatagoya, ryō-kwan.
Hot-water, n. Ye, sayu.
Hour, n. Toki, ji, jisetsu, koro, jikoku.
Houseboat, n. Yane-bune.
Housebreaker, n. Yajiri-kiri.
Housed-cloth, n. Zokin.
Householder, n. Kanai, kazoku.
Householder, n. Shotai-mechi.
Housekeeper, n. Je no torishimari.
Houseless, a. Yado-nashi.
Housemaid, n. Gejo, jochi, kahi.
House-moving, n. Ya-utsuri, wamashii, ten-taku, hikkoishi.
House-rent, n. Yachin, tana-chin.
House-search, n. Ya-sagashi.
Hovel, n. Koya.
Hover, v.t. Tobu.
Howbeit, conj. Keredomo, saredomo, naredomo, iedomo.
However, conj. Tomo-kakumo, keredomo, saredomo, shikashi, shikashi-nagara, shikaru-ni, shikaru-tokoro.
Howl, i.t. Hoeru, naku.
Howssoever, conj. Ikyō demo, doncyō demo.
Hob, n. Kuruma no koshiki, sha-jiku.
Hubben, n. Sawagi, sōdō.
Huckster, n. Botefuri.
Huddle, v.t. Atsumari, muragaru.
Hoe, n. Iro.
Hoke, a. Ōkii, bakutai, kōdai.
Hull, n. Kara, kawa. — of a ship, fune no dō.
Hull, v.t. Moku, hagu.
Hum, i.t. Utaru, unaru, naru, hana-uta wo utau.
Humane, a. Ninjō no aru, nasake no aru, jibi no aru, kidoku na.
Humanely, adv. Shinsetsu ni.
Humanize, t.v. Yawaraka ni suru, kyōkwa suru.
Humanity, n. Ningen, yo no hito, ninjō, nasake, jin-ai.
Humble, a. Kerson na, hige suru, kentai na, iyashiki.
Humbly, adv. Herikudatte, hige shite.
Humbug, i.t. Damakasu, taburakasu, baka ni suru.
Humdrum, a. Gu naru, don na, guchi na.
Humid, a. Nurete iru, shimeru, shikke aru.
Humidity, n. Shikki, suiki.
Humiliate, t.v. Hazukushimeru, memboku wo ushinawaseru.
Humilating, a. Hazukashii, chijoku na, memboku wo ushinau.
Humming-top, n. Unari-gonna.
Humon, t.v. Ki wo toru, kigen wo toru, amayakasu.
Humorist, n. Hyōkin na hito,share wo iu hito, odoke toro hito.
I.

ILLEGAL, a. ホグワイン, okite ni somoku, muho.
ILLEGIBLE, a. Yomarenu.
ILLEGITIMATE, a. Mubō na, hon-suji narau.
— child, naisho no ko, shiise no ko.
ILLIBERAL, a. Rinshoku na, somaki, shiwaki, shōryō na, kechi na.
ILLICIT, a. Yurusarenu, hatto naru, mubō na, fugi no, hisoka no.
ILLIMITABLE, a. Kōbakutaru, kagiri-naki, muren naru.
ILLITERATE, a. Mugaku na, mommō naru.
ILL-MANNERED, a. Ryo-gwai, burei na, shitsurei, bushitsuke.
ILL-NATURED, a. Tanki na, kataku na, iji no warui.
ILLNESS, n. Yamai, byōki, wazurai.
Illlogical, a. Ri ni kanawanai, wouri ni motoru.
ILL-Omeged, a. Kyō naru.
ILL-TIMED, a. Toki ni kanawanu.
ILL-TREAT, t.v. Aisō wo tsukasu, bu-aisō, buhishirai.
ILLUDE, t.v. Azamuku, damasun.
ILLUMINATE, t.v. Terasu, akaru suru.
ILLUSION, n. Mayoi.
ILLUSTRATE, t.v. Toku, tatoeru, arawasu, toki-akasu, satuso.
ILLUSTRATION, n. Tatoe, etoki.
ILLUSTRIOS, a. Mei, nadakai, nukinzuru, hiideru, kō-mei naru.
ILL-WILL, n. Urami, ikon.
IMAGE, n. Katachi, zō, kata, utashiu, ningyo.
IMAGERY, n. Sō-zō, keiyō.
IMAGINARY, a. Omoi-nashi no, sōzō shitaru.
IMAGINATION, n. Omoi-nashi, deki-gokoro, shin-so, sōzō.
IMAGINE, t.v. Omon, omoi-na, sōzō suru, omoi-hakaru, kangaeru.
IMBECIL, a. Nyūjaku na, hi-nyaku na, jōjaku na, yowai, chie no ushi.
IMBECILE, n. Hiwazenu-bito.
IMBIBE, t.v. Sui-komu, nomi-komu.
IMBEGOLO, n. Sashi-motsure.
IMBROWN, t.v. Kogasu, kogeru.
IMBUED, — in blood, chūminshite ni naru.
IMBUK, t.v. Someru. (pass.) Sonawari, somaru.
IMITATE, t.v. Maneru, niseru, katadoru, mazoraeru, narari, magasu, kangaeru.
IMITATION, n. Magai, mane, nise-mono.
IMMACEULATE, a. Shimi naki, tsumi naki, kegare naki.
IMMATERIAL, a. Katachi naki, mugyō na, mukei na, rei naru, dajina, kanawanu, fuyō na.
IMMATURE, a. Miyaku na, jukusenu, nama, umaru.
IMMISCERABLE, a. Hakaraeru.
Immediate, n. Tachi-machi no, sassoku no. — relief, sokkō.


Immense, a. Ōkii, bakutai, kōda ni.

Immiser, t.v. Hitasu, shizumeru, hameru, tsukeru. (pass.) Oboreru, hamaru.

Immersion, n. Shizume, shinrei.

Immethodical, adv. Shimari ga nai, tori-shimari no nai.

Imminent, a. Kakatte iru, nozonde iru, nanman to suru.

Immobile, a. Ugokasarenu.

Immoderate, a. Do ni sugiru, muri na, hana-hadashi.

Immodest, a. Haji wo shiranu, bu-enryo na, sitō-kawa-zura na.

Imolate, t.v. Kāzurn, korosu.

Immoral, a. Fugi na, fuyūgi na, fuyūseki no, fuhō na.

Immorality, n. Fuyūgi, fugi.

Immortal, a. Taen, tsukinu, nakunaranu, fuehi na.

Immortality, n. Fushi, shinzaru koto, kuchi-zaru koto.

Immortlize, t.v. Matsu dai ni, nokosu, kōsei ni tsutaeru.

Immovable, a. Ugokasarenu.

Immunitt, n. Yurushi, menkyo, kakari-awanu, jomen, kokkyo.

Imure, t.v. Komueru, komoru.

Immutability, n. Kawaranu koto, henzenku koto, fuyeki.

Immutable, a. Kawarazu, or kawaranu, fueki na.

Immutability, adv. Kawarazu ni.

IMP, n. Oni no ko.

Impact, t.v. Buttsukaru.

Impact, t.v. Yowaku suru, yowamuru, ototoreru, nokorau, gai suru.

Impalpable, a. Te ni sawatte mo shirenai. — powder, saisamtsu.

Impart, t.v. Hodokosu, taerau, yaru, kudasasu, itanai, sazukeru.

Impartial, a. Katayoranu, ōyake na, katahiki naki, eko nashi, kōhei naru.

Impartialty, n. Ekohiiki no, kōhei nai koto.

Impassable, a. Tōzarenu, wataraerenu, kosaerenu.


Impatience, n. Fu-kannin, tanki.

Impatiently, adv. To wait —, machidōi, machi-kaneru.

Impreach, t.v. Utsaeru, so-shō suru, tsumi wo ii-kakeru.

Impeachable, a. Tsumi wo okasarenu.

Impede, t.v. Sasaeru, jama suru, samatageru.

Impediment, n. Jama, sawari, kosho, samatage, sashitsukae.

Impel, t.v. Osu, sheshimuru, sazeru.

Impending, a. Kakaste iru, nozonde iru, nanman to suru, sashikakatta.

Impetlably, a. Taoki-tōsenu, toraru.

Impentent, a. Tsumi wo kuyamanu, tsumi wo zannen ni omowanu, kōkwai senu.

Impetive, a. Somukarenu, yondokoro-naki. — mood, scej no kotoba.

Impeptible, a. Meniu, kikoenu, me ni oyo-banu, me ni tsukanu.

Impere, t.v. Fusoku na, matakaranu, sowarun, tararu, jū bun naranu.

Impefction, n. Fusoku, kaketaru tokoro.

Imperaborate, a. Ana naki.

Imperial, a. Choku. — ambassador, chokushi.

— answer, chokuto. — letter, chokusho. — grant, choku-men, chokusai.

Imperil. See Kakawaru.

Impeious, a. Komau na, jimanrashii, ibaru.

Imperishable, a. Naku-naranu, taen, kuchinu, eitai no, fukyū no.

Impermeable, a. Tōranu.

Imperintent, a. Burei na, shitsurei na, bun-eroyo na.

Imperturbable, a. Kokoro no ugokanu, mudōshin, heiki na.

Impevious, a. Tōranu, sukanu.

Impetuous, a. Seikyu na, sekkachii, na, hage-shii, sekatsuku, sosokkashii, hayaru.

Impeus, n. Ikioi, hazumi.

Impiety, n. BS-shinjin, kami wo yuamanawan.

Impinge, t.v. Ataru, tsuki-ataru.

Impious, a. Aku, ashi, warui, mottainai.

Implicable, a. Urami ga haren, yawaranaw, naka-nari gati, fu-wago na.

Impiant, t.v. Maku, shi-takeru.

Implement, n. Dōgu, kikai.

Implicate, t.v. Makioe ni suru, hiki-ireru.

Implicated, a. Makioe ni naru, renrui, hikias, kakari-ai, rui-ai.

Implicitylly, adv. Utagawa zu ni.


Impolite, a. Burei, shitsurei, busaho, bushitsuke, ryoguais.

Impolitic, a. Tame ni naranu, futame na.

Imponderable, a. Hakarenu, nomi naki, mekata naki.

Import, n. Omomuki, shui.

Import, t.v. Hakobi komu, yu-yuru suru.

Importance, a. Daiji, taiisetsu na koto, kanyō naru koto.

Important, a. Taisetsu na, daiji na, kanyō naru, taihita, kakubetsu na.

Imports, n. Yu-nyū no nimosu, shū-nyū.

Importunately, adv. Hitasuru-ni, hita-mono, hira-ri, ichi-zu-ni, shikiri ni.

Importune, t.v. Hitasura-ni negau, kodoku, tangwan suru.

Impose, t.v. It-tsukeru, osameru, meizuru. — on, azamuku, damasu, kataru.

Imposing, a. Medattaru, yuyushii, yōdai na.

Imposition, n. Muri na koto, mu-hō na koto, katari, azamuki, yō-gin.

Impossible, a. Dekiu, atawaru, oyobanu, kawa-zaru.

Impossibility, n. Atawazaru koto, dekina koto.

Import, n. Zei, unjō, seigin, matsugi.

Impostor, n. Katai.

Impostress, n. Katai, azamuki, nise-goto.

Impotence, n. Yowaku koto, nyūjaku, jin-kyō.

Inability, n. Atawana koto, dekinu koto, o-yobanu koto.

Inaccessible, a. Yukanenu, o-yobanu, itaranenu.

Inaccuracy, n. Machigai, sói, tagai, ayamari.

Inaccurate, a. Machigau, sói aru, shimagi ma nai, sosó na.

Inactive, a. Bushó na, hone-oranu, okotaru, hatarraku.

Inactives, n. Uogukanu koto, okotari, hatarraku koto, bushó.

Inadequate, a. Fusoku na, taranu, sorowanu, júbun naranu.

Inadmissible, a. Ukerarenu, yurusarenu, shô-chi no dekinu.

Inadverted, a. Okotaru, nen wo ierenu, ki wo tsukenu.

Inadvertently, adv. Aymatete, sosó de, haka-razu.

Inalienable, a. Torarenu.

Inanimate, a. Mujo na, shibunru, hiihó na.

Inapplicable, a. Awanu, fu-niai, kanawanu.

Inappreciable, a. Hakararenu.

Inapproachable, a. Chikazukarenu.

Inappropriate, a. Fu-niai, awanu, tekitó senu.

Inarticulate, a. Mono-iwarenu.

Insecure, a. Kara, yue ni, ni yotte.

Inattention, n. Ki wo tsukenu koto, yudan.

Inattentional, a. Non wo ierenu, ki wo tsukenu, okotaru, yudan suru.

Inadequate, a. Kikōrenu.

Inadequate, t.v. Kura ni ageru, hajimeru.

Inadvertising, n. Sōkui.


Inborn, a. Umare-tsuita, shōtoku no, shôrai.

Incalculable, a. Kazaorenaru, hakararenu. kanjó dekinu, busi.

Incarnation, n. Mahó, majutsu, chôbuku, shihon.

Incapsulate, a. Kanawanu, tekitó nanaru.

Incrementary, n. Fu-kiryó, fu-saichi.

Incarnate, a. Nin-tai wo ukeru, niku-shin ni yadoru.

Incarnation, n. Nintai wo ukeru koto, keshin, jushin, koten, kosen.

Incase, t.v. Taetsumu, kiseru, saya ni ieru.

Incautious, a. Yojín naki, tashihami naki, myumani ni.

Incidentally, a. Le ni hi wo tsukeru, sódó wo okoditari. — fire, tsukebi.
Invisible, a. Mienu.

Invitation, n. Yobare, shōdai, maneki. — eard, shōjō.

Invite, t.v. Yobu, maneku, shōdai suru, yobareru, izanai, sasou.

Invoke, n. Okuri-jō, tsunmi-ni no mokuroku.

Invoke, t.v. Negau, tanomu, inoru.

Involutarily, adv. Ware-shirazu, hitordan ni.

Involutary, a. Omowanu, of, liou, JAW, IRRITATE, lōro.

Iron, n. Naoranu, IRON, INVOLVED, INVOLVE, INVITE, IRON, IRKSOME, IRITIS, IRIS, IODINE, INWARDLY, INVITATION, IRONICALLY, IRASCIBLE, INN, INVOLUNTARY, INVOLUNTARILY, INVISIBLE, IRRADIATE, INVOKK, INVOICE, IRONY, IRONMONGER, JAIL.

Jack, — with a lantern, kitsune-bi, inkwa.

Jackass, n. Roba.

Jacket, n. Hanten, happy.

Jack-plane, n. Arashiko.

Jackstones, n. Otedama.

Jaded, a. Tankareru, kutabireru.

Jail, n. Rōya, hitoya, agari-ya, gokuya, gerō, ro.

Irrelevant, a. Azukaranu, kakaranu, kwankai sezu, kentō-chigai na.

Religious, a. Bu-shinjin, budō naru.

Irremediable, a. Naoranu, shi-nassarenu, shikata no nai.

Irreparable, a. Tanganowarenu, tori-modosarenu, shi-nassarenu, sukmi-gataki.

Irreproachable, a. Togameru tokoro naki.

Irresistible, a. Fusegi-kiren, sasarearen, tekiishi-gataki.


Irrespective, a. — of, kanawazu, kakawazru.

Irrevivable, a. Tori-modosarenu, shi-nassarenu.

Irreverent, a. Uyamai naki, fu-kei na.

Irrevocable, a. Hi-kaessarenu.

Irrogate, t.v. Uruosu, mizu wo kakeru.

Irribtable, a. Tanki no, ikari-yausuki.

Irriatate, t.v. Ikkaseru, tadareru, ira-ira suru, iratsuku.

Irreception, n. Afire-komu koto.

Is, i.r. Aku, gozarimasu. — or not, ari-nashi.

Isolation, n. Hakera, hakera.

Isolate, t.v. Hesate te oku, wakete oku. (pass.)

Haranareru, hedateru.

Issue, i.e. Deru, hassu. (t.v.) Hakkō suru.

Issue, n. Hate, owari, shimai, yuku-sue, kkekka, dekibai; shison.

Isthmus, n. Chi-kyō.

It, pron. Are, sono.

Italy, n. Itaria.

Ith, n. Shitsu, hizen.

Ithino, a. Kayui, kayumi, kai, modekashii.

Item, n. Kajo, kado.

Itherate, t.v. Mayawaru, heireki suru, hokō suru.

Itself, a. Hitoro de, shizen-to, jibun ni, mizukara.

Ivy, n. Zoge.

Ivy, n. Tsuta.
### KAL

| Kalpa, n. | Gō |
| Kaoline, n. | Shiratsuchi |
| Kaleidoscope, n. | Nishiki-megane |
| Kangaroo, n. | Fukuro-kemono |
| Kerl, n. | Magiri-gawara, ryōkotsu |
| Keen, a. | Hageshi, kibishi, tsuyoi, surudoi |
| Keenly, adv. | Hageshiku |
| Keener, n. | Bannin, mori |
| Ken, o. | Oke, taru, kodaru |
| Kennel, n. | Inugoya |
| Kept, n. | In the cold, fuyu-gomori. — in by the rain, furikomerareru, ama-gomori. |
| Keepsake, n. | Wasure-gasame, katami |
| Kernel, n. | Mi, nin, jitsu |
| Kerstrel, n. | Maguso-daka |
| Kettle, n. | Nabe, tetsubin, yu-wakashi |
| Ket, n. | Kagi. — hole, kagi-ana |
| Key-note, n. | Honchiōshi |
| Keystone, n. | Tsunagi-ishi |
| Kick, i.t. | Of a gun, tsuku |
| Kid, n. | Hituji no ko, koyagi |
| Kind, n. | Kadowakashi, sarau |
| Kindness, n. | Nasa, shinsetsu |
| Kindred, n. | Kyōdaï, shirui, shinseki, shinzoku |
| King, n. | Ō, koku-ō, kötei |
| Kingdom, n. | Ōkoku, koku, kuui, ryōbun. Animal —, shōrei |
| Kingfisher, n. | Kawasemi |
| King's-evil, n. | Ruireki |
| Kink, n. | Yore, takureru, motsureru |
| Kiss, t.v. | Kuchisū, seppuu suru, kuchi-tsuke suru |
| Kitt, n. | Taru |
| Kitchen, n. | Daidokoro, katte, kuriya |
| Kitchen-garden, n. | Hatake, sayen, senzai |
| Kitchen-maid, n. | Osandon |
| Kite, n. | Tako, ikanobori, shiyan, tombo |
| Kitten, n. | Neko no ko, ko-neko |
| Knock, n. | Kotsu, kokuyu |
| Knapsack, n. | Dōran, randoseru |
| Knave, n. | Kataki, dado, ochaku, mogari |
| Kniveship, a. | Zurui, kataru, kōkotsu na, kosui, ochaku na |
| Knell, t.v. | Koneru, neru, neyasu, tsukuneru |
| Knee, n. | Hiza |
| Knell, i.t. | Hijazamuku |
| Knee-pan, n. | Hiza no sara |
| Knife, n. | Pochi —, kogatana. Table —, hōcho. Kitchen —, deba. — grinder, togiya |
| Knit, t.v. | Amu. — the brouch, mayu wo shi-someru |
| Knob, n. | Hikite, ibo |
| Knock-knee, a. | Uchiwani no |
| KnoU, n. | Tsuka |
| Knot, n. | Fushi, kobushi, musubime, fushime |
| Full of —, fushikuretsu |
| Know, t.v. | Shiru, wakaru, kokoroeru, sonjiru, satoru. I don't know whether it is so or not, só de aru ka mo shirenn |
| Knowledge, n. | Chishiki, gakushi, kenshiki, oke, shōeki, kokoro, jutsu |
| Koran, n. | Fuitaikyō no keiten |
| Kow tow, t.v. | Kōto suru, toshu suru |
| Kum,'v. | Rinnkan |

### KUM

| Kindly, adv. | Nengoro ni, shinsetsu ni |
| Kindness, n. | Nasa, shinsetsu |
| Kindred, n. | Kyōdaï, shirui, shinseki, shinzoku |
| King, n. | Ō, koku-ō, kötei |
| Kingdom, n. | Ōkoku, koku, kuui, ryōbun. Animal —, shōrei |
| Kingfisher, n. | Kawasemi |
| King's-evil, n. | Ruireki |
| Kink, n. | Yore, takureru, motsureru |
| Kiss, t.v. | Kuchisū, seppuu suru, kuchi-tsuke suru |
| Kitt, n. | Taru |
| Kitchen, n. | Daidokoro, katte, kuriya |
| Kitchen-garden, n. | Hatake, sayen, senzai |
| Kitchen-maid, n. | Osandon |
| Kite, n. | Tako, ikanobori, shiyan, tombo |
| Kitten, n. | Neko no ko, ko-neko |
| Knock, n. | Kotsu, kokuyu |
| Knapsack, n. | Dōran, randoseru |
| Knave, n. | Kataki, dado, ochaku, mogari |
| Kniveship, a. | Zurui, kataru, kōkotsu na, kosui, ochaku na |
| Knell, t.v. | Koneru, neru, neyasu, tsukuneru |
| Knee, n. | Hiza |
| Knell, i.t. | Hijazamuku |
| Knee-pan, n. | Hiza no sara |
| Knife, n. | Pochi —, kogatana. Table —, hōcho. Kitchen —, deba. — grinder, togiya |
| Knit, t.v. | Amu. — the brouch, mayu wo shi-someru |
| Knob, n. | Hikite, ibo |
| Knock-knee, a. | Uchiwani no |
| KnoU, n. | Tsuka |
| Knot, n. | Fushi, kobushi, musubime, fushime |
| Full of —, fushikuretsu |
| Know, t.v. | Shiru, wakaru, kokoroeru, sonjiru, satoru. I don't know whether it is so or not, só de aru ka mo shirenn |
| Knowledge, n. | Chishiki, gakushi, kenshiki, oke, shōeki, kokoro, jutsu |
| Koran, n. | Fuitaikyō no keiten |
| Kow tow, t.v. | Kōto suru, toshu suru |
| Kum,'v. | Rinnkan |
LIT

LITIGIOUS, a. Kuji-zuki na, soshōzuki na, riku-tuppoi.

LITIGATE, t.v. Soshō suru.

LITTER, n. Gomi, chiri, akuta, kuzu.


LITTERY, n. Beihaishiki.


LIVE, a. Ikiteoru.

LIVELIHOOD, n. Kurashi-kata, kurashi, tosei, shōbai, kuchisugi, kagyo, narii, kwakkei, yosugi, yogawari.

LIVELY, a. Ki no karui, kigaru na, keiki ga yoi, nigiyaka.

LIVER, n. Kan no zo, kimo.

LIVESHOP, n. Shōzoku.

LIVID, a. Aozameta.

LIVING, n. Ikiteoru, ikeru, ikitaru, iki-nagaseru, tosei, narii, shindai.

LIZARD, n. Inori, yamori, tokage.

LOACH, n. Dōjō.

LOAD, n. Da, katsugi, ni, tsunidaka.

LOAD, t.r. Tsumu, komeru, noseru.


LOAFING, a. Namakeru, norakura suru, bushō suru.


LOAF-SUGAR, n. Bōzatō.

LOAM, n. Mā-tenchī.

LOAN, n. Shakkin, kari, haishaku, shakuyō.

LEAN, t.v. Kasu.

LEATH, a. Kiran, iyagaru, kusakarueru.

LEATHER, n. Kirau, kirashii.


LOBSTER, n. Kuruma-ebi.

LOCALITY, n. Tokoro, sho, atari, hen, tochi.

LOCATE, t.v. Tateru, oku.

LOCATION, n. Tateru-tokoro, basho, jishō.


LOCK, t.v. Jō wo orosu, tojiru, shimeru. — one's self in, toji-komeru.

LOCET, n. Kōhaze.

LOCK-JAW, n. Hashōfu.

LOCKET, n. Jōkisha, kikwansha.

LOCKSTAND, n. Inago.

LODESTONE, n. Jishaku.

LODG, t.v. Yadoru, shuku suru, tomaru, tōryū suru.

LOG, n. Momban-sho.

LOGDER, n. Kyaku, kii-ku-ku nin.

LOGGING, n. Yadori, shuku, tōryū.

LOFT, n. Moya, yane-ura.

LOFTILY, adv. Takaku, takaburite.

LOFTY, a. Takai, kō.

LOG, n. Ki, kikoro, hashira, misu-jaku.

LOGIC, n. Rompō, rouri.

LOGICAL, a. Rompō no, rompō no kanau.

LOIN, n. Koshi.

LOITER, i.v. Himadoru, temadoru, buratsuku, guzu-guzu, gudotsuku.

LONGLY, a. Shāru-hi, shin-shin to shita, monosabishii, wabishii.


LONG, i.v. Shitau, koishiku omou, koi-shitan, koisigaru.

LONGEVITY, a. Nagaiki, chōmei, chōjū.

LONGITUDE, n. Tatedo, keido.

LONG-SUFFERING, a. Ki no nagai, kannin-touyoi, nintai tsuoyoi.

LONG-TONGUED, a. Shita no nagai, oshaberi.

LOOK, i.v. Miru, goran, nagameru. Formed also by the particle so, and rashii, which see. — up, mi-ageru, aogu, amouite miru. Tired of looking, mi-aku. — out for, mi-tateru. — down, mi-kudasu, mi-oreu, nozomu — about, mi-mawaan. — after, mi-okuru, mamoru. — for, matsu, sagasu, ukagaru. — into, gimmu suru, sensku suru. — across, mi-watasu, mi-kosu, mi-keru. — back, kaeri-miru. — through a crack, kaimani wo suru, skummi wo suru. — through, mi-tōsu, mi-sukasu. — away, yoso ni miru, yosomi. — toward, mukau, ukeru.


LOOKER-ON, n. Sōba kara miru hito, kembutasunin, bōkwansha.

LOOKING-GLASS, n. Kagami.

LOOKOUT, n. Monomi, mihari, tomi.

LOOP, n. Hata.

LOOP-OLE, n. Wasa, wasa, chi.

LOOP-HOLE, n. Hazama, yazama.


LOSE, a. Yumi, hazureta.

LOSEN, t.v. Tokeru, yuru-meru, kutsu-rogeru, yuraku suru, tarumeru, hanasu.

LOSENESS, n. Yurusa, geri.

LOOT, n. Bundori-mono.

LOOT, t.v. Bundori suru.

LOP, t.r. Kiru. — off, kiri-otosu.

LOPSIDED, a. Kashigu, kikwansha, katazuri.

LOQUACIOUS, a. Taben na, shaberu, chō-chōshii, kuchime na.

LOQUIT, n. Biwa, rokitku.

LORD, n. Shu, shu-jin, nushi, aruji, kimi, tomo, danna.

LONG, a. Jiman-naru, takabaru, dannagao.

LORE, n. Gakumon, jutsu, osbie.

LOTE, t.v. Ushinau, useru, mukunaru, otou, funigitu, son suru, makeru, nukeru. — the way, masyou.


LOPER, n. Make-kata.

MAC

MACARONI, n. Udon, sômen.
MAÇE, n. Shaku, jîttei, bô, sao.
MACERATE, t.v. Hitasu, tsukeru.
MACHINE, n. Shikake, karakuri, kikai, dôgu.
MACHINERY, n. Kikai, dôgu.
MACERATE, n. Saba, inada.
MACULE, n. Aza.

MADE, a. Kurutta, kichigai na, raushin naru, ikaru. — dog, yamai-inu, byôken.
MADAM, n. O kami-san, oku-sama, goshinzo san, oba san.
MADDER, n. Akane.

MADE, ppt. Dekita, shita, itashita, koshirâeta.

BADLY, — fudeki na, deki sokinatta, fu-zaiku, fu-tegiwa.

MAN, n. Raushin, kichigai, kyôran.
MANDE, n. Kura, ensô-gura, gôyaku-gura; shimbun, zasshi.
MANDATE, n. Uji, onaga-mushi, kamisagemushi.
MAGIC, n. Mahô, izuna, hôjutsu, genjutsu.
MAGICIAN, n. Mahô-tsukai, izuna-tsukai, yôjutsusha.
MAGIC LANTERN, n. Utsushie, gentô.
MAGISTRATE, n. Yakunin, kwanin, chôkwan, kwani.
MAGNAMOUS, a. Tai-ryô na, ômaka na, tai-yô na.
MAGNATE, n. Reki-reki, ki-nin.
MAGNET, n. Jishaku.
MAGNIFICENT, a. Rippa na, kekkô na, yunyushii.
MAGNIFY, t.v. Ôkiku suru, homeru, ôkiku in, taisô ni in, agameru.
MAGNIFYING-GLASS, n. Kembiyô, mushime-ga nope.
MAGNITUDE, n. Ôkisa.
MAGNOLIA, n. Magnolia, Makuren.
MAGPIE, n. Kasasagi, tôkarasu.
MAID-SERVANT, n. Gejo, hashitame.
MAIL, a. Coat of —, yoroi.
MAIL, t.v. Sokonau, katawa ni suru.
MAIL, a. Katawa, fugu.
MAIL, a. Hon, shu, tai. — object, hon-i, shu-i. — building of a temple, hondo. In the —, taitei, tairayaku, taigai.
MAINLY, adv. Moppara, omo-ni.
MAIN-SAIL, n. Ôbashira no shita no ho.

MAK

MAIN-SPRING, n. Zemmai, makigane, hongen.
MAIN-MAST, n. Shina-nai, hagokunô, mamoru, motsu, tamotsu, ijisuru. (i.v.) Ronjiru, iharu. — life, inochi wo tsunagu.
MAIN-TO, n. Ôbashira no saki.
MAIN-TIME, n. Ôbashira no shita no hogeta.
MAIZE, n. Tômorokoshi.
MAJESTIC, a. Keikai, ririsshûi, ogosoka naru, rinrin to shite iru, ikô-aru, songen naru.
MAJESTY, n. Ikô, songen. His —, heika, kôjo.
MAJOR, n. Shôsa.
MAJORITY, n. Ôkata, tashan, tabun, tasu, kwahan.
MAJOR-PART, n. Tabun, tashan.
MAKE, n. Shikata, shi-yô, tsukuri-kata, koshirâe-kata, katchi, sugata.
MAKE, Tsukuru, koshirâe, dekiru, môkeru, tateru, suru, nasu, seizô suru. Formed also by the caus. form of the verb as, motsu, to make another carry; yusseru, to make another go. — amends, tsugunou, madou. — account of, taisetsu ni omou. — free with, narenare-kiku suru, habakari naku. — good, tsugunou, madou, oginou, togeru, sumu. — light of, naishigoro ni suru, karozuru. — much of, daji ni suru, taisetsu ni suru, tattobu. — over, watusu, yuzuru. — out, wakkara, kokoroeru, gesuru. — up, koshirâe, naka wo naosu. — up a deficiency, tasu. — up a loss, tsugunou. — up one’s mind, kokoro wo sadameru, ketsujo suru. — up a sum of money, chôdatsu suru, sandan suru, saikaku suru. — water, shôben suru; (of a ship), moru. — for, mukatte hashiru. — paper, Kami wo suku. — rope, nawa wo nasu. — a net, ami wo suku. — a mat, tatami wo nasu. — mention, tsugeru, noberu. — believe, manoe wo suru, sorasukau, furi wo suru. — love to, kigen wo toru, hetsuran. — as if he did not know, shiranu furi wo suru, shirabakururu. I make bold to ask, habakari nagara otazune mû. To — for land, oka ni mukatte yuku. — up to, chikayoru. — up for, tasu. — up with, na-ka-naori wo suru. — tea, cha wo dasu. — known, shirase ru. — a bed, toko wo shiku or toru.
MAKER, n. Tsukuru hito, saikai-nin, tsukuri te, seizôin. Generally formed by affixing ya or shi to the end of the thing made; as, fude-shi, a pen-maker.
MAKESHIFT, n. Ma-ni-awase.
MAKESWEEP, n. Tashi, omake.
MAKING, a. Tsukuri, shibô, shikata. One’s own —, tesaku, tezaiku, tezukuri.
MARISZADDE, a. Yome-iri-mae no, toshigoro no.
MARROW, n. Kotsuzui, zui.
MARK, t.v. Metoru, meawasceru, yome wo toru, yome-iri wo suru. — off a daughter, katazu-keru. — again, kaika.
MARA, n. Kwa-sei.
MARSH, n. Numa.
MASHAL, t.v. Sonaeru.
MART, n. Ichis-ba.
MATTEN, n. Ten.
MARTIAL, a. Ikusa no, bu, gun, hyö.
MARTINGALE, n. Munagai.
MARTYR, n. Michi ni jun-suru koto, jundōsha, junkyōsha.
MARTYRDOM, n. Jun suru koto.
MARVEL, n. Fushigi, kitaï.
MARVEL, t.v. Ayashiku omou, ayashimu, fushigi ni omou, ibukashiku omou, fushin ni omou.
MARVELS, a. Ayashii, fushin naru, ibukashi, fushigi naru.
MASH, t.v. Oshi-kudaku, oshi-tsubusu, bishigenu, hishihiguru, hishiguru.
MASON, n. Ishi-ya, ishiku.
MASH, n. Hōji, teisuzen; kasa, katanari, gunjū, eikō.
MASCARCE, n. Hito-goroshi. (t.v.) Hofururu, korosu, minagoroshi ni suru.
MATERIAL, n. Omoi.
MASTER, n. Danna, shujin, aruji, kashira, kimi.
MASTER, t.v. Kasu, sugiru.
MASTERLY, adv. Jūju ni.
MASTERPIECE, n. Meisaku.
MASTERY, n. Ri, kacli, shōri, shihai.
MASTICATE, t.v. Kani-konasu.
MASTURATION, n. Senzuri, shūin.
MAT, n. Tatan, goza, mushiro, komo.
MAT, t.v. Tatami, mato, kongo, mato, kono to tsutsumu. Matted together, matsuweru.
MATCH, n. Tsuge, hinawa, aite, shōbugoto, haigū.
MATCH, t.v. Au, awaseru, sorui, naraiberu, hikiteru, li suru, hitteki suru, rui suru, haigū suru.
MATCHLESS, a. Busō, narabi-nashi, murui na.
MATCHLOCK, n. Teppō, hinawazutsu.
MATCH-MAKER, n. Nakodo, baishakku, chūnin, tsukegaya.
MATE, n. Aite, tomodachi. School —, dōgaku, aidechi.
MATE, t.v. Awaseru, sorueru, haigū suru.
MATERIAL, n. Shina, ji, jia, ryō, kusa.
MATERIALISM, n. Yuibutsuron.
MATERNAL, a. Haha no, haka-Hata no.
MATHEMATICS, n. Sangaku, sajutsu.
MATRIX, n. Kotsubo, shikyū, ikata.
Merry-andrew, n. Dōke-mono.

Mess, n. Me.

Messmerism, n. Denkijutsu.

Mess, n. Dōshokusha; konzatsu. To make a — of, futeigwa ni dekusu, konzatsu saseru.

Mess, i.v. Taberu, tomo ni shoku suru.


Messenger, n. Tsukai, shisuka.

Messmate, n. Dō-shuku, dō-shokunin.

Metal, n. Kane.

Metallurgy, a. Kane foku-wakeru jutsu.

Metamorphosis, t.v. Henzuru, henku suru, hege suru, bakeru.


Metaphorically, adv. Kēyō shite, tatoete.

Metaphysics, n. Seirigaku.

Metaphysician, n. Seirigakusha.

Metastasis, n. Tenshi, byōdoku-tenshi.

Metempsychosis, n. Umaré-kawari, ruten, rinden, rinye.

Metronome, n. Yobai-boshi, ryūsei.


Merry-andrew, a. Tsu-yō, hagashii, kibishii, ōkii, ikō aru, gōsei naru.

Migrate, t.v. Utsuru, wataru, kuni-gae wo suru, ijū suru.

Milage, n. Ryo-chi.

Mil, a. Umai, hodoyoi, yawaráka na, yasashii, nodoka na. — of taste, narui.

Mildew, n. Kabi, kabin, fukeru, komogero.

Mildly, adv. Umaku, hodoyoi, yawarakaa ni, buruku, yasashiku.


Milstone, n. Ichiri-zuka.

Millet, n. Kokogiraa.


Military, i.v. Sakurā, teki suru, semeru.


Milk, n. Chichi.

Milk, t.c. Chichi wo shiboru.

Milk-fever, n. Chi-burui, nyūnetsu.

Milkmaid, n. Chichi-shibori onna.

Milk-way, n. Ama-no-gawa, ginka.

Milkweed, n. Himehagi, towata.

Milk, n. Usu.

Millet, n. Awa.

Milliner, n. Onna-bōshiya.

Million, n. Hyaku-man, sen-sen.

Milestone, n. Hiki-usu no ishi.

Milt, n. Hararago.

Mimic, n. Mono-maneshi.

Mimic, t.v. Maneru, mono-mane suru. — others, hito-mane wo suru.

Mince, t.v. Tatakau, komaka ni kiru, hayasu.

Mince-meat, n. Hayashi-niku.


Mind, t.v. Non wo ieru, ki wo tsukeru, kokoro ni kakeru, itou, mochiru, toraiu, tonjaku suru, kaimiiru, kangaeru, oomu, kizukua.

Mindful, a. Ki wo tsukeru, tsutsushimu, kokoro ni kakeru.

Mine, a. Watakushi no, ware no.


Mine, n. Mabu, ana, kō-san, jiraiwā.

Misuse, t.v. Tsukai-sokonau, mochi-nyamaru, te-aruku tsukau, muri ni tsukan.
Mitten, n. Te-oki.
Mix, t.v. Mazeru, majiru, kaki-mazeru, konzuru, awaseru.
Mixture, n. Mazeru koto, mazari-mono, mae-mono.
Moat, t.v. Unaru, uameku, naku, kauashimu.
Moat, n. Hori.
Mob, n. Ikki, sodo.
Mobility, n. Ugoku koto, dao.
Mobilize, t.v. Undo saseru.
Mobocracy, n. Bouin-seiji.
Mock, t.v. Maneru, azakeru, azawarau, gero suru, warau, naburu, chorou suru.
Mock, a. Fujitsu na, nine, sora, magai.
Mockery, n. Gurou, choro, naburi, anadori.
Mode, n. Yo, tori, houzu.
Model, n. Kata, tehon, mihon, hinagata.
Model, t.v. Kataroeru.
Moderate, a. Chugurai no, nami no, hodo no yoi, kakko na.
Moderated, adv. Hodoyoku, iiikigen ni.
Moderation, n. Hikaeme, uhicha, hodoyoi koto, kido.
Modern, a. Ima no, tojii no, kinrai no. — times, kon-sei, chigakoro, kon-ji. Ancient and —, ko-kon.
Modest, a. Hazukashigaru, uchiiki na, eruyo h narau, kensou na, hige suru.
Modesty, n. Enryou, habakari, hige.
Modification, n. Henkuku, henkaku.
Modify, t.v. Kaeuru, nasu, shi-nasu, henku suru, kagen suru.
Modification, n. Irone, chishii no age-sage.
Mohammedan, a. Fuifuku no y.
Moiett, n. Hambun, nakaba.
Moi, i.v. Hone-oro.
Moist, n. Uretta, shimetta, uruoi, urumu, jimi-jimi to shita.
Moisten, t.v. Nurusu, shimesu, urusoo, urumasueru.
Moisture, n. Shikke, mizuke, shimeri.
Molar-tooth, n. Okuba.
Molasses, n. Sakushitsu.
Mole, n. Muguramocho, hokuro, doryu.
Molest, t.v. Komarase, wazurawaseren.
Mollify, t.v. Yawarageru, nadameru, yuruumeru.
Momentary, a. Shibaraku, wazukau no aida, zanni no. To be in — expectation, ima ya ima ya to matsu.
Memento, a. Daiji na, taishetsu naru.

MOMENTUM, n. Hazumi, sei, ikioi.
Monarch, n. Tenushi, o, kasihira.
Monarchy, n. Gunken, kunsei.
Monasteries, n. Tera, ji, in.
Monday, n. Getsuyoubi.
Money-lender, n. Kane-kashi.
Moneyless, a. Kane-nai.
Monk, n. So, osli, sanso.
Monkey, n. Saru, yayan.
Monogram, n. Itkiji.
Monomania, n. Henkyou, hito koto kichigai.
Monothemism, n. Ishinkyo.
Monotonous, a. Taira naru, taikutsu na.
Monsonty, n. Taira naru oto.
Monsou, n. Shiuifu.
Monster, n. Kwaibutsu, igyo no mono.
Mostroes, a. Kikwai na, hen na, igyo na, kesho na, okii, taizen na.
Monument, n. Hi, sekishi, hime.
Moon, n. Kokoromochi.
Moody, a. Muragi naru, ki no fusai de oru.
Moonfish, n. Mambou.
Moon, n. No, nobara, hara.
Moor, n. Shaka.
Moor-fowl, n. Raichou.
Moor-hen, n. Koban.
Moot, i.v. Arasou, ronzuru.
Mope, i.v. Ki ga fusagu, ussuru.
Morality, n. Michi, dori, reigi, doikutoku, doji.
Morass, n. Numo.
Morn, a. Yameru, byo.
Morn, adv. Mobb, mada, mada, yo, ami, masarau, ma. No —, kore-kiri, m0 nai. Once —, ima ici do, m0 ici do. Give me a little —, m0 chitto kudasare. Do you want any more? mada iru ka. Have you any more? mada aru ka. The more he eats the more Ican he becomes, shoku sureba shoku suru hodo yasere. — and more, masan-masu, iyo-ryo, zouchou, iyamashu, itodo. How much more! moshite, iwan ya. A little more, m0 sukoshi, ma chitto.
Monover, adv. Sono ué ni, mata, mada, nasara, m0mata, mada wa, katsu, katsu-mata, amassae.
N.


NAMELY, adv. Sunawachi, torimo nasazu.

NAP, n. Madoromi, nemuri, ke, keba. To take a —, torutoru suru, madoromu.

NAP, n. Chirike, bon no kubo.

NAPPY, n. Kuchifuki, fukin, oshime.

NARROW, a. Ma-yaku, masui-zai.

NARRATE, t.v. Nuberu, tangeru, kikaseru, hanasu, monogataru, chinzuru.

NARRATION, m. Monogatari, nuberu koto.

NARROW, a. Semai, hosoi. — minded, ganko.

NARROWLY, adv. Semaku suru, chijimeru, sebameru, hosomeru. (i.v.) Semaku naru.

NARROWLY, adv. Semaku, karōjite.


Notched, a. Kakeru, koboreru, kirimu wo tsukeru.


Nothing, n. Nani mo nai, mi-ichi-otsu. — but this, kore bakari, kore kiri. Make — of, koto to mo sezu, kaerimizu, itowazu. — more, mō nai.

Notice, t.v. Miru, mi-tsukeru, mi-tomeru, kaerimuru, kamau. Take no — of, sumashite iru, kokoro ni tomenu.


Notion, n. Kokoro, omoi, ryōken, tsumori, zonjyōri, zombun.

Notional, a. Uwatsukite oru.


Noun, n. Taigen, meishi.

OAK

OAK, n. Kashi no ki.
OAKUM, n. Maihada or makihada, kihada.
OAR, n. Roe, kai — maker, reya.
OAT, n. Karsu-mugi.
OATH, n. Chikai, seigon.
OBDURATE, a. Ganko nar, fut-ninjô, katai.
OBERIENCE, n. — to parents, kôko. — to a master, shûgi.
OBEDIENT, a. Shitagau, kôkô naru, kô-naru.
OBESITY, n. Aisatsu, eshaku, jigi.
OEKEY, t.v. Shitagau, fuku suru, nabilu, mochi-

OBEY, n. Shiinuru koto.
OBJECT, n. Ate, me-ate, kikoro-zashi, moku-

OBFUSCATE, t.v. Mayowasu.
OBITUARY, n. Shiinuru koto.
OBJECT, t.v. Kotowaru, ii-fusegu, nan wo
tsukeru, kobamu.
OBJECTION, n. Nan, kotowari, betsugi, iron.
Have you any — to my taking this pen! kono
fude wo totte mo ii-ka.
OBJECTIVE CASE, n. Wo kaku.
OBLATION, n. Kumotsu, sonâ-mono, matsuri,
saimatsu.
OBLIGATION, n. Subeki koto, hazu, atarimae,
tôzen no koto, ginu, seme, shokubun, honbun,
sekinin.
OBILGEO, t.v. Shiru, seneba naranu. — me.
dôzo, no to zo, dôka.
OBLIGED, a. Yamu koto wo ezu, yondokoro
naku, yoginai, kanaraku, zeki naku. Am
obliged to you, arigatô, katakanô-nô.
OBLIGING, a. Nengoro na, shinsetsu na.
OBIQUE, a. Nanae no, sujikai.
OBILITERATE, t.v. Kusu, mametsu, otsu.
OBILITERATION, n. Wasureru koto, bôkyaku.
OBILON, n. Nagate no kata.
OBLOQUY, n. Soshiri, hihô, zangen, akô.
OBNOXIOUS, a. Kakawaru, nikanareru.
OBSCENE, a. — story, irobanashi. — pictures,
makuraye.
OBSCURE, a. Akiraka naranu, fusumyô, aima,
magirawashii, môrô.
OBSCURE, t.v. Magiraksu, kuramase.
OBSCURITY, n. Tomorai, sôrei, sôshiki.
OBSCURITY, a. Hetsurau, kobiru, omenru,
lîge no chiri wo harau.
OBSESSION, n. Shitagai, mamori, okonai.
OBSESSION, n. Miru koto, okonai, mamoru
koto, me.
OBSEVATORY, n. Temmondai, kunshôdai.
OBSENE, t.v. Miru, mi-tsukeru, iu, hanasu,
mamoru, shitagau, okonai.

ODE

OBSCURE, t.v. Magiraksu, kuramasu.
OBSESSION, n. Tomorai, sôrei, sôshiki.
OBSEVER, n. Temmondai, kunshôdai.
OBSENE, t.v. Miru, mi-tsukeru, iu, hanasu,
mamoru, shitagau, okonai.

FALSE, a. Faruku narite ima wo mokkira-

OBSTACLE, n. Jama, sasawari, samatage, ko-

OBSTINATE, a. Ganko, wagamama, kimama,
henshû, kataiji, jôppari, gôjô wo haru, jô wo
haru.
OBSTEROUS, a. Sawagashii, yakamashii.
OBSTRUCT, t.v. Jama wo suru, sasawari, sa-
matageru, fusagu, fusagaru, kodawaru, heis-
soku suru.
OBSTRUCTING, — the view, me-zawari.
OBSTRUCTION, n. Jama, sasawari, hasemono,
koshô. — of bowls, bempei, benpe.
OBTAIN, t.v. Erû, uru, motomuru, tonozu-
xenurou.
OBTUSE, t.v. Sashi-deru, deshabaru, oshiku-

OCCASION, n. Koto, ori, tsuide, yô, wake, seki,
yue, jisetsu. No occasion, oyobanu.
OCCASION, t.v. Contained in the caus. form of
the verb, sasuru. — grief, kanashimaseru.
OCCASIONALLY, adv. Ori-fushii, ori-ori, tabitabi,
tama-tama, tama-ni, ori ni rarete.
OCCIDENTAL, a. Nishi no, sai.
OCCULT, a. Kakuretaru, hisutsu na.
OCCUPANT, n. Sumau, hinto, oru-bito.
OCCUPATION, n. Gyô, kagyô, tosei, shôbai,
nariwa, gyôtei.
OCCUPY, t.v. Sumau, oru, toru, kamakure,
shimeru.
OCCUR, t.v. Au, aru, kakaruk, okayru.
OCCURRENCE, n. Koto, yoshi. Without evil —
buji.
OCEAN, n. Umii, kai, nada, oki, taiyô.
OCHR, n. Red —, taishaseki.
O'CLOCK, n. Toki, ji. Six — in the morning,
ake-mutsu. Twelve —, kokonotsu-doki, jûni
ji.
OCTAGON, n. Hakkaku.
OCTOBER, n. Hachi-gatsu.
OCCULT, n. Ha-isha, gankwa-i.
ODD, a. Mezurashii, mare na, han, ki. — and
even, ki-gû. — month, han no tsuki.
ODDS, n. Komi.
ODE, n. Shi, uta.


Offal, n. Gomi, akuta.

Offence, n. Tsumi, ohiro, toga, okori.

Offend, t.v. Okaus, rippuku-sasenu, itameru, sora-su, hasuzu, kobara ga tatsu, fureru, ki ni sakara, ki ni sawaru.

Offensive, a. Iya-na, kira-na, kimusai, kira ra.

Offer, t.v. Ageru, dasu, kumotosu suru, tamukeru, saasageru, tamematsuru, ii-iteru, yaru, so-naeru. I offered him a hundred dollars but he would not take it, iyaku doru yaru to iutemo toranai. What offer do you make! ikura o daisashi nasaru ka.

Offering, n. Kumotsume, tamuke, soma-mono, hōno.


Officer, n. Yakunin, torishimari nin, kwarini.

Official, a. Kwan, yakuhen, kwan-in, yakunin.

Officiate, i.v. Tsutoumeru, okonw, tori-atsuku, shugyō suru.

Occupies, a. Sewa wo yaku, suikyo, sewazu-ki na.

Offering, n. Kuzu.

Offered, n. Eda, sashibiki-kanjō.

Offers, n. Eda, bumpya, ha.

Offering, n. Shiso, ko, sue.


Oth, interj. Aa, oya-oya, 0.

Oil, n. Abura, yū.

Oil, t.v. Abura wo tsukeru.

Oil-cake, n. Abura-kasun.

Oil-can, n. Abura-tasu.

Oil-cloth, n. Jūtan.

Oil-jar, n. Abura-tsubo.

Oilpainting, n. Abura-ye.

Oil-paper, n. Abura-gami.


Oil-shop, n. Abura-ya.

Oil-tea, n. Abura-saru.

Oil, a. Aburake aru, aburakoi.

Ointment, n. Kıyaku, nankō, nioi-abura.


Old-age, n. Oi, rōen, rō.

Older, a. — brother, an. — sister, ane.

Oldmist, a. — son, chakushi, sōryō, chōnan. — daughter, ane ni:ssuume.

Old-fashioned, a. Kofu no, furukusai, furume-kaishii.

Old-testament, n. Kyūyaku.

Olea-fragrans, n. Mokusei, katsura.

Oleander, n. Kyōchikutō.

Olve, n. Kamaru.


Omeo, n. Owaru, saigo, iyahate.

Omelet, n. Tamago-yaki, omeletsu.

Omentum, n. Mōnaku.

Ominous, n. Fukitsu na.


Omnipotent, a. Atawazaru koto nashi, dekin koto nashi, zennō.

Omnipresent, a. Arazaru tokoro naki.

Omniscient, a. Shiranu koto naki, zenchi.


On, adv. To put on clothes, kimonowarikuru. To go on, susumu.


One corner, n. Katakazumi.

One eye, n. Kata-me.

One face, n. Kata-omote.

One foot, n. Kata-ashi.

One hand, n. Katate.

One leg, n. Kataashi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVE 888</th>
<th>PAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overdue, i.v.</td>
<td>Nichigen wo kosu, nichigen ga koeta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overeat, i.v.</td>
<td>Kui-sugiru, tabe-sugosu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overestimat, t.v.</td>
<td>Tsunori-sugiru, hakari-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overfatigue, t.v.</td>
<td>Tsukare-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overfeed, t.v.</td>
<td>Kuwase-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overflow, i.t.</td>
<td>Afureru, koboreru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overrow, i.t.</td>
<td>Habikoru, shigeru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhang, i.t.</td>
<td>Ue ye kabusaru, ō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhastly, a.</td>
<td>Amari isogu, isogi-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhail, t.v.</td>
<td>Aratameru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead, a.</td>
<td>Ue ni, atama no ue ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheas, i.v.</td>
<td>Kiki-dasu, kiki-tsukeru, fui ni kiku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overjoy, n.</td>
<td>Amari no yorokobi, ō-yorokobi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overland, a.</td>
<td>Riku, kuga, oka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlarge, a.</td>
<td>Amari oki, okisugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overplay, t.v.</td>
<td>Kiseru, kasanaru, kakeru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlook, t.v.</td>
<td>Mi-atasu, mi-harasu, mikosu, sairō suru, ōme ni miru, yurusu, kaerimizu, mi-nogasu, mi-hazu, mi-nokosu, mi-otosu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overmatch, t.v.</td>
<td>Katsu, masaru, sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overmodest, a.</td>
<td>Enryu sugiru, omeru, uchi-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overmuch, a.</td>
<td>Amari na, sugiru, yokei na, yobun, kabun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overpaid, t.v.</td>
<td>Yokeyi ni yaru, harai-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overpass, t.v.</td>
<td>Sugiru, koeru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overplus, n.</td>
<td>Amari, nokori.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overpower, t.v.</td>
<td>Katsu, tsubusu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overprompt, a.</td>
<td>Haya-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overrate, t.v.</td>
<td>Takaku tsuveru, tsuminori-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overreach, t.v.</td>
<td>Damakasu, azamuku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Override, t.v.</td>
<td>Nori-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overrun, t.v.</td>
<td>Shigeru, hibikoru, michiru, afureru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversee, i.v.</td>
<td>Tsukasadoru, sairyō suru, shihai suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer, n.</td>
<td>Tōryō, tōdori, kaishira, kimoiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseat, i.v.</td>
<td>Hikuri-kaeru, kutsu-gaeru, hikurikae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overshow, n.</td>
<td>Uwakutsu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obershoot, i.v.</td>
<td>Uchi-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversight, n.</td>
<td>Mi-otoshi, ayamachi, tsukasadoru koto, shiochi, melkubari, kimoiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversleep, i.v.</td>
<td>Ne-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overspread, t.v.</td>
<td>Ōi-watari, habikoru, michi-watari, shige-watari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstay, t.v.</td>
<td>Tome-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstep, t.v.</td>
<td>Yuki-kozō, yuki-sugiru, fumi-kosu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstock, t.v.</td>
<td>Mise ni sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseam, t.v.</td>
<td>Ikimi-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstring, a.</td>
<td>Kibishi-sugiru, amari kibishii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overtrade, t.v.</td>
<td>Oitsuku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overthrew, t.v.</td>
<td>Taon, oshi-otasu, horobo-sen, tempaku suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstop, t.v.</td>
<td>Ue ni deru, hiideru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overtrade, t.v.</td>
<td>Tebaru ashari wo su, te amaru ashari wo suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outture, n.</td>
<td>To make an —, mōshi-iseru, i-iseru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overturn, t.v.</td>
<td>Hikuri-kae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overwhelm, t.v.</td>
<td>Shizumen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overwork, t.v.</td>
<td>Tsukakarase, tsukai-sugiru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oviparous, a.</td>
<td>Ranshō no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owne, t.v.</td>
<td>Oi, beki, ha-ru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owing, a.</td>
<td>Yotte (yoru), kara, yone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, n.</td>
<td>Fukurō, mimizuku, kizu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own, t.v.</td>
<td>Motsu, hakuji suru, zangere suru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own, a.</td>
<td>Jibun no, jishin no, waga, onoga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner, n.</td>
<td>Nushi, mochinushi, aruji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox, n.</td>
<td>Osu, koto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalic-acid, n.</td>
<td>Shūsan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxide, a.</td>
<td>Sanka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen, n.</td>
<td>Sanso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster-shell, a.</td>
<td>Kaki-gara.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**P.**

**Pace, n.** Fumi, ho, ashi. *To go at a slow —, soro-soro to aruku.*

**Pack, t.v.** Fumu, aruku, fumi-hakaru.

**Paczma, n.** Bukuro.

**Pacific, a.** Oodayaka na, heiya naru.

**Pacific-ocean, n.** Taihei kai.

**Pacification, n.** Waboku wo suru koto, naka-naori.

**Pacify, t.v.** Nadameru, nagusameru, shizumeru, yowerageru, waboku wo suru.

**Pack, t.v.** Tsun, tsuveru, tsutsumi.

**Pack, n.** Tsutsumi.

**Package, n.** Tsutsumi, kōri, ba.

**Packet, n.** Tsutsumi. — ship, kwai-sen.

**Pack-horse, n.** Ni-uma, da-uma, konida-uma.

**Packing, n.** Tsume-mono.

**Pack-saddle, n.** Kura, ni-gura, konida-gura.

**Pad, n.** Ate, makura.

**Paddle, n.** Kai.

**Paddle, t.v.** Kai de kogu.

**Paddle-wheel, n.** Soto-guruma. — steamer sotoguruma no jōkisen.

**Padd, n.** Ine, kome.

**Paddlelock, n.** Jō, jō-mae, ebijō.

**Pake, n.** Gaika.

**Pagan, n.** Mokuzō wo ogamu mono, ikyō jin.
Parley, t.v. Hanashi-au, dampan suru, ka-
keuru.
Parliament, n. Shūgi-in, kokkawai, gi-in. Mem-
ber of —, kokkawai-giin.
Parliamentary, a. Kokkawai no. — rules, 
kokkawai-kisoku.
Parlor, n. Zashiki, heyaa.
Paroxysm, n. Bossa.
Parson, n. Kyōshi.
Parricide, n. Oya-koroshi.
Parrot, n. Ōmu, inko. — toed, wani-ashi, 
hachi moji wo fumu.
Parsonage, n. Rinsoku na, shiway, tsuma-
shii.
Part, n. Bunsu, bō, kata, wari-ai. For my —, 
watashikai ni wa, watashikai ni tsuite. For 
the most —, ōkata, taitei, zentai, tairyaku, 
arakata. Take — in, tazusawarun, katan suru, 
kakara. Part of speech, kotoba no shurui, 
jirui.
Part, t.v. Wakeru, waru, hanaasu, hedateru, 
wakareru, suru, ribetsu suru. The cable has 
parted, tsuna ga kireta.
Partake, t.v. Azukaru, kakari-aiu.
Partaker, n. Kakari-ai niin, azukaru hito.
Partial, a. Katsuhi ki no, katayoru, eko na, 
hempa, mibiki no, matsapparaka.
Partially, adv. The story is — true, ano ha-
nashi ni makoto no tokoro ga aru.
Participate, t.v. Azukaru, tazusaseru, kaka-
ratari-au, tazusawarun.
Participation, n. Kakari-aiu koto, azukaru 
koto.
Participle, n. Chitto mo, sukoshi-mo, (in gram-
nar) te ni wo ha.
Participial, a. Kakubetsu na, betsudan na, 
kuwashiki, komayaka na, isai suru, kiraigachi na, sashitaru.
Particularly, adv. Kuwashiku, komaka ni.
Particulars, n. Arisama, isai, shisai, kado, 
bantan.
Parting, n. Ribetsu, hunare, wakare, nagori. 
— words, nagori no kotoba.
Partisan, n. Tōha.
Partition, n. Halate, shikiri.
Partition, t.v. Wari-tsukeru, kubaru, hedat-
eru, shikiru.
Partly, adv. Aru tokoro ni, ichi bu-bun ni.
Partner, n. Kumi-ai, nakama, aite, aikata, 
tsuerai.
Partnership, n. Kumi, nakama. Mercantile 
—, shōsha.
Partridge, n. Shako.
Parturition, n. Sān, shusshun, umu-koto. Easy 
or natural —, anzan. Difficult or unnatural 
—, danzan.
Party, n. Tō, nakama, shachū, hō, kata, kwai, 
te, hito. One of the same —, mikata. Opposite 
—, aite, sempō.
Party-spirit, n. Tōhashin.
Pass, t.v. Tōru, utsuru, heru, kurasu, kayou, 
tshiwy suru, koeru, sugiru, okuru. — to and 
from, yukiki, kayoi, tōri, ōrai. — away kieru, 
naku naru, suru. To let —, tōru, tōru 
, kayowasseru, itowazu, kaerimizu, ōne ni 
miru. To come to —, hatasu. To by —, tōru, 
sugiru, koeru. To — on, susumu. To over, 
wartar, watasu, koerun. To — time, utsuru, 
kurasu, okuru, heru. To the cup, saasu. 
sentence, mōshi tsukeru. — a love, sadamaru, 
To pass for a wise man, riku to sareru. 
— through, tōru.
Pass, t.v. Watasu, tōsu, sugiru. — through 
hardships, nangi wo shinogu. — counterfeit 
money, nise-gane wo tsukun. Passed off as 
his son, are wo waga musuko to mōsu. To 
— by, ryaku suru. 
Pass, n. Nanjo, sessho, tegata, kitte, kansatsu, 
ba-ai. To bring —, nasu, dekusau.
Passable, a. Tōrareru, watareru, kosareru, yu-
rusureru.
Passably, adv. Zuibun, kanari.
Passage, n. Michi, dōri, de-iri guchi, watari, 
tōri. To take — in a ship, funagitto wo kaau. 
— of a love, hōritisu wo sadamateru koto. A — 
at arms, kiri-ai.
— bout, kyakusen, nori-ai bune.
Passing, adv. Gokun, hanaluda, itatte.
Passion, n. Jō, iji, ki, jōi, kurushimi, kutsu-
ku, kōin, nangi, shū-hin, shūjaku. The seven 
—, shichi-jō.
Passionate, a. Tanuki, ki no mijikai. — person, 
kanshaku-mochi.
Passion-flower, n. Tokei-bana.
Passive, a. Ukakata wo suru, ukemi ni naru, 
sonokukan, sakarawan. — verb, judō-dōshi.
Passover, n. Sugikoshi no iway, yuyetsu-seten. 
Passport, n. Kitte, tegata, inkan, menjo, okuri-
tegata, kansatsu. 
Pass-word, n. Aikotoba, aizu.
Past, pret. Sugetta, sundu, tota, koshita, san-
u, suru, saninshin. 
Past, n. — time, koshi-kata, kwaiko, izen, ato. 
Past, n. Nori. — pot, nori-ire. — bōnd, 
nori-itta. — brush, bāke.
Past, t.v. Haru, tsukeru.
Passboard, n. Atsugami, itagami. 
Pastime, n. Nagusami, asobi, tezusami, kibira-
shi. 
Pastor, n. Bokushi.
Pasture, n. Kusa, maki. 
Patch, t.v. Naderu, tataku.
Patch, n. Tsugi, hagi, hateke. 
Patch, t.v. Tsugi wo suru, hago, tsugi, tsuzuru. 
Patchwork, n. Hagiko, hagi-hagi.
after, waboku.

Awabi.

bazo

gckkyu.

ir.

PELLCCID, Uwakawa. Senzo, Harau Momo.

PAUCITY, PAULE

PAWN, PATRONIZE.

PAWNED

PATTEN,

PATRON,

PATRIOTISM,

PATIENT,

PATHWAY,

PATHETIC,

PATISSERIE.

PAY-MAM, 'AWVILION, 'AVE, 'AUSE.

of yakuryo.

keru.

rope.

rahai,

saseru.

"i.s.

't.v.

'n.

'a.

'a.

'n.

'n.

'n.

'n.

'n.

'n.

'n.

'n.

'n.

'n.

't.v.

'n.

'o.

'n.

'a.

'n.

'a.

'n.

'n.

'a.

'n.

'a.

'n.

'a.

'n.

'n.

'a.

'n.

'a.

'n.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.

'a.

's.
Pen, t. v. Kaku, shitatameru.
Penal, a. — lova, keiliō.
Penalty, n. Keibatsu, shoki, tsumi, kwaryō, bakkin.
Penance, n. Taum wo mizukara bassuru tame ni nangyō wo okonu koto, tsumi horoboshi no nangyō, chōbatsu.
Penates, n. Jibutsu, ujigami.
Pencil, n. Sekihitsu, fude, empitsu, cfude.
Pendent, a. Tsuru, sageru.
Pending, prep. Uchi ni, aida.
Pendulum, n. Tekei no furu.
Penetrable, a. Tsuki-komareru.
Penetration, n. Tsuki-komu koto, satorī, kashikoi, chie.
Peninsula, n. Hantō.
Penitence, n. Kuyamu, kōkwai.
Penitent, a. Kōkai suru, kuyuru, kuyamu, zaidengaru.
Penitent, n. Tsumi wo kuyamu hito, kōkai suru hito.
Penitentiary, n. Rōya, hitoya.
Penne, n. Ko-gatanai.
Penna, n. Fude-shi.
Pennant, n. Hatajirushi.
Penniless, a. Kanesaki, ichimon nashi no.
Pennt, n. Zeni, mon, sen.
Pen-name, n. Fudenose, likka, fakeke.
Pension, n. Sutebuehi, seiroku, yōrōkin, konkyūkin.
Pensioner, a. Fusaide oru, mono-omo-ni no.
Pen-Store, n. Fudeya.
Pentagon, n. Gokaku.
Pentecost, n. Pentecoste, gojunmetu.
Penthouse, n. Hissashi.
Pencious, a. Rinshoku na, shiwai, kechi na, shuren.
Pency, n. Konkyū, mazushiki, bimō.
Peny, n. Botan.
People, n. Hito, tami, chōnin, bammai, shimojimo, shimo-zama, shita-jita, jim-min. Like other —, hito-nami ni.
Pepermint, n. Hakka.
Pench, t. v. Miru, kiku, boero, satorī, rikwa suru.
Percentage, n. Wari, kōsen, buai.
Perceptible, a. Mieru, shireru, boero.
Perception, n. Satori, chikaku, rikwa.
Perch, n. Tomarigi. (fish) Tai.
Perch, t. v. Tomaru.
Perchance, adv. Futo, fui ni, omoi-yozaru ni, moshiya, tabun, aruiwa.
Percolate, i. v. Kosu, tōru.
Percession, n. Hibi, chōshin.
Percession cup, n. Dondor, raikwan.
Pendulum, n. Metsubō, horobi, messuru koto, jikoku.
Peregrinate, i. v. Yureki suru, henrei suru, manyū suru.
Peremptory, a. Genjū na.
Peremptory, adv. Kitto, genjū ni, kukan, shikato.
Perennial, a. Taezaru, sudan no, taema naki, nenjū-tszukan.
Perfect, a. Mattaki, jibun naru, manzoku na, zembii-hita, kwanzen naru.
Perfect, t. v. Jōu suru, shitogeru, jibun ni suru.
Perfectly, adv. Mattaku, jibun ni, sappari to.
Perfidious, a. Fuchū na, fujitsu na, akugyaku na, bōgyaku na.
Perfidy, n. Fujitsu, fuchū, bōgyaku.
Perforate, t. v. Tōsu, sashi-tōsu, nuke-tōru, tsuki-tōsū.
Perforation, n. Ana.
Perforce, adv. Muri ni, shiite.
Perform, t. v. Suru, musu, itasun, dekira, okonau, togeru, shunu, hatasu, toriko-okusari, shitogeri, jōu suru.
Performance, n. Togeru koto, deki-agaru koto, nashi koto, waza, shōba, deki.
Perfume, n. Kö, kōri, kōki, kummutso.
Perfume, t. v. Kaoru, kunjiru, niwasu.
Perhaps, adv. Ökata, tabun, osoraka. Mostly by the dabit. suffix  ro, or so: kuru de arō, perhaps he will come; yoku de arō de orō, he will perhaps get well; mirō ni mō tō, or perhaps it is so, or perhaps there are.
Pericapitis, n. Shimpōyen.
Pericardium, n. Shim-maku, shimōpa.
Peril, n. Ayauki, abunai, kēmon, kina.
Perilous, a. Ayai, abumai, kēmon naru, inochi ni kakaru, inochigake na.
Perineum, n. Tōwatari, kwa-iin.
Period, n. Tōki, jisetsu, jibun.
Perish, t. v. Shinshu, messuru, kareru, nakanaru.
Perjurer, t. v. Itsuwatte chikau.
Perjury, n. Itsuwatte chikau koto.
Permanent, a. Kawararu, taenu, fulen no.
Permeate, t. v. Tōru, tsuki-tōsu.
Permissible, a. Yurusateru.
Permission, n. Yurusī, shōchi, menkyo, kyoka.
Without —, kotowari-nashi, yurusō nashi ni.
Permit, n. Menjō, menkyojo.
Permutation, n. Honkwa, tori-kaeru koto, kōkwan.
Pernicious, a. Doku na, gai ni naru.
**Pharmacy**

- **Perpendicular, a.** Massugo-ni tatsu, enchoku na, tate naru.
- **Perseminate, t.ev.** Nasu, okonou, okasu, itsasu.
- **Perseuate, a.** Taezi, yamazaru, bando-fuuki.
- **Perseutally, adv.** Taezi ni, yamazu ni, tae-ma-nakotokoshina ni.
- **Perseutate, t.ev.** Matsudai ni nekusu, bandai ni tsutaeru, cison suru.
- **Perplex, t.ev.** Tori-komou, konzatsu naru, mayou, tohoh ni kureru, tori-magireru, uroataeru, magotsuku.
- **Perplexity, n.** Towaiku, meiwaku.
- **Perquisite, n.** Homachi, yakuryo.
- **Persecute, t.ev.** Hidome ni awaseru, semaru, mayamazu, kurushimeru, hakugai suru. **Persecuted, t.ev.** Tashinamu, tashinamu, tashinamu.
- **Persecution, n.** Hakugai.
- **Persevere, t.ev.** Shimbo suru, tarumazu ni suru, okatoraru ni nasu, tsuzuite nasu, tae-shinobu.
- **Persistence, n.** Shimbo, tarumazuru koto.
- **Persimmon, n.** Kaki. **Dried — hiboshigaki.**
- **Persist, t.ev.** Okatoraru ni nasu.
- **Persistent, a.** Kujikezu shite oru, tarumazu ni suru.
- **Persistently, adv.** Tarumazu ni, shitsukokoku.
- **Person, n.** Hito, mono, hou, kita, te. **In person, jibun de.** Received in person, jikiden. **Ordinary — bonnin, heimin, hitonami no hito.**
- **Two — futari. Three — saumin.**
- **Personage, n.** Hito, mono, mon, jimbutsu.
- **Personal, a.** Jiki. **conjunction, jiki-dan.** — complaint, jiki-so. **property, do-an.**
- **Personally, adv.** Jibun de, jika ni, jiki ni. **Personate, t.ev.** Manheru, niseru, nazoracru. **Personation, n.** Mane.
- **Personify, t.ev.** Nazoraeru, yosocru, tatoeru. **Personification, n.** Chrono.
- **Perspicacity, n.** Sayupari-to, fumy0 no, akiraku na, meihaku na.
- **Perspiration, n.** Abe, abura.
- **Perspire, t.ev.** Age da gera, hakkan suru. **Perside, t.ev.** Kudoku, susumeru. **Persision, n.** Susume, kudoki.
- **Perst, a.** Buensyo na.
- **Perstain, t.ev.** Sou, tsuku, kakawaru, ki suru, zoku suru.
- **Perstincious, a.** Henkatsu na, ganko na, kastaid ni, kastaid ni.
- **Perstinciously, adv.** Kataku, hitasura ni, ichigou ni, kuregure mo.
- **Perstinent, a.** Tsuku, kanau, tekit0 naru. **Perstibed, t.ev.** Uroataeru, sawadachi.
- **Peruse, t.ev.** Yomu, dokusu suru, kemi suru. **Pervade, t.ev.** Toru, michiru, michi-wataru. **Perverse, a.** Yoko-shima na, furashi na, higan de oru, jakyoku na.
- **Pervert, t.ev.** Maguru, tagawasu, kojitsukureru, Fukwai suru.
- **Presious, a.** Tlsaeru, sukitoru.
- **Pest, a.** Yakubyo, urusaki mono, tawaku no mono.
- **Pester, t.ev.** Komaraseru, wazurawasu, tawaku satseru, meiwaku saseru. **Pestred, a.** Komaru, wazurau, meiwaku suru.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>場面</th>
<th>話題</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>医学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>法学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>哲学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>仏教</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

（続き）
R.

RAB

Raabi, n. Rabl, sensei.
Babbit, n. Usagi.
Rabbi, n. Shita-jita, shimo-jimo, waiwai-
domo.
Rabbi, a. Kurui. — dog, yamai-inu.
Rack, n. Chisui, shuzoku, shi-on; hashi-
kurabe, kakekura. Horse —, keiba. Boot —,
kei-shi. — course, bada. — horse, keiba-
uma. Human —, jinrui.
Rack, i.v. Hashiru, kakeru. (t.v.) Hashiraseru.
Sword —, katana-kake. Card —, jōsashi.
Racket, n. Sawagi.
Racy, a. Kobashii.
Radio, t.e. Deru, hassuru, hanateu, teru.
Radical, a. Ne, hon, moto, gwan, ne-kara.
— of, a Chinese character, bu, shuji. — party,
wakeikiō.
Radically, adv. Mattaku.
Radiance, n. Kōki, kagayaki.
Radiate, n. Daikon, daiko, ōne.
Radius, n. Hankei.
Rap, n. Ikada.
Rafter, n. Taruki.
Rage, n. Ikar, areru.
Rage, n. Ikari, kuri, ikidōri, rippuku.
Ragged, a. Yabureturu, hotsureru, yareta, boro-
furō na.
Raging, a. Kurū, hageshii, takeshi.
Rail, n. Tesuri, rankan.
Rail, t.e. Nonojiru, azakurē.
Railway, n. Jōdan.
Railroad, or Railway, n. Tetsudō.
Rain, n. Ame. Long —, futi-tszukin. Prayer
for —, amagoi, — drop, amadare. — hat,
amagasa. Heavy —, ōame, ōburi. To —,
ame ga furu, furu. Having the appearance of,
— amakuzuki, aminfuri. Detained in the
house by rain, futi-komerareru. To — several
days, futi-tszukin.
Rainbow, n. Niji, kōgei.
Raincoat, n. Kappa, amagappa.
Rain-door, n. Amado, amashōji.
Rain-gauge, n. Ame-hakari.
Rain-screen, n. Amayoke.
Rain-tub, n. Mizutame, tensui-oke.
Rain-water, n. Amanizumi, tensui.
Rainy, a. Uten, amefuri, furigachi na. — rea-
sion, nyūbai, tsuyun. — night, ama-yo.
Rise, t.e. Agei, tateru, agaimeru, odateru,
kakageru. — from sleep, samasu, kokosu. —
a family, sodaeru, buiku suru. — from death,
akasu, yomigaerasu. — money, kane wo koshi-
raeru, sandan suru. — horses, uma wo kau,
or, uma wo koshiraeru. — sheeat, mugi wo
tskurē. — a sedition, mihon wo okosu.
— the price, nedan wo ageru, or, nedan
wo takakuru suru. — bread, pan wo fukura-
akasu. — a siege, kakomi wo toku. — a wall,
ishigaki wo kizuku. — toras, zei wo toru. —
troops, tsunoru. — the spirits, ki wo hikita-
eru.
Raisin, n. Hoshi-budō.
Rake, n. Kumade, doraku mono.
— and level, kaki-narasu.
Rally, t.e. Hiki-kaesu, matomeru, atsumeru.
Ram, n. Ōhitṣujki.
Ram, t.e. Tsuki-ku, buchi-kuu.
Ramble, t.e. Aruki-mawaru, bura-bura aruku,
shōyō suru, hakawai suru.
Ramfit, t.v. Eka wo dasu, eda ga saku.
Ramrod, n. Hisoo, karuka.
Rancid, a. Kusa.
Rancor, n. Urami, ikimari, ikon, ishu.
Shoo at —, mekura-uchi, muyami ni uta.
Talk at —, dehōda, detarame.
Range, t.e. Naraberu, sonaeru. (i.e.) Aruki-
maru.
Range, n. Narabi, kurui, dan, retsu. Kitchen
—, kamaedo. — of an arrow, yagoro, ya-omote.
Rank, n. Narabi, retsu, sonae, kurui, kaku,
kuushikī, i, ikai, bungen, mibun, rui, daigo.
Rank, a. Shigeru, habikoru; akudoi, shitsukōi.
Rank, t.e. Narabi, rui suru.
Rank, n. Naraberu, sonaeru, tsumareru.
Ransack, t.r. Hōbō sagasu, tanjaku suru.
Ransom, n. Again-kin, mi-uke-kin; agai-
ai, tenguoni.
Ransom, t.r. Agan, mi-uke suru.
Rant, t.v. Koe wo takaku it, kowa-daka ni it.
Randula, n. Gamanare.
Rap, t.e. Tatakura, butsuru, utsu.
Rapacious, a. Takeki, muri-mutsai na, aku koto
naki.
Rape, n. Gō-in.
Rape, n. Abura-na.
Rasper, n. Natane.
Rape, n. — of the nose, hanamizu, ninehā.
Rapidly, t.e. Hayaku, kuro-ky, kyy ni, sumiya-
ka na.
Rapid, n. Se, kyou-ryü, hayase.
Rapse, n. Birai-tori, gohori.
Rapsallion, n. Gorotsuki.
REBUILD, t.v. | Uchi-kaesan, kobami.
REBUILD, n. | Kotonawari, tobari.
REBUKE, t.v. | Togameru, shikarai, imashimeru, korasu.
REBUKE, n. | Togame, shikari, hinan, kenseki.
REBUS, n. | Hanji-mono.
REBUS, t.v. | Uchi-fusegu, ronjite tai suru, toben suru.
RECALL, t.v. | Yobi-kaesan, to mind, omoidasu.
RECAPITULATE, t.v. | Kuri-kaeshite iu, temijika ni in.
RECAPTURE, t.v. | Tori-kaesan.
RECAST, t.v. | I-naosu, futatabi iru.
RECEIVE, t.v. | Shirizoku, ato-shizaru, yameru, hiku, naikou suru.
RECEIVE, t.v. | Uketoru, morau, itadaku, chodai suru, konmou, azukaru, tamawaru, ukeru, junou suru, sazukaru.
RECEIVER, n. | Uketori-nin, moraitake, of stolen goods, naikou-monokai, keizukai.
RECEPTION, n. | Shinyaku, shippaman.
RECENT, a. | Atarashii, shin.
RECENTLY, adv. | Konaida, kono-goro, sen-jitsu, chikagorokoro, kinkai.
RECESS, n. | Kari, yasumi, hiki, naka-iri, shirizoki, kyuka, tokono-ma.
RECEPTION, n. | Uketoru, ukeru koto, mukaeru koto, settsai suru.
RECIPE, n. | Shihogaiki, hogaiki.
RECIPIENT, n. | Tagai no, ai-tagai no.
RECIPIENTALLY, adv. | Ai-tagai ni, tagai ni, katami ni.
RECIPICTION, n. | Tagai-ko.
RECAST, n. | Naku koto, tsusurueru koto.
RECASTATION, n. | Sodoku, ansho, sorade yomu koto, tosoeru koto.
RECTIFY, t.v. | Naku, sodoku suru, ansho suru, chie de yomu, tosoeru, benzuru, suro de yomu.
RECKLESSLY, adv. | Mukominu na, muyami na, metta na.
RECKLESSLY, a. | Mukominiz ni, muyami ni.
RECKON, t.v. | Kanjo suru, kazuru, tsuromu, hakaru, kazu wo ageru, sanyo suru.
RECKONING, n. | Kanjo, tsuromori, kazoe, sanyo.
RECLAIM, t.v. | Tori-kaesan, tori-medosu, shi-nosu, tame-naosu, wild land, are chi wo kaitaku suru, kaikan suru, hiraku, kaihotosu suru.
RECLAIM, n. | Midore, shochi, tojou, kata-
RECUM, t.v. | Tori-kaesan, kaeru, mijiroku, atomodoru.
RECOL, n. | Shisan, kaeru, mijiroku, atomodoru.
RECOLT, t.v. | Oboeru, omoidasu, kokoroku.
RECOLLECTION, n. | Oboe.
RECOMMENCE, t.v. | Futa-tabi hajimeru.
RECOMMEND, t.v. | Tori-motsu, suikyosuru, suisumidaru.
RECOMPENSE, t.v. | Mukuzyuru, hozuru, hempo suru, tsuguranai, asatetsu suru.
RECONCILE, t.v. | Kanga naosu, kori-kaeshite omou, omoidasu, omoida nasu.
RECONSTRUCT, t.v. | Sai-ku suru, futatabi teru, saiko suru.
RECONVET, t.v. | Mochi-kaesan, hako-bi-kaesan, kaesan.
RECORD, t.v. | Shiru, koki tomeru, tsukeru, ki suru, niseru.
RECODER, n. | Shoki, hissei.
RECOUNT, t.v. | Kataru, monogataru, nuberu, hasuru, tsuguru, iu.
RECOURSE, n. | To have, to tanomu, uttaeru.
RECOVER, t.v. | Tori-kaesan, tori-kayeru, tori-medosu, from sickness, homboku suru, zenkwai suru, heiyosuru, naosu, kwaifuku suru.
RECOVERY, n. | Homboku, zenkwai, heiyu, ogidai, kwaifuku.
RECRANT, n. | Okuboyu ni, hongaku ni, uragu.
RECREATION, n. | Nagusami, asobi, ki-san-ji, kirabashi, hoyo.
RECRIMATE, t.v. | Tagai ni uttaeru, tagai ni, togame suru.
RECRUIT, t.v. | Oginau, tusu, hoeki suru, shimpei wo uttaeru.
RECRIT, t.v. | Naosu, aratameru, kaikaku suru, kaisei suru.
RECTILINEAL, a. | Maekru na, chokusen no.
RECTITUDE, n. | Shojiki, tadasu, seichoku.
RECTUM, n. | Tikichi, chokuchou.
RECUR, t.v. | Kaeru, sai-kaeru, sai-kan suru, saiho tusu suru, furi kaesan.
**REGULAR, n.** Torishimari no yoi, kisoku-dōri.
- order, jumbar, junjun ni n.

**REGULARITY, n.** Torishimari, shimarini.

**RELENT, t.v.** Osameru, totonoe ru, torishimari, shihai suru, heikwa suru.

**RELENTATION, n.** Okite, sadame, gijō, kisoku.

**RENEGOTIATE, t.v.** Haku, modosu.

**REHEARSE, n.** Sarai.

**REHEARSE, t.v.** Hanasu, kataru, noberu, monogataru, suran.

**REIGN, t.v.** Kurai wo fumu, shihai suru, osameru, mai surugoto suru.

**REIGN, n.** Yo, go-dai.

**REIGNING, a.** — emperor, zai-i, kin-jō. One in whom awa rice is the reigning passion, riyouk gachi na mono.

**REMEMBRANCE, t.v.** Taugonou.

**REMEMBER, n.** Tazuna.

**REMEMBER, n.** Kamoshi, junroku.

**REMEMBER, n.** Koshi.

**RE-INDENT, t.v.** Futa-tabi kurai ni kaensu.

**RE-ITERATE, t.v.** Kuri-kaesu, ka-ane-gassanen iu.

**REJECT, t.v.** Suteru, utcharu, koto waru, ukeuru, shōchi senu.

**REJOICE, t.v.** Yorokobu, kiyetsu suru, tano-shimu.

**REJOIN, t.v.** Futa-tabi au, oi-tsuku, mata-ku wa ru, kotaru, kotaeru.

**REJOIN, n.** Kote, tobensho.

**RELATE, t.v.** Saikan suru, saihotsu, saikaeru, tashichimor, atomodori wo suru, temodori.

**RELATE, t.v.** Noberu, kataru iu, hanasu, tsuguru, chinzururu; kakawaru, tsuku, kwankei suru.

**RELATION, n.** Mono-gataru, hana-shi; shinrui, enja, aigaara, yukaari; miyori, en, chinama, chihi, chigiri, tame, kwankei, kakari-ai. In — to, ni tsuite, taishite. What = is he to you, anata no do iu to go shinrui.

**RELATIVE, n.** Shinrui, enja, shinzoku, tsuku.

**RELAX, t.v.** Yurveduru, kutsuru-gorete, yasume, yara-rageru (i.e.) Yurveduru, darumuru.

**RELAXATION, n.** Nagusami, yasumi, kibarashi, yurumi.

**RELAY, n.** Kae-uma.

**RELEASE, t.v.** Hanasu, yurusu.

**RELEASE, t.v.** Hanasu, yurusu.

**RELEASE, t.v.** Yuurumu, kutsureru, yasumuru, yawa-rageru (i.e.) Yuurumu, darumu.

**RELIC, n.** Tokeru, yuru-mu, yawa-ragu, awa-remu.

**RELENTLESS, a.** Jihi naki, awareni naki.

**RELEVANT, a.** Kanau, an, tekitō na.

**RELIABLE, a.** Tanomoshii, tori-tome no aru, shinshii beki, yoridokoro ni naru, ato ni naru.

**RELANCE, n.** Tanomi, tayori, chikara, shinukō, yoridokoro, yosuga.

**RELIANCE, n.** Ato, nokori, nagori. Ancient —, koseki.

**RELIEF, n.** Raku, tasuke, sewa.

**RELIEVE, t.v.** Raku ni suru, yurusmeru, tasukeru, sewa suru, an-shin saseru.

**RELIGIOUS, a.** Oshie, michi, hō, dō, kyōhō, kyō-mon, shin yokō.

**REMARKABLE, a.** — book, osie no hon, do-gaku-sho. — discourses, dōwa.
You have rendered me many kindnesses, dan-
dan hemo na nari rashita. — assistance, 
sewa suru, josi suru, tsukeru. To — an
English word into Japanese, eigo wo wago ni
naasu, or konyaku suru. To — up, mushi-
ageru. — back, kaesu.
RENDEZVOUS, n. Atsumaru tokoro, matomaru
tokoro. (i.v.) Atsumeru.
RENEGADE, n. Kake ochi, dassō.
REN, t.v. Shi-naoou, shi-kaeru, aratameru,
ire-kaeru, kasaneru.
RENOUCE, t.v. Suteru, mi-suteru, kōki suru.
RENOVATE, t.v. Shi naoou, koshirae-naoou.
RENOWN, n. Komei, homare, konyō, na-dakai.
RENT, t.v. Karu, kasu.
RENTER, n. Karite, kari-kata, tanako, tanageru,
karinushi, shakuya nin.
REORANGE, t.v. Is-shin suru, ara ni sono-
eru, tate-naoou.
REPAIR, t.v. Naou, tsukuron, oginau, shi-
naou, tsugunou, shufuku suru, shuzeu suru.
(i.e.) Yuku, mairu.
REPARATION, n. Tsugunai, oginai, naori, shu-
fuku suru.
REPARTEE, n. Kotea, ikaeshi.
REPASS, t.v. Futa-tabi tōru, futa-tabi sugiru,
-futa-tabi wataru.
REPEAT, n. Shoku-motsu, kati, kawase, zauneu.
REPEAT, t.v. Yameru, haishi suru.
REPEAT, t.v. Kasanete in, kasaneru, kuri-kae-
shite in.
REPEATEDLY, adv. Kasane-gasane; tabi-tabi,
tatami-kakete, kaes-sa-keu, kure-gure.
REFEL, t.v. Fusegu, shirizokeru, bōgyō suru.
REFENT, t.v. Kuyamou, kōkai suru, zannen ni
omou, kai-aratameru, kai-kaiai suru.
REPETANCE, n. Kōkai, zannen, kuyami,
kui-aratame, kwaikai.
REFINE, t.v. Oshimu, kuchi-oshibaru, ku ya-
mu.
REPLACE, t.v. Moto ni kaesu, tsugunou, kawa-
rani, makaeru, wakimaeru, fuku suru.
REPLENISH, t.v. Futabita tsugu, habikoraseru,
taiga-tan.
RELAY, t.v. Kotea, hentō suru, henji hōkoku.
REPLY, n. Kotea, hentō, henji, hōkoku.
REPORT, t.v. Mōshī-ageru, todokoru, mōshī-no-
beru, chūshin suru, gonjū suru, hōkoku suru,
hōchi suru. Annual —, nempō. Monthly —,
geppō.
REPORT, t.v. Toddake-sho, fū-bun, shōban, uwasa,
torisata, fūzetsu; habiki, oto.
REPORTER, n. Hōkoku nin, tampoja.
REPORT, t.v. Neru, yasumi, fuseru, anga-
suru.
REPORT, n. Yasumi, anshin, anjoku, anga.
REPREHEND, t.v. Togameru, imashimeru, ku-
rasu, korashimeru, semeru, hinan suru.
REPRESENT, t.v. Hyō suru, naizoraeru, yosueru,
katadoru, mune wo suru, arawasu, myōdai suru,
sōdai ni izuru, daiiri suru, daihyō suru.
REPRESENTATION, n. Arawasu koto, ezu, kaki-
arawasu koto, shibai, sōdai, dairi, daihyō.
REPRESENTATIVE, n. Sōdai, myōdai, daigishi,
daigi inu, kōshi.
REFESS, t.v. Osameru, shizumeru, shikaeru,
tori-bishigu, osayeru.
REPREIVE, t.v. Shioki wo nobasu.
REFRIMAND, t.v. Togameru, imashimeru, shi-
karu, korashimeru, kimera.
REPRINT, t.v. Sihai suru. (u.) Sihai.
REPORTAL, n. Hempō. To make —, hempō
suru.
REFRANCH, t.v. Togameru, shikaru, nonoshiru,
kimeru, kime-tōkeru.
REFRANCH, n. Togame, nonoshiri, akkō, zōgon,
sogon, haji, chijoku, kakin.
REFRIBATE, t.v. Waruku omou, shōchi senu,
kotowaru, togameru.
REFRIBOTE, n. Dōkai mono, hōtō hin, hōratsu
mono, suteraru bekii mono.
REFRIBUCES, n. Futa-tabi shōzuru.
REFROOF, n. Imashime, iken, isame, togamo,
korashime.
REFRIVE, t.v. Togameru, imashimeru, isameru.
REPTILE, n. Hau-mushi no sōmyō, hau-mono,
hachū.
REFRIBCIC, n. Kyowaseiji.
REFRIBICATION, n. Sihaihan.
REFRIBLUSH, t.v. Sihai suru.
REFRIBUNSH, t.v. Suteru, utcharu, ribetsu suru,
ryen suru, funu, taosu, tsubusu.
REFRICATION, n. Kirai, iyagari, imu, ito, imi-
kirai.
REFRCHANT, a. Sakuraku, motoru, sakō, awanu,
kabanawu.
REFRCE, t.v. Shirizokeru, fusegi-kaesu.
REFRIVES, a. Kirawashii, iyarashii.
REFRUTABLE, a. Hyōban no yoi, tattoki.
REFRUTION, n. Hyōban, wa, gwaiban, myō-
mon, meiyo.
REFRUTE, t.v. Oomou, suikyo suru.
REQUEST, t.v. Negau, tanomu, kou.
REQUEST, n. Negai, tanomi, koi, gyambō. In
—, kake-kuchi ga ōi, ure-kuchi ga aru.
REQUEST, n. Shi nin no tame ni yomu kiyō-
mon, saibun.
REQUEST, t.v. Tanomu, yō suru, iru, negau,
nakute naranai, nakute kanawanau. It is
required of the people that they obey the law of
the state, tāna wa kokushi ni shitagawaseba
naranai.
REQUESTMENT, n. Nakute naranai mono, hitsu-
yō na mono.
REQUESTION, n. Motomeru koto, yokkyō, seikyū.
REQUESTAL, u. Mukui, hempō, hōsha.
REQUESTE, t.v. Mukuyuru, hōjiru, kaesu, hempō
suru, hōsha suru.
RESCIND, t.v. Yameru, hai suru, haishi suru.
RESCR, t.v. Tasukeru, sukū.
RESCUR, n. Tasuke, sukū.
RESEARCH, n. Shirabe, sensaku, kenkyū.
RESSELL, t.v. Futa-tabi uru.
RESEMBLE, t.v. Nire, nito-oru, naizoraeru, yos-
eru, ayakar uru, katadoru.
S.

**SAIL-MAKER, n.** Ho wo tsukuru hito.

**SAILOR, n.** Suifu, kako, suishu, sanda.

**SAILOR'S-INN, n.** Funaya-yado.

**SAINT, n.** Seito. Buddhist —, bijiri.

**SAKE, n.** Tame, yotte, (yorii).

**SALABLE, a.** Ure no, shioke no.

**SALIC, n.** Tsubaki, yodare, katazu, nama-tsuba.

**SALIVARY-GLAND, n.** Saisbi.

**SALIVARY-GLAND, n.** Dassen.

**SALIVATION, n.** Kō-chi, furan, ryūyên.

**SALLY, i.v.** Deru, izuru.

**SALMON, n.** Shake. Pickled —, shiobiiki.

**SALON, n.** Zashiki.

**SALT, n.** Shio.

**SALT, t.v.** Shio ni tsukeru, shio wo suru, shio-ushi.

**SALT-CELLAR, n.** Shio-ire, te-shio, shio-zara.

**SALTISH, a.** Shioke.  

**SALT-MAKER, n.** Shiroyaki, shiotaki.

**SALT-MERCHANT, n.** Shioya.

**SALT-PETRE, n.** Shio-ire.

**SALT-WATER, n.** Shio, shiomizu.

**SALT-WORK, n.** Shiohama.

**SALT, a.** Shiohayaui, shiokara, shoppai

**SAUNIIOUS, a.** Yōjō no tame ni naru, hoyō no tame ni naru, kusuri ni naru.

**SAUNIUTY, a.** Tame ni naru.

**SAUTATION, n.** Asatsu, jigi, reigi. 

**SAUTEK, n.** Asatsu, reigi, jigi. Firing a —, shukūkō wo hanasu.

**SAUTEK, t.v.** Asatsu suru, reigi wo suru, jigi wo suru, ampi wo tou. — without speaking, mokurei.

**SALVAGE, n.** Funi amiwa nimotsu nado wo tsukuru hito no daigai.

**SALVATION, n.** Tasuke, sukui, saido, shōkyū.

**SALVE, n.** Kyakku.

**SAME, a.** Onaji, onajikoto, do, dojō, hitoshii. — as before, moto no tori, itsu mo onaji.
proportion, tōbun. Not all the, onajiku nai. — as the pattern, mihon no tōri. — state, dō hen.

SAMPAN, n. Fune, temma.
SAMPLE, n. Teshon, mihon.
SANTIFICATION, n. Sei to serarru koto, sei naru koto, koko no kiyoki koto.
SANCITY, t.v. Kiyomeru, sei suru.
SANCTION, n. Yurushi, menkyo.
SANTUARY, n. Seisho, seiden.
SAN, n. Suna, isago.
SANDAL, n. Zōri, sekida, waraji.
SANDAL-wood, n. Byakudan.
SAND-BAG, n. Dohyō.
SAND-BANK, n. Su.
SAND-GLASS, n. Sunadokei.
SANDY, a. Sunagachi na, sunappoi. — desert, sunappu, sabaku.
SAN, n. Tashika na, shōki na.
SAND FROID, n. Heiki, magao.
SANGUINARY, a. Hitojini no ēi, mugoī, muzan, hageshi, battle, kessen.
SANGUINE, a. Chi no iro, akai, kekki naru.
SANITY, n. Seishin no tashika naru koto, shōki.
SANITARY, a. Yōjo wo mamoru.
SANSEKIT, n. Bonji, bongo.
SAP, n. Shiru, yani, shibu.
SARCASM, n. Kinku, fushi.
SARDINE, n. Iwashi.
SARDONIC, a. Nigara.
SASH, n. Obi, shōji.
SATAN, n. Akuma no na, satan.
SATCHEL, n. Dōran.
SATELLITE, n. Tsuki, tsukimono, eisei, bai sei.
SATTIETE, t.v. Aku, taru, manzoku suru. (t.v.)
AKASERU, aki-taraseru.
SATTIETY, n. Aki, akitaru koto, bōman, manzoku.
SATIRE, n. Rakushu, warukuchi, kinku.
SATIRIZE, t.v. Topageru, kinku wo iu.
SATISFACTION, n. Manzoku, anshin, taru koto, akirame, tssuegounoi, ogi na.
SATISFACTORY, a. Anshin saseru, utagai wo harasu, ki ni kanau, manzoku na.
SATTIETY, t.v. Akaseru, aki-taraseru, tseaugoun, ochi-tusukeru, anshin, akirameru, utagai wo harasu, anshin saseru, manzoku saseru.
SATURET, t.v. Shimesu, nurasu, shimi-tōru.
SATURETION, n. Shimesu koto.
SATURETAY, n. Doyōbi.
SATURETTE, n. Dōseī.
SATURETTE, n. Shōyu, mico.
SATURETTE, n. Nabe.
SATURETTE, n. Sara.
SATURETTE, adv. Shitsurei ni, bureri ni.
SATURETTE, n. Shitsurei, bureri, buyenryo.
SATURETTE, a. Shitsurei na, bureri na, ryogwai na.
SATURETTE, t.v. Bura-bura aruku, shōyu suru.
SATURETTE, a. Mugoī, mukan na, takeki, araki.
SATURETTE, n. Ebisu, eteki, yabau. — animal, moji.
Self-defense, n. Mizukara mamoru.
Self-defalcation, n. Onore ni katsu koto, shimbō, kannin.
Self-educated, a. Doku-gaku.
Self-evident, a. Ichijirushiru, meihaku na, onozukara arikara naru.
Self-examination, n. Mizukara kayeri-miru.
Self-existent, a. Shizen ni aru.
Self-government, n. Onore ni katsu, doku-rinbō.
Self-ignorance, n. Mizukara shiranu, mishirasu.
Self-important, a. Takabaru, jiman.
Self-interest, n. Midame, shi-yoku, temagatte, shiyeki.
Selfish, a. Temaa-gatte, kimama, watakushi no, wagamama, kuzi, ga.
Self-knowledge, n. Mizukara shiru.
Self-made, a. Jibun no ude de shiageta, jisakun.
Self-mutilation, n. Mi-hikki.
Self-reliant, a. Mizukara tanomu, mizukara yoru, hito ate ni senu.
Self-reproach, n. Mizukara sumuru, mizukara harsuru.
Self-respect, n. Mizukara omonzuru.
Self-restraint, n. Onore ni katsu, mizukara seieru.
Self-righteous, a. Mizukara gi to suru.
Self-sacrifice, n. Mi wo kaerimizu, mi wo oshimazu.
Self-willed, a. Wagamama, kimima, ga wo haru.
Selling, t.v. Uru, sabaku. "by the quantity, osou. To cause or let another sell, uraseru. To — off, uri-haru, uri-kiru.
Seller, n. Urite, urinushi, bainin.
Selling, — at wholesale, oroshi. — at retail, ko-uri.
Selvedge, n. Mimi.
Semene, n. Tane, sei, insu.
Semi-annual, a. Han-toshino, han-nen no, hanki.
Semi-circle, n. Hangetsu.
Seminarty, n. Gakudō, gakumonjo, gagkō.
Semi-official, a. Hankwan.
Send, t.v. Yaru, tsukau, okuru, tsukawasu, to-dokeru. Also formed by the caus. form of the verb, as: To send rain, amo wo furasu. To send a messenger, tsukai wo yakusureru or yaru. To — forth, hassuru. — back, kaesu, henjo suru, hembun suru. To send for a doctor, isha wo yobu, or mukaseru.
Senior, n. Toshiyori, chūnen.
Sensation, n. Chikaku, kankaku, kanji.
Sense, n. Kokoro, ki, shōne, imi, wake. Lose one's senses, ki wo ushinai. Come to one's senses, honshō ga tsuita. The fire —, go-kwan.
Senseless, a. Oboe, kanzen, chikaku na-shi, shōne nashi, oroka naru.
Sensibility, n. Chikaku, shōne.
Sensible, a. Chikaku aru, kanji no yoi, oboe, satoki, kashiki.
Sensitizing, a. Chikaku no yoki, kanji no hayai.
Sensitization, n. Sensitizing, oroka.
Sentiment, n. Ryōken, iken, kokoro, tsumori, zombū, zonjiyori, zon, zonnen.
Sentinel, n. Mihari, hariban, bampi.
Sentry, n. Bampi. — box, bangoya.
Separate, t.v. Wakeru, wakatsu, hanasu. (i.e.) Hanarera, bedateru.
Separately, adv. Betsu ni, betsu-betsu ni, mei-mei ni, hanarete.
Separation, n. Hanare, wakare, ribetsu, fuyen.
September, n. Ku-gatsu.
Sepulcher, n. Haka, tsuka.
Sepulture, n. Honuri.
Sequence, n. Yuku-sue, ato, sue, dekibai, kekka.
Sequester, t.v. Tori-agaru, osaeru. — one's self, inkyo suru.
Serene, a. Arikara na, urarakara, nodoka, shizuka na, odayaka na. — sky, seitengi.
Sereneness, n. Odayaka, ochitsuki, heiki, anshin.
Sergeant, n. Ganso. — major, sōchō.
Sericulture, n. Yōzan.
Serious, a. Daiji na, taisetsu na, jitsu, hontō, omoi, taishita.
Seriously, adv. Omokō, maga de.
Sermmon, n. Hōdan, dangi, seppō, kōshaku, sekkyō, kögi.
Serve, t.v. Tsutomeru, hōkō suru, tsukaeru. — up, sonagur, koshiraeru. — out, kubaru, wakeru. To — out wine, sake wo tsugu, or shaku wo suru. To — out boiled rice, mēshi wo moru. To — out medicine to the poor, himbō nin ni kau suru wo hosokuosu, or segyō suru. To — one's country, kokka ni tsukaeru. To — as a waiter, kyūji wo suru. — To — one badly, waraku tori-atsukai. To — God, kami ni tsukaeru. — the purpose, ma-ni-awaseru. — out one's time, itogurer.
Servicable, n. Yō ni tatsu, yaku ni tatsu, tokuyō, yōdatsu.
Serviceable, a. Iyashi, dorei no yō na yō.
Servility, n. Dorei no yō na koto, obekka.
Serving, n. Hōkō, tsutome.
Session, n. Seki, za, shōkwa.
Set, t.v. Oku, sueru, osameru, tsukeru, sonaeru, sadameru. Sun has —, hi ga kureta. a day, nichigen wo kimeru, higiri wo suru. a razor, kamisori wo awaseru. sail, shuppun suru. a sail, wo ho ageru. a watch, ban wo tsukeru, tokei wo nasōu. a bone, hone wo tsugu. apart, ate-hameru, nokete oku. To set about, hajimeru, shi-kakar- ru, torikakaru, up, tateru. — up business, kaigyō suru. — up shop, mise wo dasu, mise wo iraku. one's self against, teki suru, tekita. To set aside, katchaku, sutete oku, uchatte oku, sashi-oku. — a-going, hajimeru, shi-kakar-ru, katchaku-ru. down, orosu, down in a day-book, chōmen ni tsukeru, or kaku, or shirau. — forward, susumeru, de-kakeru. off, kazaru, asiru. on, keshi-kakeru, odateru, oikakeru. out on a journey, tabi-dachi wo suru. at mght, naigashiro ni suru, karonzaru. in order, naraberu, osameru. eyes on, me ni kakeru. the teeth on edge, ha ga aku. at ease, ochi-tsukeru, skirameru. — free, hanatsu. at work, sugoto ni tsukeru, hatarakaseru. on fire, hi wo tsukeru. a trap, wana wo haru. Sets well, yoku aimaasu. Day, nichigen, higiri, jōjita. To — out a tree, ki wo ueru. — out a table, zen wo dasu. a tune, fushi wo tsukeru. a saw, nokogiri no me wo tateru. off a gun, teppō wo hanasu. on foot, hajimeru, shi-kakar-ru. — right, naosu, tadasu.
Skt, p.a. Ganko na, kataku na.
Set, n. — of books, bu. — of boxes, ireko.
Setting-sun, n. Irī-ri.
Seven, n. Nanatsu, shichi.
Sevenfold, a. Shichi-sōbai, nana-ye.
Seventh, a. Shichi-ban, shichi-ban-me.
Seventieth, a. Shichi-jū-ban-me.
Seventy, a. Shichi-jā.
Seven, t.v. Kiru, hanareru, wakeru, kiri-hana- tsu, wakimaeru.
Several, a. Bā, rui, ren.
Several, adv. Betsu-betsu ni, goto ni.
Severely, adv. Tsuyoku, hageshiku, kibishiku, kitsukku, hishi-to, hishi-bishi-to.
Severity, n. Tsuyosa, kibiebisa, hidosa.
Sewer, n. Dobu, mizu, gesui.
Sewing, n. Nā koto, nui-mono.
Sex, n. Nan-nyo, mesu-osu.
Sexton, n. Haka-mori.
Sexual intercourse, n. Kōgō, bōji.
Shadow, t.v. Asuborashī, kitainari.
Shackle, t.v. Hodosu, samasageru.
Shackle, n. Hoda, hodashi.
Shaddock, n. Zabon.
Shade, t.v. Ōu, kakanu, kasanu.
Shadow, n. Kage, kagebōshi.
Shan, n. Hashira, e, nagae.
Shaggy-dog, n. Muku-inu.
Shaking, n. Furui.
Shaky, a. Gura-gura suru.
Shallow, a. Asai. — or deep, sen-shin.
Shallow, n. Asase.
Sham, n. Soragoto.
Sham, t.v. Tobokeru, mane wo suru.
Sham, a. Sora, nise. — sickness, kebyō, kyo- byō.
Shamanism, n. Shamon.
Shambles, n. Togūbā.
Shame, t.v. Haji wo kakaseru.
Shame, n. Haji, chijoku, kakin, hazukashimi. Put to —, hazukashoku.
Shamefaced, a. Hazukashīgaru.
Shameful, a. Hazukashii, chijoku na.
 Shameless, a. Haji wo shiranu.
Shampoo, t.v. Momu, ampuku suru, amma suru, dōin suru.
Shampooer, n. Amma.
Shampooing, n. Momi-ryōji.
Shamrock, n. Tsuegusa.
Shank, n. Hagi, sune.
Shape, n. Katachi, sugata, kata, narikko.
Shape, t.v. Katadoru, tsukeru.
Shapeless, a. Katachi naki.
Shape, n. Wari-tsukeru, wakeru, wari-awaseru, haibun suru, bämpai suru, haitō suru.


SLICE, n. Mai, kire.

SLICE, t.v. Usuku-kiru, kizamu, hayasu.

SLIDE, n. Ojime.

SLIDE, i.v. Suberu, suru. — down, zuri-ochiru.

SLIDE, t.v. Suberasu.

SLIGHT, a. Karui, yowai, wazukka.

SLIGHT, t.v. Naigaihoro ni suru; karnzuru, teuuki wo suru, yurukase ni suru, naozaru.

SLIGHTLY, adv. Karuku, yowuku, zatto, somasu tu ni, usuku, usu-usu.

SLIM, a. Hoso-nagai.

SLIME, n. Doro.


SLING, t.v. Nageru, horu.

SLINK, i.v. One-ome to nigeru.

SLIP, i.e. Zuru, suberu, fu-mihazu-su. — out, tsutoo deru, piyoi to deru, nuke-ideru. — in, zuri-komu. — down, suberu korobu. To give one the slip, hito wo hazusu, hito wo maku. — of the tongue, kuchi ga suberu. — away, nukeru.

SLIPPER, n. Sō-ai, uwa-gutsu.

SLIPPERY, a. Zuru-zuru, suberu, nameraka, nume-nume, numeru, nuratsuku.

SLIT, i.v. Saku, kiru.

SLICE, n. Saka, kōbai, nadare.

SLIDING, a. Naname, sujikai, nasoe.

SLIGHTLY, adv. Bushi-zu na, randa na, noro-noro suru.

SLING, t.v. Kusarumi.

SLOPE, n. Jideraku na, hito, darashi no nai.

SLOW, a. Musai, musakurushii, misuborashii, jideraku na, darashinai.

SLOW, a. Osoi, yuruni, hinadoru, temo wa toru, rachi ga akanu, noroi, madaruni. — and fast, chi-soku.

SLOW, t.v. Osoku suru.

SLOWLY, adv. Osoku, yuruku, soro-soro to, shizuka ni, yuru-yuru to.

SLOW, t.v. — round, mawasu, mawaru.

SLOW, n. Namekuji.

SLOWING, a. Gazu-guru naru, nibui, yodomu, namakeru, darakeru, darui.

SLOWLY, adv. Darada-dara to, darakte, noro-noro to.

SLOW, t.v. Somatsu ni suru, zonzai ni suru.

SLOW, t.v. Nemuru.

SLOWLY, adv. Shimonde, hitosaka ni, sotto.


SMALL, a. Chiisai, hosoi, sukunai, komayaki na, wazukka na.

SMALLNESS, n. Chiisasa, hososa.
それは、居里、物を、キベン、在来とする、それならば、そんな事は。

something, n. Nan zo, nani ka, nani-goto. I will go to-morrow unless something prevents, ashita saashi-tsukau ga nakattara yukinai-shô. There must be something the matter, nan zo kake ga aru de arô.

 sometime, ade. Itsu ka.

sometimes, ade. Toki-doki, ori-ori, ori-tashi, toki ko shito.

somewher, ade. Sukoshi, chitto. He is — better to-day, ku yû sukoshi yokunamishita.

somewhere, ade. Aru-tokoro, doko zo.

somnambulism, n. Neboko-aruki.

somnambulist, a. Nebokoto aruku hito.

somnolence, n. Nemutasa.


song, n. Uta, sambika. — of victory, gaika.

songstress, n. Geisha, utae-me.

sonnet, n. Uta.


soon, ade. Hayaku, jiki-ni, sugu to, chikai-uchi ni, chika-jika, kinjitsu, tôkarazu, hodo-naku, ma to naku. As —, as, slidai, hodo.

soot, n. Susu.

soothe, t.v. Nadameru, nagususuru, yawar-geru.

soothsayer, n. Uranaija, bokusha, onyôshi.

soothsaying, n. Uranai.

sop, n. Kiben, kasu-rikutsu.

sophs, n. Kibenka.

sophistry, n. Rikutsu, bigagoto, ri ni hazureta koto, kiben, kasu-rikutsu.

sorcery, n. Nemurusuru.


sort, n. Machô, izuna, magutsu, genjutsu.

sort, a. Iyashii, kebei na.

sort, n. Deki-mono, kizu.

sort, a. Itai, itamu, tadareru, hidoi, biran suru.


sort, n. Satôkibi.

sort, n. Sukambo, suiba.

sort, n. Urei, kanashimi, itami, zannen, ai, hitan.

sort, t.v. Kanashimu, nagoku, kuyamu.

sorts, n. Urei, kuyashii, kanashimu.

sort, a. Kinodoku, zannen, kuchi-oshii, ita-mi-iru.


sort, n. —, —, iro-iro, sama-zama.

sort, a. Bubu-ware, yori-warekeru, kuchi-ware kuru.

sort, n. Sake-nomi, nomi-nuke.

sorterology, n. Sôkô-ryô-gaku.

sort, a. Gudon naru, oroka naru.

sound, n. Oto, hibiki, nari, ne, on.
Kane, Kenyaku, Miru keujikyo.

Sound, adv. Yoku, hidoku, tsuyoku.

Soundness, n. Tassha naru koto, katasa.

Soup, n. Shiru, shitaji.


Soup, n. Suppai, sii. — taste, sammi.

Source, n. Minamoto, moto, kongen, kompon.

Soupsness, n. Supppasa, susa.

Soupes, t.v. Hitasu, nage-koma.


Southern, a. Minami no hō ye, minami no hō kara.

Southernward, adv. Minami no hō ye.

Souvenir, n. Wasure-gatami, katami, yuimoto, tsu, miage.

 Sovereign, n. Shu, teukasa, kashira, ō, kami, kunshu.

 Sovereignty, n. Shen-ken.

Sow, n. Mebuta.

Sow, t.v. Maku, chirasu.

Sor, n. Shōyu.

Space, n. Aida, ma, hima, kūchū, kokū, chū, ai, kū-kan.

Spacots, a. Hiroi.

Spaciouslty, adv. Hiroku.

Spade, a. Suki.

Spain, n. Hispания.

Span, t.v. Nigiru, matagaru, wataru, yubi de hакaru.

Spanishfily, n. Hammyō, genei.

Spank, t.v. Shiri no butsu.

Span, n. Maruta, shi-ai.

Span, t.v. Shi-ai suru.

Spark, t.v. Yaru, yurum, oshimu, tsukeru. I have none to —, yoket wa gozairasen.

Spare, a. Sukunai, yasetaru, shiwarai. — time, hima, iitama.

Sparke, a. Kenyaku, oshimu, shimatsu, shi-ware, rinshokuma.

Sparkingolt, adv. Rinshoku ni, kenyaku shite, mono-oshimite.

Spark, n. Hibana, hinoko.

Sparkle, i.v. Hikaru, chizaruku, kirameku, kagayaku, kira-kira to hikaru.


Sparkrow, n. Suzumee.

Spatial, a. Tabara na, sukunai.

Sparsely, adv. Tabara ni, sukunaku.

Spasm, n. Tsuru, hikiseuke, keiren.

Spasmody, a. Keiren no yō na, shigoto ni mura ga aru.

Spatter, t.v. Han eru, hohodashiuru, tobashiru, chiru.

Statula, n. Hera.

Statue, n. Uwo no ko.

Stawn, t.v. Tamago wo hiri-tsukeru.

Stat, t.v. Rano wo nuku.

Spear, t.v. Iu, hanasu, tsugeru, kataru. — to one’s self, chingin suru. Manner of speaking, kō-jō. To pass without speaking, tsunot shite yuki-suguru, damatte yuki-suguru.

Speer, n. Iu hito, kwai-tō, gichō.

Spear, 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.

Sparingly, adv. Koto ni, koto-sara ni, besshite, tokubetsu ni, kakubetsu ni, betsudan ni, tori-wakete.

Specially, n. Ete, tokui na koto, semmon, senyō.

Specie, n. Kane, kin-gin, kin-sen, kinsu, kwa-hei, shōkin.

Species, n. Rui, tagui, shui, bu.

Specific, a. Moelhime no.

Specific, n. Tekiyaku.

Specification, n. Isai wo tsugeru koto, meisaigaki, shiyo-gaki.


Specimen, n. Telhon, mihon.

Spectacular, a. Makotorashii.

Spectacularly, adv. Makotorashiku.

Spectacle, a. Ten, chobo, fu.

Spectacle, a. Chobo-chobo to shite oru, madara, fu-i no.

Spectacle, n. Mise-mono.

Spectacles, n. Megane.

Spectator, n. Miru mono, kembutsu-nin, oka-me.

Spectre, n. Bake-mono, yū-rei.

Spectrate, i.v. Kangaeru, omoi-mawasu, shian suru; yama wo suru, mokuromu.

Spectration, n. Kangaeru, yama, mokuromu.


Specch, n. Kotoba, mono-ii, hanasih, enzetsu. To make a —, enzetsu suru.

Sprechless, a. Mokumen, mono wo iwaremu.


Speedily, adv. Hayaku, toku, jiki-ni, sumiya-ka ni, isoide.

Speedy, a. Hayai, sumiyaka na.

Spell, n. In, gofu, majinai.

Spell, t.v. Tsuruzu.

Spelling, n. Kana-zukai, tsuzuri.


Speller, n. Totan.

Spend, f.v. Taukan, harau, tsuiyasu, tsukai-hitasu, tsukai-kiru, tsukusu. — time, itasu, heru, kurasu, tatsu, sugiru. — the night, yo wo naku. — the day, hi wo okuru, hi wo kurasu.

Spentwhif rift, a. Muda ni shindai wo tsuiyasu mono, sanzaikai, tsukaitte.

Sperm, n. Tane, sei, insui.

Spemacket, n. Kujira no abura.
Still, t.v. Shizumeru, osameru, tomeru, todo-
meru.

Still, n. Shizuka, odayaka na, shizumaru, o-
chii-teku, damaru, mokunen.

Still, n. Rambiki.

Still, adv. Mada, ima-made, nao, hitoshie,
keredomo, naosaru, shikashi-nagara, yahari.
— more, iyo-iyo, masu-masu. Hold —, jitto
'shite ire.

Still-born, a. Shindo umareta, shō-san shita.

Stillness, n. Shizuka naru koto.

Still, n. Take-uma.

Stimulate, t.v. Hagemasu, fumpatsu saseru,
susumeru.

Sting, t.v. Sa-su, hari de sasu.

 Sting, n. Hari.

Stingy, a. Shiwa, rinshoku na, kechii na, ya-
busaka na, mono-oshimi no.

Stink, t.v. Kurasu.

Stinking, t.v. Kurasu.

Stinks, t.v. Herasa, oshimite yaru, tsumeru.

Stir, t.v. gekkun, kyū-kin.

Stir, t.v. Yakusoku suru, joyaku suru.

Stirs, t.v. Yakusoku, joyaku, kajō.

Stir, t.v. Ugukō, undō suru. (t.v.) Ugakasu,
kaki-mawasu, kakimazeru. — up, hagemasu,
odateru, kaki-mawasu.

Stir, n. Sawagi, sódō, yakamashii.

Strike, n. Albumi. — leather, chikara-gawa.

Stitch, t.v. Nū, tojiru.

— (capital), motode, motokin, mizukin. —
(supply), takuwae. To take account of —,
tana-oroshi wo suru.

Stock, t.v. Takuwaeru.

Stockade, n. Yarai, saku.


Stocking, n. Tabi.

Stockolder, n. Sōbashi.

Stocks, n. Ashigase, hōta. Gambler in —,
sōbashi.

Stocked, a. Taizien to shite oru, dōzezu ni oru,
jijak na.

Stoker, n. Hitaki.

Stole, n. Kasa.


Stolid, n. Gudon naru.

Stomach, n. Ibukuro, i, ikwan.

Stomatitis, n. Köyen, kuchi-tadaro.

Broken —, warugiri. — in the bladder, seki-
rin. — image, seki-zō, ishibotoke. — step,
sekidan. — wall, ishigaki. — chips, ishiko,
ishi-kuzu.

Stone, t.v. Ishi de butsū.

Stone-coal, n. Ishizumi, sekitan.


Stone-fence, n. Ishibei.

Stone-mason, n. Ishiya.

Stone-wall, n. Ishigaki.

Stone, a. Ishi no yō na, ishi no ōi. — ground,
ishiji.

Stop, n. Koshikake, shōgi, sumidān, daiben,
daiyō. To go to —, hako suru.

Stop, t.v. Kagamu, kuguru, kagameru, sese-
kumaru.

Stop, t.v. Tomaru, dodokō, tsunaru, tata-
zumu. Not stopping to do, aezu, toriaezu.

Stop, t.v. Fusagu, sasaeru, tomeru, fusegu,
todomeru, yamero, yosu, osae, kinzuru,
sashitonomu, seki-tomeru.

Stop, n. Todome, yasumi, sasae, kinzei, jama,
tsunari.

Stop-cock, n. Nejiguchi.

Stoppage, n. Tsukae, tsunari, fusagari, todo-
kōri.

Stopper, n. Sen, kuchi.

Stopping, a. — at a hotel, ryoshuku, ryohaku.

Storage, n. Kurasashi, kura ni tsunmu koto,
kurasashiki-ryō.

Store, n. Mise. A thing one sets — by, daiji
na shina, hizō na shina.

Store, t.v. Tsumu, takuwaeru, kozumu.

Store-house, n. Kura, dozō.

Store-room, n. Mono-oki.

Storm, n. Bōtaku, kō.

Storm, n. Okaze, arashi, taiifu, ōama.

Storm, t.v. Semeru, osou, utsu, are-mawaru.

Stormy, a. Areru, ara-arashi.

Stony, n. Hanashi, etsu, mono-gatari. —
Two stories, ni kai.


Story-teller, n. Hanashika, usotsuki.

Story, t.v. Sukoyaka na, nobu na, tassha na,
sōken na. — hearted, kizuyoi.

Stove, n. Hibachi.

Stow, t.v. Tsumu, tsumi-komu.

Story-teller, n. Tsumi.

Strabismus, n. Yabuniramii.

Straddle, t.v. Matagaru, fumbaru, hadakaru,
malageru.

Straddle, t.v. Mayou.

Straight, a. Mattsuguri, sugui, semai. — face,
magao.

Straight, adv. Sugui ni, mattsuide.

Straighten, t.v. Mattsuguri ni suru, nobasu.

Straightway, adv. Tachidokorō ni, tachimachi
ni, sugui ni.

Strain, t.v. Ikimu, ki wo haru, chikara wo
ieru, sci wo dasu, hipparu. — (as water),
kosu.

Strainer, n. Mizu-koshi.

Strait, n. Seto, nanjo, nangi, nanjū.

Strait, a. Semai.

Straiten, t.v. Semakurii suru, semieru, komara-
eru. (i.v.) Komaru, semaru, semakurii naru,
setsuinai, seppaku suru.

Strait-laced, a. Katakura, katakurushii.

Stramonium, n. Mandarage.

Strand, n. Iso, hama. A rope of three strands,
mitski gumi nawa.

Strand, t.v. Fune wo riku ye hase-ageru. (i.v.)
Fune ga riku ni uchili agaru.

Strange, a. Kotonarum mezashii, ayashii,
hen na, kawatta, myō na, fushigi na, fushin
na, hyon na, ihen na, kitai na, otsu na.

Strange, t.v. Ayashiku, mezashihiku.

SUBSERVE, t.v. Yō ni tataseru, ma ni awaseru.

SUBSEQUENTLY, ad. Neki ni, ato de.

SUBSIDIZE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSIDY, n. Yaito-kin.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Kasu, inochi wo tsunagu, oru.

SUBSTITUTE, n. Yashinai.

SUBSTANTIVE, n. Shōkodateru, tashikameru.

SUBSTANTIVE, t.v. Jitsu-me-shi, meishi.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Kawai ni suru, dai ni suru, kōtai suru, torikau, suru-kacru.

SUBSTITUTE, n. Myōdai, kawai ni hito, migawari, bandai, dairi.

SUBSTIUTION, n. Kawai koto, dai ni suru koto.

SUBSTITUTE, n. Jitsu ni, makoto ni, hon ni, tai-ryaku ni, hikkyō.

SUBSTANTIATE, n. Jitsu ni, makoto ni, hon ni, tai-ryaku ni, hikkyō.

SUBSTANTIATE, t.v. Shōkodateru, tashikameru.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Yasaimu.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Kasu, inochi wo tsunagu, oru.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.

SUBSTIUTION, a, kuwasa, toseru, masurahito.

SUBSTITUTE, t.v. Shirizumu, odoru, shizumaru, ochi-tsukū.
SUP

Solly, t.v. Yogosu, kegashu.
Sulphate of coffee, n. Tampan, ryusandō.
Sulphate of iron, n. Ryoku-ban, ryusan-tetsu.
Sulphate of zinc, n. Köhan.
Sulphur, n. Iwo.
Sulphuric-acid, n. Ryū-san.
Sulphur, n. Mushiatsui, atsui, homeku.
Sum, n. Tsugō, shime-daka, swasedaka, mina.
The sum of the matter, shonen, hikikyō, tsu-
mari
Sum, t.v. Shimeru, yosoru, kanjōsuru, awaseru.
To — up, sumandze in.
Summary, adv. Ars-ara, zatto, tairyaku, ryaku-
shite, arakajime.
Summary, n. Ryaku, tsuzume, oyose.
Summer, n. Natsu, ka. Beginning of —, shō-
ka. End of —, ban-ka.
Summer, n. Kumagaeri, tombogaeri.
Summit, n. Zetchō, itadaki, chōjō, saichū, de-
sakari, tōge, teppen.
Summon, t.v. Mesu, meshi-dasu, yobi-dasu. —
together, meet, atsumeru, meshi-yosoru.
Summon, n. Hi-taiku, meshibumi, meshijō, me-
yusugaki, sashigami.
Sumpthuous, n. Rippa na, kekkō na, ogotta.
Sumpthuousness, n. Ogori, eiga, kekkō.
Sun, n. Hi, nichirum, taisyō. — dried, ama-
boshi. Sun's rays, hizashi, hi-ashi, hi no kö-
sen.
Sun, t.v. Sasara.
Sunbeam, n. Hi no kō-zen.
Sun, n. Hi ni yaketa, kogeta, hi ni yaita.
Sunder, t.v. Hangereru, wakaru, wakareru, he-
dateru, kiteru, kiru, tatsu.
Sun-dew, n. Mōzogusa.
Sunday, t.v. Hidokei.
Sunfish, n. Ukiki, mambo.
Sunflower, n. Himawari, oguruma.
Sunken, n. Kuboi, kubomu.
Sunlight, n. Hinata, hi no hikari.
Sunday, n. Place, hinata.
Sunrise, n. Hi no de.
Sun-screen, n. Hi-ō, hiyoke.
Sunset, n. Hi no iri, higure.
Sunshade, n. Higate, higasa.
Sunshine, n. Hinata.
Sun-stroke, n. Aitsuke, chūsho.
Sun, t.v. Su, 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.
Superabundance, n. Uwa-nori.
Superabundant, a. Yokei, kwabun, yobun, amaru, kwa-bun no.
Superadd, t.v. Soeru, kuwaeru, masu.
Superannuated, a. Oiboreru, rōmō.
Superb, a. Rippa na, kekkō na.
Superabundance, n. Uwa-nori.
Superabundant, a. Yokei, kwabun, yobun, amaru, kwa-bun no.
Superadd, t.v. Soeru, kuwaeru, masu.
Superannuated, a. Oiboreru, rōmō.
Superb, a. Rippa na, kekkō na.
Superabundance, n. Uwa-nori.
Superabundant, a. Yokei, kwabun, yobun, amaru, kwa-bun no.
Superadd, t.v. Soeru, kuwaeru, masu.
Superannuated, a. Oiboreru, rōmō.
Superb, a. Rippa na, kekkō na.
Survival, n. Ikinokori. — of the fittest,
yūshō-toppai, tekinshuseisen.
Survive, i.v. Iki-nokoru, shi ni okureru.
Survivor, n. Iki-nokoru-mono.
Suspect, t.v. Utagau, ayashimu, suiryo suru,
ayabumu, ibukaru, fushin ni omon, kedoru.
Suspend, t.v. Kakeru, sageru, tsuru, yasumuru,
tomeru, kinzuru.
Susense, n. Tayutai, tamerai, tadaiyoi, utagai,
echichī.
Suspension, n. Tomeru koto, yasumuru koto,
sashihite, meshoku. To ask a — of judgment,
gimm ni tsuite yūdo wo negau. — of a mercantile house,
ishō ga bunsan shita.
Suspension-bridge, n. Tsuribashi.
Suspicion, n. Utagai, usan, uron, ginen, gishin,
fushin, giwaku, saigī.
Suspicious, a. Utagawashii, uron-na, usan rashii,
gaten-yukanu, ayashii, fushin na, ibukashii.
Sustain. See Support.
Sustenance, n. Yasacin, shoku-motsu, yōkū,
Suture, n. Awashi-me.
Suzerain, n. Shujin, shu-kun, tono sama.
Swap, n. Esōkin, zōkin.
Swap, t.v. Fuku.
Swaddle, t.v. Totsumoo, maku.
Swagman, i.v. Takaburu, riki-kaeru, rikiki-\nchiru, bakko suru, fumatakaru.
Swain, n. Inaka mono.
Swallow, n. Tsumbe, tsbakura.
Swallow, t.v. Nomu, nomi-komu. — whole,
maru-nomi.
Swamp, n. Numa.
Swan, n. Hakuchō.
Swap, t.v. Tori-kaeru, kōyeki suru, indari ni suru.
Sward, n. Shiba.
Swarm, i.v. Waku, takaru, uza-usa suru, ha-
bigokurō.
Swarm, n. Mure.
Swarth, a. Kuroi.
Swath, t.v. Shihai suru.
Swat, n. Shihai, keni.
Swear, i.v. Chikau, monushiru, akko suru.
Sweare, n. Chikau hito, kami no na wo mi-
dari ni iu hito.
Sweat, n. Ase. To —, ase ga deru, hakkan
suru. Night —, no-ase.
Sweat, a. Asebanu. — handa, aburade.
Sweep, t.v. Haku, sōji suru. — away, hissa-
rēru, hararu.
Sweepings, n. Gomi.
Sweet, a. Amai, kawaiarisshii, umai, yoi.
Sweeter, t.v. Amakku suru.
Sweat-Flag, n. Shōbu, ayame.
Sweethear, n. Ki-ni-iri, iro, nakayoshi.
Sweetmate, n. Kwashi.
Sweetness, n. Amasa.
Sweet-oil, n. Kauran-aruba.
Sweet-potato, n. Satsuma-imono.
Swell, i.v. Hareru, fukureru, tsumoru, tsu-
yoru, bōchō suru. Cause to —, fuyakasu.

Swelling, n. Hare-mono.
Sweaty, t.v. Hazureru.
Swiftness, n. Hayasa.
Swell, t.v. Ō-kuchi ni nomu.
Swim, t.v. Oyogu, ukana. —, me ge ma,
kennin suru. To — across, oyogi-wataru.
To a horse, uma wo oyogaseru.
Swimming, n. Oyogi.
Swindle, t.v. Damasu, katari, mayakasasu,
garasu.
Swindler, n. Katari, mayashi.
Swine, n. Buta.
Swine-Feed, n. Buta-kai.
Swing, i.v. Yurugu, furu, mawaru, yuru.
Swing, n. Buranku, yusawari, bishago.
Swiss, a. Buta no yo na.
Switch, n. Sumoto.
Switch, t.v. Muchi-utsu.
Swoon, i.v. Memai, tachi-gurami, ki ga tōku
naru.
Sword, n. Katana, tsurugi. — rack, katana-
kae. — cut, katana kizu. Wooden —, bo-
kuto. Laying aside the —, dattō suru.
Sword-Blade, n. Katana no mi, yai.
Sword-Canes, n. Shiokimizue.
Sword-Exercise, n. Kenjutsu.
Sword-Fight, n. Shi-ai, gekken.
Sword-Fish, n. Kajitōshi.
Sycophant, n. Nejikebiito, gomasuri.
Syllabary, n. I-to-ha.
Syllable, n. Tazuri.
Syllogism, n. Suisokushiki.
Symbol, n. Shirusihī, hyō suru mono, hyōgo.
Symbolical, a. Hyōsuru, shirushī ni naru.
Symbolize, i.v. Hyōsuru, shimesu.
Symmetry, n. Tsuri-ai.
Sympathetic, a. Omoi-yari aru.
Sympathize, i.v. Omoi-yaru, awaremu, itchi
suru.
Sympathy, n. Omoi-yari, jinjo.
Symposium, n. Sakamori.
Symptom, n. Shirushi, shūko, chōkō.
Symptomatic, a. Shirushi de aru.
Symagogue, n. Kwaishō.
Synonymous, a. Dōji no, onajitoki no.
Syncope, n. Chū-ryaku.
Syndic, n. Riijisha.
Synod, n. Daikai.
Syonen, n. Nitaru ya, nitaru, kōtobawarau,
no, nitaru, kotoba, dō, no
kotoba.
Synopsis, n. Ryaku-bun.
Synthesis, n. Sōgō.
Syphilis, n. Kasa, sōdoku, baidoku.
Syphilitic Eruption, n. Yōbaisō.
Syphon, n. Sui-ai.
Synkome, n. Mizudepō, suijū.
Synonym, t.v. Tsuku.
System, n. Dō, ryū, ryūgi, michi, shidara, shi-
dai kei, hōshiki.
Systematic, a. Kimari no yoi, tori-shimari no
yoi, kisoku-daitta.
Systematize, t.v. Kisoku wo tateru, hōdate suru.
Systole, n. Chiçi, ōshishū.
TENACITY, n. Tenacity.
TENSILE, a. Tensile.
TENDON, n. Tendon.
TENDENCY, n. Tendency.
TENDER, a. Tender.
TENDERNESS, n. Tenderness.
TENDRIL, n. Tendril.
TENEMENT, n. Tenement.
TENNESSE, or TENSIOn, n. Tension.
TENT, n. Tent.
TENTATIVE, a. Tentative.
TENTH, a. Tenth.
TENTH, a. Tenth.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
TENacity, n. Tenacity.
Mi-nikui, Tori-tsukuroi to Owari UNBELIEVER, fukwai UNBALANCED, a. cord, Sbiranu, UNBELIEF, to UNBLEIKHHKD, tamaranai to object TI.

UNBLUSHING, a. Haji-shiranu, atsukawazura no, buenryo na.
UNBOLT, t.v. Hiraku, skeru.
UNBORN, a. Mada umarenu.
UNBOSOM, t.v. Uchi-akeru, akasu.
UNBOUND, a. Shibaranai. — (of books,) hyōshi no na.
UNBOUNDED, a. Kagiri nashi, hatsashi no na.
UNBROKEN, a. Tagawarun, hazurenu, mattaki, ara.
UNBUCKLE, t.v. Hazusu.
UNBURDEN, t.v. Omo-ni wo orosu, fune no ni wo utsu, uchi-akeru.
UNBUTTON, t.v. Hazusu.
UNCALCULABLE, a. Kazoerarenu.
UNCALLED, a. Yobazu, manekazu.
UNCANCELLED, a. Kienu, yamanu, sumanu, hasawaranu.
UNCASE, t.v. Tatsusumi wo skeru, or toku.
UNCASED, a. Shizenu, onozu-to, onozukara.
UNCHAINED, a. Taezu, tōshi, tsuzuku, ma no naki, tama naki, yasumazu.
UNCHANGINGLY, adv. Taezu ni, ma no noku, tōshite, tsuzuite.
UNCEREMONIOUS, a. Rei ni kakawaranu, enryo naki, burei na.
UNCERTAIN, a. Obotsuka-nai, tashikanarazu, sadamaranu, fujo.
UNCHAIN, t.v. Kusari wo toku, hanatsu.
UNCHAINED, a. Kusari ga tokueru.
UNCHANGABLE, a. Kawararenu, henzenu, fubatsu na, buyeki na.
UNCHANGING, a. Kawarunanu.
UNCHANGIBLE, n. Omol-yari naki, awaremi naki.
UNCHRISTIAN, a. Kirisutokō ni kanawanu.
UNCIVIL, a. Aisō-mo-nai, burei na, sokkenai, buaišo no.
UNCIVILIZED, a. Hiraken, fu-kaikwa, yaban na.
UNCLARIFIED, a. Sumanu.
UNCLASP, t.v. Tome wo hasuzu.
UNCLE, n. Oji, oji-san.
UNCLEAN, a. Kegarere, yogorenu, kitanai, fujo, oye, fuksutau na.
UNCLOSE, t.v. Akeru, hiraku.
UNCLOSED, t.v. Kimono wo nugu.
UNCOLORED, a. Kamawanu, tonjaku nai, ike nai, kara, sakurate, bi no nai.
UNCOMFORTABLE, a. Ki ni kanawanu, fujyuu.
UNCOMMUNICATED, a. Mezurashii, mare na, bijō no, murui na, kitai na, koto no hoka.
UNCOMMUNICATIVE, a. Kataku na, ganku na.
UNCONCERNED, n. Kokoro-gake naki koto, kwankei senu koto.
UNCONSCIOUS, a. Kamawanu, tonjaku senu, ki ni kakenu, kokoro-gake nai, nome-nome to heiki na, ochi-taiita.
UNCONDITIONAL, adj. Jōyaku nashi ni.
UNCONSCIONABLE, a. Muri no, dōri ni somuku.
UNCONSCIOUS, a. Oboe nashi, shiranu, oboe, shōne nashi.
UNCONSIDERABLE, a. Midate no nai, miba ga nai.
UNFAIR, a. Tadashikaranu, fu-shöjiki na, muri na, fushō na.
UNFAITHFUL, a. Fu-chū na, fu-jitsu na, fugi na, jitsu no nai, futagokoro.
UNFAMILIAR, a. Narenu, najimanu.
UNFASHIONABLE, a. Hayaranu, toki ni awanu, ryūkō senu.
UNFASTER, t.e. Akeru, hiraku, toku, hazu
UNFAVORABLE, a. Kanawanu, tame ni naranu, awanu.
UNFEELING, a. Nasake no nai, omoi-yaranu, mugu, ninjō no nai.
UNFEIGNED, a. Nise de nai, uso de nai, isu-waranu, jitsu no na, hontō na.
UNFILIAL, a. Fukō no.
UNFINISHED, a. Sumanu, deki-agaranu, jōjusen, togenu, shimawanu.
UNFIT, t.e. Awanu, kanawanu, futsubō, ni-awanu.
UNFIX, t.e. Hazusu.
UNFLAGGING, a. Tsukarenu, yowaranu, otoroenu.
UNFOLD, a. Hirogeru, arawanu, kikaseru.
UNFORGIVING, a. Yurusanu, yōsē naki, kamennai, jīhi naki.
UNFORTUNATE, a. Fu-shiawase na, fu-un na, fukō na.
UNFORMED, a. Motoi naki, ne naki, kouchō, munashiki.
UNFRIENDLY, a. Naka ga warui, mutsumajiku nai, futsuki-ai.
UNFRUITFUL, a. Yutaka naranu, mi-noranu.
— ]EAR, KYÔ-]ENN. — SOIL, YASE-TEUCHI.
UNFUKU, t.e. Ho wo ageru, ho wo kakeru.
UNFURNISHED, a. Dōgu nashi, kazai nashi.
UNGAINTLY, a. Mi-gurushii, minikui, bukotsu na.
UNGERUKE, a. Bukotsu na, buki na, yabo na, busahō na.
UNGODLY, a. Kami wo yamawanu, fushinkō na, fukeiken na.
UNGOVERNABLE, a. Te ni awanu, te amaru.
UNGRAFICK, a. Busahō na, bukotsu na, sobō na.
UNGRACIOUS, a. Fu-shinasetsu na, nengoro naki.
UNGRATEFUL, a. Arigataki wo shiranu, on wo shiranu.
UNGRUDGINGLY, adv. Oshire mo naku.
UNGUARD, a. Kiyokarazaru, naranu, naranu, naranu, naranu, naranu,
UNHANDY, a. Heta, fu-tegiwa, tsutani, lukiyō, fu-bentu, fu-tsubō.
UNHAPPILY, adv. Fushiwase ni, fu-kō ni shite, fu-bentu, fu-tsubō.
UNHAPPY, adv. Tanoshimi nashi, ajikina, funashin, fu-kitesu, fu-shiawase, fukō na.
UNHEALTHY, a. Yōjō no tame ni naranu, doku ni naru.
UNHARMED, a. Kikanu, kikoenu, hyōban no nai.
UNHINT, t.e. Hazusu, chōtengai wo hazusu.
UNHOLY, a. Kiyokarazaru, fuketsu na, kegataru.
UNHONORABLE, a. Kagi wo hazusu.
UNHITCH, t.e. Hazusu.
UNHORSE, t.e. Rakuba saseru, uma yori otesu.
UNICORN, n. Sai, ikkaku.
**Unmarried**, a. Yome ni ikanu, teishu motanu, hitori de iru.
**Unmasked**, t.v. Uchi-akeru.
**Unmeaning**, a. Iri naki, kokoro naki.
**Unmerited**, a. Taranu, kwabun.
**Unmindful**, a. Ki ga tsukanu, omowaranu.
**Unmovable**, a. Ugokarenu, ugokasarenu.
**Unnatural**, a. Arumajiki, dori de nai, hidō na, bijō naru, sei ni motoru.
**Unnaturally**, adv. Michi ni somuite, bijō ni, hi-dō ni.
**UNNECESSARY**, a. Oyobanu, yō ni tanaton, muda.
**UNEXPLORATORY**, adv. Tomari no shitsashimi nashi ni, fu-shinesetsu ni, nengoro naranu.
**UNEXPERIENCED**, a. Me ni tsukanu, mitsukerarezu.
**UNOBSTRIETED**, a. Jana nashi, todokōri nashi, sasawaranu, sashitsukae naku.
**UNOBSERVERS**, a. Enryo naru, kensō naru, jījō naru.
**UNOFICIAL**, a. Yakugaiwai, watakashii no.
**UNOSTENTATIOUS**, a. Kenson na, enryo na, jimen naki, shitsuboku na.
**UNPACK**, t.v. Akeru, ni wo tori-dasu.
**UNPAID**, a. Harawanu.
**UNPALABILITY**, a. Umaku nai, oishuku nai, mazui.
**UNPARALLELED**, a. Busō na, tagai nashi, narabi nashi, hirui nashi, mimon no.
**UNPARDONABLE**, a. Yurusarenku, kamben-naranu.
**UNPERFECT**, a. Shiiki ishi naki.
**UNPERCEIVED**, a. Me ni tsukanu, mi-tsukeraenu.
**UNPLEASING**, a. Ki ni iranu, fujiyū na, omoshirou nai, fushō-na, funiyo, iya na, kiza.
**UNPOPULAR**, a. Burei, shitsurei, busaboh, shikkei.
**UNPOPULARITY**, a. Hayaranu, ryūkō senu, jimbo no nai.
**UNPRECEDED**, a. Katsute naki, senrei naki, tameshi naki.
**UNEXPECTED**, a. Shitaku senu, yōi naki, kaku-go nai.
**UNPRINCIPLED**, a. Ri ni somoku, fuhō, furae na.
**UNPROMISING**, a. Tanimoshikaranu.
**UNPROSPEROUS**, a. Fuhanjō naru.
To pull up, hiki-ageru. To lift up, ageru, tateru, okosu. To get up, okiru, tatsu. To go up, agaru, noboru. To blow up, fukurasu. To grow up, sodatsu, nobiru. Up the river, kawa-kami. To go into the water up to the chin, kubaki-take misu ni hairu. Sun is up, hi ga deru. Not come up to, yo obanu. The time is up, toki ga kita, nichigen ga kita. Up and down, up-shita, achi-kochi. Ups and downs, daku-boku. To catch — with, oitsuku. To eat — with, o-tsukusu. To sum — shime-ageru. To use — tsukai-haisu. To come — with, oi-tsukusu. Help me — okoshite kudasaro.


Uttermost, a. Itatte, shigokoku. 

V. 


Vacantly, adv. Ukkari, muchu. 

Vacate, t.v. Akuru, yuzuru. 


Vacillate, i.v. Tayutau, tameru, sadamata-nu, kureru, yuyo suru.
VACILLATION, n. Yūyō suru koto, sadamaranu koto, ketchaku naki koto, injun.
VACUITY, n. Kū, kokū, chū.
VACUUM, n. Kara, kū no koto, kūkyo.
VAGABOND, n. Gorotsuki, mushuku, yadonashi, dembō.
VAGARY, n. Deki-gokoro, omoi-nashi, sózō naru koto, monomuku.
VAGINA, n. Chitsu.
VAGRANT, n. Bōin, ukarebito.
VAGUE, a. Sadamaranu, tsuambiraka-naranu, aimai na, bonyari shita, kasukana na.
VAIN, a. Muda na, munashii, dame no, muyeki na, mu-yaku, mu-yō, itazura, jiman na, hokoru, takaburu, hakanai, mu-jō na.
VAIN-GLORIOUS, a. Jiman na, hokoru, unubore no, jifu suru.
VAIN-GLORY, n. Jiman, unubore, hokori.
VAINCET, n. Muda ni, munashiku, itazura ni, jimai shite, hokotte.
VALLEY, n. Tani.
Valedictory, n. Tōji wo noberu kotoba.
VALERIAN, n. Fujibakama, kīsō.
VALIANT, a. Brābu na, Sobuzaki.
VALIANT, a. Yū naru, goyū na, yūki no tsuyoi, kitsui, takeki, isamashii, yuyushii.
VALIANTLY, adv. Isamashiku, yu-yushiku.
VALID, a. Ioi, tashika na, dōri aru.
VALIDITY, n. Tashika naru koto, jitsu, honō.
VALISE, n. Kawa-tebako.
VALLEY, n. Tani.
VALOR, n. Yūki, gōki.
VALOROUS, n. Yūki naru, gōki naru, isamashii, goyū naru.
VALUABLE, a. Tattool, ne no takai, yōdatsu. — thing, takara-mono, hōmotsu.
VALIDATION, n. Ne wo tsukeru koto, tsumori, de-uchi.
VALVE, n. Atai, yō, nedan, ne, ryō, daika.
VALUE, t.v. Ne-uchi suru, tattomu, takara to suru, oshīmu, taisetsu ni omou, omonzura.
VALUELESS, a. Ne-uchi ga nai, fuyō na, iranu, yaku ni tatanu.
VALVE, n. Futu, ben, bira-bira.
VAN, n. Sakite, senjin, sembo, saki.
VANCE, n. Kazami.
VANISH, i.v. Kieru, useru, naku naru.
VANITY, n. Takaburu, hokori, jimai, unubore, munashii, hakana.
VANQUISH, t.e. Katsu, iifuseru, heikō saeru.
VAPID, a. Ki ga nuketa.
VAPOR, n. Suiki, yuge, jōki, ki. — of blood, chi-keemari.
VAPOR, t.v. Hokoru, takaburu.
VAPORIZATION, t.v. Jōhatsu saeru.
VARIABLE, a. Sadamaranu, kawari-yausii, yoku kawaru, kimari no nai.
VARIABLENESS, n. Kawaru koto, fujō na koto.
VARIANCE, n. Arasoi, suwa, nakatagae, isakai.
AT —, naka ga warui.
VARIATION, n. Kawari, kawaru koto, shabetsu.
VARIETY, t.v. Irodoru, saisiliki suru.
VARIETY, n. Iro-iro, sama-zama no, shuju na, machi-machi no, tori-dori no.
VARIOUSLY, adv. Iro-iro ni shite, sama-zama ni shite.
VARNISH, n. Urushi. To —, urushi wo naru.
VARNISHER, n. Urushi-ya.
VARNISH-TREE, n. Urushi no ki.
VASE, n. Ito, kawara, henzuru, kotonaru.
VASCULAR, n. Myakkwan no. — system, myak-kwankei.
VALE, n. Hana-ike, kwabin.
VASSAL, n. Kerai.
VAST, a. Hito, ōki, ō, kō-dai na, bakutai na, taisō no.
VESTILY, adv. Hitori, ōki, ō, kō-dai na, bakutai na, taisō no.
VASTNESS, n. Hirosa, ōkisa, ōsa.
VAT, n. Fune, oke.
VAULT, n. Muro, anagura.
VAUN, t.v. Tobu, haneru.
VAUNT, t.v. Takaburu, jimai suru, tai-heiraku wo iu, ibaru.
VEER, t.v. Kawaru, mawaru.
VEGETABLE, n. Yasa, kusa. — kingdom, sōmoku, shoku-butsu.
VEGETATE, t.e. Hāru, shōzuru.
VEGETATION, n. Ki-kusa, sōmoku, hāruru koto, sodachi.
VEHEMENTLY, adv. Tsuyoku, hārusuku, hido ku.
VEIL, n. Katsugi, fukumen, maku.
VELOCITY, n. Hayasa, sokuryoku.
VELOCIFIDE, n. Jizaisha, jitensha.
VELVET, n. Birōdo.
VELVET, a. Birōdo no gotoki.
VENALITY, a. Kano no tame ni hataraku.
VEND, t.v. Uru.
VENDEE, n. Seri-uri.
VENER, t.e. Hāgu, kiseru.
VENERABLE, a. Iō, toshi wo tootta. — man, rōjin. Your — father, go rōfu sama.
VENEMENT, a. Uyamai, sonkō suru.
VENEMENTATION, n. Uyamai, sonkō.
VENERAL (disease), n. Kasa, yō baisō, baidoku.
VENERY, n. Iro, sukehei.
VENIENCE, n. Shiraku, chi wo torn.
VENENCE, n. Katakai uchi, tegaeshi, mukui, kaeshi, hempō. To take —, kataki wo tsu, fukushii suru, ada wo kaesu, ada wo muku-yuru.
VENIAL, a. Yuruwareteru, yuruwari beki.
VENIONS, n. Shioka no niku.
VENOM, n. Doku.
VENT, i. Haisuru, dasu.
VENTILATE, t.e. Kaze wo tōsu, ki wo kawawashi.
VENTILATION, n. Ki wo kawawasu koto, kaze wo tōsu koto, kaza-ire.
VEN 954

VENTRILOQUIST, n. Hachi-ningei, kowairo wo tsukuru.

VENTURE, i.v. Ayabunn, yatte miru, ayete suru. To — one's life, inochi wo kakeru.

VENTURE, n. Kake-goto. Merchentile — yama. I will trust to fortune and make the —, un ni makkase yatte miru.

VENTURESOME, a. Mukomizu na, muyami na, kiwadoi, daitan na.

VENUS, n. Kinsei, myōjō.

VERACITY, n. Makoto wo iu koto.

VERANDA, n. En, rōka.

VERB, n. Hataraki-kotoba, dōshi.

VERBAL, a. — message, kōjō, denjang, ii-tsuji, kotozute, kōdatsu. — dispute, kōron.

VERBATIM, adv. Kotoba-utsushi ni.

VERDIA, n. Fusa-sakura.

VERBOSE, a. Kotoba no ōi.

VERDANT, a. Ao, midori na.

VERDICT, n. Mōshi-watashi, sadame. 

VERIDICIS, n. Rokushō.

VERGE, n. Kiwa, hashi.

VERITY, t.v. Sadameru, kimeru, tashika ni suru, tashikamerau.

VERILY, adv. Makoto ni, jitsu ni, ge ni.

VERISMARIL, a. Makotorashii.

VERITABLE, a. Makoto no, jitsu no.

VERITY, n. Makoto, jitsu.

VERMICELLI, n. Somen.

VERMIFUG, n. Satchū-yai, mushi-koroshiba.

VERMILION, n. Shu. — zak, shuzumi.

VERMIN, n. Mushī.

VERNACULAR, a. — tongue, kuni no kotoba.


VERSATILE, a. Kawari yasui, utsurugi ni suru.

VERSE, n. Ku, uta, shi. To write verses, uta wo yomu.


VERTEBRA, n. Sebone.

VERTEX, n. Zetchō, kashira, itadaki.

VERTIGO, n. Memai, kennun, tschi-gurashi.

VERY, adv. Taisō, hanahada, itaite, goku, shigokutō, ito, sundo, naka-naka.

VERY, a. Jitsu no, makoto no. That — day, soku-jitsu.

VESSEL, n. Mizu-bukure, saishō.

VESPER, a. Yūgata no. — bell, i-ai no kane.

VESSEL, n. Utsuwa, kibutsu, dōgu, fune.

VEST, n. Sode nashi.

VEST, t.v. Kakeru, tsugi-komu, ninzuru.

VESTIBLE, n. Genkwa, i-ri-guchi.

VESTIGE, n. Ato, sekki. — of antiquity, kōzuki.

VESTMENT, n. Kimono, i-fuku, koromo.

VETERAN-SKILL, n. Rōkō.

VETERINARY, a. Jā-i no.

VESTO, n. Seishi, kinzuru koto.

VEX, t.v. Ijimeru, kurushimeru, komarasurē, ikaraseru, ijrīru, jirasa.

VEXATIONAL, a. Urasu, mendō, jirretai.

VEXED, a. Komaru, i-ki-dōru.

VIAL, n. Tokuri, bin.

VIAN, n. Shokomotsu.

VIBRATION, t.v. Yuurugo, yuramekku, fureru.

Vibration, n. Fureru koto.

VICAR, n. Myōdaiin.

VICARIOUS, a. Kawari no, dai no. — agent, myōdai.

VICARIOUSLY, adv. Kawari ni, kawarite, dai ni.

VICE, n. Aku, ashiiki koto, toga, akueli, akuto.

VICE, n. Kawari no, fuku, gon.

VICE-ADMIRAL, n. Fuku-teitoku.

VICE-AGENT, n. Myōdai, teshi.

VICEBOY, n. Sotoku, tashu.

VICE-VERSÀ, adv. Kette, abekobe ni.

VICINITY, n. Atari, kinjo, kimpen, moyori, kaiwai.


VICIOUSLY, adv. Ashiku, waruku, yokoshima ni.

VICISSITUDE, n. Henkwa, kawari, seisui, fuchin.

VICTIM, n. Ikenie.

VICTIMIZE, t.v. Damashi-komu.

VICTOR, n. Kachite, katta-hito, shōri wo etaru mono, kochi wo toru hito.

VICTORIOUS, a. Kachitara, shōri wo eru, kochi wo toru.


VICTUAL, t.v. Makana.

VICTUALS, n. Makana-kata, hyōro-kata.

VICTUALS, n. Tabemono, shokumotsu, kuimon, bīyō, kaite.

VIEW, t.v. Kisou, arasou, haraiu.

VIEW, n. Keshiki, fukei, chōbō, nagame, me. Not in —, mienu To take a —, kembun suru. With a — to, me-ate ni suru.

VIEW, t.v. Miru, kembun suru, nagameru.

VIGOR, n. Himachi, tsūja, yo-akashi.

VIGILANCE, n. Yōjin, tsuteushimi.

VIGILANT, t.v. Tsutsushimu, ki wo tsukeri, ku kubari suru, yōju no yoi.

VIGOR, n. Chikara, kiryoku, ikioi, konki, seisui, genki, seisshin, shihō. — of mind, kikou.

VIGOREOUS, a. Jobu na, sukoyaka na, sōken na, tsuyoi.

VIGOREOUSLY, adv. Tsuyoku, hageshiku.

VILE, a. Ishashi, gesen na, ashiki, hiyetsu na.

VILELY, adv. Ishiiki.

VILENESS, n. Ishashia, ashiha, aku.

VILELY, t.v. Nonoshiru, akko suru, zangen suru, hirai suru, shiyurumonu.

VILLAGE, n. Mura, sato, machi.

VILLAGE, t.v. Murabito, satobito.

VILLAIN, n. Yatsu, yatsume, aku-nin, akutoshi.

VILLAINOUS, a. Ashiki, warui, aku na, bōaku na, futoi, akugyaku na.

VINDICATION, t.v. Itaseku, iiwake shite makoto wo mamoru, makoto aru to shōko-date wo suru.

VINDICATION, n. Shōko-date shite mamoru koto.

VINDICTIVE, a. Ada wo mukitagaru, uniramur.

VINE, n. Budōkazura, kazura, tsuru.

VINEGAR, n. Su.
WAB

WAB

WABBLE, i.v. Yoromeku, yoro-yoro suru.
WADDLE, t.v. Ego-ego shite aruku.
WADE, t.v. — across, kachi-watari wo suru.
WAFFER, n. Funori, kwashi.
WAFT, t.v. Tobaseru. (pass.) Tobu.
WAG, n. Hyōkin na hito, kokkei na hito.
WAG, t.v. Furu. (i.v.) Furero, uguoku.
WAGER, n. Kake-mono, keibuteu.
WAGNER, t.v. Kakeru, to suru.
WAGOENT, n. Tawamuro, odoke, share.
WAIGLE, t.v. Furu.
WAGISH, a. Odokeru, hyōkin naru, fuzakeru, kokkei na.
WAGON, n. Kuruma, basha, jiriki-sha.
WAGONER, a. Gyo-sha.
WAGTAIL, n. Sekirei, ishitatashi.
WAIL, t.v. Naku, kanashimu, sakebu, koku suru.
WAIST, n. Koshi.
WAIST-CLOTH, n. Fundoshi, imo-jou, chappo, fulano.
WAIST, t.v. Matsu. — upon, tsutomeru, au. — upon the table, kyūji wo suru. To lay in —, machibure suru, machi-kakeru, machi-tsukeru. — all night, machi-akasu. — impatiently for, machi-kaneru, machi-waburu. — all day, machi-karasu. To keep another waiting, mataseru. To — on one’s self, to-mori wo suru, tejaku wo suru.
WAITER, n. Kyūji-nin, shukutori, bon, kurukai.
WAITING-MAID, n. Koshimoto.
WAIVE, t.v. Yūzuru, jijō suru, suteru, kama-wanai.
WAKE, i.v. Samuru, okiru. (t.v.) Osoku, samasu.
WAKE, n. Himachi, tsuya, yo-akashi.
WAKEFUL, a. Netsukan, nemuranu.
WAKE, i.v. Samuru. (t.v.) Samasu, osokus.
WALKING-STICK, n. Tsue.
WALL, n. Ishigaki, kabe.
WALKET, n. Fukuro.
WALLOW, i.v. Notaru, nota-uchi-mawaru.
WALL-PAPER, n. Karakami.
WALNUT, n. Kurumi.
WALRUS, n. Kaiba.
WALTZ, n. Odori, mai.
WAN, a. Ao-zamenu.
WAND, n. Sao.
WANDER, i.v. Samayou, bura-bura aruku, hai-kuai suru, rurō suru, madou. (in mind) Uwakoto wo ita.
WANE, i.v. Heru, kakeru, otoroeru.
WANT, t.v. Iru, nai, toboshii, taranu, fusoku, kakeru, koto-kaku, hoshii. Also the suffix tae. Do you — to buy any fish? sakana wa yoroshū gozarimasu ka. Do you — this? kore wa o iriyō ka. To — learning, mommō naru. In winter we want fire, fuyu wa hito ga iru. When summer comes a fire is not wanted, mexaru wa hi ga iranu.
WANTON, a. Impyon na.
WARD, n. Chō.
WARDEN, n. Bannin, mamori.
WARD-OFF, t.v. Funegu, yokeru, ukean.
WARDROBE, n. Todana, ifuku.
WARE, n. Shina-mono, ni, nimotsu, shoshiki.
WAREHOUSE, n. Kura, dozo, naya.
WARFARE, n. Ikusa.
WARYLY, adv. Ki wo tsukete, tsutsushinde, yūji shite.
WARM, a. Atatakai, honki na, ondan na.
WARM, t.v. Atatakaku, hata, atamari, nukusu-mu. (i.v.) Atatakaku suru, aishū suru. WARM-HEARTED, a. Shinsetsu naru.
WARMTH, n. Atatakasa, dai, ondan.
WART, t.v. Maemotte shiraseru, korusu, ima-shime, iken wo suru. (pass.) Koruru.
WARNING, n. Maemotte shiraseru koto, ima-shime, iken.
WEAR, n. Yama.
WEARED, a. Tsukareru, kutaboreru, agumu, unu.
WEARINESS, n. Tukare, kutaborare, taikutsu.
WEARISOME, a. Kutabire saseru, urusuai, wazarawashii.
WEARY, a. Tsukareru, kutaboreru, agumu, iten, taikutsu, unu. — of waiting, machi-kutabireita.
WEASEL, n. Itachi.
WEATHER, t.v. Shinobu, koraseru, kaze wo yoko-gitte tord
WEATHER-BOARD, n. Hame.
WEATHER-COCK, n. Kazami.
WEATHER-SIDE, n. Kazakami no hdo.
WEATHER-WISE, a. Tenki wo minuku.
WEAVE, t.v. Oro, hata-oro.
WEAVER, n. Hataori.
WEAVER’S-BEAM, n. Chikaragi.
WEA, n. Spider’s —, kuno-no-su.
WEED, t.v. Mecutori, yomeiri wo suru, yomedori wo suru, totsuun.
WEDDING, n. Konrei, engumi, kon-in, yomedori.
WEDDING-Feast, n. Konrei-burumai.
WEDGE, n. Ya, kusabi.
WEDLOCK, a. Engumi.
WEDNESDAY, n. Suuiyobi.
WED, n. Kusa, zassou, mofoku, iro.
WEE, t.v. Kusaguiru, kusa wo turu.
WEEK, n. Mawari, isshukan.
WEE, t.v. Naku, iageku, kanashimu.
WEEPING-WILLOW, n. Shidare-yanagi.
WEDING, n. Konrei-burumai.
WEDGER, n. Ageru.
WELCOME, WELL, WELL-BORN, WKLD, WELCOME, WELL, WEIGHING-BEAM, WEIGH, WEEVIL, WEEPING-WILLOW, WEEP, WEEK, WEED, WELL-BRED, WEIGHTY, WEASEL, Yoroshii sukoyaka shii.
WELCOME, WELL, WEIGHING-BEAM, WEIGH, WEEVIL, WEEPING-WILLOW, WEEP, WEEK, WEED, WELL-BRED, WEIGHTY, WEASEL, Yoroshii sukoyaka shii.
### WHITLOW, n. [WICKET, n.]

**WICKET, n.**
- Aku, tsumi, fu-zen.

**WIDE, a.**
- Hiroi, haba, yoko.

**WIDEN, t.**
- Hiroku suru, hirogeru.

**WIDENESS, n.**
- Hirosa, haba.

**WIDOW, n.**
- Geke, yamome.

**WIDOWER, n.**
- Yanome.

**WIGHT, a.**
- Hirosa, haba, yoko.

**WIELD, n.**
- Furu, tsukau.

**WIFE, n.**
- Tsuna, kanai, nyōbō, naigi, kami,
  - san, oku-sama, sai. Former — sen-sai.
- Second — nochi-zoe, gosei. — and children, sai-shi.

**Wig, n.**
- Kazura.

**WILD, a.**
- No, arai, kurū. — horse, no’ma.

**WILDBOAR, n.**
- Inoshishi.

**WILD-CAT, n.**
- Yama-neko.

**WILD-GOOSE, n.**
- Ohara, no, hara, arano.

**WILD-OX, n.**
- Gann, kari.

**WILD-LAND, n.**
- Achi.

**WILDLY, adv.**
- Araku, kurūte, kichigai no yō ni.

**WILDNESS, n.**
- Arasa.

**WILD-OATS, n.**
- Haguse.

**WILE, n.**
- Te, tedate, tekuda.

**WILL, n.**

**WILLFUL, a.**
- Kimama no, wagamama no, katai-ju no, hoshibi-mama.

**WILLFULLY, adv.**
- Waza to, kokoro kara, wagamama ni, kimama ni.

**WILLINGLY, adv.**
- Shinkara, shinsetsu ni, nengoro ni, kononde.

**WILLLOW, n.**
- Yanagi, aoyagi.

**WILT, t.**
- Shinaeru, shioreru, shibomu.

**WILT, a.**
- Warugashiko.

**WIN, t.**
- Katsu, eru, toru, shōri wo toru.

**WING, t.**
- Tajiroku, bikutoku, biku-biku suru.

**WIND, n.**

**WIND, t.**

**WINDlass, n.**
- Shachi, manrīkki.

**WINDOW, n.**

**WINDMILL, n.**
- Kazaguruma.

**WINDPIPE, n.**
- Nodobue, fue, kikwan.

**WIND-VANE, n.**
- Kazami, kazejirushi.

**WINDWARD, n.**
- Kaza-kami.
WORKSHOP, n. Shokuba, saikuba.

WORLD, n. Sekai, chikyu, tenchi, tenka, seken, yo, seijyo, seji. Other —, nochi no yo. Present —, genze, kono-yo, ukiyo.

WORLDLINESS, n. Zoku-shin, yo wo aisuru koto.

WORLDS, n. Zokushin no, yo ni tonjaku suru.

WORKMOUND, n. Inchin.


WORKED, a. Komaru, wazurawashii.

WORE, t.v. Komaru, komaraseru, anjiru, seganu.


WORSHIP, t.v. Ogamu, matsuru, hai suru, uya-mau, agameru, sonkyo suru, inoru, kitto suru, reihi suru.

WORSHIP, n. Matsuri, hairai, sairei, inori, kitto, ogami.

Worst, a. Goku warui, ichi-ban warui.

Worst, t.v. Katsu, makasu.

WORSTED, a. Makeru, fukaku suru.

WORTH, n. Atai, nedan, ne, ryoi, da. A man of great —, kou no aru hito.

WORTH, a. Ataru. How much is one day’s labor —, ichi ichi no shigoto wa ikuru ni ataru, or, ichi ichi no temachin wa ikura. It is — a dollar, ichi yen ni ataru. Not — a cent, ichi mon ni mo ataranu. How much is he — ano hito no shinsho wa ikura. Not — speaking of, iu ni tanaru, toru ni tanaru.

WORTHLESS, a. Ne-uchi ga nai, yoi ni tatanu, yaku ni tatanu, yakuza na.

WORTHY, a. Tatobu, ko no aru. Not worthy of praise, homeri ni tanaru.

WOULD. If it were me I — go, watakushi nara yuki-masho. It — have been better if I had not come, konoe yokatta mono wo, or, konoe yokatta ni. If I could I — do it, dekiru nara shimasho. How — you like to go to —, anata oide nashte wa ikaga. Would you like to do so? anata so nasate wa ikaga, or, so itsashita gozaru ka.


WOUND, t.v. Teoi ni suru, te wo owaseru, kizu wo tsukeru, kizutsuku.

WRANGLING, t.v. Arasou, koren suru, soron suru, serifu wo iu, gekiron suru.

WRAP, t.v. Tsutsumu, matou, maku, kakuasu.

To be wrappled up in, kori-katamaru, hamaru.

WRAPPERS, n. Tsutsumi, furoshiki, fukusa.

WRATH, n. Ikari, doki, ikidori, fundo.

WRAY, t.v. — vengeance, ada wo mukuyuru, fukushi suru.

WREATH, n. Hanasutasu.

WREATH, t.v. Kumu, matou.

WRECK, n. Yabure, hasen, hakewai.

WRECK, t.v. Yaburu, kowsu, sonjiru.


WRECKER, n. Hasen no nimotsu wo sukai hito.

WRENCH, n. Misosai.

WRENCH, t.v. Neji-toru, nejiru, kanaguru, morokasu.


WREST, t.v. Nejitoru, futaku suru, kojitsukeru.


WRESTLES, n. Sumotori.

WRESTLING, n. Sumo, jidori, yawara, jujutsu.

WRETCH, n. Yatsu.

WRETCHED, a. Nangi na, nanjii na, iyashihi, kitanai, warui, ashiki.

WRETCHED, t.v. Agaku, suru.


WRINKLE, n. Shiwa.

WRINKLE, t.v. Shiwa wo yoseru, hisomeru, shi-wamu, shiwameru, shikamueru, shikamu.

WRIST, n. Tekubi.

WRISTBAND, n. Sodeguchi.


WRITING, n. Kakite, sakusha, hissha.

WRITHER, t.v. Modaeru.


WRITING-BOOK, n. Soshi, tenarai-zoshi.

WRITING-DESK, n. Tsukue.

WRITING-MASTER, n. Tenarai-shisho.

WRITING-SCHOOL, n. Tenarai-ba.


WRONG, t.v. Sokonau, gai-suru, muri wo suru.


YARD-stick, n. Gofuku-zashi, yarudo.
YARN, n. Ito.
YAWN, n. Akubi. To —, akubi suru.
YEARN, i.v. Shitau, ai suru, itawaru, koi-shitau.
YEAST, n. Tune, kōji, moto, hakko.
YEELL, i.v. Sakebu, naku, wameku.
YELLOW, a. Ki-iro, ki, kibarnu.
YEELF, i.v. Naku.
YES, adv. Sayō, hei.
YESTERDAY, n. Kinō, sakujitsu. — morning, kinō no asa, sakuchō. — evening, sakuban.
YIELD, t.v. Dekiru, shozuru, yuzuru, kōsan suru, shitagau, fukusu, kuppuku suru, kusurū, nabiku.
YIELD, n. Deki, sakumotsu.
YOKK, n. Kubiki. To —, kubiki wo hameru.
YOUNG, pron. Anata, omae, nanji, temae, kisama, sokka, sonohō, sonata, kiden, go, o.
YOUNG, n. Ko.
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.
ZOOLOGY, n. Dobutsu-gaku.
ZOOPLANKTON, n. Dōbutsu-gaku.
明治十八年五月廿七日版権免許
同治廿一年四月二十日印刷

著作者
米國人

発行者
大坂府士族

印刷者
小柳津要人

丸善商社書店

東京日本橋區通三丁目十四番地寄付

東京日本橋區通三丁目十四番地